



IBM EDMSuite OnDemand

Installation Guide for OnDemand Clients

Version 2.2

G544-5527-00



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The OnDemand Product Team

First Edition (March 1998)

This edition of *IBM EDMSuite OnDemand: Installation Guide for OnDemand Clients* applies to IBM EDMSuite OnDemand Version 2 Release 2, program number 5622-662 for AIX and program number 5639-E12 for NT, and to all subsequent releases of this product until otherwise indicated in new releases or technical newsletters.

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Contents

Figures	vii	Format of a response file	19
Tables	ix	Creating a response file	19
Notices	xi	Installing software using a response file	20
Trademarks and Service Marks	xi	Verifying software installation	20
About this publication	xv	Using a response file to install OnDemand software.	20
Who should use this publication	xv	Chapter 8. Mapping AFP fonts.	23
How this publication is organized	xv	When you need to map fonts	23
OnDemand documentation	xv	Files supplied for mapping fonts	24
Part 1. Installing OS/2 client software.	1	Steps for mapping your fonts	25
Chapter 1. Overview	3	Syntax rules for font definition files	26
Installation overview	3	Coded font file	26
Preparing for installation	3	Coded font file rules	27
Choosing the install type	3	Character set definition file	27
Choosing the installation program	4	Character set definition file rules	29
Disk space requirements	4	Code page definition file	30
Installation drives and directories	4	Code page definition file rules	31
Chapter 2. OS/2 client hardware and software requirements	5	Code page map files	31
OS/2 client setup program requirements	5	Code page map file rules	32
Chapter 3. Installing the OS/2 client.	7	REXX program for building a code page map file.	32
Installing with the ARSSETUP program from an AIX server	7	Setting up to build a code page map file	33
Installing with the ARSSETUP program from an NT server	8	Alias file	34
Chapter 4. Updating OS/2 client software	13	Alias file rules.	35
Chapter 5. Removing OS/2 client software	15	Support for substituting fonts	36
Chapter 6. Creating the ARSSETUP directory from an AIX server	17	Part 2. Installing Windows client software.	37
Chapter 7. Creating and using response files	19	Chapter 9. Overview	39
Introduction	19	Installation overview	39
		Preparing for installation	39
		Operating environments	39
		Choosing the install type	40
		Choosing the installation program	40
		Disk space requirements	41
		Installation drives and directories	41
		Adobe software provided by OnDemand	41
		Chapter 10. Windows client requirements	43
		Windows client setup program requirements	43
		Administrator interface requirements	43

Administrator interface setup program requirements	44	Format of a response file	67
Chapter 11. Installing the Windows client	45	Creating a response file	67
Installing with the ARSSETUP program from an AIX Server	45	Installing software using a response file	68
Installing from an NT Server for Windows 3.11, Windows NT, and Windows 95 clients	47	Verifying software installation	68
Installing with the ARSSETUP diskette in Windows 3.1 from an NT server	49	Using a response file to install OnDemand software.	69
Installing Adobe Acrobat Exchange for PDF support	50	Chapter 19. Mapping AFP fonts	71
Chapter 12. Updating Windows client software	53	When You Need to Map Fonts	72
Updating Windows 16-bit client software	53	Files Supplied for Mapping Fonts	72
Updating Windows 32-bit client software	53	Steps for Mapping Your Fonts	73
Chapter 13. Deleting Windows client software	55	Syntax Rules for Font Definition Files	74
Deleting Windows 16-bit client software	55	Coded Font File	75
Deleting Windows 32-bit client software	55	Coded Font File Rules	75
Chapter 14. Installing the administrator interface	57	Character Set Definition File	76
General installation notes	57	Character Set Definition File Rules	79
Updating the administrator interface	57	Code Page Definition File	80
Removing the administrator interface	57	Code Page Definition File Rules.	80
Chapter 15. Creating the ARSSETUP directory from an AIX server	59	Code Page Map Files	81
Chapter 16. Creating the ARSSETUP diskette from an NT server for a Windows 3.1 client	61	Code Page Map File Rules	81
Chapter 17. Response files for the Windows 16-bit client.	63	Code Page Map File REXX Program for Building a Code Page Map File	82
Introduction	63	Setting up to Build a Code Page Map File	82
Format of a response file	63	Alias File	83
Creating a response file	63	Alias File Rules	85
Installing software using a response file	64	Support for TrueType Fonts	86
Verifying software installation	64	TrueType Fonts	86
Using a response file to install OnDemand software.	64	<hr/>	
Chapter 18. Response files for the Windows 32-bit client.	67	Part 3. Installing software on a network	89
Introduction	67	Chapter 20. Installing OnDemand with an AIX Server.	91
		Installing OnDemand on the LAN Server	91
		Install OnDemand network software on a PC	91
		Install ATM on the PC	91
		Chapter 21. Installing OnDemand with an NT Server	93
		Install OnDemand on a LAN server	93
		Install OnDemand network software on the PC	94
		Install ATM on the PC	97
		Index	99

Readers' Comments — We'd Like to Hear
from You 103

Figures

1. Example of CODED.FNT File	27	8. Example of CODED.FNT File	75
2. Example of [CHARSET] section in Character Set Definition File	27	9. Example of [CHARSET] section in Character Set Definition File	76
3. Example of [FGID] section in Character Set Definition File	29	10. Example of [FGID] section in Character Set Definition File	78
4. Example of Code Page Definition File	30	11. Example of Code Page Definition File	80
5. Example of Code Page Map File	32	12. Example of Code Page Map File	81
6. Example of [FONT] section in Alias File.	34	13. Example of [FONT] section in Alias File.	84
7. Example of [CHARID] Section in Alias File.	35	14. Example of [CHARID] section in Alias File.	85

Tables

1. OnDemand Font Files and Directories	24	6. Updating ATM Software	41
2. Character Set Definition File Attribute Values for [CHARSET]	28	7. OnDemand Font Files and Directories	72
3. Character Set Definition File Attribute Values for [FGID]	29	8. Character Set Definition File Attribute Values for [CHARSET]	76
4. Code Page Definition File Attribute Values.	31	9. Character Set Definition File Attribute Values for [FGID]	78
5. Client Software Components and Operating Environments	39	10. Code Page Definition File Attribute Values.	80

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About this publication

This book provides information about installing and configuring IBM EDMSuite OnDemand Version 2.2 (OnDemand) client software.

Note: The information about installing and configuring the client software was previously published in the *IBM OnDemand for AIX: Installation and Configuration Guide*, G544-5280-01.

Who should use this publication

This book is of primary interest to people responsible for installing and configuring products. This book can also be used by other people in an organization responsible for planning and maintaining hardware, software, and applications. This book provides the information an installer needs to install and configure OnDemand client software on PCs, including LAN servers.

How this publication is organized

“OnDemand documentation,” beginning on page xv contains a list of documents that you might find helpful when working with OnDemand.

Installing and maintaining OnDemand OS/2 client software is described beginning on page 1.

Installing and maintaining OnDemand Windows client software is described beginning on page 37.

OnDemand documentation

The following publications contain information about OnDemand Version 2.2:

Introduction and Planning Guide, G544-5281

Installation and Configuration Guide for AIX, G544-5280

Installation and Configuration Guide for NT, G544-5526

Installation Guide for OnDemand Clients, G544-5527

Administrator's Reference, S544-5293

Indexing Reference, S544-5489

Getting Started with the User Interface for OS/2, S544-5510

Getting Started with the User Interface for Windows 3.1, S544–5509

*Getting Started with the User Interface for Windows NT and Windows 95,
S544–5469*

*Getting Started with the Administrator Interface for Windows NT and Windows
95, S544–5463*

Part 1. Installing OS/2 client software

This section of the book provides information about installing, updating, and removing the OnDemand OS/2 client software on a PC and the network, including mapping AFP fonts to fonts that can be displayed on the PC.

Chapter 1. Overview

Installation overview

You typically use the OnDemand setup program to initiate installation of the OS/2 client software on a PC. The setup program provides you with options that determine the type of installation performed, that is, local or network, and the software transferred to the PC.

After transferring files to the PC, the OnDemand setup program invokes the Software Installer installation program. The installation program allows you to select the components that you want to install on the PC:

- The OS/2 client software
- Outline fonts

Based on your installation selections, the installation program may create or modify program groups and icons, program shortcuts, folders, and initialization files.

Preparing for installation

Choosing the install type

There are several ways you can install and run OnDemand OS/2 client software on a PC:

- You can install a copy on a PC by selecting the *local* install type. The local install places a copy of OnDemand OS/2 client software and control files on the PC.
- You can install a copy on a LAN server so that the software can be copied onto the hard disks of individual PCs. First, select the *local* install type to install a copy of OnDemand OS/2 client software and control files on the server. Then, select the *local* install type to install a copy of the software on individual PCs.
- You can install a copy on a LAN server so that multiple PCs can run it from the server. First, select the *local* install type to install a copy of OnDemand OS/2 client software and control files on the server. Then, select the *network* install type to copy OnDemand Windows client control files to individual PCs.

The *network* install type stores OnDemand OS/2 client control files on the PC. No program files are copied to the PC. The PC runs a copy of the OnDemand

OS/2 client programs from a LAN server. Before the OnDemand OS/2 client can be started on the PC, the OnDemand OS/2 client programs must be installed on the LAN server using the *local* install type. After a network install, when the end-user starts OnDemand, OS/2 loads the OnDemand programs from the LAN server into memory on the PC. OnDemand allocates temporary work space on the local PC for data and resources. When the end-user selects items for viewing, OnDemand saves any run-time options the user changes on the PC. “Part 3. Installing software on a network” on page 89 provides examples of a local install on a LAN server and a network install on a PC.

Choosing the installation program

There are two programs you can use to install OnDemand OS/2 client software on a PC:

- The ARSSETUP program can be used to transfer files from an OnDemand server to the PC. After transferring files to the PC, the ARSSETUP program automatically invokes the INSTALL program to install OnDemand software on the PC.
- The INSTALL program can be used to copy OnDemand OS/2 software to the PC. The INSTALL program can be used only after the ARSSETUP program has transferred files to a PC on the network.

Disk space requirements

The ARSSETUP program requires up to 36 MB of disk space to hold files transferred from the server to the PC, for a local install including outline fonts. Please verify there is at least that much space available on the work drive before starting the setup program.

The installation program requires an additional 18 MB of disk space, for a local install with all options, including outline fonts.

Installation drives and directories

The installation program lets you choose the target drive to install components. The default drive is C.

- The default installation directories for the OS/2 client are \ARSOS2 (for OS/2 client programs, temporary files, and AFP codepage maps) and \PSFONTS (for the outline font files).
- Language DLL and help files are installed in the \ARSOS2\LOCALE\&l directory. The &l part of the path name shows the locale, for example, **ENU** for the US English version of OnDemand.

Chapter 2. OS/2 client hardware and software requirements

The OnDemand OS/2 client runs under IBM OS/2 Version 3.0 or later and IBM OS/2 Warp Connect and requires the following hardware and software:

- Physical connection to the network, such as a Token Ring or Ethernet network adapter.
- A minimum of 16 megabytes of memory.
- An 80386 or faster processor; an 80486 processor is recommended when viewing AFP or image documents.
- A super-VGA display and adapter with a minimum resolution of 800x600 is recommended.
- A minimum of 50 megabytes of free hard disk space.
- For OS/2 Version 3.0 or later, the IBM OS/2 TCP/IP Version 2.0 Base kit is required.
- For OS/2 Warp Connect, the standard Warp Connect TCP/IP support is required.

OS/2 client setup program requirements

The OnDemand OS/2 client setup program runs under IBM OS/2 Version 3.0 or later and IBM OS/2 Warp Connect and requires the same basic hardware and software as the OS/2 client except as noted below:

- VGA display and adapter.
- Up to 50 MB of free hard disk space, depending on the setup options selected.

Chapter 3. Installing the OS/2 client

You must be running OS/2 Version 3.0 or later or OS/2 WARP Connect to install OnDemand.

Installing with the ARSSETUP program from an AIX server

“Chapter 6. Creating the ARSSETUP directory from an AIX server” on page 17 describes how to create an ARSSETUP program directory when your OnDemand system has an AIX server. Complete the following steps to install the OS/2 client:

1. Obtain the name of the OnDemand server where the OnDemand client installation files reside. Obtain an OnDemand userid and password to access the server.
2. Select a PC drive that the setup program can use for temporary work space.
3. Make sure that TCP/IP is started on the PC.
4. At the OS/2 prompt, type **d:\arssetup\arssetup**, where **d** is the letter assigned to the drive that contains the ARSSETUP directory and ARSSETUP program.
5. Press Enter. The setup program starts and displays the Logon to a Server dialog box.
6. Select the name of the OnDemand server in the Server list. Type the OnDemand User ID and Password in the entry fields. Choose Help for assistance with completing the fields in the Logon to a Server dialog box.
7. Choose OK. The setup program displays the File Transfer Information dialog box. The File Transfer Information dialog box is where you specify the work drive that the setup program uses, choose an installation type, and optionally, select to transfer additional software installation files to the PC. Choose Help for assistance with completing the fields in the File Transfer Information dialog box.
8. Choose OK. The setup program displays the File Transfer Progress window and transfers files from the OnDemand server to the PC. This will take several minutes.

The setup program temporarily stores files in the \SARSINST directory on the work drive. If this directory exists, the setup program issues a message. Choose Yes to continue the installation. The setup program replaces any files that exist in the directory. Choose No to cancel the file transfer and return to the File Transfer Information dialog box to specify a different work drive.

9. After transferring installation files to the PC, the software installation program starts. Follow the instructions on the screen. You may need to select check boxes and choose the Continue button on successive screens to specify the components to install.
10. The installation program displays the Installation Directories window. Verify the following installation options:
 - OnDemand components that you want to install. Select items from the list.
 - Disk space required.
 - Drives and directories where the installation program copies the software.
 - To change a single drive or directory name, type over the suggested default in the appropriate field.
 - Use the Disk Space command to change the drive letter for all of the directories. Choose the target drive and select **Change directories to selected drive**.
 - If you are installing OnDemand on a PC that will run the software from a LAN server, change the **Network Code Directory** to a network drive. The **Local (Misc) Directory** must reside on a physical drive on the PC. Verify the other drives and directories. Refer to “Part 3. Installing software on a network” on page 89 for an example.
11. Choose Install. The installation program displays progress of the installation. When complete, the installation program displays a message indicating successful installation.
12. Exit the installation program.
13. The ARSSETUP program asks you to confirm before deleting the temporary files and directories.
 - If you do not need to restart the installation program or save the files, delete the temporary files and directories.
 - If you are installing OnDemand OS/2 client software files on a LAN server, **do not erase the installation files**. You can copy OnDemand OS/2 client software from the LAN server to other PCs on the network using these files and the INSTALL program.

Installing with the ARSSETUP program from an NT server

Complete the following steps to install the OS/2 client:

1. Obtain the name of the OnDemand server where the OnDemand client installation files reside. Obtain an OnDemand userid and password to access the server.

2. Select a PC drive that the setup program can use for temporary work space.
3. Make sure that the Network is started on the PC.
4. At the OS/2 prompt, type **net use e: \\<ntserver>\odclient**, where **e** is the letter assigned to the drive that contains the OnDemand client installation files.

Note: This example uses **ntserver** as the name of the OnDemand server and **odclient** as the name of the shared directory where the client installation files reside.

5. Create the **arssetup** directory and subdirectories on your local hard drive. For example, enter the following commands at the OS/2 prompt:

```
c:
mkdir \arssetup
cd \arssetup
mkdir locale
cd locale
mkdir enu
mkdir uconvtab
```

6. Copy the **arssetup** files from the **e** drive. For example, enter the following commands at the OS/2 prompt:

```
copy e:\os2\arssetup\*. * c:\arssetup
copy e:\os2\arssetup\locale\enu\*. * c:\arssetup\locale\enu
copy e:\os2\arssetup\locale\uconvtab\*. * c:\arssetup\locale\uconvtab
```

7. For **Japanese and Korean OS/2 clients**, enter the following commands at the OS/2 prompt:

```
chcp 437
c:\arssetup\arssetup
```

For **all other OS/2 clients**, type `c:\arssetup\arssetup` and press Enter.

The setup program starts and displays the Logon to a Server dialog box.

8. Select the name of the OnDemand server in the Server list. Type the OnDemand User ID and Password in the entry fields. Choose Help for assistance with completing the fields in the Logon to a Server dialog box.
9. Choose OK. The setup program displays the File Transfer Information dialog box. The File Transfer Information dialog box is where you specify the work drive that the setup program uses, choose an installation type, and optionally, select to transfer additional software installation files to the PC. Choose Help for assistance with completing the fields in the File Transfer Information dialog box.

10. Choose OK. The setup program displays the File Transfer Progress window and transfers files from the OnDemand server to the PC. This will take several minutes.

The setup program temporarily stores files in the \SARSINST directory on the work drive. If this directory exists, the setup program issues a message. Choose Yes to continue the installation. The setup program replaces any files that exist in the directory. Choose No to cancel the file transfer and return to the File Transfer Information dialog box to specify a different work drive.
11. After transferring installation files to the PC, the software installation program starts. Follow the instructions on the screen. You may need to select check boxes and choose the Continue button on successive screens to specify the components to install.
12. The installation program displays the Installation Directories window. Verify the following installation options:
 - OnDemand components that you want to install. Select items from the list.
 - Disk space required.
 - Drives and directories where the installation program copies the software.

To change a single drive or directory name, type over the suggested default in the appropriate field.

Use the Disk Space command to change the drive letter for all of the directories. Choose the target drive and select **Change directories to selected drive**.

If you are installing OnDemand on a PC that will run the software from a LAN server, change the **Network Code Directory** to a network drive. The **Local (Misc) Directory** must reside on a physical drive on the PC. Verify the other drives and directories. Refer to “Part 3. Installing software on a network” on page 89 for an example.
13. Choose Install. The installation program displays progress of the installation. When complete, the installation program displays a message indicating successful installation.
14. Exit the installation program.
15. The ARSSETUP program asks you to confirm before deleting the temporary files and directories.
 - If you do not need to restart the installation program or save the files, delete the temporary files and directories.
 - If you are installing OnDemand OS/2 client software files on a LAN server, **do not erase the installation files**. You can copy OnDemand

OS/2 client software from the LAN server to other PCs on the network using these files and the INSTALL program.

Chapter 4. Updating OS/2 client software

You can use the OnDemand OS/2 setup program to update the OnDemand OS/2 client software on a PC. Complete the following steps to update the OS/2 client software on a PC.

1. Close any open OnDemand document windows and exit the OS/2 client program if it is active.
2. Complete steps 1 through 8 beginning on page 7 for an AIX server; and complete steps 1 through 10 beginning on page 8 for an NT server
3. The installation program starts and, after checking for OnDemand OS/2 client software installed on the PC, displays the installation options dialog box.
4. Select **Update the currently installed product**, if it is not already selected.
5. Choose **Continue**. The installation program updates all currently installed OnDemand components.
6. Exit the installation program.
7. Choose Yes to delete the temporary installation files.

Chapter 5. Removing OS/2 client software

You can use the OnDemand OS/2 setup program to remove OnDemand OS/2 client software from a PC. Complete the following steps to remove OS/2 client software from a PC.

1. Close any open OS/2 client document windows and exit the OS/2 client program if it is active.
2. Complete steps 1 through 8 beginning on page 7 for an AIX server; and complete steps 1 through 10 beginning on page 8 for an NT server.
3. The installation program starts and, after checking for OS/2 client software components installed on the PC, displays the installation options dialog box.
4. Select **Delete the installed product and re-install**.
5. Choose **Continue**. The installation program displays the Components to Delete window with a list of OS/2 client software installed on the PC.
6. Select the component(s) you want to remove from the PC. Choose **Delete**. The installation program deletes the selected components.
7. Exit the installation program.
8. Choose Yes to delete the temporary installation files.

Chapter 6. Creating the ARSSETUP directory from an AIX server

When your OnDemand system has an AIX server, complete the following steps to create an OS/2 client **ARSSETUP** directory.

1. Create the **arssetup** directory and subdirectories on your local hard drive. For example, enter the following commands at the OS/2 prompt:

```
c:  
mkdir \arssetup  
cd \arssetup  
mkdir locale  
cd locale  
mkdir enu  
mkdir uconvtab  
cd \arssetup
```

2. FTP to the RS/6000 where you installed the OnDemand server software.
3. Issue the **binary** FTP subcommand.
4. Change to the `/usr/lpp/ars/client/os2/install` directory.
5. Issue the **get** FTP subcommand for the following file:
 `arssetup.exe`
6. Change to the `/usr/lpp/ars/client/os2/local/common/ars` directory.
7. Issue the **get** FTP subcommand for the following file:
 `arssock2.dll`
8. Change to the `/usr/lpp/ars/client/os2/install/enu` directory.
9. Issue the following FTP subcommands:
 `lcd locale`
 `lcd enu`
10. Issue the **get** FTP subcommand for the following files:
 `arslangc.dll`
 `arslangi.hlp`
11. Change to the `/usr/lpp/ars/client/os2/local/common/locale/uconvtab` directory.
12. Issue the following FTP subcommands:
 `lcd ..`
 `lcd uconvtab`
13. Issue the **get** FTP subcommand for the following file:
 `IBM-850`
14. Close the FTP session.

Chapter 7. Creating and using response files

Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of using response files to install the OS/2 client software on PCs connected to the network. For detailed information about creating and using response files, refer to the *LAN Configuration, Installation, and Distribution Utility Guide*.

A response file is an ASCII file that supplies the client-specific configuration information required during redirected installation of a product on a PC. The response file contains predefined answers to the configuration questions that users are normally asked during a product installation, such as the installation drive and directory and the components to install. A system administrator can use a response file to automate the installation and configuration of the OS/2 client software over a network of PCs. The response file makes it unnecessary for the system administrator (or other user) to sit at each PC and manually enter an answer to each question that is displayed during installation.

Format of a response file

Response files are product-specific ASCII files that contain sequences of keyword=value pairs that are interpreted by the product installation program. The response file can also contain comment lines.

Creating a response file

Response files commonly have an extension of .CID and are found in the product installation directory.

OnDemand provides a model response file in the product installation directory. The name of the model response file is ARSOS2.CID. The arsetup program copies the file to the installation directory (\$ARSINST by default). Use a standard text editor to view or make changes to the file. The file contains comment lines that explain the keywords and their values and installation options.

Installing software using a response file

A response file is not invoked directly. Instead, a response file is specified as a parameter value for the installation program. You can run the install program and specify an action and a response file. For example, the command:

```
d:\$arsinst\install /A:I /X /R:arsos2.cid
```

Causes the install program to install the software on the client PC using the instructions found in the ARSOS2.CID response file in the \$ARSINST directory on the D drive. By default, the install program expects to find the response file in the directory where the install program resides.

The response file directs the processing of the installation for the OS/2 client program. When you run the install program with a response file, no messages or dialog boxes are displayed. Instead, messages are written to a log file. You identify the directory where the install program places the log file and name the log file by specifying the /L1 command line option. For example, the command:

```
d:\$arsinst\install /A:I /X /R:arsos2.cid /L1:c:\temp\arsos2.log
```

Causes the install program to write the log file ARSOS2.LOG in the TEMP directory on the C drive.

Verifying software installation

To verify the installation of a product that you installed using a response file, open the log file and examine the return code. The return code should indicate that the software was successfully installed on the client PC.

Using a response file to install OnDemand software

In general, complete the following steps to prepare the OnDemand OS/2 client software for installation using a response file and then install the software on other PCs connected to the network.

1. Install the software on the PC server. Use the ARSSETUP program to transfer the files from the OnDemand library server to the PC server and install the software on the PC. **Do not delete the installation directory.**
2. Modify the model response file provided with OnDemand to meet your specific installation requirements.
3. Test the installation process and the response file by installing the software on a client PC.

4. After testing and validating the response file, install the software on other PCs. Run the install program with the **/A:I** option to install the software, the **/R:** option to read the response file you created in step 2 on page 20, and the **/L1:** option to identify the log file.
5. Examine the log files to verify the installation of the software.

Chapter 8. Mapping AFP fonts

OnDemand needs to map the AFP fonts your document was created with to fonts that can be displayed on your workstation. For OnDemand to map the best matching outline fonts to display your AFP document, it needs to know certain characteristics about the fonts that were used to create your document. Mapping AFP fonts to outline fonts is done with the IBM-supplied font definition files installed as part of OnDemand. These files are stored in the \ARSOS2\FONT directory you specified when you installed OnDemand. You may edit them using any workstation editor. The shipped version of the font definition files maps the IBM Expanded Core (Latin only), compatibility, Sonoran, and Data1 fonts for you.

If your document uses an AFP font whose family isn't installed on your workstation, you can use the ALIAS2.FNT file to substitute that font family with a different one. The ALIAS2.FNT file remaps several of the AFP fonts to IBM Expanded Core fonts. If you have any outline fonts installed on your workstation, you may want to remove or comment out the font family name substitutions in the ALIAS2.FNT file. "Alias file" on page 34 provides details about using the ALIAS2.FNT file.

If you created your documents with only the unmodified IBM fonts, you won't need to remap fonts to view them in OnDemand.

When you need to map fonts

If you are using fonts that are not defined to OnDemand, if you have modified the IBM AFP fonts, or if you have created your own AFP fonts (for example, with PSF/2 Type Transformer), you need to define those fonts in the font definition files in order for documents using those fonts to display correctly with OnDemand.

- If you created a new coded font (or renamed one), you will need to define the coded font in the Coded Font file (ICODED.FNT or CODED.FNT) if your document contains coded fonts.
- If you created a new character set, you have to define it in the Character Set Definition file (CSDEF2.FNT).
- If you created a new code page, you have to define it in the Code Page Definition file (CPDEF2.FNT).
- If you have created a new code page or modified a code page by moving characters, you have to create a new Code Page Map file (cpgid.CP2).

If you only have modified an existing IBM font component, you may not need to perform any of the above steps. For example, if you have only deleted code points in the IBM code page, the font files supplied with OnDemand can be used without modification.

Files supplied for mapping fonts

The following types of files for font support are installed by default in the following subdirectories under the directory in which OnDemand was installed:

Table 1. OnDemand Font Files and Directories

File	File Name	Subdirectory	Description
Coded Font files	ICODED.FNT CODED.FNT ¹ ICODED.CHS ² ICODED.CHT ³ ICODED.JPN ⁴ ICODED.KOR ⁵	\FONT	Specifies which AFP code page and AFP character set make up the coded font.
Character Set definition file	CSDEF2.FNT CSDEF2.CHS ² CSDEF2.CHT ³ CSDEF2.JPN ⁴ CSDEF2.KOR ⁵	\FONT	Defines AFP character set attributes, such as point size. It also maps the font character set to its font global identifier (FGID).
Code Page definition file	CPDEF2.FNT CPDEF2.CHS ² CPDEF2.CHT ³ CPDEF2.JPN ⁴ CPDEF2.KOR ⁵	\FONT	Maps each AFP code page to an OS/2 code page and indicates which Code Page Map file for OnDemand to use.
Code Page Map file	<i>cpgid</i> .CP	\FONT\MAPS	Defines character identifier mappings. It matches the IBM code page character identifiers and their hexadecimal code points with a corresponding character identifier and ASCII code point representing an OS/2 code page.
Alias File	ALIAS2.FNT	\FONT	Maps AFP font type families to Type 1 outline font family names.

Table 1. OnDemand Font Files and Directories (continued)

File	File Name	Subdirectory	Description
Note:			
1. CODED.FNT is an optional file. A sample can be found in the SAMPLES subdirectory of the \ARSOS2\FONT directory. The CODED.FNT file is meant to contain coded fonts you've created.			
2. Code page and character set files for the Simplified Chinese client.			
3. Code page and character set files for the Traditional Chinese client.			
4. Code page and character set files for the Japanese client.			
5. Code page and character set files for the Korean client.			

Steps for mapping your fonts

After reading the rest of this chapter to determine which font files you need to modify, follow these steps:

1. Gather the information needed to define the fonts in the font definition files. This information is described in the following sections of this chapter.
2. Make backup copies of any of the following font definition files that you plan to modify:
 - CSDEF2.FNT
 - CPDEF2.FNT
 - ICODED.FNT
 - ALIAS2.FNT

Note: Backup copies of these files should be made so that you have an unmodified copy in the event something happens to your modified copy that makes it inoperable.

3. Install any other outline fonts you are planning to use with OnDemand.
4. If you have created or modified a code page, use the BLDCPMAP REXX program to build the code page map file:
 - a. Substitute any non-matching characters in the code page map file or ALIAS2.FNT file if you wish (“Code page map files” on page 31 and “REXX program for building a code page map file” on page 32 provide details about code page map files).
 - b. Edit the CPDEF2.FNT file and add your code page name and the name of the code page map file to use.
5. If you have created a new character set or OnDemand tells you a character set name is undefined, edit the CSDEF2.FNT file and add your character set name in the [CHARSET] section and specify the correct attributes for

your font. Add the appropriate information in the [FGID] section of the file if you are using a new font global identifier (FGID) for the character set.

6. If you have created a coded font, create or edit the CODED.FNT file and add your coded font.

Syntax rules for font definition files

Syntax rules for OnDemand font definition files are as follows:

- A semicolon (;) in the first column of any of these files will cause the line to be treated as a comment statement and ignored.
- Section headers within files are enclosed in brackets [] and must *not* be removed or changed.
- All values are case insensitive.
- If a parameter value is invalid and a default value exists, it will be substituted.
- All parameters are positional.
- Blanks are allowed between parameter values.

Coded font file

The IBM Coded Font file (ICODED.FNT) maps AFP coded fonts to their AFP character sets and AFP code pages. Two Coded Font files can be used with OnDemand:

ICODED.FNT

This file contains definitions for approximately 2500 IBM-supplied coded fonts.

CODED.FNT

You can create this optional file to define a list of any coded fonts you have created. If you create a CODED.FNT file, you must place it in the \ARSOS2\FONT directory. A sample of this file can be found in the SAMPLES subdirectory of the \ARSOS2\FONT directory.

If a CODED.FNT file exists in the \ARSOS2\FONT subdirectory, it is searched first for the coded fonts used in an AFP file. If the coded font name is not found in CODED.FNT or if CODED.FNT does not exist, only the OnDemand-supplied ICODED.FNT file will be searched. Performance can be improved by moving coded font file definitions you use most often from the ICODED.FNT file to the CODED.FNT file.

```

X?A155N2 = C?A155N1, T1DCDCFS
X?AE10   = C?S0AE10, T1S0AE10
X?GT10   = C?D0GT10, T1D0BASE
X?ST15   = C?D0ST15, T1D0BASE
X?A0770C = C?A07700, T1DCDCFS
X?A0770I = C?A07700, T1GI0361
X0T0550C = C0T05500, T1DCDCFS

```

Figure 1. Example of CODED.FNT File

Coded font file rules

- A question mark (?) can be used as the wild-card character only for the second character in the coded font name and the character set name. This allows all the character rotations of the coded fonts to be handled with one entry for searching.

Note: A sequential search is performed for the coded font, and the first match is used (including the wild-card character).

- After the coded font name, the character set name must be listed first, followed by the code page name.
- The character set and code page *must* be separated by a comma.

Character set definition file

The Character Set Definition file specifies the character set attributes and font global identifier of the font. It is split into 2 sections, one for character sets [CHARSET] and one for font global identifiers [FGID].

```

[CHARSET]
;charset = fgid, height, width, strikeover, underline
C?H200A0=2304,110,73,0,0
C?H200D0=2304,140,93,0,0
C?N200B0=2308,120,80,0,0
C?4200B0=416,120,144,0,0
C?D0GT15=230,80,96,0,0
C?A155A0=33207,110,73,0,0
C?A175A0=33227,110,73,0,0
C?T055D0=4407,140,93,0,0
C?T17500=4555,100,67,0,0
C?T17560=4555,60,40,0,0
DEFAULT =2308,80,0

```

Figure 2. Example of [CHARSET] section in Character Set Definition File

The first section identified by the section header [CHARSET] lists each AFP font character set and its corresponding attributes:

- Font global identifier (fgid)
- Font height
- Font width
- Strikeover
- Underline

Table 2. Character Set Definition File Attribute Values for [CHARSET]

Attribute	Possible Values	Shipped Default	Description
Fgid	IBM-defined FGID or your own defined FGID within this range: 3840 to 4095 or 65260 to 65534	2308	A unique value that identifies the type family, typeface, and sometimes the point size of the character set.
Height	1 to 990	80	The vertical size of the character set (minimal baseline-to-baseline value) expressed in tenths of a point. For example, a 9-point font would have a height of 90.
Width	0 to 99 (currently ignored)	0	The average horizontal size of the characters in 1440th of an inch. Currently, 0 is always used because OS/2 determines an appropriate font width based on the font height.
Strikeover	1 (means yes), 0 (means no)	0	A font whose characters all have a line, parallel to the character baseline, placed over the middle of the character.
Underline	1 (means yes), 0 (means no)	0	A font whose characters all have a line, parallel to the character baseline, placed under the character.

The second section, identified by the section header [FGID], lists each font global identifier and its corresponding attributes:

- Font type families
- Codepage

```
[FGID]
;fgid = familyname, codepage
230=Gothic,850
416=Courier,850
2304=Helvetica,850
2308=Times New Roman,850
4407=Sonoran Serif,850
4555=Sonoran Serif,850
33207=Sonoran Sans Serif,850
33227=Sonoran Sans Serif,850
```

Figure 3. Example of [FGID] section in Character Set Definition File

Table 3. Character Set Definition File Attribute Values for [FGID]

Attribute	Description	Possible Values	Shipped Default
Familyname ¹	An outline font name or an AFP type family name. This name appears on the OS/2 Palette if you have the font installed on your workstation.	Any Adobe Type 1 font name or AFP type family name	Times New Roman
Codepage	The code page encoding with which the font was created.	850, 65400 ²	
<p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. "Familyname" is the same as "type family" in AFP fonts. 2. "65400" is the font-specific encoding. 			

Character set definition file rules

- Parameters must be separated by a comma. Table 2 on page 28 and Table 3 list the possible values and shipped default values for each parameter.
- In the [CHARSET] section of the file, only fgid and height (point size) are required.

- In the [FGID] section of the file, only the type familyname and codepage are required.
- A question mark (?) can be used as the wild-card character only for the second character in the character set name. This allows all the character rotations of the coded fonts to be handled with one entry while searching.

Note: A sequential search is performed for the character set, and the first match is used (including the wild-card character).

- The [CHARSET] section must come before the [FGID] section.
- You can set a default character set. The default character set that is defined in the file must be the last entry in the [CHARSET] section.
- If you add your own AFP font character set to the [CHARSET] section, you must assign it a font global identifier. Font global identifiers you create must be in the ranges of 3840 to 4095 or 65260 to 65534. If the new character set has the same familyname and code page as an existing character set, you may use the same font global identifier; otherwise, you must add a unique font global identifier to the [FGID] section.

Code page definition file

The Code Page Definition file maps the IBM AFP code page name to its code page global identifier (CPGID). The section header [CODEPG] is followed by a list of AFP code pages and their AFP code page global identifier that maps to a Code Page Map file (“Code page map files” on page 31 provides details about mapping code pages). The last line gives the default code page map file.

```
[CODEPG]
;codepage = cpgid
T1DCDCFS=1003
T1DEBASE=2058
T1D0BASE=2063
T1D0GP12=2085
T1GI0395=2079
T1GPI363=2066
T1V10037=37
T1V10273=273
T1000290=290
T1000310=310
T1000423=423
T1000905=905
DEFAULT =361
```

Figure 4. Example of Code Page Definition File

Table 4. Code Page Definition File Attribute Values

Attribute	Possible Values	Shipped Default
Code Page Global Identifier	IBM-defined CPGID or your own defined CPGID within this range: 65280 to 65534	361

Code page definition file rules

- If you create your own code page, you must assign it a unique code page global (CPGID) identifier. Leading zeros are not valid. (You may use an IBM code page global identifier but only if the character-to-hexadecimal code mapping is the same for your code page.)
- You can set a default code page. The default code page that is set within the file must be the last entry in the file.

Code page map files

OnDemand provides one Code Page Map file for each AFP code page supplied with PSF and the Data1 and Sonoran licensed programs. These files are installed in their own subdirectory (MAPS) under the \ARSOS2\FONT directory. The file is named for its code page global identifier (CPGID) and has a file extension of .cp2 (for example, 2063.cp2 is the file name for the T1D0BASE code page map; its CPGID is 2063). Each file contains the character identifiers (and associated EBCDIC hexadecimal code points) for an AFP host code page and maps them to character identifiers (and associated ASCII code points) for the OS/2 ASCII code page.

```

;T1000395 to 850
LA020000 C1 LA020000 41
L0120000 EE L0120000 E0
LI510000 8E NOMATCH 00
L0110000 CE NOMATCH 00
L0610000 70 L0610000 9B
LY020000 E8 LY020000 59
ND030000 F3 ND030000 33
ND040000 F4 ND040000 34
SM900000 9A SM900000 C4
SM190000 90 SM190000 B0
LJ010000 91 LJ010000 6A
LF510000 A0 NOMATCH 00
;;;;;;;;; ; SS010000 02
;;;;;;;;; ; SP030000 FF
/*

```

Figure 5. Example of Code Page Map File

Code page map file rules

- Parameters must be separated by blanks.
- “NOMATCH” means there is not a matching character in the OS/2 code page.
- The “NOMATCH” hexadecimal code of 00 is mapped to the undefined code point. When a document contains a character that does not exist in the OS/2 code page, that character cannot be displayed on the screen. If the character has not been remapped in the Code Page Map file or the Alias file ¹, the undefined code point character will be displayed as a blank character.
- The string of semi-colons (;;;;;;;;;) means this line is ignored as a comment. It also indicates the OS/2 code page contains a character that doesn't exist in the AFP code page. The code point for a OS/2 character not found in the AFP host code page can be used for replacing NOMATCH characters.

REXX program for building a code page map file

OnDemand supplies a sample Restructured Extended Executor Language (REXX) program (BLDCPMAP.REX) you can use to create Code Page Map files. This program executes in MVS, VM, or OS/2 REXX environments. The REXX program is in the SAMPLES subdirectory of the \ARSOS2\FONT directory. ²

1. “Alias file” on page 34 provides information about remapping code points.

2. The \ARSOS2 directory is the directory in which you installed OnDemand.

The BLDCPMAP.REX program requires a host AFP code page and the OS/2 code page file: CP850.MAP.³ The program's output is a Code Page Map file that maps the characters in the host code page to matching characters in the OS/2 code page so it can be used with OnDemand. It also identifies how many unmatched characters there are in the code page. Matching is done using graphic character identifiers, for example, LA010000.

If you are going to use the BLDCPMAP.REX EXEC on your MVS or VM system, ensure that you upload it as an ASCII file with carriage return and line feed (CR/LF) as specified in the BLDCMAP.REX file prologue.

On a VM system, the BLDCPMAP.REX EXEC must be run from the command line rather than from a file listing.

Setting up to build a code page map file

You can either transfer the BLDCPMAP REXX program and the OS/2 code page file to your host system and run the program there, or you can transfer your AFP code pages to your workstation and run the program under OS/2 (if you have REXX installed on your workstation). You can use any file transfer program that handles standard host record format files and ASCII CR/LF line endings, with or without ASCII to EBCDIC translation (we recommend using the Communications Manager or PC/3270 File Transfer programs).

If you transfer the REXX program and the OS/2 code page file (this file has an extension of .MAP) to your MVS or VM host system, they must be translated from ASCII to EBCDIC and CR/LF must indicate a new line. All of the files transferred to the host system must be human-readable. If you transfer your AFP code pages to your OS/2 workstation, you *must* specify a **binary** format. If the file transfer is not correct, a REXX error occurs when you run the BLDCPMAP program.

On your OS/2 workstation, rename the BLDCPMAP.REX file to BLDCPMAP.CMD and ensure that REXX is installed. On your VM host system, the filetype for the BLDCPMAP file must be EXEC. On your MVS system, the program may be run explicitly with the EXEC command or implicitly by member name, if the partitioned data set containing the BLDCPMAP program was previously allocated to your system file that contains execs (usually SYSEXEC or SYSPROC). If the REXX program is named correctly, you can run the program without parameters to get the correct syntax of the command. You can also display the prologue for the EXEC for syntax.

3. The OS/2 code page files are shipped with OnDemand and can be found in the SAMPLES subdirectory of the \ARSOS2\FONT directory.

When you run the BLDCPMAP program, and you have selected which Code Page Map file you want to use with OnDemand, place that Code Page Map file in the MAPS subdirectory of the \ARSOS2\FONT directory in the directory in which you installed OnDemand. Update the CPDEF2.FNT file in the \ARSOS2\FONT directory. In order for OnDemand to find the Code Page Map file, it must be named as follows:

```
code-page-global-identifier.CP2
```

For more information about using the Code Page Map file, refer to “Code page map files” on page 31. For more information about the BLDCPMAP program (for example, the syntax for running the program), refer to the prologue in the BLDCPMAP.REX file.

Alias file

The Alias File contains 2 sections: one section for font family name aliases [FONT] and one section for character identifier aliases [CHARID].

The first section, identified by the section header [FONT], lists the font familyname aliases. Font familyname aliases allow you to change all of the requested instances of a font familyname (as defined in the Character Set Definition file) to another font familyname. For example, this file is used to change all requests for the Sonoran Serif font (which may not exist on the workstation) to requests for the Times New Roman font (which is one of the core fonts shipped with OS/2 and OnDemand) as shown in Figure 6.

```
[FONT]
; ***** Requested font = Type 1 font *****
Book=Times New Roman
CourierOverstrike=Courier
Sonoran Serif=Times New Roman,Times New Roman
Sonoran Sans Serif=Helvetica,Arial
Text=Courier,Courier New
```

Figure 6. Example of [FONT] section in Alias File

The second section, identified by the section header [CHARID], lists the character identifier aliases. Character identifier aliases (also known as glyph identifiers) allow you to change all of the requested instances of a character to another character. For example, since the OS/2 code page does not contain the ff ligature (LF510000), it's not mapped to a character in the code page map files (refer to Figure 5 on page 32). Instead, it's mapped to NOMATCH 00. If

you want to map all occurrences of LF510000 — NOMATCH pair to a lower case f, you could do this in the [CHARID] section of the ALIAS2.FNT file with the following entry:

```
LF510000=LF010000
```

If you want to change one specific character for one specific code page, you may remap the character on that code page to another character as shown in Figure 5 on page 32.

The Alias file is checked only when a NOMATCH 00 is found in a character mapping.

Note: Using the Alias file for more than a few character substitutions is not recommended as program performance will be affected. If a lot of character substitutions are needed, it is better to make those changes directly to the mappings in the Code Page Map files you're using.

```
[CHARID]
LF510000=LF010000
SA000000=SP320000,SP100000
```

Figure 7. Example of [CHARID] Section in Alias File

Alias file rules

- For family name aliases, all requests for the first family name in the Character Set Definition file have the second family name substituted for them.
- Only 1 family name substitute per line is allowed (to the right of the equal sign), and they must be separated by a comma.
- If multiple mappings are listed in the file for the same family name, only the first match is used.
- The Alias file is processed sequentially and is *not* chained (for example, if “Century Schoolbook” is set equal to “Times”, and “Times” is set equal to “Times New Roman”, “Century Schoolbook” will *not* be set to “Times New Roman”).
- Blanks in family names are treated as characters (for example, “Times New Roman” is not the same font as “TimesNewRoman”).
- The [CHARID] section of the Alias file is only used if the second character identifier is NOMATCH 00.
- The character identifier that you want modified in the [CHARID] section must be followed by an equal sign and the character identifier to which it is to be changed. A character remap occurs when the modified character

identifier (the character to the left of the equal sign in the [CHARID] section) matches the first character identifier of a non-matching pair in the Code Page Map file.

- Several character identifiers (substitute char id) may be listed to the right of the equal sign separated by commas. The first substitute character identifier is substituted for the modified character identifier unless it doesn't exist in the OS/2 font. If it doesn't exist, the next substitute character identifier is used.
- A maximum of 4 substitute character identifiers are allowed.

Support for substituting fonts

OnDemand supports Type 1 fonts installed under the OS/2 Font Palette. Type 1 outline fonts are supplied with OnDemand. These fonts are installed in the fonts directory you specified when you installed OnDemand (the default directory is \PSFONTS). The installed OnDemand Type 1 outline fonts and their PC file names are as follows:

FONT NAME	PC FILE NAME
BarCode	bar*.*
Boldface	bfc*.*
Courier APL2	cou*.*
Gothic Text	got*.*
Letter Gothic	lgo*.*
OCR A	ocr_a.*
OCR B	ocr_b.*
Prestige	prs*.*
PostNet	V500001.*
FinCodes	V500003.*

OnDemand uses the Core Fonts already installed with OS/2:

```
cour*.*  
helv*.*  
tnr*.*
```

Make sure that these outline fonts are installed on your workstation. You can use the Selective Install to install the fonts.

Part 2. Installing Windows client software

This section of the book provides information about installing, updating, and removing the OnDemand Windows client software on a PC and the network, including mapping AFP fonts to fonts that can be displayed on the PC.

Chapter 9. Overview

Installation overview

You typically use the OnDemand setup program to initiate installation of the Windows client software on a PC. The setup program provides you with options that determine the type of installation performed, that is, local or network, and the software transferred to the PC.

After transferring files to the PC, the OnDemand setup program invokes either Software Installer, to install 16-bit software, or InstallShield, to install 32-bit software. The installation program allows you to select the components that you want to install on the PC:

- The Windows client software
- The administrator interface software
- Adobe Type Manager (ATM) for Windows 3.1 or Windows 95
- Outline fonts (requires ATM)
- Adobe PDF viewing software

Based on your installation selections, the installation program may create or modify program groups, icons, shortcuts, folders, and initialization files.

Preparing for installation

Operating environments

OnDemand provides 16-bit and 32-bit Windows client software and 16-bit and 32-bit versions of ATM and Adobe PDF viewing software. Table 5 shows the typical installation choices:

Table 5. Client Software Components and Operating Environments

Component	Windows 3.1	Windows 95	Windows NT 4.0
OnDemand client	16-bit	32-bit	32-bit
Adobe PDF viewer	16-bit	32-bit	32-bit
ATM	16-bit	32-bit	Not available ⁴

4. OnDemand does not provide ATM for Windows NT version 4.0 or later. If you require ATM to display Adobe Type 1 fonts in a document or use ATM for other purposes, you must purchase a license from Adobe.

Choosing the install type

There are several ways you can install and run OnDemand Windows client software on a PC:

- You can install a copy on a PC by selecting the *local* install type. The local install places a copy of OnDemand Windows client software and control files on the PC.
- You can install a copy on a LAN server so that the software can be copied onto the hard disks of individual PCs. First, select the *local* install type to install a copy of OnDemand Windows client software and control files on the server. Then, select the *local* install type to install a copy of the software on individual PCs.
- You can install a copy on a LAN server so that multiple PCs can run it from the server. First, select the *local* install type to install a copy of OnDemand Windows client software and control files on the server. Then, select the *network* install type to copy OnDemand Windows client control files to individual PCs.

The *network* install type stores OnDemand Windows client control files on the PC. No program files are copied to the PC. The PC runs a copy of the OnDemand Windows client programs from a LAN server. Before the OnDemand Windows client can be started on the PC, the OnDemand Windows client programs must be installed on the LAN server using the *local* install type. After a network install, when the end-user starts OnDemand, Windows loads the OnDemand programs from the LAN server into memory on the PC. OnDemand allocates temporary work space on the local PC for data and resources, when the end-user selects items for viewing. OnDemand saves any run-time options an end-user changes in a copy of ARS.INI in the Windows directory on the PC. “Part 3. Installing software on a network” on page 89 provides an examples of local installs on a LAN server and a network installs on a PC.

Choosing the installation program

There are several programs you can use to install OnDemand Windows client software on a PC:

- The ARSSETUP program can be used to transfer files from an OnDemand server to the PC. After transferring files to the PC, the ARSSETUP program automatically invokes the INSTALL or SETUP program to install OnDemand software on the PC.
- The INSTALL program can be used to copy OnDemand 16-bit software to the PC. The INSTALL program can be used only after the ARSSETUP program has transferred files to a PC on the network.

- The SETUP program can be used to copy OnDemand 32-bit software to the PC. The SETUP program can be used only after the ARSSETUP program has transferred files to a PC on the network.

Disk space requirements

The ARSSETUP program requires up to 62 MB of disk space to hold files transferred from the server to the PC, for a local install including Adobe software. Please verify there is at least that much space available on the work drive before starting the setup program.

The installation program requires an additional 45 MB of disk space, for a local install with all options, including outline fonts and Adobe software.

Installation drives and directories

The installation program lets you choose the target drive to install components. The default drive is C.

- The default installation directories for the 16-bit client are \ARS (for Windows client programs, temporary files, and AFP codepage maps), \PSFONTS (for the outline font files) and \ACROBAT3 (for Adobe PDF viewing software).
- The default installation directories for the 32-bit client are \ARS32 (for Windows client programs, temporary files, and AFP codepage maps), \PSFONTS (for the outline font files), and \ACROBAT3 (for Adobe PDF viewing software).
- Language DLL and help files are installed in the \ARS\LOCALE\&l (16-bit) or \ARS32\LOCALE\&l (32-bit) directory. The &l part of the path name shows the locale, for example, ENU for the US English version of OnDemand.

Adobe software provided by OnDemand

ATM and Windows 3.1

If you are using Windows 3.1 and ATM Version 3.02 or later, do not install the version of ATM provided with the Windows client.

If you do, however, need to upgrade to the version of ATM supplied with OnDemand, you must remove ATM as the system driver before installing the software. Remove ATM as the system driver by changing the SYSTEM.INI file in the Windows directory and then restarting Windows. First, make a back up copy of SYSTEM.INI. Then edit the SYSTEM.INI and change the lines as indicated in Table 6 on page 42.

Table 6. Updating ATM Software

Locate this Statement	Change the Statement to
system.driv=atmsys.driv	system.driv=system.driv
atmsys.driv=system.driv	;atmsys.driv=system.driv

The installation program changes SYSTEM.INI back to its original state.

Adobe PDF viewing software and Windows 95 or Windows NT

When you install the OnDemand Windows client software on a PC that runs Windows 95 or Windows NT, the installation program always installs the 32-bit version of Adobe PDF viewing software. If you install the 16-bit version of the Windows client program on a PC that runs Windows 95 or Windows NT, you will not be able to use Adobe PDF viewing software with OnDemand.

Chapter 10. Windows client requirements

The OnDemand Windows client runs under Microsoft Windows 3.1 or later, Windows NT 4.0, and Windows 95 and requires the following hardware and software:

- Physical connection to the network, such as a Token Ring or Ethernet network adapter.
- A minimum of 12 megabytes of memory.
- An 80386 or faster processor; an 80486 processor is recommended when viewing AFP or image documents.
- A super-VGA display and adapter with a minimum resolution of 800x600 is recommended.
- A minimum of 50 megabytes of free hard disk space.
- For Windows 3.1 or later, a Windows-compatible TCP/IP socket program, such as the IBM TCP/IP for DOS Version 2.1.1 or later.

Note: Other TCP/IP packages compatible with the Windows sockets API may also be supported. Contact your IBM representative for the latest information about other TCP/IP packages.

- For Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 95, the standard TCP/IP support is required.

Windows client setup program requirements

The OnDemand Windows client setup program runs under Microsoft Windows 3.1 or later and requires the same basic hardware and software as the Windows client except as noted below:

- A super-VGA display and adapter with a minimum of 800x600 is recommended.
- Up to 50 MB of free hard disk space, depending on the setup options selected.

Administrator interface requirements

The administrator interface runs under Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 95 and requires the following hardware and software:

- Physical connection to the network, such as a Token Ring or Ethernet network adapter.
- A minimum of 16 megabytes of memory.

- An 80386 or faster processor; an 80486 processor is recommended.
- A super-VGA display and adapter with a minimum resolution of 800x600 is recommended.
- A minimum of 18 MB of free hard disk space.
- The standard Windows NT or Windows 95 TCP/IP support is required.

Administrator interface setup program requirements

The administrator interface setup program runs under Microsoft Windows NT 4.0 and Windows 95 and requires the same basic hardware and software as the administrator interface except as noted below:

- Up to 50 MB of free hard disk space, depending on the setup options selected.

Chapter 11. Installing the Windows client

You must be running Windows 3.1, Windows 95, or Windows NT 4.0 or later to install OnDemand.

Installing with the ARSSETUP program from an AIX Server

“Chapter 15. Creating the ARSSETUP directory from an AIX server” on page 59 describes how to create an ARSSETUP directory when your OnDemand system has an AIX server. Complete the following steps to install the Windows client:

1. Obtain the name of the OnDemand server where the OnDemand client installation files reside. Obtain an OnDemand userid and password to access the server.
2. Select a PC drive that the setup program can use for temporary work space.
3. Make sure that TCP/IP is started on the PC.
4. If the **PC runs Windows 3.1 or Windows 3.11**, select Run from the File menu of Program Manager. In the Command Line entry field, type **d:\arssetup\arssetup**, where **d** is the letter assigned to the drive that contains the ARSSETUP program.

If the **PC runs Windows 95 or Windows NT**, choose Run from the Start menu. In the Open box, type **d:\arssetup\arssetup**, where **d** is the letter assigned to the drive that contains the ARSSETUP program.

Note: We recommend that a user with administrator privileges install the client software on a Windows NT system.

5. Choose OK. The setup program starts and displays the Logon to a Server dialog box.
6. Select the name of the OnDemand server in the Server list. Type the OnDemand User ID and Password in the entry fields. Choose Help for assistance with completing the fields in the Logon to a Server dialog box.
7. Choose OK. The setup program displays the File Transfer Information dialog box. The File Transfer Information dialog box is where you specify the work drive that the setup program uses, choose an installation type, and optionally, select to transfer additional software installation files to the PC. Choose Help for assistance with completing the fields in the File Transfer Information dialog box.

8. Choose OK. The setup program displays the File Transfer Progress window and transfers files from the OnDemand server to the PC. This will take several minutes.

The setup program temporarily stores files in the \SARSINST (Windows 3.1) or \SARS32IN (Windows 95 or Windows NT) directory on the work drive. If this directory exists, the setup program issues a message. Choose Yes to continue the installation. The setup program replaces any files that exist in the directory. Choose No to cancel the file transfer and return to the File Transfer Information dialog box to specify a different work drive.

9. After transferring installation files to the PC, if you selected to install the Adobe PDF viewing software, the setup program starts the Adobe Acrobat setup program. Follow the instructions to install Adobe PDF viewing software.

After installing the software, the Acrobat setup program displays an information message about restarting Windows. Do not restart Windows until after you exit the OnDemand setup program.

10. The software installation program starts. Follow the instructions on the screen. You may need to select check boxes and choose the Continue or Next button on successive screens to specify the components to install.

11. If you are installing the 16-bit client, verify the following installation options:

- OnDemand components that you want to install. Select items from the list.
- Disk space required.
- Drives and directories where the installation program copies the software.

To change a single drive or directory name, type over the suggested default in the appropriate field.

Use the Disk Space command to change the drive letter for all of the directories. Choose the target drive and select **Change directories to selected drive**.

If you are installing OnDemand on a PC that will run the software from a LAN server, change the **Network Code Directory** to a network drive. The **Local (Misc) Directory** must reside on a physical drive on the PC. Verify the other drives and directories. Refer to "Part 3. Installing software on a network" on page 89 for an example.

Then choose Install. The installation program displays progress of the installation. When complete, the installation program displays a message indicating successful installation. Exit the installation program.

12. If you are installing the 32-bit client, verify the following installation options:

- The drives and directories where the installation program copies the software.

If you are installing the client on a PC that will run the software from a LAN server, first select the drive and directory on the PC where the software installation program copies control files and then select the drive and directory on the LAN server where the OnDemand Windows client software resides.

- OnDemand components that you want to install.
- Disk space required.

Then choose Next. The installation program displays the progress of the installation. When complete, the installation program displays a message indicating successful installation. Click OK to continue.

13. After the software installation program completes, the ARSSETUP program asks you to confirm before deleting the temporary files and directories.
 - If you do not need to restart the installation program or save the files, delete the temporary files and directories.
 - If you are installing OnDemand Windows client software files on a LAN server, **do not erase the installation files**. You can copy OnDemand Windows client software from the LAN server to other PCs on the network using these files, with the INSTALL or SETUP program.
14. If you installed Adobe software, restart Windows.

Installing from an NT Server for Windows 3.11, Windows NT, and Windows 95 clients

Complete the following steps to install the OnDemand Windows client on Windows 3.11 (Windows for Workgroups), Windows NT, and Windows 95.

Note: We recommend that a user with administrator privileges install the client software on a Windows NT system.

1. Obtain the name of the OnDemand server where the OnDemand client installation files reside. Obtain an OnDemand userid and password to access the server.
2. Make sure that TCP/IP is started on the PC.
3. If the **PC runs Windows 3.11**, complete the following steps (otherwise, go to 5):
 - a. Go to an MS-DOS prompt and type:


```
c:\windows\net use o: \\<ntserver>\odclient
```

The system responds with The command completed successfully. If this message does not appear, contact your OnDemand administrator.

Note: This example uses **ntserver** as the name of the OnDemand server and **odclient** as the name of the directory where the client installation files reside.

- b. Exit MS-DOS and go to File Manager in Program Manager.
- c. Click on the **o:** drive, double-click on the **Win** directory, and double-click on the **Local** directory.
- d. Double-click on **install.exe**.

Note: When you run **install.exe** from the **Local** directory, the client installs on your local machine. If you run **install.exe** from the **Net** directory, the program group icons and dlls install so that the OnDemand client can be run remotely from a file server.

- e. Go to step 5.
4. If the **PC runs Windows NT or Windows 95**, complete the following steps:
 - a. Go to Network Neighborhood, open the NT Sever, and double-click the directory where the OnDemand client installation files reside, for example, **odclient** directory.
 - b. Double-click on the **Win32** directory, and double-click on the **Local** directory.
 - c. Double-click on the **setup** program.
5. The software installation program starts. Follow the instructions on the screen. You may need to select check boxes and choose the Continue or Next button on successive screens to specify the components to install.
6. If you are installing the 16-bit client, verify the following installation options:
 - OnDemand components that you want to install. Select items from the list.
 - Disk space required.
 - Drives and directories where the installation program copies the software.

To change a single drive or directory name, type over the suggested default in the appropriate field.

Use the Disk Space command to change the drive letter for all of the directories. Choose the target drive and select **Change directories to selected drive**.

If you are installing OnDemand on a PC that will run the software from a LAN server, change the **Network Code Directory** to a network drive. The **Local (Misc) Directory** must reside on a physical

drive on the PC. Verify the other drives and directories. Refer to “Part 3. Installing software on a network” on page 89 for an example.

Then choose Install. The installation program displays progress of the installation. When complete, the installation program displays a message indicating successful installation. Exit the installation program.

7. If you are installing the 32-bit client, verify the following installation options:
 - The drives and directories where the installation program copies the software.

If you are installing the client on a PC that will run the software from a LAN server, first select the drive and directory on the PC where the software installation program copies control files and then select the drive and directory on the LAN server where the OnDemand Windows client software resides.
 - OnDemand components that you want to install.
 - Disk space required.

Then choose Next. The installation program displays the progress of the installation. When complete, the installation program displays a message indicating successful installation. Click OK to continue.

Installing with the ARSSETUP diskette in Windows 3.1 from an NT server

“Chapter 16. Creating the ARSSETUP diskette from an NT server for a Windows 3.1 client” on page 61 describes how to create an ARSSETUP program diskette when your OnDemand system has an NT server and a Windows 3.1 client.

1. Insert the Windows 3.1 ARSSETUP diskette in the **a:** drive.
2. Go to File Manager in Program Manager.
3. Click on the **a:** drive and double-click on the **ARSSETUP** directory.
4. Double-click on the **arssetup.exe**.
5. The setup program starts and displays the Logon to a Server dialog box.
6. Select the name of the OnDemand server in the Server list.

Note: If your OnDemand server is not included in the Server list, click the **Update Servers** command and add your server to the list.

Type the OnDemand User ID and Password in the entry fields. Choose Help for assistance with completing the fields in the Logon to a Server dialog box.

7. Choose OK. The setup program displays the File Transfer Information dialog box. The File Transfer Information dialog box is where you specify

the work drive that the setup program uses, choose an installation type, and optionally, transfer additional software installation files to the PC. Choose Help for assistance with completing the fields in the File Transfer Information dialog box.

8. Choose OK. The setup program displays the File Transfer Progress window and transfers files from the OnDemand server to the PC. This will take several minutes.

The setup program temporarily stores files in the \SARSINST (Windows 3.1) or \SARS32IN (Windows 95 or Windows NT) directory on the work drive. If this directory exists, the setup program issues a message. Choose Yes to continue the installation. The setup program replaces any files that exist in the directory. Choose No to cancel the file transfer and return to the File Transfer Information dialog box to specify a different work drive.

9. After transferring installation files to the PC, if you selected to install the Adobe PDF viewing software, the setup program starts the Adobe Acrobat setup program. Follow the instructions to install Adobe PDF viewing software.

After installing the software, the Acrobat setup program displays an information message about restarting Windows. Do not restart Windows until after you exit the OnDemand setup program.

Installing Adobe Acrobat Exchange for PDF support

Complete the following steps to install the Adobe Acrobat Exchange for PDF support on Windows 3.11 (Windows for Workgroups), Windows NT, and Windows 95.

1. Obtain the name of the OnDemand server where the OnDemand client installation files reside. Obtain an OnDemand userid and password to access the server.
2. Select a PC drive that the setup program can use for temporary work space.
3. Make sure that TCP/IP is started on the PC.
4. If the PC runs Windows 3.11, complete the following steps (otherwise, go to Step 5):
 - a. Go to an MS-DOS prompt and type:

```
c:\windows\net use o: \\<ntserver>\odclient\adobe
```

The system responds with The command completed successfully. If this message does not appear, contact your OnDemand administrator.

Note: This example uses **ntserver** as the name of the OnDemand server and **odclient** as the name of the directory where the client installation files reside.

- b. Exit MS-DOS and go to File Manager in Program Manager.
 - c. Click on the **o:** drive, double-click on the **Win** directory (that is, Win or Win32), double-click on the **Adobe** directory, and then double-click on the **exch30** directory.
 - d. Double-click on the **setup.exe**.
 - e. Go to 6.
5. If the PC runs Windows NT or Windows 95, complete the following steps:
 - a. Go to Network Neighborhood, and double-click the directory where the OnDemand client installation files reside.
 - b. Double-click on the **Win32** directory, double-click on the **Adobe** directory, and then double-click on the **Exch30** directory.
 - c. Double-click on the **setup.exe**.
 6. The software installation program starts. Follow the instructions on the screen. You may need to select check boxes and choose the Continue or Next button on successive screens to specify the components to install. The installation program selects the Acrobat Exchange files and Acrobat Exchange Plug-in program by default. You may select the Netscape Plug-in as an option.
 7. After you install the Adobe Acrobat Exchange files, restart Windows.

Chapter 12. Updating Windows client software

Updating Windows 16-bit client software

Complete the following steps to update the Windows 16-bit client software on a PC.

1. Close any open OnDemand document windows and exit the Windows client program if it is active.
2. If you are using the ARSSETUP program, complete steps 1 through 8 beginning on page 45 for an AIX server; and complete steps 1 through 8 beginning on page 49 for an NT server.
3. The installation program starts and, after checking for Windows client software installed on the PC, displays the Installation options dialog box.
4. Select **Update the currently installed product**, if it is not already selected.
5. Choose **Continue**. The installation program updates all currently installed OnDemand Windows client components.
6. Exit the installation program.
7. If prompted, choose Yes to delete the temporary installation files.

Updating Windows 32-bit client software

We recommend that a user with administrator privileges update the client software on a Windows NT system.

Complete the following steps to update the Windows 32-bit client software on a PC.

1. Close any open OnDemand document windows and exit the Windows client program if it is active.
2. If you are using the ARSSETUP program, complete steps 1 through 8 beginning on page 45 for an AIX server; complete 1 through 4 for an NT Server beginning on page 47.
3. Verify the following installation options:
 - The drives and directories where the installation program updates the software.

If you are updating the client on a PC that will run the software from a LAN server, first verify the drive and directory on the PC where the

software installation program copies control files and then verify the drive and directory on the LAN server where the OnDemand Windows client software resides.

- OnDemand components that you want to update.
 - Disk space required.
4. Click Next. The installation program displays the progress of the installation.
 5. When complete, the installation program displays a message indicating successful installation. Click OK to continue.
 6. If prompted, choose Yes to delete the temporary installation files.

Chapter 13. Deleting Windows client software

Deleting Windows 16-bit client software

Complete the following steps to delete the Windows 16-bit client software on a PC.

1. Close any open OnDemand document windows and exit the Windows client program if it is active.
2. If you are using the ARSSETUP program, complete steps 1 through 8 beginning on page 45 for an AIX server; and complete steps 1 through 8 beginning on page 49 for an NT server.
3. The installation program starts and, after checking for Windows client software installed on the PC, displays the Installation options dialog box.
4. Select **Delete the installed product and re-install**, if it is not already selected.
5. Choose **Continue**. The installation program displays the Components to Delete window with a list of Windows client software installed on the PC.
6. Select the component(s) you want to delete from the PC.
7. Choose **Delete**. The installation program deletes the selected components.
8. Exit the installation program.
9. If prompted, choose Yes to delete the temporary installation files.

Deleting Windows 32-bit client software

We recommend that a user with administrator privileges delete the client software on a Windows NT system.

Complete the following steps to delete the Windows 32-bit client software on a PC.

1. Close any open OnDemand document windows and exit the Windows client program if it is active.
2. Click Start.
3. Point to Programs.
4. Point to OnDemand32.
5. Click unInstallShield.
6. On the Confirm File Deletion dialog box, click Yes. The unInstallShield program removes OnDemand program files, folder items, and program folders, directories, and registry entries from the PC.

7. When the unInstallShield program completes, click OK to exit the program.

Chapter 14. Installing the administrator interface

General installation notes

1. You must be running Windows 95 or Windows NT 4.0 or later to install the OnDemand administrator interface.
We recommend that a user with administrator privileges install the administrator interface software on a Windows NT system.
2. Install the OnDemand administrator interface with the OnDemand Windows client setup program. You can select either the local or network installation option. Refer to “Chapter 9. Overview” on page 39 for important installation information and “Installing with the ARSSETUP program from an AIX Server” on page 45 or “Installing from an NT Server for Windows 3.11, Windows NT, and Windows 95 clients” on page 47 for complete installation instructions.
3. Depending on the installation options you select, the setup program installs the software on the target PC (local installation option), creates an initialization file for the administrator interface, creates the OnDemand program group (if necessary), and places the administrator interface program icon in the program group.
4. TCP/IP must be running on the PC before you install the administrator interface.
5. The installed administrator interface (local installation option) requires 5 MB of disk space.
6. The OnDemand Windows installation program lets you choose the target installation drive. The default installation drive is C. The default installation directory is \ARS32.
If you choose the OnDemand administrator network install option, change the installation drive to a logical network drive.

Updating the administrator interface

“Chapter 12. Updating Windows client software” on page 53 describes how to update OnDemand software on a PC, including the administrator interface.

Removing the administrator interface

“Chapter 13. Deleting Windows client software” on page 55 describes how to remove OnDemand software from a PC, including the administrator interface.

Chapter 15. Creating the ARSSETUP directory from an AIX server

When your OnDemand system has an AIX server, complete the following steps to create a Windows ARSSETUP directory.

1. Create the **arssetup** directory and subdirectories on your local hard drive. For example, enter the following commands at the Windows prompt:

```
c:
mkdir \arssetup
cd \arssetup
mkdir locale
cd locale
mkdir enu
mkdir uconvtab
cd \arssetup
```
2. FTP to the RS/6000 where you installed the OnDemand server software.
3. Issue the **binary** FTP subcommand.
4. Change to the `/usr/lpp/ars/client/win/install` directory.
5. Issue the **get** FTP subcommand for the following file:
`arssetup.exe`
6. Change to the `/usr/lpp/ars/client/win/local/common/ars` directory.
7. Issue the **get** FTP subcommand for the following file:
`arssockw.dll`
8. Change to the `/usr/lpp/ars/client/win/install/enu` directory.
9. Issue the following FTP subcommands:

```
lcd locale
lcd enu
```
10. Issue the **get** FTP subcommand for the following files:
`arslangi.dll`
`arslangi.hlp`
11. Change to the `/usr/lpp/ars/client/win/local/common/locale/uconvtab` directory.
12. Issue the following FTP subcommands:

```
lcd ..
lcd uconvtab
```
13. Issue the **get** FTP subcommand for the following file:
`IBM-1252`
14. Close the FTP session.

Chapter 16. Creating the ARSSETUP diskette from an NT server for a Windows 3.1 client

When your OnDemand system has an NT server, complete the following steps to create a Windows 3.1 ARSSETUP diskette.

Note: The following procedure uses Win as the Windows 3.1 client directory. This procedure uses d: as the drive where the \ARSSETUP directory resides. Contact your system administrator for information about which drive to use for the \ARSSETUP directory.

1. Place a blank, formatted diskette in the A: drive.
2. Create the directory \ARSSETUP on the diskette.
3. Create the directory \ARSSETUP\LOCALE on the diskette.
4. Create the directory \ARSSETUP\LOCALE\ENU on the diskette.
5. Create the directory \ARSSETUP\LOCALE\UCONVTAB on the diskette.
6. Change to the \Program Files\IBM\OnDemand for Win NT\client\Win\arssetup directory.
7. Copy the arsetup.exe file to the \ARSSETUP directory on your diskette.
8. Copy the arsockw.dll to the \ARSSETUP directory on your diskette.
9. Change to the \Program Files\IBM\OnDemand for Win NT\client\Win\arssetup\locale\enu directory.
10. Copy the arslangi.dll and arslangi.hlp files to the \ARSSETUP\LOCALE\ENU directory on your diskette.
11. Change to the \Program Files\IBM\OnDemand for Win NT\client\Win\arssetup\locale\uconvtab directory.
12. Copy the IBM-1252 file to the \ARSSETUP\LOCALE\UCONVTAB directory on your diskette.
13. Remove the diskette from the drive.
14. Label the diskette OnDemand Windows 3.1 Client ARSSETUP Diskette for NT.

Chapter 17. Response files for the Windows 16-bit client

Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of using response files to install the Windows 16-bit client software on PCs connected to the network. For detailed information about creating and using response files, refer to the *LAN Configuration, Installation, and Distribution Utility Guide*.

A response file is an ASCII file that supplies the client-specific configuration information required during redirected installation of a product on a PC. The response file contains predefined answers to the configuration questions that users are normally asked during a product installation, such as the installation drive and directory and the components to install. A system administrator can use a response file to automate the installation and configuration of the Windows 16-bit client software over a network of PCs. The response file makes it unnecessary for the system administrator (or other user) to sit at each PC and manually enter an answer to each question that is displayed during installation.

Format of a response file

Response files are product-specific ASCII files that contain sequences of keyword=value pairs that are interpreted by the product installation program. The response file can also contain comment lines.

Creating a response file

Response files commonly have an extension of .CID and are found in the product installation directory.

OnDemand provides a model response file in the product installation directory. The name of the model response file is ARSWIN.CID. The arsetup program copies the file to the installation directory (\$ARSINST by default). Use a standard text editor to view or make changes to the file. The file contains comment lines that explain the keywords and their values and installation options.

Installing software using a response file

A response file is not invoked directly. Instead, a response file is specified as a parameter value for the installation program. You can run the install program and specify an action and a response file. For example, the command:

```
d:\$arsinst\install /A:I /X /R:arswin.cid
```

Causes the install program to install the software on the client PC using the instructions found in the ARSWIN.CID response file in the \$ARSINST directory on the D drive. By default, the install program expects to find the response file in the directory where the install program resides.

The response file directs the processing of the installation for the Windows 16-bit client software. When you run the install program with a response file, no messages or dialog boxes are displayed. Instead, messages are written to a log file. You identify the directory where the install program places the log file and name the log file by specifying the /L1 command line option. For example, the command:

```
d:\$arsinst\install /A:I /X /R:arswin.cid /L1:c:\temp\arswin.log
```

Causes the install program to write the log file ARSWIN.LOG in the TEMP directory on the C drive.

Verifying software installation

To verify the installation of a product that you installed using a response file, open the log file and examine the return code. The return code should indicate that the software was successfully installed on the client PC.

Using a response file to install OnDemand software

In general, complete the following steps to prepare the OnDemand Windows 16-bit client software for installation using a response file and then install the software on other PCs connected to the network.

1. Install the software on the PC server. Use the ARSSETUP program to transfer the files from the OnDemand library server to the PC server and install the software on the PC. **Do not delete the installation directory.**
2. Modify the model response file provided with OnDemand to meet your specific installation requirements.
3. Test the installation process and the response file by installing the software on a client PC.

4. After testing and validating the response file, install the software on other PCs. Run the install program with the **/A:I** option to install the software, the **/R:** option to read the response file you created in step 2 on page 64, and the **/L1:** option to identify the log file.
5. Examine the log files to verify the installation of the software.

Chapter 18. Response files for the Windows 32-bit client

Introduction

This chapter provides information that can be used to create and use response files to install the Windows 32-bit client software on PCs connected to the network. You typically use the InstallShield setup program to create a response file. You then install the software on other PCs by running the InstallShield setup program and specifying the name of the response file.

A response file is an ASCII file that supplies the client-specific configuration information required during redirected installation of a product on a PC. The response file contains predefined answers to the configuration questions that users are normally asked during a product installation, such as the installation drive and directory and the components to install. A system administrator can use a response file to automate the installation and configuration of the Windows 32-bit client software over a network of PCs. The response file makes it unnecessary for the system administrator (or other user) to sit at each PC and manually enter an answer to each question that is displayed during installation.

Format of a response file

The format of a response file is similar to that of an .INI file. A response file contains pairs of keywords and values organized into sections. The keywords and values are interpreted during software installation.

Creating a response file

Response files commonly have an extension of .ISS and are found in the Windows directory.

You can create a response file by running the InstallShield setup program with the **-r** command line option. For example, the command:

```
d:\$ars32in\setup -r
```

Causes the setup program to record all of your answers to the product installation questions in the SETUP.ISS response file. You can direct the setup program to place the response file in a different directory and name a response file by specifying the **-fl** command line option. For example, the command:

```
d:\$ars32in\setup -r -f1 d:\$ars32in\ars32in.iss
```

Causes the setup program to create the ARS32IN.ISS file in the \$ARS32IN directory on the D drive.

Installing software using a response file

A response file is not invoked directly. Instead, a response file is specified as a parameter value for the installation program. You can run the InstallShield setup program and specify a response file with the **-s** command line option. For example, the command:

```
d:\$ars32in\setup -s
```

Causes the setup program to install the software using the instructions found in the SETUP.ISS response file in the \$ARS32IN directory on the D drive. By default, the setup program expects to find the response file in the directory where the setup program resides. Use the **-f1** option to identify the location and name of the response file. For example, the command:

```
d:\$ars32in\setup -s -f1 d:\$ars32in\ars32in.iss
```

Causes the setup program to install the software using the ARS32IN.ISS response file located in the \$ARS32IN directory on the D drive.

The response file directs the processing of the installation for the Windows 32-bit client software. When you run the setup program with the **-s** option, no messages or dialog boxes are displayed. Instead, messages are written to a log file. By default, the log file (SETUP.LOG) is written to the directory where the setup program resides. You can direct InstallShield to place the log file in a different directory and name the log file by specifying the **-f2** command line option. For example, the command:

```
d:\$ars32in\setup -s -f2 c:\temp\ars32in.log
```

Causes the setup program to write the log file ARS32IN.LOG in the TEMP directory on the C drive.

Verifying software installation

To verify the installation of a product that you installed using a response file, open the log file and locate the ResponseResult section. Examine the value of the ResultCode parameter. The return code should be zero (0).

Using a response file to install OnDemand software

In general, complete the following steps to prepare the OnDemand Windows 32-bit client software for installation using a response file and then install the software on other PCs connected to the network.

1. Transfer the installation files from the OnDemand library server to a PC server. Use the ARSSETUP program to transfer the files. **Do not delete the installation directory.**
2. Install the software on the PC server. Run the InstallShield setup program with the **-r** option to create the response file and the **-f1** option to name the response file. We recommend that you place the response file in the installation directory (\$ARS32IN by default).
3. Test the installation process and the response file by installing the software on a client PC.
4. After testing and validating the response file, install the software on other PCs. Run the InstallShield setup program with the **-s** option to read the response file you created in step 2, the **-f1** option to identify the response file, and the **-f2** option to identify the directory where the setup program writes the log file.
5. Examine the log files to verify the installation of the software.

Chapter 19. Mapping AFP fonts

OnDemand needs to map the AFP fonts your document was created with to fonts that can be displayed on your workstation. For OnDemand to map the best matching outline fonts to display your AFP document, it needs to know certain characteristics about the fonts that were used to create your document. Mapping AFP fonts to outline fonts is done with the IBM-supplied font definition files installed as part of OnDemand. These files are stored in the \ARS\FONT directory you specified when you installed OnDemand. You may edit them using any workstation editor. The shipped version of the font definition files maps the IBM Core Interchange (Latin only), compatibility, coordinated, Sonoran, and Data1 fonts for you.

If your document uses an AFP font whose family (familyname) isn't installed on your workstation, you can use the ALIAS.FNT file (one of the font definition files installed with OnDemand) to substitute that font familyname with a different one. The ALIAS.FNT file remaps several of the AFP fonts to IBM Core Interchange fonts. If you have any outline fonts installed on your workstation, you may want to remove or comment out the font familyname substitutions in the ALIAS.FNT file. "Alias File" on page 83 provides more information about using the ALIAS.FNT file.

The IBM Core Interchange fonts (shipped with OnDemand) are in Type 1 outline format. These fonts are delivered in three type families: Times New Roman, Helvetica, and Courier. Each type family is provided in these character set groups:

Latin The Latin group is available in 4 typefaces: roman medium, roman bold, italic medium, and italic bold.

Symbols

The Symbols group is available in 2 typefaces: roman medium and roman bold.

Because the IBM Core Interchange fonts are also available for printing with PSF/2; Version 2 of PSF/MVS, PSF/VM and PSF/VSE; and PSF/6000, they help standardize fonts across applications and installations.

If you created your documents with only the unmodified IBM fonts, you won't need to remap fonts to use OnDemand.

When You Need to Map Fonts

If you are using fonts that are not defined to OnDemand, if you have modified the IBM AFP fonts, or if you have created your own AFP fonts (for example, with PSF/2 Type Transformer), you need to define those fonts in the font definition files in order for documents using those fonts to display correctly with OnDemand.

- If you created a new coded font (or renamed one), you will need to define the coded font in the Coded Font file (ICODED.FNT or CODED.FNT).
- If you created a new character set, you have to define it in the Character Set Definition file (CSDEF.FNT).
- If you created a new code page, you have to define it in the Code Page Definition file (CPDEF.FNT).
- If you have created a new code page or modified a code page by moving characters, you have to create a new Code Page Map file (cp_id.CP).

If you only have modified an existing IBM font component, you may not need to perform any of the above steps. For example, if you have only deleted code points in the IBM code page, the font files supplied with OnDemand can be used.

Files Supplied for Mapping Fonts

The following types of files for font support are installed by default in the following subdirectories under the directory in which OnDemand was installed:

Table 7. OnDemand Font Files and Directories

File	File Name	Subdirectory	Description
Coded Font files	ICODED.FNT CODED.FNT ¹ ICODED.CHS ² ICODED.CHT ³ ICODED.JPN ⁴ ICODED.KOR ⁵	\FONT	Specifies which AFP code page and AFP font character set make up the coded font.
Character Set definition file	CSDEF.FNT CSDEF.CHS ² CSDEF.CHT ³ CSDEF.JPN ⁴ CSDEF.KOR ⁵	\FONT	Defines AFP character set attributes, such as point size. It also maps the font character set to its font global identifier.

Table 7. OnDemand Font Files and Directories (continued)

File	File Name	Subdirectory	Description
Code Page definition file	CPDEF.FNT CPDEF.CHS ² CPDEF.CHT ³ CPDEF.JPN ⁴ CPDEF.KOR ⁵	\FONT	Maps each AFP code page to a Windows character set ⁶ , and indicates which Code Page Map file for OnDemand to use.
Code Page Map file	<i>cpgid</i> .CP	\FONT\MAPS	Defines character identifier mappings. It matches the IBM code page character identifiers and their hexadecimal code points with a corresponding character identifier and ASCII code point representing a Windows ANSI or SYMBOL character set. ⁶
Alias File	ALIAS.FNT	\FONT	Maps AFP font type families to Type 1 or TrueType outline font family names.
<p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. CODED.FNT is an optional file. A sample can be found in the SAMPLES subdirectory of the \ARS\FONT directory. The CODED.FNT file is meant to contain coded fonts you've created. 2. Code page and character set files for the Simplified Chinese client. 3. Code page and character set files for the Traditional Chinese client. 4. Code page and character set files for the Japanese client. 5. Code page and character set files for the Korean client. 6. The Windows term "character set" is roughly equivalent to the AFP term "code page." 			

Steps for Mapping Your Fonts

After reading the rest of this chapter to determine which font files you need to modify, follow these steps:

1. Gather the information needed to define the fonts in the font definition files. This information is described in the following sections of this chapter.
2. Make backup copies of any of the following font definition files that you plan to modify:
 - CSDEF.FNT
 - CPDEF.FNT

- ICODED.FNT
- ALIAS.FNT

Note: Backup copies of these files should be made so that you have an unmodified copy in the event something happens to your modified copy that makes it inoperable.

3. Install any other outline fonts you are planning to use with OnDemand. (The *Adobe Type Manager User Guide* provides information about installing fonts with ATM.)
4. If you have created or modified a code page, use the BLDCPMAP REXX program to build the code page map file:
 - a. Determine which Windows character set (ANSI or SYMBOL) is a suitable match for the AFP code page.
 - b. Substitute any non-matching characters in the code page map file or ALIAS.FNT file if necessary. (Refer to “Code Page Map Files” on page 81 and “Code Page Map File REXX Program for Building a Code Page Map File” on page 82 for information about code page map files and the code page map file program respectively.)
 - c. Edit the CPDEF.FNT file and add your code page name, code page identifier, and the best matching Windows character set name for the fonts you are using.

Note: If you are specifying the SYMBOL Windows character set, the font familyname used with the code page must be a symbol font.

5. If you have created a new character set, edit the CSDEF.FNT file and add your character set name in the [CHARSET] section. Specify the correct attributes for your font in the CSDEF.FNT. Add the appropriate information in the [FGID] section of the file if you are naming a new font global identifier.
6. If you have created a coded font, create or edit the CODED.FNT file and add your coded font.

Syntax Rules for Font Definition Files

Syntax rules for OnDemand font definition files are as follows:

- A semicolon (;) in the first column of any of these files will cause the line to be treated as a comment statement and ignored.
- Section headers within files are enclosed in brackets [] and must *not* be removed or changed.
- All values are case insensitive.
- If a parameter value is invalid and a default value exists, it will be substituted.

- All parameters are positional.
- Blanks are allowed between parameter values.

Coded Font File

The IBM Coded Font file (ICODED.FNT) maps AFP coded fonts to their AFP character sets and AFP code pages. Two Coded Font files can be used with OnDemand:

ICODED.FNT

This file contains definitions for approximately 2500 IBM-supplied coded fonts.

CODED.FNT

You can create this optional file to define a list of any coded fonts you have created. If you create a CODED.FNT file, you must place it in the \ARS\FONT directory. A sample of this file can be found in the SAMPLES subdirectory of the \ARS\FONT directory.

If a CODED.FNT file exists in the \ARS\FONT subdirectory, it is searched first for the coded fonts used in an AFP file. If the coded font name is not found in CODED.FNT or if CODED.FNT does not exist, only the OnDemand-supplied ICODED.FNT file will be searched.

```
X?A155N2 = C?A155N1, T1DCDCFS
X?AE10   = C?S0AE10, T1S0AE10
X?GT10   = C?D0GT10, T1D0BASE
X?ST15   = C?D0ST15, T1D0BASE
X?A0770C = C?A07700, T1DCDCFS
X?A0770I = C?A07700, T1GI0361
X0T0550C = C0T05500, T1DCDCFS
```

Figure 8. Example of CODED.FNT File

Coded Font File Rules

- A question mark (?) can be used as the wild-card character only for the second character in the coded font name and the character set name. This allows all the character rotations of the coded fonts to be handled with one entry for searching.

Note: A sequential search is performed for the coded font, and the first match is used (including the wild-card character).

- After the coded font name, the character set name must be listed first, followed by the code page name.
- The character set and code page *must* be separated by a comma.

Character Set Definition File

The Character Set Definition file specifies the character set attributes and font global identifier of the font. It is split into 2 sections, one for character sets [CHARSET] and one for font global identifiers [FGID].

```
[CHARSET]
;charset = fgid, height, width, strikeover, underline
C?H200A0=2304,110,73,0,0
C?H200D0=2304,140,93,0,0
C?N200B0=2308,120,80,0,0
C?4200B0=416,120,144,0,0
C?D0GT15=230,80,96,0,0
C?A155A0=33207,110,73,0,0
C?A175A0=33227,110,73,0,0
C?T055D0=4407,140,93,0,0
C?T17500=4555,100,67,0,0
C?T17560=4555,60,40,0,0
DEFAULT =2308,80,0
```

Figure 9. Example of [CHARSET] section in Character Set Definition File

The first section identified by the section header [CHARSET] lists each AFP font character set and its corresponding attributes:

- Font global identifier (fgid)
- Font height
- Font width
- Strikeover
- Underline

Table 8. Character Set Definition File Attribute Values for [CHARSET]

Attribute	Possible Values	Shipped Default	Description
Fgid	IBM-defined FGID or your own defined FGID within this range: 3840 to 4095 or 65260 to 65534	2308	A unique value that identifies the type family, typeface, and sometimes the point size of the character set.

Table 8. Character Set Definition File Attribute Values for [CHARSET] (continued)

Attribute	Possible Values	Shipped Default	Description
Height	1 to 990	80	The vertical size of the character set (minimal baseline-to-baseline value) expressed in tenths of a point. For example, a 9-point font would have a height of 90.
Width	0 to 99 (currently ignored)	0	The average horizontal size of the characters in 1440th of an inch. Currently, 0 is always used because Windows determines an appropriate font width based on the font height.
Strikeover	1 (means yes), 0 (means no)	0	A font whose characters all have a line, parallel to the character baseline, placed over the middle of the character.
Underline	1 (means yes), 0 (means no)	0	A font whose characters all have a line, parallel to the character baseline, placed under the character.

The second section, identified by the section header [FGID], lists each font global identifier and its corresponding attributes:

- Font type families
- Style
- Weight
- Italic

```

[FGID]
;fgid = familyname, style, weight, italic
230=Gothic,MODERN,MED,0
416=Courier,MODERN,MED,0
2304=Helvetica,SWISS,MED,0
2308=TimesNewRoman,ROMAN,MED,0
4407=SonoranSerif,ROMAN,MED,0
4555=SonoranSerif,ROMAN,BOLD,1
33207=SonoranSansSerif,SWISS,MED,1
33227=SonoranSansSerif,SWISS,BOLD,1

```

Figure 10. Example of [FGID] section in Character Set Definition File

Table 9. Character Set Definition File Attribute Values for [FGID]

Attribute	Description	Possible Values	Shipped Default
Familyname ¹	An outline font name or an AFP type family name. This name appears on the ATM Control Panel if you have the font installed on your workstation.	Any Adobe Type 1 font name or AFP type family name	TimesNewRoman
Style ²	The same as a Windows "family". It is approximately equivalent to type family plus typeface style in AFP fonts.	SWISS, ³ ROMAN, ⁴ SCRIPT, ⁵ MODERN, ⁶ DISPLAY ⁷	ROMAN
Weight	The degree of boldness of a typeface caused by different thickness of the strokes that form a graphic character.	LIGHT, MED, BOLD	MED
Italic	A font whose characters slant to the right.	1 (means yes), 0 (means no)	0

Table 9. Character Set Definition File Attribute Values for [FGID] (continued)

Attribute	Description	Possible Values	Shipped Default
<p>Note:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “Familyname” is the same as “type family” in AFP fonts and “typeface name” in Windows. 2. “Style” is the same as Windows “family” and is roughly equivalent to “typeface style” and “type family” in AFP fonts. 3. SWISS is a proportionally spaced font, without serifs. 4. ROMAN is a proportionally spaced font, with serifs. 5. SCRIPT is a fixed-pitch font designed to look like handwriting. 6. MODERN is a fixed-pitch font, with or without serifs. 7. DISPLAY is a decorative font. 			

Character Set Definition File Rules

- Parameters must be separated by a comma. Table 8 on page 76 and Table 9 on page 78 list the possible values, and shipped default values for each parameter.
- In the [CHARSET] section of the file, only fgid and height (point size) are required.
- In the [FGID] section of the file, only the type familyname and style are required.
- A question mark (?) can be used as the wild-card character only for the second character in the character set name. This allows all the character rotations of the coded fonts to be handled with one entry while searching.

Note: A sequential search is performed for the character set, and the first match is used (including the wild-card character).

- The [CHARSET] section must come before the [FGID] section.
- You can set a default character set. The default character set that is defined in the file must be the last entry in the [CHARSET] section.
- If you add your own AFP font character set to the [CHARSET] section, you must assign it a font global identifier. Font global identifiers you create must be in the ranges of 3840 to 4095 or 65260 to 65534. If the new character set has the same familyname, style, weight, and italic attributes as an existing character set, you may use the same font global identifier; otherwise, you must add a unique font global identifier to the [FGID] section.

Code Page Definition File

The Code Page Definition file maps the IBM AFP code page name to its code page global identifier (CPGID) and to a Windows character set. The section header [CODEPG] is followed by a list of AFP code pages and their parameters. The first parameter in each line is the AFP code page global identifier that maps to a Code Page Map file. (“Code Page Map Files” on page 81 provides information about mapping code pages.) The second parameter is the Windows character set that you decide is the best match for your AFP code page. The last line gives the default parameter values to be used when a default is required.

```
[CODEPG]
;codepage = cpgid,wincp
T1DCDCFS=1003,ANSI
T1DEBASE=2058,ANSI
T1D0BASE=2063,ANSI
T1D0GP12=2085,ANSI
T1GI0395=2079,ANSI
T1GPI363=2066,SYMBOL
T1V10037=37,ANSI
T1V10273=273,ANSI
T1000290=290,ANSI
T1000310=310,ANSI
T1000423=423,ANSI
T1000905=905,ANSI
DEFAULT =361,ANSI
```

Figure 11. Example of Code Page Definition File

Table 10. Code Page Definition File Attribute Values

Attribute	Possible Values	Shipped Default
Code Page Global Identifier	IBM-defined CPGID or your own defined CPGID within this range: 65280 to 65534	361
Windows Character Set	ANSI or SYMBOL	ANSI

Code Page Definition File Rules

- Parameters must be separated by a comma. Table 10 lists the possible values and shipped default values for each parameter.
- Only the first parameter (code page identifier) is required.

- If you create your own code page, you must assign it a unique code page identifier. Leading zeros are not valid. (You may use an IBM code page global identifier but only if the character-to-hexadecimal code mapping is the same for your code page.)
- You can set a default code page. The default code page that is set within the file must be the last entry in the file.

Code Page Map Files

OnDemand provides one Code Page Map file for each AFP code page supplied with PSF and the Data1 and Sonoran licensed programs. These files are installed in their own subdirectory (MAPS) under the \ARS\FONT directory. The file is named for its code page global identifier (CPGID) and has a file extension of .cp (for example, 2063.cp is the file name for the T1D0BASE code page map; its CPGID is 2063). Each file contains the character identifiers (and associated EBCDIC hexadecimal code points) for an IBM code page and maps them to character identifiers (and associated ASCII code points) for a Windows ANSI or SYMBOL character set.

```
;T1000395 to ANSI
SP010000 40 SP010000 20
LA150000 42 LA150000 E2
LA170000 43 LA170000 E4
LA130000 44 LA130000 E0
SP180000 8B SP180000 BB
SM560000 8C SM560000 89
SA000000 8D SP100000 2D
LI510000 8E NOMATCH 00
LF570000 8F NOMATCH 00
SM190000 90 SM190000 B0
LJ010000 91 LJ010000 6A
LF510000 A0 NOMATCH 00
; ; SD150000 5E
; ; SD130000 60
; ; LT630000 FE
/*
```

Figure 12. Example of Code Page Map File

Code Page Map File Rules

- Parameters must be separated by blanks.
- “NOMATCH” means there is not a matching character in the Windows character set.
- The “NOMATCH” hexadecimal code of 00 is mapped to the undefined code point. When a document contains a character that does not exist in the

Windows character set, that character cannot be displayed on the screen. If the character has not been remapped in the Code Page Map file or the Alias file ⁵, the undefined code point character will be displayed as a blank character.

- The string of semi-colons (;;;;;;) means this line is ignored as a comment. It also indicates the Windows code page contains a character that doesn't exist in the IBM code page. The code point for a Windows character not found in the IBM code page can be used for replacing NOMATCH characters.

Code Page Map File REXX Program for Building a Code Page Map File

OnDemand supplies a sample Restructured Extended Executor Language (REXX) program (BLDCPMAP.REX) you can use to create Code Page Map files. This program executes in MVS, VM, or OS/2 REXX environments. The REXX program is in the SAMPLES subdirectory of the \ARS\FONT directory.⁶

The BLDCPMAP.REX program requires a host AFP code page and one of the Windows character set files: ANSI.WCP or SYMBOL.WCP.⁷The program's output is a Code Page Map file that maps the characters in the host code page to matching characters in the Windows character set so it can be used with OnDemand. It also identifies how many unmatched characters there are in the code page so that you can determine which Windows character set (ANSI or SYMBOL) contains the most matching characters. Matching is done using graphic character identifiers.

If you are going to use the BLDCPMAP.REX EXEC on your MVS or VM system, ensure that you upload it as an ASCII file with carriage return and line feed (CR/LF) as specified in the BLDCMAP.REX file prologue.

On a VM system, the BLDCPMAP.REX EXEC must be run from the command line rather than from a file listing.

Setting up to Build a Code Page Map File

You can either transfer the BLDCPMAP REXX program and the Windows character set file to your host system and run the program there, or you can transfer your AFP code pages to your workstation and run the program under OS/2 (if you have REXX installed on your workstation). You can use any file transfer program that handles standard host record format files and ASCII

5. "Alias File" on page 83 provides information about remapping code points.

6. The \ARS directory is the directory in which you installed OnDemand.

7. The Windows character set files are shipped with OnDemand and can be found in the SAMPLES subdirectory of the \ARS\FONT directory.

CR/LF line endings, with or without ASCII to EBCDIC translation. (We recommend using the Communications Manager File Transfer program.)

If you transfer the REXX program and the Windows character set files (these files have an extension of .WCP) to your MVS or VM host system, they must be translated from ASCII to EBCDIC and CR/LF must indicate a new line. All of the files transferred to the host system must be human-readable. If you transfer your AFP code pages to your OS/2 workstation, you *must* specify a **binary** format. If the file transfer is not correct, a REXX error occurs when you run the BLDCPMAP program.

On your OS/2 workstation, rename the BLDCPMAP.REX file to BLDCPMAP.CMD and ensure that REXX is installed. On your VM host system, the filetype for the BLDCPMAP file must be EXEC. On your MVS system, the program may be run explicitly with the EXEC command or implicitly by member name, if the partitioned data set containing the BLDCPMAP program was previously allocated to your system file that contains execs (usually SYSEXEC or SYSPROC). If the REXX program is named correctly, you can run the program without parameters to get the correct syntax of the command. You can also list the prologue for the EXEC for syntax.

When you run the BLDCPMAP program, and you have selected which Code Page Map file you want to use with OnDemand, place that Code Page Map file in the MAPS subdirectory of the \ARS\FONT directory in the directory in which you installed OnDemand. Update the CPDEF.FNT file in the \ARS\FONT directory. In order for OnDemand to find the Code Page Map file, it must be named as follows:

```
code-page-global-identifier.CP
```

For more information about using the Code Page Map file, refer to “Code Page Map Files” on page 81. For more information about the BLDCPMAP program (for example, the syntax for running the program), refer to the prologue in the BLDCPMAP.REX file.

Alias File

The Alias File contains 2 sections: one section for font family name aliases [FONT] and one section for character identifier aliases [CHARID].

The first section, identified by the section header [FONT], lists the font familyname aliases. Font familyname aliases allow you to change all of the requested instances of a font familyname (as defined in the Character Set Definition file) to another font familyname. For example, this file is used to

change all requests for the SonoranSerif font (which may not exist on the workstation) to requests for the TimesNewRoman font (which is one of the core fonts shipped with OnDemand) as shown in Figure 13.

ATM is the supported font program, however, TrueType fonts can be used with OnDemand, but fidelity and character mapping will likely be incorrect. As a backup, a second font (TrueType) can be specified after the Type 1 font name. If the Type 1 font is not found, the TrueType font will be used to display your document.

Note: Be aware that font familyname remapping, especially to TrueType fonts, can cause some misalignment of text characters since the display font is not the same as the font used to create the AFP document. The font familyname can be found listed in the ATM Control Panel. Remapping of one font familyname to a different font familyname with very different characteristics (such as STYLE) may mean a matching font cannot be found. You will receive an error message if either font substitute cannot be found.

```
[FONT]
; ***** Requested font = Type 1 font, TrueType font *****
Book=TimesNewRoman,Times New Roman
CourierOverstrike=Courier,Courier New
SonoranSerif=TimesNewRoman,Times New Roman
SonoranSansSerif=Helvetica,Arial
Text=Courier,Courier New
```

Figure 13. Example of [FONT] section in Alias File

The second section, identified by the section header [CHARID], lists the character identifier aliases. Character identifier aliases (also known as glyph identifiers) allow you to change all of the requested instances of a character to another character. For example, since the Windows ANSI character set does not contain the ff ligature (LF510000), it's not mapped to a character in the code page map files (refer to Figure 12 on page 81). Instead, it's mapped to NOMATCH 00. If you want to map all occurrences of LF510000 — NOMATCH pair to a lower case f, you could do this in the [CHARID] section of the ALIAS.FNT file with the following entry:

```
LF510000=LF010000
```

If you want to change one specific character for one specific code page, you may remap the character on that code page to another character as shown in Figure 12 on page 81.

The Alias file is checked only when a NOMATCH 00 is found in a character mapping.

Note: Using the Alias file for more than a few character substitutions is not recommended as program performance will be affected. If a lot of character substitutions are needed, it is better to make those changes directly to the mappings in the Code Page Map files you're using.

```
[CHARID]
LF510000=LF010000
SA000000=SP320000,SP100000
```

Figure 14. Example of [CHARID] section in Alias File

Alias File Rules

- For family name aliases, all requests for the first family name in the Character Set Definition file have the second family name substituted for them. If the second family name is not found, the TrueType font (the third family name) is requested.
- Only 2 family name substitutes per line are allowed (to the right of the equal sign), and they must be separated by a comma.
- If multiple mappings are listed in the file for the same family name, only the first match is used.
- The Alias file is processed sequentially and is *not* chained (for example, if “Century Schoolbook” is set equal to “Times”, and “Times” is set equal to “TimesNewRoman”, “Century Schoolbook” will *not* be set to “TimesNewRoman”).
- Blanks in family names are treated as characters (for example, “Times New Roman” is not the same font as “TimesNewRoman”).
- The [CHARID] section of the Alias file is only used if the second character identifier is NOMATCH 00.
- The character identifier that you want modified in the [CHARID] section must be followed by an equal sign and the character identifier to which it is to be changed. A character remap occurs when the modified character identifier (the character to the left of the equal sign in the [CHARID] section) matches the first character identifier of a non-matching pair in the Code Page Map file.
- Several character identifiers (substitute char id) may be listed to the right of the equal sign separated by commas. The first substitute character identifier is substituted for the modified character identifier unless it doesn't exist in the Windows font. If it doesn't exist, the next substitute character identifier is used. If none of the substitute character identifiers exist, the undefined

code point is used. If you want to examine the contents of the Windows character sets, list the .WCP files in the SAMPLES subdirectory of the \ARS\FONT directory.

- A maximum of 4 substitute character identifiers are allowed.

Support for TrueType Fonts

OnDemand supports Type 1 fonts installed under Adobe Type Manager (ATM). Type 1 outline fonts are supplied with OnDemand and provide better fidelity in general than mapping to TrueType fonts. These fonts are installed in the fonts directory you specified when you installed OnDemand (the default directory is \PSFONTS). The installed OnDemand Type 1 outline fonts and their PC file names are as follows:

FONT NAME	PC FILE NAME
TIMESNEWROMAN	tnr*.*
HELVETICA	helv*.*
COURIER	cou*.*
BOLDFACE	bfc*.*
COURIERAPL2	apl*.*
GOTHICTEXT	got*.*
LETTERGOTHIC	lgo*.*
OCR_A	ocr_a*.*
OCR_B	ocr_b*.*
PRESTIGE	prs*.*

TrueType Fonts

OnDemand queries ATM when the OnDemand viewer is started. If ATM is not available or the Type 1 font you requested cannot be found, OnDemand uses TrueType fonts. If you don't install and use ATM, you may use TrueType fonts to display your documents. To use TrueType fonts, you must do the following:

1. If ATM is installed, it must be disabled, removed, or the Type 1 fonts installed with OnDemand must be removed (if they are not used by other applications on your workstation). You can use ATM to remove these fonts.
2. To disable the check for ATM and the error message generated, you must edit the ARS.INI file in the Windows directory to add the following line in the [Misc] stanza:

```
TTONLY=TRUE
```

To request a specific TrueType font, use the second font substitution family name in the ALIAS.FNT file as described in "Alias File" on page 83.

TrueType Font Substitution Problems

Make sure that the TrueType font you have requested is installed on your workstation. Font substitutions that occur when fonts are not available may cause unexpected results when displaying your files. For example, Courier New is requested in the ALIAS.FNT file and is available with Windows 3.1, but is not available on WIN-OS2 3.1, but can be installed.

Part 3. Installing software on a network

You can install OnDemand software and fonts on a LAN server, allowing other PCs on the network to run the software and access the fonts from the server. Setting up OnDemand in this way requires approximately 2 MB of disk space on the individual PCs. See “Choosing the install type” on page 40 for an explanation of a network install.

Before you can run OnDemand from a LAN server, you must install OnDemand network software on the individual PCs. If you plan to use outline fonts with OnDemand and ATM does not already exist on the individual PCs, you must install ATM on the PCs.

We recommend that a user with administrator privileges install the client software on a Windows NT system.

The following topics in “Chapter 20. Installing OnDemand with an AIX Server” on page 91 and “Chapter 21. Installing OnDemand with an NT Server” on page 93 provide examples of installing OnDemand software on a LAN server and individual PCs:

- Install OnDemand on the LAN server.
- Install OnDemand network software on the PC.
- Install ATM on the PC.

Chapter 20. Installing OnDemand with an AIX Server

Installing OnDemand on the LAN Server

1. Start the arsetup command. Select **Local** for the install type.
2. When the installation program starts, select the OnDemand clients that you want to install on the server. If you plan to use outline fonts with OnDemand, select ATM and the fonts.
3. Verify the drive assignment and directories. When installing OnDemand software on a server, the directories typically reside on a local hard drive. For example:

```
Local (Misc) Directory.....C:\APP\ARS
Client Directory.....C:\APP\ARS
IBM Fonts Directory.....C:\APP\ARS\FONTS
Outline Fonts Directory.....C:\APP\PSFONTS
Data Directory.....C:\APP\ARS\DATA
Resource Directory.....C:\APP\ARS\RES
Print Directory.....C:\APP\ARS\PRINT
```

Install OnDemand network software on a PC

1. Start the arsetup command. Select **Network** for the install type.
2. When the installation program starts, select the OnDemand clients that you want to access from the PC.
3. Verify the drive assignments and directories. Make sure that the Network Code Directory identifies the drive and directory on the LAN server where you installed the OnDemand software in the “Installing OnDemand on the LAN Server” on page 91. The other directories typically reside on a local hard drive. For example:

```
Local (Misc) Directory.....C:\ARS
Network Code Directory.....N:\ARS
Data Directory.....C:\ARS\DATA
Resource Directory.....C:\ARS\RES
Print Directory.....C:\ARS\PRINT
```

Install ATM on the PC

1. Start the arsetup command. Select **Local** for the install type.
2. When the installation program starts, select ATM.

ATM will be installed in the Windows directory on the local hard drive. However, ATM can access outline fonts that reside on a LAN server. In addition, OnDemand can access AFP codepage maps and other AFP font files that reside on a LAN server.

3. Verify the drive assignments and directories. Make sure that the Local (Misc) Directory, Data Directory, Resource Directory, and Print Directory identify the drive and directory on the PC where you installed the OnDemand network software in “Install OnDemand network software on a PC” on page 91. Make sure that the Client Directory, IBM Fonts Directory and the Outline Fonts Directory identify the drive and directory on the LAN server where you installed the OnDemand software in “Installing OnDemand on the LAN Server” on page 91. For example:

```
Local (Misc) Directory.....C:\ARS  
Network Code Directory.....N:\ARS  
Data Directory.....C:\ARS\DATA  
Resource Directory.....C:\ARS\RES  
Print Directory.....C:\ARS\PRINT
```

Chapter 21. Installing OnDemand with an NT Server

Install OnDemand on a LAN server

1. Obtain the name of the OnDemand server where the OnDemand client installation files reside. Obtain an OnDemand userid and password to access the server.
2. Make sure that TCP/IP is started on the PC.
3. If the **PC runs Windows 3.11 (Windows for Workgroups)**, complete the following steps (otherwise, go to Step 5):
 - a. Go to an MS-DOS prompt and type:

```
c:\windows\net use o: \\<ntserver>\odclient
```

The system responds with The command completed successfully. If this message does not appear, contact your OnDemand administrator.

Note: This example uses **ntserver** as the name of the OnDemand server and **odclient** as the name of the directory where the client installation files reside.

- b. Exit MS-DOS and go to File Manager in Program Manager.
 - c. Click on the **o:** drive, double-click on the **Win** directory, and double-click on the **Local** directory.
 - d. Double-click on **install.exe**.
 - e. Go to step 6.
4. If the **PC runs Windows NT or Windows 95**, complete the following steps:
 - a. Go to Network Neighborhood, and double-click the directory where the OnDemand client installation files reside.
 - b. Double-click on the **odclient** directory, double-click on the **Win32** directory, and double-click on the **Local** directory.
 - c. Double-click on the **setup.exe**.
 - d. Go to step 6.
5. If the **PC runs OS/2**, complete the following steps:

At the OS/2 prompt, type **net use x: \\<ntserver>\odclient**, where **x** is the letter assigned to the drive that contains the OnDemand client installation files.

Note: This example uses **ntserver** as the name of the OnDemand server and **odclient** as the name of the shared directory where the client installation files reside.

Create a temporary directory on the PC. Change to the temporary directory and type the following command:**copy x:\os2\local*.***

At the OS/2 prompt, type **install** and press Enter.

6. When the installation program starts, select the OnDemand clients that you want to install on the server. If you plan to use outline fonts with OnDemand, select ATM and the fonts.
7. Verify the drive assignment and directories. When installing OnDemand software on a server, the directories typically reside on a local hard drive. For example:

```
Local Client Directory.....C:\ARS  
IBM Fonts Directory.....C:\ARS\FONTS  
Outline Fonts Directory.....C:\PSFONTS  
Data Directory.....C:\ARS\DATA  
Resource Directory.....C:\ARS\RES  
Print Directory.....C:\ARS\PRINT
```

Install OnDemand network software on the PC

Complete the following steps to install any of the OnDemand clients from the Windows NT Server.

Note: We recommend that a user with administrator privileges install the client software on a Windows NT system.

1. Obtain the name of the OnDemand server where the OnDemand client installation files reside.
2. Make sure that TCP/IP is started on the PC.
3. If the **PC runs Windows 3.1**, complete the following steps:
 - a. "Chapter 16. Creating the ARSSETUP diskette from an NT server for a Windows 3.1 client" on page 61 describes how to create an ARSSETUP program diskette when your OnDemand system has an NT server and a Windows 3.1 client.
 - b. Obtain an OnDemand userid and password to access the server.
 - c. Select a drive on the PC that the setup program can use for temporary work space.
 - d. Insert the Windows 3.1 ARSSETUP diskette in the **a:** drive.
 - e. Go to File Manager in Program Manager.
 - f. Click on the **a:** drive and double-click on the **ARSSETUP** directory.
 - g. Double-click on the **arssetup.exe**.
 - h. The setup program starts and displays the Logon to a Server dialog box.
 - i. Select the name of the OnDemand server in the Server list.

Note: If your OnDemand server is not included in the Server list, click the **Update Servers** command and add your server to the list.

Type the OnDemand User ID and Password in the entry fields. Choose Help for assistance with completing the fields in the Logon to a Server dialog box.

- j. Choose OK. The setup program displays the File Transfer Information dialog box. The File Transfer Information dialog box is where you specify the work drive that the setup program uses and choose the **Network** installation type. Choose Help for assistance with completing the fields in the File Transfer Information dialog box.
- k. Choose OK. The setup program displays the File Transfer Progress window and transfers files from the OnDemand server to the PC. This will take several minutes.

The setup program temporarily stores files in the \SARSINST (Windows 3.1) directory on the work drive. If this directory exists, the setup program issues a message. Choose Yes to continue the installation. The setup program replaces any files that exist in the directory. Choose No to cancel the file transfer and return to the File Transfer Information dialog box to specify a different work drive.

- l. After transferring installation files to the PC, if you selected to install the Adobe PDF viewing software, the setup program starts the Adobe Acrobat setup program. Follow the instructions to install Adobe PDF viewing software.

After installing the software, the Acrobat setup program displays an information message about restarting Windows. Do not restart Windows until after you exit the OnDemand setup program.

- m. Go to step 7.
4. If the **PC runs Windows 3.11 (Windows for Workgroups)**, complete the following steps:

- a. Go to an MS-DOS prompt and type:

```
c:\windows\net use o: \\<ntserver>\odclient
```

The system responds with The command completed successfully. If this message does not appear, contact your OnDemand administrator.

Note: This example uses **ntserver** as the name of the OnDemand server and **odclient** as the name of the directory where the client installation files reside.

- b. Exit MS-DOS and go to File Manager in Program Manager.
- c. Click on the **o:** drive, double-click on the **Win** directory, and double-click on the **Net** directory.
- d. Double-click on **install.exe**.

Note: When you run **install.exe** from the **Net** directory, the program group icons and dlls install so that the OnDemand client can be run remotely from a file server.

- e. Go to step 7.
5. If the **PC runs Windows NT or Windows 95**, complete the following steps:
 - a. Go to Network Neighborhood, open the NT Server, and double-click the directory where the OnDemand client installation files reside, for example **odclient** directory.
 - b. Double-click on the **Win32** directory, and double-click on the **Net** directory.
 - c. Double-click on the **setup** program.
 - d. Go to step 7.
6. If the **PC runs OS/2**, complete the following steps:
 - a. Make sure that TCP/IP is started on the PC and that you know the location of the INSTALL program.
 - b. At the OS/2 prompt, type **net use x: \\<ntserver>\odclient**, where **x** is the letter assigned to the drive that contains the OnDemand client installation files.

Note: This example uses **ntserver** as the name of the OnDemand server and **odclient** as the name of the shared directory where the client installation files reside.

- c. Create a temporary directory on the PC. Change to the temporary directory and type the following command:**copy x:\os2\net*.***.
- d. At the OS/2 prompt, type **install** and press Enter.
7. The software installation program starts. Follow the instructions on the screen. You may need to select check boxes and choose the Continue or Next button on successive screens to specify the components to install.
8. When the installation program starts, select the OnDemand clients that you want to access from the PC.
9. Verify the drive assignments and directories. Make sure that the Network Code Directory identifies the drive and directory on the LAN server where you installed the OnDemand software in "Install OnDemand on a LAN server" on page 93. The other directories typically reside on a local hard drive. For example:

```
Local (Misc) Directory.....C:\ARS
Network Code Directory.....N:\ARS
Data Directory.....C:\ARS\DATA
Resource Directory.....C:\ARS\RES
```

Install ATM on the PC

1. Start the arsetup command. Select **Local** for the install type.
2. When the installation program starts, select ATM.
ATM will be installed in the Windows directory on the local hard drive. However, ATM can access outline fonts that reside on a LAN server. In addition, OnDemand can access AFP codepage maps and other AFP font files that reside on a LAN server.
3. Verify the drive assignments and directories. Make sure that the Local (Misc) Directory, Data Directory, Resource Directory, and Print Directory identify the drive and directory on the PC where you installed the OnDemand network software in “Install OnDemand network software on the PC” on page 94. Make sure that the Client Directory, IBM Fonts Directory and the Outline Fonts Directory identify the drive and directory on the LAN server where you installed the OnDemand software in “Install OnDemand on a LAN server” on page 93. For example:

```
Local (Misc) Directory.....C:\ARS  
Network Code Directory.....N:\ARS  
Data Directory.....C:\ARS\DATA  
Resource Directory.....C:\ARS\RES  
Print Directory.....C:\ARS\PRINT
```

Index

A

- adding character sets for OS/2 clients 23
- adding character sets for Windows clients 71
- adding coded fonts for OS/2 clients 23
- adding coded fonts for Windows clients 71
- adding fonts for OS/2 clients 23
- adding fonts for Windows clients 71
- administrator interface
 - deleting 57
 - hardware and software requirements 43
 - installation 57
 - removing 57
 - updating 57
- administrator interface setup program
 - hardware and software requirements 44
- AFP fonts
 - adding 23, 71
 - mapping 23, 71
- AIX Server
 - installing ATM on the PC 91
 - installing OnDemand network software 91
 - installing OnDemand on the LAN Server 91
- alias file
 - CHARID section 34, 84
- ALIAS.FNT 83
- ALIAS2.FNT 34
- arssetup directory
 - AIX server 17
- attributes
 - code page global identifier
 - possible values 31, 80
 - shipped default 31, 80
 - Windows character set
 - ANSI 80
 - possible values 80
 - shipped default 80
 - SYMBOL 80

B

- BLDCPMAP.REX 32, 82

C

- character set definition file
 - attributes
 - codepage 29
 - fgid 27, 76
 - font global identifier (fgid) 27, 76
 - font height 27, 76
 - font type family 29, 77
 - font width 27, 76
 - italic 77
 - strikeover 27, 76
 - style 77
 - underline 27, 76
 - weight 77
 - CHARSET section 27, 76
 - FGID section 29, 77
- character sets
 - adding 23, 71
 - mapping 23, 71
- CHARSET section
 - attributes
 - fgid 27, 76
 - font global identifier (fgid) 27, 76
 - font height 27, 76
 - font width 27, 76
 - strikeover 27, 76
 - underline 27, 76
- CID 19, 63
- client software
 - configuration 1, 37
 - installation 1, 37
- code page definition file
 - code page global identifier 30, 80
 - CODEPG section 30, 80
 - example 31, 80
- code page global identifier
 - example 30, 80
 - possible values 31, 80
 - shipped default 31, 80
- code page map file
 - AFP code page 31, 81
 - BLDCPMAP.REX 32, 82
 - REXX program 32, 82

- code page map file REXX program 32, 82
- coded font file
 - CODED.FNT 26, 75
 - ICODED.FNT 26, 75
- coded font file rules 27, 75
- coded fonts
 - adding 23, 71
 - mapping 23, 71
- codepage 29
- CODEPG section
 - attributes
 - code page global identifier 31, 80
 - CPGID 31, 80
 - possible values 31, 80
 - Windows character set 80
 - example 30, 80
- configuration
 - OS/2 client 1
- configuration, installation, and distribution 19, 63
- creating and using response files 19, 63, 67
- creating the ARSSETUP directory with an AIX server 59
- creating the OS/2 client arsetup directory 17
- creating the Windows 3.1 setup diskette
 - NT server 61

D

- DBCS
 - files supplied for mapping fonts 24, 72
 - mapping fonts 24, 72
- deleting OS/2 client software 15
- deleting the administrator interface 57
- deleting Windows client software 55
- double-byte languages
 - files supplied for mapping fonts 24, 72
 - mapping fonts 24, 72

F

- fgid 27, 76

- FGID section
 - attributes
 - codepage 29
 - font type family 29, 77
 - italic 77
 - style 77
 - weight 77
- file rules
 - alias file 35, 85
 - character set definition file 29, 79
 - code page definition file 31, 80
 - code page map file 32, 81
 - coded font 27, 75
- files
 - alias file 34, 83
 - character set definition file
 - fgid 27, 76
 - font global identifier (fgid) 27, 76
 - font height 27, 76
 - font width 27, 76
 - strikeover 27, 76
 - underline 27, 76
 - code page definition file 30, 80
 - code page map file 31, 81
 - coded font 26, 75
- files supplied for mapping fonts
 - alias file 24, 72
 - ALIAS.FNT 72
 - ALIAS2.FNT 24
 - character set definition file 24, 72
 - code page definition file 24, 72
 - code page map file 24, 72
 - CODED.FNT 24, 72
 - coded font files 24, 72
 - CPDEF.FNT 72
 - CPDEF2.FNT 24
 - cpgid.CP 72
 - cpgid.CP2 24
 - CSDEF.FNT 72
 - CSDEF2.FNT 24
 - DBCS 24, 72
 - double-byte languages 24, 72
 - ICODED.FNT 24, 72
 - Japanese 24, 72
 - Korean 24, 72
 - Simplified Chinese 24, 72
 - syntax rules 26, 74
 - Traditional Chinese 24, 72
- font global identifier (fgid) 27, 76
- font height 27, 76
- font mapping files, syntax rules for 26, 74

- font type family 29, 77
- font width 27, 76
- fonts
 - adding 23, 71
 - AFP 23, 71
 - code page map file REXX program 32, 82
- file rules
 - alias file 35, 85
 - character set definition file 29, 79
 - code page definition file 31, 80
 - code page map file 32, 81
 - coded font 27, 75
- files
 - alias file 34, 83
 - character set definition file 27, 76
 - code page definition file 30, 80
 - code page map file 31, 81
 - coded font 26, 75
- files for mapping
 - installed 24, 72
 - syntax rules 26, 74
- IBM Core Interchange Symbols 71
- mapping
 - need for 23, 72
 - steps for 25, 73
- substitution 36
- TrueType support 86

H

- hardware requirements
 - administrator interface 43
 - administrator interface setup program 44
 - OS/2 client 5
 - OS/2 client setup program 5
 - Windows client 43
 - Windows client setup program 43

I

- IBM Core Symbols fonts
 - roman bold 71
 - roman medium 71
- installation
 - administrator interface 57
 - AIX server 17
 - arssetup directory 17
 - client software on a LAN server 89

- installation (*continued*)
 - creating and using response files 19, 63, 67
 - creating the ARSSETUP directory 59
 - creating the Windows 3.1 setup diskette 61
 - LAN server 89
 - network 89
 - OS/2 client 17
 - overview 1
 - software 7
 - OS/2 software on a LAN server 89
 - response files 19, 63, 67
 - Windows client
 - software 45
 - Windows software on a LAN server 89
- installing ATM on the PC
 - with an AIX Server 91
- installing OnDemand network software
 - with an AIX Server 91
- installing OnDemand network software on the PC
 - with an NT Server 94
- installing OnDemand on the LAN Server
 - with an AIX Server 91
- installing OnDemand on the LAN server
 - with an NT Server 93
- italic 77

J

- Japanese
 - files supplied for mapping fonts 24, 72

K

- Korean
 - files supplied for mapping fonts 24, 72

M

- mapping AFP fonts for OS/2 clients 23
- mapping AFP fonts for Windows clients 71
- mapping fonts
 - about 23, 71
 - DBCS 24, 72
 - double-byte languages 24, 72
 - file rules
 - alias file 35, 85

- mapping fonts *(continued)*
 - file rules *(continued)*
 - character set definition file 29, 79
 - code page definition file 31, 80
 - code page map file 32, 81
 - coded font 27, 75
 - files
 - alias file 34, 83
 - character set definition file 27, 76
 - code page definition file 30, 80
 - code page map file 31, 81
 - coded font 26, 75
 - files supplied for
 - alias file 24, 72
 - ALIAS.FNT 72
 - ALIAS2.FNT 24
 - character set definition file 24, 72
 - code page definition file 24, 72
 - code page map file 24, 72
 - CODED.FNT 24, 72
 - coded font files 24, 72
 - CPDEF.FNT 72
 - CPDEF2.FNT 24
 - cpgid.CP 72
 - cpgid.CP2 24
 - CSDEF.FNT 72
 - CSDEF2.FNT 24
 - DBCS 24, 72
 - double-byte languages 24, 72
 - ICODED.FNT 24, 72
 - Japanese 24, 72
 - Korean 24, 72
 - Simplified Chinese 24, 72
 - syntax rules 26, 74
 - Traditional Chinese 24, 72
 - need for 23, 72
 - program
 - code page map file REXX 32, 82
 - steps for 25, 73

N
need for mapping fonts 23, 72
NOMATCH 29, 79
NT Server

- installing OnDemand network software on the PC 94
- installing OnDemand on the LAN server 93

O
OS/2 client

- adding character sets 23
- adding coded fonts 23
- adding fonts 23
- AIX server 17
- arssetup directory 17
- CID 19
- configuration 1
- configuration, installation, and distribution 19
- creating and using response files 19
- DBCS 24
- deleting software 15
- double-byte languages 24
- files provided for mapping fonts in DBCS languages 24
- hardware and software requirements 5
- installation 1
- installing software 7
- mapping AFP fonts 23
- removing software 15
- response files 19
- setup program
 - hardware and software requirements 5
 - updating software 13

OS/2 client installation

- network software on the PC 89
- on a LAN server 89

OS/2 font substitution 36

R
removing OS/2 client software 15
removing the administrator interface 57
removing Windows client software 55
response files 19, 63, 67
REXX program, code page map file 32, 82
rules

- character set definition file 29, 79
- code page definition file 31, 80
- coded font file 27, 75
- for font definition file syntax 26, 74

S
setup directory

- OS/2 client 17

- setup diskette
 - NT server 61
 - Windows 3.1 client 61
- Simplified Chinese
 - files supplied for mapping fonts 24, 72
- software requirements
 - administrator interface 43
 - administrator interface setup program 44
 - OS/2 client 5
 - OS/2 client setup program 5
 - Windows client 43
 - Windows client setup program 43
- steps for mapping fonts 25, 73
- strikeover 27, 76
- style 77
- syntax rules for font mapping files 26, 74

T
Traditional Chinese

- files supplied for mapping fonts 24, 72

TrueType font support 86

U
underline 27, 76
updating OS/2 client software 13
updating the administrator interface 57
updating Windows client software 53

W
weight 77
Windows 3.1 client

- NT server 61
- setup diskette 61

Windows character set

- ANSI 80
- possible values 80
- shipped default 80
- SYMBOL 80

Windows client

- adding character sets 71
- adding coded fonts 71
- adding fonts 71
- CID 63
- configuration 37
- configuration, installation, and distribution 63
- creating and using response files 63, 67

- Windows client *(continued)*
 - creating the ARSSETUP directory
 - 59
 - DBCS 72
 - deleting software 55
 - double-byte languages 72
 - files provided for mapping fonts
 - in DBCS languages 72
 - hardware and software requirements 43
 - installation 37
 - installation with AIX server 59
 - installing software 45
 - mapping AFP fonts 71
 - removing software 55
 - response files 63, 67
 - silent install 67
 - updating software 53
- Windows client installation
 - network software on the PC 89
 - on a LAN server 89

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Version 2.2

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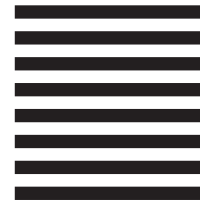
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