Internet Utilities

Netscape

Netscape is a hypermedia browser that developed out of NCSA' mosaic. Netscape's default settings can exceed the disk space quota with its caching set up. This is the warning from a wrapper script:
If you have previously run netscape and if you haven't already done so, edit the file:
"$HOME/.netscape/preferences" and change the line: DISK_CACHE_SIZE: 5000 to DISK_CACHE_SIZE: 0.
You may also do: "rm -r $HOME/.netscape-cache" to reduce your disk usage.
netscape http://acc4.its.brooklyn.cuny.edu is version 3.03
netscape4 http://acc4.its.brooklyn.cuny.edu is version 4.04 lite no news reader or mail
netscape4c http://acc4.its.brooklyn.cuny.edu is version 4.04

Archie

Query an Archie anonymous ftp database Seldom used now the servers are very overloaded and the web browsers search engines are usually much faster.

The general method of use is of the form "archie string"
This will go to the archie server and ask it to look for all known systems that have a file named `string' in their FTP area. archie will wait, and print out any matches.The archie servers are heavily used and the searches may take a long time. An '-o filename' argument can be used to specify an output file for the search. See **ncftp** for information on obtaining the actual file.

xrn

X-Windows netnews groups browser.

This software (as well as trn, pine, and netscape) allows user to access over 26 hundred netnews groups on the Internet.

To start xrn type "xrn & " in OpenWin environment window.

This software package features a GUI, which consists of two windows. The upper window contains list of groups a user is subscribed to or a listing of articles in active group, while the bottom window contains the text of an article of a news group that is currently active.

The set of buttons between these windows allows a user to customize the display of groups and articles in a number of ways. For example, while working inside a group, a user may choose to read the next article with the same subject by clicking Next thread button. A user may "kill" a subject, an author by selecting corresponding buttons and so forth.

trn

Character based netnews groups browser.

On any level, at ANY prompt, help is available by typing an **'h'.** This gives you a summary of available commands and what they do. ***Remember this command, you'll need it.***

Typing space to any question means to do the normal thing.You will know what that is because every prompt has a list of several plausible commands enclosed in square brackets.The first command in the list is the one which will be done if you type a space. (All input is done in cbreak mode, so carriage returns should not be typed to terminate anything except certain multi-character commands.)

Upon startup, trn will do several things:

1. It will look for your .newsrc file, which is your list of newsgroups, containing subscription information. If trn doesn't find a .newsrc, it will create one. If it does find one, it will back it up under the name ".oldnewsrc".
2. It will input your .newsrc file, listing out the first several newsgroups with unread news.
3. It will perform certain consistency checks on your .newsrc. If your .newsrc is out of date in any of several ways, trn will warn you and patch it up for you, but you may have to wait a little longer for it to start up.
4. Trn will next check to see if any new newsgroups have been created, and give you the opportunity to add them to your .newsrc.
5. Trn goes into the top prompt level - - the newsgroup selection level.

gopher

gopher is the application that allows a user to access various internet resources. gopher uses a text-based, menu-driven interface that features very clear descriptions of each entry. The figure below illustrates a main menu that appears when a user invokes gopher.

The pointer to the left of the menu choices points to the entry that would be chosen if a user presses <RETURN>. A user may use arrow keys to move this pointer to different menu entries if desired. The next figure illustrates the screen after the *news* entry in the main menu was chosen. Choosing another entry will bring a user to the next screen which may contain a menu or an actual information one was searching for. Attention should be paid to the commands available to a user and shown on the bottom of the screen. Notice that these commands may change when going to the next or the previous screens.

```
                    Internet Gopher Information Client v2.0.16
                      Home Gopher server: gopher.tc.umn.edu

-> 1.  Information About Gopher/
     2.  Computer Information/
     3.  Discussion Groups/
     4.  Fun & Games/
     5.  Internet file server (ftp) sites/
     6.  Libraries/
     7.  News/
     8.  Other Gopher and Information Servers/
     9.  Phone Books/
     10. Search Gopher Titles at the University of Minnesota <?>
     11. Search lots of places at the University of Minnesota  <?>
     12. University of Minnesota Campus Information/

 Press ? for Help, q to Quit                                  Page: 1/1
```

```
                    Internet Gopher Information Client v2.0.16
                                   News

-> 1.  Cornell Chronicle (Weekly)/
     2.  French Language Press Review/
     3.  Minnesota Daily/
     4.  NASA News
     5.  National Weather Service Forecasts/
     6.  Other Newspapers, Magazines, and Newsletters /
     7.  Purdue University News/
     8.  Technolog (Institute of Technology, University of Minnesota)/
     9.  The Bucknellian Student Newspaper at Bucknell University/
     10. The Daily Illini (University of Illinois)/
     11. The Gazette (University of Waterloo)/
     12. The University of Chicago Chronicle (biweekly)/
     13. USENET News (from Michigan State)/
     14. University of Alabama at Birmingham Kaleidoscope/
     15. University of Minnesota News (U Relations)/
     16. Voice of America News and English Broadcasts Wire Service/
     17. Wire Service News (Reuters/AP/UPI) U of Minnesota Only/

 Press ? for Help, q to Quit, u to go up a menu                Page: 1/1
```

Lynx

SYNOPSIS lynx [options] [path or URL] use “lynx -help” to display a complete list of current options.

DESCRIPTION Lynx is a general-purpose text only distributed information browser and is part of the World Wide Web project. When it is started, Lynx is given a local path specifying a file containing text to be displayed, or a Uniform Resource Locator (URL) that specifies a resource to be displayed (usually the name of a file containing text information), the type of server that will provide the resource, and the Internet address of the system on which the specified server is running. If the URL or path specifies a hypertext file, that file will be a standard ASCII text file in which hyper-text links are embedded

. The simplest hypertext link is just a URL designating another resource which itself may contain both text and links. When a hypertext document is being displayed, links appear different from standard text, and users press the up- or down-arrows (or numbers) to “select” a particular link. Selected links show up as highlighted text, and users press Return or right arrow when a link is highlighted to “follow” the selected link. When the link is followed Lynx finds the associated file and displays it on the screen in place of the first file. Lynx data files can reside on any accessable local file system. (i.e. NFS, etc.), or on remote servers. Currently supported remote servers are HTTP, Gopher, FTP, NNTP(news), and WAIS. A single hypertext file may include links pointing to multiple remote servers, so that Lynx provides a truly distributed hypertext system.

Ncftp

NcFTP is a user interface to the Internet standard File Transfer Protocol. This program allows a user to transfer files to and from a remote network site, and offers additional features that are not found in the standard interface, ftp. By default connections are made anonymously, with your email address for the password.

> ncftp wuarchive.wustl.edu:/graphics/gif

Ncftp would do a ftp connect to wuarchive.wustl.edu and change the working directory to /graphics/gif.

> ncftp wuarchive.wustl.edu:/graphics/gif/README

Ncftp connects fetches the README file and then exits.

Each time you open a site, the program saves the name of the site and the last directory you were in to the recent-sites file ".ncrecent " in your home directory , discarding the oldest entry so it can add a new one.

A RC file,".ncftprc" can be set up for sites needing non-anonymous connections and passwords, but leaving passwords in files is usually not a wise move.

> ncftp

starts the ncftp shell

NcFTP commands:

ncftp> open

This will pop up a list of the sites in the recent-file, and sites in your RC file. At the open prompt, just type the name (or an abbreviation of that name) or the number preceding the site name to open that site. After opening the site you wanted, the program sets the remote working directory to the same one you left in the last time you called.

ncftp> cd directory_name ; change directory on the ftp site
ncftp> lcd directory_name ; change directory locally
ncftp> dir, pdir ; long directory listings , pdir pages the output similar to the /p option in dos
ncftp> ls, pls ; short directory listings
ncftp> get filename, mget filenames using wildcards ; fetch files
ncftp> page filename ; read file on line
ncftp> bye ; disconnect