Readme file for 3.0 NetWare DOS Shell

WHEN RUNNING NETWARE V2.12 OR BELOW DO NOT RUN BINDFIX!

Extreme caution has been taken to insure compatibility with 2.0a servers on up to 3.0 servers. However, this product has not been released with any other product besides NetWare 386 v3.0. Novell will not support any fixes to the 3.0 shell that are not NetWare 386 related. Reports of incompatibilities are, however welcome.

New Functionality:

>"Fake Roots" ability has been added to simulate the SUBST command that DOS provides. The fake root feature will effectively set the root of a given drive to a directory designated by the user instead of to the volume. For example: before fake roots, a drive designation of **F:** would refer to the directory at the volume (ie. SERVER/SYS:) that the drive was mapped to. Now a user may designate the root to this drive to be SERVER/SYS:USERS/ME. Now when **F:** is used it refers to SERVER/SYS:USER/ME. This is most helpful for programs which wish to open files on the root of the current drive.

Map a drive to a fake root directory:

>Some applications read files from and write files to the root directory. Since you do not want users working at the root level, you can map a drive to a fake root level, you can map a drive to a fake root directory where the user has rights.

>**Map to default drive**
>(These instructions apply to the 3.0 MAP utility.)
>Suppose you are user TERRY on file server COUNT and your default drive is mapped as follows: **F: = COUNT/SYS:HOME/TERRY** You need access to the root directory to run one of your applications. Since you don't have rights to the root directory, map a fake root to TERRY where you do have all rights. Type **MAP ROOT F:=HOME/TERRY** The default file server and volume are COUNT/SYS, so you don't need to include them in the command. When you type MAP, you see a double space and slash after TERRY, indicating that the root directory for drive F is now TERRY:
>**F: = COUNT/SYS:HOME/TERRY /**
>Note: From a fake root, you cannot use the DOS CD command to return to the original root. To change the fake root back to the original root, remap the drive.

>**Map to another file server**
>Suppose you are attached to filer servers COUNT and MKTG. Your default server id COUNT, but you need to create a fake root directory on server MKTG so you can use accounting applications. Your drive mapping to accounting applications on server MKTG is as follows: **H: = MKTG/SYS:ACCT/TERRY** From any drive on server COUNT, type **MAP ROOT H: = MKTG/SYS:ACCT/TERRY** Change to server MKTG and type MAP. You will see the following: **H: = MKTG/SYS:ACCT/TERRY /**

>**Map a new directory**
>Suppose you are attached to files servers COUNT and MKTG. Your default server is COUNT, but you want to map a fake root to directory ACCT on file server MKTG. From any drive on server COUNT type **MAP ROOT H: = MKTG/SYS:ACCT** The fake root directory of drive H on server MKTG is now ACCT.

Type **MAP H: = MKTG/SYS:ACCT /** The double space and slash after ACCT indicate that ACCT is the root directory for drive H. If you change to subdirectory TERRY, you see **H: = MKTG/SYS:ACCT /TERRY**

New Functionality:

Windows and other programs which display directories to be "clicked" on to change the current directory previously could not select directories "." and ".." when on a drive which was mapped to the server. This is because NetWare does not create these entries in its directory structure to conserve space. Now the shell returns these "directories" on appropriate FindFirst and FindNext directory searches.

New Functionality:

Additional parameters have been added to the SHELL.CFG file to allow users to specify additional configuration specifics. **MAX CUR DIR LENGTH = ###** allows the user to specify the maximum path length returned on a "Get Current Directory" call. DOS specifies 64 bytes as its length but NetWare has always returned 128 bytes in the past, breaking some programs which only provided a 64 byte buffer. The default for this parameter is 64. Also, the **MAX PATH LENGTH = ###** allows users to specify the maximum path lengths which will be valid for DOS calls. Again, DOS specifies a max path of 128 bytes being valid. Since NetWare paths can be up to 225 bytes in length, the user can change this if needed. The default for this parameter is 255.

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=================NOTE: As you implement the information in this Readme file, if you have any
    questions or have any problems implementing the Maproot utility,
    please route them via Easyplex to Grant Echols 76247,2232....