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Services for Macintosh Overview

Services for Macintosh is a component of Windows NT (™) Advanced Server. When you set up Services for Macintosh, you enable PC users and Macintosh® users to share files and other resources, such as printing devices, through the Advanced Server.

Specifically, Services for Macintosh gives you these benefits:

File sharing

For example, some people in your department use Microsoft® Excel for Windows (™), while others prefer using Microsoft Excel for Macintosh. With Services for Macintosh, all these users can work on the same spreadsheet files.

Printer sharing

Macintosh users can print to non-PostScript® printing devices, and PC users can print to PostScript printing devices (and vice versa), giving them more choices for getting their work done. All users get the benefit of spooling their jobs to the Advanced Server.

Simplified administration

Administrators only have one set of user accounts to maintain: those on the Advanced Server running Services for Macintosh.

AppleTalk routing support

You can attach networks with Macintosh workstations to create an AppleTalk® internet.

Creating a Macintosh-Accessible Volume

A Macintosh-accessible volume is a directory on the Advanced Server that is made available to Macintosh workstations. Once a Macintosh-accessible volume has been created for Macintosh users and a share created for PC users, both types of computers can exchange files.

You can create a Macintosh-accessible volume from the MacFile menu in File Manager or in Server Manager.

To create a Macintosh-accessible volume

1. From File Manager, select the directory to designate as a Macintosh-accessible volume.
To create a volume from the Server Manager, you first select the directory from the File Manager (as in the previous step), and then from Server Manager, click Volumes, Create Volume, and skip to step 3.
2. From the MacFile menu, click Create Volume.
The Create Macintosh-Accessible Volume dialog box appears.
3. To accept the default options, click OK. Otherwise, continue to the next step.
4. In the Volume Name field, type a volume name that Macintosh users will see when they log on.
5. Specify new path, password, security options, and user limits.
6. To set directory permissions, click Permissions.
In the Macintosh View of Directory Permissions dialog box, click Help to see an explanation of the options.
7. Click OK.

Viewing or Modifying Macintosh-Accessible Volumes

You can view the list of all Macintosh-accessible volumes on the Advanced Server as well as modify the properties of each. The list of Macintosh-accessible volumes is available from the MacFile menu in either the File Manager or the Server Manager.

To view or modify Macintosh-Accessible volumes

1. From the MacFile menu, click View/Modify Volumes.
From the Server Manager, click Volumes.
2. From the list of the current Macintosh-accessible volumes, select the Macintosh-accessible volume you want to modify.
3. Click Properties.
The Properties of Macintosh-Accessible Volume dialog box appears.
4. Make the changes to the options you want.
Click Help in this dialog box to see an explanation of the options.
5. Click OK, and then click Close.

Removing Macintosh-Accessible Volumes

Removing a Macintosh-accessible volume does not delete the corresponding directory on the Advanced Server. Removing a volume only makes it unavailable to Macintosh users. You can remove volumes from the MacFile menu in either the File Manager or the Server Manager.

If Macintosh users are currently connected, use the Send Message command in the MacFile menu of the Server Manager to send these users a warning. Otherwise, if you remove the volume in use, the user is likely to lose data.

To remove a Macintosh-accessible volume from the File Manager

1. From the MacFile, click Remove Volumes.
2. Select the volume, or volumes, you want to make inaccessible to Macintosh users.
3. Click OK.
4. When no users are signed on, click Yes from the confirmation box.

To remove a Macintosh-accessible volume from the Server Manager

1. From the MacFile menu, click Volumes.
2. From the Macintosh-Accessible Volumes dialog box, click the volume you want to remove.
3. Click Remove Volume.
4. From the confirmation dialog box, click Yes to proceed with the removal.

Setting Directory Permissions

Permissions on a directory are equivalent to Macintosh-style access privileges, which specify what users can use a volume or folder. Advanced Server-style permissions can also be set for specific files within a directory. Macintosh documents (files), however, inherit the permissions set on directories (folders). You cannot set permissions on a Macintosh document (file) directly.

To change the permissions for a Macintosh-Accessible volume or folder

1. From File Manager, select the directory you've designated as a Macintosh-accessible volume or subdirectory that represents a folder in the volume.
2. From the MacFile menu, click Permissions.
The Macintosh View of Directory Permissions appears.
3. Make the changes to the options you want.
Click Help to see an explanation of options in this dialog box.
4. Click OK.

Associating PC and Macintosh File Types

Extension-type associations ensure that users will see the correct icon on their workstations for a file stored on the Advanced Server.

For example, Macintosh users will see a Macintosh-style icon for a Microsoft Excel file, and Windows users will see the Windows-style icon for the same Microsoft Excel file.

Services for Macintosh comes with defined associations. You can, however, create new associations, or add, edit, or delete existing file creators and types.

To make new extension-type associations

1. From the File Manager, click the MacFile menu.
2. Click Associate.
The Associate dialog box appears.
3. In the Files with MS-DOS Extension box, type an extension, or select one from the dropdown list.
If the extension is already associated with a file type and file creator, it will be highlighted in the Creator list.
4. In the Creator list, select a creator and type to which you want to associate this extension.
5. Click the Associate button to associate that extension type with the file.
6. Click Close.

See Also

[Adding File Creators and Types](#)

[Editing a File Type](#)

[Deleting a File Type](#)

Adding File Creators and Types

You can add file creators and types to the list of available file types from the Associate dialog box.

To add a file creator and type

1. From File Manager, click the MacFile menu.
2. Click Associate.
3. From the Associate dialog box, click Add.
4. In the Add Document Type dialog box, type the file creator and type and, optionally, a description.
5. Click OK.

You'll see the new creator in the Creator list. When you're ready to associate it with an extension, see [Associating PC and Macintosh File Types](#)

See Also

[Deleting a File Type](#)

[Editing a File Type](#)

[Associating PC and Macintosh File Types](#)

Editing a File Type

You can edit the description of a file type, which appears in the list in the Associate dialog box.

To edit a description of a file type

1. From the File Manager, click the MacFile menu.
2. Click Associate.
3. In the Creator list box, select a file creator and type.
4. Click Edit.
5. In the Edit Document Type dialog box, type the new description.
6. Click OK.

The new description will appear in the Creator list.

See Also

[Adding File Creators and Types](#)

[Deleting a File Type](#)

[Associating PC and Macintosh File Types](#)

Deleting a File Type

You can delete a file type from the Associate dialog box.

To delete a file type and its extension associations

1. From the File Manager, click the MacFile menu.
2. Click Associate.
3. In the Creator list box, select a file creator and type.
4. Click Delete.
5. Click Yes to confirm that you want to remove the selected file type and associated extensions.

See Also

[Adding File Creators and Types](#)

[Editing a File Type](#)

[Associating PC and Macintosh File Types](#)

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
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
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
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
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Changing Properties of the File Server for Macintosh

You can review and change how the File Server for Macintosh runs on the Advanced Server.

To change server properties

1. From the Server Manager, click the MacFile menu.
2. Click Properties.

The MacFile Properties dialog box appears.

3. Click the button for the properties you want to review: Users, Volumes, Files, or Attributes.

For an explanation of these properties, use the Help button in each dialog box.

Changing the Server Name for Macintosh Workstations

From the Server Manager, you can change the name of the server that Macintosh users will see on their workstations.

To change the name of the server

1. From the MacFile menu, click Properties.
2. Click Attributes.
The MacFile Attributes dialog box appears.
3. Click Change.
4. In the Server Name for AppleTalk Workstations box, enter the name of the Advanced Server.
This will be the name that Macintosh users will see if their workstation is on the AppleTalk network.
5. Click OK.

Creating a New Logon Message for Macintosh Workstations

You can create or change the message that Macintosh users (of System 7.1) see when they log on to the Advanced Server.

To create or change a logon message

1. From the Server Manager, click the MacFile menu.
2. Click Properties.
3. From the MacFile Properties dialog box, click Attributes.
4. In the Logon Message box, type the message you want Macintosh users to see when they log on to the Advanced Server.
You can type up to four lines.
5. Click OK.

Setting Server Security Options for Macintosh Workstations

You can control the access that Macintosh users have to the Advanced Server through the Server Manager.

To set security options

1. From the Server Manager, click the MacFile menu.
2. Click Properties.
3. Click Attributes.
4. In the Security box, select one or more of the security options.

Allow Guests to Logon option

Allows Macintosh users who do not have a user account and/or password to log on to the Advanced Server with guest privileges.

Allow Workstations to Save Password option

Allows Macintosh users to store their passwords on their workstations, which means they won't be prompted to enter their passwords every time they log on to the Advanced Server. When selected, however, this option decreases the security of the server.

Require Microsoft Authentication

Macintosh users must log on using Microsoft Authentication, rather than another user authentication module.

5. Click OK.

Setting Session Limits

You can determine the number of simultaneous connections Macintosh workstations can make to the Advanced Server on the AppleTalk network. The number of simultaneous connections is limited only by the network media. However, limiting the connections can result in performance increases by the Advanced Server.

To set session limits

1. From the Server Manager, click the MacFile menu.
2. Click Properties.
3. Click Attributes.
4. From the Sessions box, click Unlimited or type a number in the Limit to box.

Sending a Message to Macintosh Workstations

You can send messages to Macintosh workstations that are connected to the Advanced Server. Plan to do this before disconnecting or removing a Macintosh-accessible volume or a user. Otherwise, the user may lose valuable data. You can also send messages to individual Macintosh users of the Advanced Server. Procedures for both of these approaches follow.

To send a message to all Macintosh users connected to the Advanced Server

1. From the Server Manager, click the Advanced Server that is running Services for Macintosh.
2. From the MacFile menu, click Send Message.
The Send Message dialog box appears.
3. In the Message box, type the message you want to send to Macintosh users.
You can type up to four lines.
4. Click OK.

To send a message to individual Macintosh users of the Advanced Server

1. From the MacFile menu, click Properties.
2. Click Users.
3. From the Connected Users box, select the user to whom you want to send the message.
4. Click Send Message.
The Send Message dialog box appears.
5. Click Selected MacFile user.
6. In the Message box, type the message you want to send.
You can type up to four lines.
7. Click OK.

Create Volume

Displays the Create Macintosh-Accessible Volume dialog box, from which you can designate a directory on the Advanced Server to be available to Macintosh users. It creates a Macintosh-accessible volume.

For further explanation, click the Help button in the Create Macintosh-Accessible Volume dialog box.

View/Modify Volumes

Displays the View/Modify Macintosh-Accessible Volumes dialog box, from which you can display a list of all Macintosh-accessible volumes and change properties and permissions for a selected volume.

For further explanation, click the Help button in the View/Modify Macintosh-Accessible Volumes dialog box.

Remove Volumes

Displays the Remove Macintosh-Accessible Volumes dialog box, from which you can select a volume to remove. Removing a volume makes its files and folders unavailable to Macintosh users. It does not, however, delete the corresponding directory or the files in it. For further explanation, click the Help button in the Remove Macintosh-Accessible Volumes dialog box.

Permissions

Displays the Macintosh View of Directory Permissions dialog box, from which you can view and change permissions on a Macintosh-accessible volume. These permissions are equivalent to Macintosh access privileges. You can also set these permissions using the Permissions command on the Security menu.

Although these permissions look different than the Macintosh-style permissions, Services for Macintosh translates them. Consequently, either of these commands (from the Security menu or from the MacFile menu) can be used to set permissions on a directory.

For further explanation, click the Help button in the Macintosh View of Directory Permissions dialog box.

Associate

Displays the Associate dialog box from which you can see how types and creators used in Macintosh applications are associated with PC extensions. You can also add and delete types and associations. Using this command and the corresponding dialog box, you can make it easy for users to share files between platforms.

For further explanation, click the Help button in the Associate dialog box.

Volumes

Displays the Macintosh-Accessible Volumes dialog box from which you can review the list of Macintosh-accessible volumes, view and change their properties, and create and remove volumes.

For further explanation, click the Help button in the Macintosh-Accessible Volumes dialog box.

Send Message

Displays the Send Message dialog box from which you can send a message to all users connected to the Advanced Server. For example, you should send a message to users when you plan to disconnect them or disconnect the volume to which they are connected.

To send a message to selected Macintosh users, see [Sending a Message to Macintosh Workstations.](#)

For further explanation, click the Help button in the Send Message dialog box.

Properties

Displays the MacFile Properties dialog box from which you can view and change settings for users, volumes, files, and other attributes of the [File Server for Macintosh](#).

For further explanation of each option, click the Help button in the MacFile Properties dialog box.

Services for Macintosh Configuration Dialog Box

You can configure Services for Macintosh once it is set up. For the changes to take effect, you must stop and restart the AppleTalk Protocol (through the Devices icon in the Control Panel).

To configure the default network and zone

1. In the Network box, select the network adapter card you want.
2. In the Zone box, select the zone in which you want Services for Macintosh to appear to Macintosh users.
3. Click OK.

To enable AppleTalk routing

- ▶ Select the Enable Routing check box.

The AppleTalk Protocol will become a router. This means that if the AppleTalk Protocol is bound to more than one network card, the Advanced Server will be seen from Macintoshes connected to all the bound networks.

AppleTalk Routing Configuration Dialog Box

The Networks list box contains all the network adapters to which the AppleTalk Protocol is bound.

To seed the network

1. Select the Seed the Network box.

The Network Range and Zone Information options become available.

2. Enter a start and end number in the appropriate Network Range boxes.

The values you specify must be from 1 through 65,279.

Setting zone information is part of seeding a network. You can see the current list of zones, add and remove zones, and set the default zone. The default zone is the zone in which all Apple Talk devices will appear if a desired zone has not been specified for them.

To set zone information

1. Choose among the following options:

New Zone and Add button

Add a zone by typing the name in the New Zone box, and clicking Add. The new zone is added to the Zone List.

Zone List

Select a zone or zones to remove or set as the default.

Remove and Remove All

Remove selected zones in the Zone List. Remove All removes all zones in the Zone List.

Get Zones

See the current state of the zones on the network.

Set

Specifies the selected zone in the Zone List as the new default zone for the network.

2. Click OK to accept any of the above changes.

For others on the network to see the change, you must restart the AppleTalk Protocol.

Create Macintosh-Accessible Volume Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to designate a directory as a Macintosh-accessible volume from the File Manager. Descriptions of the options in this dialog box follow:

Volume Name

The default is the same as the directory name; however, you can change it so that Macintosh users see a different name. The character limit is 27.

Path

The drive letter and path to the directory that you are designating as a Macintosh-accessible volume.

Password

Enter a password that users must provide to use the volume.

Confirm Password

Enter the password again to confirm that the password you entered is correct.

This volume is read-only

This volume and all of its contents have read-only access. This option supersedes all directory permissions set with the Permissions button. In other words, if you give this volume read-only access, the permissions of directories with less restrictive access will not be honored.

Guests can use this volume

Guests can have access to this volume. If cleared, guests do not see this volume.

User Limit

Number of workstations that can simultaneously mount this Macintosh-accessible volume. The default is Unlimited, but you can specify a maximum by typing a number in the Allow XXX Users option box.

Permissions

Displays the Macintosh View of Directory Permissions dialog box.

Create Macintosh-Accessible Volume Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to designate a directory as a Macintosh-accessible volume from the Server Manager. Descriptions of the options in this dialog box follow:

Volume Name

The default is the same as the directory name; however, you can change it so that Macintosh users see a different name. The character limit is 27.

Path

The drive letter and path of the directory that you are designating as a Macintosh-accessible volume. The path must be local to the server on which the volume will reside.

Password

Enter a password that users must provide to use the volume.

Confirm Password

Enter the password again to confirm that the password you entered is correct.

This volume is read-only

This volume and all of its contents have read-only access. This option supersedes all directory permissions set with the Permissions button. In other words, if you give this volume read-only access, the permissions of directories with less restrictive access will not be honored.

Guests can use this volume

Guests can have access to this volume. If cleared, guests do not see this volume.

User Limit

Number of workstations that can simultaneously mount this Macintosh-accessible volume. The default is Unlimited, but you can specify a maximum by typing a number in the Allow XXX Users option box.

Permissions

Displays the Macintosh View of Directory Permissions dialog box.

View/Modify Macintosh-Accessible Volumes Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to view the list of Macintosh-accessible volumes and modify a selected volume (by choosing Properties). Descriptions of the options in this dialog box follow:

Volumes on

List of the Macintosh-accessible volumes on the Advanced Server. To modify a volume, select it from this list, and then click Properties.

Properties

Displays the Properties of Macintosh-Accessible Volumes dialog box.

Properties of Macintosh-Accessible Volume Dialog Box

This dialog box is used to specify properties for a Macintosh-accessible volume. Descriptions of the options in this dialog box follow:

Volume Name

The name that you gave the volume when it was created.

Path

Same as the directory path that you are designating as a Macintosh-accessible volume.

Password

Enter a password that users must provide to use the volume.

Confirm Password

Enter the password again to confirm that the password you entered is correct.

This volume is read-only

This volume and all of its contents have read-only access. This option supersedes all directory permissions set with the Permissions button. In other words, if you give this volume read-only access, the permissions of directories with less restrictive access will not be honored.

Guests can use this volume

Guests can have access to this volume. If cleared, guests do not see this volume.

User Limit

Number of workstations that can simultaneously mount this Macintosh-accessible volume. The default is Unlimited, but you can specify a maximum by typing a number in the Allow XXX Users option box.

Permissions

Displays the Macintosh View of Directory Permissions dialog box.

Remove Macintosh-Accessible Volumes Dialog Box

Displays the list of Macintosh-accessible volumes on the Advanced Server and allows you to remove them. Removing does not delete the corresponding directory or its contents. It only makes the volume unavailable to Macintosh users.

1. Select a volume to remove, and then click OK.

If users are connected, you'll see a message that tells you who is using the volume. You can then use the Send Message command on the MacFile menu in the Server Manager to notify these users that you intend to remove the volume.

2. When no users are connected, click Yes to confirm that you want to remove the volume.

Macintosh View of Directory Permissions Dialog Box

This dialog box allows you to specify directory permissions, using Macintosh-style access privileges. Setting permissions from this dialog box is equivalent to using the Security menu's Permissions command. In other words, you can set permissions on directories from either the Security menu or the MacFile menu or from the Macintosh itself. Services for Macintosh does the translation. Descriptions of the options follow:

Owner

The owner of the directory (which may be designated as a Macintosh-accessible volume). This is the same owner you see when choosing Permissions from the Security menu. Click this box to see the Owner dialog box.

Primary Group

The group associated with the directory. When an owner creates a directory (or folder), the owner's primary group is set as the directory's primary group. This option only affects Macintosh users.

Everyone

Every user on the Advanced Server, including guests.

See Files

Allows the owner, primary group, or everyone to see and open files in this directory (or folder).

See Folders

Allows the owner, primary group, or everyone to see and open directories (or folders) in this directory (or folder).

Make Changes

Allows the owner, primary group, or everyone to add or delete files and directories (folders) and save changes to files in this directory (folder).

Replace permissions on subdirectories

Copies the permissions you just set to all directories (or folders) within this directory (volume) or directory (folder).

Cannot move, rename, or delete

Prevents the directory (volume) or subdirectory (folder) from being moved, renamed, or deleted by users.

MacFile Properties Dialog Box

This dialog box allows you to review and change the properties of all Macintosh-accessible volumes. (Individual volume properties can be set from the MacFile menu in the File Manager when you click the View/Modify Volumes command.) Descriptions of the options follow:

Active AppleTalk Sessions

The number of Macintosh workstations that are logged on to the Advanced Server.

Open File Forks

The number of file forks (resource and data combined) that are open.

File Locks

The number of locks on open file forks.

Users

Displays the Macintosh Users dialog box.

Volumes

Displays the Macintosh-Accessible Volumes dialog box.

Files

Displays the Files Opened by Macintosh Users dialog box.

Attributes

Displays the MacFile Attributes dialog box.

Macintosh Users Dialog Box

This dialog box displays the current list of users connected to selected Macintosh-accessible volumes. Descriptions of the options follow:

Connected Users

List of Macintosh users who are logged on to the Advanced Server. You can select a user from this list.

Computer

The computer name of each Macintosh user.

Opens

The number of open file forks for each user.

Elapsed Time

The time, in hours and minutes, that each user has been currently logged on to the Advanced Server.

Connected Users

The total number of Macintosh users logged on to the Advanced Server.

Volume

The list of Macintosh-accessible volumes on the Advanced Server.

Opens

The number of open file forks on each volume.

Elapsed Time

The time, in hours and minutes, that this volume has been open on a Macintosh desktop.

Disconnect

Disconnects the selected user from the Macintosh-accessible volumes.

Disconnect All

Disconnects all users from all connected Macintosh-accessible volumes.

Send Message

Displays the Send Message dialog box, from which you can send a message to a selected user or all Macintosh users of the Advanced Server. You can type up to four lines.

Macintosh-Accessible Volumes Dialog Box

This dialog box lets you review the users of selected volumes and disconnect them, if necessary. Descriptions of the options in this dialog box follow:

Volume

List of Macintosh-accessible volumes on the Advanced Server.

Uses

The number of times the volume is currently mounted on desktops.

Path

The directory path of the Macintosh-accessible volume.

Connected Users

Currently connected users of the selected volume.

Time

The time, in hours and minutes, that each user has been connected to the selected volume.

In Use

Specifies Yes or No to indicate whether the volume is being used.

Disconnect

Disconnects selected users from the selected volume.

Disconnect All

Disconnects all users from selected volumes.

Macintosh-Accessible Volumes Dialog Box

This dialog box is similar to the View/Modify Macintosh-Accessible dialog box available from File Manager. The difference is that you can create, remove, and change properties of a selected volume right from this dialog box.

Volumes

Show the volume name and its path on the Advanced Server. Click to select one.

Create Volume button

Click to display the Create Macintosh-Accessible Volume dialog box, which includes its own Help button.

Properties

Click to display the Properties of Macintosh-Accessible Volume dialog box, which includes its own Help button.

Remove

Click to remove the selected Macintosh-accessible volume. (Removing does not delete the corresponding directory and contents on the Advanced Server. It only makes the volume unavailable to Macintosh users.)

Files Opened by Macintosh Users Dialog Box

This dialog box lists all the resource and data forks that are open on Macintosh workstations connected to the Advanced Server. Descriptions of the options follow:

Open File Forks

Summary count of all the open data and resource forks.

Locks

Total count of all the locks on file forks in Macintosh-accessible volumes. (Locks prevent multiple users from gaining access to the same fork at the same time.)

Opened by

Macintosh user who has opened the file fork.

For

Permissions set (for example, Read/Write). These display in the Advanced Server-style of permissions.

Locks

Number of locks on the fork.

Path

Directory path of the file.

Refresh

Update the list box and recalculate counts of forks and locks.

Close Forks

Close the selected file.

Close All Forks

Close all Macintosh-accessible volume forks on the Advanced Server.

MacFile Attributes Dialog Box

This dialog box allows you to specify settings for the File Server for Macintosh. Descriptions of the options follow:

Server Name for AppleTalk Workstations and Change button

Displays the name of the Advanced Server that Macintosh users see. You can change it by clicking the Change button. (You must restart File Server for Macintosh for this change to take effect.)

Logon Message

The message that Macintosh users will see when they log on to the Advanced Server. You can type up to four lines of text.

Allow Guests to Logon

Allows users who do not have a user account and password to log on to the Advanced Server from a Macintosh, which is connected to the AppleTalk network.

Allow Workstations to Save Password

Macintosh users can save their passwords on their workstations. However, this makes the Advanced Server less secure.

Require Microsoft Authentication

Requires the Macintosh user to log on using the Microsoft authentication module (MS UAM).

Sessions: Unlimited

Unlimited simultaneous workstation connections to the Advanced Server. (The amount is limited only by the network media.)

Sessions: Limit to

Limit the number of simultaneous connections to the Advanced Server. Limiting the number will improve performance.

Server Name for AppleTalk Workstations Dialog Box

In the Server Name box, enter the new name of the Advanced Server running Services for Macintosh. It can be up to 31 characters long. This is the name that Macintosh users connected to the AppleTalk network will see.

Owner (or Primary Group) Dialog Box

This dialog box allows you to specify a new owner or primary group of the selected directory (folder).

List Names From

Displays the domain to which this Advanced Server belongs and all the trusted domains to which it can gain access.

Names

Groups and user account names on the selected domain, from which you can select (by double-clicking) a new owner or primary group of the directory (folder).

Add

Adds a primary group or owner to the permissions list. Select a primary group or owner and then click the Add button.

Add Name

Displays the name of the primary group or owner on the permissions list. You can add a name by selecting it and then using the Add button. Or you can type the name.

Members

Displays the Local or Global Group Membership dialog box, from which you can see a list of the members of the selected group.

Search

Displays the Find Account dialog box from which you can search for a user or group on the selected domain or trusted domains.

Local (or Global) Group Membership Dialog Box

Displays the members of the local group selected in the Owner or Primary Group dialog boxes. On a Windows NT Advanced Server network, global groups that are members of a local group appear in the list.

- ▶ To include the group in the Add Names box, click Add.
- ▶ To see a global group's members, select the group and click Members.

Find Account Dialog Box

When you add an owner or primary group to the permissions list, you must know the name of the domain that contains the owner or primary group's account. Use this dialog box to locate the domain of an account on a Windows NT Advanced Server network.

Find User or Group

Type the name of the group or user whose account you want to find.

Search All

Searches for the account in all the listed domains.

Search Only In

Searches for the account in one or more domains.

Search button

After specifying a group or user and the domains to search, click Search to start the search process.

Add button

To add the user or group to the Add Names box , select the user or group in the Search Results box and then click Add.

Associate Dialog Box

Use this dialog box to associate MS-DOS file extensions with Macintosh application creators and types. Doing this enables users of these different systems to share files and see the appropriate icons on their respective systems.

Files with MS-DOS Extension

Type or select the file extension you want to associate with a Macintosh creator and type.

Associate button

Click to associate the specified file extension with the selection in the With Macintosh Document Creator and Type list.

With Macintosh Document Creator and Type

Select a Macintosh creator and type to associate with the selected file extension.

Add button

Click to add a creator, type, and description to the list.

Edit button

Click to change the description in the With Macintosh Document Creator and Type list box of the selected creator and type.

Delete

Click to delete the selected creator and type.

Add Document Type Dialog Box

Services for Macintosh comes with defined Macintosh application creators and file (or document) types. With this dialog box, you can add an application creator and file type and a description to the Creator list in the Associate dialog box. When you're through, you can then associate the new creator and type with an MS-DOS extension in the Associate dialog box.

You must provide both a creator and a file type.

Creator

Type or select the Creator code used for the Macintosh application.

File Type

Type or select a new file (document) type.

Description

Type the description that will appear in the Associate dialog box when you're done.

Edit Document Type Dialog Box

You can change the description of creator and file type that appears in the Associate dialog box.

- ▶ In the Description box, type a new description, and click OK.

Send Message Dialog Box

It's a good idea to send messages to Macintosh users connected to an Advanced Server before taking down the server or removing a volume.

Depending on your entry to the Send Message dialog box, you may see a Send Message To box, where you can select specific Macintosh users or all Macintosh users connected to the Advanced Server.

1. If the Send Message To box is available, select the user (or users) to whom you want to send the message.
If it is not available, all Macintosh users connected to the Advanced Server will receive the message.
2. In the Message box, type in a message that you want Macintosh users connected on the AppleTalk network to see.
You can type up to four lines.
3. Click OK.

Send Message Dialog Box

It's a good idea to send messages to Macintosh users connected to an Advanced Server before taking down the server or removing a volume.

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1. If the Send Message to box is available, select the user (or users) to whom you want to send the message.
If it is not available, all Macintosh users connected to the Advanced Server will receive the message.
2. In the Message box, type in a message that you want Macintosh users connected on the AppleTalk network to see.
You can type up to four lines.
3. Click OK.

Available AppleTalk Printing Devices Dialog Box

You can see the AppleTalk printing devices that are available in each AppleTalk zone.

1. From the AppleTalk Printing Devices box, select a zone.
2. If needed, double-click the zone name to see the printing devices in it.
3. Select a printing device by double-clicking it.
4. Click OK.

Confirm Volume Removal

It's a good idea to send users a message before removing a Macintosh-accessible volume. Otherwise connected users are likely to lose data. Removing a Macintosh-accessible volume does not delete the corresponding directory on the Advanced Server. It only makes the volume unavailable to Macintosh users.

Click Yes to confirm that you want to remove the selected volume. For more information, see [Removing Macintosh-Accessible Volumes.](#)

Remove

If you click Yes to remove the selected volume, you'll be asked to confirm the removal, and a list of current users of the volume will be displayed. Removing a Macintosh-accessible volume does not delete the corresponding directory on the Advanced Server. It only makes the volume unavailable to Macintosh users.

However, it's a good idea to send users a message before removing a Macintosh-accessible volume. Otherwise connected users are likely to lose data. For more information, see [Removing Macintosh-Accessible Volumes.](#)

AppleTalk Port Configuration

Capturing an AppleTalk printing device means that Macintosh users send their print jobs through the Advanced Server. Releasing a captured printing device means that the Macintosh users who print to it directly will not get the benefit of spooling on the Advanced Server. Also, print jobs sent to a released printing device are not under the control of the Advanced Server administrator.

For a printing device to be seen by both PC and Macintosh workstations, it must be shared and captured. (Share a printer through the Printer Properties dialog box, available from Print Manager.) Macintosh users will see the name you designate in the Share Name option in the Printer Properties dialog box.

If you share a printer but do not capture it, Macintosh users will see the printing device by both names--the AppleTalk name and the name you designated in the Printer Properties dialog box.

If you do not share a printing device and do not capture it, Macintosh users will see it by its original AppleTalk name.

You can release or recapture the printing device by clearing or selecting the one option, as appropriate, in the AppleTalk Port Configuration dialog box.

Network Range

The network range used by the AppleTalk Protocol must be from 1 through 65,279. Hexadecimal numbers are not allowed. The start network number must be less than or equal to the end network number, and there must be no overlap between network ranges used by different network adapters on your system. To seed the network, make sure you specify a valid network range.

Network Zones

The zone names used by the AppleTalk Protocol must conform to certain rules. The following characters cannot be used in the zone name:

`*, @, :, ,, "`

In addition, a zone name cannot consist of all spaces. The maximum length of a zone name is 31 characters. Use intuitive zone names to aid in zone identification and troubleshooting.

AppleTalk Registry Values

The following are the registry values for the AppleTalk Protocol. Check your registry to verify that it contains valid AppleTalk information. (Acceptable range of values and data types appear in Appendix A of the *Windows NT Advanced Server Services for Macintosh* manual.)

ADAPTER KEY VALUES

- AarpRetries
- DdpCheckSums
- DefaultZone
- NetworkRangeLowerEnd
- NetworkRangeUpperEnd
- PortName
- SeedingNetwork
- ZoneList

PARAMETERS KEY VALUES

- DefaultPort
- DesiredZone
- EnableRouter

Get Zone List

The zone list was not available from the network. Possible causes include the following:

- An AppleTalk router is not available on the network.
- The network is not in an active state.
- The AppleTalk Protocol is not started on this system.

Server Name Change

To confirm the new name of the server that AppleTalk workstations will see, click OK in the MacFile Attributes dialog box. (Or click Cancel to reverse the change.)

After notifying users of the server (by sending them a message), you can stop and restart the File Server for Macintosh in the following way:

- From the Services icon in the Control Panel, select File Server for Macintosh, then the Stop button and then the Start button.

Valid Directory

You cannot set Macintosh-style permissions on a file. (Files inherit the permissions set on the directory in which they reside.) For more information, see [Setting Directory Permissions](#).

Invalid Partition

Only directories on an NTFS partition can be designated as Macintosh-accessible volumes. For more information, see [Creating a Macintosh-Accessible Volume](#).

MacFile Not Installed

The File Server for Macintosh is a service that must be installed, or set up, before you can use the commands on the MacFile menu.

To install Services for Macintosh

1. From the Control Panel, click the Network icon.
The Network Settings dialog box appears.
2. Choose the Add Software button.
3. From the Add Network Software dialog box, select Services for Macintosh for installation, and click Continue.
4. From the Windows NT Setup dialog box, type in the full path to the Windows NT Advanced Server distribution disks.
5. In the Network Settings dialog box, click OK.

For more information, refer to the Help buttons in these dialog boxes.

Invalid Directory Account

The Owner and/or Primary Group selected in the Macintosh View of Directory Permissions dialog box are not valid. Either the names were typed incorrectly, or they do not exist. Select an Owner or Primary Group for the list that appears when you select the buttons to the right of Owner and Primary group options.

For more information, see [Setting Directory Permissions](#).

Delete Creator and Type

Deleting a Macintosh creator-type pair could result in Macintosh users being unable to open documents in the application they wish to use. Make sure Macintosh users don't need the application that corresponds to the creator-type you wish to delete.

Invalid Path

You will see this message if the full path to the directory is typed incorrectly, or if you have entered a path (including drive letter and directory path) that is not local to the server on which the directory resides. For example, make sure you've designated the drive letter for the NTFS partition on the local server, which will contain a directory that can be designated as a Macintosh-accessible volume.

File Server for Macintosh

A service that is installed on Windows NT Advanced Server when Services for Macintosh is set up. File Server for Macintosh enables Macintosh workstations and PC-type workstations to share files. Specifically, it handles filename translation, makes sure that the correct icon for an application displays on the workstations, and handles permissions, as well as other tasks.

Guests

Users of the Advanced Server who do not have a user account or who do not provide a password are logged on as a guest, using a user account with Guest privileges. When a Macintosh user assigns permissions to everyone, those permissions are given to the groups, guests, and users.

AppleTalk Network

The network architecture and network protocols created by Apple Computer. A network that has Macintosh workstations and an Advanced Server with Services for Macintosh functions as an AppleTalk network.

Spooling

A process on a server in which print jobs are stored on disk until a printing device is ready to process them. A spooler accepts each print job from each workstation, stores it, and then sends it to a printing device when the device is ready.

Microsoft Authentication

A logon screen that prompts Macintosh workstation users for their user names and passwords. Microsoft Authentication protects the security of the Advanced Server by scrambling passwords so that network sniffers cannot detect them.




Creators

A four-character sequence that tells the Macintosh Finder the name of the application that created a file. The file type and file creator are used by the Macintosh Finder to determine the appropriate desktop icon for that file.

Types

A four-character sequence that identifies the type of a Macintosh file. The file type and file creator are used by the Macintosh Finder to determine the appropriate desktop icon for that file.

Contents for Printing Help

-  [Using AppleTalk Printing Devices](#)
-  [Sharing Printing Devices with Macintosh Users](#)
-  [Capturing and Releasing an AppleTalk Printing Device](#)

Using AppleTalk Printing Devices

Without Services for Macintosh, Macintosh workstations typically send print jobs to AppleTalk printing devices (usually PostScript devices); whereas PC-type users send print jobs to non-PostScript devices. Services for Macintosh, however, makes it possible for both types of workstations to send print jobs to either type of printing device. In addition, both types of users get the benefit of spooling when they print through the Advanced Server.

To get these printing benefits, Services for Macintosh must be set up, the Print Server for Macintosh started, and a user account (such as MACUSERS) created.

Sharing a Printing Device with Macintosh Users

Macintosh users can gain access to any printing device on the Advanced Server. For more information, see [Using AppleTalk Printing Devices](#).

To share a printer with Macintosh users

1. From the Printer menu of the Print Manager, click Properties.
2. From the Print to list, click Network Printer (from the bottom of the list).
3. From the Print Destinations box, click AppleTalk Printing Devices, and click OK.
4. From the Available AppleTalk Printing Devices dialog box, double-click a zone and then a printing device.
5. Click Share This Printer on the Network.
The Share Name is shortened, if necessary, so that PC users can see it. Macintosh users see the name in the Printer Name box.
6. In the Location box, type the place that users can find their print jobs.
You might enter a printer room number, for example.
7. Click OK.

Capturing and Releasing an AppleTalk Printing Device

If you want an AppleTalk printing device to be reserved for users of the Advanced Server, it must be captured. Capturing gives spooling capabilities to all users who connect to the corresponding printer through the Advanced Server.

Releasing a captured printing device means that AppleTalk users (for example, Macintosh users) can send print jobs to it directly. However, the device will not be under the Advanced Server administrator's control.

To recapture or release an AppleTalk printing device

1. From the Printer menu of Print Manager, connect to the printing device you want to recapture or release.
Make sure you specify an AppleTalk printing device from the Connect to Printer dialog box.
2. From the Printer menu, click Properties.
3. From the Printer Properties dialog box, click Settings.
4. From the AppleTalk Port Configuration dialog box, clear or select, as appropriate, the Capture This AppleTalk Printing Device check box.
5. Click OK.

