

A New Solution For A Difficult Problem

John Smith¹, Paul Smith¹, and Richard Moore²

¹ Institute of Problem Solving, XYZ University, My Street,
MyTown, MyCountry
{jsmith,psmith}@ips.xyz.edu
<http://www.mypage.com>

² Department of Computing, Main University
MySecondTown, MyCountry
rmoore@dc.mu.com

Abstract. Many Internet service providers and online services require you to manually enter information, such as your user name and password, to establish a connection. With Scripting support for Dial-Up Networking, you can write a script to automate this process. A script is a text file that contains a series of commands, parameters, and expressions required by your Internet service provider or online service to establish the connection and use the service. You can use any text editor, such as Microsoft Notepad, to create a script file. Once you've created your script file, you can then assign it to a specific Dial-Up Networking connection by running the Dial-Up Scripting Tool. Many Internet service providers and online services require you to manually enter information, such as your user name and password, to establish a connection. With Scripting support for Dial-Up Networking, you can write a script to automate this process. A script is a text file that contains a series of commands, parameters, and expressions required by your Internet service provider or online service to establish the connection and use the service. You can use any text editor, such as Microsoft Notepad, to create a script file. Once you've created your script file, you can then assign it to a specific Dial-Up Networking connection by running the Dial-Up Scripting Tool.

1 Introduction

Many Internet service providers and online services [1] require you to manually enter information, such as your user name and password, to establish a connection. With Scripting support for Dial-Up Networking, you can write a script to automate this process. Many Internet service providers and online services [2] require you to manually enter information, such as your user name and password, to establish a connection. With Scripting support for Dial-Up Networking, you can write a script to automate this process. Many Internet service providers and online services [3] require you to manually enter information, such as your user name and password, to establish a connection. With Scripting support for Dial-Up Networking, you can write a script to automate this process.

1.1 Basic Structure of a Script

A command is the basic instruction that a script file contains. Some commands require parameters that further define what the command should do. An expression is a com-

combination of operators and arguments that create a result. Expressions can be used as values in any command. Examples of expressions include arithmetic, relational comparisons, and string concatenations. A command is the basic instruction that a script file contains. Some commands require parameters that further define what the command should do. An expression is a combination of operators and arguments that create a result. Expressions can be used as values in any command. Examples of expressions include arithmetic, relational comparisons, and string concatenations.

2 Variables

Scripts may contain variables. Variable names must begin with a letter or an underscore ('_'), and may contain any sequence of upper- or lower-case letters, digits, and underscores. You cannot use a reserved word as a variable name. For more information, see the list of reserved words at the end of this document.

2.1 System Variables

System variables are set by scripting commands or are determined by the information you enter when you set up a Dial-Up Networking connection. System variables are read-only, which means they cannot be changed within the script.

Table 1. An example of a table.

Value X	Value Y	Value Z
0	0	0
0	0	1
0	1	0
0	1	1
1	0	0
1	0	1
1	1	0
1	1	1

3 Conclusion

Until now, we have always had a very liberal policy regarding copyright. However, we have now had to introduce a copyright form, which we ask contributing authors to complete and sign. (It is sufficient if one author from each contribution signs the form



Fig. 1. An example of a figure positioned at the top of the page.

on behalf of all the other authors.) The copyright form is located on our Web page. The printed form should be completed and signed and sent on to the volume editors either by normal mail or by fax, who then send it on to us, together with the printed manuscript.

References

1. van Leeuwen, J. (ed.): Computer Science Today. Recent Trends and Developments. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, Vol. 1000. Springer-Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg New York (1995)
2. Bruce, K.B., Cardelli, L., Pierce, B.C.: Comparing Object Encodings. In: Abadi, M., Ito, T. (eds.): Theoretical Aspects of Computer Software. Lecture Notes in Computer Science, Vol. 1281. Springer-Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg New York (1997) 415–438
3. Michalewicz, Z.: Genetic Algorithms + Data Structures = Evolution Programs. 3rd edn. Springer-Verlag, Berlin Heidelberg New York (1996)