



PAPAGENO

Software interfaces

Version 5.2

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Introduction

VIPcom has continued to develop comFAX® and has created PAPAGENO, a unified messaging server.

This means that, alongside all the customary comFAX performance features, PAPAGENO integrates the additional services of voice mail, SMS and IP-telephony.

The **PAPAGENO** family consists of:

- **PAPAGENO/comFAX®** for Fax/Telex and mail connection
- **PAPAGENO Voice** for voice mail (answerphone function)
- **PAPAGENO SMS** for SMS
- **PAPAGENO H.323** for IP telephony

This handbook contains the following

The present manual contains the programming interfaces from PAPAGENO such as the input filter and the CMD Line interface.

Further Documentation

The **Configuration planning manual** should assist the **administrator** to plan the configuration of PAPAGENO with the required services on Unix- and/or NT systems.

The **Administration manuals** for Unix and NT, which help the administrator to install PAPAGENO and to implement its administration.

The description for the **Administration program comFAX HTML**, which provides you with access to PAPAGENO via HTML technology regardless

of the computer being used, can be found as a PDF-file on your installation CD.

The **Administration manuals** for the **PAPAGENO Gateways**, which describe the installation and configuration of the individual mail Gateways.

The manual for the **PAPAGENO-MAPI connector**. It describes the installation and functions of the **PAPAGENO-MAPI** connector. You require this to be able to fax from mail interfaces.

The **user instructions** for procedures for **faxes** from mail clients, **voice mails** and **SMS** as well as the **collection of messages on the telephone** can be found on your CD or at our homepage at www.vipcomag.de under products - Download - Handbooks - Clients.

Three **User manuals** for PAPAGENO users, which describe the operation of PAPAGENO for the three interfaces ASCII, X Windows and MS-Windows.

Font conventions

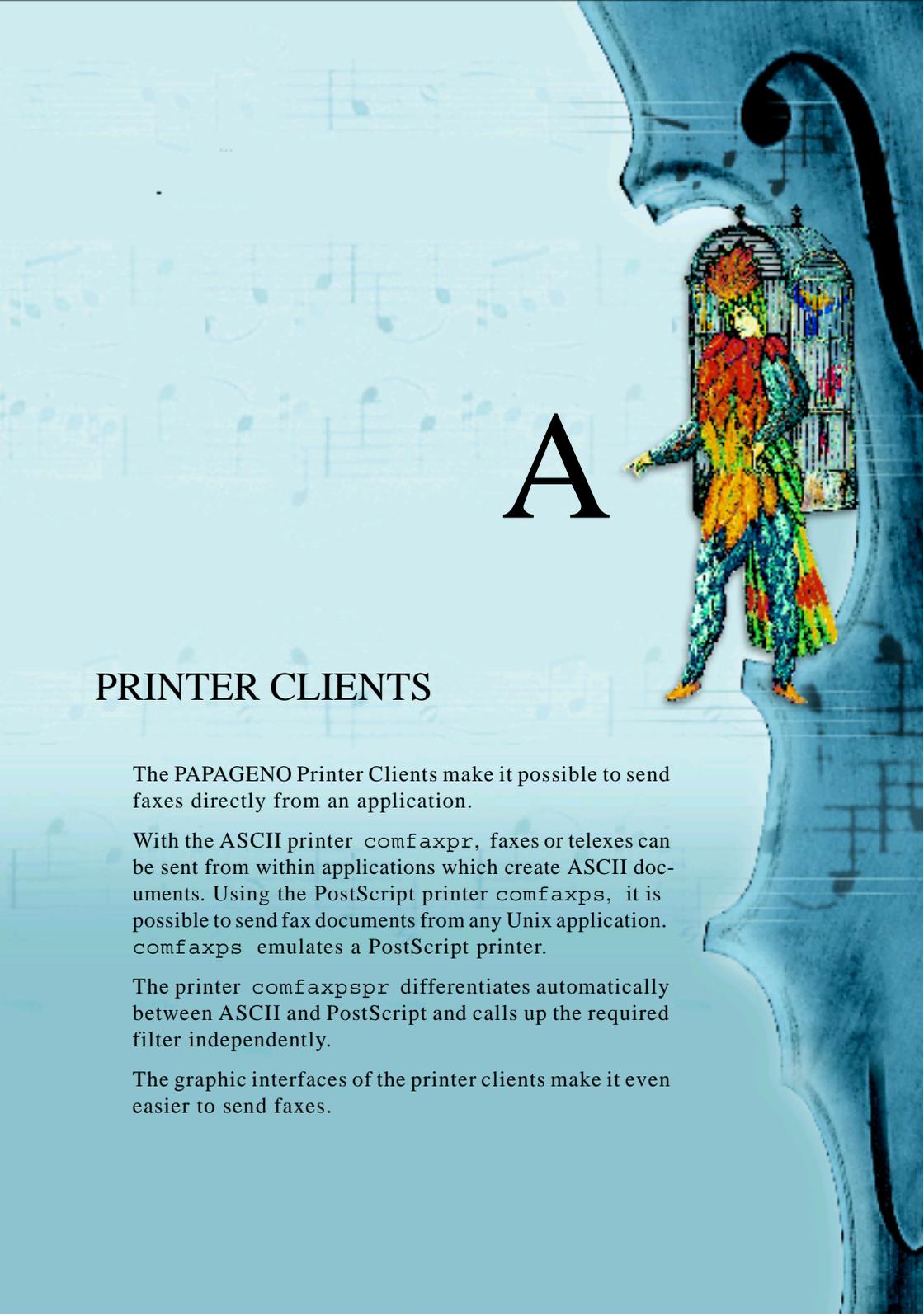
Terms in the margin Help you to find topics more quickly.

Courier User inputs and terms which you find on the screen are written in *Courier*.

Italics Terms which are used in user inputs as dummies are written in *italics*.



Commands that exceed the width of a manual page are continued on the following line. However, if several commands must be entered one after the other, this is clearly indicated in the manual.



A

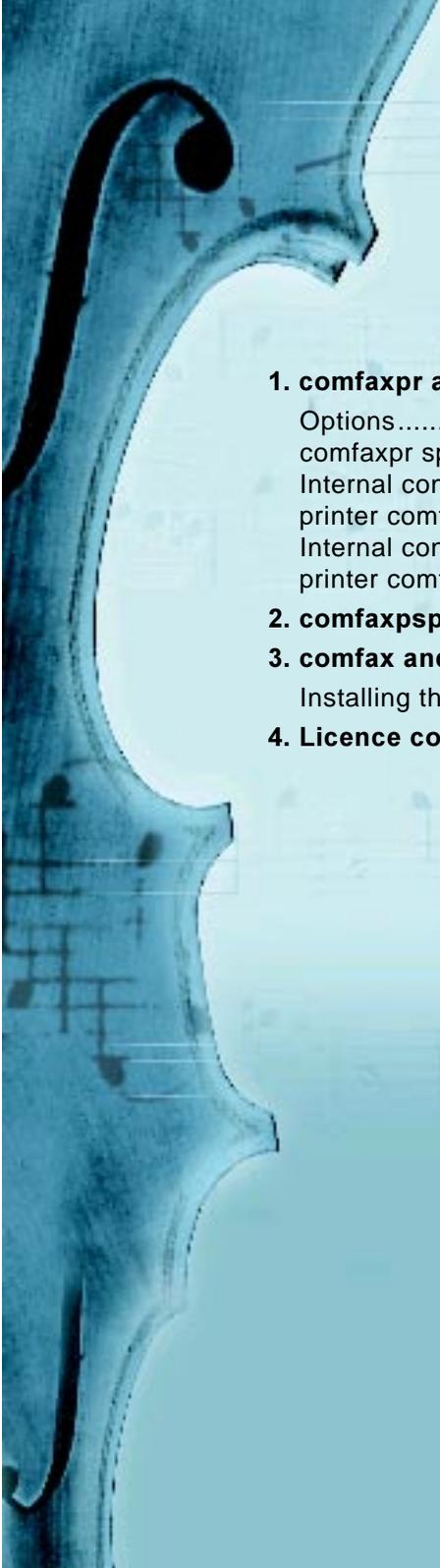
PRINTER CLIENTS

The PAPAGENO Printer Clients make it possible to send faxes directly from an application.

With the ASCII printer `comfaxpr`, faxes or telexes can be sent from within applications which create ASCII documents. Using the PostScript printer `comfaxps`, it is possible to send fax documents from any Unix application. `comfaxps` emulates a PostScript printer.

The printer `comfaxpspr` differentiates automatically between ASCII and PostScript and calls up the required filter independently.

The graphic interfaces of the printer clients make it even easier to send faxes.



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1. comfaxpr and comfaxps printers



Prior to Version 5.2, PAPAGENO was called comFAX. comFAX thus often appears in internal names and commands.

The printer clients `comfaxpr` and `comfaxps` are responsible for the creation of PAPAGENO documents. You can use them to send faxes on the shell level.

In order to reduce the load on the computer on which the basic installation has been carried out, you can additionally install printer clients on one or several other computers. In this way, the CPU load produced when creating a fax document is transferred from the server computer to the computers on which the printer clients are located.

The printer clients are automatically installed simultaneously during the installation of PAPAGENO or the installation of individual PAPAGENO servers. The way in which you can install the printer clients alone on a computer is described in the PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part B, Chapter 2. „Installing printer clients on additional computers”, Page 71.

If you would like to send a document directly from a Unix application program or you would like to print such a document via PAPAGENO, you should use the pseudo-printers `comfax` and `comfaxtele`. (See Chapter 3. „comfax and comfaxtele pseudo-printers”, Page 37).

`comfaxpr`

With the electronic printer `comfaxpr`, you can even send a fax from a simple ASCII editor and you can control its appearance.

The printer `comfaxpr` emulates an ASCII printer. In this case, ASCII stands for a random 8-bit character set. It receives its data from the standard input (similar to the spooler `lp`) and uses these data to create a fax or telex document.

`comfaxps`

In order to make it possible to send PostScript documents as faxes from any Unix application, PAPAGENO is delivered with a PostScript-compatible printer-emulator.

The printer `comfaxps` receives its data from the standard input (similar to the spooler `lp`) and uses these data to create a fax document.

`comfaxps` processes Level 1 with additional Level 2 extensions (large data quantities can only be processed with Level 2). A licence must be purchased for Level 2. Appropriate PostScript data are introduced with the symbols `%!PS`. In addition, `comfaxps` is also in a position to process binary EPS files (MS-DOS).

Syntax

In order to create fax documents with a direct call instruction from the printer clients, the following syntax is applicable:

```
comfaxpr [option] < file name
```

or:

```
comfaxps [option] < file name
```

The transmission **options** (specifying recipient fax number, priority, re-dial function in case of transmission errors, etc.) are described below.

The recipient(s), the priority, etc. may also be specified using **control commands**, which are added directly in the document *file name*. Moreover, the appearance of the

document can be modified (bold print, line spacing, inserting barcode, etc.).

The control commands for the ASCII printer `comfaxpr` and for the PostScript printer `comfaxps` are described separately.

End status and error messages

If no document can be created, the exit status is > 0 . The message `Error: fax document not created!` or a different error message is transmitted, e.g. syntax errors are detected.

Options

Below the options are described which apply both to `comfaxpr` and to `comfaxps`.

The options marked with a “†” are only available temporarily for reasons of compatibility. If possible, they should no longer be used in the current PAPAGENO version.

Option	Meaning
<code>-abort</code>	In the case of errors, no further repetition of the transmission is attempted.
<code>-alphahost</code> <i>alphahost</i>	The host name of the ALPHA host (1-35 characters), at which the PAPAGENO user, who is sending the fax, is entered. As standard, the ALPHA server specified via the environmental variable <code>ALPHAHOST</code> is used. If the PAPAGENO user on this ALPHA server does not exist, no document is created. The message <code>Error: fax document not created!</code> is transmitted. This error message can be queried via the monitor function of the PAPAGENO administration program (see PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part E, Chapter 1. „Displaying Messages”, Page 333).

Option	Meaning
<p><code>-charset</code> <i>sprache_land.zeichen-</i> <i>satz</i></p>	<p>Permits the use of a different character set for the input data from that specified in the environmental variable <code>LANGUAGE_IDENTIFIER</code>. A description of possible values can be found in the PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Appendix I, Chapter 3. „LANGUAGE_IDENTIFIER”, Page 372.</p>
<p><code>-cutpage</code></p>	<p>Permits the shortening of pages to the section actually filled with text. Initially, the page is created in normal DIN A4 format and linked to the paper background. Subsequently, the unprinted section of the page is deleted - from the lower edge of the paper upwards.</p>
<p><code>-debug</code></p>	<p>DEBUG outputs from the interpreter are issued in the files <code>/tmp/gsdebug.inp</code>, <code>/tmp/gsdebug.err</code> and <code>/tmp/gsdebug.out</code>. The text that is transferred to the PostScript interpreter is written in the file <code>/tmp/gsdebug.inp</code>. The user who calls up <code>comfaxpr</code> must be authorised to write in <code>/tmp</code> or the files listed above. This function aids error analysis in the case of incorrectly-produced faxes.</p>
<p><code>-delayed</code></p>	<p>The transmission procedure is to be carried out at the cheapest tariff rate (night tariff).</p>
<p><code>-display</code> <i>display-</i> <i>name</i></p>	<p>Specifies the display designation of the X11 server that is responsible for the enquiry window. The server that is set in the environmental variable <code>DISPLAY</code> is used as standard.</p>
<p><code>-fine</code></p>	<p>The transmission procedure is carried out in fine resolution (200 dpi). This is the standard value.</p>
<p><code>-gettele</code></p>	<p>Creates an enquiry window (under X11), in order to enquire about the recipient and the transmission time.</p>
<p><code>-include</code> <i>datei-</i> <i>name</i></p>	<p>The file designated as <i>file name</i> is preceded by the input data. The file name can be specified in absolute or relative terms.</p>
<p><code>-infile</code> <i>dateiname</i></p>	<p>Reads from the <i>file name</i>, not from <code>stdin</code>.</p>
<p><code>-info</code> <i>infotext</i> †</p>	<p>See <code>-title</code></p>

Option	Meaning
-later †	See -delayed
-logfile <i>datei-name</i>	<p>The ID's of the created desktop or transmission documents are issued in the file designated <i>file name</i>. The <i>file name</i> can be specified in absolute or relative terms.</p> <p>The configuration of the output file is as follows:</p> <pre>POOLID <i>Id</i> SENDID <i>Id</i> SENDID <i>Id</i> POOLID <i>Id</i> SENDID <i>Id</i></pre>
-normal	The transmission procedure is carried out in normal resolution (100 dpi). The standard value is "fine".
-now	The transmission procedure is to be carried out immediately. This is the standard value.
-paper <i>number</i>	The letter paper <i>number</i> (0-9) of the specified user is to be used as a background.
-paperid <i>docid</i>	The desktop document with the <i>docid</i> is to be used as a background. The user must have a right of access to this document.
-phone <i>telefonnummer</i>	<p><i>telephone number</i> has the syntax: [Telephone book:] <i>abbreviation</i> <i>Abbreviation</i> is the abbreviation from the telephone book or the recipient's telephone number.</p> <p>(Example for <i>telephone number:customers:miller</i>).</p> <p>The default setting is the telephone book <code>common</code>. The document is sent to the recipient designated in this way. As standard, the transmission procedure is carried out immediately.</p> <p>No desktop document is created for documents which are sent to a valid telephone number or to a recipient listed in the telephone book.</p>

Option	Meaning
-phonegroup <i>gruppe</i>	<p>Makes it possible to send faxes to several recipients simultaneously. <i>group</i> designates the group of recipients configured using the master data.</p> <p>No desktop document is created for documents which are sent to a valid telephone number or to a recipient listed in the telephone book.</p>
-phonelist <i>datei-name</i>	<p>Makes it possible to send faxes to several recipients simultaneously. The file <i>file name</i> must contain either the telephone number or the abbreviation of the recipient from the telephone book in every line. The <i>file name</i> can be specified in absolute or relative terms.</p> <p>A maximum of 1,000 recipients may be specified per transmission task.</p> <p>No desktop document is created for documents which are sent exclusively to a valid telephone number or to recipients listed in the telephone book.</p>
-priority <i>priorität</i>	<p>Sets the priority of the transmission task to the value <i>priority</i>. <i>priority</i> must be a value between 1 and 100. 1 is the lowest priority, 100 is the highest.</p>
-redopage	<p>In the case of interference, the transmission is restarted from the page that was transmitted incorrectly. Otherwise, the whole document will be retransmitted.</p> <p>This option is only valid if the option <code>-retries</code> is set to a value > 0.</p> <p>This parameter is currently not evaluated.</p>
-retries <i>wiederholungen</i>	<p>If the recipient's line is engaged, the attempted transmission will be repeated <i>retries</i> times.</p> <p><i>retries</i> indicates the maximum number of dialling attempts.</p>
-retry <i>wiederholungen</i> †	<p>See <code>-retries</code></p>
-sendtime <i>time</i>	<p>Sets the transmission time</p> <p><i>time</i> = [Day.Month.Year] Hour [:Minute[:Second]]</p> <p>With SENDTIME DELAYED, the transmission time is set to fall within the night tariff period.</p>
-time <i>time</i> †	<p>See <code>-sendtime</code></p>

Option	Meaning
<code>-title infotext</code>	Gives a commentary (<i>infotext</i>) with a length of up to 30 characters.
<code>-user benutzer</code>	The name of the PAPAGENO user (1-10 characters), to whom this document should be assigned. As standard, the login name of the user is used. If no PAPAGENO user of this name exists on the ALPHA host, no document is created. The message <code>Error: fax document not created!</code> is transmitted. This error message can be queried via the monitor function of the PAPAGENO administration program.

Example

With the following command, you can create a fax from the file `test.asc` for the user `xyz` and send it at the night tariff rate to the fax number 0201/2457499:

```
cat test.asc | comfaxpr -title Testdatei
test.asc -user xyz -phone 54750999 -delayed
```

comfaxpr special options

The option `-telex` is only available for the pseudo-printer `comfaxpr`.

Option	Meaning
<code>-landscape</code>	The document is printed in landscape format.
<code>-telex</code>	The document is to be formatted or transmitted as a telex.

Internal control commands for the ASCII printer com-faxpr

Using internal control commands, you can specify the recipient's fax number directly in the ASCII document and, for instance, set bold print for certain characters or specify the transmission time.

The following points should be taken into account when using the internal document controls described below:

- The document area that can be printed corresponds to DIN A4 = 70 lines at 6 LPI. If this limit is exceeded, an automatic page break is implemented. It is recommended to carry out page breaks with the control character `FormFeed = CHR(12)`.
- Control commands cause - in terms of lines - no displacement within a line and so do not appear within the created document. However, control commands that are not recognized are reproduced precisely.
- The maximum length of a line - including the control characters used - is limited to 500 characters.
- Exceeding the right edge of the document does not automatically cause a line break.
- When using **spaces**, you must take note of the following: a function designation must be separated from its parameters by precisely **one** space (e.g.: `#ALPHAHOST host-name#`) . The same applies to the separation of several parameters, insofar as they are permissible. **No** spaces must be present after the final parameter and the concluding `#`.



The beginning of the control commands can be indicated with #START_CONTROL# and the end with #END_CONTROL#. Line feed symbols occurring between these two commands are ignored.

The control commands listed below are arranged alphabetically:

Control character	Function
#1#, #2#, #5#, #6#, #8#, #10#, #12#, #15#, #17#, #20#,	Setting of the current font size to 1/2/5/6/8/10/12/15/17/20 characters per inch. The standard value stands at 10 characters per inch. The font size "10 characters per inch" corresponds roughly to a 10-point font, the size "12 characters per inch" corresponds roughly to a 12-point font. When using character sizes above 10 characters/inch, you must first adjust the line spacing with the control command LPI (see below). The line spacing "LPI 6" is co-ordinated to produce 70 lines per DIN A4 page.
#ALPHAHOST <i>hostname</i> #	The data server ALPHA on which the user is entered as a PAPAGENO user can be selected via <i>host name</i> (see also below under #USER <i>abbreviation</i> #).
#ATTACH_DOC <i>dokumentenid</i> #	The desktop document designated by <i>dokumentenid</i> is attached to the newly-created document.
#BARCODE_HERE#	The barcode that is valid for the user is blended in in the current position. The current writing position in the document remains unaffected.
#BOLD_OFF#	Bold print off (standard).

Control character	Function
#BOLD_ON#	Bold print on.
#CUTPAGE#	Corresponds to the command option <code>cutpage</code> (see Page 12) . The pages are shortened as they are created. The command applies to all the pages of a document from the page on which the command was issued.
#END_CONTROL#	Designates the end of a sequence of control commands. Line feeds are carried out again. In order to prevent a line skip from a particular line, the control command <code>#END_CONTROL#</code> should be entered before the next genuine output line.
#HASH#	Creates the character #.
#ITALIC_OFF#	Italics off (standard).
#ITALIC_ON#	Italics on.
#LANDSCAPE#	A4 landscape format. This control command should stand at the very beginning of a page.
#LAST_DOCPAGE#	Indicates that the current page is the final page of a document. The next document begins with the ASCII symbol for "formfeed". In this way, it is possible to send several documents from a single file. At the next page change, the document is ended and is sent to the previously-specified recipient. The transmission list is deleted. Selected fonts, line spacing settings and other previously-specified transmission options, such as e.g. time-delayed, are adopted unchanged in the next document.

Control character	Function
#LPI <i>zeilen</i> #	Sets the line spacing to <i>lines</i> per inch. The line spacing selected in this way remains valid until it is re-defined with the control command #LPI <i>zeilen</i> # . The standard value is 6. When using character sizes above 10 characters/inch (see above), you must first adjust the line spacing with LPI. The line spacing 6 LPI is co-ordinated to produce 70 lines per DIN A4 page.
#NORMAL#	Normal font with 10 CPI, no underlining, no bold print/italics.
#PAPER <i>x</i> #	<i>x</i> stands for 0 - 9. The background <i>x</i> of the user is used, background 0 is standard paper.
#PAPERID <i>dokumentenid</i> #	The desktop document designated by <i>dokumentenid</i> is to be used as the background. The selection can be cancelled with the specification <i>dokumentenid</i> 0 .
#PHONE <i>telefonnummer</i> #	<i>telephone number</i> has the syntax: [<i>Telephone book:</i>] <i>abbreviation</i> <i>Abbreviation</i> is the abbreviation from the telephone book or the recipient's telephone number. (Example for <i>telephone number</i> : <i>customers:miller</i>).
	The default setting is the telephone book common. No desktop document is created for documents which are sent to a valid telephone number or to a recipient listed in the telephone book. A maximum of 1,000 recipients may be specified individually in a document.
#PORTRAIT#	A4 portrait format (standard). Should be inserted at the beginning of the page.

Control character	Function
#PRIORITY <i>priorität</i> #	Sets the priority of the transmission task to the value <i>priority</i> . <i>priority</i> must have a value between 1 (lowest priority) and 100 (highest priority).
#RECEIVERGROUP <i>gruppe</i> #	<p>Makes it possible to send faxes to several recipients simultaneously. <i>group</i> designates the group of recipients configured using the master data.</p> <p>Up to 1,000 recipient groups may be specified per transmission document.</p>
#RESOLUTION NORMAL# #RESOLUTION FINE#	<p>Transmission resolution normal or fine.</p> <p>The standard value is fine.</p>
#RETRIES <i>anzahl</i> #	<p>If the recipient's line is engaged, the attempted transmission will be repeated <i>number</i> times.</p> <p><i>number</i> indicates the maximum number of dialling attempts.</p>
#SENDTIME NOW#	Send immediately.
#SENDTIME DELAYED#	Transmit at the lowest tariff rate (night tariff).
#SENDTIME <i>datum/zeit</i> #	<p>Specify the send time.</p> <p>The parameter <i>date/time</i> may have the following configuration:</p> <p>[Day.Month.Year] Hour [:Minute[:Second]]</p> <p>If no date is specified, the send time always refers to the current day. If the specified send time is already past, the document is sent immediately.</p>

Control character	Function
#SIGN_HERE#	Signature is blended in at the current position. The current writing position in the document remains unaffected. If this command is used several times on the same page, only the last command is carried out.
#SPECIAL_BARCODE_HERE <i>code</i> #	Creates the barcode designated with <i>code</i> and blends it into the document at the current position. The current writing position in the document remains unaffected. <i>code</i> is a decimal number of up to 20 figures in length.
#START_CONTROL#	Designates the beginning of a sequence of control commands (e.g. for the transmission control). Line feed characters are ignored.
#TELEX#	Automatic conversion and storage in the telex format. This command must stand at the very beginning of a document.
#TITLE <i>infotext</i> #	Gives an <i>infotext</i> (commentary) with a length of 1-30 characters, which is stored in the comment box of the PAPAGENO document.
#UNDER_OFF#	Underlining off (standard).
#UNDER_ON#	Underlining on.
#USER <i>abbreviation</i> #	<i>abbreviation</i> (name of the user from the administration program) defines the PAPAGENO user for whom the fax is to be created. (The default setting is the login name of the Unix user).

Examples

Simple transmis-
sion of an ASCII
text

The first example shows the simple sending of a document.

The page break symbol CHR(12) is represented by <FF>, a line feed is indicated by <NL>.

```
Uncle Scrooge<NL>
<NL>
Millionaire Row 1
Ducktown
<NL>
#PAPER 1#<NL>
Ducktown, 01.04.96 <NL>
<NL>
#PHONE disney:scrooge# #SENDTIME DELAYED#<NL>
<NL>
Dear Uncle Scrooge,<NL>
Uncle Donald has hidden himself away at Auntie Daisy's, because he <NL>
doesn't want to count the silver pieces in your strongroom. <NL>
However, the armour-busters want to count them and are on <NL>
their way round to see you.<NL>
<NL>
Yours sincerely,<NL>
<NL>
#SIGN_HERE#<NL>
<NL>
Tick, Trick and Track<FF>
```

With the control command `#PAPER 1#`, the background of the user is automatically blended into the document. The control command should appear on the page from which this letter paper is to be used.

The recipient is designated by the abbreviation `scrooge`. This abbreviation must, of course, appear in the telephone book. However, it is also possible to specify a telephone number directly at this point. The position for the keyword `#PHONE . . . #` can be chosen at random within the document.

With the aid of the keyword `#SENDTIME DELAYED#`, the transmission time can be set to the night tariff rate. Here, too, the selection of the positioning within the text is completely free.

The signature is inserted automatically with the keyword `#SIGN_HERE#`. The insertion takes place from the current writing position in the document; the current writing position is not affected by the blending in of the signature. Depending on the size of the stored signature, you must accordingly allow for a sufficient amount of space.

Sending serial letters The second - more complicated - example shows how to send a serial letter of several pages to several recipients.

```
#ITALIC_ON#Document 1 - Page 1 - Line 1<NL>
Document 1 - Page 1 - Line 2#PAPER 1#<NL>
#NORMAL#Document 1 - Page 1 - Line 3<NL>
#START_CONTROL#
#SENDTIME NOW#
#PHONE 1234# #PHONE meier#
#PHONE 2345# #RECEIVERGROUP group_A#
#PHONE 3456#
#END_CONTROL#Document 1 - Page 1 - Line 4<FF>
Document 1 - #PAPER 2#Page 2 - Line 1<NL>
Document 1 - Page 2 - Line 2<NL>
#LAST_DOCPAGE# Document 1 - Page 2 - Line 3<NL>
Document 1 - Page 2 - Line 4<FF>
#ITALIC_ON#Document 2#ITALIC_OFF# - Page 1 - Line 1<NL>
#Paper 1#Document 2 - Page 1 - Line 2<NL>
Document 2 - Page 1 - Line 3<NL>
#START_CONTROL#
#PHONE 4321# #PHONE mueller#
#PHONE 5432# #RECEIVERGROUP group_B#
#PHONE 6543#
#Paper 2#
#SENDTIME DELAYED#
#END_CONTROL#Document 2 - Page 1 - Line 4<FF>
Document 2 - Page 2 - Line 1<NL>
Document 2 -Page 2 - Line 2<NL>
#LAST_DOCPAGE#Document 1 -Page 2 - Line 3<NL>
Document 2 - Page 2 - Line 4
```

The following points can be appreciated from the example above:

Control commands do not lead to any displacement within a line.

Character attributes retain their validity over several lines. A switch must be implemented explicitly, in our example optionally with `#NORMAL#` or `#ITALIC_OFF#`.

The selection of the letter paper must take place within one page. A paper definition is maintained until the next re-definition.

The control command `#START_CONTROL#` permits the insertion of transmission controls without any line switches that are visible in the original document.

Because the control command `#END_CONTROL#` stands at the beginning of the following line, no undesired line feed is carried out before this line.

Recipients may be specified both with their abbreviation and directly with a telephone number. Both forms can be mixed at random. The positioning of recipient specifications within a document is irrelevant.

Following the specification of `#LAST_DOCPAGE#`, the document is ended at the next page change and the transmission is started. The list of recipients is then deleted, i.e. recipients and transmission options for the next document must be specified again.

The following tables contain the created documents; the various background colours represent the background that is blended in.

Document 1 - Page 1 - Line 1
Document 1 - Page 1 - Line 2
Document 1 - Page 1 - Line 3
Document 1 - Page 1 - Line 4

Document 1 - Page 2 - Line 1
Document 1 - Page 2 - Line 2
Document 1 - Page 2 - Line 3
Document 1 - Page 2 - Line 4

Document 2 - Page 1 - Line 1
Document 2 - Page 1 - Line 2
Document 2 - Page 1 - Line 3
Document 2 - Page 1 - Line 4

Document 2 - Page 2 - Line 1
Document 2 - Page 2 - Line 2
Document 2 - Page 2 - Line 3
Document 2 - Page 2 - Line 4

Internal control commands for the PostScript printer comfaxps

Using internal control commands, you can specify the recipient's fax number for the PostScript printer `comfaxps` directly in the document and you can make certain settings such as, for instance, bold print, re-dialling in the case of transmission errors, etc..

The `systemdict` of the PostScript interpreter has been expanded with some additional commands as compared to the PostScript standard.



The use of the PAPAGENO-PostScript extensions requires a well-founded knowledge of the language "PostScript". In most cases, incorrect applications will cause the program to break down!

If you modify the PostScript outputs of your application program in order to access special commands, you should adhere as closely as possible to the instructions below, in order to maintain the compatibility with standard PostScript printers:

```
systemdict /setfaxinfo known { (This is a
test fax) setfaxinfo } if
```

The names of fax commands which **set parameters** begin with `setfax`, e.g. `setfaxdelay`.

The names of fax commands with which **enquiries about parameters** can be made begin only with `fax`, e.g. `faxdelay`.



string is a dummy for any specifications, which must always stand in () .

Example: `(scrooge) setfaxuser`

boolean stands for `true` or `false`.

int stands for a number.

Control character	Function
<i>string</i> set faxuser	<i>string</i> defines the PAPAGENO user, for whom the fax is being created.
<i>string</i> set faxalphahost	<i>string</i> defines the ALPHA host name, on which the user is entered as a PAPAGENO user.
<i>string</i> set faxphone	<i>string</i> establishes the telephone number or the abbreviation from the telephone book, to which the document is to be sent. A maximum of 1,000 simultaneous recipients is possible per document.
<i>string</i> set faxreceiver-group	<i>string</i> establishes the recipient group, to which the fax is to be sent. A maximum of 1,000 simultaneous recipient groups is possible per document.
<i>string</i> set faxinfo	<i>string</i> ascribes a designation (comment) to the document.
<i>boolean</i> set faxdelay	If <i>boolean</i> = true is set, the document is sent at the lowest night tariff rate.
faxdelay	Determines whether the document should be sent at the lowest night tariff rate.
<i>string</i> set faxsendtime	Determines the specific transmission time, at which a document should be sent. The format of <i>string</i> is: [Day.Month.Year] Hour [:Minute [:Second]]
<i>boolean</i> set faxerrorabort	If <i>boolean</i> = true is set, the transmission procedure is aborted if an error occurs.
faxerrorabort <i>boolean</i>	Determines whether the transmission procedure should be aborted if an error occurs.
<i>boolean</i> set faxsend	If <i>boolean</i> = true is set, the fax is automatically stored ready to be sent.
faxsend	Returns the currently-selected transmission request status.

Control character	Function
<i>int</i> setfaxdialretry	Specifies the number of re-dials in the case of connection errors. <i>int</i> must be a value between 0 and 9.
faxdialretry	Returns the currently-selected number of re-dials in the case of connection errors.
<i>boolean</i> setfaxdelete	If <i>boolean</i> = true is set, the document is deleted after the creation of the transmission request.
faxdelete	Returns the current deletion status.
<i>int</i> setfaxpriority	Sets the priority for the transmission task. <i>int</i> must be a value between 1 and 100.
faxpriority	Returns the currently-valid priority.
<i>int_x int_y</i> setfaxsign	Blends the signature in at the point designated by <i>int_x</i> and <i>int_y</i> . The scaling is achieved with pixel specifications starting from the upper left edge of the document (max_int_x = 1728, max_int_y = 2287).
<i>int_x int_y</i> setfaxbarcode	Blends the personal barcode in at the point designated by <i>int_x</i> and <i>int_y</i> . The scaling is achieved with pixel specifications starting from the upper left edge of the document (max_int_x = 1728, max_int_y = 2287).
<i>string int_x int_y</i> setfaxspecialbarcode	Creates a barcode from the decimal number up to 20 characters long and blends it in at the point designated by <i>int_x</i> and <i>int_y</i> . The scaling is achieved with pixel specifications starting from the upper left edge of the document (max_int_x = 1728, max_int_y = 2287).
faxlastdocpage	Delivers the current status, showing whether this is the last page of the fax.
<i>boolean</i> setfaxcutpage	If <i>boolean</i> = true is set, the document is shortened to the actually-used length, starting from the lower page edge.
faxcutpage	Returns the current cutpage status.

Control character	Function
<i>boolean</i> setfaxlast-docpage	Indicates that the current page is the final page of a document and so permits the sending of several documents from a single file. At the next page change, the document is ended and is sent to the previously-specified recipients. The transmission list is deleted. Selected fonts, line spacing settings and other previously-specified transmission options, such as e.g. time-delayed, are adopted unchanged.
<i>int</i> setfaxattachdoc	Attaches the desktop document designated by <i>int</i> (document ID) to the document that is currently being created after the currently printed page.
<i>int</i> setfaxpoolpaper-tray	The desktop document designated by <i>int</i> is used as the background for the current page.

Neither of the two following commands are actual extensions, but are usually only available on printers with several paper shafts. By using these commands, one of the documents defined in the master data as letter paper can automatically be used as the background for the text to be printed.

Control character	Function
<i>int</i> setpaper-tray	Selects the current letter paper from 0-9. <i>int</i> must be a value between 0 and 9. 0 means a printout on the standard paper.
papertray	Returns the currently-selected letter paper.

2. comfaxpspr printer

It is often desirable for the printer to be able to distinguish automatically between PostScript and ASCII text and to call up the required filter independently. For this purpose, PAPAGENO supports a generic printer `comfaxpspr`.

Syntax The following syntax applies in order to create ASCII or PostScript fax documents via the call from the printer clients:

```
comfaxpspr [call parameter] [option] < file name
```

Call parameters The differentiation can be enforced with the following [*call parameters*]:

Parameter	Meaning
-ascii	Selects <code>comfaxpr</code> as the printer type. The further parameters correspond to those of <code>comfaxpr</code> .
-telex	Selects <code>comfaxpr</code> as the printer type and activates the telex mode. The further parameters correspond to those of <code>comfaxpr</code> .
-postscript	Selects <code>comfaxps</code> as the printer type. The further parameters correspond to those of <code>comfaxps</code> .

Automatic detection If none of the above-mentioned paramters is specified, `comfaxpspr` will attempt to determine the required printer type using the initial characters of the transferred document:

Initial characters in the document	Selected printer type
%! %!PS	Selects <code>comfaxps</code> as the printer type. The enquiry shortened to just two characters is supported because not all applications conform to the Adobe PostScript structure conventions. A warning is issued which can be seen in the monitor. (See PAPANENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part E, Chapter 1. „Displaying Messages”, Page 333).
binary EPS Header (0xc5 0xd0 0xd3 0xc6)	Selects <code>comfaxps</code> as the printer type. The non-binary EPS section is printed out.
all other character sequences	Selects <code>comfaxpr</code> as the printer type.

? What do I do, if...

...the message "Error: fax document not created" appears?

In this case, there are various possibilities which could be the cause.

User not entered

It is possible that the user (system login) has not been entered as a PAPANENO user.

- ▶ Enter the user as administrator in the administration program.

On this subject, see also PAPANENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part C, Chapter 3. „Registering Users”, Page 121.

Wrong printer You are trying to transfer an ASCII text to the PostScript printer `comfaxps`, or the ASCII text begins with `%!` and has been output by `comfaxpspr`.

In the monitor of the administration program, you will find in these cases the message `postscript error`. (On the subject of the "monitor", see PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part E, Chapter 1. „Displaying Messages”, Page 333).

- ▶ Use `comfaxpr` as the printer.

PostScript text is incorrect The PostScript text contains errors. In the monitor of the administration program, you will find the message `post-script error`.

- ▶ Output the PostScript text on a PostScript printer as an experiment.

If no error occurs:

- ▶ Contact your sales partner.

In any case, the files `/tmp/gsdebug.inp`, `/tmp/gsdebug.out` and `/tmp/gsdebug.err` are required for error reproduction. These files are only created if `comfaxpspr` has been called up with the option `-debug`.

No desktop document As the document is initially created on the desktop, is then stored for sending and is deleted from the desktop again after transmission, it may happen that you briefly see a desktop document which then immediately disappears again.

? What do I do, if...

...a PostScript text is printed as ASCII text when com-faxpspr is called up?

The PostScript text does not begin with `%!PS` and so does not correspond to the Adobe structure conventions.

- ▶ You should optionally use either **comfaxps** or **com-faxpspr-PostScript**.

? What do I do, if...

...umlauts and special characters are missing from the created ASCII text ?

The character set established in the environmental variable `LANGUAGE_IDENTIFIER` does not coincide with the character set of your text.

- ▶ With the parameter `-charset`, specify the character set in which the ASCII text has been created.

The graphical special characters in the IBM PC character set can not be depicted, because they do not correspond to ISO 8859.

? What do I do, if...

...keywords are visible in a document created from an ASCII text?

Keywords form part of the display within the PAPAGENO ASCII interface. However, they do not appear within the created fax/telex document.

It is possible that you may have written a keyword incorrectly or that the keyword is not located completely within a line of text.

? What do I do, if...

...no background is inserted?

▶ Check:

- that a background has been established in the master data of the affected PAPAGENO user.
- that the background has not been deleted after being established.
- whether the `general document` right of access for the background has been revoked, if the document belongs to a different user.

It is possible that the background you have requested in the call parameter `-paper` has been cancelled by the establishment of a different background within the document.

Some application programs automatically establish a specific paper shaft (background) in the output PostScript text.

? What do I do, if...

...the background appears first on the second page of a document?

▶ Insert the keyword `#PAPER#` **before** the page change.

? What do I do, if...

...no transmission window appears when `-gettele` is called up?

Your `DISPLAY` variable has an incorrect or invalid value or your X-server has denied access.

? What do I
do, if...

...the document is not sent?

The recipient is not listed in the telephone book.

The transmission task is to be carried out with a time delay.

No suitable end device is available.

All lines are engaged with transmission tasks of higher priority.

3. comfax and comfaxtele pseudo-printers

If you would like to send a document directly from a Unix application program or would like to print such a document with PAPAGENO, use the pseudo-printers `comfax` and `comfaxtele`.

You can call up the pseudo-printers `comfax` and `comfaxtele` with the command:

```
lp -d comfax file name
```

or

```
lp -d comfaxtele file name.
```

For the `comfaxtele`, you will be given a graphic interface in which you can select, for instance, the desired fax number.

Installing the Unix pseudo-printers



The pseudo-printers can not be installed on all Unix systems.

Documents can be transferred simply from Unix applications via pseudo-printers as a fax to PAPAGENO. However, because of the missing root authorisation, these pseudo-printers can not be installed automatically during the installation.

During the installation of PAPAGENO, the script `install_cflp` is copied into the directory `/tmp`. If you start this script as the superuser `root`, you will load the pseudo-printers `comfax` and `comfaxtele`.

Setting up the
pseudo-printers

This is how you set up the pseudo-printers:

- ▶ Log on as the superuser `root`.
- ▶ Change to the directory `/tmp`
- ▶ Start the script with the command:
`./install_cflp`

With this script, the pseudo-printers `comfax` and `comfaxtele` are configured.

The file `$FAXROOT/etc/cf_sysvlpint` is made available to the printer as a configuration file.

With the Unix commands

```
lp -d comfax file name and  
lp -d comfaxtele file name
```

you can transfer documents to PAPAGENO to be faxed.

The pseudo-printers understand ASCII and PostScript for-

mats. Options can be transferred to the print file with the corresponding control commands.

The printer `comfaxtele` creates the transmission window "Sending document" in the X Windows environment, if the X-host authorisation has been set.

On the subject of the window "Sending document", see the User Manual for X Windows.

4. Licence condition for Ghostscript

`comfaxps` and `comfaxpr` call up the Ghostscript interpreter developed by L. Peter Deutsch and prepared by the Free Software Foundation.

As a binary copy of the Ghostscript interpreter is delivered as part of the PAPAGENO package, you will find the licence information for the Ghostscript interpreter on the pages below.



This licence information refers exclusively to the Ghostscript interpreter contained in the directory `$FAXROOT/etc/PostScript/ghostscript`; in the case of all other delivered programs, the licence conditions of VIPcom GmbH apply exclusively.

In agreement with the Ghostscript licence conditions, we are obliged to provide for you the Ghostscript source code including the imported, indicated PAPAGENO extensions within a period of 3 years after the delivery of the Ghostscript binaries. A delivery of this source code can only be carried out by written request. A nominal administrative fee will be charged for this delivery.

At this point, we would refer the reader to the file `com-FAX.doc` contained in the directory `$FAXROOT/etc/PostScript/ghostscript`, which deals in detail with the provision of the source code and the necessary possibilities for substitution in view of the explanation in `comprod.doc`.

These pages have also been handed over to the user additionally as a separate document.

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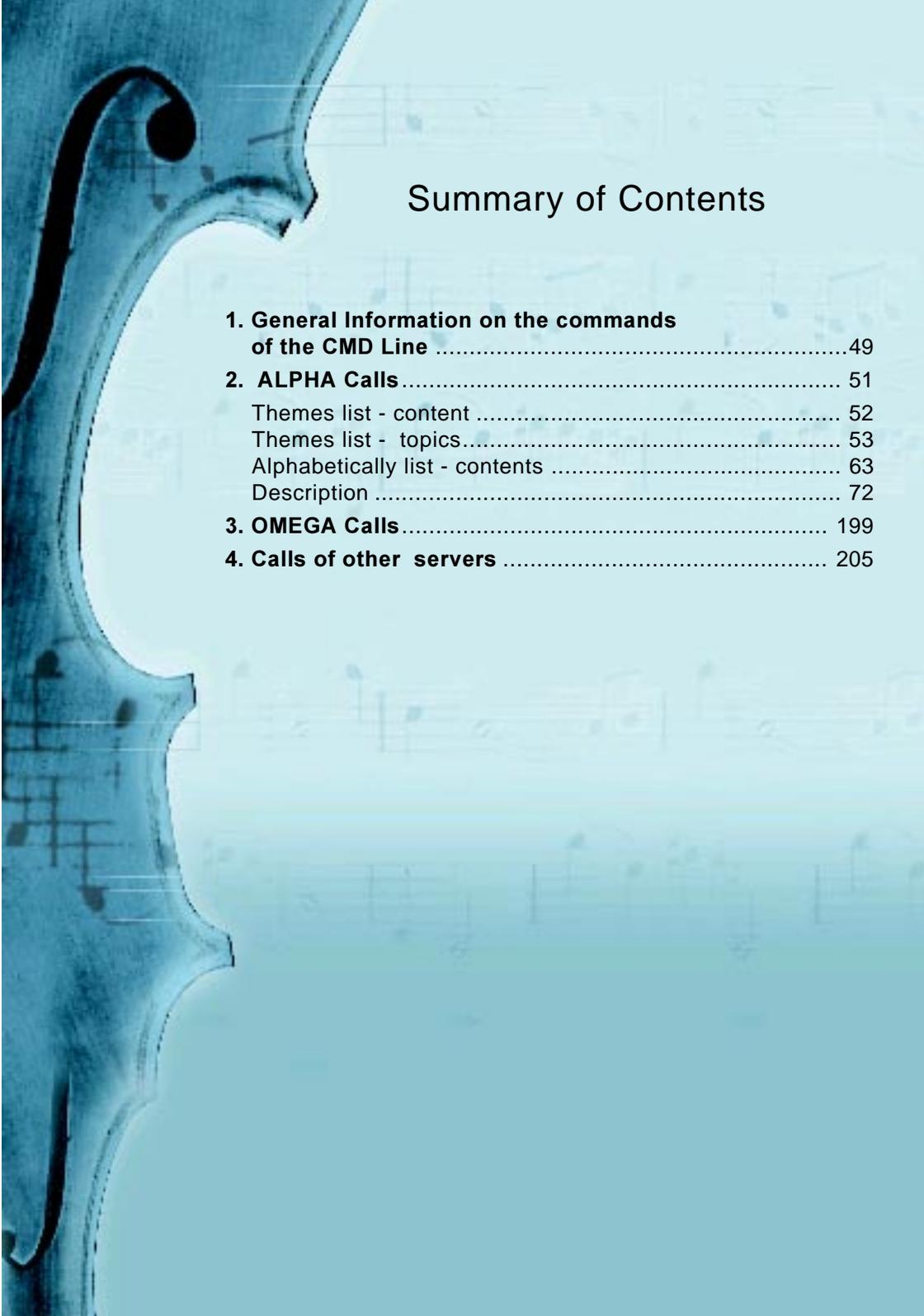


CMD LINE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMMING INTERFACES

A sequence of commands exists for the integration and the easy administration of PAPAGENO. In general, one can say that all actions from the PAPAGENO interfaces (user and printer clients, administration program) can alternatively be carried out with these commands. The graphic processing is an exception.

These commands are also used in the scripts `runcom-fax`, `stopcomfax`, `runomega`, `rundrivers`, `stopdrivers`, `killdrivers` and `install_integ` and in the UNIPLEX environment.

(On the subject of the scripts, see PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part A, Chapter 4. „PAPAGENO Commands and Scripts”, Page 53).



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1. General Information on the commands of the CMD Line

You will find the commands of the CMD Line in the directory `$FAXROOT/cmdline`.

As the user `comfax`, you can use the commands without indicating the path, because the path is extended with this directory during the installation.

The initial letter designates the server that is being addressed. Therefore the commands `a_*` access the ALPHA server, the commands `o_*` access the OMEGA server.



If possible, you should only use ALPHA calls, because the OMEGA calls access the configuration database directly and could destroy the installation of PAPAGENO.

Help

A brief description of the parameters for all CMD Line commands is available:

- ▶ Call up
befehl - ?

2. ALPHA Calls

In the first part of this chapter there are two lists:

- **List of Themes.**

The ALPHA calls are ordered according to **themes** (Page 52).

This list provides for ease of access to a specific theme (e.g. „Erasing documents“ or „Changing user passwords“).

- **Alphabetical List**

The ALPHA calls are also ordered alphabetically (Page 63).

This list can help you to look for a specific ALPHA call or simply to gain an overview of the calls. Every call has a brief description.

Both lists contain page references of the calls which are **described in detail** in the second part of the chapter.



The commands designated with a "✚" correspond to an old syntax and should, if possible, no longer be used in the current PAPAGENO version.

These calls are only included in the alphabetical list and not in the list of themes.

In order to access the detailed description of a command **online**:

- ▶ Click on the desired command with the cursor, which represents a hand with an outstretched index finger.

Themes list - content

- User53**
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- Gateway user55**
- Messages55**
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Themes list - topics

Users

Users - input	ALPHA call	Page
Stores the global user entry in the OMEGA server.	a_put_o_user	73
Stores the personal signature .	a_put_sigb	81
Sets the user permissions .	a_put_u_perm	87
Enters the master data of a user on the ALPHA server.	a_put_user	89
Sets a variable of the user who is currently logged on in the database of the ALPHA server.	a_put_usrconf	89

Users - output	ALPHA call	Page
Lists all PAPAGENO users in blocks.	a_get_s_ub	148
Outputs the data of a user which are stored in the OMEGA server.	a_get_o_user	128
Reads an entry of a user who is currently logged on from the database of the ALPHA server.	a_get_usrconf	165
Outputs the master data of a user on an ALPHA server.	a_get_user	163
Outputs in blocks the signature of the user who is stored in the server.	a_get_sigb	150
Outputs the user-specific configuration variables for the current user.	a_get_uc_ll	162
Returns the current values for the actions involved when sending and receiving.	a_get_actions	100
Outputs the number of permissible or currently registered uses .	a_get_cfdata	103

Users - delete	ALPHA call	Page
Deletes a user entry from the ALPHA server.	a_del_user	94
Deletes the entry of the currently-logged user from the database of the ALPHA server.	a_del_usrconf	94

Users- diverse	ALPHA call	Page
Logs a user on to PAPAGENO.	a_login	168
Logs a user off PAPAGENO.	a_logout	169
Checks that the user still possesses a valid registration in PAPAGENO.	a_che_login	85
Changes the password for the specified user.	a_cha_pw	81
Access a user's messages with the login FAXADM, without knowing user password.	a_cha_userid	83
Checks whether a user is included in a user group .	a_check_group1	85
Checks whether a user has the desired authorisation for the specified telephone book .	a_check_perm	86
Starts an action automatically for the transmission documents of a user.	a_auto_stat	78
Checks whether the user has received new documents .	a_bif	79
Check whether the user has received new messages or whether errors have arisen during sending or whether completed-Bif has been set.	a_bif_new	80
Gebühren benutzerspezifisch erfassen.	a_find_do	99
Uses the distribution rules to determine the recipient via the TSI and the extension number or the receiving device.	a_apply_ron	73

Gateway users

Gateway user	ALPHA call	Page
Outputs the complete data of a PAPAGENO Gateway user from the mail user database.	a_get_gwu	115
Outputs a list of the complete data of PAPAGENO Gateway users from the mail user database.	a_get_gwu_ll	117
Enters a PAPAGENO Gateway user in the database.	a_put_gwu	174
Deletes a PAPAGENO Gateway user from the database.	a_del_gwu	89

Messages

Messages - general	ALPHA call	Page
Re-routes a message to a user or a group.	a_forward	99
Prints a message.	a_print_dok	171
Deletes a message.	a_del_dok	89
Enters a comment about a message.	a_put_comm	173
Searches for specific messages in the database and performs specific actions with these messages.	a_find_do	99
Enquires about the .inf-file for the document.	a_get_inf	119
Outputs a page in blocks in the internal format.	a_get_pageb	132
Assigns a particular status to a message and outputs this status.	a_exc_status	95
Sets the actions involved when sending and receiving messages.	a_put_actions	171
Sets the "Biff-bit" for a message.	a_put_bif	172

Messages - general	ALPHA call	Page
Sets the "Biff-bit" for a message and outputs whether it was set previously or not.	a_exc_bif	95

Documents - import and export	ALPHA call	Page
Imports a page in the graphic format (Tiff or X bitmap) in to a PAPAGENO document.	a_imp_page	166
Imports a Tiff document to PAPAGENO.	a_imp_dok	165
Copies a PAPAGENO document into the specified target document.	a_cp_dok	87
Exports a document to a file.	a_exp_dok	97

Messages - input messages	ALPHA call	Page
Outputs the data concerning an input message.	a_get_e_rec	106
Outputs a list of the input messages in blocks.	a_get_eb	107
Re-routes a new input message to the calling user from the specifed group.	a_get_gr_dok	114
Exports automatically all new input messages of a user.	a_auto_exp	74
Checks whether errors have occurred during sending.	a_bif	79
Checks whether a user has received new messages and whether these new messages are provided with the status "completed".	a_bif_new	80

Messages - desktop messages	ALPHA call	Page
Outputs a list of the desktop messages of a user in blocks.	a_get_pb	133
Outputs the data of a desktop message.	a_get_p_rec	130
Creates a new desktop message.	a_mk_dok	170
Starts a transmission task for a desktop document.	a_send_new	188
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Outputs a list with data of output messages of a user. Data reflects the supplemented data record of PAPAGENO version 5.2.	a_get_s_rec_new_11	146
Outputs a list of all output messages of a user in blocks and sorts them according to the document number.	a_get_sb	149

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- ▶ Click on the command required with the cursor, represented by a hand with an outstretched finger

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a_apply_ron	Uses the distribution rules to determine the recipient via the TSI and the extension number or the receiving device.	73
a_auto_exp	Exports automatically all new input documents of a user.	74
a_auto_stat	Starts an action automatically for the transmission documents of a user.	78
a_bif	Checks whether the user has received new documents or whether errors have occurred during sending.	79
a_bif_new	Like a_bif. In addition, checks whether messages are provided with the status "completed".	80
a_cancel_s	Cancels a transmission task.	80
a_cha_pw	Changes the password for the specified user.	81
a_cha_s_rec	Changes database fields (characteristics) of a send document. Is suitable for the improved data record of PAPAGENO version 5.2	81
a_cha_s_rec	Changes database fields (properties) of a transmission document.	81
a_cha_userid	The login user FAXADM can access documents of a user, without knowing their password, with this command.	83

ALPHA Call	Brief description	Page
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a_che_login	Checks that the user still possesses a valid registration in PAPAGENO.	85
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a_check_perm	Checks whether a user has the desired authorisation for the specified telephone book.	86
a_cp_dok	Copies a PAPAGENO document into the specified target document.	87
a_cp_page	Copies a page of a PAPAGENO document into the specified page of the desktop document.	87
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a_del_gwu	Deletes a PAPAGENO Gateway user from the database.	89
a_del_mu †	Deletes a PAPAGENO Gateway user from the database.	90
a_del_page	Deletes a page of a desktop document.	90
a_del_ra	Searches for the entry of an external return address using the TSI and deletes it.	90
a_del_tebu	Deletes a telephone book with all its entries.	91
a_del_tebul	Deletes a telephone book entry.	92
a_del_tele †	Deletes a telephone book entry in the telephone book common.	92
a_del_tgroup	Deletes a recipient group.	93
a_del_tgroup1	Deletes an entry from a recipient group.	93
a_del_user	Deletes a user entry from the ALPHA server.	94

ALPHA Call	Brief description	Page
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a_exc_bif	Sets the "Biff-bit" for a document and outputs whether it was set previously or not.	95
a_exc_status	Assigns a particular status to a document and outputs this status.	95
a_exit	Closes the ALPHA server in accordance with the environmental variables ALPHAHOST or local.	96
a_exp_dok	Exports a document to a file.	97
a_fetch_result	At present, is not yet supported.	99
a_find_do	Searches for specific documents in the database and performs specific actions with these documents.	99
a_forward	Re-routes a document to a user or a group.	99
a_get_actions	Returns the current values for the actions involved when sending and receiving.	100
a_get_board U	Asks the "red board" about error messages.	101
a_get_boardl	Asks the "red board" about error messages. Language of the output may be selected.	102
a_get_cfdata	Outputs the number of permissible or currently registered users and devices.	103
a_get_compat	Displays the compatibility interval of the ALPHA server.	104
a_get_config	Enquires about a configuration variable in the OMEGA database.	104
a_get_e †	Outputs a list of the input documents.	106
a_get_e_rec	Outputs the data concerning an input document.	106

ALPHA Call	Brief description	Page
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a_get_fre_ll †	Outputs the free communications end devices, which can provide the desired hardware features.	111
a_get_fxl_ll †	Outputs all communications end devices, which can provide the desired hardware features.	111
a_get_fxl_n	Outputs the configuration of an end device.	112
a_get_gr_dok	Re-routes a new input document to the calling user from the specified group.	114
a_get_gwu	Outputs the complete data of a PAPAGENO Gateway user from the mail user database.	115
a_get_gwu_ll	Outputs a list of the complete data of PAPAGENO Gateway users from the mail user database.	117
a_get_inf	Enquires about the .inf-file for the document.	119
a_get_jetzt	Outputs the date and time of the ALPHA server in the Unix internal format.	119
a_get_kzg	Outputs a protocol of the ALPHA server.	120
a_get_log †	Outputs the entire logbook file of the specified document in meta-language.	120
a_get_logb	Outputs the logbook of the specified document character-by-character and in meta-language.	121
a_get_logl	Outputs the document logbook in the desired language line-by-line.	122
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a_get_mu_line †	Outputs the address of a PAPAGENO Gateway user using the extension number.	127
a_get_nue_nr	Outputs an unequivocal number of the NUE server.	128
a_get_o_user	Outputs the data of a user which are stored in the OMEGA server.	128
a_get_p †	Outputs a list of the desktop documents of a user.	129
a_get_p_rec	Outputs the data of a desktop document.	130
a_get_page †	Outputs a page in the internal format.	131
a_get_pageb	Outputs a page in blocks in the internal format.	132
a_get_pb	Outputs a list of the desktop documents of a user in blocks.	133
a_get_pr	Outputs the data of a printer.	134
a_get_pr_ll †	Outputs a list of all available printers.	135
a_get_pr_llb	Outputs a list of all available printers in blocks.	136
a_get_ra	Searches for the entry of an external return address using the TSI.	136
a_get_ra_ll	Outputs a list of the return addresses of external fax senders.	138
a_get_ron_ll	Outputs a list of the distribution rules entered in the database.	141
a_get_s †	Outputs a list of the output documents of a user.	141
a_get_s_rec	Outputs the data of an output document.	142

ALPHA Call	Brief description	Page
a_get_s_rec_new	Outputs the data of an output document . Data reflects the improved data record of PAPAGENO version 5.2.	144
a_get_s_rec_new_ll	Outputs a list of the data of an output document of a user. Data reflects the improved data record of PAPAGENO version 5.2.	146
a_get_s_u †	Outputs a list of all PAPAGENO users.	147
a_get_s_ub	Lists all PAPAGENO users in blocks.	148
a_get_sb	Outputs a list of all output documents of a user in blocks and sorts them according to the document number.	149
a_get_sig †	Outputs the signature of the user who is currently logged on.	150
a_get_sigb	Outputs in blocks the signature of the user who is stored in the server.	150
a_get_sjob_ll	Outputs a list with information about the transmission tasks.	151
a_get_tebu	Outputs the specification of a telephone book.	153
a_get_tebu_ll	Outputs a list of the specification of the telephone books which are accessible to the user.	154
a_get_tebu_llb	Lists the telephone books in blocks, which are visible (accessible) to the user.	155
a_get_tebul	Reads an entry from the specified telephone book.	155
a_get_tebul_ll	Lists the entries from the specified telephone book in blocks.	156
a_get_tele †	Outputs the entire telephone book common.	157
a_get_tgr_ll †	Outputs all defined recipient groups.	158
a_get_tgr_llb	Lists the recipient groups in blocks.	158
a_get_tgrl_ll †	Lists the entries of a recipient group.	159

ALPHA Call	Brief description	Page
a_get_tgrl_llb	Lists the entries of a recipient group in blocks.	159
a_get_tgroup	Outputs the data of a recipient group.	161
a_get_tzenv	Output of the time zone, which is used by the ALPHA server.	162
a_get_uc_ll	Outputs the user-specific configuration variables for the current user.	162
a_get_user	Outputs the master data of a user on an ALPHA server.	163
a_get_usrconf	Reads an entry of a user who is currently logged on from the database of the ALPHA server.	165
a_imp_dok	Imports a Tiff document to PAPAGENO.	165
a_imp_page	Imports a page in the graphic format (Tiff or X bitmap) in to a PAPAGENO document.	166
a_init	Changes the „run level“ of the ALPHA server.	167
a_ins_page	Inserts an empty page in to an existing desktop document.	168
a_login	Logs a user on to PAPAGENO.	168
a_logout	Logs a user off PAPAGENO.	169
a_lookup_tsi	Searches for the telephone book entry in the comFAX telephone books with the specified TSI.	169
a_mk_dok	Creates a new desktop document.	170
a_print_dok	Prints a document.	171
a_put_actions	Sets the actions involved when sending and receiving documents.	171
a_put_bif	Sets the "Biff-bit" for a document.	172
a_put_board	Writes a message on the "red board".	172
a_put_comm	Enters a comment about a document.	173

ALPHA Call	Brief description	Page
a_put_gwu	Enters a PAPAGENO Gateway user in the database.	174
a_put_log	Writes text in the document logbook.	174
a_put_mu †	Enters a Gateway user in the database.	175
a_put_o_user	Stores the global user entry in the OMEGA server.	175
a_put_page U	Writes information from a file (source file) in an existing page of a desktop document.	176
a_put_pageb	Writes information from a file (source file) in blocks in an existing page of a desktop document.	177
a_put_public	Makes a desktop document generally accessible or resets it to "Private".	178
a_put_ra	Enters the fax number and TSI of an external fax sender.	178
a_put_scan	Sends a scan task.	179
a_put_sig †	Stores the personal signature.	180
a_put_sigb	Stores the personal signature in blocks.	180
a_put_tebu	Creates a new telephone book or changes the definition of an existing telephone book.	181
a_put_tebul	Stores an entry in the specified telephone book.	181
a_put_tele †	Stores a telephone book entry in the telephone book common.	182
a_put_tgroup	Input of the definition of a recipient group.	182
a_put_tgroupl	Adds a telephone book entry of a recipient group.	183
a_put_u_perm	Sets the user permissions.	184
a_put_user	Enters the master data of a user on the ALPHA server.	185

ALPHA Call	Brief description	Page
<code>a_put_usrconf</code>	Sets a variable of the user who is currently logged on in the database of the ALPHA server.	185
<code>a_reload_dest</code>	Reloads the zone definition on the ALPHA server.	187
<code>a_query_tebu</code>	At present, is not yet supported.	187
<code>a_restart_s</code>	Restarts a transmission task.	187
<code>a_se_tele †</code>	Outputs a data record from the telephone book <code>common</code> .	187
<code>a_send_new</code>	Starts a transmission task for a desktop document.	188
<code>a_sende †</code>	Starts a transmission task for a desktop document.	191
<code>a_str2zeit</code>	Converts external time specifications into the Unix internal time, with due consideration of the ALPHA time zone.	193
<code>a_subscribe</code>	Requests events from the server.	194
<code>a_tra_str</code>	Translates meta-language text.	195
<code>a_unsubscribe</code>	Switches the display of server events off.	195
<code>a_write_log</code>	Switches the logbook of the current server on or off.	196
<code>a_zeitstring</code>	Translates Unix internal time into the format: dd.mm.yy hh:mm:ss	197
<code>meta2lang</code>	Translates meta-language outputs from PAPAGENO locally according to the environmental variable <code>LANGUAGE_IDENTIFIER</code> .	198

Description

Conventions With commands that begin with `a_get`, you can command the output of data from the ALPHA server; with `a_put*`, you can input data into the ALPHA server, and with `a_del*`, you can delete data.
`ll` at the end of an `a_get` command means that a list is being output.

The letter `b` at the end of a command means that relatively large data quantities are being called up or stored by the server in blocks. This prevents, for instance, the server from having to prepare a list of 1,000 entries at once, of which only 20 can be displayed on the screen.



The commands designated with a "†" correspond to an old syntax and should, if possible, no longer be used in the current PAPAGENO version.

Display all commands With the commands `a_cmd` and `a_cmd_spec` you can have all Alpha commands displayed.

Entries in `stdin` With some commands, the entries must be made in `stdin`. You must make the required entries line-by-line. You can leave a line empty by pressing the Return key.

Entries in `stdin` **during programming** can be made as follows:

```
a_befehl << +++  
par1  
par2  
par3  
+++
```

+++ is a random chain of characters. It designates the end of the parameter entry. This chain of characters must not appear in the parameters.

a_a_log

Writes the text into the logbook of the ALPHA server.

Syntax

a_a_log *text*

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>text</i>	Text, which is to be entered into the logbook.

a_apply_ron

Uses the distribution rules to determine the recipient of a fax. The TSI and the extension number or the receiving device are displayed.

A polling document can also be established.

Syntax

a_apply_ron < *stdin*

stdin

Line	Value	Meaning
1	0	Version of the command.
2	<i>lineId</i>	Abbreviation of the device or virtual number).
3	<i>tsi</i>	TSI (sender identification).

Output

Line	Value	Meaning
1	<i>userid</i>	Abbreviation of the user, as entered in the administration program.
2	<i>alphaid</i>	Abbreviation of the ALPHA server, as entered in the administration program.
3	<i>groupid</i>	Abbreviation of the user group, as entered in the administration program.
4	<i>alphaid polldok</i>	Abbreviation of the ALPHA server, on which the polling document is held ready.
5	<i>faxid polldok</i>	Document number of the polling document.

In the case of an error, that is, if no user or call-up document can be determined, the error code is issued. For the meaning of the error code numbers, see App. III, Chapter 2. „List of errors”, Page 213.

a_auto_exp

Exports automatically all new input messages of the user, under whose user ID the command was issued.

Syntax

a_auto_exp -f *filename* [*Optionen*]

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
-f <i>filename</i>	<p><i>filename</i> refers to the basic file name which the documents are to receive. This file name consists of a name section and the character "#" as a dummy for an unequivocal fax ID.</p> <p>Example: If <code>.../tmp/empf#</code> is specified for the <i>filename</i>, the documents will be stored in the directory <code>.../tmp</code> with the names <code>empf4711</code>, <code>empf4712</code>, <code>empf4713</code>, etc..</p> <p>If the option <code>-m</code> (see below) is not specified, every page of a document will be created as a separate file. The respective page number will be added to the basic name.</p> <p>Example: <code>empf#</code> is specified as the <i>filename</i>. A three-page input document is stored in the current directory with the names <code>empf4711_1</code>, <code>empf4711_2</code>, <code>empf4711_3</code>.</p> <p>(Instead of "-" you can use any other character to aid the legibility of the file names).</p>

Options

Option	Meaning
-b	Alteration of the bit ordering for Tiff documents.

Option	Meaning
-c <i>command</i>	<p>For <i>command</i>, any command may be entered, which is carried out after the export procedure.</p> <p>The command is called up for every exported document. Internally, the parameters <i>pages</i>, <i>basfu</i> and <i>faxid</i> are updated.</p> <p><i>pages</i>: number of pages in the document <i>basfu</i>: file name of the exported document <i>faxid</i>: fax ID of the exported document</p> <p>It is guaranteed that the command will be carried out after the export procedure and before any possible deletion (option -d).</p>
-d	Subsequently deletes the document.
-D	Deletes the document, but not the related journal entry.
-e <i>user@host</i>	Re-routes any documents to the specified user (user name and ALPHA host from the PAPAGENO administration program) which have been received with transmission errors, instead of exporting them.
-h	The automatically-created fax ID for <i>filename</i> is created in hexadecimal format. (Without this option, it is created in decimal format).
-H <i>n</i>	Max. page length for Tiff.
-l	Exports the logbook. The name is derived from the basic name (<i>file name</i>), which is specified with the parameter -f, with the attachment of "log", e.g.: empf4711log
-L <i>loginid</i>	<i>loginid</i> stands for the unequivocal login number of an existing connection to PAPAGENO. You are given this value as an output following the command <code>a_login</code> (see Page 168).
-m	Output of all document pages in a file. Only available for ASCII and Tiff formats.

Option	Meaning
-o	Creates an ok file, if the description of the document is complete. In this way, it is possible to signal to a different program that the processing is complete. The name is derived from the basic name (<i>file name</i>), which is specified with the parameter <code>-f</code> , with the attachment of "ok", e.g.: empf4711ok
-p <i>period</i>	Polling time at the input to the ALPHA server. It is checked every <i>period</i> seconds whether any new documents have been received in the meantime.
-P <i>password</i>	Password of the user, if set, in inverted commas. (Does not appear as an output following the <code>ps</code> command). If you would prefer not to enter your password, you may also use the option <code>-L</code> .
-t <i>filetype</i>	Is the file type of the document. The following are possible: 0 : X bitmap 1 : Tiff uncompressed 2 : Tiff RLE compressed 3 : Tiff PACK compressed 4 : Tiff G3 compressed 5 : Tiff G4 compressed 6 : Eps binary 7 : Eps uncompressed 8 : Eps compressed 9 : ASCII
-v	Detailed messages.

a_auto_stat

Starts an action automatically for the transmission documents of a user, under whose user ID the command was issued. In the process, only those documents are taken into account for which the Biff-bit has been set. (See a_put_bif, Page 172, a_exc_bif, Page 95).
 (Cf. also the OMEGA configuration variable SEND_CP, see PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Appendix I, Chapter 1. „SEND_CP”, Page 361).

Syntax

a_auto_stat [*Optionen*]

Options

Option	Meaning
-c <i>command</i>	For <i>command</i> , any command may be entered. The command is called up for every document of that user. Internally, the parameters <i>faxid</i> , <i>user</i> , <i>tics</i> und <i>origfaxid</i> are updated. <i>faxid</i> : fax ID of the document <i>user</i> : user name, under whose ID the command was issued <i>tics</i> : fee unit (option -t), otherwise: 0 <i>origfaxid</i> : original fax ID of the document.
-d	Deletes the document.
-D	Deletes the document, but not the related journal entry.
-j <i>format</i>	Prints the journal entry according to the specified format.
-L <i>loginid</i>	<i>loginid</i> stands for the unequivocal login number of an existing connection to PAPAGENO. You are given this value as an output following the command a_login.
-o	Stores the original user.

Option	Meaning
-p <i>period</i>	Checks for new documents every <i>period</i> seconds.
-P <i>password</i>	Password of the user, if set, in inverted commas. (Does not appear as an output following the ps command). If you would prefer not to enter your password, you may also use the option -L.
-t	Determines the fee units (tics) to be transferred to -c <i>command</i> (see above).
-v	Detailed messages.

a_bif

Checks whether the user has received new messages or whether errors have occurred during sending.

This operation does not access the database, but rather the ALPHA server, so only causes a minimal load on the system.

Syntaxa_bif *topf***Parameter**

Parameter	Meaning
<i>topf</i>	0 : Output messages 1 : Input messages 2 : Desktop messages

Output

Output	Meaning
J	New or incorrect messages are available.
N	No new messages are available.

a_bif_new

See above a_bif. In addition checks whether messages are provided with the status "completed". (See also „a_exc_status”, Page 95).

Syntax

a_bif *version bityp topf*

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>version</i>	0 for the version
<i>bityp</i>	0 : new 1 : completed.
<i>topf</i>	0 : Output documents 1 : Input documents 2 : Desktop documents

Output

Output	Meaning
J	New or incorrect or completed documents are available.
N	No new documents are available.

a_cancel_s

Cancels a transmission task.

Tasks with the status finished and Transmission can not be cancelled.

Syntax

a_cancel_s *faxid*

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal number of the output document.

`a_cha_pw`

Changes the password for the specified user.

This command may also be used by the user FAXADM, if the old password is no longer known. In this case, you must specify the password of the user FAXADM as the old password.

In this way, you as administrator can e.g. set the passwords of all users to a specific value.

No call exists for enquiring about the user password that is currently set.

Syntax

```
a_cha_pw userid oldpw newpw
```

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>userid</i>	User name for which the password is to be changed.
<i>oldpw</i>	Old password of the user (or password of the user FAXADM).
<i>newpw</i>	New password of the user.

`a_cha_s_rec`

Changes database fields (properties) of a transmission document.

Syntax

```
a_cha_s_rec < stdin
```

stdin

stdin stands e.g. for a text file in which the values of the boxes are entered in the form and the sequence of the lines described below.

The values for *nachtkz* and *res* must always be occupied. For the other boxes, you can keep the current values.

Line	Value	Meaning
1	<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal number of the document (Value 0 does not alter the box).
2	<i>prio</i>	Transmission priority of the document (Value 0 does not alter the box).
3	<i>comment</i>	Comment box of the document (empty does not alter the box).
4	<i>sollzeit</i>	Time of the next transmission attempt with the following syntax: [<i>dd.mm.yy</i>] <i>hh</i> [: <i>mm</i> [: <i>ss</i>]] (Day.Month.Year Hour:Minute:Second) If no date is specified, the current date applies. (empty does not alter the box).
5	<i>nachtkz</i>	Night or immediate transmission; <i>j</i> : night transmission, <i>n</i> : immediate (A value must be specified).
6	<i>sollrepc</i>	Max. number of repetitions (Value 0 does not alter the box).
7	<i>res</i>	Resolution; 0 : corresponds to the stored settings, 1 : fine, 2 : normal (A value must be specified).

a_cha_s_rec_n
ew

Changes database fields (properties) of a transmission document. Is suitable for the improved data record of PAPA-GENO version 5.2.

Syntax

a_cha_s_rec -s *version* -n *sendAtNight* [*Options*] *faxid*

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal number of the document.
-s <i>version</i>	<i>version</i> : 1 for version 1
-n <i>sendAtNight</i>	<i>sendAtNight</i> : y : night transmission n : send fax immediate.

Options

Option	Meaning
-c <i>comment</i>	For <i>comment</i> , a new commentary for the document can be entered.
-l <i>sollrepc</i>	Max. number of repetitions (Value: 1 - 9)
-p <i>priorität</i>	Transmission priority of the document <i>Value between 1 und 100.</i>
-q <i>sendezeit</i>	Time of the next transmission attempt with the following syntax: [<i>dd.mm.yy</i>] <i>hh</i> [: <i>mm</i> [: <i>ss</i>]] (Day.Month.Year Hour:Minute:Second)
-r <i>auflösung</i>	Resolution; 0 : corresponds to the stored settings, 1 : fine, 2 : normal
-t <i>timeout</i>	Point in time after which the fax should not longer be sent (Syntax: [<i>dd.mm.jj</i>] <i>hh</i> [: <i>mm</i> [: <i>ss</i>]] , maximum 17 characters) . Value 0 doesn't change

a_cha_userid

This command enables you, as user FAXADM, to access messages of a user without knowing their password.

Requirement: Logged-in as user FAXADM.

Syntax

`a_cha_userid -s version loginid userid`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<code>-s version</code>	<i>version</i> : 1 for version 1
<i>loginid</i>	Current <i>loginid</i> (Login ID of the user FAXADM, as outputted following the command <code>a_login</code>).
<i>userid</i>	User name (abbreviation) of the desired user.

`a_che_cycle`
†

Checks that no endless cycle begins with the specified representative.

This call is only supplied for reasons of compatibility. The server easily breaks down such cycles, so a check can be committed.

Syntax

`a_che_cycle [userid] vertreth vertretu`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>vertreth</i>	ALPHA host of the representative.
<i>vertretu</i>	User name of the representative. An unequivocal user in PAPAGENO always consists of the user name and the assigned ALPHA host from the administration program.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>userid</i>	User for whom the representative is to be checked.

`a_che_login`

Checks that the user still possesses a valid registration in PAPAGENO.

A registration loses its validity if it has been interrupted by `a_logout` (e.g. from a user interface).

Syntax

`a_che_login loginid`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>loginid</i>	Is the return value of <code>a_login</code> , under which number work is currently being done.

Output

Output	Meaning
keine	The registration is still valid.
No such loginid	The registration is no longer valid.

`a_check_group`
1

Checks whether a user is included in a user group. (On the subject of user groups, see PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part C, Chapter 6. „Registering User Groups”, Page 213).

Syntax

`a_check_group1 groupid alphaid userid`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>groupid</i>	Abbreviation of the user group, as entered in the administration program.
<i>alphaid</i>	ALPHA server of the user, as entered in the administration program.

Parameter	Meaning
<i>userid</i>	Abbreviation of the user, as entered in the administration program.

Output

Output	Meaning
member	User is included in the user group.
not member	User is not included in the user group. This output is also given if the group does not exist.

`a_check_perm`

Checks whether the user who is logged on has the desired authorisation for the specified telephone book.

Syntax

`a_check_perm tbuchid permission`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>tbuchid</i>	Name of the telephone book (abbreviation).
<i>permission</i>	Permission: 0 : To read the entry 1 : To use the entry 2 : To add a new entry 3 : To change the existing entry 4 : To delete the entry 5 : To change permissions and to delete the telephone book

Output

Output	Meaning
allowed	Permission granted.

Output	Meaning
denied	Permission denied. This output is also given if the telephone book does not exist.

a_cp_dok

Copies a PAPAGENO document into the specified target document.

The target document is always a desktop document, because input and output documents can not be altered. The user must be the owner of the target document and must have authorisation to read the source document. If the target document already exists, it will be overwritten.

Syntax

a_cp_dok *sourcetopf sourcefaxid destfaxid*

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>sourcetopf</i>	0 : Output document 1 : Input document 2 : Desktop document
<i>sourcefaxid</i>	Number of the document to be copied.
<i>destfaxid</i>	Number of the target document (created with a_mk_dok).

a_cp_page

Copies a page of a PAPAGENO document into the specified page of the desktop document.

Syntax

a_cp_page *sourcetopf sourcefaxid sourcepage destfaxid destpage*

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>sourceopf</i>	0 : Output document 1 : Input document 2 : Desktop document
<i>sourcefaxid</i>	Number of the document to be copied. The user must have a reading authorisation for this document. 0 corresponds to the user name, i.e. the source document is the current document or the document last loaded in the user interface (working document without a number).
<i>sourcepage</i>	Page to be copied (page number).
<i>destfaxid</i>	Number of the target document (created with <code>a_mk_dok</code>). This document must belong to the calling user. (Exception: user FAXADM). 0 corresponds to the user name, i.e. the target document is the current document loaded in the user interface (working document without a number).
<i>destpage</i>	Page into which the copy is to be inserted. <i>destpage</i> stands for the page number. <i>destpage</i> may be an already existing page. In that case, it will be overwritten. If <i>destpage</i> is the number of the document pages+ 1, the page is attached. If <i>destpage</i> is greater than the number of document pages+ 1, the page is attached accordingly. The intervening pages are left blank. The document can not be sent if it contains such blank pages. These pages must be formatted with further <code>a_cp_page</code> or <code>a_imp_page</code> commands or deleted with <code>a_del_page</code> .

a_del_dok

Deletes a message.

The user must either be the owner of the document or the user FAXADM.

Syntaxa_del_dok *topf faxid delentry***Parameters**

Parameter	Meaning
<i>topf</i>	0 : Output message 1 : Input message 2 : Desktop message
<i>faxid</i>	Number of the message to be deleted. No transmission messages can be deleted if they are being processed, are unprocessed or are engaged. Unprocessed or engaged messages can be cancelled with a_cancel_s and then deleted.
<i>delentry</i>	j : the database entry is deleted. n : the database entry is not deleted.

a_del_gwu

Deletes a PAPAGENO Gateway user from the database.

Syntaxa_del_gwu < *stdin***stdin**

Line	Value	Meaning
1	0	Version of the command
2	<i>gwtype</i>	Type of the PAPAGENO Gateway (e.g.: SAP, SMTP, EXCHANGE, LOTUS OTES, OPENMAIL, BAAN, SCANJET).
3	<i>mailaddr</i>	Mail address of the Gateway user in the correct respective format of the Gateway.

`a_del_mu` † Deletes a PAPAGENO Gateway user from the database. This command has been replaced by the command „`a_del_gwu`”, Page 89.

Syntax

`a_del_mu` *mailadresse*

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>mailaddr</i>	Mail address of the user in the correct respective format.

`a_del_page` Deletes a page of a desktop document. Output and input documents can not be altered. The user must either be the owner of the document or the user FAXADM.

Syntax

`a_del_page` *faxid* *seitennr*

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Number of the affected document.
<i>seitennr</i>	Page to be deleted. The pages located after <i>seitennr</i> are hereby drawn one page further forward.

`a_del_ra` Searches for the entry of an external return address using the TSI in the existing table and deletes it. The entry may be deleted either from the table of the logged-on user or from the general table (see also „`a_get_ra`”, Page 136).

Syntax

`a_del_ra` [*delimiter*] < *stdin*

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

stdin

Line	Value	Meaning
1	0	Version of the command.
2	<i>nettype</i>	Network type (1: fax, 2: telex).
3	<i>tsi</i>	TSI (sender identification).
4	<i>userid</i>	User name (abbreviation). Only the current login name can be entered. If the line is left empty, the entry is deleted from the general table.
5	<i>alphaid</i>	Abbreviation of the ALPHA host, for which the user is entered. If <i>userid</i> is empty, <i>alphaid</i> must also be left empty.

In the case of an error, the error code is issued. For the meaning of the error code numbers, see App. III, Chapter 2. „List of errors”, Page 213.

`a_del_tebu`

Deletes a telephone book with all its entries.

The user must have an administration authorisation for this telephone book.

Syntax

`a_del_tebu tbuchid`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>tbuchid</i>	Abbreviation of the telephone book that is to be deleted.

a_del_tebul

Deletes a telephone book entry.
The user must have a deletion authorisation for this telephone book.

Syntax

a_del_tebul *tbuchid telid*

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>tbuchid</i>	Abbreviation of the telephone book.
<i>telid</i>	Abbreviation of the telephone book entry.

Output (only in case of error)

Output	Meaning
a_del_tebul: not ok	Telephone book does not exist, user has no deletion authorisation or the entry does not exist.

a_del_tele †

Deletes a telephone book entry in the telephone book common.

The user must have the administration authorisation for this telephone book.

Syntax

a_del_tele *teleid*

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>telid</i>	Abbreviation of the entry that is to be deleted.

a_del_tgroup

Deletes a recipient group.

The user must have the administration authorisation for this group.

Syntaxa_del_tgroup *groupid***Parameter**

Parameter	Meaning
<i>groupid</i>	Recipient group to be deleted.

a_del_tgroup1

Deletes an entry from a recipient group.

The user must have a deletion authorisation for this group.

Syntaxa_del_tgroup1 *groupid tbuchid telid***Parameters**

Parameter	Meaning
<i>groupid</i>	Name of the recipient group.
<i>tbuchid</i>	Name of the selected telephone book.
<i>telid</i>	Abbreviation of the telephone book entry to be deleted from the recipient group.

`a_del_user`

Deletes a user entry from the ALPHA server. The ALPHA host is detected by the environmental variable `ALPHAHOST` or is assumed to be local. However, the entry is retained in the OMEGA server. It should be deleted subsequently with the command `o_del_user userid`.

Syntax

`a_del_user userid`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>userid</i>	User name

`a_del_usrconf`

Deletes the entry of the currently-logged user from the database of the ALPHA server.

Syntax

`a_del_usrconf name`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>name</i>	Stands for a variable name. Variables, which begin with an underlining "_" can not be deleted.

Output

Output	Meaning
ok	Entry has been deleted.
not ok	Entry could not be deleted.

`a_exc_bif`

Sets the "Biff-bit" for a message and outputs whether it was set previously or not.

If the "Biff-bit" has been set for a transmission message, actions can be started automatically with `a_auto_stat`.

Syntax

```
a_exc_bif topf faxid bif
```

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>topf</i>	0 : Output message 1 : Input message 2 : Desktop message
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal message number.
<i>bif</i>	j : Set Biff-bit n : Reset Biff-bit

Output

Output	Meaning
J	Biff-bit was set previously.
N	Biff-bit was not set previously.

In the case of an error, the error code is issued. For the meaning of the error code numbers, see App. III, Chapter 2. „List of errors”, Page 213.

`a_exc_status`

Assigns a particular status to a message and outputs this status.

Syntax

```
a_exc_status topf faxid status flag
```

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>topf</i>	0 : Output message 1 : Input message 2 : Desktop message
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal message number.
<i>status</i>	0 : read 1 : printed 2 : sent 3 : deleted 4 : Biff-bit should be set after transmission 5 : the message is sent locally (no Least Cost Routing) 6 : task ended 7 : telex Only one status can be specified.
<i>flag</i>	j : set status. n : reset status.

Output

Output	Meaning
J	The specified status was set previously.
N	The specified status was not set previously.

`a_exit`

Closes the ALPHA server, in accordance with the environmental variables ALPHAHOST or local.

Syntax

`a_exit`

a_exp_dok

Exports a document to a file.

Syntaxa_exp_dok [-f *filename*] [*Optionen*] *faxid***Parameter**

Parameter	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Fax ID of the document that is to be exported. You can also specify several fax IDs or a range. Example:4711, 4715, 4720 - 4725

Options

Option	Meaning
-f <i>filename</i>	<i>filename</i> refers to the basic file name which the documents are to receive. This file name consists of a name section and the character"#" as a dummy for an unequivocal fax ID. Example: If <code>.../tmp/empf#</code> is specified for the <i>filename</i> , the documents will be stored in the directory <code>.../tmp</code> with the names <code>empf4711</code> , <code>empf4712</code> , <code>empf4713</code> , etc.. If the option <code>-m</code> (see below) is not specified, every page of a document will be created as a separate file. The respective page numbers will be added to the basic names. Example: <code>empf#</code> is specified as the <i>filename</i> . A three-page input document is stored in the current directory with the names <code>empf4711_1</code> , <code>empf4711_2</code> , <code>empf4711_3</code> . (Instead of <code>"_"</code> you can use any other character to aid the legibility of the file names). Default setting is: <code>/tmp/cfexp#</code>

Option	Meaning
-c <i>command</i>	Command that is to be carried out after exportation.
-d	Deletes the document.
-D	Deletes the document, but not the journal entry.
-h	The automatically-created fax ID for <i>filename</i> is created in hexadecimal format. (Without this option, it is created in decimal format).
-l	Exports the logbook of the document. The name is derived from the basic name (<i>filename</i>), which is specified with the parameter -f, with the attachment of "log".
-v	Detailed messages.
-m	All pages of the document into a file. (Only available for ASCII and Tiff formats).
-o	Creates an ok file after the completion of the export action (Dos access).
-b	Alteration to the bit-ordering in Tiff documents (1sb2msb).
-p <i>topf</i>	0 : Output document 1 : Input document 2 : Desktop document
-t <i>filetype</i>	Is the file type of the document. The following are possible: 0 : X bitmap 1 : Tiff uncompressed 2 : Tiff RLE compressed 3 : Tiff PACK compressed 4 : Tiff G3 compressed 5 : Tiff G4 compressed 6 : Eps binary 7 : Eps uncompressed 8 : Eps compressed 9 : ASCII

`a_fetch_result` At present, is not yet supported.

`a_find_do` Searches for specific messages in the database and performs specific actions with these messages, such as e.g. deleting, producing statistics, etc..

Syntax

```
a_find_do -B basket -s selection timeoption action
[option]
```

You can find a detailed description of the parameters and options with some examples in the PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part D, Chapter 2. „Finding messages and starting actions”, Page 269.

You can also receive more detailed information online by calling up:

```
a_find_do -?
```

Help texts to particular parameters can be called up with:

```
a_find_do -h selection
```

```
a_find_do -h time
```

```
a_find_do -h format.
```

`a_forward` Re-routes a message to a user or a group.

Syntax

```
a_forward sourcetopf faxid desthost destuser groupid
desttopf
```

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>sourcetopf</i>	0 : Output message 1 : Input message 2 : Desktop message
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal message number. The user must have a reading authorisation for this message.
<i>desthost</i>	ALPHA host name of the target user.
<i>destuser</i>	User, to whom the message is to be re-routed.
<i>groupid</i>	Group, to whom the message is to be re-routed.
<i>desttopf</i>	0 : Output message 1 : Input message 2 : Desktop message

`a_get_actions` Returns the current values for the actions involved when sending and receiving.

The representation of the output values is also provided as a parameter when this command is called up.

Syntax

`a_get_actions [userid] true string false string`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>true string</i>	Output value, if the action has been set, e.g. Yes or +
<i>false string</i>	Output value, if the action has not been set, e.g. No or -

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>userid</i>	Unequivocal user name, default setting is the login name.

Output

4x3 lines for printing, mail, visual signal and audible signal. The value *true string* or *false string* is issued for every line.

Line	Action	Meaning
1 2 3	Print	After successful transmission After an error during transmission During reception
4 5 6	Mail	After successful transmission After an error during transmission During reception
7 8 9	Visual signal	After successful transmission After an error during transmission During reception
10 11 12	Audible signal	After successful transmission After an error during transmission During reception

`a_get_board`
⊕

Asks the "red board" about error messages.

The "red board" holds all error messages which do not affect individual documents, but rather the whole system operation.

Output in meta-language (see `meta2lang`, Page 198).

Syntax

`a_get_board color`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>color</i>	Colour of the board. Currently, only 0 for "red" is available.

Output

Output	Meaning
<i>fehlermeldung</i>	Output of the error messages in meta-language. Even if there are currently no error messages on the "red board", the date and time of the last alteration are issued.

`a_get_boardl` Asks the "red board" about error messages.

Language of the output may be selected.

Syntax

`a_get_boardl color lang [oldchange]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>color</i>	0 :red
<i>lang</i>	Language, in which the error messages are to be issued. The syntax corresponds to the environmental variable <code>LANGUAGE_IDENTIFIER</code> . (See <code>PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Appendix I, Chapter 3. „LANGUAGE_IDENTIFIER”</code> , Page 372).

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>oldchange</i>	Only messages are issued which have been newly generated after the specified point in time. The time is specified in the following syntax: [<i>dd.mm.yy</i>] <i>hh</i> [: <i>mm</i> [: <i>ss</i>]]

Output

Output	Meaning
<i>fehlermeldung</i>	The output of the error messages takes place in the language corresponding to the value which has been specified for the parameter <i>lang</i> . ISO 8859-1 is used as the character set. Even if there are currently no error messages on the "red board", the date and time of the last alteration are issued.

`a_get_cfdata` Outputs the number of permissible or currently registered users and devices.

Syntax

`a_get_cfdata [j]`

Option

Option	Meaning
<code>j</code>	Immediate. The information is up-to-date, because it is called up from the OMEGA server via the ALPHA server. However, this causes a greater load on the network.

Output

The number of permissible or currently registered users and devices. If the current licence is invalid, the number of permissible users is output as 0.

`a_get_compat`

Displays the compatibility interval of the ALPHA server. In this way, it is possible to check whether, for instance, a new version of a client is still compatible with the installed server version.

Example:

A new client has the value 1-7 (1=low and 7=high).

`a_get_compat` delivers the values 1-6 for the server.

The client and the server are not compatible with each other.

Syntax

`a_get_compat`

Output

Output	Meaning
<i>l</i>	Low (decimal number) Specifies the oldest version, which is still compatible.
<i>h</i>	High (decimal number) Specifies the current function range of the ALPHA server.

`a_get_config`

Enquires about a configuration variable from the OMEGA database.

Syntax

`a_get_config name rq_type`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>name</i>	OMEGA configuration variables, e.g.: ERR2BUSY, DB_S_DELETE, GS3L2, HORIZON, MAIL_LANG, POLLING, SEND_CP, REC_CP, SPECIALnn, USERPRIVS, WINCLIENT (See PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Appendix I, Chapter 1. „OMEGA Configuration Variables”, Page 357).
<i>rq_type</i>	0 : cached The information is called up from the OMEGA server via the cache memory of the ALPHA server and is then stored there. If a new enquiry is made for the variable value, the information is taken from the cache memory. The information is not always up-to-date, because the enquiry from the ALPHA server to the OMEGA server takes place every 10 minutes. 1 : uncached The information is called up from the OMEGA server via the ALPHA server but it is not stored in the cache memory. 2 : immediate: The information is up-to-date, because it is called up directly from the OMEGA server via the ALPHA server. However, this causes a greater load on the network.

Output

Value of the variables.

`a_get_e` † Outputs a list of the input messages.
 Sorts using the document ID.
 This command has been replaced by the command
 „`a_get_eb`”, Page 107.

Syntax

`a_get_e loginid selection [-u] [delimiter]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>loginid</i>	Unequivocal number, with which the user is registered on the ALPHA server. See also: <code>a_login</code> , Page 168.
<i>selection</i>	Selection of the messages 0 :all 1 :new 2 :error status set

Options

Option	Meaning
<code>-u</code>	Without output of the number of entries found.
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

`a_get_e_rec` Outputs the data concerning an input message.

Syntax

`a_get_e_rec faxid [-u] [delimiter]`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal fax ID of a message within a folder and an ALPHA server.

Options

Option	Meaning
-u	Output of the error status in words.
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

Output

Output	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal number of a message.
<i>userid</i>	Owner of the message (user name).
<i>status</i>	Bit-field for the status (hexadecimal number).
<i>errstat</i>	General error status of the message.
<i>seiten</i>	Number of pages.
<i>comment</i>	Entered comment.
<i>absender</i>	TSI of the sender.
<i>empfzeit</i>	Time of reception.
<i>dauer</i>	Duration of transmission (in seconds).
<i>lineid</i>	Name of the input line / internal recipient number.
<i>abscomm</i>	Comment box of the telephone book entry matching the sender or the copy of the sender identification.

a_get_eb

Outputs a list of the input messages of a user in blocks.
Sorts using the document ID.

Syntax

```
a_get_eb loginid selection pos anz [-u] [delimiter]
```

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>loginid</i>	Unequivocal number, with which the user is registered on the ALPHA server. See also: <code>a_login</code> , Page 168
<i>selection</i>	Selection of the messages 0 :all 1 :new 2 :error status set
<i>pos</i>	<i>pos</i> specifies the fax ID of a message. The search is implemented from the starting point <i>pos</i> .
<i>anz</i>	<i>anz</i> is the maximum number of entries output. If <i>anz</i> = 0, all the entries from <i>pos</i> onwards are output. If <i>anz</i> is preceded by a negative symbol, the search is carried out from that point in reverse, otherwise it proceeds forwards.

Options

Option	Meaning
-u	Without output of the number of entries found.
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

Output

The list is always sorted in ascending order. It corresponds to the full database contents of the input journal.
A description of the building up of the input journal can be found in the file `$FAXROOT/alpha/FILE.DES`

`a_get_faxl` †

Outputs the configuration of an end device .
This command has been replaced by the command
„a_get_fxln”, Page 112.

Syntax

```
a_get_faxl [delimiter] < stdin
```

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>lineId</i>	Unequivocal name of a communications end device (from the definition of devices in the administration program).

Output

Line	Output	Meaning
1	<i>lineid</i>	Abbreviation of the device.
2	<i>thetaid</i>	Responsible THETA server.
3	<i>alphaid</i>	Responsible ALPHA server.
4	<i>typid</i>	Device type.
5	<i>linenr</i>	Line number.
6	<i>boxid</i>	Box ID (device name).
7	<i>lokalsi</i>	TSI (sender identification).
8	<i>postconf</i>	Post Office exchange connection (hexadecimal number).

Line	Output	Meaning
9	<i>gesamt</i>	Postal features and Post Office exchange dialling P Pulse dialling T Tone dialling W Waiting for dialling tone , Pause ! Flash 0-9 Numbers 0-9 A, B, C, D, #, * only for tone dialling R Polling (active)
10	<i>hwfeat</i>	Mask for hardware properties. For the other possible values, see App. III, Chapter 1. „hwfeat – hardware features”, Page 210.
11	<i>res</i>	Scanner resolution (hardware property).
12	<i>comment</i>	Description of the device.
13	<i>reserveh</i>	Scanner function reserved (permanent for a host).
14	<i>reserveu</i>	Scanner reservation (permanent for a user).
15	<i>timeout</i>	Duration of scanner reservation.
16	<i>device</i>	Device name of the fax line.
17	<i>pagewait</i>	Time period (seconds), within which the next page to be scanned must be inserted.
18	<i>headline</i>	Heading (headline).

A more detailed description of the output values can be found in the PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part C, Chapter 4. „Registering Modems”, Page 168 and Part C, Chapter 4. „Registering the Brick”, Page 194.

`a_get_fre_ll`
⊕ Outputs the free communication end devices, which can provide the desired hardware properties.

Syntax

`a_get_fre_ll [hwfeat]`

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>hwfeat</i>	Desired features. For the possible values, see App. III, Chapter 1. „hwfeat – hardware features”, Page 210. See also <code>a_get_faxl U</code> , Page 109, Output, Line 10.

Output

Output of the end devices, which support the desired hardware features, or of all end devices if *hwfeat* is not specified. The features are output as hexadecimal numbers.

`a_get_fxl_ll`
⊕ Outputs all communication end devices, which can provide the desired hardware properties.

Syntax

`a_get_fxl_ll [hwfeat] [-u]`

Options

Option	Meaning
<i>hwfeat</i>	Desired properties. For the possible values, see App. III, Chapter 1. „hwfeat – hardware features”, Page 210.
<code>-u</code>	Only output of the <i>LineId</i> and the <i>Kommentar</i> .

Output

Output of the lines, which support the desired hardware properties or of all end devices if *hwfeat* is not specified. The properties are output as hexadecimal numbers.

`a_get_fxln`

Outputs the configuration of an end device. (On the subject of "Entering the configuration of a device", see „o_put_fxln”, Page 202).

Syntax

`a_get_fxln [delimiter] < stdin`

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

stdin

Line	Input	Meaning
1	0	Version number of the command.
2	<i>lineId</i>	Unequivocal name of a communications end device (from the definition of devices in the administration program).

Output

A more detailed description of the output values can be found in the PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part C, Chapter 4. „Registering a Device”, Page 165. .

Line	Output	Meaning
1	<i>selection</i>	Version number of the command. At present, only 0 is supported.

Line	Output	Meaning
2	<i>lineid</i>	Abbreviation of the device.
3	<i>thetaid</i>	Responsible devices server (THETA).
4	<i>alphaid</i>	Responsible data server (ALPHA).
5	<i>typid</i>	Device type.
6	<i>linenr</i>	Line number.
7	<i>boxid</i>	BoxID (device name).
8	<i>lokalsi</i>	TSI (sender identification).
9	<i>postconf</i>	Postal features and Post Office exchange dialling For the output values, see App. III, Chapter 1. „postfeature - postal features”, Page 211.
10	<i>external_prefix</i>	External dialling code.
11	<i>internal_prefix</i>	Internal dialling code.
12	<i>hwfeat</i>	Hardware features For the output values, see App. III, Chapter 1. „hwfeat – hardware features”, Page 210.
13	<i>comment</i>	Description of the device.
14	<i>device</i>	Device name of the interface.
15	<i>headline</i>	Headline.
16	<i>mindigets</i>	Minimum post-dialling numbers.
17	<i>maxdigets</i>	Maximum post-dialling numbers.
18	<i>delay</i>	Waiting for post-dialling numbers.
19	<i>skipdigets</i>	Delete initial figures.
20	<i>rcv_prefix</i>	Prefix input number.
21	<i>chargefactor</i>	Charge factor.
22	<i>chargeunit</i>	Charge unit.
23	<i>addinfo</i>	Additional parameter.

Line	Output	Meaning
24	<i>scan_reserveh</i>	Scanner function reserved (permanent for a host). At present, the scanner functions are not supported.
25	<i>scan_reserveu</i>	Scanner reservation (permanent for a user).
26	<i>scan_timeout</i>	Duration of scanner reservation.
27	<i>scan_pagewait</i>	Time period (seconds), within which the next page to be scanned must be inserted.
28	<i>scan_res</i>	Pre-set scanner resolution.
29	<i>callingparty</i>	Sender identification (CPI).
30	<i>callingsubaddr</i>	Sender identification (CPI), Part 2.
31	<i>calledparty</i>	Currently not in use.
32	<i>calledsubaddr</i>	Currently not in use.
33	<i>voice_max_recording_time</i>	Maximum recording time for VoiceMail in milliseconds (e.g. 80000 for 80 seconds).
34	<i>voice_silence_timeout</i>	Period after which the recording is to be terminated if the speaker says nothing more, in milliseconds (e.g. 4000 for 4 seconds).

In the case of an error, the error code is issued. For the meaning of the error code numbers, see App. III, Chapter 2. „List of errors”, Page 213.

`a_get_gr_dok`

If a new input messages has arrived for the specified group, it is re-routed to the user who is first to retrieve it. The message is deleted from the in-box of the other members of the group. In this way, duplicated processing can be avoided.

Syntax

`a_get_gr_dok group [@hostid] [password]`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>group</i>	Name of the group, as it is entered in the administration program. Example: einkauf

Options

Option	Meaning
<i>hostid</i>	Host, on which the group has been installed. Example: einkauf@zentral
<i>password</i>	Password of the group, which is entered in the administration program.

`a_get_gwu`

Outputs the complete data of a PAPAGENO Gateway user from the mail user database.

Syntax

`a_get_gwu [delimiter] < stdin`

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

stdin

The input possibilities depend on the version of the command:

Version number 0:

Line	Input	Meaning
1	0	Version number of the command.
2	<i>gwtype</i>	Type of the PAPAGENO Gateway (e.g.: SAP, SMTP, EXCHANGE, LOTUSNOTES, OPENMAIL, BAAN, SCANJET).
3	<i>mailaddr</i>	Mail address of the Gateway user.
4	<i>touch</i>	Access time: <i>y</i> for yes, <i>n</i> for no

Version number 1:

Line	Input	Meaning
1	1	Version number of the command.
2	<i>gwtype</i>	Type of the PAPAGENO Gateway (e.g.: SAP, SMTP, EXCHANGE, LOTUSNOTES, OPENMAIL, BAAN, SCANJET).
3	<i>lineid</i>	Extension fax number of the user.
4	<i>touch</i>	Access time: <i>y</i> for yes, <i>n</i> for no

Output

Line	Output	Meaning
1	<i>gwtype</i>	Type of the PAPAGENO Gateway (e.g.: SAP, SMTP, EXCHANGE, LOTUSNOTES, OPENMAIL, BAAN, SCANJET).
2	<i>mailaddress</i>	Mail address of the Gateway user.
3	<i>lineid</i>	Extension fax number of the user.
4	<i>touch</i>	Last access: Unix internal time format. With <i>a_zeitstring</i> (Page 197), this output can be converted into real time.

`a_get_gwu_11` Outputs a list of the complete data of PAPAGENO Gateway users from the mail user database.

Syntax

`a_get_gwu_11 [delimiter] < stdin`

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

stdin

The input possibilities depend on the version of the command:

Version number 0:

Line	Input	Meaning
1	0	Version number of the command.
2	<i>gwtype</i>	Type of the PAPAGENO Gateway (e.g.: SAP, SMTP, EXCHANGE, LOTUSNOTES, OPENMAIL, BAAN, SCANJET).
3	<i>pos</i>	<i>pos</i> is the starting position. <i>pos</i> specifies the mail address of the first user entry, from which point onwards the data are to be output. Empty means the start of the list.
4	<i>anz</i>	<i>anz</i> is the maximum number of entries output. If <i>anz</i> = 0, all the entries from <i>pos</i> onwards are output. If <i>anz</i> is preceded by a negative symbol, the search is carried out from that point in reverse, otherwise it proceeds forwards.

Line	Input	Meaning
5	<i>touch</i>	Access time: y for yes, n for no

Version number 1:

Line	Input	Meaning
1	1	Version number of the command.
2	<i>gwtype</i>	Type of the PAPAGENO Gate- way (e.g.: SAP, SMTP, EXCHANGE, LOTUSNOTES, OPENMAIL, BAAN, SCANJET).
3	<i>pos</i>	<i>pos</i> is the starting position. <i>pos</i> outputs the abbreviation of the first communications end device (from the definition of devices in the administration program). Empty means the start of the list.
4	<i>anz</i>	<i>anz</i> is the maximum number of entries output. If <i>anz</i> = 0, all the entries from <i>pos</i> onwards are out- put. If <i>anz</i> is preceded by a negative symbol, the search is carried out from that point in reverse, other- wise it proceeds forwards.
5	<i>touch</i>	Access time: y for yes, n for no

Output

see „a_get_gwu”, Page 115.

`a_get_inf`

Enquires about the `.inf`-file for the document. The available coding variants for every page of the document are stored in this file in binary format.

Syntax

```
a_get_inf topf faxid [-u]
```

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>topf</i>	0 : Output document 1 : Input document 2 : Desktop document
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal number of the document.

Option

Option	Meaning
<code>-u</code>	Is the coding in ASCII format.

Output

As a rule, printable characters are not output. You can make them visible, e.g. with the command (under Unix):

```
a_get_inf |od -c
```

`a_get_jetzt`

Outputs the date and time of the ALPHA server in the Unix internal format.

Syntax

```
a_get_jetzt
```

Output

The number of seconds that have elapsed since January 1, 1970.

`a_get_kzg` Outputs a protocol of the ALPHA server. "kzg" stands for short-term memory (Kurzzeitgedächtnis). (See also the PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part E, Chapter 2. „Server Monitoring”, Page 341).

Syntax

`a_get_kzg [period]`

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>period</i>	The process polls every <i>period</i> seconds for the current changes and activities in the ALPHA server.

`a_get_log` † Outputs the entire logbook file of the specified message in meta-language. The meta-language can be converted with the command `meta2lang` (Page 198).

Syntax

`a_get_log topf faxid`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>topf</i>	Folder, to which the message is assigned. 0 : Output 1 : Reception 2 : Desktop
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal number within the folder and the ALPHA server.

Output

All the lines of the logbook in meta-language.

`a_get_logb`

Outputs the logbook of the specified message character-by-character and in meta-language.

The meta-language can be converted with the command `meta2lang` (see below, Page 198).

Syntax

```
a_get_logb topf faxid [pos [lng [lang]]]
```

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>topf</i>	Folder, to which the message is assigned. 0 : Output 1 : Reception 2 : Desktop
<i>faxid</i>	Fax ID of the document.

Options

Option	Meaning
<i>pos</i>	Starting position for the output. 0 corresponds to the beginning of the message. In normal circumstances, you should initially enter 0 for <i>pos</i> , and a number for <i>lng</i> , e.g. 1000. The first 1,000 characters of the logbook are output. As an output value, you are given the number of output bytes (e.g. 777). This number is the value for <i>pos</i> , if you would like to have the next block output, etc..
<i>lng</i>	Maximum number of output characters. Default setting: output of the entire logbook. The logbook is thereby retrieved from the server in blocks.

Option	Meaning
<i>lang</i>	Specification of the output language, syntax analog to the environmental variable <code>LANGUAGE_IDENTIFIER</code> . The setting of the character set is not evaluated. The output is always carried out in the character set ISO8859.

Output

The specified characters of the document logbook according to *stdout*; the values described below according to *stderr*.

`Page-dat-len: anz` is the end position. This may be specified as the starting position for a different output with the option *pos*.

Output	Meaning
<code>Ok: 1 oder 0</code>	1 = ok, 0 = not ok
<code>Lng: lng</code>	<i>lng</i> is the number of available bytes.
<code>Page-dat-len: anz</code>	<i>anz</i> is the number of output bytes.

`a_get_logl`

Outputs the message logbook in the desired language line-by-line.

Syntax

`a_get_logl topf faxid [pos [lng [lang]]]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>topf</i>	Folder, to which the message is assigned. 0 : Output 1 : Reception 2 : Desktop

Parameter	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	ID of the message.

Options

Options	Meaning
<i>pos</i>	Starting position for the output. 0 corresponds to the beginning of the message. In normal circumstances, you should initially enter 0 for <i>pos</i> , and a number for <i>lng</i> , e.g. 10. The first 10 lines of the logbook are output. As an output value, you are given the number of output bytes (e.g. 777). This number is the value for <i>pos</i> , if you would like to have the next block output, etc..
<i>lng</i>	Maximum number of output lines. Default setting: output of the entire logbook. The logbook is thereby retrieved from the server in blocks.
<i>lang</i>	Specification of the output language, syntax analog to the environmental variable <code>LANGUAGE_IDENTIFIER</code> . The setting of the character set is not evaluated. The output is always carried out in the character set ISO8859.

Output

The specified lines of the document logbook and the end position. This may be specified as the starting position for a different output with the option *pos*.

a_get_mu_a_ll
⊕

Outputs a list of PAPAGENO Gateway users from the mail user database using the mail address.
(This command has been replaced by „a_get_gwu_ll”, Page 117).

Syntax

a_get_mu_a_ll *pos anz* [*delimiter*]

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>pos</i>	<i>pos</i> specifies the first mail address, from which point onwards <i>anz</i> entries are output. If empty, the number of mail users specified by <i>anz</i> is sought from the beginning.
<i>anz</i>	<i>anz</i> is the maximum number of entries output. If <i>anz</i> = 0, all the entries from <i>pos</i> onwards are output. If <i>anz</i> is preceded by a negative symbol, the search is carried out from that point in reverse, otherwise it proceeds forwards.

Options

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

Output

On the subject of a list of requested PAPAGENO Gateway users, output of a database, see also „a_get_mu_addr U”, Page 125.

a_get_mu_addr
†

Outputs the address of a PAPAGENO Gateway user using the mail address. (This command has been replaced by the command „a_get_gwu”, Page 115).

Syntax

a_get_mu_addr *mailaddr* [*delimiter*]

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>mailaddr</i>	Mail address of the user being sought.

Options

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

Output

Output	Meaning
<i>gwtyp:mailaddr</i>	Gateway type and mail address of the user (in the case of the PAPAGENO-OpenMail Gateway, only the <i>mailaddr</i> is specified).
<i>lineid</i>	Extension number of the user.
<i>lastaccess</i>	Time at which the Gateway user sent the last fax. Time specification in the internal Unix format. The conversion is implemented with „a_str2zeit”, Page 193.

`a_get_mu_1_11` Outputs a list of PAPAGENO Gateway users from the mail user database using the extension number. (This command has been replaced by „a_get_gwu_11”, Page 117).
†

Syntax

`a_get_mu_1_11 pos anz [delimiter]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>pos</i>	<i>pos</i> specifies the first extension number, from which point onwards <i>anz</i> entries are output. If empty, the number of mail users specified by <i>anz</i> is sought from the beginning.
<i>anz</i>	<i>anz</i> is the maximum number of entries output. If <i>anz</i> = 0, all the entries from <i>pos</i> onwards are output. If <i>anz</i> is preceded by a negative symbol, the search is carried out from that point in reverse, otherwise it proceeds forwards.

Options

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

Output

On the subject of a list of requested PAPAGENO Gateway users, output of a database, see also „a_get_mu_line U”, Page 127.

`a_get_mu_line`
†

Outputs the address of a PAPAGENO Gateway user using the extension number. (This command has been replaced by „a_get_gwu”, Page 115).

Syntax

`a_get_mu_line lineid [delimiter]`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>lineid</i>	Extension number of the user being sought.

Options

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

Output

Output	Meaning
<i>gwtyp:mailaddr</i>	Gateway type and mail address of the user (in the case of the PAPAGENO-OpenMail Gateway, only the <i>mailaddr</i> is specified).
<i>lineid</i>	Extension number of the user.
<i>lastaccess</i>	Time at which the Gateway user sent the last fax. Time specification in the internal Unix format. The conversion is implemented with „a_str2zeit”, Page 193.

`a_get_nue_nr` Outputs an unequivocal number of the NUE server.

Syntax

`a_get_nue_nr`

Output

Delivers an unequivocal number from the synchronisation server NUE, which is assigned to the addressed ALPHA server. This number is unequivocal for every individual NUE server. However, this does not apply to several NUE servers (on various computers) within a single installation.

Output	Meaning
<i>nummer</i>	Unequivocal number from the NUE server.
-1	NUE server is not responding.

In the case of an error, the error code is issued. For the meaning of the error code numbers, see App. III, Chapter 2. „List of errors”, Page 213.

`a_get_o_user` Outputs the data of a user which are stored in the OMEGA server.

Syntax

`a_get_o_user alphaid userid [delimiter]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>alphaid</i>	Name of the ALPHA host, as entered in the administration program.
<i>userid</i>	User name.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

Output (in one line):

Output	Meaning
<i>alphaid</i>	ALPHA host of the user.
<i>userid</i>	User name (abbreviation).
<i>name</i>	Comment (long name).
<i>vertreth</i>	ALPHA host of the entered representative.
<i>vertretu</i>	User name of the entered representative.
<i>kopie</i>	Copy retained after re-routing to representative (y/n).
<i>barcode</i>	Barcode of the user.
<i>prio</i>	Global priority of the user.

`a_get_p` †

Outputs a list of the desktop messages of a user. This command has been replaced by the command „`a_get_pb`”, Page 133.

Syntax

`a_get_p loginid selection [-u] [delimiter]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>loginid</i>	Unequivocal number, with which the user is registered on the ALPHA server. See also: <code>a_login</code> , Page 168.

Parameter	Meaning
<i>selection</i>	Selection of the messages 0 :all 1 :new 3 :general messages

Options

Option	Meaning
-u	Without specification of the number of entries.
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

a_get_p_rec

Outputs the data of a desktop message.

Syntax

a_get_p_rec *faxid* [-u] [*delimiter*]

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal ID of a message within a folder and the ALPHA server.

Options

Option	Meaning
-u	Output of the status in words.
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

Output

Output	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal ID of a message.
<i>userid</i>	Owner of the message (user name).
<i>public</i>	N: general message, J: private message (default setting).
<i>status</i>	Bit field for the status (hexadecimal number).
<i>seiten</i>	Number of pages.
<i>comment</i>	Entered comment.
<i>crezeit</i>	Time of production (<i>dd.mm.yy hh:mm:ss</i>).

`a_get_page` †

Outputs a page in the internal format. (Exchange of documents between machines without conversion losses).

Syntax

`a_get_page topf faxid seitennr pagecode`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>topf</i>	0 : Output documents 1 : Input documents 2 : Desktop documents
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal number of the document.
<i>seitennr</i>	Desired page.
<i>pagecode</i>	Stored resolution of the page e.g. 0 : for image information (fine) 1 : for image information (normal) 4 : for text information For the other possible values, see App. III, Chapter 1. „pagecode - page coding”, Page 209.

`a_get_pageb` Outputs a page in blocks in the internal format.

Syntax

`a_get_pageb topf faxld seitennr pagecode pos lng`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>topf</i>	0 : Output documents 1 : Input documents 2 : Desktop documents
<i>faxld</i>	Unequivocal document number.
<i>seitennr</i>	Desired page.
<i>pagecode</i>	Stored resolution of the page e.g. 0 : for image information (fine) 1 : for image information (normal) 4 : for text information For the other possible values, see App. III, Chapter 1. „pagecode - page coding”, Page 209.
<i>pos</i>	Starting position for the output. 0 corresponds to the beginning of the page. In normal circumstances, you should initially enter 0 for <i>pos</i> , and a number for <i>lng</i> , e.g. 1000. The first 1,000 characters of the page stored in image format are output. As an output value, you are given the number of output bytes (e.g. 777). This number is the value for <i>pos</i> , if you would like to have the next block output, etc..
<i>lng</i>	Maximum number of output characters. If you enter 0 or the number 2147483647 here, the actual quantity of characters on the page is output next to <code>lng: .</code>

Output

The specified characters on the page, the values that are described below and the end position. This may be specified as the starting position for a different output with the option *pos*.

In the case of image information, non-printable characters are output.

Output	Meaning
Ok: 1 oder 0	1 = ok, 0 = not ok
Lng: <i>lng</i>	<i>lng</i> is the number of available bytes.
Page-dat-len: <i>anz</i>	<i>anz</i> is the number of output bytes.

`a_get_pb`

Outputs a list of the desktop messages of a user in blocks. Sorts using the message ID.

Syntax

`a_get_pb loginid selection pos anz [-u] [delimiter]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>loginid</i>	Unequivocal number, with which the user is registered on the ALPHA server. See also <code>a_login</code> , Page 168.
<i>selection</i>	Selection of the messages 0 : all 1 : new 3 : general messages
<i>pos</i>	<i>pos</i> specifies the fax ID of a document. The enquiry takes place from the starting position <i>pos</i> .

Parameter	Meaning
<i>anz</i>	<i>anz</i> is the maximum number of entries output. If <i>anz</i> = 0, all the entries from <i>pos</i> onwards are output. If <i>anz</i> is preceded by a negative symbol, the search is carried out from that point in reverse, otherwise it proceeds forwards.

Options

Option	Meaning
-u	Without specification of the number of entries.
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

Output

The list is always sorted in ascending order. It corresponds to the full database contents of the desktop journal.

A description of the building up of the desktop journal can be found in the file `$FAXROOT/alpha/FILE.DES`.

`a_get_pr`

Outputs the data of a printer.

Syntax

`a_get_pr printid [delimiter]`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>printid</i>	Printer name within PAPAGENO.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

Output (line-by-line)

Output	Meaning
<i>printid</i>	Printer name within PAPAGENO.
<i>beschreibung</i>	Description of the printer within PAPAGENO.
<i>typ</i>	Printer type, as specified in the administration program.
<i>pi-server</i>	Printer server PI, to which the printer belongs.
<i>filterbefehle</i>	Specification of where the print output should be sent.
<i>papiertyp</i>	Paper size 0 = Din A4
0	Is not evaluated.

`a_get_pr_ll` †

Outputs a list of all available printers.

Syntax

`a_get_pr_ll` [*delimiter*]

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields. Default setting: space.

Output

List of all available printers. The properties of a printer (see `a_get_pr`, Page 134, Output) are output in a single line.

`a_get_pr_llb` Outputs a list of all available PAPAGENO printers in blocks.

Syntax

`a_get_pr_llb pos anz [delimiter]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>pos</i>	Is the abbreviation of the first printer to be listed.
<i>anz</i>	Is the number of the entries to be output.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields. Default setting: space.

Output

List of all available printers corresponding to *pos* and *anz*. The properties of a printer (see `a_get_pr`, Page 134, Output) are output in a single line.

`a_get_ra` Searches for the entry of an external return address using the TSI in the existing table.
The entry may be sought either in the table of the logged-on user or in the general table.

Explanation: if a user receives a fax, the TSI of the sender is stored. If the user sends a fax to this sender, then the TSI

and the actual fax number are stored both in a general table and in a table for the user designed specifically for this purpose.

Syntax

```
a_get_ra [delimiter] < stdin
```

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields. Default setting: new line.

stdin

Line	Value	Meaning
1	0	Version of the command.
2	<i>nettype</i>	Network type (1: fax, 2: telex).
3	<i>tsi</i>	TSI (sender identification of the sender).
4	<i>userid</i>	User name (abbreviation). Only the current login name can be entered. If this line is left empty, the entry is sought in the general table.
5	<i>alphaid</i>	Abbreviation of the ALPHA host, for which the user is entered. If <i>userid</i> is empty, <i>alphaid</i> must also be left empty.

Output

Line	Value	Meaning
1	<i>nettype</i>	Network type (1: fax, 2: telex).
2	<i>tsi</i>	TSI (sender identification of the sender).

Line	Value	Meaning
3	<i>userid</i>	User name (abbreviation) of the user, who has sent the fax to the external user with the specified TSI.
4	<i>alphaid</i>	Abbreviation of the ALPHA host, to which the user is assigned.
5	<i>telnr</i>	Telephone number of the sender.
6	<i>barred</i>	Barred entry y = yes n = no
7	<i>match</i>	Value that describes the quality of the entry.
8	<i>count</i>	Counter showing how often a document has been sent successfully to this number.
9	<i>lastaccess</i>	Time specification in the internal Unix format. The conversion is implemented with „a_str2zeit”, Page 193.

In the case of an error, the error code is issued. For the meaning of the error code numbers, see App. III, Chapter 2. „List of errors”, Page 213.

`a_get_ra_ll`

Outputs a list of the return addresses of external fax senders. The list may be requested either from the table of the logged-on user or from the general table.

Syntax

`a_get_ra_ll selection parameter [delimiter]`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>selection</i>	Is the number of a key. The keys 1, 2 and 3 are available. Various parameters can be entered, depending on the key.

Key 1:

Parameter	Meaning
<i>nettype</i>	Network type (1: fax, 2: telex).
<i>pos</i>	Is the first of the TSIs which are to be sought. If empty, the number of TSIs specified by <i>anz</i> is sought from the beginning.
<i>userid</i>	Usually left empty. If the list is output in several stages, the parameters of the last entry must be specified at the beginning of the current stage. If the last entry contains a user name, this name must be quoted for the start of the new search.
<i>alphaid</i>	If <i>userid</i> is specified, <i>alphaid</i> must also be specified.
<i>anz</i>	Number of desired entries.

Key 2:

Parameter	Meaning
<i>nettype</i>	Network type (1: fax, 2: telex).
<i>lastaccess</i>	Time specification in the internal Unix format. The conversion is implemented with „a_str2zeit“, Page 193.

Parameter	Meaning
<i>pos</i>	Is the first of the TSIs which is to be sought. If empty, the number of TSIs specified by <i>anz</i> is sought from the beginning.
<i>anz</i>	Number of desired entries.

Key 3:

Parameter	Meaning
<i>nettype</i>	Network type (1: fax, 2: telex).
<i>barred</i>	Highlight barred entries y = yes n = no
<i>pos</i>	Is the first of the TSIs which is to be sought. If empty, the number of TSIs specified by <i>anz</i> is sought from the beginning.
<i>anz</i>	Number of desired entries.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields. Default setting: space.

Output

See „a_get_ra”, Page 136.

In the case of an error, the error code is issued. For the meaning of the error code numbers, see App. III, Chapter 2. „List of errors”, Page 213.

`a_get_ron_ll` Outputs a list of the distribution rules entered in the database.

Syntax

`a_get_ron_ll < stdin`

stdin

Line	Input	Meaning
1	0	Version number of the command. At present, only 0 is supported.
2	<i>pos</i>	<i>pos</i> specifies the abbreviation of the first distribution rule. The search is initiated from the starting point <i>pos</i> . If <i>pos</i> is left empty, all or <i>anz</i> distribution rules are specified from the beginning.
3	<i>anz</i>	<i>anz</i> is the maximum number of entries output. If <i>anz</i> = 0, all the entries from <i>pos</i> onwards are output. If <i>anz</i> is preceded by a negative symbol, the search is carried out from that point in reverse, otherwise it proceeds forwards.

Output

Data from the distribution rules specified by *anz* and *pos* are listed a data record at a time.

In the case of an error, the error code is issued. For the meaning of the error code numbers, see App. III, Chapter 2. „List of errors”, Page 213.

`a_get_s` †

Outputs a list of the output messages of a user. Sorts using the message ID.

This command has been replaced by the command „`a_get_sb`”, Page 149.

Syntax

`a_get_s loginid selection [-u] [delimiter]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>loginid</i>	Unequivocal number, under which the user is currently logged on in PAPAGENO.
<i>selection</i>	Selection of the messages 0 : all 2 : error status set.

Options

Option	Meaning
<code>-u</code>	Without specification of the number of entries.
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields. Default setting: space.

Output

List with the data concerning the output messages (data record, see output of `a_get_s U`, Page 141).

`a_get_s_rec`

Outputs the data of an output message.

Syntax

`a_get_s_rec faxid [-u] [delimiter]`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal message number.

Options

Option	Meaning
-u	Output of the status in words.
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields. Default setting: new line.

Output

Output	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal fax ID of a message.
<i>userid</i>	Owner of the message (user name).
<i>prio</i>	Priority of the transmission task.
<i>status</i>	Bit-field for the status (hexadecimal).
<i>seiten</i>	Number of pages.
<i>comment</i>	Comment.
<i>crezeit</i>	Production time (dd.mm.yy hh:mm:ss).
<i>sollzeit</i>	Next desired transmission time (dd.mm.yy hh:mm:ss).
<i>nachtkz</i>	J: Transmission at cheap rate, N: send immediately.
<i>istzeit</i>	Actual transmission time (dd.mm.yy hh:mm:ss).
<i>dauer</i>	Duration of the transmission procedure.
<i>seitenok</i>	Number of correctly transmitted pages.
<i>nextzeit</i>	Time of next presentation time (dd.mm.yy hh:mm:ss).
<i>errstat</i>	Error status.
<i>sollrepc</i>	Maximum number of dial attempts.
<i>istrepc</i>	Current number of dial attempts made.
<i>empftsi</i>	Recipient identification (TSI).
<i>empfnr</i>	Fax/telex number of the recipient.
<i>nettype</i>	Network type (1: fax, 2: telex).

Output	Meaning
<i>res</i>	Resolution (0: as document).

`a_get_s_rec_new`

Outputs the data of an output document. Data reflects the improved data record of PAPAGENO version 5.2.

Syntax

`a_get_s_rec_new [-u] -s version [-l delimiter]`
faxid

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal number.
<code>-s <i>version</i></code>	1 for Version 1

Options

Option	Meaning
<code>-u</code>	Output of the status in words.
<code>-l <i>delimiter</i></code>	Delimiter between the fields. Default setting: new line.

Output

Output	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal fax ID of a message.
<i>userid</i>	Owner of the message (user name).
<i>prio</i>	Priority of the transmission task.
<i>status</i>	Bit-field for the status (hexadecimal).
<i>seiten</i>	Number of pages.
<i>comment</i>	Comment.
<i>crezeit</i>	Production time (dd.mm.yy hh:mm:ss).

Output	Meaning
<i>sollzeit</i>	Next desired transmission time (dd.mm.yy hh:mm:ss).
<i>nachtkz</i>	J : Transmission at cheap rate, N : send immediately.
<i>istzeit</i>	Actual transmission time (dd.mm.yy hh:mm:ss).
<i>dauer</i>	Duration of the transmission procedure.
<i>seitenok</i>	Number of correctly transmitted pages.
<i>nextzeit</i>	Time of next presentation time (dd.mm.yy hh:mm:ss).
<i>errstat</i>	Error status.
<i>sollrepc</i>	Maximum number of dial attempts.
<i>istrepc</i>	Current number of dial attempts made.
<i>empftsi</i>	Recipient identification (TSI).
<i>empfnr</i>	Fax/telex number of the recipient.
<i>nettype</i>	Network type (1: fax, 2: telex).
<i>res</i>	Resolution (0: as document).
<i>timeout</i>	Point in time after which message should no longer be sent.
<i>ready</i>	Internal status, whether the message is ready to be sent. Y for Yes or N for No.
<i>chargeUnit</i>	Currency.
<i>chargeValue</i>	Cost of the message.
<i>gateway</i>	Gateway via which the message was sent.
<i>gwAddr</i>	Address of the user, who sent the message, as it stands in the gateway database.
<i>txLineId</i>	Device (abbreviation) via which the message was sent
<i>drvError</i>	Error message of the driver.
<i>srcAlphaId</i>	ALPHA ID of the remote ALPHA server in the case of routing.
<i>srcUsrId</i>	User ID of the sender.

Output	Meaning
<i>srcCostUnit</i>	Cost centre
<i>txAlphaId</i>	Name of the ALPHA server, via which the message was sent.
<i>txCostUnit</i>	Cost centre, which takes over costs according to routing.

`a_get_s_rec_new_ll`

Outputs a list of the data of the outgoing message of a user. Data reflects the improved data record of PAPAGENO version 5.2.

Syntax

`a_get_s_rec_new_ll -s version -i loginid [options]`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<code>-s version</code>	1 for Version 1.
<code>-i loginid</code>	Unequivocal number, with which the user is registered in the ALPHA server, whose outgoing messages should be displayed. See also <code>a_login</code> , page 168.

Options

Option	Meaning
<code>-b faxid</code>	Starts output from the message with the entered ID (Standard: 0, therefore begin output with the first message).
<code>-g gwtyp</code>	Type of PAPAGENO gateway, via which the messages are sent (e.g.: SAP, SMTP, EXCHANGE, LOTUSNOTES, OPEN-MAIL, BAAN, SCANJET).
<code>-m mailaddr</code>	Mail address of the gateway user in the correct format for the gateway in question.

Option	Meaning
-n <i>number</i>	Number of outgoing messages, which should be outputted (Standard: all)
-o <i>optionFilter</i>	Output filter 0 : all outgoing messages 1 : new 2 : faulty 3 : sent with the status “completed“ 4 : sent via the gateway with the status “completed“ 5 : incorrectly sent via the gateway
-u	Outputs a description of the error status in words.
-v	also displays field names in the output.

Output

Data of selected outgoing messages of the user. (For further information regarding data record see above „a_get_s_rec_new“, Page 144.

a_get_s_u †

Outputs a list of all PAPAGENO users.
This command has been replaced by the command „a_get_s_ub“, Page 148.

Syntax

a_get_s_u [*delimiter*]

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields. Default setting: space.

Output (per entry in a line):

Output	Meaning
<i>alphaid</i>	ALPHA host of the user.
<i>userid</i>	User name (abbreviation).
<i>name</i>	Comment (long name).
<i>vertreth</i>	ALPHA host of the entered representative.
<i>vertretu</i>	User name of the entered representative.
<i>kopie</i>	Copy retained after re-routing to representative (j/n).
<i>barcode</i>	Barcode of the user.
<i>prio</i>	Global priority of the user.

a_get_s_ub

Lists all PAPAGENO users in blocks.

Syntax

a_get_s_ub *alphaid userid anz* [*delimiter*]

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>userid, alphaid</i>	From the positions <i>userid</i> and <i>alphaid</i> , the abbreviation and ALPHA server of the user, as entered in the administration program.
<i>anz</i>	Output of <i>anz</i> entries from the user list.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting is: space.

Output

Data of the PAPAGENO users, in one line each (see `a_get_s U`, Page 141).

`a_get_sb`

Outputs a list of all output messages of a user in blocks and sorts them according to the message number.

Syntax

`a_get_sb loginid selection pos anz [-u] [delimiter]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>loginid</i>	Unequivocal number, with which the user is registered on the ALPHA server. See also <code>a_login</code> , Page 168.
<i>selection</i>	Selection of the messages 0 : all 2 : error status set
<i>pos</i>	<i>pos</i> specifies the fax ID of a message. The search is initiated from the starting position <i>pos</i> .
<i>anz</i>	<i>anz</i> is the maximum number of entries output. If <i>anz</i> = 0, all the entries from <i>pos</i> onwards are output. If <i>anz</i> is preceded by a negative symbol, the search is carried out from that point in reverse, otherwise it proceeds forwards.

Options

Option	Meaning
<code>-u</code>	Without specification of the number of entries found.
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields. Default setting: space.

Output

Number and list of the messages found (see a_get_s U, Page 141).

a_get_sig †

Outputs the signature of the user who is currently logged on.

Syntax

a_get_sig

Output

Output with *stdout*. As a rule, non-printable characters, because this involves image information.

Output	Meaning
Ok: 1 oder 0	1 = ok, 0 = not ok
Lng: <i>lng</i>	<i>lng</i> is the number of available bytes.
Page-dat-len: <i>anz</i>	<i>anz</i> is the number of output bytes.

a_get_sighb

Outputs in blocks the signature of the user who is stored in the server.

Syntax

a_get_sighb *pos lng*

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>pos</i>	Starting position for the output. The value 0 corresponds to the beginning of the signatures. In normal circumstances, you should initially enter 0 for <i>pos</i> , and a number for <i>lng</i> , e.g. 1000. The first 1,000 characters of the signatures stored as graphics in the server are output. As an output value, you are given the number of output bytes (e.g. 777). This number is the value for <i>pos</i> , if you would like to have the next block output, etc..
<i>lng</i>	Maximum number of output lines. Default setting: output of all the signatures. The signatures are thereby retrieved from the server in blocks.

Output

As a rule, non-printable characters, because this involves image information.

Output	Meaning
Ok: 1 oder 0	1 = ok, 0 = not ok
Lng: <i>lng</i>	<i>lng</i> is the number of available bytes.
Page-dat-len: <i>anz</i>	<i>anz</i> is the number of output bytes.

`a_get_sjob_ll`

Outputs a list with information about the transmission tasks. These transmission tasks are set to the status "transmission".

Syntax

`a_get_sjob_ll [delimiter] < stdin`

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting is: space.

stdin

Line	Input	Meaning
1	0	Version number of the command.
2	<i>nettype</i>	Network type (1: fax, 2: telex).
3	<i>anz</i>	Output of <i>anz</i> entries.
4	<i>request</i>	1 = driver (Other input possibilities are not yet supported).
5	<i>action</i>	Driver actions: 2 : scan (currently not supported) 4 : print (currently not supported) 8 : normal transmission 16 : send in fine resolution 32 : Varix command for telecom signalisations (e.g. audible and visual signals). If several actions for the searching of transmission documents are to be specified, the numbers must be added (example: documents that are sent in normal and fine resolution: 24 (8 + 16)).
6	<i>lineid</i>	Abbreviation of the device, via which the transmission tasks are to be sent.

Output

List of anz transmission tasks. In the case of an error, the error code is issued. For the meaning of the error code numbers, see App. III, Chapter 2. „List of errors”, Page 213.

a_get_tebu

Outputs the specification of a telephone book (owner, permissions, etc.).

Syntax

```
a_get_tebu tbuchid [delimiter]
```

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>tbuchid</i>	Name (abbreviation) of the telephone book.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

Output

Output	Meaning
<i>tbuchid</i>	Name of the telephone book (abbreviation).
<i>comment</i>	Comment.
<i>ownerh</i>	Alpha host of the owner.
<i>owneru</i>	User name of the owner.
<i>ownerg</i>	Group membership of the owner.
<i>permissions</i>	Owner of permissions.
<i>permissions</i>	Permissions, group.

Output	Meaning
<i>permissions</i>	Permissions, other.
<i>tbtyp</i>	Telephone book type (0: internal, 1:external).
<i>pars[0] - pars[9]</i>	Parameter for retrieving external telephone books.
<i>shcmd</i>	Shell command for retrieving external telephone books.
<i>listhead</i>	Heading for the output of external telephone books.

`a_get_tebu_ll`

Outputs a list of the specification of the telephone books (owners, permissions, etc.) which are visible (accessible) to the user.

Syntax

`a_get_tebu_ll pos anz [delimiter]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>pos</i>	Starting position.
<i>anz</i>	Number of entries to be read.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

Output

Data from the telephone books are listed line-by-line per data record. (For data, see `a_get_tebu`, Page 153).

`a_get_tebu_11b` Lists in blocks the telephone books which are visible (accessible) to the user.

Syntax

`a_get_tebu_11b [delimiter]`

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

Output

Data from all telephone books are listed line-by-line per data record. (For data, see `a_get_tebu`, Page 153).

`a_get_tebul` Reads an entry from the specified telephone book. See also the description of `a_get_tele U`, Page 157.

Syntax

`a_get_tebul tbuchid telid [delimiter]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>tbuchid</i>	Name (abbreviation) of the telephone book.
<i>telid</i>	Name (abbreviation) of the entry.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

Output

Output	Meaning
<i>tbuchid</i>	Name of the telephone book (abbreviation).
<i>telid</i>	Name of the entry (abbreviation).
<i>comment</i>	Comment.
<i>tsi</i>	Recipient identification (TSI).
<i>phone</i>	Fax/telex number.
<i>intern</i>	J : internal connection, N : external connection
<i>nettype</i>	Network type (1: fax, 2: telex).

`a_get_tebul_11` Lists the entries from the specified telephone book in blocks.

Syntax

`a_get_tebul_11` *tbuchid selection pos anz* [*delimiter*]

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>tbuchid</i>	Name (abbreviation) of the telephone book.
<i>selection</i>	Selection network type (2 : fax, 4 : telex, 6 : fax & telex).
<i>pos</i>	Starting position.
<i>anz</i>	Number of the entries to be read.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

Output

Data of the entries from the telephone books are listed line-by-line per data record. (For data, see `a_get_tebul`, Page 155).

`a_get_tele` †

Outputs the entire telephone book `common`.

Syntax

`a_get_tele` [`-fax` | `-telex`] [*delimiter*]

Options

Option	Meaning
<code>-fax</code>	Output of the fax numbers.
<code>-telex</code>	Output of the telex numbers.
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

Output (line-by-line)

Output	Meaning
<i>telid</i>	Unequivocal abbreviation for a fax number in the telephone book (without space).
<i>comment</i>	Description of the recipient entry.
<i>tsi</i>	Identification of opposite terminal. Is automatically supplemented in the database the first time a fax is sent to this recipient.
<i>phone</i>	Number to be dialled for this entry.
<i>intern</i>	J: Internal connection N: External connection
<i>nettype</i>	1: Fax 2: Telex

`a_get_tgr_ll` Outputs all defined recipient groups.
 † This command has been replaced by the command
 „`a_get_tgr_llb`”, Page 158.

Syntax

`a_get_tgr_ll` [*delimiter*]

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

Output

As `a_get_tgroup` (Page 161) for all groups, one line per data record.

`a_get_tgr_llb` Lists the recipient groups in blocks.

Syntax

`a_get_tgr_llb` *pos anz* [*delimiter*]

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>pos</i>	Starting position.
<i>anz</i>	Number of the entries to be read.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

Output

As `a_get_tgroup`, one line per data record.

`a_get_tgr1_11`
†

Lists the entries of a recipient group.

This command has been replaced by the command „`a_get_tgr1_11b`”, Page 159.

Syntax

`a_get_tgr1_11` *groupid* [*delimiter*]

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>groupid</i>	Abbreviation of the recipient group.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

Output

As `a_get_tgroup`, one line per data record.

`a_get_tgr1_11b`

Lists the entries of a recipient group in blocks.

Syntax

`a_get_tgr1_11b` *groupid startbook startentry anz*
[*delimiter*]

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>groupid</i>	Abbreviation of the recipient group.
<i>startbook</i>	Abbreviation of the telephone book, from which the output is to be made. “ means that the search begins with the first telephone book.
<i>startentry</i>	Abbreviation of the telephone book entry, from which the output is to be made. “ means that the search begins with the first telephone book. Example: <code>a_get_tgr1_11b “10</code> . The first 10 entries are output. You start the next call-up with the data of the last output line.
<i>anz</i>	<i>anz</i> is the maximum number of entries output. If <i>anz</i> = 0, all the entries from <i>pos</i> onwards are output. If <i>anz</i> is preceded by a negative symbol, the search is carried out from that point in reverse, otherwise it proceeds forwards.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

Output

List of a recipient group.

`a_get_tgroup` Outputs the data of a recipient group.

Syntax

`a_get_tgroup groupid [delimiter]`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>groupid</i>	Abbreviation of the recipient group.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

Output

Output	Meaning
<i>groupid</i>	Abbreviation of the recipient group.
<i>comment</i>	Description of the group.
<i>ownerhost</i>	ALPHA host of the owner of the group.
<i>owneruser</i>	User name of the owner of the group.
<i>ownergroup</i>	Name of the assigned user group.
<i>permissions</i>	Owner (Line 1) Group (Line 2) World (Line 3) For every permission definition, the following applies: 1 = read, 2 = execute, 4 = add, 8 = modify, 10 = delete, 20 = granting of permission. The permissions are added to give a hexadecimal value.

`a_get_tzenv` Output of the time zone, which is used by the ALPHA server.

Syntax

`a_get_tzenv`

Output

Time zone, which is used by the current ALPHA server.

`a_get_uc_ll` Outputs the user-specific configuration variables for the current user. The user `comfax` can use `SETUSER`.

Syntax

`a_get_uc_ll [-userid startuserid] pos anz [delimiter]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>pos</i>	Designates the name of the variable, from which point onwards the user-specific configuration variables are output.
<i>anz</i>	Number of entries which are output. A negative value lists the entries from the starting position in reverse.

Options

Option	Meaning
<code>-userid</code>	Only the user <code>FAXADM</code> can use this option. With this option, he can have all entries displayed. The starting position is established with <i>startuserid</i> and <i>startpos</i> .
<i>startuserid</i>	Abbreviation of the user, with whom the output of the variables is to be carried out. If no <i>startuserid</i> is specified, only the variables of <code>FAXADM</code> are displayed.
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

`a_get_user` Outputs the master data of a user on his ALPHA server.

Syntax

`a_get_user [-u] [userid [delimiter]]`

Options

Option	Meaning
<code>-u</code>	Output of the mail/print actions in words.
<i>userid</i>	Output of the data of the specified user, default setting: login name of the user initiating the call-up.
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

Output

Line	Output	Meaning
1	<i>userid</i>	Name of the user on this ALPHA server.
2	<i>druckerid</i>	Name of the standard printer.
3	<i>scannerid</i>	Name of the standard scanner.
4	<i>aufloesung</i>	Pre-set resolution for scanning.
5-14	<i>briefpapier</i>	10 lines for <i>briefpapier 0 - briefpapier 9</i> If a type of letter paper is prepared for a shaft, the unequivocal document ID of a desktop document will appear here. If no paper has been prepared, the shaft is designated with 0.
15	<i>prioritaet</i>	Pre-setting of the transmission priority between 1 and 100 (decimal number).

Additional output without option -u

Line	Output	Meaning
16	<i>aktionen</i>	Hexadecimal number for the actions.

Additional output with option -u

Line	Output	Meaning
16 a-f	<i>aktionen</i>	Output of the mail/print actions Value: Aus or Ein a Print while sending b Print in case of incorrect sending c Print while receiving d Mail while sending e Mail in case of incorrect sending f Mail while receiving The actions can also be output with the command <i>a_get_actions</i> .

Output (continued)

Line	Output	Meaning
17	<i>allow</i>	Additional permissions of the user (hexadecimal number).
18	<i>deny</i>	Withdrawn permissions of the user (hexadecimal number).
19	<i>privdeny</i>	Privileges, with which the user has dispensed.
20	<i>passwort</i>	Password of the user in PAPAGENO in coded form.
21	<i>mailadr</i>	E-mail address.
22	<i>voicentst</i>	Number of the extension for visual/audible outputs.

`a_get_usrconf` Reads an entry of a user who is currently logged on from the database of the ALPHA server.

Syntax

`a_get_usrconf name`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>name</i>	Variable.

Output

Contents of the variable *name*. If the variable does not exist, an empty string is output.

`a_imp_dok` Imports a Tiff document to PAPAGENO.

Syntax

`a_imp_dok [Optionen] filename`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>filename</i>	File name of the document. If the option <code>-m</code> is not specified, every page of a document will be treated as a separate file. The relevant page numbers (<i>filename1</i> , <i>filename2</i> , ...) are attached to the file name <i>filename</i> .

Options

Option	Meaning
<code>-v</code>	Verbose.
<code>-m</code>	Tiff multi-page document (the file name remains unchanged).

Option	Meaning
-u	Use the user name from the Tiff file (can only be used by FAXADM).
-i <i>comment</i>	Comment box is filled with <i>comment</i> .
-f	Fine resolution (default setting).
-n	Normal resolution.

Output

ID number of the desktop document newly created in PAPAGENO.

a_imp_page

Imports pages in the graphic format (Tiff or X bitmap) in to a PAPAGENO document.

Syntax

a_imp_page *faxid page sourcefn* [*Optionen*]

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal number of the desktop document, into which the pages are to be imported.
<i>page</i>	Page, into which the pages are to be imported.
<i>sourcefn</i>	File name of the graphic document.

Options

Option	Meaning
-b	Reads X bitmap file; Tiff is read as standard.
-f	Resolution fine.
-n	Resolution normal.

Option	Meaning
-sn	No scaling. The original size (pixels) is adopted, but only if the original graphic has a width of precisely 1728 pixels. Otherwise, an image page is stored on the server, which can not be transmitted as a fax.
-sa	Adapting to the given frame (x and y).
-sk	Respect page proportions, otherwise adapt to the frame (default setting).
-sx	Respect page proportions and adapt to the given width (-x).
-x x	Length of the x-coordinates of the frame (default setting 1728 pixels). Do not change, if the document is to be sent as a fax! (cf. -sn).
-y y	Height of the y-coordinates of the frame (default setting 2286 pixels).

`a_init`

Changes the "run level" of the ALPHA server.

Syntax

`a_init version runlevel graceperiod`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>version</i>	0 for version 0
<i>runlevel</i>	1 : Terminate immediately 2 : Terminate after all running send jobs have been completed 3 : Maintenance mode with inactive dispatcher 4 : Login only FAXADM, dispatcher active 5 : Normal operation

Parameter	Meaning
<i>graceperiod</i>	Time in seconds, until the current run level will change.

a_ins_page

Inserts an empty page in to an existing desktop document. The page numbering of the document alters itself accordingly from the inserted page onwards. The contents can be inserted with a_put_page or a_imp_page.

Syntax

a_ins_page *faxid seitennr*

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Fax ID of the document, into which the page is to be inserted.
<i>seitennr</i>	Page, which is to be inserted.

a_login

Logs a user on to PAPAGENO. The variable SETUSER=*userid* is evaluated for the user comfax.

Syntax

a_login [*password*]

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>password</i>	Password of the user, to whom the registration applies.

Output

Output	Meaning
<i>loginid</i>	Unequivocal number under which this registration in PAPAGENO will be administered. (needed with <code>a_get_eb/pb/sb</code> , <code>a_logout</code> , among others.....).

`a_logout` Logs a user off PAPAGENO.

Syntax

`a_logout loginid`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>loginid</i>	<i>loginid</i> : output value of <code>a_login</code> 0 : Unconditional log off for this user.

`a_lookup_tsi` Searches for the telephone book entry with the specified TSI in the comFAX telephone books.

Syntax

`a_lookup_tsi tsi phonedir checkall [delimiter]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>tsi</i>	TSI (sender identification).
<i>phonedir</i>	Abbreviation of the telephone book from the administration program, which is to be searched through. If this is unsuccessful, the telephone book <code>common</code> is searched.

Parameter	Meaning
<i>checkall</i>	If the search in the telephone book specified by <i>phonedir</i> and <code>common</code> is unsuccessful, all telephone books should be searched. y = yes n = no.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

Output

Telephone book entry.

In the case of an error, the error code is issued. For the meaning of the error code numbers, see App. III, Chapter 2. „List of errors”, Page 213.

`a_mk_dok`

Creates an empty desktop document.

Syntax

`a_mk_dok`

Output

Output	Meaning
<i>dokid</i>	Unequivocal document number of a desktop document (<i>faxid</i>).

a_print_dok

Prints a document.

Print tasks with more than 100 pages are rejected.

Syntaxa_print_dok *sourcetopf faxid firstpage lastpage printid copies***Parameters**

Parameter	Meaning
<i>sourcetopf</i>	0 : Output document 1 : Input document 2 : Desktop document
<i>faxid</i>	Document number.
<i>firstpage</i>	Page number of the first page to be printed.
<i>lastpage</i>	Page number of the last page to be printed.
<i>printid</i>	Printer name within PAPAGENO.
<i>copies</i>	Number of copies.

a_put_actions

Sets the actions involved when sending and receiving messages.

Syntaxa_put_actions [*userid*] *true string false string***Parameters**

Parameter	Meaning
<i>true string</i>	Input value, if the action is to be set, e.g. Yes or +
<i>false string</i>	Input value, if the action is not to be set, e.g. No or -

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>userid</i>	Unequivocal user name, default setting is the login name.

Input

Analog to the output of `a_get_actions`, Page 100.

stdout of `a_get_actions` for one user can be re-routed directly as *stdin* to `a_put_actions`.

`a_put_bif`

Sets the "Biff-bit" for a message.

If the "Biff-bit" is set for a transmission message, actions can be started automatically with `a_auto_stat`.

Syntax

`a_put_bif topf faxid bif`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>topf</i>	0 : Output message 1 : Input message 2 : Desktop message
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal document number.
<i>bif</i>	j : Set Biff-bit n : Reset Biff-bit.

`a_put_board`

Writes a message on the "red board."

Syntax

`a_put_board boardnr id [msg]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>boardnr</i>	0 : red (No other values are currently permissible).
<i>id</i>	ID of the message (10 characters). The ID corresponds to the author of the message (name of the author, of the driver, of the server, etc.).

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>msg</i>	Message text. Message texts, which are transmitted with the same ID number, are overwritten. If the message text is empty, the previous message stored under <i>id</i> is deleted.

`a_put_comm` Enters a comment about a message.

Syntax

`a_put_comm topf faxid kommentar`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>topf</i>	0 : Output message 1 : Input message 2 : Desktop message
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal message number.
<i>kommentar</i>	Text of max. 30 characters in length, placed in inverted commas.

a_put_gwu Enters a PAPAGENO Gateway user in the database.

Syntax

a_put_gwu [*delimiter*] < *stdin*

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

stdin

Line	Input	Meaning
1	0	Version of the command.
2	<i>gwtype</i>	Type of the PAPAGENO Gateway (e.g.: SAP, SMTP, EXCHANGE, LOTUSNOTES, OPENMAIL, BAAN, SCANJET).
3	<i>mailaddr</i>	Mail address of the Gateway user.
4	<i>lineid</i>	Extension fax number of the user.

a_put_log Writes text in the message logbook.

Syntax

a_put_log *topf faxid text*

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>topf</i>	0 : Output message 1 : Input message 2 : Desktop message
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal message number.
<i>text</i>	Free text.

a_put_mu †

Enters a PAPAGENO Gateway user in the database. This command has been replaced by the command „a_put_gwu”, Page 174.

Syntax

a_put_mu *gwtyp:mailaddr lineid*

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>gwtyp:mailaddr</i>	Gateway type and mail address of the Gateway user Gateway types are: SAP, SMTP, EXCHANGE, LOTUSNOTES, BAAN, SCANJET OPENMail is not specified.
<i>lineid</i>	Extension fax number of the user.

a_put_o_user

Stores the global user entry in the OMEGA server.

Syntax

a_put_o_user < *stdin*

Input

Analog to the output of a_get_o_user, Page 128.

stdout of a_get_o_user for one user can be re-routed directly as *stdin* to a_put_o_user.

Output

Line	Input	Meaning
1	<i>alphaid</i>	ALPHA host of the user.
2	<i>userid</i>	User name (abbreviation).
3	<i>name</i>	User name (long name).
4	<i>vertreth</i>	ALPHA host of the representative.

Line	Input	Meaning
5	<i>vertretu</i>	User name of the representative. An unequivocal user in PAPAGENO always consists of the user name and the assigned ALPHA host from the administration program.
6	<i>kopie (j / n)</i>	Copy of the document to the user.
7	<i>barcode</i>	Barcode of the user.
8	<i>prio</i>	Global priority of the user.

`a_put_page` †

Writes information from a file (source file) in an existing page of a desktop document.

In the process, an existing page is overwritten with its page code. For instance, if "image information" is specified as the page code, the entire image information in the page of the desktop documents is overwritten with the data from the source file. The text information remains unaffected.

Syntax

`a_put_page faxid seitennr pagecode sourcefn`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal number of the desktop document.
<i>seitennr</i>	Number of the page of the desktop document, into which the information from the source file is to be inserted.
<i>pagecode</i>	Coding of the page e.g. 0 : for image information (fine) 1 : for image information (normal) 4 : for text information (ASCII) For the other possible values, see App. III, Chapter 1. „pagecode - page coding”, Page 209.

Parameter	Meaning
<i>sourcefn</i>	File name of the source file.

`a_put_pageb`

Writes information from a file (source file) in blocks in an existing page of a desktop document.

Syntax

`a_put_pageb faxid seitennr pagecode pos lng sourcefn`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal number of the desktop document.
<i>seitennr</i>	Number of the page of the desktop document, into which the information from the source file is to be inserted.
<i>pagecode</i>	Coding of the page e.g. 0 : for image information (fine) 1 : for image information (normal) 4 : for text information For the other possible values, see App. III, Chapter 1. „pagecode - page coding”, Page 209.
<i>pos</i>	Starting position for the storage. The value 0 corresponds to the start of the page. In normal circumstances, you should initially enter 0 for <i>pos</i> , and a number for <i>lng</i> , e.g. 1000. The first 1,000 characters of the page are stored. As an output value, you are given the number of output bytes (e.g. 777). This number is the value for <i>pos</i> , if you would like to have the next block output, etc..

Parameter	Meaning
<i>lng</i>	Maximum number of characters to be stored. If 0 or empty is specified for <i>lng</i> , the entire page is stored. The page is stored in blocks.
<i>sourcefn</i>	File name of the source file.

`a_put_public` Makes a desktop message generally accessible or resets it to "Private".

Syntax

`a_put_public faxid public`

Options

Option	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal document number.
<i>public</i>	j : general document. n : private document.

`a_put_ra` Enters the fax number and TSI of an external fax sender in to the table of the logged-on user designed for the purpose or into the general table. (See also „a_get_ra”, Page 136).

Syntax

`a_put_ra [delimiter] < stdin`

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

stdin

Line	Value	Meaning
1	0	Version of the command.
2	<i>nettype</i>	Network type (1: fax, 2: telex).
3	<i>tsi</i>	TSI (sender identification of the sender).
4	<i>userid</i>	User name (abbreviation). Only the current login name can be specified. If the line is left empty, the address is entered into the general table.
5	<i>alphaid</i>	Abbreviation of the ALPHA host, for which the user is entered. If <i>userid</i> is empty, <i>alphaid</i> must also be left empty.
	<i>direntry</i>	Abbreviation of the telephone book entry of the external sender.
	<i>phone</i>	Telephone number of the external sender, if <i>direntry</i> is not specified.
	<i>barred</i>	Entry should be marked as barred. y = yes n = no

a_put_scan

Sends a scan task.

Syntaxa_put_scan *lineid userid res [comment]***Parameters**

Parameter	Meaning
<i>lineid</i>	Unequivocal name of a communications end device (from the definition of devices in the administration program).
<i>userid</i>	Name of the user, to whom the document is assigned.

Parameter	Meaning
<i>res</i>	Resolution: 1 : normal 2 : fine 20 : halftone

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>comment</i>	Comment box of the document.

`a_put_sig` †

Stores the personal signature. This command has been replaced by the command „a_put_sigb”, Page 180.

Syntax

`a_put_sig fn`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>fn</i>	Document with the signature in the cbm format (PAPAGENO internal format).

Output:

Read in: *zahl* bytes

`a_put_sigb`

Stores the personal signature in blocks.

Syntax

`a_put_sigb pos lng fn`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>pos</i>	Starting position for the storage. The value 0 corresponds to the start of the signature. In normal circumstances, you should initially enter 0 for <i>pos</i> , and a number for <i>lng</i> , e.g. 1000. The first 1,000 characters of the signature available as image information are stored. As an output value, you are given the number of previously stored bytes (e.g. 777). This number is the value for <i>pos</i> , if you would like to store the next block, etc..
<i>lng</i>	Maximum number of the characters to be stored.
<i>fn</i>	Document with the signature in the cbm format (PAPAGENO internal format).

`a_put_tebu`

Creates a new telephone book or changes the definition of an existing telephone book (permissions, etc.).

Syntax

```
a_put_tebu < stdin
```

Input like the output of `a_get_tebu`, Page 153.

Output:

No output in positive cases.

`not ok` : in the case of errors (no permission, etc.).

`a_put_tebul`

Stores an entry in the specified telephone book.

Syntax

```
a_put_tebul < stdin
```

Input like the output of `a_get_tebul`, Page 155.

Output

No output in positive cases.

not ok : in the case of errors (no permission, etc.).

a_put_tele †

Stores a telephone book entry in the telephone book `common`.

Syntax

a_put_tele < *stdin*

Input see output a_get_tele U, Page 157

Line	Input	Meaning
1	<i>telid</i>	Abbreviation of the telephone book entry without spaces.
2	<i>comment</i>	Description of the entry.
3	<i>tsi</i>	Identification of the recipient device; empty in the case of a new entry.
4	<i>phone</i>	Number to be dialled.
5	<i>intern</i>	J: Internal number N: External number via Post Office line.
6	<i>nettype</i>	1: fax 2: telex

Output

No output in positive cases.

not ok : in the case of errors (no permission, etc.).

a_put_tgroup

Input of the definition of a recipient group.

Syntax

a_put_tgroup < *stdin*

Input

Line	Input	Meaning
1	<i>groupid</i>	Abbreviation of the recipient group.
2	<i>comment</i>	Description of the recipient group.
3	<i>ownerhost</i>	ALPHA host of the owner of the recipient group.
4	<i>owneruser</i>	User name of the owner of the recipient group.
5	<i>ownergroup</i>	Name of the user group.
6-8	<i>permissions</i>	Permissions for: Owner (Line 1) Group (Line 2) World (Line 3) For every permission definition, the following applies: 1 = read, 2 = execute, 4 = add, 8 = modify, 10 = delete, 20 = administrator permission. In every case, you must specify the total (hexadecimal number) of the relevant rights.

Output

No output in positive cases.

not ok : in the case of errors (no permission, etc.).

a_put_tgroup1 Adds a telephone book entry of a recipient group.

Syntax

a_put_tgroup1 < *stdin*

Input

Line	Input	Meaning
1	<i>groupid</i>	Abbreviation of the recipient group. (This must exist; the writing permission must be set, see <code>a_put_tgroup</code> , Page 182, <i>permissions</i>).
2	<i>tbuchid</i>	Name of the selected telephone book.
3	<i>telid</i>	Abbreviation of the telephone book entry.

Output

No output in positive cases.

`a_put_tgroup1` returned not ok: in the case of errors (no permission, etc.).

`a_put_u_perm` Sets the user permissions.

Syntax

`a_put_u_perm` *userid* *admpw* *allow* *deny*

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>userid</i>	User name.
<i>admpw</i>	Password of the user FAXADM.
<i>allow</i>	Additional permissions.
<i>deny</i>	Withdrawn permissions.

`a_put_user` Enters the master data of a user on the ALPHA server. The command reads data from *stdin*.

Syntax

`a_put_user [-u] < stdin`

Option

Option	Meaning
-u	Input of the print/mail actions individually. Should no longer be used. All actions can be altered with <code>a_put_actions</code> .

Input

Analog to the output of `a_get_user`, Page 163. *stdout* of `a_get_user` for one user can be re-routed directly as *stdin* to `a_put_user`.

`a_put_usrconf` Sets a variable of the user who is currently logged on in the database of the ALPHA server. Variables which begin with an underlining "_" can not be written.

Syntax

`a_put_usrconf name wert`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>name</i>	Variable.
<i>wert</i>	Value of the variable which is to be set for the user.

Examples

The fax/modem and BinTec/Brick drivers support a user-specific sender identification (TSI), headline (HEADLINE) and connection identification of the calling party (CPI).

Variable	Meaning
TSI	Sets the user-specific sender identification (<i>wert</i> = TSI of the sender).
HEADLINE	Sets the user-specific headline (<i>wert</i> = text of the headline of the sender, see PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part C, Chapter 3. „Entering a Headline”, Page 156).
CPI	Sets the user-specific connection identification of the calling party (calling party identification).
PHONEDIR	Sets the user-specific default setting of the telephone book. The general default setting is the telephone book <code>common</code> . Note: this parameter is not evaluated by the Windows clients.
DISPATCH	Sets the number of transmission tasks which are set as ready for transmission in a single procedure. Default setting is <code>50</code> .

Output

Output	Meaning
ok	Variable has been set.
not ok	Variable could not be set.

`a_reload_dest` Reloads the zone definition on the ALPHA server. This normally takes place automatically at the launch of the ALPHA server. It is necessary e.g. if the configuration has been altered. On this subject, see also the PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part D, Chapter 8, "Defining zones, 317"

Syntax

`a_reload_dest`

`a_query_tebu` At present, is not yet supported.

`a_restart_s` Re-starts a transmission task. Only transmission tasks can be re-started which have a different status from "finished" (i.e. "busy", "cancelled", etc.).

Syntax

`a_restart_s faxid`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal number of the message.

Output

If the command has not been accepted, the output: `restart nicht möglich!` is given on *stderr*.

`a_se_tele` † Outputs a data record from the telephone book common.

Syntax

`a_se_tele telid [delimiter]`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>telid</i>	Abbreviation of a telephone book entry.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: space.

Ausgabe

see `a_get_tebul`, Page 155

Output is made with *stdout*.

`a_send_new`

Starts a transmission task for a desktop message .

Syntax

`a_send_new -s version < stdin`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<code>-s version</code>	0 or 1 for the version of the call. Version 0 reflects the send structure of an ALPHA server version < 5.2; Version die der ALPHA-Server-Version 5.2 wieder)&&

stdin for version 0

The input reflects the structure of `a_get_srec` (Page 142). Some lines are not evaluated, because they can only

be filled in after the transmission of the message. However, for these lines, you must specify at least the value 0.

Line	Input	Meaning
1	<i>poolfaxid</i>	Fax ID of the desktop message (the caller must have a reading permission for this document).
2	<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal number of the transmission message.
3	<i>userid</i>	User name of the person who initiates the transmission task. (If this is a different user from the user in Line 1, FAXADM must be set to this user). The user-specific variables are evaluated for this user, if nothing is specified in Lines 23 - 26.
4	<i>prio</i>	Transmission priority of the message. (Value 0 does not affect the box).
5	<i>status</i>	Bit-field for the status (hexadecimal).
6	<i>pages</i>	Is not evaluated.
7	<i>comment</i>	Comment box of the message.
8	<i>creyeit</i>	Production time with the following syntax: [dd.mm.yy] hh[:mm[:ss]] (Day.Month.Year Hour:Minute:Second) empty = now
9	<i>sollzeit</i>	Time of the next transmission attempt with the following syntax: [dd.mm.yy] hh[:mm[:ss]] (Day.Month.Year Hour:Minute:Second) empty = now
10	<i>nachtkz</i>	Night or immediate transmission; j : Night transmission, n : Immediately
11	<i>istzeit</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.

Line	Input	Meaning
12	<i>dauer</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.
13	<i>seitenok</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.
14	<i>nextzeit</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.
15	<i>errstat</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.
16	<i>sollrepc</i>	Max. number of repetitions 0 : default setting.
17	<i>istrepc</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.
18	<i>empftsi</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.
19	<i>comment</i>	Comment box of the document.
20	<i>nettype</i>	Network type, 1 = fax
21	<i>res</i>	Resolution; 0 : as stored in the document, 1 : fine, 2 : normal
22	<i>headline</i>	Headline If empty, the user-specific headline is used. If this is empty, the device-specific headline is used.
23	<i>tsi</i>	TSI If empty, the user-specific TSI is used. If this is empty, the device-specific TSI is used.
24	<i>cpi</i>	CPI If empty, the user-specific CPI is used. If this is empty, the device-specific CPI is used.
25	<i>pincode</i>	Pincode If empty, the user-specific pincode is used. If this is empty, the device-specific pincode is used.

stdin for version 1:

stdin for version 1 still contains a few additional fields.
Lines 1-21 see version 0.

Line	Input	Meaning
22	<i>timeout</i>	Point in time after which the message should no longer be sent.
23	<i>ready</i>	Leave blank, will not be evaluated
24	<i>chargeUnit</i>	Currency, in which calculations should be carried out.
25	<i>chargeValue</i>	Costs for one send unit (e.g.: 1200 for 12 pence).
26	<i>gateway</i>	Gateway, via which the message should be sent.
27	<i>gwAddr</i>	Address of the user who has sent the message as it stands in the gateway database.
28	<i>txLineId</i>	Device (abbreviation) via which the message should be sent.
29	<i>drvError</i>	Leave blank, will not be evaluated
30	<i>srcAlphaId</i>	Leave blank, will not be evaluated
31	<i>srcUsrId</i>	Value of <i>userid</i> (see above, line 3)
32	<i>xmtCostUnit</i>	Leave blank, will not be evaluated
33	<i>xmtUsrId</i>	Leave blank, will not be evaluated
34	<i>srcCostUnit</i>	Cost centre, which should pay this send job. Can also be left blank.

Lines 35-38 see version 0, lines 22-25

`a_sende` †

Starts a transmission task for a desktop message.
For the new command with more parameters, see
„a_send_new”, Page 188.

Syntax

`a_sende [-c] < stdin`

Option

Option	Meaning
-c	If a telex number is entered for <i>empfnr</i> (see below "Input", Line 19), the option -c checks whether a telex document is involved. If this is not the case, the ASCII document is converted internally into a telex document.

Input

The input reflects the structure of `a_get_srec` (Page 142). Some lines are not evaluated. However, for these lines, you must specify at least the value 0.

Line	Input	Meaning
1	<i>poolfaxid</i>	Fax ID of the desktop message (the caller must have a reading permission for this document).
2	<i>faxid</i>	Unequivocal number of the transmission message.
3	<i>userid</i>	User name (is only evaluated in the case of FAXADM).
4	<i>prio</i>	Transmission priority of the message.
5	<i>status</i>	Bit-field for the status.
6	<i>seiten</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.
7	<i>comment</i>	Comment box of the message.
8	<i>creyeit</i>	Production time empty = now

Line	Input	Meaning
9	<i>sollzeit</i>	Time of the next transmission attempt with the following syntax: [<i>dd.mm.yy</i>] <i>hh</i> [: <i>mm</i> [: <i>ss</i>] (Day.Month.Year Hour:Minute:Second) empty = now
10	<i>nachtkz</i>	Night or immediate transmission; <i>j</i> : Night transmission, <i>n</i> : Immediately
11	<i>istzeit</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.
12	<i>dauer</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.
13	<i>seitenok</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.
14	<i>nextzeit</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.
15	<i>errstat</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.
16	<i>sollrepc</i>	Max. number of repetitions 0 : default setting.
17	<i>istrepc</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.
18	<i>empftsi</i>	Value = 0; is not evaluated.
19	<i>empfnr</i>	Recipient number or: [<i>telefonbuch</i>] <i>kurzbezeichnung</i> .
20	<i>nettype</i>	Network type.
21	<i>res</i>	Resolution; 0 : as stored in the document, 1 : fine, 2 : normal

`a_str2zeit`

Converts external time specifications into the Unix internal time, with due consideration of the ALPHA time zone.

Syntax

`a_str2zeit zeit_string`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>zeit_string</i>	[<i>dd.mm.yy</i>] <i>hh</i> [: <i>mm</i> [: <i>ss</i>]

Output

Seconds since 01.01.1970.

a_subscribe Requests events from the server.

Syntax

a_subscribe loginid ip_adress port notification trigger trigger parameters

Parameters

The parameters apply to the recipient of the events.

Parameter	Meaning
<i>loginid</i>	Login ID, with which the current user is logged on.
<i>ip_adress</i>	IP address in point notation (<i>xxx.xxx.xxx</i>).
<i>port</i>	Port number.
<i>notification</i>	1 = automatically with UDP datagrams.
<i>trigger</i>	1 = Topf 2 = Document 3 = Red board 4 = Warning before someone is logged off, who has not worked for x minutes. Only one <i>trigger</i> can be specified.

Parameter	Meaning
<i>trigger parameters</i>	<p>for 1.<i>topf</i>:</p> <p>0 : output document 1 : input document 2 : desktop document</p> <p>for 2: <i>topf faxid</i> <i>topf</i> see 1. <i>faxid</i> is the fax ID of the desired document.</p> <p>for 3: specification of the colour number.</p> <p>for 4.: leave empty.</p>

`a_tra_str` Translates meta-language text.

Syntax

`a_tra_str lang text`

`a_unsubscribe` Switches the display of `server` events off.

Syntax

`a_unsubscribe loginid ip_adress port all trigger trigger parameters`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>loginid</i>	Login ID, with which the current user is logged on.
<i>ip_adress</i>	IP address in point notation (<i>xxx.xxx.xxx</i>).
<i>port</i>	Port number.
<i>all</i>	Switch off all events y for "yes", n for "no".

Parameter	Meaning
<i>trigger</i>	If <i>all</i> = <i>y</i> : leave <i>trigger</i> empty, if <i>all</i> = <i>n</i> : 1 = Topf 2 = Document 3 = Colour for "red board" 4 = Warning before someone is logged off, who has not worked for x minutes.
<i>trigger parameters</i>	for 1.topf: 0 : output document 1 : input document 2 : desktop document for 2: topf faxid <i>topf</i> see 1. <i>faxid</i> is the fax ID of the desired document. for 3: specification of the colour number. for 4.: leave empty.

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>lang</i>	Language in the syntax as with LANGUAGE_IDENTIFIER (e.g. german_germany.8859).
<i>text</i>	Meta-language text.

a_write_log

Switches the logbook of the current ALPHA server on or off. With the logbook switched on, all messages from the server are written in the file *a_logfile* in the directory \$FAXROOT/logging (or under NT in the directory C:\FAXSERVER\logging). Each switching of the logbook on and off is registered in the logbook. Even when the logbook is switched off, each start-up and closing of the server is protocolled. (See also PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part E, Chapter 2. „Server Monitoring”, Page 341).

Syntax

`a_write_log true string false string`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>true string</i>	Input value, if the action is to be set: Y for "yes".
<i>false string</i>	Input value, if the action is not to be set: N for "no".

`a_zeitstring`

Translates Unix internal time into the format:

dd.mm.yy hh:mm:ss and back.

In this way, the Unix internal time can either be output or checked, to see whether the local computer and the ALPHA server have the same time specification.

Syntax

`a_zeitstring zeit`

or

`a_zeitstring -z < dd.mm.jj hh:mm:ss`

or

`a_zeitstring -Z < dd.mm.jj hh:mm:ss`

Options

Option	Meaning
<i>zeit</i>	Unix internal time (seconds elapsed ince 01.01.1970).
-z	Reads in the time locally, converts it locally into Unix internal time and re-converts it at the ALPHA server.
-Z	Reads in the time locally, converts it locally into Unix internal time and outputs this time in seconds.

`meta2lang` Translates meta-language outputs from PAPAGENO locally according to the environmental variable `LANGUAGE_IDENTIFIER` (not via the ALPHA server as with `a_tra_str`).

Syntax

`meta2lang < stdin`

Input

Reads the data to be translated from *stdin*. The output is made with *stdout*.

3. OMEGA Calls

For some ALPHA commands, there are corresponding commands for the OMEGA server. This chapter describes the calls which only apply to the OMEGA server and the most important calls corresponding to the ALPHA commands.

`o_cha_licence` Changes the licence in the OMEGA server.

Syntax

`o_cha_licence licenzkey`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>licencekey</i>	New licence key. Enter in ' ' .

`o_get_config` Displays the value of an OMEGA configuration variable.

Syntax

`o_get_config variablename`

Parameter

Parameter	Meaning
<i>variablename</i>	Name of the OMEGA configuration variable.

`o_get_fxln` Outputs the entries concerning the configuration of device drivers and users.

Syntax

`o_get_fxln < stdin`

Input

Line	Input	Meaning
1	<i>versnummer</i>	Version number.
2	<i>kurzbezeichnung</i>	Abbreviation of the user or of the device from the administration program.

Output

For output, see "Input" for `o_put fxln`, Page 202.

`o_get_kzg`

Outputs a protocol of the OMEGA server.

"kzg" stands for short-term memory (Kurzzeitgedächtnis). The activity of the administration program is protocolled, together with the enquiries from the servers about OMEGA data (configuration data).

(See also PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part E, Chapter 2. „Server Monitoring“, Page 341).

Syntax

`o_get_kzg [period]`

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>period</i>	The process polls every <i>period</i> seconds for the current changes and activities in the OMEGA server.

`o_lookup_tsi`

Searches for the telephone book entry with the specified TSI in the comFAX telephone books.

Syntax

`o_lookup_tsi tsi phonedir checkall [delimiter]`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>tsi</i>	TSI (sender identification).
<i>phonedir</i>	Abbreviation of the telephone book from the administration program, which is to be sought through. If this is unsuccessful, the telephone book <code>common</code> is searched.
<i>checkall</i>	If the search in the telephone book specified by <i>phonedir</i> and <code>common</code> is unsuccessful, all telephone books should be searched. y = yes n = no.

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>delimiter</i>	Delimiter between the fields, default setting: new line.

Output

Telephone book entry of the sender.

In the case of an error, the error code is issued. For the meaning of the error code numbers, see App. III, Chapter 2. „List of errors”, Page 213.

`o_put_config` Sets an OMEGA configuration variable.

Syntax

`o_put_config` *variablenname wert*

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>variablenname</i>	Name of the OMEGA configuration variable.
<i>wert</i>	Value of the variable.

`o_put_fxln`

Writes the configuration of a device driver into the OMEGA database.

Syntax

`o_put_fxln < stdin`

stdin

stdin stands e.g. for a text file in which the values of the boxes must be entered in the form and the sequence of the lines described below.

The precise meaning of the individual values, which may differ for different device drivers, can be found in the PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part C, Chapter 4. „Registering a Device”, Page 165.

Line	Input	Meaning
1	<i>selection</i>	Version number of the command. At present, only 0 is supported.
2	<i>lineid</i>	Abbreviation of the device.
3	<i>thetaid</i>	Responsible device server (THETA).
4	<i>alphaid</i>	Responsible data server (ALPHA).
5	<i>typid</i>	Device type name.
6	<i>linenr</i>	Number of fax lines supported.
7	<i>boxid</i>	Box ID (device name).
8	<i>lokaltsi</i>	TSI (sender identification).

Line	Input	Meaning
9	<i>postconf</i>	Postal features. For the possible values, see App. III, Chapter 1. „pagecode - page coding”, Page 209.
10	<i>external_prefix</i>	External dialling code.
11	<i>internal_prefix</i>	Internal dialling code.
12	<i>hwfeat</i>	Hardware features. For the possible values, see App. III, Chapter 1. „hwfeat – hardware features”, Page 210.
13	<i>comment</i>	Description of the device.
14	<i>device</i>	Device name of the interface.
15	<i>headline</i>	Headline with max. 80 characters, with Brick drivers max. 32 characters. Variables are possible.
16	<i>mindigets</i>	Minimum post-dialling numbers.
17	<i>maxdigets</i>	Maximum post-dialling numbers.
18	<i>delay</i>	Waiting for post-dialling numbers.
19	<i>skipdigets</i>	Delete initial figures.
20	<i>rcv_prefix</i>	Prefix input number.
21	<i>chargefactor</i>	Charge factor.
22	<i>chargeunit</i>	Charge unit.
23	<i>addinfo</i>	Additional parameter.
24	<i>scan_reserveh</i>	Scanner function reserved (permanent for a host). At present, the scanner functions can not be used, because no fax machines are supported.
25	<i>scan_reserveu</i>	Scanner reservation (permanent for a user).
26	<i>scan_timeout</i>	Duration of scanner reservation.
27	<i>scan_pagewait</i>	Time period (seconds), within which the next page to be scanned must be inserted.

Line	Input	Meaning
28	<i>scan_res</i>	Pre-set scanner resolution.
29	<i>callingparty</i>	Sender identification (CPI).
30	<i>callingsubaddr</i>	Sender identification (CPI), Part 2.
31	<i>calledparty</i>	Currently not in use.
32	<i>calledsubaddr</i>	Currently not in use.
33	<i>voice_max_recording_time</i>	Maximum recording time for VoiceMail in milliseconds (e.g. 80000 for 80 seconds).
34	<i>voice_silence_timeout</i>	Period after which the recording is to be terminated if the speaker says nothing more, in milliseconds (e.g. 4000 for 4 seconds).

`o_write_log`

Switches the logbook of the current OMEGAserver on or off. With the logbook switched on, all messages from the server are written in the file `o_logfile` in the directory `$FAXROOT/logging` (or under NT in the directory `C:\FAXSERVER\logging`). Each switching of the logbook on and off is registered in the logbook. Even when the logbook is switched off, each start-up and closing of the server is protocolled. (See also PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part E, Chapter 2. „Server Monitoring”, Page 341).

Syntax

`o_write_log true string false string`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>true string</i>	Input value, if the action is to be set: Y for "yes".
<i>false string</i>	Input value, if the action is not to be set: N for "no".

4. Calls of other servers

`t_get_kzg` Outputs a protocol of the THETA server. "kzg" stands for short-term memory (Kurzzeitgedächtnis). The current status of the end devices and the transmission and reception demands are protocolled. (See also PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part E, Chapter 2. „Server Monitoring”, Page 341).

Syntax

`t_get_kzg [period]`

Option

Option	Meaning
<i>period</i>	The process polls every <i>period</i> seconds for the current changes and activities in the THETA server.

`g_get_kzg` Outputs a protocol of the GAMMA server. (See `t_get_kzg`).

`s_get_kzg` Outputs a protocol of the SIGMA server. (See `t_get_kzg`).

`t_get_sjob_ll` See „`a_get_sjob_ll`”, Page 151.

Syntax

`t_get_sjob_ll`

`t_write_log` Switches the logbook of the current THETA server on or off. With the logbook switched on, all messages from the server are written in the file `t_logfile` in the directory `$FAXROOT/logging` (or under NT in the directory `C:\FAXSERVER\logging`). Each switching of the logbook on and off is registered in the logbook. Even when the logbook is switched off, each start-up and closing of the server is protocolled. (See also PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part E, Chapter 2. „Server Monitoring”, Page 341).

Syntax

`t_write_log true string false string`

Parameters

Parameter	Meaning
<i>true string</i>	Input value, if the action is to be set: Y for "yes".
<i>false string</i>	Input value, if the action is not to be set: N for "no".

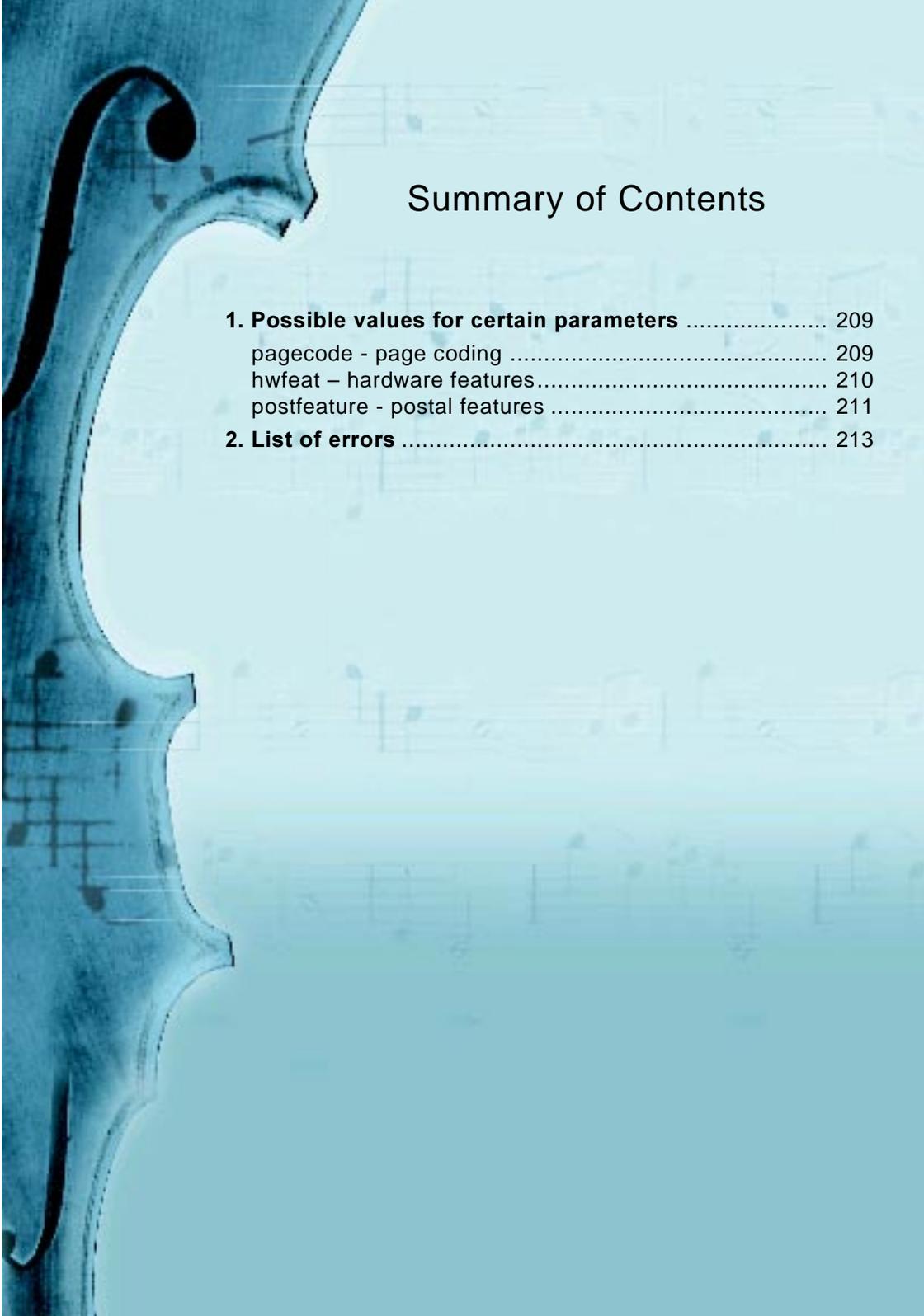
`g_write_log` Switches the logbook of the current GAMMA server on or off. (See above `t_write_log`).

`s_write_log` Switches the logbook of the current SIGMA server on or off. (See above `t_write_log`).

I

TABLES OF VALUES





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1. Possible values for certain parameters

Various values can be set with the parameters `pagecode`, `hwfeat` and `postfeature`. In most cases, you only require the values specified in Part B under the respective CMD Line command. For the sake of completeness, all possible values are listed here.

pagecode - page coding

The values for `pagecode` are numbers with the following meanings:

Value	Symbolic name	Meaning
0	PCT_CBM_FINE	Internal format, resolution fine
1	PCT_CBM_NORMAL	Internal format, resolution normal
2	PCT_RES_1	Reserved (not used)
3	PCT_RES_2	Reserved (not used)
4	PCT_FAXPR	ASCII format
5	PCT_PS	PostScript
6	PCT_TELEX	Telex
7	PCT_MH_FINE	Fax group 3, resolution fine
8	PCT_MH_NORMAL	Fax group 3, resolution normal
9	PCT_MERGE	As stored
10	PCT_USER_1	User-defined
11	PCT_USER_2	User-defined
12	PCT_ROUTING_INFO	Control information for a routing job
13	PCT_CF_CONTROL	Special transmission parameters (TSI, HEADLINE, PINCODE, CPI)

hwfeat – hardware features

In normal circumstances, these values are set and read with the administration program.

On this subject, see PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part C, Chapter 2. „Hardware features”, Page 114.

The values for `hwfeat` are bit quantities in hexadecimal representation derived from the values listed below. The specified number designates the set bit.

Example for a line, which can send and receive faxes:

$$2^7 + 2^8 = 28 + 256 = 80 \text{ hexadecimal}$$

Value	Symbolic name	Meaning
0	HWF_NORMAL	Resolution fine (200 dpi)
1	HWF_FINE	Resolution normal (100 dpi)
2	HWF_RES1	(reserved)
3	HWF_RES2	(reserved)
4	HWF_SCAN	Scan
5	HWF_HALFTONE	Halftone
6	HWF_PRINT	Print
7	HWF_EMPF	Receive
8	HWF_SEND	Send
9	HWF_TELEX	Telex
10	HWF_ISDN	ISDN

postfeature - postal features

In normal circumstances, these values are set and read with the administration program.

On this subject, see PAPAGENO Administration Manual for Unix, Part C, Chapter 2. „Postal features”, Page 111.

The values for `postfeature` are bit quantities in hexadecimal representation derived from the values listed below. The specified number designates the set bit.

For an example, see above „hwfeat – hardware features”, Page 210.

Value	Symbolic name	Meaning
0	PF_AMT_WAHL	Post Office dialling
1	PF_AMT_ERDE	Earth button
2	PF_AMT_FLASH	Flash
3	PF_TONWAHL	Tone dialling
4	PF_PULSWAHL	Pulse dialling
5	PF_BELL	Bell
6	PF_PRINTJOURNAL,	Print journal
7	PF_TEST1	Test function 1
8	PF_TEST2	Test function 2
9	PF_HARDCOPY_S	Hardcopy, sending
10	PF_HARDCOPY_E	Hardcopy, receiving
11	PF_RES1	(reserved)
12	PF_RES2	(reserved)
13	PF_DIRECT_DIAL_IN	External dialling code
14	PF_HEADLINE_EXPAND	Headline (variables (\$par\$) can be used)

2. List of errors

With some commands, error numbers are issued. The meaning of these numbers is explained in the table below.

The error messages can also be output with the call-up command:

```
textgen EC_ nummer
```

nummer designates the error number.

Number	Meaning
0	No error
1	No connection to the OMEGA server
2	No connection to the ALPHA server
3	Error 3 (undefined error)
4	User is already logged on
5	Licence limit for logons
6	User unknown
7	Licence invalid
8	Incorrect password
9	File can not be opened for writing
10	Error during writing of file
11	Error during writing of file
12	File can not be opened for reading
13	Error during reading of file
14	Server status unknown
11	Error during closing of file
12	File can not be opened for reading
13	Error during reading of file
14	Server status unknown
15	Logon does not exist (no longer)
16	Error in ALPHA function call-up command

Number	Meaning
17	Error in GAMMA function call-up command
18	Error in THETA function call-up command
19	Error in LAMBDA function call-up command
20	Error in NUE function call-up command
21	Error in SIGMA function call-up command
22	Error in OMEGA function call-up command
23	RPC-type version not supported
24	Parameter value not permissible
25	Entry not found
26	Message type not supported
27	User logon inactive
28	Server is being closed down
29	Document not found
30	Lacking user permission
31	Collision
32	Inconsistent data
33	Prescribed parameter lacking
34	Demand ignored
35	Syntax error
36	Licence limit exceeded
37	No access to directory
38	No connection to the GAMMA server
39	No connection to the THETA server
40	No connection to the LAMBDA server
41	No connection to the NUE server
42	No connection to the SIGMA server
43	Insufficient memory
44	File already exists
45	Directory can not be created
46	Text key not found

Number	Meaning
47	Impermissible characters in the key
48	Index exceeds key limits
49	Data type is not supported by key
50	Impermissible date format
51	Impermissible serial number format
52	Impermissible code format
53	Range for key value exceeded
54	Key file can not be written
55	Key file can not be read
56	Error in the check total of the key file
57	Error in the check total of the entered key
58	Invalid index for the key file
59	Key can not be coded
60	Invalid licence
61	Serial number does not match OMEGA server
62	Licence expired
63	Licenced number of users exceeded
64	Licenced number of logons exceeded
65	Licenced number of Gateway users exceeded
66	Licenced number of retrieval documents exceeded
67	Licenced number of lines exceeded

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