



PictureTel

LiveScheduler™

Software Version 1.0.2 Release Bulletin

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Contents

Software Version 1.0.2

Release Description	1
Activating the LiveScheduler Software and LiveScheduler Options	2
Compatibility	2
New Features in Release 1.0.2.....	3
Sample Database	3
Server Scheduler to Client Scheduler Conversion Utility.....	3
New Features in Release 1.0.1.....	4
Restrictions Removed in Release 1.0.1.....	5
Server System Requirements	6
Hardware Requirements.....	6
Software Requirements	7
Client System Requirements.....	8
Hardware Requirements.....	8
Software Requirements	8
Restrictions and Recommendations	10
Scheduling With Both Text-Based and Windows Interfaces.....	10
Server Restrictions	11
Client Restrictions.....	12
Usage Notes.....	13
Server Notes.....	13
Client Notes	14

Installation Instructions

Installing a LiveScheduler Turnkey System	18
Installing the LiveScheduler Client	18
Installing SCO 5 UNIX	19
Installing INFORMIX	20
Adding INFORMIX to the passwd File.....	20
Adding INFORMIX to the Group File.....	21
Adding INFORMIX to the Command Path.....	21
Installing the INFORMIX SE Software.....	22
Installing the INFORMIX SQL Software.....	23
Installing the INFORMIX ESQL Software	24
Adding INFORMIX Links.....	25
Installing the LiveScheduler Server	26
Installing LiveScheduler on a SCO Server.....	26
Installing LiveScheduler on a Sun Server	27
Installing the Sun Tape Cartridge.....	27
Running the LiveScheduler Setup Script.....	28
Installing LiveScheduler Hot Standby	31
Hot Standby Components.....	32
Hot Standby Installation Instructions	33
Configuring SCO UNIX Mail.....	35
Configuring Fax Notification Capability.....	37
Installing the Software	37
Providing the Setup Information	38
Configuring Modem Characteristics	39
Finishing the Configuration.....	40
Installing and Configuring PPP	41
Configuring a LiveScheduler Server	41
Configuring a LiveScheduler Client.....	44
Connecting to the Server	47
Converting from TCSS to LiveScheduler	48

Software Version 1.0.2 Release Bulletin

This software release bulletin provides information about PictureTel LiveScheduler™ version 1.0.2, and installation and configuration instructions for LiveScheduler-related components.

Release Description

LiveScheduler version 1.0.2 supports the following features and components.

New with LiveScheduler Release 1.0.2:

- ❑ Improved communications link with Montage™ bridges
- ❑ Improved reissue of running conferences on the Montage
- ❑ Cancelling a conference now frees reserved ISDN dial digits on the Montage
- ❑ Improved repathing of existing conferences
- ❑ Conferences containing Off-Net sites can now be successfully modified from the text UI (if they were originally scheduled from the text UI)
- ❑ A sample database for new installations
- ❑ A conversion utility to convert text UI-scheduled conferences into a format that the Windows® client scheduler can view

New with LiveScheduler Release 1.0.1:

- ❑ Support for Montage Conferencing Server release 5.0c
- ❑ Additional custom configuration for the Teleos® VideoRouter™
- ❑ Five patches to the LiveScheduler server

New with LiveScheduler Release 1.0:

- ❑ A Windows client application for conference scheduling (see the *LiveScheduler User's Guide* for an overview of the client application)
- ❑ Support of LAN and PPP connections between the server and client
- ❑ New server forms to support the Windows client, including Equipment, People, Resource Tree, and Rooms (see the *LiveScheduler Administrator's Guide* for more information)

New with TCSS (TeleConferencing Software System) Release 5.6:

- ❑ Support for Montage Conferencing Server releases 3.2c and 4.1b
- ❑ SG4™ video algorithm
- ❑ Auto negotiation for H.320 conferences (M-8000™ only)

Activating the LiveScheduler Software and LiveScheduler Options

Before using your LiveScheduler server or any LiveScheduler options, you must obtain a validation number in order to activate the software. Call PictureTel Technical Support at 800-874-2835 (U.S.) or 508-292-5999 (International) to obtain a validation number or to discuss installation procedures and requirements.

Compatibility

Please note the following compatibility issues associated with LiveScheduler version 1.0.2:

- ❑ LiveScheduler version 1.0.2 is compatible with the PictureTel Montage version 5.0C2 or later. The Conference Talk option must be installed on the Montage in order for LiveScheduler to communicate with the bridge. Refer to the Montage documentation for more details.
- ❑ A database conversion program is included with this release. PictureTel Field Service personnel use this program to convert an existing TCSS database to the current LiveScheduler 1.0/1.0.1/1.0.2 revision level. This program converts TCSS database versions 5.2, 5.3, 5.4, 5.4.1, 5.5.2, and 5.6.

New Features in Release 1.0.2

Two new features have been added in release 1.0.2:

Sample Database

For new LiveScheduler installations, the following sample records have been created in the database:

- ❑ A Montage bridge
- ❑ A network cloud
- ❑ Ten videoconferencing sites
- ❑ A network (circuit paths) to connect the above items

The equipment and circuits in the sample records are inactive (out of service), but may be helpful as examples when defining devices and configuring a network. Also see Appendix A in the *LiveScheduler Network Controller's Guide* for sample configurations.

Server Scheduler to Client Scheduler Conversion Utility

The Windows client scheduler cannot see conferences in the database that were scheduled with the text UI (server scheduler). The `text_to_gui` utility converts all conferences that were scheduled with the text UI into a format that the client scheduler can see. Note that after you convert the database, the text UI will no longer be able to modify those conferences.

To convert your database:

- 1. Back up your LiveScheduler database as described in the LiveScheduler Administrator's Guide.**
- 2. Log in to the server as tele.**
- 3. Type `cd informix` and press Enter.**
- 4. Type `text_to_gui` and press Enter.**
- 5. Type `cd` and press Enter.**

The conversion is complete.

New Features in Release 1.0.1

The following enhancements were made to the Teleos VideoRouter driver in release 1.0.1:

- **Debug Mode:** When in Debug mode, no communications are passed to the VideoRouter; instead the commands are kept in a local file. All commands succeed on the first attempt, giving the system operator the option of trying different scenarios without actually setting up a conference. To run in this mode:

1. *Log in as tele.*
2. *Type touch vhub_debug and press Enter.*
3. *Type t and press Enter.*
4. *Press 8 at the LiveScheduler Main Menu.*
5. *Press 2 to start communications.*

After you submit a conference, the alarms screen works as usual, with all calls being successful. After the test is complete, stop communications (from the Main menu, again press 8 and then 2). The details of the transactions are contained in the file misc_audit.

After testing, be sure to remove vhub_debug. During testing non-Teleos devices are not affected by vhub_debug; therefore you may want to temporarily change the abbreviation for bridges and other devices to view for testing purposes.

- **Number of Retries:** The default number of retries is set to 3, but can be modified to any positive number by placing a #T=new_number_of_retries parameter in the misc1 field of the Device Dialog form.

Once a call has failed the specified number of times, the remainder of the conference completes and the failed call will not be retried unless a reissue command is submitted. If you submit a reissue command, each connection is brought down and back up again because the VideoRouter has no facility for getting status.

- **Additional Timeout:** The default timeout is set to 15 seconds for most commands, but can be increased to any positive number by placing an ATO=new_timeout parameter in the misc1 field of the Device Dialog form.

This is useful when a VideoRouter and LiveScheduler start getting out of sync. Also, there is an additional timeout of three minutes whenever LiveScheduler receives STATUS=PROCESSING in a message from the VideoRouter.

- ❑ **Additional Delay:** The default delay between commands is 0 seconds, but can be modified to any positive number by placing a DELAY=*new_delay* parameter in the misc1 field of the Device Dialog form.

This is useful if the LiveScheduler server is sending commands faster than the VideoRouter can process them.

- ❑ **Default Connection Type:** The default connection type is 64, but can be modified by placing a CTYPE=*new_type* parameter in the misc1 field of the Device Dialog form.
- ❑ **Default IMUX:** The default IMUX type is DYNAMIC, but can be modified to any positive number by placing an IMUX=*new_type* parameter in the misc1 field of the Device Dialog form.
- ❑ **Default Profile:** The default profile type is PROF1, but can be modified to any positive number by placing a PROF=*new_type* parameter in the misc1 field of the Device Dialog form.

Note: You can set multiple VideoRouter parameters in the misc1 field by putting a space between each parameter setting.

Restrictions Removed in Release 1.0.1

The following restrictions were removed in release 1.0.1:

- ❑ Support added for Montage version 5.0c software.
- ❑ Waitlisted conferences are now placed on Hold status when the needed resources become available.
- ❑ Schedulers on the text UI can now list available time slots for single-site conferences.
- ❑ Corrections have been made to the text UI, where previously:
 - All users were displayed in the Access Audit Log as tele
 - All users were displayed in the Current User list as tele
 - All users were given tele's scheduler permissions
- ❑ Notifications for Montage conferences now include the ISDN dial digits.
- ❑ The Teleos VideoRouter now recognizes a new login prompt.

Server System Requirements

In order to use the LiveScheduler server, you must meet the hardware and software requirements described in the following sections.

Hardware Requirements

The number of concurrent schedulers possible on your system is limited in part by the performance of your server machine. The more people who concurrently access the server, the faster the server machine must be.

You can use either of the following hardware platforms for the LiveScheduler server:

- ❑ Sun[®] SPARCstation[™]

Minimum Requirements: A SPARCstation 10 with 16 MB of RAM.

Recommended: A SparcStation 10 with 32 MB of RAM.

- ❑ An IBM[®] or compatible PC running SCO[®] 5 UNIX

Minimum Requirements: A 486/DX 66 Mhz PC with at least 16 MB of RAM and 340 MB of hard disk space.

Recommended: A Pentium[®] PC running at 120 Mhz or greater with at least 32 MB of RAM and 1 GB of hard disk space, CD-ROM drive, backup tape drive, LAN card, and modem.

A scheduler workstation must be a VT100[®] terminal or any computer running VT100 terminal emulation software. If the scheduler workstation is running terminal emulation software, it must meet these requirements:

- ❑ It is directly connected to the LiveScheduler server using an RS-232 cable with a null modem, or it is remotely connected to the server using modems or connected via telnet across a LAN.
- ❑ It is set for VT100 emulation.
- ❑ The Backspace key on the keyboard is set for non-destructive mode.
- ❑ The Return key is set for carriage return only (not carriage return and line feed).

Note: If a scheduler has a SPARCstation and is using the Sun Command Tool as the VT100 terminal emulator, make sure that the scroll bars are disabled before the scheduler uses LiveScheduler. To disable the scroll bars, open a Command Tool window and with your cursor inside the window, press the right mouse button. From the drop-down menu that appears, choose Scrolling>Disable Scrolling.

Software Requirements

If you use a Sun SPARCstation for the LiveScheduler server, you must install the following software products:

- ❑ Sun OS™ 4.1.2 or 4.1.3 (the operating system software)
- ❑ INFORMIX® 4.11 (the database software—includes ESQL Runtime, ISQL, and the Standard Engine)
- ❑ LiveScheduler (the scheduling software)

If you use a PC for the LiveScheduler server, you must install the following software products:

- ❑ SCO UNIX 5.0 (the operating system software)
- ❑ INFORMIX 4.11 (the database software—includes ESQL Runtime, ISQL, and the Standard Engine)
- ❑ LiveScheduler (the scheduling software)

Note: PictureTel offers a computer that is preconfigured with SCO 5, INFORMIX, and LiveScheduler.

Client System Requirements

In order to use the LiveScheduler client, you must meet the hardware and software requirements described in the following sections.

Note: Client systems that are not connected over dial-in lines are presumed to be directly connected to a LAN running the TCP/IP communications protocol.

Hardware Requirements

You should only use the LiveScheduler client on an IBM or compatible PC that has at least the following specifications:

- ❑ Intel 80486 or Pentium processor
- ❑ 8 MB RAM
- ❑ 10 MB free hard disk space
- ❑ VGA or SVGA color video adapter (640 x 480 resolution and higher; 16 colors and higher)
- ❑ A physical network interface appropriate for your network (such as ethernet, token ring, etc.), or a modem (for PPP connections)

Note: Token-ring networks are not recommended.

Software Requirements

You can only use the LiveScheduler client on an IBM or compatible PC running the following software:

- ❑ Microsoft Windows 3.11, Windows for Workgroups 3.11, or Windows 95

Note: Windows NT™ is not a fully tested and supported platform for LiveScheduler version 1.0.2. Although LiveScheduler will run on Windows NT, application behavior may not always be reliable.

- One of the following TCP/IP software packages supported by NobleNet, if using a network connection:
 - Beame & Whiteside
 - FireFox Novix
 - Frontier Super TCP
 - FTP PC-TCP
 - IBM TCP/IP (2.1)
 - Ipswitch Piper
 - NetManage Chameleon (3.11N)
 - Novell LAN Workplace (4.12)
 - Trumpet
 - Windows for Workgroups TCP/IP
 - Windows NT
 - Wollongong
- PPP software, if using a dial-up connection

Restrictions and Recommendations

Please note the following restrictions and recommendations when using LiveScheduler version 1.0.2:

Scheduling With Both Text-Based and Windows Interfaces

You can schedule conferences from either the server's text-based interface or the client's Windows interface. However, PictureTel recommends that you use only the Windows interface to schedule conferences.

Cautions

Choose and consistently use only one of the interfaces to schedule conferences. The Windows interface does not allow you to view conferences scheduled using the text-based interface, and vice versa. In addition, conferences scheduled on the text-based interface do not show up in the Resource Browser Calendar on the Windows interface. If you alternate between the two interfaces to schedule conferences, conflicts may arise when attempting to schedule a conference.

The Windows interface is recommended for scheduling conferences. However, if you are accustomed to using the text-based interface, you can continue to use it knowing these limitations.

The two interfaces interact in these ways:

- ❑ If a conflict arises between a scheduled conference and the conference you are attempting to schedule, a conflicts dialog box appears; you can put the specified conference on a waiting list or reschedule it.
- ❑ If you enter video site and video-related information about a conference on the Windows interface, you can view this information on the text-based interface. It is the only conference-related information that will appear on the text-based interface.

- ❑ You must modify or delete a conference from the same interface on which you scheduled the conference initially. An error message results if you attempt to open a conference on the wrong interface.
- ❑ Only the server's text-based interface can be used to perform such administrative tasks as database configuration, network control, setting the clock, sending and receiving mail, reissuing conferences, and generating reports. The Windows client interface cannot perform these tasks.

Server Restrictions

- ❑ H.243 Chair Control and H.243 Passwords appear in the client scheduler but are not supported.
- ❑ H.243 cascading is not supported.
- ❑ The PC version of the LiveScheduler server runs on SCO 5 UNIX only. PictureTel offers a computer that is preconfigured with SCO 5 UNIX, INFORMIX, and LiveScheduler. PictureTel will not support SCO 5 installations on other computers; that support is available through SCO and SCO vendors.
- ❑ LiveScheduler does not support Direct Device Access for the Montage.
- ❑ Any conferences scheduled from the Montage workstation or PMC will create conflicts with the LiveScheduler scheduled conferences. LiveScheduler assumes that all conferences are recorded in its database.
- ❑ M-8000 NIF diagnostics are no longer supported among the LiveScheduler Direct Device Access features. NIF diagnostics can be run from the PMC.
- ❑ LiveScheduler will not take down a currently running conference if you modify the conference's start time to begin in the future. To take down the conference, modify the conference to end in the past. Then you can modify the conference to start in the future if necessary.
- ❑ Limitation concerning Cross-span Bonding: LiveScheduler will not allow a circuit connection for a site to the Montage MCU to be split between two T1/E1 lines. For example, when there are only three channels available on a T1/E1 line and six channels are needed to complete a 384 kbps call, LiveScheduler will put

all six channels on the second T1/E1 line instead of splitting the channels (3 channels each) between the two T1/E1 lines.

- ❑ The server forms do not allow placing non-facilities resources out of service.
- ❑ When you need to schedule a conference through midnight, you must schedule two conferences, with the first conference ending at 24:00 and the second conference starting at 00:00. See the *LiveScheduler Server Scheduler's Guide* for more information.
- ❑ You cannot schedule a conference in the year 2000 or beyond.
- ❑ When LiveScheduler is controlling an MCU and an IMX which is directly connected to the MCU, the MCU and the IMX must be configured for the same region in the Facilities form. An IMX device cannot accommodate multiple MCUs if they are assigned to different regions.
- ❑ If you are using a Montage:
 - Set the Minimum Time Between Each Conference field (System Setup form, Screen 2) to 2 minutes.
 - If LiveScheduler is not communicating correctly with the Montage, try sending a modem setup string to initialize the tty ports connected to the Montage (option 4 from the Enable/Disable TTY Ports menu).

Client Restrictions

- ❑ When you need to schedule a conference through midnight, you must schedule two conferences, with the first conference ending at midnight on the first day and the second conference starting at midnight on the second day.
- ❑ You cannot currently schedule a conference in the year 2000 or beyond.
- ❑ LiveScheduler will not take down a currently running conference if you modify the conference's start time to begin in the future. To take down the conference, modify the conference to end in the past. Then you can modify the conference to start in the future, if necessary.
- ❑ If you waitlist a conference, be aware that LiveScheduler currently limits the maximum number of sites that can be waitlisted to ten.

Usage Notes

Please note the following as you use LiveScheduler version 1.0.2:

Server Notes

- ❑ LiveScheduler allows single site conferences to be scheduled. No circuits or devices are needed or will be reserved for such a conference. If a two site conference is scheduled, one of the sites can be removed through conference modification. If such a modification occurs while the conference is running, the appropriate site will be removed but the remaining site's circuit connection will remain allocated.
- ❑ The Circuit Summary and similar displays which reveal Bridge Dial Digits do not show ISDN Call group digits for past conferences. Call group dial digits can be viewed only for currently running conferences or for conferences scheduled in the future.
- ❑ When adding sites to a conference, the LiveScheduler communications transactions log and screen will indicate whether the site was successfully added to the conference or not. The log and screen do not indicate dialing status. Dialing and channel information must be monitored from the PMC or Montage Workstation.
- ❑ When configuring circuits:
 - If the circuit has the ability to do both dual and bonding, assign dual as the Priority 1 Call Type and bonding as the Priority 2 Call Type. If all of the sites in the conference can use both call types, LiveScheduler will always:
 - Use bonding for calls greater than 128 kbps
 - Make dual calls for 112 and 128 kbps conferences
 - Always use circuit pairs when configuring dual call type capable circuits.
- ❑ In the Bridge Usage report, LiveScheduler does not display information about specific ports used for a Montage.
- ❑ When defining communication parameters for the Ascend Multiband MAX in the Device Dialog form, use 9600 for the baud rate. Page A-16 of the *LiveScheduler Network Controller's Guide* incorrectly lists 4800 as the baud rate.

Client Notes

- ❑ If the LiveScheduler client fails to connect to the server when you attempt to log in, the mouse is disabled when the error message is displayed. Press the Return key to dismiss the error message.
- ❑ The LiveScheduler splash screen is not compatible with some display drivers; starting LiveScheduler on a computer using an incompatible driver may crash the application. To disable the splash screen, add the line `Splash=0` to the [MainWindow] section of the SCHEDULR.INI file (in the \WINDOWS directory).
- ❑ There is a small memory leak in the client application that causes Windows to lose approximately 1% of its resources upon each invocation of the client. If memory becomes low, exit from Windows and restart.
- ❑ The Refresh command on the View menu may sometimes become disabled under low memory conditions, in which case exiting from the application may cause it to crash. Exit from Windows and restart to free memory.
- ❑ The Resource Browser does not handle the switch to daylight savings time from standard time (or vice-versa) if the day of the change falls within the seven days currently displayed. In that case, all conferences and the current time/date selection are off by one hour. To correct the problem, scroll the calendar so the day of the time change is not displayed.
- ❑ If you try to schedule a conference with both video and non-video participants and video resources are available but not all non-video resources are, LiveScheduler still schedules the conference. LiveScheduler displays a message box noting that there were conflicts with non-video participants; to see the list of conflicts, choose Scheduling Conflicts from the View menu.
- ❑ Server database requests (e.g., while attempting to schedule a conference) can fail due to the database being locked while another user is accessing it. If you receive this error, wait a moment and retry.
- ❑ The Charge To field is not applicable to non-video conferences.

- The LiveScheduler Help window appears initially with a setting of Always on Top, forcing it to remain on top of other Windows applications. To remove this setting for Windows 3.1, choose Always on Top from the Help's Help menu *twice*. To remove this setting for Windows 95, choose Keep Help on Top>Not on Top from the Help's Options menu.
- The Dialing Information option on the View menu does not show ISDN Call group digits for past conferences. Call group dial digits can be viewed only for currently running conferences or for conferences scheduled in the future.
- LiveScheduler allows single site conferences to be scheduled. No circuits or devices are needed or will be reserved for such a conference. If a two site conference is scheduled, one of the sites can be removed through conference modification. If such a modification occurs while the conference is running, the appropriate site will be removed but the remaining site's circuit connection will remain allocated.

Installation Instructions

This section provides several different sets of installation instructions for the LiveScheduler product. These instructions include the following:

- ❑ Installing a LiveScheduler turnkey system
- ❑ Installing the LiveScheduler client
- ❑ Installing SCO 5 UNIX
- ❑ Installing INFORMIX
- ❑ Installing LiveScheduler
- ❑ Installing LiveScheduler Hot Standby
- ❑ Configuring SCO Unix Mail
- ❑ Configuring FAX Notification Capability
- ❑ Configuring PPP for clients connected over dial-up lines
- ❑ Converting from TCSS to LiveScheduler

Notes: When you are instructed to type a command or text string, type the command and then press the Enter key, unless otherwise noted.

When you are instructed to press a particular key, press only that key. Also, be aware that you must type characters, uppercase or lowercase, exactly as they are presented.

Installing a LiveScheduler Turnkey System

If you have a turnkey system, do the following:

1. **Change the TCP/IP configuration using NetConfig.**

Note: For a more detailed description of how to use NetConfig, refer to the *SCO OpenServer Handbook* section on the Network Configuration Manager.

2. **Install each LiveScheduler client.**

3. **Set up PPP for each client with a dial-up connection, as described in "Configuring a LiveScheduler Client" on page 44.**

Note: This does not apply to client systems directly connected to LANs. PPP is used to set up dial-in connections only.

4. **Start the LiveScheduler server as follows:**

- a. Log in to the server as tele.
- b. Go to the Miscellaneous menu.
- c. Select S to start the server.

Installing the LiveScheduler Client

The LiveScheduler client has its own installation program. To install the client on a PC running Windows:

1. **Insert Disk 1 of the client software into your A: drive.**
2. **Run A:SETUP.EXE.**

The installation program gives you instructions on how to continue the installation.

Installing SCO 5 UNIX

LiveScheduler runs as an application on the SCO 5 UNIX operating system. To install SCO 5 UNIX on your machine, complete the following steps:

1. Set up the SCO 5 system using the instructions shipped with the SCO 5 software, using one partition, traditional security, and double the amount of default swap space.

2. Configure SCO TCP/IP:

- a. Log in as root.
- b. Type netconfig and fill in the form with the data specific to your site.

Note: It is very important to first specify your specific network adapter and its SCO TCP/IP protocol before proceeding with this form. You also need to know your domain name, machine name, and IP address to complete the form.

Note: For a more detailed description of how to use netconfig, refer to the *SCO OpenServer Handbook* section on the Network Configuration Manager.

Installing INFORMIX

If you want to install an INFORMIX database system on your machine, there are several tasks you must perform during the procedure:

- ❑ Adding INFORMIX to the passwd file
- ❑ Adding INFORMIX to the group file
- ❑ Adding INFORMIX to the command path
- ❑ Installing the INFORMIX SE software
- ❑ Installing the INFORMIX SQL software
- ❑ Installing the INFORMIX ESQ L software
- ❑ Adding INFORMIX links

These tasks are documented in the following sections.

Note: Log in as root before beginning installation.

Adding INFORMIX to the passwd File

To add INFORMIX to the passwd file, perform the following procedure.

1. Type the following command:

```
vi /etc/passwd
```

You are now in the vi editor's command mode.

2. Press the G key, followed by the o key.

The cursor appears in a new line at the bottom of the file.

3. Type the following text, but do not press the Enter key afterward:

```
informix::200:100:informix:/usr/informix:/bin/sh
```

4. Press the Esc key and then type the following command:

```
ZZ
```

The edit session ends and control is returned to UNIX. Proceed to the next section "Adding INFORMIX to the Group File" to continue the INFORMIX installation.

Adding INFORMIX to the Group File

To add INFORMIX to the group file, perform the following procedure:

1. Type the following command:

```
vi /etc/group
```

You are now in the vi editor's command mode.

2. Press the G key, followed by the o key.

The cursor appears in a new line at the bottom of the file.

3. Type the following text, but do not press the Enter key afterward:

```
informix::100:informix
```

4. Press the Esc key and then type the following command:

```
ZZ
```

The edit session ends and control is returned to UNIX. Proceed to the next section "Adding INFORMIX to the Command Path" to continue the INFORMIX installation.

Adding INFORMIX to the Command Path

To add INFORMIX to the command path, perform the following procedure:

1. Type the following command:

```
sh
```

2. Type the following command:

```
mkdir /usr/informix
```

UNIX creates the INFORMIX directory.

Note: It is important that you install INFORMIX in the /usr/informix directory.

3. Type the following command:

```
INFORMIXDIR=/usr/informix
```

4. Type the following command:

```
export INFORMIXDIR
```

5. Type the following command:

```
PATH=$PATH:$INFORMIXDIR
```

6. Type the following command:

```
export PATH
```

7. Type the following command:

```
cd $INFORMIXDIR
```

UNIX changes your current directory to /usr/informix. If you want to verify the new current directory, you may type the pwd command at this point.

8. Type the following command:

```
LOGNAME=root
```

9. Type the following command:

```
export LOGNAME
```

INFORMIX is now added to the command path. Proceed to the next section “Installing the INFORMIX SE Software” to continue the INFORMIX installation.

Installing the INFORMIX SE Software

To install the INFORMIX SE software, perform the following procedure:

1. Open the package containing the INFORMIX SE software and remove the diskettes.

2. Insert the diskette labeled 1 of 2 into the diskette drive.

3. Type the following command:

```
cpio -icvdumB < /dev/rfd0
```

Note: The device rfd0 may be different for your system.

After the command is processed, a message appears prompting you to remove Diskette #1 and insert Diskette #2.

4. Remove Diskette #1 and insert Diskette #2.

5. Type the following command:

```
/dev/rfd0
```

The # prompt appears.

6. Remove Diskette #2.

7. Type the following command:

```
./installse
```

The installation program resumes, and prompts you to enter the serial number; this number is included in the software package.

8. Type in the software serial number.

A prompt for the activation key appears; the key is included in the software package.

9. Type in the activation key.

The installation of the INFORMIX SE software is now complete. Proceed to the next section “Installing the INFORMIX SQL Software” to continue the INFORMIX installation.

Installing the INFORMIX SQL Software

To install the INFORMIX SQL software, perform the following procedure:

1. Open the package containing the INFORMIX SQL software and remove the diskettes.

2. Insert the diskette labeled 1 of 3 into the diskette drive.

3. Type the following command:

```
cpio -icvdumB < /dev/rfd0
```

Note: The device rfd0 may be different for your system.

A message appears, prompting you to remove Diskette #1 and insert Diskette #2.

4. Remove Diskette #1 and insert Diskette #2.

5. Type the following command:

```
/dev/rfd0
```

A message appears, prompting you to remove Diskette #2 and insert Diskette #3.

6. Repeat step 5 for Diskette #3.

7. Remove Diskette #3.

8. Type the following command:

```
./installsqrlt
```

Note: This is the SCO command, other UNIX systems may use a similar, but slightly different, command.

The installation program resumes, and prompts you to enter the serial number; this number is included in the software package.

9. Type in the software serial number.

A prompt for the activation key appears; the key is included in the software package.

10. Type in the activation key.

The installation of the INFORMIX SQL software is now complete. Proceed to the next section “Installing the INFORMIX ESQL Software” to continue the INFORMIX installation.

Installing the INFORMIX ESQL Software

To install the INFORMIX ESQL software, perform the following procedure:

1. Open the package containing the INFORMIX SQL software and remove the diskette.

2. Insert the diskette into the diskette drive.

3. Type the following command:

```
cpio -icvdumB < /dev/rfd0
```

Note: The device rfd0 may be different for your system.

The # prompt appears.

4. Remove the diskette.

5. Type the following command:

```
./installesqrt
```

Note: This is the SCO command, other UNIX systems may use a similar, but slightly different, command.

The installation program resumes, and prompts you to enter the serial number; this number is included in the software package.

6. Type in the software serial number.

A prompt for the activation key appears; the key is included in the software package.

7. Type in the activation key.

The installation of the INFORMIX ESQL software is now complete. Proceed to the next section “Adding INFORMIX Links” to continue the INFORMIX installation.

Adding INFORMIX Links

To add the file system links needed for INFORMIX, perform the following procedure:

1. Type the following command:

```
cd bin
```

2. Type the following command:

```
ln isqlrf isql
```

3. Type the following command:

```
exit
```

You have now logged off the system; when you log on again, the changes you have made will be in effect.

The INFORMIX installation is now complete.

Installing the LiveScheduler Server

This section documents the installation procedures for installing LiveScheduler 1.0.2 and upgrading existing TCSS databases.

To install LiveScheduler 1.0.2 on your machine, there are two tasks you must perform:

- ❑ Installing the contents from either the installation diskettes or tape cartridge onto your machine.
 - To install the SCO diskettes, refer to the following section.
 - To install the Sun diskettes, refer to “Installing LiveScheduler on a Sun Server” section on page 27.
 - To install the Sun tape Cartridge, refer to “Installing the Sun Tape Cartridge” section on page 27.
- ❑ Running the LiveScheduler setup script

Installing LiveScheduler on a SCO Server

To copy the contents of the SCO installation diskettes onto your machine, perform the following procedure:

1. Log in to the system as root.

2. Type the following command:

```
cd /tmp
```

3. Insert Diskette #1.

4. Type the following command:

```
tar xvf /dev/rfd0
```

Note: The device rfd0 may be different for your system.

The # prompt appears.

5. Repeat steps 3 and 4 with the remaining diskettes.

The contents of the LiveScheduler installation diskettes have now been copied to the file system. Proceed to the section “Running the LiveScheduler Setup Script” on page 28 to continue the LiveScheduler installation.

Installing LiveScheduler on a Sun Server

To copy the contents of the Sun installation diskettes onto your machine, perform the following procedure:

1. **Log in to the system as root.**
2. **Type the following command:**
`cd /tmp`
3. **Insert Diskette #1.**
4. **Type the following command:**
`bar xvf /dev/rfd0`

Note: The device `rfd0` may be different for your system.

The `#` prompt appears.

5. **Repeat steps 3 and 4 with the remaining diskettes.**

The contents of the LiveScheduler installation diskettes have now been copied to the file system. Proceed to the next section “Running the LiveScheduler Setup Script” on page 28 to continue the LiveScheduler installation.

Installing the Sun Tape Cartridge

To copy the contents of the installation tape onto your machine, perform the following procedure:

1. **Log in to the system as root.**
2. **Type the following command:**
`cd /tmp`
3. **Insert the tape cartridge.**
4. **Type the following command:**
`bar xvf /dev/rmt0`

Note: The device `rmt0` may be different for your system.

The `#` prompt appears.

5. Remove the tape cartridge.

The contents of the LiveScheduler installation tape have now been copied to the file system. Proceed to the next section “Running the LiveScheduler Setup Script” to continue the LiveScheduler installation.

Running the LiveScheduler Setup Script

To run the LiveScheduler setup script, perform the following procedure:

1. If you are upgrading from an earlier version of TCSS, back up your TCSS database.

Use the normal TCSS backup procedure.

2. Make sure all other users are logged off the system.**3. Type the following command:**

```
sh ./setup
```

Messages appear to:

- Prompt you to backup your current TCSS database if this is an upgrade
- Show you all of the users on your system
- Request that you log off all other users

4. Press Return to continue.

A message prompts you for the base user ID.

5. Press Return to accept the default ID or enter the base user ID.

If this is an upgrade, go to step 7.

For a new installation, a message prompts you for the UID.

6. Press Return to accept the default ID or enter the UID.

A message prompts you for the group ID.

7. Press Return to accept the default ID or enter the group ID.

A message prompts you for the base path.

8. Press Return to accept the default path or enter the base path.

A message prompts you for the backup device.

- 9. Press Return to accept the default device or enter the backup device.**

A message prompts you to verify if this is a new installation.

- 10. Type y if this is a new installation, or n if this is an upgrade installation:**

The setup script verifies the path and user information. An upgrade installation will take some time depending on the amount of data and which version of TCSS was on the system.

- 11. If this is a SCO installation, you are prompted to modify the kernel. Press Enter to accept the default of yes.**

Note: If the path or user information is incorrect, the setup script will exit, in which case you must restart the setup procedure.

- 12. If this is a Sun upgrade, reboot the system.**

SCO systems are rebooted automatically.

- 13. Log in as master.**

The screen displays a signature code.

- 14. Call PictureTel to get the proper validation numbers.**

The phone number is 800-874-2835.

- 15. Enter the validation number.**

The installation is complete.

Note: If an error occurs during a database conversion, setup may terminate prior to its completion. Setup moves the original version of the TCSS database to /usr/tele.org and copies it back to /usr/tele. The database conversion occurs in /usr/tele. After the conversion is completed, /usr/tele.org is moved to /usr/tele.sv.

If, for any reason, you need to return to the original version of the TCSS database:

1. Log in as root.

2. Type:

```
cd /usr
```

3. Type:

```
mv tele tele.hld
```

4. Type:

```
ls
```

□ If tele.org exists, type:

```
mv tele.org tele
```

□ Otherwise, type:

```
mv tele.sv tele
```

Installing LiveScheduler Hot Standby

LiveScheduler Hot Standby is a redundancy scheme for SCO UNIX systems that protects your data from accidental loss. LiveScheduler Hot Standby uses two computer systems.

- ❑ The first system is the LiveScheduler production machine; this is known as the “master” system.
- ❑ The second system mirrors as closely as possible the contents of the first machine; this is known as the “standby” or “slave” system.

At user-definable intervals, and when critical files are modified, the master system transfers files to the standby system via modem or null modem.

Note: Both the master and the standby machines should be set to the same speed.

If the master system becomes inoperative due to a power failure, unexpected maintenance, and so forth, you can switch the standby system to standalone mode and continue scheduling conferences.

Ideally, the standby system will not be on your network, but will have the same IP address and name as the master system. In the event of a switch to the slave as standalone, the standalone should be attached to the network and to any hardware that the master system was connected to.

The remainder of this section documents the following Hot Standby functional areas:

- ❑ Hot Standby components
- ❑ Installation instructions

Hot Standby Components

When you order LiveScheduler Hot Standby, you receive an installation disk containing the following components:

Component	Function
fs	file send
fr	file receive
install_hotsb	install program
params	parameter list
hot_standby	background hot standby program
hot_control	menu and control program
hot_files	critical file list
rebuild_db	program to rebuild conference database
unld_dfiles	program to unload data files

Hot Standby Installation Instructions

To install LiveScheduler Hot Standby, you must complete the following tasks:

- ❑ Enabling LiveScheduler Hot Standby software
- ❑ Configuring LiveScheduler Hot Standby

Enabling LiveScheduler Hot Standby Software

To enable the LiveScheduler Hot Standby software, perform the following procedure.

Note: Install the LiveScheduler server before installing LiveScheduler Hot Standby.

1. **Log in as root.**
2. **Go to the tele directory.**
(The tele directory is most likely /usr/tele.)
3. **Type the following command, supplying the drive ID of your site in place of the string “your_floppy_drive”:**

```
tar xvf /dev/your_floppy_drive
```
4. **Type the following command:**

```
./install_hotsb
```
5. **Type the following command:**

```
cd /etc
```
6. **Type the following command:**

```
vi rc
```

You are now in the vi editor’s input mode.
7. **Press the G key, followed by the o key.**
The cursor appears in a new line at the bottom of the file.
8. **Type the following text and press Enter:**

```
cd /usr/tele
```
9. **Type the following text and press Enter:**

```
nohup ./hot_standby &
```

- 10. Type the following text, but do not press the Enter key afterwards:**

echo "\nLiveScheduler Hot Standby System initiated \n"

- 11. Press the Esc key and then type the following command:**

ZZ

The edit session ends, returning control to UNIX.

- 12. Make the necessary hardware connections for the master and standby machines.**

Record the ports and modem phone numbers, if any.

- 13. Edit the parameter list named *params* to reflect the correct TTY ports, speed, and phone number.**

If you are using a null modem connection, leave the phone number blank.

- 14. Ensure that all the files listed in the *hot_files* file exist on your system.**

If they do not, edit the *hot_files* file to match the state of your system files.

- 15. Ensure that the directory */usr/tele* is the working directory for *LiveScheduler*.**

You have now enabled LiveScheduler Hot Standby software. Proceed to the next section "Configuring LiveScheduler Hot Standby" to continue installing the product.

Configuring LiveScheduler Hot Standby

To configure LiveScheduler Hot Standby, perform the following procedure:

- 1. Log in to the master system as *tele*.**

- 2. Press the *t* key to start *LiveScheduler*.**

The LiveScheduler Main menu appears.

- 3. Select the *Miscellaneous menu*.**

- 4. Select the *Enable/Disable TTY Ports menu*.**

5. Configure the TTY port for device communication.

You should designate modem ports with uppercase letters (for example, tty1A) and non-modem ports with lowercase letters (for example, tty1a).

6. Exit from the Enable/Disable TTY Ports menu.

You should have now returned to the Miscellaneous menu.

7. Select the Add/Delete User Login menu.

8. Select ADD user login.

9. Add a new user ID named hotsb.

10. Repeat Steps 1 through 9 on the standby system, then proceed to Step 11.

11. Log in to the standby system as hotsb.

12. Configure the system for slave mode.

13. Log in to the master system as hotsb.

14. Configure the system for master mode.

15. Reboot both systems.

LiveScheduler Hot Standby installation is now complete.

Configuring SCO UNIX Mail

The SCO UNIX utility that routes and delivers mail is called the Multichannel Memorandum Distribution Facility (MMDF). This section describes how to configure MMDF so that LiveScheduler can send relevant mail to its conference sites.

Note: Setting up SCO UNIX mail varies slightly among various system configurations; to ensure that your mail system is configured correctly, refer to the appropriate SCO UNIX documentation.

To configure MMDF, perform the following procedure:

1. Type the following command:

```
cd /usr/mmdf
```

2. Type the following command as root:

```
mkdev mmdf
```

Information appears that explains the limitations of the utility. At the bottom of the screen, the following prompt appears:

```
Do you wish to continue the configuration process at this time? [y]
```

("n" returns you to the UNIX system prompt.)

3. Type y.

The current version of the software is displayed.

If you have not set the host name on the machine that you are configuring, the following prompt appears (if you have set the host name, skip to Step 5):

```
The name of this host has not been configured yet.  
What will you be calling this host?
```

4. Type in the host name.

The utility prompts you to verify the host name.

5. Verify the host name.

The utility displays alias information about the special accounts called root, mmdf, and postmaster, then prompts you to decide where to direct mail sent to these three special accounts.

6. Type in the alias information at the prompts.

After you have set the alias information, the utility queries you about using SMTP.

7. Type y if you are using SMTP for mail, or type n if you are not.

If you are using SMTP, answer the prompts about setting up the name server, then run `mkdev mmdf` again. The utility now asks you if you have a "smart" host that automatically routes mail correctly.

8. Type y if you have a "smart" host, or press n if you do not.

If you have a smart host, you must supply the name of the host. When you finish supplying the "smart" host information, the utility displays a list of file information as it configures the MMDF.

The MMDF configuration is now complete.

Configuring Fax Notification Capability

This section provides a step-by-step procedure for configuring your UNIX system so that LiveScheduler can use a fax line to send you conference notification messages. Specifically, this procedure involves the installation of the TruFax™ facility.

Installing TruFax includes the completion of the following tasks:

- ❑ Installing the software
- ❑ Providing the setup information
- ❑ Configuring modem characteristics
- ❑ Finishing the configuration

Installing the Software

To begin configuring fax capability, you must install the software by performing the following procedure.

1. **Log in as root.**
2. **Type the following commands to make a temporary directory called tfi:**

```
mkdir /tmp/tfi
cd /tmp/tfi
```
3. **Place the first diskette into the diskette drive, or mount the tape in the tape drive, as appropriate.**
4. **Type one of the following commands to copy the contents of the diskette or tape:**

```
cpio -icvdBum < /dev/rfd0135ds18 (diskette)
cpio -icvdBum < /dev/rfd1135ds18 (diskette)
cpio -icvdBum < /dev/rst0 (tape)
```

Repeat the appropriate cpio command for each additional volume.

The software is now installed. Go on to the next section “Providing the Setup Information” to continue the fax configuration.

Providing the Setup Information

After you have installed the software, you must provide the necessary setup information to the operating system.

1. Type the following command:

```
./setup
```

You are now prompted to supply the setup information.

2. Type the following commands to enter the UNIX code:

```
SCOX
```

```
SCOU = SCO UNIX
```

```
ISC =
```

```
SCOU
```

TruFax now prompts you to enter the new location for the TruFax base directory, or press Enter for the default location (/usr/trufax).

3. Press Enter.

TruFax now prompts you to enter the new location for the spool files, or press Enter for the default location (/usr/trufax/spool).

4. Press Enter.

TruFax now prompts you to enter the new location for the printer emulation files, or press Enter for the default location (/usr/trufax/lj).

5. Press Enter.

TruFax now prompts you to enter the new location for the binary files, or press Enter for the default location (/usr/trufax/bin).

6. Press Enter.

7. Type the following response to the fax administrator prompt:

```
tele
```

8. Type the following response to the group = prompt:

```
group (for SCO UNIX systems)
```

```
other (for Sun UNIX systems)
```

The system now prompts you to supply the company letterhead.

9. Type the company name you want displayed on each fax letterhead.

10. Type the voice telephone number.

11. Type the fax telephone number.

12. Use the vi editor to add the following pathname to the PATH command in the root .profile file:

```
/usr/trufax
```

The setup information is now complete. Go on to the next section “Configuring Modem Characteristics” to continue the fax configuration.

Configuring Modem Characteristics

After you have provided the setup information, you must configure modem characteristics.

1. Type the following commands to begin configuring modem characteristics:

```
cd /usr/trufax/bin  
./fsconfig 0
```

2. Type the following command to identify the modem as an external device:

```
set tty tty $nnn$ 
```

where: nnn indicates the tty port that the fax modem is attached to. The port number must be lowercase (for example, tty1a).

3. Type the following command to set the modem characteristics:

```
set modem CLASS2
```

4. Type the following commands to save the modem characteristics:

```
save  
quit
```

The modem characteristics are now configured. Go on to the next section “Finishing the Configuration” to finish the fax configuration.

Finishing the Configuration

After you have set the modem characteristics, you can complete the configuration of fax notification capability.

1. Type the following commands to enable the debugging feature:

```
cd usr/tele
touch /usr/tele/dispatch.debug
chmod 666 dispatch.debug
set trace 0
```

2. Type the following commands:

```
cd /usr/trufax/lj
cp tlen50.cmd tlen66.cmd
chmod 666 tlen66.cmd
```

3. Use the vi editor in the file tlen66.cmd to replace all instances of the string 50 to be 66.

4. Type the following command:

```
chmod 666 standard.cfg
```

5. Use the vi editor in the file standard.cfg to replace all instances of the string 50 to be 66.

6. Type the following commands to remove the temporary file objects created by this installation procedure:

```
rmdir /tmp/tfi
mv /etc/rc2.d/S90TruFax /etc/rc2.d/TruFax.orig
```

7. Type the following commands to verify the setup procedure:

```
chmod 755 /usr/trufax/bin/faxserve
ps -eaf | grep faxserve
```

Your fax configuration is now complete.

Installing and Configuring PPP

This section describes how to configure and connect LiveScheduler servers and clients using a PPP connection.

Note: If your LiveScheduler client is on a LAN that is running TCP/IP, you do *not* need to configure PPP.

Configuring a LiveScheduler Server

The following instructions are intended for the LiveScheduler System Administrator and assume some experience working with SCO UNIX. Where editing system files is required, use a text editor such as vi.

Configuring the PPP Driver

Run the following configuration program to configure the server's PPP driver:

1. *Log in as root and type netconfig.*
2. *Highlight Hardware and press Enter.*
3. *Use the down arrow to highlight Add New WAN Connection and press Enter.*
4. *Highlight SW SCO TCP/IP PPP driver and press Enter.*
5. *Highlight SCO TCP/IP and press Enter.*
6. *Use the down arrow to highlight Dynamic Incoming and press Enter to choose it, tab to highlight OK, and then press Enter.*
7. *Type a PPP user name different from any other user login names and press Enter.*
8. *Type the server's host name and press Enter.*
The host IP address appears.
9. *Type the host IP address if necessary, and press Enter.*
10. *Type a remote site name (such as remote1) and press Enter.*
11. *Type a currently unused IP address and press Enter.*
12. *Use the tab key to highlight Advanced Options and press Enter.*
13. *Use the tab key to highlight the line Inactivity Timeout and type 15.*

14. *Use the tab key to highlight none on the Authentication Protocol line and press Enter.*
15. *Use the tab key to highlight OK and press Enter. Use the tab key again to highlight OK and press Enter.*
16. *You have the option to enter another link. If you choose Yes, repeat steps 6 through 14 using a different user name, remote site name, and remote IP address, but using the same values for all other fields. When you are finished, choose No when asked to configure more links.*
17. *Highlight Hardware and press Enter.*
18. *Highlight Exit and press Enter.*
19. *Highlight Yes and press Enter to relink the kernel.*
20. *Type y and press Enter when asked if you want this kernel to boot by default.*
21. *Type y and press Enter when asked if you want the kernel environment rebuilt.*
22. *Press Enter when asked to continue.*
23. *When the # prompt appears, reboot the system.*

Editing Server Files

After configuring the server's PPP driver, you need to edit several system files. Edit the following files, using a text editor such as vi.

- **/etc/inittab:** The DigiBoard ports are listed at the bottom of the file. If you want three ports to be used for PPP connections (for instance, ttyi1A, ttyi1B, and ttyi1C), then edit the lines that start with D1A, D1B, and D1C by replacing the last character (typically an m or 2) with an o.

For example, the ttyi1A line should read:

```
D1A:23:off:/etc/getty ttyi1A o
```

The letter o assigns a serial port speed of 38400 kbps as defined in /etc/gettydefs.

Save and exit the file, then type:

```
enable /dev/ttyi1A
```

if ttyi1A was changed. Repeat for each port changed.

- **/usr/lib/uucp/Dialers:** This file holds the modem initialization strings for your particular high speed modem. Follow the format of the other dialers in the file and add an entry that will work with your modem. The first field (such as hayes288) is the device name and will be used in the Devices file as described below.

A sample entry might be:

```
hayes288=,-, AT&F2\r AT&K3\r
```

to reset factory defaults and enable hardware flow control.

- **/usr/lib/uucp/Devices:** For each of the ports configured for PPP, enter a line that reads:

```
ACU ttyi1A - 38400 /usr/lib/uucp/dialer
```

(if ttyi1A was changed and where dialer is the high speed modem dialer defined in /usr/lib/uucp/Dialers described above) Beneath this set of new lines enter a line that reads:

```
Direct ttyi1A - 38400 direct
```

if ttyi1A was changed. Repeat for each port changed.

- **/etc/passwd:** Make sure there is a line at the bottom for each PPP user account that was configured above with netconfig. For example, for a PPP user named tgv, a line should read:

```
tgv:x:201:50:PPP Login:/usr/lib/ppp:/usr/lib/ppp/ppp
```

(the user ID # 201 may be different for your system).

- **/etc/ppphosts:** Make sure there is a line at the bottom for each PPP user account that was configured above with netconfig. For example, for a PPP user named tgv, a server named picture, a remote site named remote1 and a idle timeout set to 15, a line should read:

```
*tgv local=picture remote=remote1 idle=15
```

Configuring a LiveScheduler Client

You need to install and configure PPP and/or TCP/IP for each LiveScheduler client that will connect to the LiveScheduler server, as described in the sections below.

Note: If your LiveScheduler client is on a LAN that is running TCP/IP, you do *not* need to configure PPP.

Installing and Configuring PPP for Windows 3.11

Obtain a commercially available TCP/IP protocol stack and follow its instructions to install and configure it for making a PPP connection. Once this is complete, follow the instructions under “Connecting to the Server” on page 47.

Installing and Configuring PPP for Windows 95

The Dial-Up Networking feature comes with Windows 95 but does not automatically get installed. Follow the instructions below to install PPP:

- 1. Open the Control Panel.**
- 2. Double-click the Add/Remove Programs icon.**
- 3. Click the Windows Setup tab.**
- 4. Highlight Communications and click Details.**
- 5. Check the box for Dial-Up Networking and click OK.**
- 6. Click OK on both of the remaining windows to begin installation.**
- 7. Click OK to identify a computer name and workgroup.**
- 8. Enter any computer name and workgroup and click Done.**
These names will not affect LiveScheduler operation.
- 9. Insert any Windows 95 disks as needed to install the software.**

Now you need to configure Dial-Up Networking, as described in the next section.

Configuring Dial-Up Networking for Windows 95

If you do not already have a modem installed, install a modem according to the Windows 95 instructions. Then, follow the instructions below to configure Dial-Up Networking:

1. *Double-click the My Computer icon on your desktop.*
2. *Double-click the Dial-Up Networking icon and click Next.*
3. *Type a name for this connection (such as LiveScheduler PPP).*
4. *Click Configure.*
5. *Click on the General tab, and set the Maximum Speed for your connection.*

The maximum speed for a SCO serial connection is 38400.
6. *Leave the default settings for the values on the Connection tab.*
7. *Click on the Options tab, check the Bring Up Terminal Window After Dialing box, and then click OK.*
8. *Click Next.*
9. *Enter the area code, telephone number, and country code for the modem connected to the server and click Next.*
10. *Click Finish.*
11. *Click on the new icon (as named in step 3) in the Dial-Up Networking window, and then choose Properties from the File menu.*
12. *Click Server Type.*
13. *From the Type of Dial-Up Server pull-down menu, select PPP: Windows 95, Windows NT 3.5, Internet. (This should be the default.)*
14. *Check the boxes for Enable Software Compression and TCP/IP Network Protocol.*
15. *Click TCP/IP Settings.*
16. *Select the Server Assigned IP Address and Server Assigned Name Server Addresses options. (These should be selected by default.)*

17. *Check the Use IP header compression and Use Default Gateway on Remote Network boxes. (These should be checked by default.)*
18. *Click OK for each of the next three dialog boxes to complete the configuration.*
19. *If there is more than one server serial port configured for PPP, you can repeat steps 2 through 18 for each port so that if one is being used you can immediately try another.*

Now you need to install TCP/IP, as described in the next section.

Installing TCP/IP for a PPP Connection

A TCP/IP protocol stack comes with Windows 95 but does not automatically get installed. Follow the instructions below if you need to install and configure TCP/IP to implement a PPP connection:

1. *Open the Control Panel.*
2. *Double-click the Network icon.*
3. *Click on the Configuration tab and then click Add.*
4. *Highlight Protocol and click Add.*
5. *Highlight Microsoft in the list on the left and TCP/IP in the list on the right and then click OK.*
6. *Highlight TCP/IP and click Properties.*
7. *Click on the DNS Configuration tab and make sure that Disable DNS is selected.*
8. *Click on the IP Address tab and make sure that Obtain IP Address Automatically is selected.*
9. *Click on the WINS Configuration tab and make sure that Disable WINS Resolution is selected.*
10. *Click OK to close this dialog box, and click OK again to complete the installation.*
11. *When the installation is complete, click Yes to restart Windows.*

Connecting to the Server

Once your LiveScheduler server(s) and client(s) are configured for PPP, follow the instructions below to connect a LiveScheduler client to a remote LiveScheduler server using PPP:

1. Double-click on the new Dial-Up Networking icon.

You do not need to type a password at this time.

2. Click Connect.

After the connection has been made, a window appears with a login prompt. If the window appears without a login prompt, press Enter to make it appear.

3. Type in your assigned PPP login account name and press Enter.

4. Enter the correct password for this account and press Enter.

5. When characters begin appearing in this window, click Continue.

When the PPP connection is complete, a dialog box appears showing the connect speed and a call duration counter.

6. Start the LiveScheduler server as follows:

- a. Log in to the server as tele.
- b. Go to the Miscellaneous menu.
- c. Select S to start the server.

You are ready to run LiveScheduler.

Note: Note: If the server is not on a typical network that contains a DNS, you need to complete the following steps to let LiveScheduler access the server's IP address when no DNS is available:

1. Obtain the IP address of the server.

2. Copy the hosts.sam file to a file named hosts (with no extension).

3. Edit the hosts file by typing the IP address and name of the server at the bottom of the file after the line that contains the localhost IP address.

Converting from TCSS to LiveScheduler

PictureTel now offers a turnkey solution for LiveScheduler. The following procedure converts the data from an earlier version of TCSS (5.2 through 5.6) running on another computer to the LiveScheduler database on the turnkey computer.

This routine will convert earlier versions of TCSS to LiveScheduler. Since each software version has new features, some features may need manual data entry (see the Release Notes for changes in each software version).

Scheduler IDs and passwords will not be preserved by this routine, although individual scheduler preferences will be retained. You will redefine IDs and passwords at the end of this routine.

To update and convert a TCSS database to the current LiveScheduler format:

- 1. Log in to the existing TCSS server as tele.*
- 2. If the TCSS backup is normally to 3 1/2-inch diskette or the same tape as the LiveScheduler computer, go to step 5.*
- 3. Type mv tapedev tapedev.old to save your backup device file.*
- 4. Type echo /dev/rfd0135ds18 > tapedev to make a new tape device file.*

Note: rfd0135ds18 may need be modified to match your TCSS diskette drive.

- 5. Type t to start TCSS.*
- 6. Do a complete TCSS backup.*
- 7. If you changed the tapedev file in step 4, type mv tapedev.old tapedev to restore the file to its original location.*
- 8. Log in to the LiveScheduler Turnkey computer as root.*
- 9. Type cd/tmp to move to the /tmp directory.*
- 10. Copy the LiveScheduler SCO installation diskettes.*
 - a. Insert Diskette #1.*
 - b. Type tar xvf /dev/rfd0 and press Enter.*
 - c. Repeat for each of the installation diskettes.*

11. Type `sh .Jupdater` to start the updater routine.

12. Enter a number at the prompt that corresponds to the TCSS version you are converting from.

It is very important to input the correct version number. If you are unsure, log in to your TCSS computer and check the version number on the startup page.

13. When asked to identify the backup device, type `/dev/rfd0` to indicate the diskette drive.

14. When the system asks for a diskette, insert a diskette and press Return.

Note: This process will take much longer than a normal backup or restore.

15. When asked if this is the last diskette, type `y` or `n` (as appropriate).

If the answer is `n`, go back to step 14 with the next diskette.

This routine will do a partial installation of older versions of TCSS and do conversions to each TCSS version until the data is converted to LiveScheduler.

16. When the routine finishes, reboot the computer.

17. Type `sync` and press Enter.

18. Type `sync` again and press Enter.

19. Type `reboot` and press Enter.

20. After the computer reboots, log in as master.

21. Call PictureTel at 800-874-2835 for a validation number and enter that number at the prompt.

When you enter this number, you will be logged off the system.

22. Log in as master again, add the scheduler IDs and passwords, and verify that the forms are correct for your system.

The conversion is now complete.

