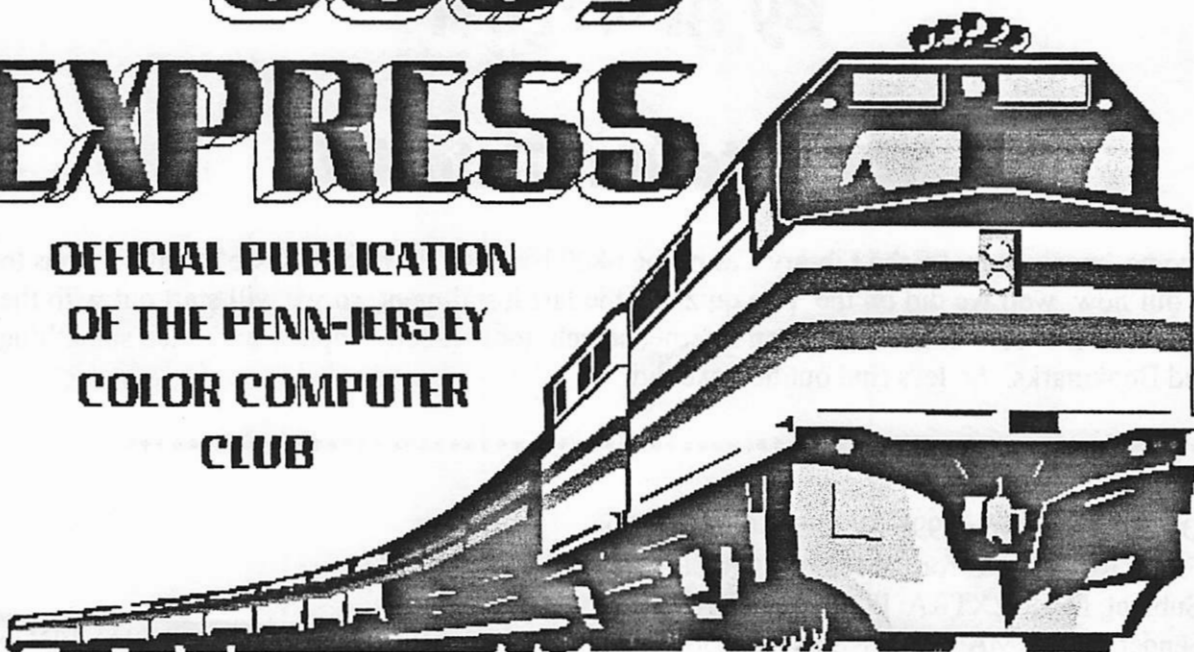


The 6809 EXPRESS

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October 1995

The INTERNET TUTORIAL

By Al Wagner

A ZIPPY REVIEW

By H. Peter Unks

THE LIBRARY CAR

By Al Wagner

The Internet Tutorial

Welcome once again to the Library Car of the 6809 Express. I know that we are all anxious to find out how well we did on the pop quiz in the last installment, so we will start out with the answers. Next we will learn about an Internet search tool called Gopher and then something called Bookmarks. So let's find out how we did.

Date: Thu, 02 Mar 1995 21:33:54 -0600 (CST)
From: Roadmap Error Processor <CRISPEN@UA1VM.UA.EDU>
Subject: MAP-EXTRA: POP QUIZ ANSWERS
Sender: ROADMAP WORKSHOP SUBSCRIPTION LIST <ROADMAP@UA1VM.UA.EDU>
To: Multiple recipients of list ROADMAP <ROADMAP@UA1VM.UA.EDU>
Reply-to: Roadmap Error Processor <CRISPEN@UA1VM.UA.EDU>
Organization: Roadmap For the Information Superhighway

MAP-EXTRA: POP QUIZ ANSWERS

PART ONE - MULTIPLE GUESS

1. I'm subscribed to the 'squirrel' LISTSERV mailing list (SQUIRREL@UA1VM.UA.EDU). I just heard a story about how an energetic squirrel once crashed the mainframe at Mississippi State University during registration (a true story) and I want to share this information with everyone on the 'squirrel' mailing list. What address should I send my e-mail letter to if I want the letter to be distributed to everyone on the "squirrel" list?

b. SQUIRREL@UA1VM.UA.EDU

Letters should be sent to the *list* address

2. I'm looking for a list of all known LISTSERV lists. What LISTSERV command should I use to get such a list?

c. LISTS GLOBAL

BTW, you can send the lists global command to **any** LISTSERV address ... it is a universal LISTSERV command

3. Okay, I just got the "list of lists." I found a neat list called "navigate" but the list of lists only shows the address as NAVIGATE@UBVM. What address should I send my subscribe command to?

c. LISTSERV@UBVM.BITNET

This was a tough question. You had to remember to convert the LIST@NODE address to LIST@NODE.BITNET. You also had to remember that LISTSERV commands have to be sent to the LISTSERV address :)

4. I want to subscribe to the alt.abuse.recovery newsgroup. I sent a e-mail letter to LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU with the command SUBSCRIBE ALT.ABUSE.RECOVERY JOE STUDENT, and I got back an error message saying that "alt.abuse.recovery" is unknown to the LISTSERV. What's going on?

b. alt.abuse.recovery is a Usenet newsgroup; to subscribe to the group from a Usenet reader.

Remember, if the group's name has periods in it, it probably is a Usenet newsgroup.

5. How can I unsubscribe from the Roadmap workshop?

c. send an e-mail letter to LISTSERV@UA1VM.UA.EDU which says UNSUB * in the body of your letter.

You shouldn't have missed this one. The answer has been in my signature for weeks!

PART TWO: TRUE OR FALSE

6. FALSE There is nothing wrong with giving my best friend my password.

(Never give your password to ANYONE!)

7. FALSE WRITING IN ALL CAPS IS CONSIDERED TO BE GOOD NETIQUETTE.

(Writing in all caps is ANNOYING)

8. FALSE The word "squirrel" would be an excellent password.

(Squirrel is in the dictionary. NEVER use a password that is in the dictionary)

9. FALSE Letters to a LISTSERV list should be sent to the LISTSERV address.

(Letters should be sent to the *list* address)

10. FALSE LISTSERV commands should be sent to the list address.

(Commands should be sent to the *LISTSERV* address)

PART THREE: SHORT ANSWER

11. One of my friends just e-mailed me a chain letter offering me good luck so long as I send the chain letter to ten additional people. Heck, there are several *hundred* people subscribed to each of the Usenet newsgroups and LISTSERV lists. Why can't I just forward the chain letter to these groups?

Chain letters violate the relevant posting rule (and are likely to turn you into flame-bait).

Also -- and this was not covered in the lessons -- most networks have Acceptable Usage policies that strictly prohibit chain letters.

If someone sends you a chain letter, forward the chain letter (along with an angry reply) to that person's postmaster.

12. Patrick's dad said "DON'T include the entire contents of a previous posting in your reply(s)." Why *can't* I do this?

It is rude. When you re-post the entire contents of a previous posting, you are forcing the readers to re-read something that they have already read.

The purpose of reposting is to remind everyone what was said, not to repeat what was said :)

13. If someone spams a list that I am on, what should I do? Why shouldn't I just send my angry replies to the list?

Your best bet is to ignore it. If you are really angry, reply to the poster at his e-mail address, or complain to the poster's site administrator.

You should not send your replies to the list because the spammer is probably not even a member or the list, and, if he is, he probably does not care about what you think.

BONUS QUESTIONS

14. How many National Football Championships has the University of Alabama's Crimson Tide football team won?

d. 12

15. Patrick Douglas Crispen is:

d. a squirrel

MAP18: GOPHER (PART ONE)

"I have found that a great part of the information I have was acquired by looking for something and finding something else on the way." -- Franklin P. Adams

When I was in elementary school, I was a rather "spirited" child. I remember constantly asking my teachers why I had to learn long division when I could just as easily use a calculator to come up with the answer.

Needless to say, my parents heard from my teachers ... often.

What does this story have to do with this lesson? Well, I am proud to announce that we have just finished learning the "long division" of the Internet (FTP).

This week we are going to start using the "calculator" of the Internet -- a client/server package called "Gopher". (If you have Level One connectivity, I will show you on Friday how to access Gopher using nothing but E-mail!!)

Gopher was developed at the University of Minnesota, and it is a menu-driven application that allows you to hop around the globe looking for information. Gopher's interconnected menus allow you to "burrow" deeper and deeper until you find the information that you are looking for.

Imagine that I decide to gather together all of the information that I can find about power line-chomping squirrels, and I put that information into a menu-driven library. Also imagine that someone else who is interested in the uses of yak fur creates a menu-driven yak fur library.

If these two menu-driven libraries are interconnected, anyone who has access to my squirrel library will also have access to the yak fur library (and vice versa).

Now imagine if THOUSANDS of these specialized libraries were interconnected. That is what Gopher does, and all of these interconnected Gopher libraries make up what is called "Gopherspace."

Think of Gopherspace as being a huge stadium filled with information on a myriad of different topics. If you have ever been to a major

sporting event, you will remember that your ticket to that event told you which gate you had to pass through to enter the stadium.

Once you entered the stadium, however, you were free to roam around, buy a hot dog, and make fun of the opponent's fans. You had access to EVERYTHING in that stadium, regardless of which gate you entered through.

Gopherspace is set up the same way. Your "gate" is the client that you use to enter Gopherspace. Once you are in, however, you are free to roam around and take advantage of everything that is inside the "stadium".

Why is Gopher so special? Well, unlike Archie which just tells you where the information that you want can be found, Gopher actually goes out, GETS the information that you want, and puts the information on your computer screen! (You could even say that Gopher actually "goes fer" the information that you want).

A TOUR OF GOPHERSPACE

I'll explain Gopher access and Gopher commands tomorrow. Today, I want to take you on a little tour of "Gopherspace."

We are going to start our tour at GOPHER.SQUIRREL.COM -- a gopher site that I have totally made up for this tour. Remember, it does not matter where you start -- as long as you are in Gopherspace, you have access to the same information that everyone else has.

When you access your Gopher client, you will start out in your client's "root menu". Each root menu is different, but they all have the same basic stuff.

I am going to be using a UNIX Gopher client for today's tour. As I said earlier, we'll talk a little more about the commands tomorrow, but for now I want you to remember two things:

1. Your site's root menu will be different from my example.
2. In a UNIX Gopher client menu, the symbols at the end of each menu item tell you what that menu item is. The following guide will help you decipher the symbols:

- / gateways to other menu options
- . text, graphic, or program files
- <?> requests you can make to a database for information

<CSO> phonebook requests you can make to a database for information

Also, in a UNIX Gopher client the --> selects which menu item you want to enter. You move the --> up and down by using the up and down arrows, and you select the menu item by using the enter key.

With that said, let's begin the tour! Our tour starts on the GOPHER.SQUIRREL.COM root menu:

Root gopher server: gopher.squirrel.com

- > 1. Information about the Squirrel Gopher Server.
- 2. What's new in the Squirrel Gopher.
- 3. Network Resources, Services and Information/
- 4. Squirrel Staff Directory <CSO>
- 5. Squirrel Human Resources Information/
- 6. Potpourri, Miscellaneous Topics/
- 7. Local Squirrel Archives/
- 8. Other Gopher and Information Servers around the World/

I move the --> up and down by using the up and down arrows. When I finally find a menu item that I want to select, I put the --> next to that menu item and press the enter key.

Since the first menu item -- "Information about the Squirrel Gopher Server" -- is a file (it has a "." at the end of it), let's see if we can get into it!

I move the cursor up to "Information about the Squirrel Gopher Server," press enter, and the following appears on my screen:

WELCOME TO THE SQUIRREL.COM GOPHER SERVER

The SQUIRREL.COM gopher was created by Patrick "P-Crispy-One"

Crispen to serve as a repository for more information about squirrels than anyone could ever possibly want to know.

While you are here, please check out our special Sally Struthers menu which contains ...

COOL! Unlike ftp, Gopher allows us to read files before we GET them! That's going to save us a whole bunch of time! :)

Let's go back to the root menu and start a REAL journey. I'm going to take you to a site we visited just the other day -- SURAnet!

So I go back to the root menu:

Root gopher server: gopher.squirrel.com

1. Information about the Squirrel Gopher Server.
2. What's new in the Squirrel Gopher.
3. Network Resources, Services and Information/
4. Squirrel Staff Directory <?>
5. Squirrel Human Resources Information/
6. Potpourri, Miscellaneous Topics/
7. Local Squirrel Archives/
- > 8. Other Gopher and Information Servers around the World/

I want to visit other Gopher sites around the world, so I use the down arrow to move the cursor down to "Other Gopher and Information Servers around the World", press enter, and watch as the following appears on my screen:

Other Gopher and Information Servers around the World

1. All the Gopher Servers in the World/
2. Search All the Gopher Servers in the World <?>
3. Search titles in Gopherspace using veronica/
4. Africa/
5. Asia/
6. Europe/
7. International Organizations/
8. Middle East/
- > 9. North America/
10. Pacific/

11. Russia/
12. South America/
- ... snip snip snip (these are my Internet scissors) ...

WOW! This is COOL!

This menu allows me to access Gophers all over the world! I'm going to have to remember this.

Let's keep today's tour close to (my) home. I move the cursor down to "North America", hit enter, and the following appears on my screen:

North America

1. Canada/
2. Costa Rica/
3. Mexico/
- > 4. USA/

Well, that certainly narrowed things down a little :)

Let's keep going. I move the cursor down to the "USA" menu, press enter, and a new menu appears on my screen:

USA

- > 1. All/
2. General/
3. Alabama/
4. Alaska/
5. Arizona
- ... snip snip snip ...
51. West Virginia/
52. Wisconsin/
53. Wyoming/

Uhh ... 53 entries? Yep -- one for each of the 50 states, one for Washington, D.C., one for "All", and one for "General".

I feel like an adventure. I move the cursor up to the "All" menu, press enter, prop my feet up, and wait for the following new menu to appear on my screen:

All

1. 1994 California Voter information/
2. AACRAO National Office, Washington, DC/
3. AATF - American Association of Teachers of French/
4. ACADEME THIS WEEK (Chronicle of Higher Education)/
- ... snip snip snip ...
988. SUNY Office of Library Services
- > 989. SURAnet NIC/
990. Safety Information Resources on the InterNet/
991. Sailor - Maryland's Information Network/
- ... snip snip snip ...

WHOA! SURAnet!!! We've been there!

Let's drop in and see if they missed me. I move the cursor to "SURAnet", press enter, and the following menu appears on my screen:

SURAnet NIC

1. About this Gopher.
2. Databases and Network Information/
- > 3. FTP gateway link to ftp.sura.net/
4. Information about SURAnet/
5. Monticello Electronic Library/
- ... snip snip snip ...

This is starting to look familiar.

It turns out that the SURAnet ftp site is also linked to Gopher. Instead of having to use a whole bunch of weird ftp commands, we can use Gopher to look around the ftp site!

(Note: not all ftp sites are accessible through Gopher. That is why I spent all last week teaching you ftp)

Last week we used ftp to get the file fall91.issue from the SURAnet ftp site. Let's see if we can do the same thing using Gopher!

I move the cursor down to "FTP gateway link to ftp.sura.net", press enter, and the following menu appears on my screen:

FTP gateway link to ftp.sura.net

1. README.
2. SURAnet/
3. archie/
- > 4. articles/
5. books/
- ... snip snip snip ...

THIS IS THE DIRECTORY WE GOT THE FIRST TIME WE ENTERED SURANET!!
Is this cool or WHAT?!

I remember that the fall91.issue file is in the articles menu, so I move the cursor down to "articles", press enter, and the following menu appears on my screen:

articles

1. editors.box.txt.
- > 2. fall91.issue.
3. spring91.issue.
4. sub.form.text.
5. summer91.issue.
6. winter90.issue.

We're in the home stretch now!

I move the cursor down to fall91.issue, press enter, and the following appears on my screen:

... snip snip snip ...

On September 11th, SURAnet and MCI completed an agreement which will deliver unprecedented benefits to all SURAnet members ...

Neat, huh?

We just repeated last week's example, only this time:

1. We did not have to use any weird commands (all we used was the up and down arrows, and the enter key).

2. We were able to see a directory of every menu we passed through, and we never had to type DIR.

3. We were able to read the fall91.issue file without having to GET the file, and without having to leave the Gopher program.

Tomorrow, we'll talk about Gopher commands :)

HOMEWORK

Divide 14,682 by 269 ... by hand (I'm kidding).

BTW ... I know the answer, so DON'T MAIL IT TO ME :)

MAP19: GOPHER (PART TWO)

"Nothing quite new is perfect." – Cicero, Brutus

There are three ways to enter Gopherspace:

1. through a Gopher client running on your local Internet service provider's machine,
2. through a telnet connection to a publicly-accessible Gopher site, or
3. through e-mail (we'll talk about e-mail access on Friday).

How can you tell if your local Internet service provider has a Gopher client that you can use? Easy! Just type

`gopher`

at your system's command prompt, and watch what happens. If your provider has a Gopher client, your Gopher client's root menu will appear on your screen.

If your site does **not** have a Gopher client, however, all you will see on your screen after you type "gopher" will be an error message.

Fortunately, if you can't access Gopher through your local provider, you can always access Gopher through telnet. The following is a list adapted from the Gopher FAQ (1) and it lists the telnet addresses and logins for just a few of the publicly accessible Gopher sites:

Telnet Address	Login Area
consultant.micro.umn.edu	gopher North America
ux1.cso.uiuc.edu	gopher North America
panda.uiowa.edu	panda North America
gopher.msu.edu	gopher North America
gopher.ebone.net	gopher Europe
gopher.sunet.se	gopher Sweden
info.anu.edu.au	info Australia
tolten.puc.cl	gopher South America
ecnet.ec	gopher Ecuador
gan.ncc.go.jp	gopher Japan

Please use the site that is closest to you. Also, if you are in North America, please remember that the consultant.micro.umn.edu address is the most used Gopher address in the entire world (this is the address of the University of Minnesota's Gopher server -- the birthplace of Gopher). You might be better off if you telneted to another North American site.

Also, if your site is running its own Gopher client software, it is ***STRONGLY*** recommended that you use your site's Gopher client software instead of telneting into the public logon sites. Your client is set up so that you can use custom features not available through a telnet connection (i.e. mouse, scroll bars, etc.). You will also find that your provider's Gopher client will run much faster than a telnet Gopher client (1).

DIRECT CLIENT ACCESS TO REMOTE GOPHERS

As I said above, to access your root Gopher menu, all that you have to do is type

`gopher`

at your system's command prompt.

Sometimes, however, you may want to bypass your own root menu and connect directly to a remote Gopher server. You can do this by typing

```
gopher <site address>
```

at your system's command prompt, replacing <site address> with the address of the remote Gopher server that you want to access.

For example, to connect directly with the info.asu.edu Gopher I would type

```
gopher info.asu.edu
```

at my system's command prompt.

LOCAL VERSUS DISTANT INFORMATION

Spend any amount of time in Gopherspace, and you are bound to run into roadblocks. The most common roadblock that you will encounter is an error message that says

```
Empty Menu; no items selected or nothing available
```

when you try to access a file or menu that you ***KNOW*** exists (and that you may have even accessed just a few seconds earlier).

One of the biggest mistakes that people make is they assume that this "Empty Menu" error is a problem with their local Internet service provider's system. **IT ISN'T!!**

Your local Internet service provider is only responsible for the LOCAL portion of your Internet service. If you are having problems accessing a distant Gopher file or menu, your problem isn't with your local provider, it is with the distant site that you are trying to access!

There are two things that you need to keep in mind any time you are having problems with Gopher:

1. Gopherspace is incredibly dynamic. Sites "appear" and "disappear" every second of every day. Internet traffic, power outages, weather, scheduled repairs,

and even squirrels affect whether a site is on-line or off-line.

2. Sites can "disappear" for as little as a second or they can shut down and disappear forever. If you are having problems accessing something in Gopherspace, wait a little while and try to access it later.

UNIX GOPHER COMMANDS

Once you access your Gopher client (or telnet into a Gopher client), take a look at the bottom of the root menu. If you see a menu line that says

Press ? for Help, q to Quit, u to go up a menu

You are using a UNIX Gopher client.

Fortunately, the on-line help menu for the UNIX Gopher is readily available. If you type

?

your screen will fill with a whole bunch of UNIX Gopher commands.

I'm not going to show you all of these commands -- you can find them pretty easily by typing "?" -- but I do want to show you a few of the most important commands that you will use:

Key	What it does
Up arrow	Moves the --> cursor up one line
Down arrow	Moves the --> cursor down one line
Right arrow or Return	"Enters" the selected menu item
Left arrow or u	"Exits" the item and returns you to the previous menu

After you have entered a file and have gotten to the bottom of it, the following menu bar appears

Press <RETURN> to continue, <m> to mail, <s> to save, or <p> to print

Pressing "return" will just take you back to the previous menu. If you want a copy of the file, you are going to have to either press "m" or "s".

If you are telnetting into a Gopher client, or if the file is small, your best bet would be to type "m". The client will then ask you for an address you want the current document mailed to. Enter your full Internet e-mail address :)

OTHER GOPHER CLIENT COMMANDS

There are a whole bunch of different Gopher clients out there. Fortunately, they all work on the same basic principles, and they all have relatively good on-line help menus.

Access your Gopher client, take a look at your help menu, and find the keys or commands necessary to:

- Move the cursor up and down the screen
- "Enter" files (select an item)
- "Exit" files (go back to the previous menu)
- Quit the program

We'll talk about some of the more advanced commands later this week :)

HOMEWORK:

1. Enter Gopherspace and play around :)
2. If you REALLY feel daring, you might want to find Richard Smith's "Navigating the Internet: Let's Go Gophern" workshop archives. The workshop was a one-month workshop which taught nothing but Gopher :)

The following are some Gopher sites that I found that have the "Gophern" archives. You'll have to access these sites directly -- type "gopher <site address>" -- and then hunt around the site for the "Gophern" files.

gopher-chem.ucdavis.edu
ubvmsb.cc.buffalo.edu

gopher.kfki.hu
gopher2.nhm.ac.uk

rc1.vub.ac.be
gopher.keller.clarke.edu
gopher.ub2.lu.se

wealaka.okgeosurvey1.gov
ukoln.bath.ac.uk
utl.library.utoronto.ca

SOURCES:

(1) From the University of Minnesota's Gopher FAQ, last modified on 7/25/94

MAP20: BOOKMARKS AND BOOKLISTS

"He that travels much knows much." -- Thomas Fuller, *Gnomologia*

Once you find a neat Gopher site or menu, how are you ever going to remember how to get back to it?

Easy! Leave a bookmark.

Bookmarks are "flags" that allow you to mark a neat Gopher menu or file so that you can return to that menu or file whenever you want. All of your bookmarks are kept in a "booklist" that acts just like a personal gopher menu!

Each Gopher client has its own particular Bookmark commands, but they all work on the same basic principle: you leave a bookmark at a site that interests you, and you can access that bookmark through a booklist that acts just like a regular gopher menu.

BOOKMARKS AND BOOKLISTS IN THE UNIX GOPHER CLIENT

If you are using a UNIX Gopher client, there are four basic UNIX bookmark commands that you need to remember:

- a Adds the item that the --> is pointing at to your booklist.

- A Adds the current directory that you are in to your booklist.

- v Views your booklist

- d Deletes a bookmark from your booklist

On Monday, I showed you the fictional "GOPHER.SQUIRREL.COM" root Gopher server. Let's go back to that Gopher server and look at how we can start using bookmarks to make our lives a little easier:

Root gopher server: gopher.squirrel.com

1. Information about the Squirrel Gopher Server.
2. What's new in the Squirrel Gopher.
3. Network Resources, Services and Information/
4. Squirrel Staff Directory <CSO>
5. Squirrel Human Resources Information/
6. Potpourri, Miscellaneous Topics/
7. Local Squirrel Archives/
- > 8. Other Gopher and Information Servers around the World/

If I type an upper case "A", I will add this entire menu to my booklist (under the entry "Root gopher server: gopher.squirrel.com"). If I type a lower case "a", I will add whatever the --> is pointing at to my booklist.

I'm going to do both.

I type an upper case "A", and the following appears on my screen:

Name for this bookmark? Root gopher server: gopher.squirrel.com

I can cancel this, rename this bookmark, or accept this name. I'm going to accept the name. Once I do this, the bookmark is added to my booklist.

I also want to add the "Other Gopher and Information Servers around the World" menu to my booklist, so I move the --> cursor down to that line and type a lower case "a". I go through the "name" prompt again, and the entry is then added to my Booklist.

Okay ... I've just added two bookmarks to my booklist. What does *THAT* mean? Well, if I type the letter "v", the following menu appears on my screen:

Bookmarks

1. Root gopher server: gopher.squirrel.com/
- > 2. Other Gopher and Information Servers around the World/

COOL! I've just created my own Gopher menu! Best of all, *I* get to decide what information and sites are going to be on this Gopher menu!

Since these two bookmarks look a little lonely, I think I should add SURAnet my booklist too. My booklist acts just like any other Gopher menu, so I move the cursor down to the "Other Gopher and Information Servers around the world" line, press return, and the following menu appears on my screen:

Other Gopher and Information Servers around the World

1. All the Gopher Servers in the World/
2. Search All the Gopher Servers in the World <?>
3. Search titles in Gopherspace using veronica/
4. Africa/
5. Asia/
6. Europe/
7. International Organizations/
8. Middle East/
- > 9. North America/
10. Pacific/
11. Russia/
12. South America/
- ... snip snip snip (these are my Internet scissors) ...

We've seen this before!

I move the cursor down to "North America", press return, and the following menu appears on my screen:

North America

1. Canada/
2. Costa Rica/
3. Mexico/
- > 4. USA/

Since I know that SURAnet is in the U.S., I move the cursor down to "USA", press return, and the following appears on my screen:

USA

- > 1. All/
- 2. General/
- 3. Alabama/
- 4. Alaska/
- 5. Arizona
- ... snip snip snip ...
- 51. West Virginia/
- 52. Wisconsin/
- 53. Wyoming/

I select the "All" menu, and after a little while the following menu appears on my screen:

All

- 1. 1994 California Voter information/
- 2. AACRAO National Office, Washington, DC/
- 3. AATF - American Association of Teachers of French/
- 4. ACADEME THIS WEEK (Chronicle of Higher Education)/
- ... snip snip snip ...
- 988. SUNY Office of Library Services
- > 989. SURAnet NIC/
- 990. Safety Information Resources on the InterNet/
- 991. Sailor - Maryland's Information Network/
- ... snip snip snip ...

Now I have a choice. I can move the cursor down to "SURAnet NIC" and type a lower case "a" to add SURAnet to my booklist, or I can enter the SURAnet Gopher and type an upper case "A". Either way will give me the same result.

I'm lazy. I type a lower case "a".

Let's see what my booklist looks like now. I type the letter "v" and the following menu appears on my screen:

Bookmarks

- 1. Root gopher server: gopher.squirrel.com/
- 2. Other Gopher and Information Servers around the World/

--> 3. SURAnet NIC/

Now, if I ever need to get to SURAnet, all I will have to do is access my booklist!

BOOKMARKS AND BOOKLISTS IN THE RICE CMS GOPHER

Despite what UNIX fans may tell you, not everyone in the world has a UNIX account. Many new Internet users -- especially new users at some U.S. colleges and universities -- have accounts on IBM VM mainframes (as a matter of fact, *MY* main account is on a VM mainframe).

The VM Gopher menu is set-up a little differently from the UNIX Gopher menu:

Rice CMS Gopher 2.4.0
GOPHER.SQUIRREL.COM

1/8

(root menu)

- <document> Information about the Squirrel Gopher Server
- <document> What's new in the Squirrel Gopher
- <menu> Network Resources, Services and Information
- <phonebk> Squirrel staff directory
- <menu> Squirrel Human Resources Information
- <menu> Potpourri, Miscellaneous Topics
- <menu> Local Squirrel Archives
- <menu>_ Other Gopher Servers

1= Help 2= 3= Return 4= Print 5= Receive 6= Find
7= Backward 8= Forward 9= Bookmark 10= Booklist 11= 12= Quit

The VM Gopher has a whole bunch of nifty features. It prints the address of the Gopher site that you are connected to in the upper-right-hand corner of the screen (UNIX users have to type "=" to get this information). It also tells you if a menu item is a file or menu without using any weird "/" or "." symbols.

One of the drawbacks to the VM Gopher is that there is no bookmark command equivalent to UNIX's lower case "a" command. The VM Gopher's bookmark command acts just like UNIX's upper case "A" command, which means that you have to actually enter a site or menu item if you want to add that site or menu item to your booklist.

Here is what I mean:

```
Rice CMS Gopher 2.4.0
GOPHER.SQUIRREL.COM
1/8
```

```
      (root menu)
<document> Information about the Squirrel Gopher Server
<document> What's new in the Squirrel Gopher
<menu>     Network Resources, Services and Information
<phonebk>  Squirrel staff directory
<menu>     Squirrel Human Resources Information
<menu>     Potpourri, Miscellaneous Topics
<menu>     Local Squirrel Archives
<menu>_    Other Gopher Servers
```

1= Help 2= 3= Return 4= Print 5= Receive 6= Find
7= Backward 8= Forward 9= Bookmark 10= Booklist 11= 12= Quit

To add this root menu to my booklist, all I have to do is press the PF9 key (I won't be able to rename the bookmark entry, though).

However, if I want to add the "Other Gopher Servers" menu to my booklist, I have to first enter the "Other Gopher Servers" menu (by moving the _ cursor down to the "Other Gopher Servers" line and pressing enter), and THEN press PF9.

After I have done this, I can view my new booklist by typing PF10:

```
Rice CMS Gopher 2.4.0
1/8
```

```
<menu> (root menu)
<menu>_ Other Gopher Servers
```

1= Help 2= 3= Return 4= Print 5= Load 6= Find
7= Backward 8= Forward 9= Delete 10= Refresh 11= 12= Quit

Notice that once I enter my booklist, three things happen:

1. The address in the upper-right-hand corner disappears (my booklist is a personal Gopher menu that does not have an address) :)

2. PF9 changes from "Bookmark" to "Delete". If I ever need to delete a bookmark, I'll have to enter my Booklist, move the _ cursor to the entry that I want to delete, and then press PF9.
3. PF10 changes from "Booklist" to "Refresh". After I have deleted an entry from my Booklist, I can refresh my Booklist screen by pressing PF10.

HOMEWORK

1. Play!
2. Add some sites to your booklist.
3. Get ready for another pop-quiz ... and this one WON'T be multiple choice >:)

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```

PATRICK DOUGLAS CRISPEN
 PCRISPE1@UA1VM.UA.EDU
 THE UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

Warning: squirrels.

Well, that's it for this session. I hope you all did well on your pop quiz. Now that you all have one of the tools to find that information, go pher it! Happy computing.

A REVIEW BY H.P.U.

Adding ZIP To Your Computer

by H. Peter Unks

With the help of God and the good folks at Pionex Computer, Western Digital, and OnTrack Software I ressurected my 486DX2 from the dead. I decided that I would be prepared for the next time with the most reliable backup I could afford. So, inspired by Richard Kravitz, I set out to get a ZIP DRIVE. These amazing little machines are made by Iomega Inc. and cost about \$200. At the time (August, 1995) they were almost impossible to find. Circuit City rode to the rescue (for about \$200).

I rushed home and plugged the gadget into my printer port. My trusty printer was attached to the printer port on the ZIP Drive. In a matter of minutes the supplied software was installed and it was up and running!

Each ZIP disk holds 100 megs of data. Using the backup utility that comes with Windows 3.11 I filled three disks. The entire backup procedure took only *forty five minutes!*

I am using my ZIP Drive to store virtually all my data. It is a great drive on which to

store big fat graphics files. As a matter of fact, one ZIP disk has the same capacity as 70 1.44meg floppies!

It can be used as a second hard drive. Programs can be installed on ZIP disks and will run very well from them.

A ZIP Drive is portable unlimited storage. It is an excellent device!

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The 6809 EXPRESS

H. Peter Unks, Editor

FIRST CLASS MAIL

Eric Rhyder
PJCCC

A stylized, high-contrast illustration of a train. The front engine is on the right, facing left, with a large white rectangular area on its side containing the name 'Eric Rhyder' and 'PJCCC'. The train consists of several rectangular cars trailing off to the left, receding into the distance. The drawing uses black outlines and stippling for shading.