

# 找尋羣體討論題目的捷徑

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## The Best Approach to Find Out Discussion Groups in BITNET

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### Abstract

LISTSERV GROUPS, LISTS and New-List are three catalogs of discussion groups in BITNET. The scope, information in each entry and usage in these catalogs are different. The best approach to find out one's interesting discussion groups is to search LISTS and New-List database in the same time. 22 nodes provide LISTS database and 2 nodes provide New-List database are listed. An example of how to search these database is shown and how to use properly the information extracted from them is explained.

### 前 言

教育部引進國際學術網路BITNET後，學術界因而得以突破時空藩籬，隨時參與國際學術討論，步入「地球村」的領域。三年多來，經教育部積極推廣，學術網路在我國已由實驗階段進入實用階段，成為學術界人士與國內外同道溝通的重要工具。

使用學術網路常面臨的第一個問題為如何找尋與研究、興趣有關的題目，俾便加入討論的行列。這是個頗為複雜的問題，由於各學術網路執行羣體

討論所應用的程式及管理資料的方法不同，因之，找尋羣體討論题目的方法也不一，本文所述以BITNET為主。

## 一、詞彙

為便於溝通，本文所用詞彙定義如下：

(一)羣研題名 (Listname)：每一羣體討論题目的名稱。其表示法有簡稱及全稱二種。簡稱的字符總數受作業系統的限制，IBM作業系統規定不得超過八個字符。羣研題名簡稱的最後二個字符一般取「-L」，L為list的縮寫。羣研題名簡稱有三個主要功用：會員加入討論時指示系統的參考名稱；與節點組成該羣研題名的識別碼作為會員與羣研題名溝通的位址；線上資料庫檢索時，指示系統欲用資料庫的參考名稱。

例如討論中文電腦作業的羣研題名為 CCNET-L，其全稱為 Chinese Computing Network，其發起的節點為UGA；加入討論行列時，其指令如下：

```
Tell listserv at UGA subscribe CCNET-L Hong-chu Huang
```

發信至此羣研主題時，第一個指令如下：

```
Mail CCNET-L at UGA
```

(二)羣研主題：羣體討論题目的通稱。

(三)節點 (node)：各單位的主機稱之，每部主機有一代碼，且其代碼不可相同。

(四)羣研伺服器 (list server)：為BITNET網路執行羣體討論所有工作的子系統。其在各節點均名為Listserv。Listserv與各節點代碼組成其在網路的識別碼。附錄一為提供羣研伺服器系統的節點一覽表。例如：UGA 羣研伺服器系統的識別碼為 Listserv at UGA；而 UTORONTO 的則為 Listserv at UTORONTO。

(五)識別碼：凡網路的使用者或系統均有一帳號，作為溝通位址的代稱。識別碼的組成要素有三：

1. 個人、團體或系統的代碼，可由節點主機設定或自由命名，惟同一節點不得有重碼；

2. 節點代碼；

3. 網路代碼。

如 NQ6B0001 at TWNMOE10 . BITNET

或 NQ6B0001@TWNMOE10 . BITNET

(1)

(2)

(3)

第(1)項與第(2)項間以空格at空格隔開，或以@兩旁不加空格作為區分。

第(2)項與第(3)項間以句點「·」中間不加空格作為區分。

同一節點用戶相互溝通時可以第(1)項作為識別。

不同節點用戶須加註節點代碼，不同網路則須註明(1)–(3)項。

(六)羣研主題主持人 (list owner)：每一羣體討論的題目至少有一主持人，在網路中則名為羣研主題主持人。

## 二、羣體討論題目的目錄

目錄為找尋資料的羅盤，凡欲訂閱國際期刊者，則收錄國際期刊的目錄 *Ulrich's International Periodical Directory* 為不可或缺的工具。同樣，如欲找尋羣體討論題目，首要工作為掌握記載羣體討論題目的目錄，方能得其門而入。

記載BITNET羣體討論題目的目錄有Listserv Groups資料檔、LISTS資料庫及New-List羣研主題三種。這三種目錄的收錄數量、敘述內涵均不相同。

(一)Listserv Groups資料檔：由BITNET資料中心BITNIC編輯，可向LISTSERV at BITNIC或提供羣研伺服的節點索取。此檔教育部的公用資料區亦有蒐集。最新版為1990年11月6日版，計收錄BITNET羣體討論題目133個。每一題目記載其名稱、識別碼、討論要點等資料。詳例一。此檔後半部附有ARPANET羣研主題在BITNET有轉播服務的羣研主題目錄，計60餘個。索取檔案的方法，以IBM機器VM環境為例，其指令如下：

Tell listserv at BITNIC get listserv groups

教育部公用資料區現置於F目錄區，使用時在Ready信息外，下use BITNET指令後下

## File \*\* F

即可找到 Listserv Groups 資料檔。

Example of listserv groups

Extracted from listserv groups Nov. 6, 1990 version

List: ACJ00984@UDACSVM (BITNET); ACJ00984@ACSVM.ACS.UDEL.EDU (INTERNET)

Coordinator: Bruce D. Crawford (ACJ00984@UDACSVM)

ACJ00984: DISASTER RESEARCH, moderated by the Disaster Research Center at the University of Delaware, examines human social behavior within organizations and communities during times of disaster. Sub-areas include an interactive newsletter, hotline, bulletin board, research and education. Copies of previous postings are available on request from the server.

List: AG-EXP-L@NDSUVM1

Coordinator: Sandy Sprafka (NU020746@NDSUVM1)

AG-EXP-L discusses the use of Expert Systems in Agriculture production and management. Primary emphasis is for practitioners, Extension personnel and Experiment Station researchers in the land grant system.

List: AIDSNEWS@RUTVM1

Coordinator: Michael Smith (MNSMITH@UMAECs)

AIDS Treatment News reports on experimental and alternative treatments available now. It collects information from medical journals, from interviews with scientists, physicians and other health practitioners and persons with AIDS or ARC. This list does not recommend particular therapies, but seeks to increase the options available. Ethical and public-policy issues of AIDS treatment research will also be examined. This list is also used for discussion of AIDS and related issues. ARPAnet sites may subscribe by sending mail to the coordinator.

List: AIX-L@BUACCA

Coordinator: Michael Gettes (CCMRG@BUACCA)

IBM AIX Discussion List is intended for the discussion of AIX. AIX is the IBM Unix solution for small and large computer systems. Initially, this list will be used for dissemination of information and technical details of AIX on all levels. It may be necessary to break this list down into machine types that AIX will run on.

List: ADVISE-L@UGA

Coordinator: Harold Pritchett (HAROLD@UGA)

Peers: NCSUVM, CANADA01, UTORONTO, MD4F@CMUCCVMA, FINHUTC

ADVISE-L User Services List: A forum for discussion among student user services types such as advisors, consultants, etc. To subscribe send the following message, or MAIL containing the following command as the first line of the mail to LISTSERV@UGA. SUBSCRIBE ADVISE-L Your Name

### 例一 LISTSERV GROUPS資料檔舉例

(二)LISTS資料庫：LISTS 資料庫也是羣研討論題目的目錄，其收錄數量比 Listserv Groups多很多，每一羣體討論題目的內容與Listserv Groups截然不同，每一題目記載其名稱、發起人、是否公開供公眾（public）參與或限定對象、參與者名單公開或限閱、發布資料是否存檔、討論重點簡介等項目；但每一題目記載項目並不一致。例二為 LISTS資料庫羣研主題內容

舉例。例中兩個羣研主題所載的共同點為：

1. 載明羣研主題全稱，未載其識別號（ID）。
2. 載明處理的規定，例如Review為查閱訂閱者名單，編號1625中，指定羣研主題主持人才可看；而編號1186則公開公眾均可查。例中

Example of records in LISTS database  
Searched from Listserv at NDSUVM1 on Dec. 30, 1990

```
>>> Item number 1625, dated 90/12/21 -- ALL
*
*   Chinese Computing Network
*
*   Review= Owner                      Send= Private
*   Notify= Yes                        Reply-to= Sender, respect
*   Validate= Store Only               Subscription= open
*   X-Tags= Comment                   Ack= No
*   Slats= Normal, Private             Formcheck= Yes
*   Errors-to= Owner                  Files= No
*   Notebook= Yes, E, Weekly, Private Confidential= No
*   Local= UGA*, USCN
*   Mail-via= Distribute
*   Default-Options= REPRO
*
*   Owner=   INR@UGA                    (Weihe Guan)
*   Owner=   Hide:, Quiet:
*   Owner=   HAROLD@UGA                 (Harold Pritchett)
*
*   Chinese Computing/Word processing Discussion list
*   Created January 9, 1990
*
> print all
>>> Item number 1186, dated 89/12/05 -- ALL
*
*   Amnesty International list
*
*   Review= Public      Subscription= Open      Send= Editor
*   Notify= Yes        Reply-to= List, Respect  Files= Yes
*   Validate= Store commands                    Mail-via= DIST2
*   Confidential= No                               Slats= Normal, Public
*   Notebook = No, A, Monthly, Public           Ack= Yes
*   Errors-To= Owners
*   Editor= AMNESTY@PITTVMS (Jeffrey James Bryan Carpenter)
*   Editor= 164A0110@JHUVM (Jim Jones)
*
*   Owner= AMNESTY@PITTVMS (Jeffrey James Bryan Carpenter)
*
*   Description: This list distributes Amnesty International's urgent action
*   newsletters, approx. one a month. These are 1-page summaries of one
*   prisoner's situation, what s/he was arrested for, what problem Amnesty
*   sees, who to write to, and what to say.
*   Amnesty International is concerned with human rights, not just
*   amnesty. Sometimes they ask members to write letters requesting not
*   freedom, but better or more just treatment.
*   You don't have to be a member of or endorse Amnesty International
*   to receive this list. Additional discussion or info from other
*   organizations may be distributed.
```

## 例二 LISTS資料庫資料舉例

各項處理規定的意義請參閱LISTKEYW MEMO資料檔，此檔可向教育部羣研伺服器系統索取，取法如下：

Tell listserv at TWNMOE10 get LISTKEYW MEMO

兩者差異為1186羣研主題載有討論重點，1625則無。

(三)New-List羣研主題：為美國北達科達高等教育電腦網路(North Dakota Higher Education Computer Network HECN)於西元1989年元月

Example of record in New-list  
Search from listserv at ndsuvml Dec. 30, 1990

>>> Item number 166, dated 90/01/11 10:22:38 -- ALL  
Date: Thu, 11 Jan 90 10:22:38 CST  
Reply-To: HAROLD@UGA.UGA.EDU  
Sender: NEW-LIST - New List Announcements <NEW-LIST@NDSUVML1>  
From: Harold Pritchett <HAROLD@UGA.UGA.EDU>  
Subject: NEW LIST: CCNET-L@UGA "Chinese Computer Technology"

CCNET-L on LISTSERV@UGA Chinese Computing

January 1990

Chinese Computing is a discussion group on technology relating to the use of Chinese on computers. We hope that it will become a forum for both experts and regular users and that it will reach wherever computer networks can reach, from North America to the Far East.

Although different people may have different definitions for Chinese computing, at it's current stage, the technology for Chinese word processing and desktop publishing software is in the greatest demand. This discussion group will concentrate on this technology as implemented in both software and hardware.

The focus of this discussion may change when other technologies become more important. There have been suggestions that Chinese programming languages may be a requirement when Chinese data base software gets more popular.

The postings to this group may include:

- 1) News of new software, hardware and technology
- 2) Product reviews
- 3) Comments
- 4) Questions and Answers

This will initially be an un-moderated LISTSERV list, and archives will be available from LISTSERV@UGA.

```

+-----+
| NOTE WELL:                                     |
| PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE remember that all COMMANDS MUST be sent |
| to LISTSERV and NOT to the LIST!!! Send ONLY mail contributions |
| to CCNET-L. Send ALL commands such as INDEX, GET, SIGNOFF, etc.  |
| to LISTSERV@UGA (BITNET) or LISTSERV@UGA.UGA.EDU (Internet).    |
| The command(s) go in the Text/Body of the mail and NOT subject. |
| Thank you! The embarrassment you save may be your own... ;-)    |
+-----+

```



發起，此網路節點名稱爲 NDSUVM1。加入此羣研主題後，每當新的羣研題目推出即主動傳給訂閱者，而且發布過的資料也彙集成資料庫。New-List中每一題目報導其成立日期、發起人及其所屬單位、討論重點、加入及退出討論方法等參與羣體討論應注意事項。例三爲New-List羣研主題內容舉例。此例同例二編號1625羣研主題。

除前述三種目錄外，提供羣研伺服的節點均蒐藏有羣體討論題目的目錄，可逐一索取，BITNET設有羣研伺服節點一覽表，存於PEERS資料庫，至1990年12月止計有250個，詳附錄一。向各節點索取目錄的指令有三：

list short：每一羣研題名以一行顯示，另有羣研題名的全稱，惟僅收錄局部的羣研題名。

list detail：每一羣研題名顯示的資料如例二。

list global：顯示資料的形式同list short，但收錄數量爲整個BITNET所有的羣研題名，數量較list short多很多。

例如 Tell listserv at TWNMOE10 list short  
Tell listserv at TWNMOE10 list detail  
Tell listserv at TWNMOE10 list global

### 三、找尋羣體討論題目的捷徑

前述目錄因其收錄數量、記載內容均不相同，使用時應配合其特性。

Listserv Groups量不多，在BITNET尚未發現有節點以之作爲資料庫提供檢索，因之，可以人工瀏覽或利用文書處理程式或一般編輯程式加以查閱，如使用教育部的主機可以XEditor查閱，其方法爲以XEDIT叫出 Listserv Groups檔，在指令區===>處下：

```
Locate /China/  
(1) (2)
```

(1)Locate爲XEditor指令，即查閱整個檔案含有斜線間字串的所在地。

(2)欲找尋問題的名稱。

LISTS及New-List兩個資料庫，有些節點可配合羣研伺服資料庫檢索的功能使用，爲查閱羣體討論題目的捷徑。

羣研伺服資料庫檢索的功能可分線上及批件兩種方式進行。採線上作業

需有適當的程式配合，VAX機器及IBM機器所需程式不一。IBM機器VM作業環境下需先取得LDBASE EXEC及LSVIUCV MODULE二個程式，以建立交談式連線作業。此二程式可向任一提供資料庫檢索功能之羣研伺服器系統索取，其指令如下：

```
Tell listserv at node id get LDBASE EXEC
```

```
Tell listserv at node id get LSVIUCV MODULE
```

取得上述程式後，將之收入個人檔案區。如公用區已有這二個程式，則不用再取。

VAX機器VMS作業環境需先取LDBASE COM程式，而後依其所示進行。

具有前述程式後，連線檢索步驟以IBM VM作業環境為例，如下：

(一)Ready訊息後下USE BITNET指令。

(二)LDBASE node id：表一為提供LISTS資料庫的節點，計有美國、奧

表一 提供羣研伺服器節點一覽表

List of nodes which provide LISTS database

No.	Coun	Nodeid	Site name
001	AT	AWIIMC11	Institut fuer Medizinische Computerwissenschaften Uni Wien
002	BE	BNANDP11	Facultes Universitaires Notre Dame de la Paix, Namu, Belg.
003	US	BYUVM	Brigham Young University VM Academic Computing Facility
004	CH	CEARN	CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
005	DE	DEARN	EARN Central Node in Bonn, Germany
006	FI	FINHUTC	Helsinki University of Technology, Finland
007	NL	HEARN	Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen (NL), CENTRAL NODE
008	US	LEHIIBM1	Lehigh University Computing Center - IBM 4381
009	CH	LEPICS	L3 Experiment, CERN, Geneva, Switzerland
010	US	MAINE	University of Maine Computing Center
011	US	MARIST	Marist College
012	US	NCSUVM	North Carolina State Univ Academic Computing Center
013	US	NDSUVM1	North Dakota Higher Education Computer Network HECCN
014	US	OCC	Oakland Community College
015	US	RUTVM1	Rutgers University CCIS VM1
016	US	TCSVM	Tulane University Computer Services VM
017	TR	TREARN	Ege University, Izmir, Turkey
018	US	UBVM	State University of New York at Buffalo Computing Center
019	US	UCFVM	University of Central Florida
020	CL	UCHCECVM	University of Chile Centro de Computacion
021	US	UMRVM	University of Missouri Rolla Campus
022	US	UTDALLAS	University of Texas Dallas Academic Computer Ctr

count: country code

AT Austria  
BE Belgium  
US USA

CH Switzerland  
DE Germany  
FI Finland

NL Netherland  
TR Turkey  
CL Chile

地利、比利時、瑞士、德國、芬蘭、荷蘭、土耳其、智利等九個國家22個節點。連線成功後出現歡迎使用訊息、羣研伺服器程式版次、該節點主機型號及磁碟機型號。

(三)待出現下列提示，即可進行線上檢索工作。

Enter command, or "QUIT" to exit.

(四)線上檢索可用的基本指令及其意義，請參閱拙撰，〈羣研伺服器與圖書館資訊服務〉（刊於《研究服務簡訊》，第43期（民國78年8月），頁2-23；又刊於《教育資料與圖書館學》第27卷1期（民國78年9月），頁79-102。各指令細節請參閱LISTDB MEMO資料檔，此檔可向教育部電算中心羣研伺服器索取，其指令如下：

Tell listserv at TWNMOE10 get LISTDB MEMO

(五)例四為連線NDSUVM1以查閱有關中國（China）或中文（Chinese）的討論題目，例中左邊標示圓點處為檢索者下的指令，其餘為系統的提示或答覆。例中

Search China OR Chinese in LISTS  
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

- (1)Search 為檢索的指令，可簡寫為S。
- (2)China 為欲檢索的問題，由使用者自由敘述。
- (3)OR 為檢索指令，係布林邏輯的聯集指令。
- (4)Chinese為欲檢索的問題，由使用者自由敘述。
- (5)in 為指定欲用的資料庫。
- (6)LISTS 為資料庫名稱。

Index 以簡略形式線上顯示檢索結果。

Print all of 1625線上顯示編號1625記錄完整資料，Print可簡寫為P。

Print all 以完整形式線上顯示所有檢索結果。

線上檢索應用的電腦資源較多，因之，跨節點檢索時，一般限定一次顯示的行數，許多節點以一次不超過30行為限，超出則系統顯示輸出行數太多，請改用Sendback指令，系統將結果製成資料檔傳給檢索者。Sendback可簡寫為Send，其用法如下：

Sendback Index 請系統將檢索結果以簡略格式製成資料檔傳給檢索者。



```

● ldbase ndsuvml
Note: LINEDIT has been temporarily set OFF for your convenience.
Connecting to LISTSERV@NDSUVML, please be patient.
Welcome to LISTSERV@NDSUVML - Release 1.6e, backbone server.
CPU model 3090, DASD model 3380.

Enter command, or "QUIT" to exit:
● search china or chinese in lists
search started...
--> Database LISTS, 9 hits.

Enter command, or "QUIT" to exit:
● index
Ref# Listname Nodename List Title
-----
0004 CHINANET TAMVM1 CHINANET: Networking In China
1224 MD48 CMUCCVMA soc.culture.china (Bitnet Distribution)
1357 TWUNIV-L TWNMOE10 Chinese Scholars and students discussion list
1546 CHINA-NN ASUACAD China News Network
1547 CNG ASUACAD China News Group (ASU Local)
1564 CSA-DATA UICVM Chinese Statistical Archive
1625 CCNET-L UGA Chinese Computing Network
1847 CHINA-ND KENTVM "China News Digest"
2176 CHINA-NT UGA China-Net

Enter command, or "QUIT" to exit:
● print all of 1625

>>> Item number 1625, dated 90/12/21 -- ALL
*
* Chinese Computing Network
*
* Review= Owner Send= Private
* Notify= Yes Reply-to= Sender, respect
* Validate= Store Only Subscription= open
* X-Tags= Comment Ack= No
* Slats= Normal, Private Formcheck= Yes
* Errors-to= Owner Files= No
* Notebook= Yes, E, Weekly, Private Confidential= No
* Local= UGA*, USCN
* Mail-via= Distribute
* Default-Options= REPRO
*
* Owner= INR@UGA (Weihe Guan)
* Owner= Hide:, Quiet:
* Owner= HAROLD@UGA (Harold Pritchett)
*
* Chinese Computing/Word processing Discussion list
* Created January 9, 1990
*
Enter command, or "QUIT" to exit:
● print all
>>> Item number 4, dated 90/10/11 -- ALL
*
* CHINANET: Networking In China
*

```

例四 線上檢索LISTS資料庫舉例



```

* Review= Private Notebook= Yes,H,Monthly,Private
* Send= Private Reply-to= List,Respect
* Subscription= Open Stats= Normal
* Formcheck= No Files= No
* Validate= All Commands Mail-via= Distribute
* Errors-To= Owners Notify= Yes
* Ack= Mail X-Tags= Yes
*
* Owner= X040BK@TAMVM1 Butch Kemper
*
* Editor= X040BK@TAMVM1 Butch Kemper
*
>>> Item number 1224, dated 90/03/12 -- ALL
*
* soc.culture.china (Bitnet Distribution)
*
* List-ID= SCC-L
* Review= Owner Subscription= Open Send= Owners
* Notify= Yes Reply-To: "zhongguo+@andrew.cmu.edu",Respect
* Validate= Store only Language= ARPA
* X-Tags= Comment Ack= Yes
* Stats= Extended,Public Formcheck= Yes
* Errors-to= Owners Files= No
* Notebook= No
* Mail-VIA= Dist2

--> Output too long for interactive mode, use the SENDback command.

Enter command, or "QUIT" to exit
● sendback print all
*File "DATABASE OUTPUT" has been sent to you in Netdata format.

Enter command, or "QUIT" at exit:
● quit
Session has been cancelled.
Ready; T=0.02/0.04 14:14:46

```

#### 例四 線上檢索LISTS資料庫舉例(續)

Sendback Print All of 1625 請系統將編號1625的記錄以完整格式製成資料檔傳給檢索者。

Sendback Print All 請系統將檢索結果以完整格式製成資料檔傳給檢索者。未指定記錄編號系統設定檢索到的所有記錄(Records)。

系統執行 Sendback指令後，通常各節點以Database Output資料檔傳給檢索者，但有些節點則以其他名稱傳出，以例四同樣問題連線HEARN節點，在Sendback指令下，傳回的資料檔名為lists output。

所謂批件檢索為將欲查尋的問題，以電子郵件寄至各節點的Listserv處，例四採批件檢索時，其郵件內容如例五：例中前三行指令及最後一行為必備，中間即為檢索者的指令。

```
Date: Mon, 31 Dec 90 09:59:54 EST
From: NQGB0001@TWNMOE10
To: listserv@ndsuvm1
```

```
=====
// Job echo=no
database search dd=rules
//rules dd *
search China or Chinese in LISTS
index
print all
/*
```

#### 例五 批件檢索記述問題舉例

### 四、線上與批件檢索的比較

下列(一)至(三)為優缺點的比較；(四)為線上連線指令與批件郵遞地址的比較；(五)為以資料檔取得檢索結果指令的比較。

線 上	批 件
(一)立即獲得結果。	(一)處理後以電子郵件送回。
(二)隨時修訂檢索的問題。	(二)收到回函審閱結果後，修改問題，重新發出新問題的電子郵件。
(三)與目的節點間任一節點當機則無法使用。	(三)隨時寄送問題，中途如有節點當機則暫存於前一節點，待線路恢復後再行寄出。
(四)LDBASE node id	(四)Mail Listserv at node id
(五)Sendback 格式指令，例如：	(五)省略Sendback指令，例如：
Sendback Index	Index
Sendback Print all	Print all
Sendback Print all of Record No.	Print all of Record No.
或Sendback Print Record No.	或Print Record No.

### 五、使用LISTS及New-List應注意事項

LISTS雖為找尋羣研題目最便捷的方法，但使用時須留意下列數項：



NDSUVM1	9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
OCC	9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
RUTVM1	1				x						
TCSVM	6	x	x					x	x	x	x
TREARN	9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
UBVM	9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
UCFIVM	9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
UCHCECVM	9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
UMRVMB	9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
UTDALLAS	9	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

CHIN: Chinanet  
 TWUN: TWUNIV-1,  
 CCNE: CCNET-1.

## (二)LISTS與New-List資料庫同時查閱方能取得完整資料。

New-List資料庫收錄最新的羣研主題，由於LISTS資料庫更新的周期各節點不一，因之，欲求完整資料，最好兩個資料庫併用。提供New-List資料庫檢索的節點有NDSUVM1及IRLEARN，至1990年12月30日止，前

```
ldbase ndsuvml
Note: LINEDIT has been temporarily set OFF for your convenience.
Connecting to LISTSERV@NDSUVM1, please be patient.
Welcome to LISTSERV@NDSUVM1 - Release 1.6e, backbone server.
CPU model 3090, DASD model 3380.
```

```
Enter command, or "QUIT" to exit:
search china or chinese in new-list
Search started...
--> Database NEW-LIST, 4 hits.
```

```
Enter command, or "QUIT" to exit:
index
Item #   Date       Time Recs Subject
-----
000002 89/01/09 13:15  21 NEW LIST:disarm-1@albnyvm1DISARMAMENT DISCUSSION+
000071 89/06/07 13:52  30 NEW LIST:Amnesty International
000166 90/01/11 10:22  46 NEW LIST:CCNET-L@UGA "Chinese Computer Technology"
000375 90/12/07 09:42  45 NEW LIST:pubnet
```

```
Enter command, or "QUIT" to exit:
quit
```

```
Session has been cancelled.
Ready; T=0.02/0.05 10:27:23
```

## 例六 New-List資料庫檢索結果舉例

```
>>> Item number 375, dated 90/12/07 09:42:51 -- ALL
Date:      Fri, 7 Dec 90 09:42:51 CST
Reply-To:  pubnet-request@chinacat.unicom.com
Sender:    NEW-LIST - New List Announcements <NEW-LIST@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
From:      Chip Rosenthal <chip@chinacat.unicom.com@harvunxw.BITNET>
Subject:   NEW LIST: pubnet
```

pubnet@chinacat.unicom.com

A new mailing list has been formed to discuss public access UNIX systems. It's primarily focus is upon starting and administering such a system, but users are certainly welcome to join in.

The backbone of the "pubnet" hierarchy no longer exists, and along with it went the main purpose for these newsgroups. Even though pubnet is no longer needed, it still serves two important functions. First, it is the home for Phil Eschallier's "nixpub" list of public access systems. Second, it offers a forum for the administrators of public access systems.

Nixpub won't be lost in the changes. It is already cross-posted into comp.misc, and I expect Phil will make that its new home.

The second function, however, will be lost when pubnet goes away. I floated a trial balloon to see if there was interest in creating a single newsgroup (I suggested "comp.org.pubnet") to replace the pubnet hierarchy. The response I received was favorable, but not enough to support creating a group.

Thus - I propose a "pubnet" mailing list to fill in this gap. If you want to join, send a request to "pubnet-request@chinacat.unicom.com".

Why do I care that pubnet survives? Neither me nor my equipment has anything to do with public access systems. Call it a debt of gratitude. Four years ago, when I moved from California to Texas, my USENET and email access was lost. Thanks to folks like Wayne Ross (then of warble, and previous keeper of the nixpub) and Charlie Boykin (then of killer) I was able to get access and eventually bootstrap a USENET site. Public access UNIX provides some good services, and it's a worthwhile thing to keep around. (Now...if this was a pitch for public television I'd next implore you to dig deeply into your pockets... :-)

```
Chip Rosenthal 512-482-8260 : We was raising insurance premiums, ma.
Unicom Systems Development. : We was spreading fear of arson.
<chip@chinacat.Unicom.COM> : - Michelle Shocked
```

### 例七 Pubnet羣研主題舉例

者收錄384個羣研題目，後者收錄425個。以例四同樣問題China or Chinese檢索NDSUVM1節點的New-List資料庫，結果為4筆資料，詳例六。這4筆中除CCNET-L在LISTS資料庫已有外，disarm-L、Amnesty International及Pubnet則為LISTS資料庫所沒有。pubnet為討論公眾可用的UNIX系統與欲找尋的問題沒有關係，它的誤引源自寄件人的節點名稱為Chinacat的緣故，詳例七，另二筆與中國問題有關，值得參考。因之，欲求完整的資料，

LISTS與New-List兩個資料庫應併用，以免遺珠之憾。另由前述例二與例三的比较，可看出兩個目錄記載的要項各不相同，兩者互補才能取得完整的資料。

## 六、參與羣體討論應注意事項

參與羣體討論及使用BITNET羣研伺服器各項功能最困惑的問題為通信或連線的對象。有三個層次，分別接受不同的指令與問題，各層次的用法如下：

(一)節點：用於線上資料庫檢索，在指令LDBASE後應註明節點名稱。依例四的結果欲線上檢索Chinanet資料庫的資料，其連線指令如下，連線後可用的指令則載於前述LISTDB MEMO資料檔。

### LDBASE TAMVM1

(二)羣研伺服器系統 ( Listserv at node id )：凡申請加入、退出討論行列、索取回溯性資料檔目錄、請求列印參與者識別號等，即Listserv Refcard中的各種指令，應寄至各節點的羣研伺服器系統，其識別碼在各節點均為Listserv，例如申請加入Chinanet討論的行列，其指令如下：

```
Tell Listserv at TAMVM1 Subscribe Chinanet Hong-chu Huang  
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)
```

(1)Tell線上即息通信的指令。

(2)Listserv at TAMVM1 為TAMVM1節點羣研伺服器系統的識別號。

(3)Subscribe為申請加入的指令，可簡寫為SUB。

(4)Chinanet為羣體討論題目的名稱。

(5)Hong-chu Huang申請者的姓名。

Listserv Refcard資料檔可向提供羣研伺服的節點索取，例如向教育部索取的方法如下：

```
Tell listserv at TWNMOE10 get LISTSERV REFCARD
```

執行批件資料庫檢索時，敘述檢索問題的信件也應寄交各節點的羣研伺服器系統處理。

(三)羣研題名識別碼 ( Listname at node id )：向羣研主題發布信息或回答問題應將電子郵件寄至各羣研題名的識別碼。如欲向Chinanet羣研主題

發布信息應將信件寄至Chinanet at TAMVM1。

由前述目錄所查獲的羣研主題，以New-List的資料最為詳細，它能明示其加入、退出討論行列地址，及發布信息地址；Listserv Groups資料庫及LISTS資料庫的資料則經常不個別載明其使用方法，使用前須辨識其節點、羣研伺服系統及羣研題名識別碼即其位址，並認清欲執行的工作，方得其所，順利進行工作。前述例一第一個羣研主題為災害研究(Disaster Research)，其羣研題名應為ACJ00984，其羣研伺服系統為Listserv at UDACSVM，其節點為UDACSVM；例二中編號1625的中文電腦作業(Chinese Computing Network)羣研主題由例四Index指令的結果可獲悉其羣研題名為CCNET-L，其羣研伺服系統為Listserv at UGA，其節點為UGA。

使用羣研伺服無論取用資料，申請加入、退出等，使用電子郵件的機會很多，使用時應注意收件者為系統或個人，如為系統則信件內容為指令，每行一個指令敘述；如為個人則應注意一般國際禮節。

向羣研主題發布信息時，應注意事項如下：

(一)信件表頭主題(Subject)欄應註明，便於接收者判斷是否閱讀此信件。

(二)遵循國際禮節，如落款處署明自己的姓名、頭銜、工作單位等簡要識別資料，不要加附圖樣，以加速資料傳輸。

(三)引用他人已發布的信件時，可適度抄錄數行原件，俾便收件者了解事情的始末。

(四)勿偏離羣研主題範疇，如超越主題應發起新的羣研主題。

(五)爭論性的問題，閱畢後最好先予冷靜思考再發表意見，以免火爆言詞互傷和氣。

(六)發問前最好先針對問題查閱回溯性資料檔，以免問題重複，收件者缺乏回應興趣而遭冷落，影響討論氣氛。回溯性資料檔的查閱，請參考羣研伺服資料庫檢索；解答問題時先查閱同樣的答案是否已發布，如是則不需要重複發布。

(七)熟悉電子郵件符號及縮寫字，例如：「:-)」代表微笑，「:-)」代表繃眉頭；IMHO為In My Humble Opinion，BTW為By The Way的縮寫

。詳細資料見附錄二。

(八)誠摯貢獻意見為維持羣研主題活絡的要素。

(九)發布信件時態度認真，沒有意義的郵件不僅浪費網路所有的資源，亦浪費數百、數千收件者的時間，因之，慎重是基本的要求。

(十)分清公私問題，私人問題答覆時以直接寄交個人為宜，其理由同(九)。

(十一)遵守學術網路使用規則，勿在網路發布商業廣告。

(十二)帳號失效前、離職或離校應執行退出訂閱的指令，以免信件產生「無法投遞」的現象，徒增主持人維護的工作。

## 七、結語

1990年代在電腦與電信科技結合下，帶領人們步入「地球村」的領域，其間有一可喜的現象即為各單位普遍建立資源共享的理念。應用學術網路除有些節點酌收些微設備維護費外，一般免費提供各項服務。因之，網路科技除領導我們進入「地球村」的新境界外，也帶來輕鬆愉快的使用環境，使網路科技確確實實成為人們可用的工具。找尋網路中研究的伙伴，加入世界研討的行列，會發現這確實是不一樣的時代。

## 參考書目

Littleton, Linda. ETIQUETT HELPNETN ( filename filetype ) 04/20/1990 revised.

## 附錄

### 一 提供羣研伺服器節點一覽

> index							
Ref	Nodeid	Version	Country	Ref	Nodeid	Version	Country
001	UGA	1.6e	US	009	IRLEARN	1.5o	IE
002	UTORONTO	1.6e	CA	010	IRISHVM	1.6e	US
003	ESOC	1.6e	DE	011	CANADA01	1.6e	CA
004	EBOUB011	1.5o	ES	012	KSUM	1.6e	US
005	EBOUB012	1.5o	ES	013	TCSVM	1.6e	US
006	FINHUTC	1.6e	FI	014	CMUCCVMA	1.6e	US
007	BNANDP11	1.6e	BE	015	CEARN	1.6e	CH
008	CLVM	1.6e	US	016	RUTVM1	1.6e	US

017	AKRONVM	1.6e	US	073	SBCCVM	1.6e	US
018	TAMVM1	1.6e	US	074	UOTTAWA	1.6e	CA
019	RITVM	1.6e	US	075	UGABUS	1.6e	US
020	RICEVM1	1.6e	US	076	OHSTVMA	1.6e	US
021	MARIST	1.6e	US	077	BLEKUL11	1.6e	BE
022	AWIIMC11	1.6e	AT	078	PURCCVM	1.6e	US
023	DEARN	1.5o	DE	079	RICECSVM	1.6e	US
024	UBVM	1.6e	US	080	YALEVM	1.6e	US
025	UTCVM	1.6e	US	081	UAFSYSB	1.6e	US
026	TAMCBA	1.6e	US	082	ECUVM1	1.6e	US
027	SUVM	1.6e	US	083	BARILVM	1.6e	IL
028	UCF1VM	1.6e	US	084	SCFVM	1.6e	US
029	NCSUVM	1.6e	US	085	BEARN	1.6e	BE
030	BITNIC	1.6e	US	086	ASUACAD	1.6e	US
031	WATDCS	1.6e	CA	087	GECRDVM1	1.6e	US
032	UIUCVMD	1.6d	US	088	FRULM11	1.6e	FR
033	HEARN	1.5o	NI	189	RICELIBR	1.6e	US
034	DR0TUI11	1.6e	DE	190	UNCCVM	1.6e	US
035	BYUVM	1.6e	US	191	PACEVM	1.6e	US
036	NDSUVM1	1.6e	US	192	ARIZVM1	1.6e	US
037	WSUVM1	1.6e	US	193	UFRJ	1.6e	BR
038	CUNYVM	1.6e	US	194	BRUSPVM	1.6e	BR
039	JPNSUT30	1.6e	JP	195	BRLNCC	1.6e	BR
040	LEHI1BM1	1.6d	US	196	JPNKNU10	1.6e	JP
041	JHUVVM	1.6e	US	197	SEARN	1.6f	SE
042	TAUNIVM	1.5o	IL	198	UVVM	1.6e	CA
043	JPNSUT10	1.6e	JP	199	SIVM	1.6e	US
044	QUEENS	1.6e	US	200	MERIT	1.6d	US
045	PUCC	1.6e	US	201	OHSTPHRM	1.6e	US
046	BUACCA	1.6d	US	202	SIUCVMB	1.6e	US
047	DHDURZ1	1.5o	DE	203	STLAWU	1.6e	US
048	POLYGRAF	1.6e	US	204	NMSUVM1	1.6e	US
049	VTVM1	1.6e	US	205	BNLVMXA	1.6e	US
050	VTVM2	1.6e	US	206	BRUFMG	1.6e	BR
051	PSUVM	1.6e	US	207	SJUVM	1.6e	US
052	IBACSATA	1.6e	IT	208	VMNMDSC	1.6e	US
053	UALTAVM	1.6e	CA	209	NASVM	1.6e	US
054	MAINE	1.6e	US	210	HUMBER	1.6e	CA
055	WVNVVM	1.6e	US	211	RYERSON	1.6e	CA
056	CUVMA	1.6e	US	212	ALBNYDH2	1.6e	US
057	RPIECS	1.6e	US	213	HARVARDA	1.6e	US
058	UA1VM	1.6e	US	214	IRISHVMA	1.6e	US
059	UMSLVMA	1.6e	US	215	UTFSM	1.6e	CL
060	WUVMD	1.6e	US	216	UTKVM1	1.6e	US
061	SLACVM	1.6e	US	217	WCU	1.6e	US
062	UKANVM	1.5i	US	218	JPNTYAVM	1.6e	JP
063	MITVMA	1.6d	US	219	PCCVM	1.6e	US
064	USCVM	1.6e	US	220	BRUFSC	1.6e	BR
065	UREGINA1	1.6e	CA	221	ANDESCOL	1.6e	CO
066	BROWNVVM	1.6e	US	222	UTEPA	1.6e	US
067	ICNUCEVM	1.5o	IT	223	UMAINECS	1.6e	US
068	UKACRL	1.5o	GB	224	NERVM	1.6e	US
069	PORTLAND	1.6e	US	225	BRUFPB	1.6e	BR
070	FARMNTON	1.6e	US	226	DJUKFA11	1.6e	DE
071	QUCDN	1.6e	CA	227	NRCVM01	1.6e	CA
072	UOGUELPH	1.6e	CA	228	UABDPO	1.6e	US

229 UCSBVM	1.6e	US	240 BGVVM	1.5o	IL
230 BRUFPH2	1.6e	BR	241 IMISIAM	1.5o	IT
231 TAIVM1	1.6e	US	242 DGOGWDG1	1.5o	DE
232 TREGEL	1.5o	TR	243 FRMAP711	1.5o	FR
233 NOBIVM	1.5o	NO	244 IGEUNIV	1.5o	IT
234 TECHNION	1.6e	IL	245 FRECP12	1.5o	FR
235 DCZTUI	1.5o	DE	246 TRMETU	1.5o	TR
236 IVEUNCC	1.6e	IT	247 INACRIAI	1.6e	IT
237 FRORS12	1.5o	FR	248 PLEARN	1.5o	PL
238 DLRVM	1.5o	DE	249 FRORS13	1.5o	FR
239 BBRNSF11	1.5o	BE	250 PTEARN	1.5o	PT

## 二 電子郵件符號及縮寫字

ICON SEE WHAT YOU MEAN

By Claudia Lynch, Benchmarks Editor (BITNET: AS04@UNTVM1)

This article originally appeared in the September 1990 issue (Volume 11, Number 6) of Benchmarks, the University of North Texas Computing Center Newsletter

If you're going to use electronic mail systems, join electronic discussion groups, communicate via BITNET and the Internet or do anything else that requires electronic communication, you need to know about icons. The origin of icons can be traced to an article in SCIENCE NEWS (August 15, 1984, pp. 122-124), in which it was claimed that statements made electronically are often misunderstood because they don't convey normal cues about emotional content (i.e., body language and vocal inflection). The lack of such information can lead to misunderstandings. Statements meant to be sarcastic are taken literally, for example. To combat this situation, people began using ICONS and other abbreviated indicators to show intent of a message, inflection or emphasis. Most people are aware of the more common ones. For example, parenthetical expressions of emotion (SIGH), (GASP); bracketed text for expressing strong opinions:

FLAME ON:

```

:
:
strong opinions
:

```

FLAME OFF:

Emphasis can be added to words or phrases by enclosing them with asterisks, as in "I am \*not\* going to change that program again."

Gradually things have progressed so that the more symbolic icons are now interspersed freely in many people's electronic exchanges. Following is a brief offering of some of these icons. To get the full impact of the icons, should read them sideways.

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:-)    Happy face.
:-(    Unhappy face.
:~<<)  Smiling man with mustache
'~)    Wink

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:-(      Dracula!
%-)      Drunken with laughter
:~"      Pursing lips
:|v      Another face speaking, profiled from the side
:|w      Speak with forked tongue
:|r      Bleahh (sticking tongue out)
:|l      Smirk
<:|0     Eek!
:|*      Oops (covering mouth with hand)
:|T      Keeping a straight face, tight -lipped
:|D      Said with a smile!
:]0      Shouting
:]i      Smoking
:]I      Disgusted
:](      Unhappy
:]c      Real unhappy
:]C      Just totally unbelievable!
          (jawdropped)
:]<<    Forlorn
:]B      Drooling
:]      Smirk
:]?      Licking your lips
@-      Smiling cyclops
<<:;>== Turkey
:-( )    Bigger and better Wow!
:~|      Grim
:~||     Anger
:=|      Baboon
>>-(    Displeasure
:~$      Put your money where your mouth is
:-0      Wow!

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中華民國第廿一屆圖書館週

屬於大家的公共圖書館

放眼天下·博覽古今

民國七十九年十二月一日至七日