University of Pittsburgh
**Computing and Information Services**
Pittsburgh, PA 15260
(412) 624-4357

Date: April 1998
Series: Macintosh
Ref. #: MAC-9306-23.2
File name: Fetch

# Easy Network File Transfers with Fetch for Macintosh

Fetch is a shareware "client" software package for the Macintosh that allows you to easily transfer files to or from your Mac PC. Fetch uses an implementation of FTP (File Transfer Protocol), the official standard for file transfers across the Internet.

As a "client" FTP program, Fetch can communicate directly with any connected machine that has an FTP "server" program, such as Internet Anonymous FTP archives or local and remote hosts that allow you access. Anonymous FTP is simply a limited implementation of FTP that allows users to connect to a remote machine without any identification or password. The user logs in as "anonymous" and either enters his/her Internet e-mail address or the word "guest" as a password. Anonymous FTP allows you to copy archived files, but limits other operations on remote files.

Fetch offers a graphic, icon-based interface which is similar to the regular Macintosh interface. Directories on remote hosts appear as folders, and can be selected and opened by clicking on their icons with your mouse. This saves a considerable amount of time by eliminating the need to type in commands, file names and directory names. The pull-down menus also allow you to access the full power of FTP without the need to memorize a great number of commands.

Fetch requires an IP (Internet-Protocol)-based connection (such as Ethernet, Localtalk or PPP) and a properly config-ured version of Mac TCP or TCP/IP, which are software applications that provide a standard way for Internet client applications to communicate with the underlying network connection layers/hardware. If you used the CIS Ethernet or PittPPP installation package, your MacTCP or TCP/IP should already be configured correctly.

**NOTE:** All CIS computing lab Macintoshes have TCP/IP installed and configured for use with Fetch and other TCP-compatible software client programs, such as Netscape and NCSA Telnet.

Fetch is licensed free of charge to educational users and is available at several Anonymous FTP sites, including:

- **mac.archive.umich.edu** in /mac/util/comm
- **asp.cis.pitt.edu** in /shareware
- **ftp.pitt.edu** in /public/software/mac

## Connecting to a remote host with Fetch

**1.** Launch the Fetch application by double-clicking on the Fetch icon (right).


Fetch

**NOTE:** If you are working in a computing lab, Fetch is located within the "Internet Tools" folder under the "Mac Applications" icon.

The sign-on dialog box appears.



**NOTE:** By default, the host name **ftp.dartmouth.edu** automatically appears in the "Host" field, though this is not the *only* remote host to which you can connect; you may type any host address you wish. (If you wish to connect to a University of Pittsburgh timesharing service, type in "ftp.pitt.edu".) You will also notice that the **Shortcuts** pull-down menu contains additional addresses for remote hosts. Again, you are not limited to only those hosts.

**2.** Enter the host name of the server to which you wish to connect in the "**Host**" field of the dialog box. Use the **Tab** key to move to the next field.

**3.** Enter your *Network Authorization Account username* (if connecting to a CIS Timesharing Service) or the name "*anonymous*" (if connecting to a machine that allows anonymous FTP log-ins) in the "**User ID**" field. Remem-ber to use lower-case characters.

**4.** Enter your *Network Authorization Account password* (if connecting to a CIS Timesharing Service) or your

*e-mail address* (if attaching to an anonymous FTP site) in the "**Password**" field. (Your e-mail address might look something like this: **wtlst1+@pitt.edu**.)
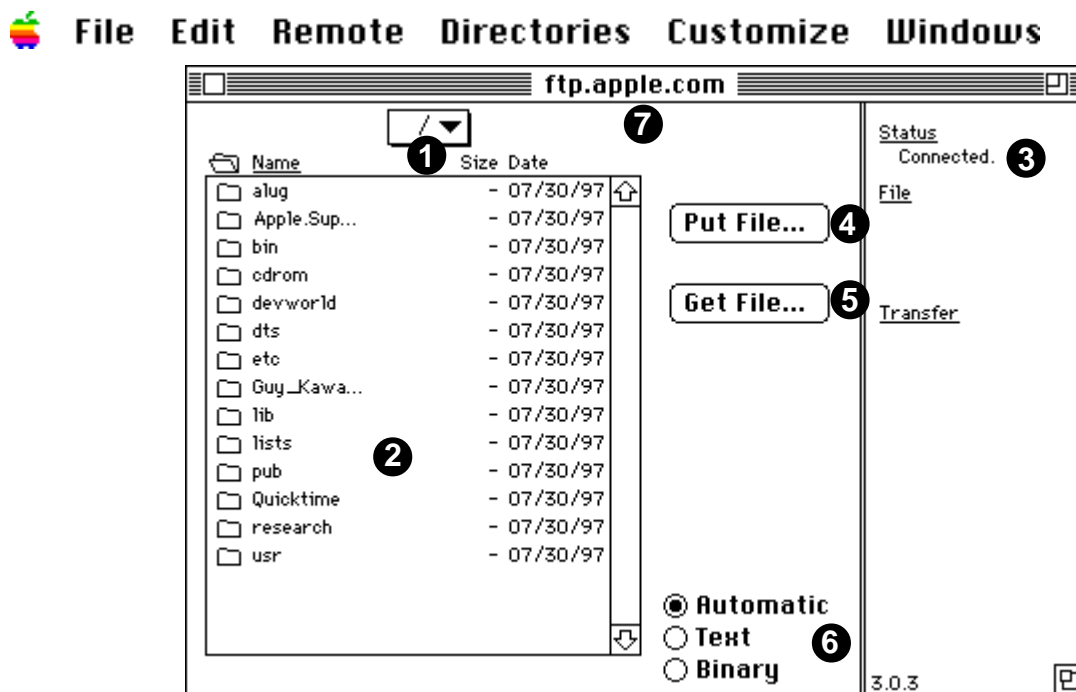
5. Leave the "**Directory**" field blank, unless you know in advance the specific directory you will wish to access.

6. Press **Return** or click on the **"OK"** button to initiate the connection. (While your Mac is connecting to the host, you will see the "retriever cursor" ( 🐕 ) where your arrow would be.)

✔ **TIP:** You can use **Shortcuts** to connect to pre-selected hosts. See *Shortcuts and Special Features* on page 5 of this help sheet for more information.

If the connection is successful, the **Fetch main screen** will appear, as shown below. (***Throughout this help sheet, we will refer to these features*.**)

The name of the current directory is displayed in the **Pop-up Directory Menu (1)**. The **File List (2)** displays all of the directories (folders) and files available within the current directory.

---

## THE FETCH MAIN SCREEN



1. The **Pop-up Directory Menu** shows the current directory you are in. Clicking on this menu also allows you to select previous/higher directories in the directory hierarchy.

2. The **File List** contains a list of directories (represented by folder icons) and files (represented by page icons) in the current directory of the site to which you are connected.

3. The **Status Panel** displays the current status of Fetch. This window shows information regarding the functions Fetch is performing, including whether Fetch is connected, name of the file being transferred, number of bytes transmitted, file transfer type, and notification when the transfer is completed.

4. The "**Put File...**" button initiates file transfers *from* your local machine *to* a remote host.

5. The "**Get File..."** button initiates file transfers *from* a remote host *to* your local Macintosh.

6. The **Transfer mode radio buttons** are used to set the transfer type: Text (ASCII), binary or automatic, which guesses at the transfer mode by comparing file extensions (suffix mapping) to a user-customizable list.

7. The **host name** of the remote service to which you are connected is displayed in the window title box.

## Transferring files from a remote host to your Macintosh

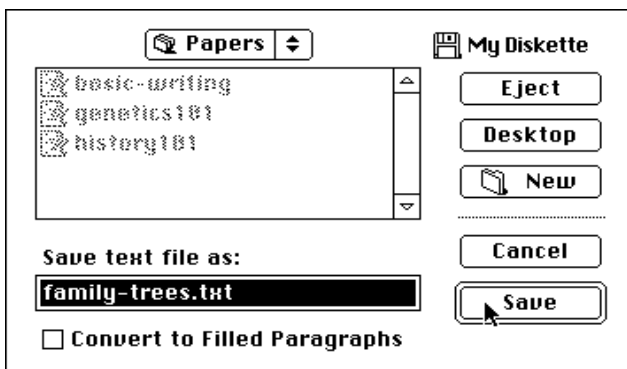1.  **Select** a file by clicking on it in the **File List**.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 🗋 libraries.ps | 1,472K | Oct 21 | 1992 |
| 🗋 libraries.txt | 365K | Oct 21 | 1992 |
| 🗋 newuser_readinglist.txt | 4K | Aug 27 | 1992 |

You can open directory folders by double-clicking on them.  If you wish to return to a previous directory, select it in the **Pop-up Directory Menu** or in the **Directories** pull-down menu in the menu bar at the top of the screen.  (This menu saves a direct path to each directory you have entered in your session for a quick return without backtracking through nested folders).

2.  Make sure the **Transfer mode** is set properly for the file to be transferred. If you specify **Automatic**, Fetch will "guess" what mode is best for the file transfer.  *(If Fetch does not recognize the file type, as when files have no extensions (suffixes), it always chooses TEXT (ASCII) transfer mode.)*  Click on the correct **Transfer mode radio button** if you need  to change this setting.

3.  Click on the "**Get File...**" button.

    **NOTE:**  Double-clicking on a file in the **File List** initiates the file transfer process the same as selecting the file and clicking the "**Get File...**" button.
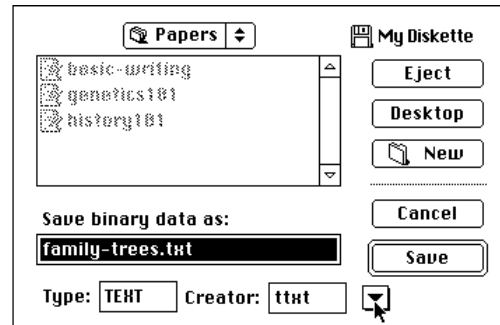
    The "Save" dialog box appears.



4.  Select the folder and drive to which you would like to save the transferred file.  Click on the "**Desktop**" button to select the desired drive or disk.  (In earlier versions of Fetch, this button is called "Drive".)  Select the desired folder in the **File List** window, or click on "**New**" to create a new folder in which to place the file.

    **NOTE:** If you are working in a CIS computing lab, you <u>must</u> copy the file to a floppy disk before leaving the lab to save it for future use.  Files saved to the lab computer's

hard drive will be lost when you log off the system.

**NOTE:** If the transfer mode in the Fetch Main Screen is set to **Binary**, you can select the file type and creator in the pop-up menu of the "Save" dialog box (below), or you can leave them as they are automatically assigned.



5.  Click on the "**Save**" button to begin downloading.  The Fetch "retriever cursor"  (🐕) "runs" on your screen as the file is being transferred (or when performing any function).  The **Status Panel** displays information about your transfer and alerts you when the process is complete.

    **NOTE:** You can abort any current operation by pressing **Command+W** (holding down the ⌘ button and pressing "W") or clicking on the window's close box (upper left corner).  Occasionally, some remote servers may not respond to the **Cancel** command.  You can always reconnect and begin again.

## Downloading multiple files and directories

Fetch allows you to transfer multiple files or directories at the same time with ease.

### Selecting multiple files in the File List:

1.  Hold down the **Command** key  (⌘) and click on the individual files.
                              **-or-**
    Select a range of files by first clicking on a file, and then holding down the **Shift** key while you click on another file.  All the files in between the two selected files will also be selected/highlighted.

2.  Click on the "**Get File...**" button on the Main Screen.

    The "Save" dialog box allows you to save the files to a desired drive and folder.   Fetch will automatically name the folder in which the files will be saved on your Macintosh according to existing names.  You can change it if you like.

3.  Click on the "**Save**" button to begin downloading.

**Downloading an entire directory and its contents:**

1. Select the directory in the **File List**.

2. Select the **Remote** pull-down menu from the menu bar, and select the "Get Directories and Files..." command.
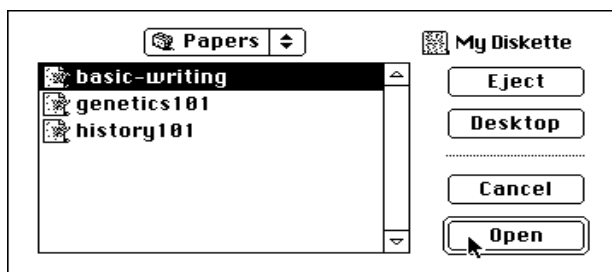
```
Remote  Directories  Customize
View file...              ⌘L
View File List
─────────────────────────────
Get Directories and Files...
Put Folders and Files...  ↖
```

A dialog box appears.

3. Select the drive and folder in which the directory will be saved.

4. Click on the **"Save"** button to begin downloading.

## Transferring files from your Macintosh to a remote host

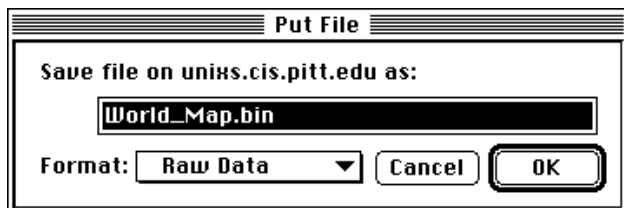1. In the Fetch Main Screen, click on the "**Put File...**" button.

The following dialog box appears.

```
          📁 Papers  ⬍           🖥 My Diskette
  📄 basic-writing     ▲
  📄 genetics101              [  Eject  ]
  📄 history101              [ Desktop ]
                         ·········
                            [ Cancel  ]
                       ▼    [  Open   ]
```

2. Select the file you wish to upload from your Macintosh to the remote host in the dialog box window.

    **NOTE:** You will not necessarily have upload privileges at remote hosts, especially anonymous FTP archives. Privileges may also vary from directory to directory.

3. Click on the "**Open**" button to bring up the "Put File" dialog box.

```
══════════ Put File ══════════
Save file on unixs.cis.pitt.edu as:
  [World_Map.bin              ]
Format: [ Raw Data    ▼ ] [ Cancel ] [  OK  ]
```
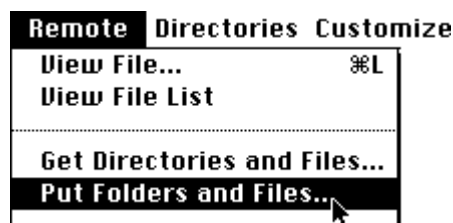
    **NOTE:** Fetch automatically attaches the correct file extension to your selected file (according to the settings in the Preferences file and the Transfer mode radio

buttons) and sets the file transfer format. You may need to override these settings occasionally. You should choose the **Raw Data** format if you plan to simply store the file on a remote host. Select **BinHex** if you plan to e-mail the file to someone, and **Text** if you wish to manipulate it on the host system.
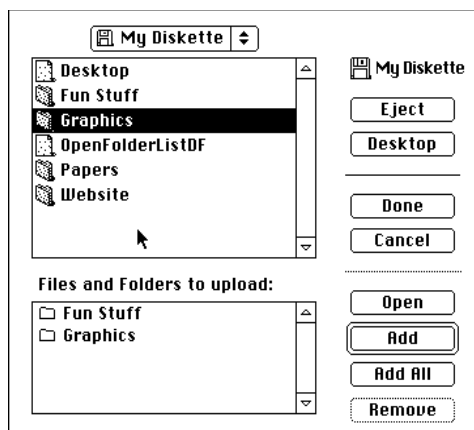
4. Click on the "**OK**" button to begin uploading.

**Uploading multiple files and directories**

1. Select the **Remote** pull-down menu, and then click on the "Put Folders and Files..." command.

```
Remote  Directories  Customize
View File...              ⌘L
View File List
─────────────────────────────
Get Directories and Files...
Put Folders and Files...  ↖
```

A dialog box appears.

```
        🖫 My Diskette ⬍
  📄 Desktop            ▲        🖫 My Diskette
  📄 Fun Stuff
  📄 Graphics                   [  Eject  ]
  📄 OpenFolderListDF           [ Desktop ]
  📄 Papers                     ─────────
  📄 Website
                                [  Done   ]
                      ▼         [ Cancel  ]
  ▸
Files and Folders to upload:    ·········
  📁 Fun Stuff         ▲        [  Open   ]
  📁 Graphics                   [  Add    ]
                                [ Add All ]
                      ▼         [ Remove  ]
```

2. Select the individual files and directories from the dialog box's file list that you wish to include in your upload.

3. Click on the "**Add**" button after you have selected each file or folder you want to upload, or click on "**Add All**" to upload every item in the **File List**.

    Each file or folder you add will appear in the window entitled "**Files and Folders to upload:**". If you want to upload a file located *within* a directory in the file list, use the "**Open**" button to open (rather than add) the directory.

4. Click on the "**Done**" button when all the files and folders you wish to upload have been added.

A dialog box appears and prompts you for the file formats to use.



**5**. Select the correct options in the menus of the dialog box. (See step **3** of the previous section, "Transferring files from your Macintosh to a remote host", regarding file formats.) Click on the "**OK**" button to upload.

## Deleting files and folders on a remote host

**1.** Select the file or directory you wish to delete in the Fetch Main Screen **File List**.

**2.** Select the **Remote** pull-down menu, and choose the "Delete Directory or File" command. You can also click on the file/folder icon and, keeping the mouse button depressed, drag the icon to the Macintosh "trash can".

**3.** A dialog box asks if you are *sure* you want to delete the selected file or directory. Click on the "**Delete**" button to delete the selection, or abort the deletion by clicking on the "**Cancel**" button.

**NOTE:** As mentioned before, you may not have delete privileges on many hosts and for some directories or files.

## Viewing a remote text file

**1.** Select a text file in the Fetch Main Screen **File List**.

**2.** Select the **Remote** pull-down menu, and click on the "View File" command. The file will be displayed in a separate window for you to read.

**3.** You can search the file for a specific word or string of characters by using the "Find" command from the **Edit** pull-down menu.

**4.** Close the text file by clicking on the close box in the upper left corner of the text window.

## Quitting Fetch

**1.** Click on the close box in the upper left corner of the window to log off of the remote host, or, from the **File** pull-down muenu, select the "Close" command.

**2.** From the **File** pull-down menu, select "Quit".
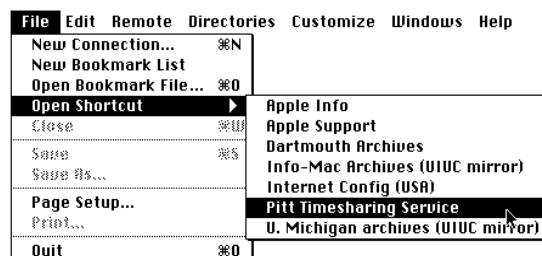
## Shortcuts and special features

### Using a shortcut

Fetch can save a number of "shortcuts" to connecting to different host machines. These shortcuts automatically fill in the address and log-in information for remote hosts. All you need to do is select the shortcut from a menu. (In Fetch, the words "shortcut" and "bookmark" are used interchangeably.)

Shortcuts are available directly from the **File** pull-down menu or from the sign-on dialog box that appears when you initiate a new connection.
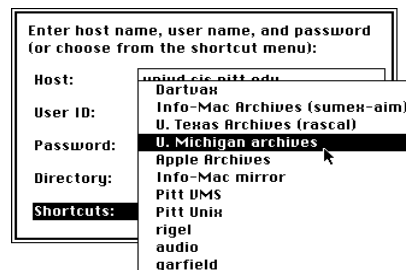
**To use shortcuts from the File pull-down menu:**

**1.** From the **File** pull-down menu, select "Open Shortcut", but do not let go of the mouse button yet. Another sidebar menu appears to the side of this menu which displays a list of all of the current shortcuts. Move the mouse to the right and select the shortcut you wish to use.



Fetch will then automatically connect you to the selected host.

**To use shortcuts from the sign-on dialog box:**

**1.** From the **File** pull-down menu, select the "New Connection..." command.

**2.** Click on the "**Shortcuts**" pop-up menu at the bottom of the resulting "sign-on" dialog box and keep holding down the mouse button.



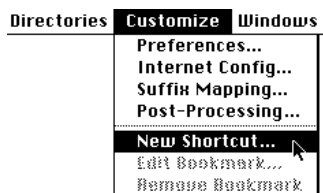**3.** Highlight the desired **Shortcut** from the menu selection

that appears in the sidebar list, and release the mouse button. Fetch will then automatically connect you to the selected host.
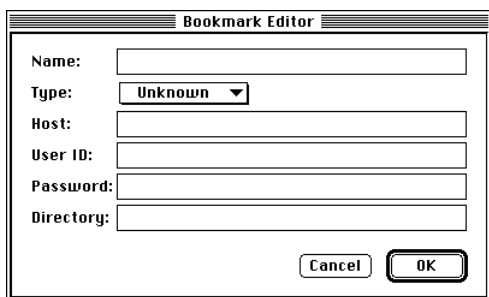
## Adding shortcuts

Fetch comes with a few preset shortcuts, including the popular archive sites at Stanford (Info-Mac) and the University of Michigan.

**To add your own shortcuts to the list:**

1. Select the **Customize** pull-down menu, and click on the "New Shortcut" command to create a new shortcut.



The "Bookmark Editor" dialog box appears.



2. Type a short, *descriptive* nickname for the host in the "**Name**" field and **Tab** to the next field. Do *not* press **Return**, or it will save the shortcut at that point, rather than waiting until you have entered in all of the information you wish to include in the shortcut.

3. Type the IP address or fully qualified domain name (FQDN) in the "**Host**" field. (i.e. unixs.cis.pitt.edu, ftp.apple.com, 128.196.128.233, etc.)

4. **OPTIONAL:** Fill in the following fields if you choose:

"**User ID**" If the host is an Anonymous FTP site, you do not really need to fill in this field. When nothing is entered in the "**User ID:**" field, Fetch automatically enters "anonymous" as your username.

"**Password**" If this field is not completed, the default password set in Preferences (your e-mail address) is used. (See *Preferences* on page 7 of this help sheet.)

"**Directory**" You can also select the directory in which you wish to start when the host machine is opened. If this field is left blank, the default opening directory is set by the host machine.

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** Although you *can* save your Network Authorization Account username and password in a shortcut to a CIS Timesharing Service, remember that doing so will allow *anyone* with access to your machine to log in to your account *without* knowing your password. **This is not advised.** You can, however, make a default shortcut to a CIS timesharing service *without* including your password in the shortcut by leaving the "Password" field blank. Each time you open Fetch with that shortcut, you will have to enter your password; the other information required to connect to the CIS Service will be filled in already.

5. Click on the **OK** button.

## Editing or deleting shortcuts:

1. Select the **Windows** pull-down menu, and click on "**Fetch Shortcuts**".

2. From the resulting File List dialog box, click on the name of the Shortcut you wish to alter so that it is highlighted.

3. Select the **Customize** pull-down menu and click on the appropriate command.

   • "Remove Bookmark" will permanently delete the shortcut.

     **NOTE:** No warning or verification dialog box (i.e. - "Are you sure you want to delete...") will appear. The Shortcut will be deleted immediately upon clicking on "Remove Bookmark". Be sure you have highlighted the correct Shortcut.

   • "Edit Bookmark" will bring up the "Bookmark Editor" dialog box (left) with the current data in the appropriate fields. To edit a Shortcut, make the necessary changes to the information, and then press **Return** or the "**OK**" button.

## Post-processing

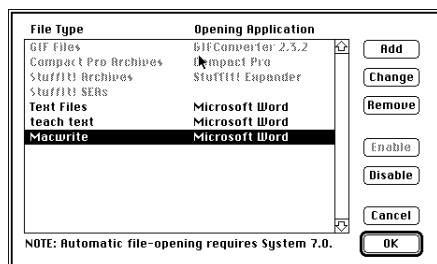You can also choose the specific program format in which downloaded files are saved. All downloaded text files, for instance, whether they are originally created in MS Word, WordPerfect or plain ASCII, can be automatically saved as Word files. In this way, you can launch downloaded files by clicking on their icons, rather than opening the desired application and converting them from another format.

**NOTE:** Although System 7.xx software is needed to automatically launch downloaded files after processing, system 6.xx users can still convert downloaded files to the desired application type. The only difference is that you must quit the Fetch application and open the file manually.

**To create a post-transfer preference:**

1.  Select the **Customize** pull-down menu, and choose the "Post-Processing" command.
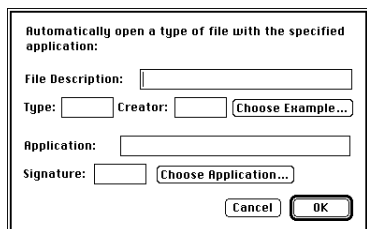
    The "Post-Processing" dialog box appears. (If you get a message saying system 7 is required, just ignore it.)

    | File Type | Opening Application | |
    |---|---|---|
    | GIF Files | GIFConverter 2.3.2 | Add |
    | Compact Pro Archives | Compact Pro | Change |
    | Stuffit! Archives | Stuffit! Expander | |
    | Stuffit! SEAs | | Remove |
    | Text Files | Microsoft Word | |
    | teach text | Microsoft Word | Enable |
    | **Macwrite** | **Microsoft Word** | Disable |
    | | | Cancel |

    NOTE: Automatic file-opening requires System 7.0.   OK

    You can create, edit, enable, disable or delete entries using the buttons on the right side of the box.

2.  Click on the "**Add**" button.

    The following dialog box appears.

    Automatically open a type of file with the specified application:

    File Description: [     ]

    Type: [   ]   Creator: [   ]   [Choose Example...]

    Application: [     ]

    Signature: [   ]   [Choose Application...]

    [Cancel]   [OK]

    The easiest way to set up default post-processing is to choose an example file of the type you wish to have converted so it will launch using the default application. To do this:
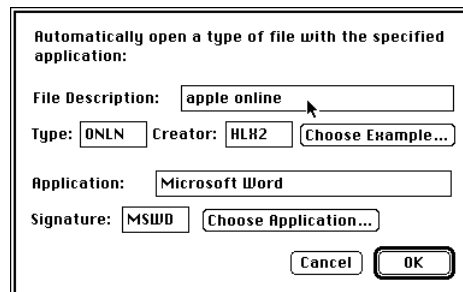
3.  Click on the "**Choose Example**" button.

4.  From the resulting dialog box, select a file of the type that you want to be converted into another format (i.e. an Apple Online document). Then, click on "**Open**".

    Fetch will automatically fill in the file type and creator of the example file in the appropriate dialog box fields.

5.  Type a descriptive name for the file type in the "**File Description**" field.

6.  To choose the format that the file will be converted to, click on the "**Choose Application**" button.

7.  In the resulting dialog box go to the directory which contains the application to which you want files to be converted, and select that application's icon. Then click on the "**Open**" button.

    Fetch will automatically fill in the application and signature in the appropriate dialog box fields. The finished dialog box will look something like this:

    Automatically open a type of file with the specified application:

    File Description: [apple online]

    Type: [ONLN]   Creator: [HLX2]   [Choose Example...]

    Application: [Microsoft Word]

    Signature: [MSWD]   [Choose Application...]

    [Cancel]   [OK]

8.  Click on the "**OK**" button.

## Preferences

Many different custom defaults and options can be set up in Preferences. You may change General, Download, Upload, Format, Firewall, Mirror and Miscellaneous preferences.

**To change your preferences:**

1.  Select the the **Customize** pull-down menu, and click on the "Preferences" command. The "Preferences" dialog box appears. Note that tabs offer you several sub-menus from which to choose.

2.  Select the tab that contains the type of preference you wish to alter by clicking on the appropriate one.

3.  Select or enter the desired preference. (For instance, to set your defa00ult password, type your e-mail address into the "Default Password" field in the "General Preferences" dialog box and click on the "**OK**" button.)

    Default password (i.e. your e-mail address):
    [spqr+@pitt.edu]

## FOR MORE INFORMATION

Fetch has an extensive Help feature built in. If you wish to learn more about Fetch, setting preferences, and/or using any of its basic or advanced features, simply select the **Windows** pull-down menu, and then select the "Fetch Help" option.

A dialog box will appear with a list of topics on which you can receive more information. Select any topic about which you want to learn more.