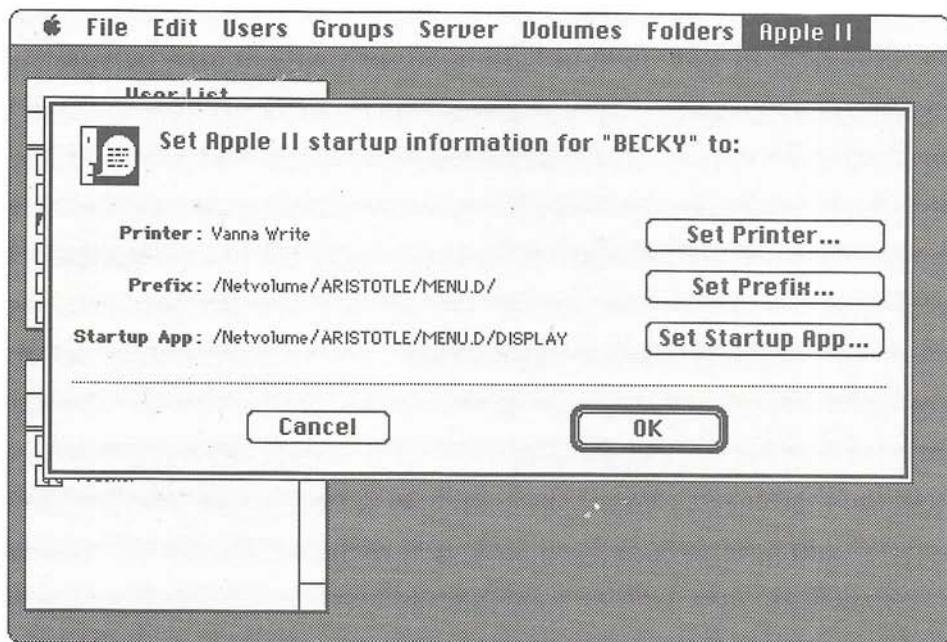




# AppleShare® File Server Administrator's Supplement For Apple® II Workstations



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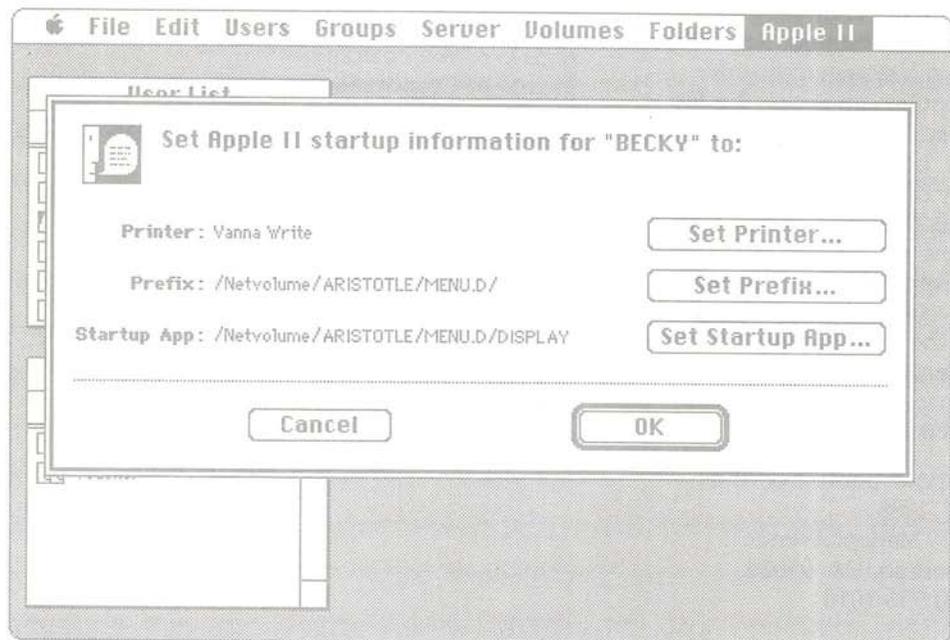
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# AppleShare® File Server Administrator's Supplement For Apple® II Workstations



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## Preface



# About This Supplement

This is a supplement to the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide*. The administrator's guide tells you what a file server is, how to use AppleShare® File Server software to set up a Macintosh® computer as a file server, how to register users on a file server, and how to maintain a file server once it's up and running. This supplement explains special steps you need to take to set up a file server that can be used by network users who have Apple IIGS® or enhanced Apple® IIe workstations.

Once you've set up a file server for Apple II users, they can start up from applications on the server and don't need disk drives at their workstations.

- ❖ *Anyone who uses a file server can be an Apple II user:*  
An Apple II user is anyone who logs on to the server from an Apple II workstation. AppleShare does not distinguish between Macintosh, Apple II, or PC users. When the Apple II features of the AppleShare File Server software are activated, users can start up over the network from Apple II workstations.

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## What you need to know to use this supplement

You need to be familiar with standard Macintosh vocabulary and skills to use this supplement. If opening and dragging icons, initializing disks, and using folders to arrange documents and applications in a hierarchy are unfamiliar tasks, you should start by using the tour disk that came with your Macintosh and by reading the *Macintosh System Software User's Guide*, particularly the sections on using the Finder™ to manage documents, folders, and applications.

❖ *By the way:* The *Macintosh System Software User's Guide* is the most recent guide that explains how Macintosh system software works. System software information was previously included in the owner's guide for each Macintosh, so it may be necessary to refer to your Macintosh owner's guide when you see a reference to the *Macintosh System Software User's Guide*.

You also need to be familiar with standard Apple II vocabulary and skills. This can be a little trickier than mastering Macintosh basics because Apple II basics often vary from application to application. It's particularly important that you know how to use the System Utilities, an application for managing the information stored on disks. If you've never used the System Utilities and are unfamiliar with terms like *slot number*, *drive number*, *pathname*, and *prefix*, read the *Apple II System Disk User's Guide*, which comes with the Apple II Workstation Card, or the *Apple IIGS System Disk User's Guide*, which comes with the Apple IIGS computer.

Finally, you need to be familiar with network and file server terms and concepts. If you've never worked with a network or a file server, read Chapter 1 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide* before you start setting up a file server.

Once you've set up a file server, you may want to familiarize yourself with the *Apple II Workstation Card User's Guide* (for enhanced Apple IIe workstations) and the *AppleShare IIGS User's Guide* (for Apple IIGS workstations). As the administrator of the network, you'll probably be the person whom workstation users come to with questions and problems. Knowing what's in these user's guides—and getting hands-on experience at each type of workstation—will help you to handle any questions or problems effectively.

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## Terms and conventions used in this supplement

As you read this supplement, keep in mind:

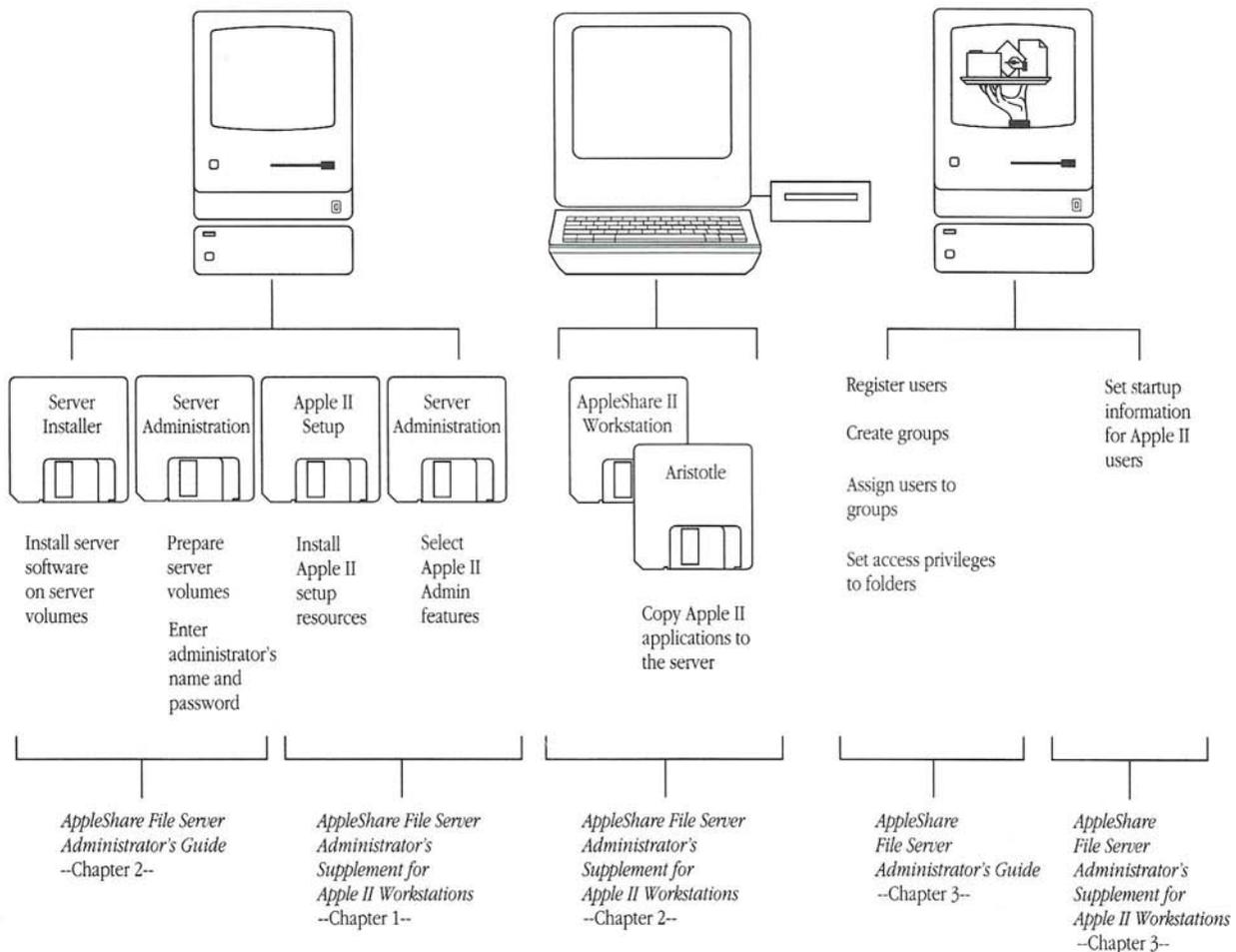
- *File server* and *server* are used interchangeably in this supplement.
- *Folder* and *subdirectory* are used interchangeably in this supplement.
- *Apple II* refers to an Apple IIGS or enhanced Apple IIe computer. (An Apple IIGS used as an AppleShare workstation must have at least 768K of random-access memory.)
- *AppleShare II Workstation disk* refers to the *AppleShare IIe Workstation* disk or the *AppleShare IIGS Workstation* disk, depending on which computer you're using as a workstation. For convenience, this disk is often referred to simply as the *workstation disk*.
- *AppleShare user's guide* refers to the *Apple II Workstation Card User's Guide* or the *AppleShare IIGS User's Guide*, depending on which computer you're using as a workstation.
- Characters or words that appear in the `Courier` font represent what you should type.
- Terms that appear in **boldface** type in the text are defined in the glossary at the end of this supplement. (The glossary also includes definitions of other potentially unfamiliar terms.)

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## How to use this supplement

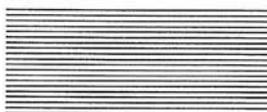
You'll use this supplement in conjunction with the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide* and, in some cases, the *Aristotle Administrator's Guide*. Figure P-1 shows what guides, disks, and equipment you need when setting up a file server that accommodates Apple II users.



**Figure P-1**  
Road map to documentation, disks, and equipment

## About Aristotle software

You'll see references throughout this supplement to the Aristotle menu software. Aristotle is a program designed for servers used in classrooms and computer labs equipped with Apple II computers. It allows teachers to determine which applications will be displayed for each student and allows students to choose applications from a list instead of having to remember and type the pathnames for various applications. If you're planning to use Aristotle to manage access to Apple II software on a server, be sure to read the sections labeled ❖ *Aristotle* in this supplement. You'll also need to read the *Aristotle Administrator's Guide*.



## Chapter 1



# Preparing a Server for Apple II Users

In this supplement, a **PC** is an IBM or compatible computer using MS-DOS (or PC-DOS) version 3.1 or later.

**ProDOS** is an Apple II operating system designed to work in a networking environment. An **operating system** is a set of programs that controls, among other things, how information is loaded into the computer and how information is saved from the computer onto disks.

An **AppleShare® file server** is a specially equipped Macintosh® computer that lets **network** users store and share documents, folders, and applications. See Chapter 1 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide* for a detailed description of how file servers works.

AppleShare file servers are designed to serve users of Apple® II, Macintosh, and **PC** workstations. This supplement explains special things you need to do to set up a file server for Apple II users:

- installing Apple II AppleShare resources on the server **startup volume**
- activating Apple II features in **AppleShare Admin**
- copying Apple II applications to server **volumes**
- setting startup information for Apple II users

Once you've set up a file server for Apple II users, they can start up over the network. They need not have disk drives at their individual **workstations**.

Starting up over the network means that the workstation starts up from a copy of **ProDOS®** and an application on the server rather than from an **operating system** and an application on a disk in a **local disk drive**. Which application starts up depends on what you set as the user's startup application. (You'll learn how to change a user's startup application in Chapter 3 of this supplement.) The next section explains how the AppleShare File Server software makes it possible for Apple II users to start up over the network.

- ❖ *Anyone who uses a file server can be an Apple II user:*  
An Apple II user is anyone who logs on to the server from an Apple II workstation. AppleShare does not distinguish between Macintosh, Apple II, or PC users. When the Apple II features of the AppleShare File Server software are activated, users can start up over the network from Apple II workstations.

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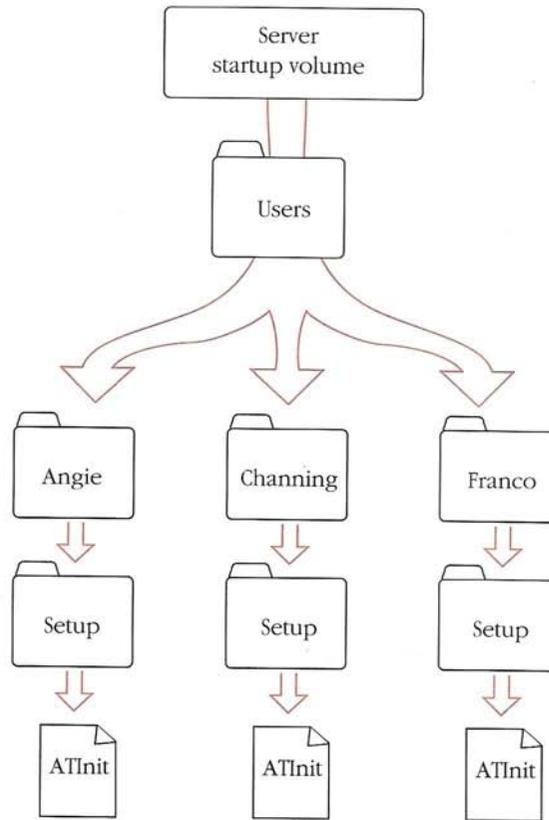
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## How AppleShare supports Apple II users

After you install Apple II resources and activate Apple II AppleShare features, AppleShare Admin creates special folders on the server startup volume for each **registered user** (and for **<Any User>**, AppleShare's name for **guests** who log on to the server). Within each user's personal folder is a folder called *Setup* containing a file

called *ATInit*. (The *ATInit* file contains the user's startup information.) These user folders are stored in a folder called *Users* in the main **directory** of the server startup volume. (See Figure 1-1.) You don't need to do anything with these special folders, but don't delete, change, or rename them. (If you do so, the user won't be able to start up over the network.)

❖ *By the way:* Additional private folders within personal folders are a good place for users to store personal documents. But, be sure to warn users that changing or deleting their Setup folder or *ATInit* file will prevent them from starting up over the network.



**Figure 1-1**  
Folders and files created for Apple II users

**Basic.System** is a program that allows you to save BASIC programs on ProDOS-formatted disks and to load BASIC programs from ProDOS-formatted disks. **BASIC**, which stands for *Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code*, is a programming language built into Apple II computers.

AppleShare Admin also creates a folder called **System** in the main directory of the server startup volume. The System folder contains **Basic.System**, an application for programming in **BASIC**. Until you copy other applications to the server and designate one as a user's startup application, Basic.System is the startup application for registered users who start up over the network from Apple II workstations.

- ❖ *Other files in the System folder:* If you're setting up the server for Apple IIGS workstations, the System folder will contain additional files, for use by Apple IIGS applications.

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## Before you begin

The instructions in this chapter assume that you've already set up your server, installed server **resources**, and prepared server volumes as explained in Chapter 2 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide*. If you haven't yet followed the instructions in that chapter, do so now. Watch for notes in the text concerning special requirements for **servers** with Apple II workstations.

If you're adapting an existing server for Apple II workstations, you may need to change some volume names and user names. To be accessible to Apple II users, volumes must have names that conform to ProDOS naming conventions.

- ❖ *ProDOS naming conventions:* A valid ProDOS name can be up to 15 characters long, must begin with a letter, and can include letters, numbers, and periods. It can't use spaces or punctuation marks other than periods.

User names must not include colons or slashes. If you want Apple II users to be able to store personal documents in the user folders created for them by the AppleShare Admin program, be sure user names conform to ProDOS naming conventions.

See Chapter 4, "Troubleshooting," for instructions on renaming volumes and changing user names.

If you have a file or folder called *Users* or *System* in the main directory of your server startup volume, change its name or delete it before installing Apple II server software and activating Apple II AppleShare features. AppleShare needs to create folders with these names, but it won't do so if it encounters those names already on the server startup volume.

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## Installing Apple II server software

This section explains how to use the *AppleShare File Server: Apple II Setup* disk to add features that allow Apple II users to start up over the network. If you have more than one *Apple II Setup* disk (a setup disk also comes with the Apple IIGS workstation kit), use the one with the higher version number.

❖ *Do you know which is your server startup volume?* To follow these instructions, you need to know which of your server volumes is the startup volume. If you have more than one server volume and can't remember which one you designated as the startup volume, open AppleShare Admin and choose Volume List from the Volumes menu. The volume marked with the arrow is your startup volume.

### 1. If necessary, shut down the server.

Choose Shut Down from the Server menu.

A dialog box appears asking you to type a number of minutes until shutdown. If any users are logged on to the server, be sure to specify a shutdown interval that will give them sufficient time to save their work and log off. If you've just prepared the server or are sure no one is logged on, it's safe to type 0.

When you've specified a shutdown interval, click OK.

The Macintosh ejects any disks in 3.5-inch drives.

If you're using a Macintosh II, choosing Shut Down turns the computer off.

### 2. Put the *Apple II Setup* disk in a disk drive connected to your server.

### 3. Restart the Macintosh.

If you're using a Macintosh Plus or a Macintosh SE, click Restart.

If you're using a Macintosh II, press the Power On key to restart.

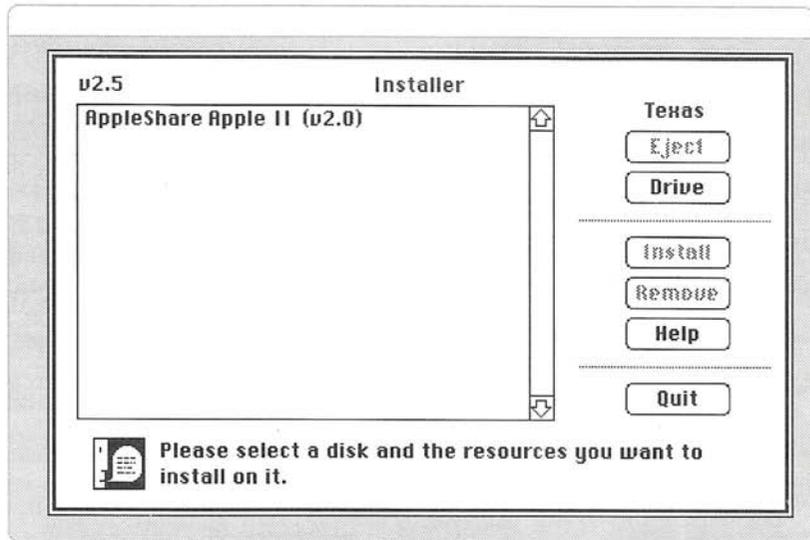
**4. Open the AppleShare Apple II Setup disk icon.**

Select the icon and choose Open from the File menu, or just double-click the icon.

Inside the window are three icons, including the **Installer** icon.

**5. Open the Installer application.**

Select the Installer icon and choose Open from the File menu, or just double-click the icon. You'll see the screen shown in Figure 1-2.



**Figure 1-2**  
The Installer screen

**6. If necessary, click Drive until the name of the server startup volume appears at the upper right.**

**7. Click AppleShare Apple II to select it.**

You'll see a message indicating how much space will remain on the server startup volume after installation.

**8. Click Install.**

The message "Installing on <Volume Name>..." appears at the bottom of the Installer screen during the installation.

**9. When the installation is complete, click Quit.**

**10. Shut down the Macintosh.**

Choose Shut Down from the Special menu.

The Macintosh ejects the *Apple II Setup* disk.

If you're using a Macintosh II, choosing Shut Down turns the computer off.

Put the *Apple II Setup* disk away. You shouldn't need it again unless something happens to your server startup volume.

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## Selecting Apple II administration features

Now you'll start up with the *AppleShare File Server: Server Administration* disk and activate special features for Apple II users.

**1. Put the *Server Administration* disk in a disk drive connected to your server.**

**2. Start up the Macintosh.**

If you're using a Macintosh Plus or a Macintosh SE, click Restart.

If you're using a Macintosh II, press the Power On key.

In a few seconds you'll see the AppleShare Administration disk icon on the desktop.

**3. Open the AppleShare Administration disk icon.**

Select the icon and choose Open from the File menu, or just double-click the icon.

**4. Open the AppleShare Admin application.**

Select the AppleShare Admin icon and choose Open from the File menu, or just double-click the icon. You'll see the dialog box shown in Figure 1-3.

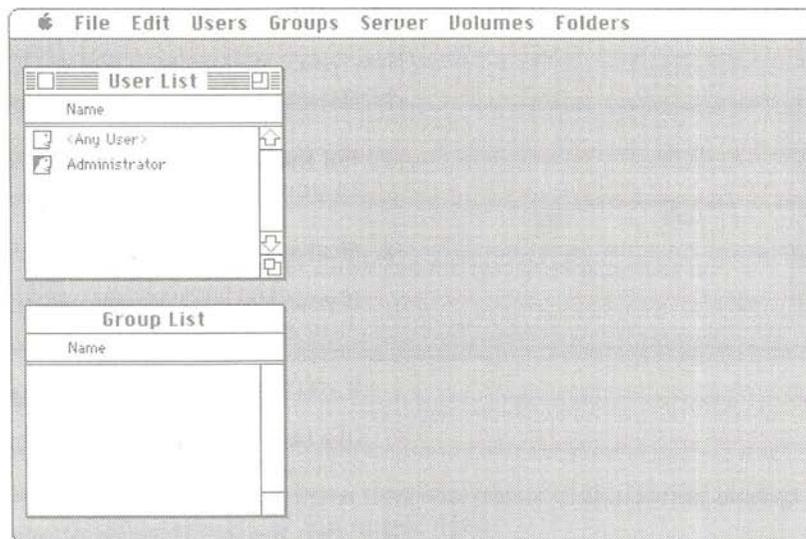


**Figure 1-3**  
The Admin key dialog box

**5. Type the Admin key and click OK.**

The **Admin key** is like a password that gives you access to the AppleShare Admin program. You designated the Admin key when you named the server.

After typing the Admin key and clicking OK, you'll see a few brief messages, and then the screen shown in Figure 1-4.

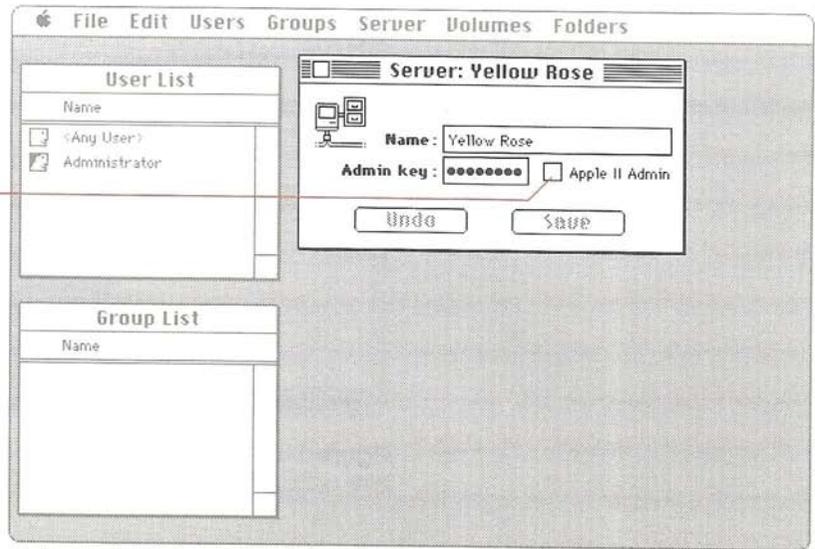


**Figure 1-4**  
The AppleShare Admin screen

**6. Choose Server Info from the Server menu.**

You'll see the server information window shown in Figure 1-5.

Apple II Admin click



**Figure 1-5**

The server information window

**7. Click the Apple II Admin check box.**

An "X" appears in the check box to indicate that Apple II server features are selected.

**8. Click Save.**

You'll see the dialog box shown in Figure 1-6.



**Figure 1-6**  
The dialog box about Apple II files and folders

**9. Click OK.**

When you click OK, AppleShare Admin creates a folder called *System* in the main directory of the startup volume and puts *Basic.System* in this folder. It also creates a folder called *Users* and personal folders for any registered users, as explained in "How AppleShare Supports Apple II Users" earlier in this chapter.

Notice that a new menu title, **Apple II**, appears at the far right of the menu bar. Commands in this menu allow you to set a **startup application**, **prefix**, and printer for Apple II users. You'll learn how to set startup information in Chapter 3 of this supplement.

**10. Choose Quit from the File menu.**

**11. Shut down the Macintosh.**

Choose Shut Down from the Special menu.

The Macintosh ejects the *Server Administration* disk.

If you're using a Macintosh II, choosing Shut Down turns the computer off.

**12. Remove the *Server Administration* disk and restart the server.**

If you're using a Macintosh Plus or a Macintosh SE, click Restart.

If you're using a Macintosh II, press the Power On key.

Leave the server running while you copy Apple II applications to the server according to the instructions in the next chapter of this supplement.





## Chapter 2

# Copying Apple II Applications to a Server

This chapter explains how to copy Apple II applications to a server. You'll do this from one of the Apple II workstations on the network. The workstation you use must be equipped with the appropriate disk drive for the software you're copying. To copy the applications on the *AppleShare II Workstation* disk, you'll need a 3.5-inch disk drive. If some of the applications you're copying to the server are on 5.25-inch disks or on a hard disk, you'll also need to attach a 5.25-inch disk drive or the hard disk to the workstation.

---

**Important**

If you have both Apple IIe and Apple IIgs® workstations in your **AppleTalk network system**, copy applications to the server from an Apple IIgs workstation using the *AppleShare IIgs Workstation* disk. This disk contains all the files on the *AppleShare IIe Workstation* disk, as well as some files you'll need in order to **log on** to the server from an Apple IIgs workstation.

If you add Apple IIgs computers to the network later, you can copy the Apple IIgs-specific files to the server at that time. You'll find instructions concerning which files to copy in the *AppleShare IIgs User's Guide*.

---

Once you've copied the Apple II applications to the server, you can, if you wish, remove the disk drives from the workstation. Apple II workstation users can start up applications directly over the network.

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## Setting up workstations

The instructions in this chapter assume that your Apple II workstations are already set up for use in an AppleTalk network system and that you plan for Apple II users to start up over the network (rather than from disks in drives at their workstations).

For an Apple IIgs, that means that AppleTalk support has been activated in the **Control Panel**: slot 1 should be set to Your Card, slot 7 should be set to Built-in AppleTalk, and the **startup slot** should be set to 7. (See the *Apple IIgs Owner's Guide* for instructions on using the Control Panel.)

For an Apple IIe, it means that an Apple II Workstation Card has been installed in slot 7, or a higher-numbered slot than any **disk drive controller card** installed in the computer.

The **Command key**, which you may also have seen identified as the Apple key or the Open Apple key, is the key marked with an Apple (⌘) symbol.

If your workstation card is not in a higher-numbered slot than your disk drive controller card, you need to bypass the disk drive controller card. You can do this with 3.5-inch drives by removing any disks in the drives. (If the computer can't find a disk in the drive, it will proceed to the next slot when looking for a startup device.) To bypass 5.25-inch drives, you need to switch on the computer's power and press Control-Reset to enter the BASIC programming environment. Then type PR# followed by the number of the slot containing your workstation card, and hold down the **Command key** while you press Return.

---

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## Preparing to copy applications to a server

Before you can copy applications to a server, you need to log on to the server from an Apple II workstation. Then you need to start up **System Utilities**, an application that lets you copy files from one disk to another. These procedures are explained in the following steps.

---

**Important** To copy applications from an Apple II workstation to the server, the server must be running. If you've shut down the server, restart it before you follow the instructions in this section.

---

### 1. Switch on the monitor and computer at the Apple II workstation.

You see the message "Starting up over the Network," then the message "Looking for **AFP** file servers," and then the File Server Log On window. If you have more than one server on the network, you're asked to select the server you want to use; otherwise, you're asked to choose whether you want to log on to the server as a registered user or as a guest.

### 2. If you have more than one server, select the server you want to use.

Press the Up Arrow or Down Arrow key to select the server you want to use; then press Return.

### 3. Press Return to log on as a registered user.

You'll be asked to type a name and **password**.

**AFP** stands for *AppleTalk Filing Protocol*, a set of rules of communication used between AppleShare workstations and servers.

**4. Type the administrator's name and press Return.**

The cursor moves to the Password field.

**5. Type the administrator's password and press Return.**

Remember to type the password exactly as you did when you created it, being sure to match uppercase and lowercase characters.

**6. If the server has more than one volume, select the additional volumes you want.**

After you type the password and select any additional volumes you want to use, you'll see the BASIC prompt—a square bracket.

Until you designate a different startup application, Apple II users start up in the BASIC programming environment. You'll learn how to change startup information in Chapter 3 of this supplement.

**7. Insert the *AppleShare II Workstation* disk in a disk drive connected to the workstation.**

**8. Start up the selector program on the *AppleShare II Workstation* disk.**

If you're using the *Apple IIe Workstation* disk, type  
-/ASIIe.WS/Selector.System and press Return.

If you're using the *Apple IIGS Workstation* disk, type  
-/ASIIGS.WS/Selector.System and press Return.

You can type the selector program **pathname** in uppercase, lowercase, or any combination of the two. ProDOS is not case sensitive.

The dash is a ProDOS command telling the operating system to run the program called *Selector.System* on the disk called *ASIIe.WS* or *ASIIGS.WS*.

If you notice that you've made a typing mistake before you press Return, press the Left Arrow key to erase it. If you make a typing mistake and don't correct it before pressing Return, you'll see the message "File not found" or "Volume not found." If you forget to type the leading dash, you'll see the message "Syntax error." Type the command again, taking care to correct any typing mistakes before pressing Return.

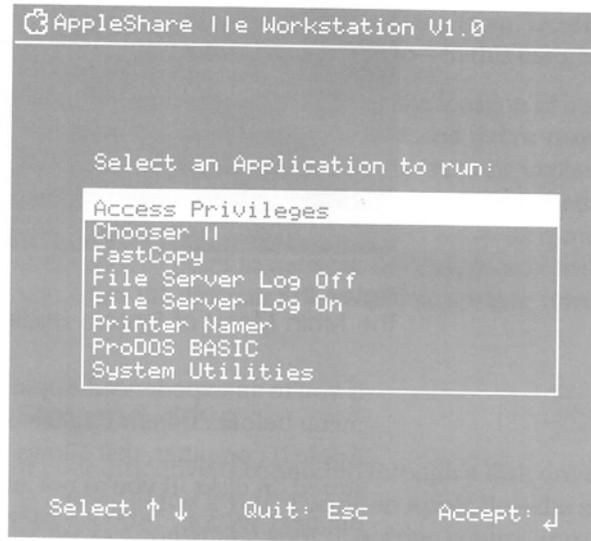
A **selector** program lets you choose other programs on the disk from a menu.

---

**Important** Don't type PR# and the number of the slot for the drive containing your workstation disk as a way to start up the selector program. The PR# command restarts the computer, which logs you off the server.

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After you type the command and press Return, you'll see the *AppleShare II Workstation* disk menu shown in Figure 2-1.

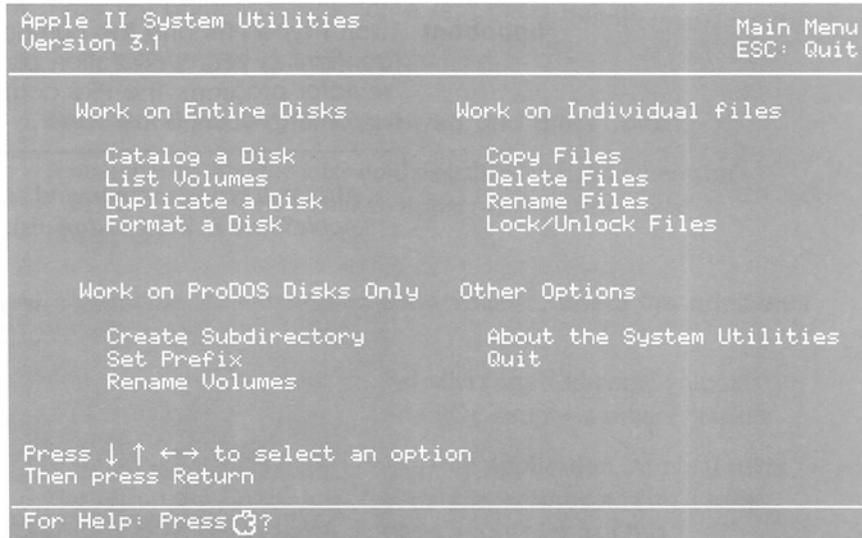


**Figure 2-1**  
The workstation disk menu

❖ *Return symbol:* The bent arrow prompt (↵) on the workstation disk menu is a symbol for the Return key.

#### **9. Select System Utilities from the workstation disk menu.**

Use the Down Arrow key to highlight System Utilities, then press Return. You see the Main Menu of System Utilities, shown in Figure 2-2.



**Figure 2-2**  
The Main Menu of System Utilities

If you're an experienced Apple II user, you've probably seen this menu before. System Utilities is a program, furnished with every Apple II computer, that allows you to manage the information stored on disks. If you're not an experienced Apple II user, read the next section, "About System Utilities," for an explanation of special terms used in the program. If you want more information about System Utilities, see the *Apple II System Disk User's Guide* or the *Apple IIGS System Disk User's Guide*.

The instructions in this chapter assume that you want to copy application files into the main directory of a server volume. If you want to group certain applications in their own **subdirectories**, or copy all Apple II applications into one subdirectory, create the necessary subdirectories using the Create Subdirectory command in the System Utilities program *before* copying Apple II applications to the server. Then specify the desired subdirectory as part of the destination pathname when you copy each Apple II application to the server.

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**Important** If you nest an application within several folders, be sure the pathname for the application doesn't exceed the ProDOS pathname limit of 64 characters.

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## About System Utilities

If you've used System Utilities before, skip this section and go on to "Copying AppleShare II Workstation Software to a Server." If you're new to System Utilities, read this section to familiarize yourself with some of the terms and conventions used in the program.

When you use System Utilities to copy files, you're asked to specify the location of the source disk and the destination disk. **Source disk** refers to the disk you're copying from. **Destination disk** refers to the disk you're copying to—in this case, a server volume.

There are two ways of specifying the location of a source or destination disk: by **slot number** and **drive number** or by ProDOS pathname. The following sections explain the meaning of these terms. In general, use the slot and drive method when you know the location of a disk but don't know its name. Use the ProDOS pathname to point to network devices, files in subdirectories, or if you know the disk name but don't know which drive the disk is in.

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### Slot and drive

If your disk drive is connected through a disk drive controller card in a slot—as it is if you're using an Apple IIe—the slot number is that of the slot containing your disk drive controller card. (If you can't remember which slot your disk drive controller card is in, choose List Volumes in the Main Menu of System Utilities to see the slot number associated with the drive containing your workstation disk.)

If your drive is connected to a disk drive port—as it probably is if you're using an Apple IIGS—you need to know which slot number corresponds to the disk drive port. (Ports on the Apple IIGS were designed to imitate slots so that applications designed for models of the Apple II with slots would run on models of the Apple II with ports.) Choose List Volumes in the Main Menu of System Utilities to see the slot number associated with the drive containing your workstation disk.

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## ProDOS pathname

A pathname provides a trail of names leading to the file or subdirectory you want to use. A pathname begins with a slash, and every part of the pathname is separated by a slash. For example, the pathname for a file called *Pele* in a subdirectory called *Soccer* on a volume called *Sports* would look like this: `/Sports/Soccer/Pele`. The pathname for the subdirectory is `/Sports/Soccer`. The pathname for the volume is `/Sports`. ProDOS pathnames can be up to 64 characters long.

You can find out the path to a file by using the Catalog a Disk command in the Main Menu of System Utilities. Start by examining the main directory of the volume. You can see the main directory of a volume by typing its slot and drive number or its pathname. This shows you the names of any subdirectories in the main directory of the volume. To see the contents of a subdirectory, choose Catalog a Disk again and type the subdirectory's pathname as the "disk" you want cataloged.

- ❖ *An alternate method:* Another way to find the path to a file from an Apple II workstation is by using the Access Privileges program on the *AppleShare II Workstation* disk. This program is discussed in the AppleShare user's guides.

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## Copying AppleShare II workstation software to a server

The *AppleShare II Workstation* disk is full of programs designed for using Apple II computers in a network environment. This section explains how to copy several of the applications from the *AppleShare II Workstation* disk to the server so that users can access the programs whether or not they have disk drives at their workstations. The programs you'll copy include Access Privileges, Chooser, File Server Log Off, File Server Log On, Printer Namer, ProDOS BASIC, and System Utilities. Instructions for using these applications are in the AppleShare user's guides.

Follow these instructions to copy AppleShare II workstation software to the server:

**1. Choose Copy Files from the Main Menu of System Utilities.**

Use the arrow keys to highlight the Copy Files command; then press Return.

**2. Specify the method you'll use to identify the location of your source disk.**

If necessary, press Up Arrow or Down Arrow to highlight the method you want to use; then press Return. See "About System Utilities" earlier in this chapter if you're not sure which method to use.

**3. Specify the location of your source disk.**

Type the slot and drive numbers or the pathname, and then press Return.

The pathname of the *AppleShare IIe Workstation* disk is /ASIIe.WS. The pathname of the *AppleShare IIGS Workstation* disk is /ASIIGS.WS.

**4. Choose ProDOS Pathname as the way you'll identify the location of your destination disk.**

If necessary, press Up Arrow or Down Arrow to highlight ProDOS Pathname; then press Return. (You can't use slot and drive as a way of identifying a network volume.)

**5. Type a slash, then the name of a server volume, and press Return.**

If the name of your server volume were Volume1, you'd type /Volume1 and press Return.

❖ *Don't confuse the volume name with the server name:* If you type the server name instead of a server *volume* name, you'll get the message "Volume Not Found" later, when the program tries to find your destination disk.

**6. Press Return.**

This indicates that you want to copy some (rather than all) of the files on the disk.

### 7. Select Sys.Apps/ and press Return.

Press Down Arrow to highlight Sys.Apps/, and press the Space bar to mark it with a check mark. If you change your mind about a file you've selected, press the Space bar again to remove the check mark. Press Return to start the copying process.

Sys.Apps is a subdirectory containing many files. System Utilities will create a folder called *Sys.Apps* on the server volume and copy all the files from the subdirectory on the Apple II disk into the Sys.Apps folder on the server.

❖ *What about the other files?* Don't copy any of the other files on the workstation disk. They aren't designed for network use.

### 8. When you're asked to insert the destination volume, press Return.

You don't need to insert a destination disk because the destination is a server volume.

Sys.Apps contains many files and folders, so copying them will take a few minutes. As each file is copied, you'll see the message "Copying <Filename>...Done!"

### 9. When the copying is complete, press Return to go back to the Main Menu.

The applications in the Sys.Apps subdirectory are now on the server in a folder called Sys.Apps. You are the owner of the Sys.Apps folder and the only one with **access privileges** to it. If you want others to be able to access the folder, you need to change the access privileges associated with it. You'll learn how to change access privileges in Chapter 3 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide*.

If you have Apple IIGS workstations on your network, you need to copy additional files to the server. See the *Apple IIGS Workstation User's Guide* for instructions.

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## Copying Aristotle to a server

Follow these instructions if you will be using **Aristotle™** on the server. (If you copy Aristotle to the server now, you can skip similar instructions in Chapter 1 of the *Aristotle Administrator's Guide*.)

**Aristotle** is an application designed for file servers used in classrooms and computer labs. It allows students to choose applications from customized menus instead of having to remember and type pathnames.

**1. Choose Copy Files from the Main Menu of System Utilities.**

If necessary, use the arrow keys to highlight the Copy Files command; then press Return.

**2. Replace the *AppleShare II Workstation* disk with the *Aristotle Menu Software* disk.**

**3. Specify the method you'll use to identify the location of your source disk.**

If necessary, press Up Arrow or Down Arrow to highlight the method you want to use; then press Return. See "About System Utilities" earlier in this chapter if you're not sure which method to choose.

**4. Specify the location of your source disk.**

Type the slot and drive numbers of the source disk, then press Return, or, if you're identifying the *Aristotle Menu Software* disk by pathname, type `/Aristotle` and press Return.

**5. Choose ProDOS Pathname as the way you'll identify the location of your destination disk; then press Return.**

Press Down Arrow to select ProDOS Pathname; then press Return. (You can't use slot and drive as a way of identifying a network volume.)

**6. Type a slash, then the name of a server volume, and press Return.**

If the name of your server volume were Volume1, you'd type `/Volume1` and press Return.

**7. Press Return.**

This indicates that you want to copy some (rather than all) of the files on the disk.

**8. Select Aristotle, and then press Return.**

If necessary, press Down Arrow to highlight Aristotle; then press the Space bar to mark it with a check mark. Press Return to start the copying procedure.

9. When you're asked to insert the destination volume, press Return.

You don't need to insert a destination volume because the destination is a server volume.

The Aristotle folder contains several files and folders, so copying them will take a few minutes. As each file is copied, you'll see the message "Copying <Filename>...Done!"

10. When the copying is complete, press Return to go back to the Main Menu.

The applications in the Aristotle subdirectory are now on the server in a folder called *Aristotle*. You are the owner of the Aristotle folder and the only one with access privileges to it. If you want others to be able to access the folder, you need to change the access privileges associated with it. You'll learn how to change access privileges in Chapter 3 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide*.

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## Copying other files to a server

This section explains how to copy other files to a server. Applications you copy onto a server should be **AppleShare-aware applications**—that is, they should be designed to work on an AppleShare file server. If an application isn't specifically designed for use with AppleShare, there may be restrictions on how it can be used. If you aren't sure whether an application is AppleShare-aware, check with the application's publisher or with your authorized Apple dealer.

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### Important

Before installing applications on a server, be sure to obtain the appropriate server, network, or site licenses so that you don't violate the copyright law or your licensing agreements.

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1. Choose Copy Files from the Main Menu of System Utilities.

If necessary, use the arrow keys to highlight the Copy Files command; then press Return.

2. Put the disk containing the files you want to copy in a disk drive connected to the workstation.

**3. Specify the method you'll use to identify the location of your source disk.**

If necessary, press Up Arrow or Down Arrow to highlight the method you want to use; then press Return. See "About System Utilities" earlier in this chapter if you're not sure which method to choose.

**4. Specify the location of your source disk.**

Type the slot and drive numbers or the pathname of the source disk; then press Return.

**5. Choose ProDOS Pathname as the way you'll identify the location of your destination disk.**

Press Down Arrow to select ProDOS Pathname; then press Return. (You can't use slot and drive as a way of identifying a network volume.)

**6. Type a slash, then the name of a server volume, and press Return.**

If the name of your server volume were Volume1, you'd type /Volume1 and press Return.

**7. Specify whether you want to copy all or some of the files on the source disk, and then press Return.**

Press Return if you want to copy some of the files on the disk, or press Right Arrow to copy all of the files on the disk; then press Return.

**8. If you chose to copy some files, mark the files you want to copy.**

Select files using the arrow keys; press the Space bar to mark them with a check mark. If you change your mind about a file you've selected, press the Space bar again to remove the check mark. Then press Return to start the copying process.

If you want to copy all of the files in a subdirectory, just mark the subdirectory. All the files in that subdirectory will be copied.

❖ *Organizational tip:* If the files you want to copy are not in a folder, you might want to create a subdirectory for them on a server volume before copying the files. Press Esc to return to the Main Menu of System Utilities. Use the Create Subdirectory command to create the subdirectory on the server volume, then specify that subdirectory as part of the destination pathname when you copy the files to the server volume.

**9. When you're asked to insert the destination volume, press Return.**

You don't need to insert a destination volume because the destination is a server volume.

As each file is copied, you'll see the message "Copying <Filename>...Done!"

**10. When the copying is complete, press Return to go back to the Main Menu.**

The files you copied are now on the server. You are the owner of any folders you just copied or created and the only one with access privileges to their contents. If you want others to be able to access the information in any of these folders, you need to change the access privileges associated with them. You'll learn how to change access privileges in Chapter 3 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide*.

When you finish copying files to the server, **log off** according to the instructions in the next section.

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## Logging off a server

After you finish copying files to the server, you'll log off and use AppleShare Admin on the server to register users, create **groups**, assign users to groups, and set access privileges for the folders you just copied.

Logging off assures that the next person who uses the workstation will not be able to gain access to your private files. Follow these steps to log off:

**1. Choose Quit from the Main Menu of System Utilities.**

Use the arrow keys to highlight the Quit option; then press Return.

**2. Type Y (or press the Right Arrow key) and then press Return.**

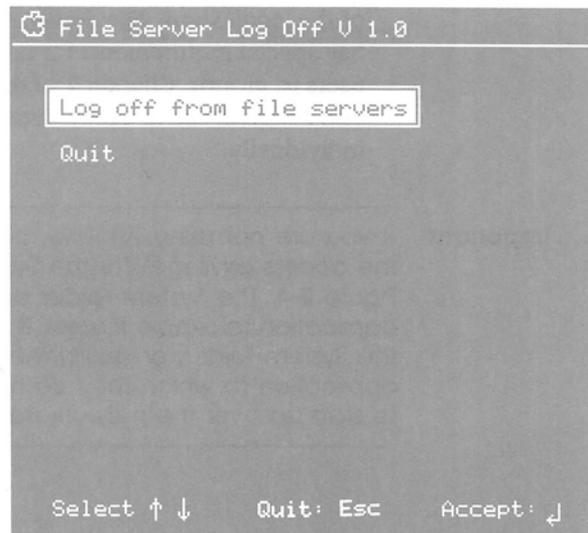
This confirms that you want to quit System Utilities.

**3. If necessary, insert the *AppleShare II Workstation* disk.**

If you removed the workstation disk to copy other applications to the file server, put it back in the drive.

**4. Choose File Server Log Off from the workstation disk menu, and then press Return.**

Press Down Arrow to select File Server Log Off. Then press Return. You'll see the dialog box shown in Figure 2-3.



**Figure 2-3**  
The File Server Log Off dialog box

### 5. Select "Log off from file servers."

Press Return to accept the highlighted option.

You'll see a message indicating that the log-off process was successful.

### 6. Press Return.

You'll see the workstation disk menu.

See the AppleShare user's guides for instructions on using the other applications on the workstation disk menu.

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## What's next?

The next step in preparing the file server for Apple II users is to register users, create groups, assign users to groups, and set access privileges for the folders you just copied onto the server. This information is covered in Chapter 3 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide*.

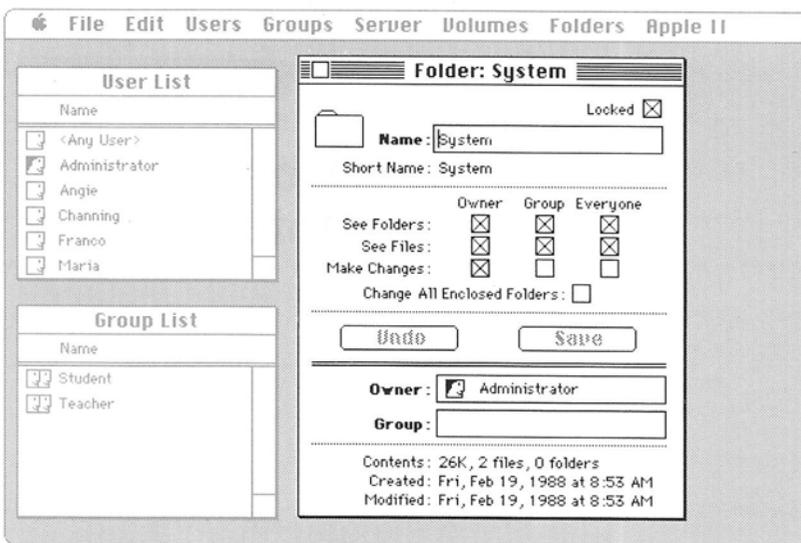
- ❖ *Aristotle*: If you'll be using the Aristotle software, read Chapter 1 of the *Aristotle Administrator's Guide* before reading Chapter 3 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide*. Aristotle has special requirements for naming groups and for assigning users to groups. Chapter 1 of the *Aristotle Administrator's Guide* also suggests useful alternatives to registering every student individually.

---

### Important

If you are not using Aristotle software, be sure to check that the access privileges for the System folder are those shown in Figure 2-4. The System folder contains Basic.System, the startup application for Apple II users. If you don't give users access to the System folder, or assign them some other startup application to which they do have access, they won't be able to start up over the network from an Apple II workstation.

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**Figure 2-4**  
Access privileges for the System folder

When you finish Chapter 3 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide*, return to Chapter 3 of this supplement for important instructions on setting startup information for Apple II users who start up over the network.



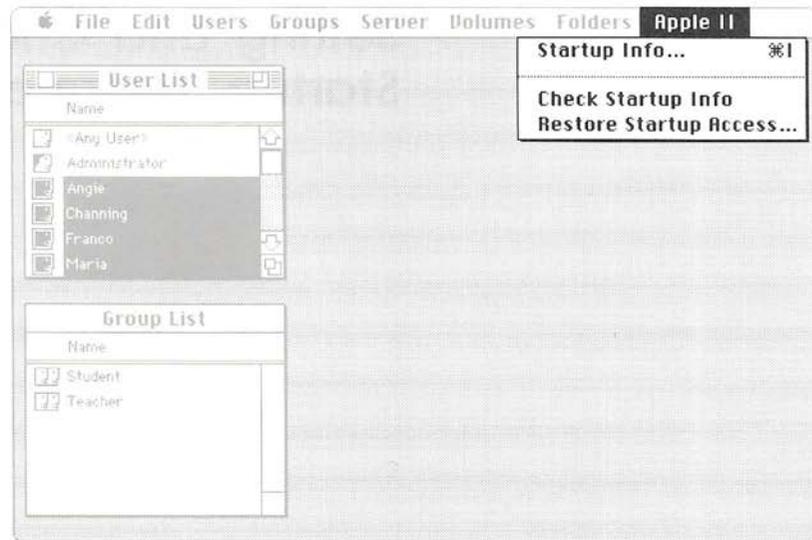


## Chapter 3



# Setting and Checking Startup Information

This chapter explains how to use the commands in the Apple II menu of AppleShare Admin (Figure 3-1) to set and check startup information for Apple II users.



**Figure 3-1**  
The Apple II menu

- The Startup Info command lets you set a user's startup application, prefix, and printer.
- The Check Startup Info command lets you check to see if a user has access to his or her ATInit file as well as to the volume and to all folders leading to the startup application and prefix.
- The Restore Startup Access command lets you restore access to a user's ATInit file in case access has been changed.

You'll learn more about these commands later in this chapter.

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## Setting startup information

Follow these instructions to set startup information for one or more Apple II users or groups.

### 1. If necessary, start up the server.

If the server is already on and the AppleShare Admin program is running concurrently, skip to step 4.

## 2. Choose Administration from the Server menu.

You see a dialog box asking for the Admin key.

## 3. Type the Admin key and click OK.

You see the **User List** and the **Group List** on the left and the AppleShare Admin menu bar at the top of the screen.

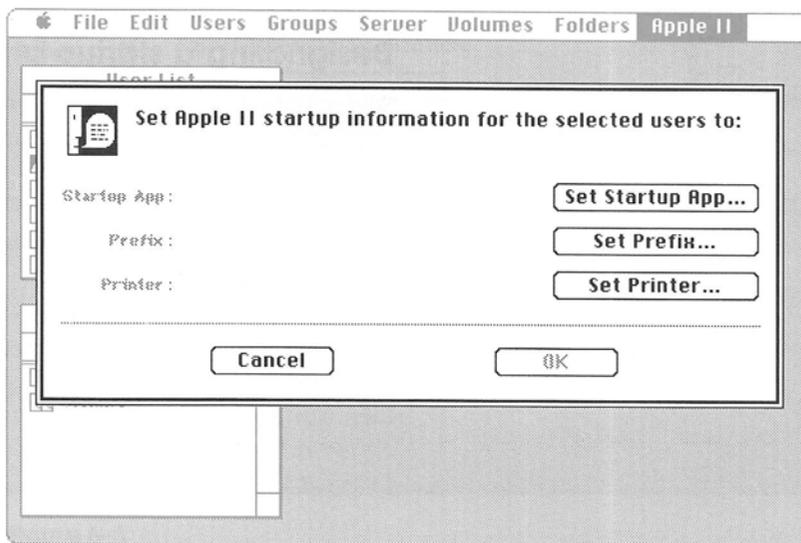
## 4. Select one or more users or groups for whom you want to designate startup information.

In the User List or Group List, select (by Shift-clicking) the names or icons of the users or groups for whom you're designating startup information.

## 5. Choose Startup Info from the Apple II menu.

You see a dialog box for specifying startup information about the selected users or groups. (See Figure 3-2.) If only one user is selected, the current startup information appears in the dialog box.

If there's a problem with a user's current startup information, you'll see a message describing the problem. See "Checking and Correcting Startup Information" later in this chapter for troubleshooting suggestions if you see such a message.



**Figure 3-2**  
The Startup Info dialog box

You can specify (or change) any of the information in this dialog box by clicking the appropriate button: Set Startup App, Set Prefix, or Set Printer. When the information in the dialog box is correct for the selected users or groups, click OK. Only the information you changed is saved. If you click Cancel, any changes are discarded.

When setting startup information, don't click OK until you've made all the changes you want to be in effect for the selected users or groups. For example, if you want all selected users or groups to have the same startup application, prefix, and printer, set all three categories before clicking OK. If, on the other hand, you want the selected users or groups to have the same startup applications and prefix but different printers, set only the startup application and prefix before clicking OK.

You can tell which settings will be changed for the selected users or groups by noting which categories in the Startup Info dialog box are in bold. Dimmed categories won't be changed.

If you're setting startup information for a single user, AppleShare Admin won't let you set a startup application or prefix unless the user has access to all folders in the pathname. If you're setting information for more than one user or for a group, you can check that each user has access to the startup application or prefix by using the Check Startup Info command, explained later in this chapter.

---

## Designating a startup application

When Apple II users start up over the network, they start up in the application you designate as their startup application. The preset startup application for registered users is the BASIC programming environment. If you want users to start up in another application, you need to copy that application onto the server and designate it as their startup application.

The users or groups for whom you're designating startup information must have the appropriate access privileges for the volume and for all the folders leading to the application you're designating as their startup application. See Chapter 3 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide* for instructions on setting access privileges.

- ❖ *Users who log on using the workstation disk:* You don't need to set startup information for users who will log on to the server using an *AppleShare II Workstation* disk from a local disk drive at an Apple II workstation. These users can choose ProDOS BASIC from the workstation disk menu and run server applications by typing a dash, followed by the pathname of the application's system file. Instructions for logging on to a server and running applications using the workstation disk are in the AppleShare user's guides.

---

**Important** Guests can't start up over the network unless you've designated a startup application for <Any User>.

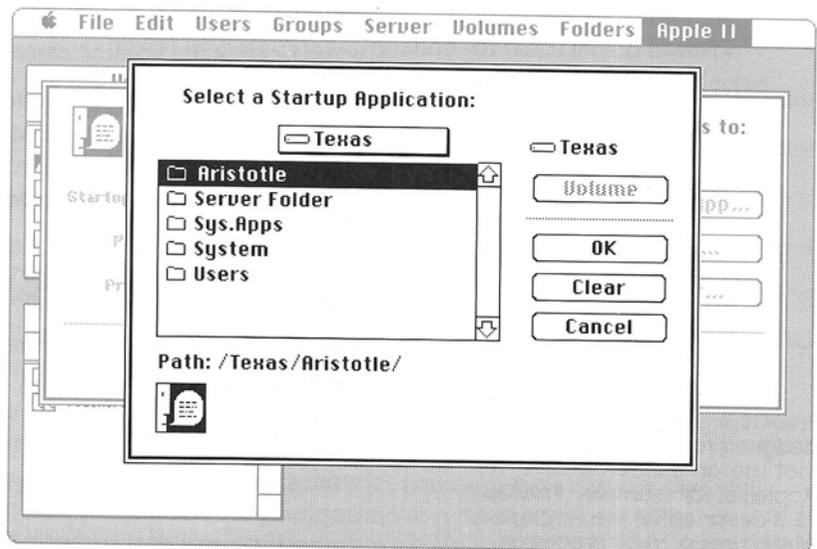
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1. **If necessary, select one or more users or groups and choose Startup Info from the Apple II menu.**

You'll see a dialog box for setting startup information for the selected users or groups.

2. **Click Set Startup App.**

You'll see a dialog box similar to the one shown in Figure 3-3.



**Figure 3-3**  
The Set Startup App dialog box

The Set Startup App dialog box presents a list of folders and applications in the current volume or folder. (The current volume or folder is the one named above the list of files.) If there's more than one volume connected to the server, you can click the Volume button to see the contents of another volume.

❖ *The Clear button:* Clicking the Clear button erases the startup application for the selected users or groups. This prevents these users or groups from starting up over the network (unless you specify a new startup application).

### 3. Open the folders leading to the desired startup application.

Double-click the name of the first folder in the startup application path. Scroll through the list, if necessary, to find the folder you want.

Repeat the selection process for each nested folder that should be part of the startup application path.

Notice that the path of each folder you select appears near the bottom of the dialog box.

To see a list of folders and files within a folder, open the folder. In this way, you can move down through the hierarchy of folders until you find the folder you want. To move back up the hierarchy, press the directory name and then choose the folder you want, or click the volume name to return to the volume directory.

❖ *Aristotle:* For students and teachers using Aristotle, choose /Volume Name/Aristotle/Menu.D/Display as the startup application path. For the Aristotle administrator, choose /Volume Name/Aristotle/Menu.M/Management as the startup application path.

### 4. Select the startup application and click OK.

Select the application you want as the startup application. You'll see a message at the bottom of the screen indicating whether the application is a **ProDOS 8** or a **ProDOS 16** application. ProDOS 8 applications can be used on Apple IIe or Apple IIGS workstations, but ProDOS 16 applications can be used only on Apple IIGS workstations. Don't assign a ProDOS 16 application to users unless you're sure they will start up exclusively from Apple IIGS workstations.

**ProDOS 8** is a version of ProDOS designed for Apple II computers that use an 8-bit processor—the Apple IIe, for example. **ProDOS 16** is designed for the Apple IIGS, which uses a 16-bit processor.

Click OK to set the startup application whose pathname is displayed near the bottom of the dialog box. You'll see a message asking if you want the same pathname, minus the application, set as the prefix.

- ❖ *If the OK button is dimmed:* If the OK button is dimmed, it's because the selected user or users can't access the path you've selected. Check the message at the bottom of the dialog box for an explanation of the problem.

**5. Click OK if you'd like the prefix to point to the folder containing the application.**

If you don't have an alternative in mind, click OK. If you want to designate a different prefix, click Cancel. You'll find instructions on designating a prefix in the next section.

---

**Important**

If a user has trouble starting up from an Apple II workstation after you've changed his or her startup application, choose Check Startup Info from the Apple II menu.

---

**6. Click OK to save the startup information, or continue setting other startup information for the selected users or groups.**

If you click OK, those settings you changed in the dialog box become the new startup information for the selected users or groups. If a setting is dimmed, it will not change for the selected users or groups.

Click Cancel to discard any changes.

---

## **Designating a prefix**

If you designated a prefix while you were setting the startup application, you can skip this section.

A prefix is the first part of a pathname. Some applications require that the prefix be set to the volume and folder containing the application. Some applications let you designate a prefix that will be supplied wherever you're asked to type a pathname. What you designate as the prefix depends on the user's startup application.

- Some applications let you designate a prefix from within the application and disregard the prefix set on the server. In that case, it doesn't matter what you designate as the prefix on the server.
- Some applications are equipped to make use of the prefix you set. In that case, you might want to set the prefix to the user's personal folder—a good place for users to store personal files.
- Some startup applications require that the prefix on the server be set to the folder containing the application.

If you don't know how a given application handles prefixes, and you don't feel like experimenting, set the prefix to the folder containing the startup application.

Follow these instructions to set a prefix.

---

**Important**

The users or groups for whom you're designating a prefix must have the appropriate access privileges for all the folders in the pathname. See Chapter 3 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide* for instructions on setting access privileges.

---

**1. If necessary, select one or more users or groups and choose Startup Info from the Apple II menu.**

You'll see a dialog box for setting startup information for the selected users or groups.

**2. Click Set Prefix.**

A dialog box appears with a list of folders in the current volume or folder. If there's more than one volume connected to the server, you can click the Volume button to see the contents of another volume.

**3. Open the folders in the prefix you want to set.**

Select the name of the first folder you want and click Open Folder, or just double-click the name. Scroll through the list, if necessary, to find the folder you want.

❖ *If the Open Folder button is dimmed:* If the Open Folder button is dimmed, it's because the user or users can't access the path you've selected. Check the message at the bottom of the dialog box for an explanation of the problem.

Repeat the selection process for each nested folder that should be part of the prefix.

Notice that the path of each folder you've selected appears near the bottom of the dialog box.

To see a list of folders within a folder, open the folder. In this way, you can move down through the hierarchy of folders until you find the folder you want. To move back up the hierarchy, press the directory name and then choose the folder you want, or click the volume name to return to the volume directory.

- ❖ *Designating a volume name as the prefix:* If you want to designate a volume as the prefix, click the Volume button until the Volume name you want appears in the upper-right corner of the window. Then click the Select Volume button and click OK. If the Select Volume button is dimmed, select a different volume. (A message at the bottom of the dialog box will explain why the selected volume can't be accessed.)
- ❖ *The Clear button:* Pressing the Clear button erases the current prefix without setting an alternative.

#### 4. Click OK.

Clicking OK designates the pathname shown at the bottom of the Set Prefix dialog box as the prefix for the selected users or groups.

- ❖ *If the OK button is dimmed:* If the OK button is dimmed, it's because the user or users can't access the path you've selected. Check the message at the bottom of the screen for an explanation of the problem.

#### 5. Click OK to save the startup information, or continue setting other startup information for the selected users or groups.

If you click OK, those settings you changed in the dialog box become the new startup information for the selected users or groups. If a setting is dimmed, it will not change for the selected users or groups.

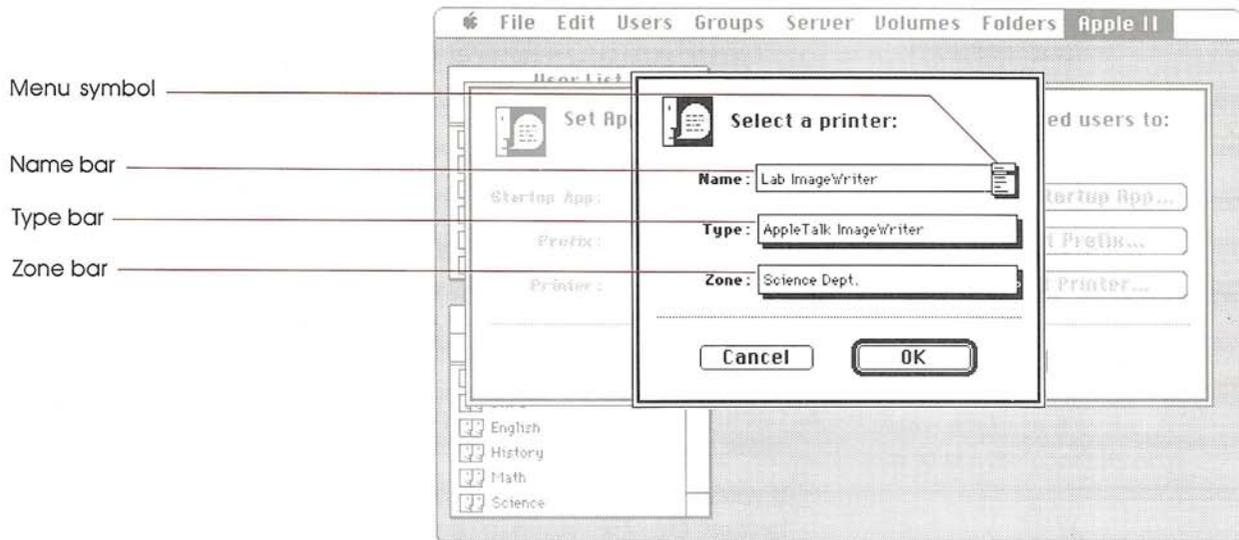
Click Cancel to discard any changes.

## Designating a printer

Designating printers for users or groups can help spread the printing load evenly among network printers. If you want certain users or groups to be able to choose among printers on the network instead of using an assigned printer, give them access to the Chooser program in the Sys.Apps folder on the server, or, if they have local disk drives, to the workstation disk. Instructions for using the Chooser are in the AppleShare user's guides and in the *Apple IIGS System Disk User's Guide*.

1. If necessary, select one or more users or groups and choose **Startup Info** from the **Apple II** menu.
2. Click **Set Printer**.

You'll see the dialog box shown in Figure 3-4.



**Figure 3-4**  
The Set Printer dialog box

**3. If there are zones in your AppleTalk network system, select the printer's zone.**

If you don't see a **Zone** bar in the dialog box, skip to step 4. If there is a Zone bar, point to the zone and hold down the mouse button. You'll see a **pop-up menu** listing other available zones. Move the mouse until the zone you want is highlighted, and then release the mouse button.

**4. Select the type of printer you want.**

Point to the printer type shown in the Type bar and hold down the mouse button. You'll see a pop-up menu listing several types of printers. Move the mouse until the type of printer you want is highlighted, and then release the mouse button.

**5. Select the particular printer you want.**

Point to the menu symbol to the right of the Name bar and hold down the mouse button. You'll see a pop-up menu listing available printers of the type you selected in step 4. Move the mouse until the printer you want to assign to the selected users or groups is highlighted, and then release the mouse button.

❖ *Selecting a printer not currently on the network:* When AppleShare Print Server software is acting as a **concurrent application** on the same computer you're setting up as a file server, the name of the **print spooler** will not appear in the list.

If you want to select the print spooler, type its name in the name field. Don't select the name of a printer from the list.

If no printers of the selected type are available on the network (or in the selected zone), the only item in the pop-up menu is No Printers Found.

❖ *To set no printer:* If you don't want to assign a printer for the selected users or groups, press Tab, and then backspace to clear the printer name field.

**6. Click OK.**

The printer name you selected is now displayed in the Startup Info dialog box for the selected users or groups.

A **print spooler** is software that stores documents until they can be printed, freeing workstation computers so that they can be used for other work.

7. **Click OK to save the startup information, or continue setting other startup information for the selected users or groups.**

If you click OK, those settings you changed in the dialog box become the new startup information for the selected users or groups. If a setting is dimmed, it will not change for the selected users or groups.

Click Cancel to discard any changes.

---

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## Checking and correcting startup information

The Check Startup Info command in the Apple II menu allows you to see if users or groups have access to the volume and all the folders leading to their ATInit file and to their startup application and prefix.

Follow these instructions to check startup information for one or more users or groups. It's a good idea to use this command whenever you change a startup application and whenever users report problems starting up over the network.

1. **Select one or more users or groups for whom you want to check startup information.**

In the User List or Group List, select (by Shift-clicking) the names or icons of the users or groups for whom you're checking startup information.

2. **Choose Check Startup Info from the Apple II menu.**

If no dialog box appears, the selected users or groups have access to their ATInit file and startup application. Unless the Login Enabled option is not selected, they should be able to start up over the network.

If there's a problem, you'll see a message indicating which user can't start up and why. See Table 3-1 for troubleshooting suggestions if you see such a message.

**Table 3-1**  
Problems with startup information

Error message	What you can do about it
User ___'s startup file (ATInit) is missing.	Select the user and choose Startup Info from the Apple II menu. Then set a new startup application for the user. When you do, AppleShare Admin will create a new ATInit file for the user.
User ___ does not have access to the Apple II startup file (ATInit).	Select the user and choose Restore Startup Access from the Apple II menu. See "Restoring Startup Access" later in this chapter for instructions.
User ___'s startup application path is not valid. (Application or folder is missing.)	Select the user and choose Startup Info from the Apple II menu. You can set a new startup application and prefix or, if you think the startup application and prefix are correct, click Cancel and use the File and Folder Info command in the Folders menu to check that the volume and the folders leading to the startup application and prefix have not been moved, renamed, or deleted.
User ___'s prefix is not valid. (Folder is missing.)	
User ___'s startup application path and prefix are not valid. (Application or folder is missing.)	
User ___ does not have access to the startup application.	Select the user and choose Startup Info from the Apple II menu. Click Set Startup App or Set Prefix. Then, starting at the volume level, select the folders leading to the startup application or prefix. When you find the access problem, click Cancel, close the Startup Info dialog box, and use File and Folder Info in the Folders menu to change the access privileges for the folder. See Chapter 3 of the <i>AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide</i> for instructions on changing access privileges.
User ___ does not have access to files or folders in the prefix.	
User ___ does not have access to the startup application or prefix.	
Folders containing user ___'s startup application or prefix have been moved or renamed. Update the the startup information to reflect these changes?	If you want AppleShare Admin to repair the path leading to the user's startup application or prefix, click OK. If you think the path is correct (or if you're not sure), click Cancel. You'll see an error message explaining more about the access problem.

### 3. If necessary, correct the user's startup problem.

See Chapter 3 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide* for instructions on changing access privileges.

See the next section, "Restoring Startup Access," for instructions on restoring access to a user's ATInit file.

See "Setting Startup Information" earlier in this chapter for instructions on checking or changing a user's startup application or prefix.

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## Restoring startup access

The Restore Startup Access command in the Apple II menu allows you to undo accidental changes to access privileges for the Users folder, for a user's personal folder, and for a user's Setup folder. The Setup folder contains the user's ATInit file, which includes the user's startup information. If access privileges leading to the ATInit file are set incorrectly, the user can't start up over the network.

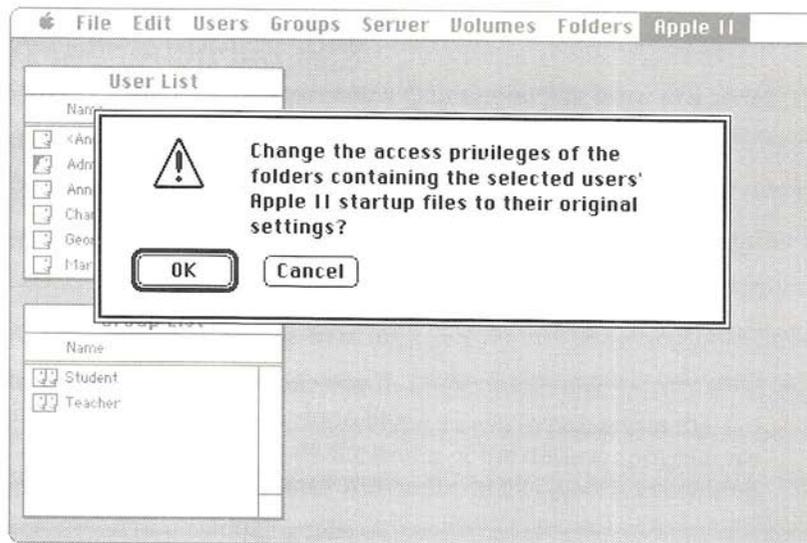
Follow these instructions to restore access privileges for one or more users or groups who you suspect have lost access privileges to their startup files.

#### 1. Select one or more users or groups for whom you want to restore startup access.

In the User List or Group List, select (by Shift-clicking) the names or icons of the users or groups for whom you're restoring startup access.

#### 2. Choose Restore Startup Access from the Apple II menu.

You see a dialog box similar to the one shown in Figure 3-5.



**Figure 3-5**  
The Restore Startup Access dialog box

### 3. Click OK.

You see a message for each selected user or group indicating that access privileges for the folder containing the startup file are being restored.

That's all there is to it. The selected users or groups should now have access to their ATInit files. If they still have problems starting up over the network, choose Check Startup Info from the Apple II menu to see what the problem is.

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## Getting Apple II users started

If you've followed all the steps in this book and in the first three chapters of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide*, Apple II users should now be able to start up over the network with the application you designated as their startup application.

- ❖ *Don't forget your guests:* Don't forget to designate a startup application for <Any User>. Unless you do, guests can't start up over the network from an Apple II workstation. If you don't want guests to be able to log on, don't designate a startup application for <Any User>.

- ❖ *Aristotle*: If you're using Aristotle on your server, follow the instructions in the *Aristotle Administrator's Guide* to create menus for your students.

If you're not using Aristotle, you may need to help users start up applications on the server and switch from one application on the server to another.

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## Starting up from BASIC

If you choose to keep BASIC as the startup application for some or all Apple II users, you need to tell those users the pathnames of applications they have access to. You may also need to tell them how to start an application from BASIC.

To start an application from BASIC, a user must type a dash, followed by the pathname of the application's system file. (A ProDOS system file has the file type *sys* and often ends in the word *system*.)

For example, the system file for System Utilities is *SysUtil.System*. It's in a folder called *System.Util*, which is in a folder called *Sys.Apps*, on one of your server volumes. If it's on a server volume called *Volume1*, you'd tell users to type:

```
-/Volume1/Sys.Apps/System.Util/Sysutil.System
```

(With pathnames like that, you can appreciate the advantages of the Aristotle software, which lets users choose applications from menus!)

You can discover the pathnames to applications on the server by using the File & Folder Info command in the Folders menu of AppleShare Admin. See the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide* for instructions on using the File & Folder Info command.

- ❖ *Troubleshooting tip*: If an application won't start up over the network, try setting the user's prefix to the folder containing the application. Some applications require that the prefix point to the folder containing the application.

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## Switching applications

Many ProDOS applications offer a Quit option that leads to a series of questions. You may need to help new users understand what to type in response to the questions.

When users confirm that they really want to quit, they're asked to enter the prefix for the next application. They'll see a message like this:

```
ENTER PREFIX (PRESS RETURN TO ACCEPT)
/UTILITIES/
```

To enter a new prefix, users must type a slash (which erases the suggested prefix), then type the prefix of the desired application's system file and press Return. The prefix, in this case, is everything but the system filename.

Next, users are asked for the pathname of the desired application. To do so, they must type the system filename (*without* typing a slash first) and then press Return.

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**Important** Typing a slash before typing the filename overrides what you typed as the prefix. If you accidentally type a slash, just backspace over it.

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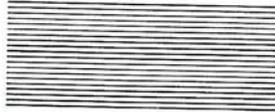
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## Keeping file servers running smoothly

Now turn to Chapter 4 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide* for information on maintaining and troubleshooting file servers. If you have a problem that seems to be specific to Apple II workstations, see Chapter 4, "Troubleshooting," in this supplement.





## Chapter 4



# Troubleshooting

This chapter offers troubleshooting tips for problems that may occur while setting up an AppleShare file server for Apple II workstations. Find the section that describes what you were doing when the problem occurred. Then look for a specific description of the problem, followed by suggested remedies.

If the problem is not unique to Apple II users, see Chapter 7 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide*. If a problem occurs while using the Aristotle menu software, see Appendix D of the *Aristotle Administrator's Guide*.

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## Preparing a server for Apple II users

Here are problems you might encounter while installing Apple II AppleShare resources on the server:

**You see the message “Some Apple II setup files were not found. Use the Apple II Setup disk to install these files.”**

Run the Installer application on the *Apple II Setup* disk again. See Chapter 1 of this supplement for instructions.

**You see the message: “The startup volume has an illegal ProDOS name. Please rename it and try again.”**

Click OK, then rename the volume and try again. See “Renaming a Server Volume” later in this chapter for instructions.

**You see the message: “The volume \_\_\_ has an illegal ProDOS name. Apple II workstations won't be able to use this volume.”**

If you want Apple II users to be able to access this server volume, click OK, and then rename the volume. (See “Renaming a Server Volume” later in this chapter for instructions.) If you don't want Apple II users to be able to use the volume, just click OK.

**You see the message: “The user name \_\_\_ contains colons (: ) or slashes (/). Please rename this user and try again.”**

When the Apple II AppleShare features are on, user names can't include colons or slashes. (AppleShare doesn't distinguish between Macintosh, PC, or Apple II users where user names are concerned.) Change the invalid name so that it conforms to Apple II rules. (See “Changing User Names” later in this chapter for instructions.)

Do this even if the user doesn't plan to use an Apple II workstation. If you want the user to be able to store Apple II files in his or her user folder, choose a name that conforms to ProDOS naming conventions.

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## Copying Apple II applications to a server volume

Here are problems you might encounter while copying Apple II applications to a server volume:

### **You can't start up over the network from an Apple II workstation.**

- Check the network cables. See the manual that came with your networking hardware for troubleshooting tips.
- Make sure your computer is configured for AppleTalk. See "Setting Up Workstations" in Chapter 2 of this supplement for information on setting up an Apple IIe or Apple IIGS for use in an AppleTalk network system.
- Make sure the server is up and running.
- Check the administrator's startup information. See "Checking and Correcting Startup Information" in Chapter 3 of this supplement for instructions.
- If all else fails, choose Server Info from the Server menu in AppleShare Admin, deselect Apple II Admin, and click Save. Shut down the server and reinstall the Apple II resources from the *Apple II Setup* disk. (If there are Apple IIGS workstations on the network, be sure to use the *Apple II Setup* disk that came with your *AppleShare IIGS Workstation* disk when you install Apple II server resources.) Restart the server, choose Server Info from the Server menu in AppleShare Admin, select Apple II Admin, and click Save.

### **You can't log on as the administrator.**

- You may not have typed the administrator's name correctly. Try again.
- You may not have typed the administrator's password correctly. The password is case-sensitive; you must type uppercase and lowercase letters exactly as you did when you first set the password.

- Check the administrator's startup information. See "Checking and Correcting Startup Information" in Chapter 3 of this supplement for instructions.

**A user can't log on as a guest.**

User's can't log on to the server as guests until you designate a startup application for <Any User>. See Chapter 3 of this supplement for instructions on setting startup information for Apple II users.

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## Setting startup information

Here are problems you might encounter while setting startup information for Apple II users:

**The commands in the Apple II menu are dimmed.**

Choose one or more users or groups from the User List or Group List for whom you are designating startup information.

**The application you want to set as a user's startup application doesn't appear in the volume or folder list.**

Be sure you're looking in the correct volume and folder. If that's not the problem, the application may not be on a server volume, or it may not be a ProDOS 8 or ProDOS 16 application.

**You see the message "A path cannot contain the Server Folder."**

There are no startup applications in the Server Folder. Select another folder.

**You see the message "User \_\_\_ does not have access to the startup application or prefix."**

Click OK. Then change the access privileges for the folders leading to the user's startup application, or change the user's startup application. See Chapter 3 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide* for instructions on changing access privileges.

- ❖ *Startup error messages:* See Table 3-1 for a list of other error messages relating to startup access problems.

### **Your printer type doesn't appear in the Select a Printer dialog box.**

Shut down the server and install the printer's resource file in the Server Folder on the server startup volume. When you restart AppleShare Admin, that printer type should appear in the list and you can select it.

### **You see the message "No Printers Found," in the Name field of the Select a Printer dialog box.**

This indicates that there are no printers of the selected type on the network or in the selected zone. If you know that there are no printers of that type on the network, check to see that they are connected to the network and switched on.

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## **Using a server from Apple II workstations**

Here are problems that might occur at Apple II workstations:

### **A registered user is unable to log on to the server.**

- The user may not actually be a registered user or may be typing an incorrect user name. Possibly the Login Enabled option was not selected when the user was registered. Use the User Info command in the Users menu of the server's Admin program to display the information window for that user. If necessary, select Login Enabled.
- The user may be typing the password incorrectly, perhaps by not matching uppercase and lowercase letters. If there's no written copy of the password, you can use the server's Admin program to assign a new password for that user.
- There may be a problem with the user's access to his or her ATInit file or startup application. See "Checking and Correcting Startup Access" in Chapter 3 of this supplement for troubleshooting suggestions.

### **A guest is unable to log on to the server.**

You may have forgotten to set a startup application for <Any User>. Select <Any User> in the User List, and then choose Check Startup Info in the Apple II menu. See "Checking and Correcting Startup Information" in Chapter 3 of this supplement for instructions. See Chapter 3 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide* if you need to change access privileges for the volume containing the startup application (or for any folders leading to the startup application) you want to use for guests.

**You see the message “Disk write-protected” or “Put the disk back into the disk drive.”**

Some applications need to save configuration information in the application files. Such applications won't work if the user doesn't have the Make Changes privilege for the folder containing the application. See Chapter 3 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide* for instructions on changing access privileges.

**You see the message “Can't find the file \_\_\_” or “Put the disk back into the disk drive.”**

- The application needs to access files in the folder containing the application, but can't because the user doesn't have See Files privileges for that folder. See Chapter 3 of the *AppleShare File Server Administrator's Guide* for instructions on changing access privileges.
- The application expects the prefix to point to the folder containing the application, but the prefix is set to some other folder. See “Designating a Prefix” in Chapter 3 for instructions.
- If the application spans more than one volume, you need to select those volumes when you log on. If you suspect that this is the problem, log on again and select the additional volumes when you are prompted to do so.

**You see the message “I/O ERROR.”**

If you have a local disk drive connected to a card in slot 7, put your workstation card in slot 7 and your disk drive controller card in some other slot. **Interrupts** generated by other devices can interfere with the timing of a disk drive connected to slot 7, resulting in an I/O error.

**After a user copies a folder from an Apple II workstation to someone else's folder on a server volume, the recipient can't access the folder.**

When a user uses System Utilities to copy a folder from an Apple II workstation to a folder on the server volume, the user retains ownership of that folder. If the user hasn't set the access privileges appropriately (or transferred ownership to the recipient), the recipient won't be able to access the folder.

An **interrupt** is a temporary suspension in the execution of a program, which allows the computer to perform some other task, usually in response to a signal from a peripheral device.

To remove the inaccessible copy of the folder, you (as the administrator with the All Privileges option selected in your user information window or using concurrent Admin) can change the ownership or the access privileges to make the contents accessible to the recipient. Or you can delete the inaccessible copy.

Alternatively, the user could copy the folder again, *after* making the necessary changes to the access privileges (or transferring ownership).

- When copying from a local disk drive, the user should:
  1. Copy the folder to a server folder or volume to which the user has access.
  2. For the *copy* of the folder, use the Access Privileges program to assign the See Files, See Folders, and Make Changes privileges to Everyone (or to a group to which the recipient belongs). Or transfer ownership to the recipient.
  3. Copy the copy of the folder to the recipient's folder.
- When copying from a server volume or folder, the user should:
  1. Use the Access Privileges program to assign the See Files, See Folders, and Make Changes privileges to Everyone (or to a group to which the recipient belongs). Or transfer ownership to the recipient.
  2. Copy the folder to the recipient's folder.

Note that if the user transfers ownership of the *original* folder, he or she may be giving up access to the folder in the future. (The access privileges as set may not allow the user access to the folder once ownership is transferred, or the new owner may change the access privileges to deny the user—and other users—access.) For that reason, the user may want to copy the folder, and then transfer ownership *for the copy only*, retaining ownership of the original.

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## Printing

Here are some problems you might encounter while printing from an Apple II workstation:

### **A user chooses the Print command in his or her application, but nothing happens.**

- No printer has been chosen for the user, or the printer has been incorrectly specified. See “Designating a Printer” in Chapter 3 for instructions.

- The printer selected for that user is disconnected from the network. Reconnect the printer, or change the user's printer using the Startup Info command in the Apple II menu. The next time the user starts up over the network, he or she will have access to the assigned printer. See "Designating a Printer" in Chapter 3 for instructions.
- The application may not be set up to print from the slot containing the workstation card. See the manual that came with the application for instructions on setting printer specifications. Type 7 as the printer's slot number.

**When printing to an Apple LaserWriter® printer, the application indicates that printing is complete, but nothing comes out of the printer.**

- Use the Chooser II application in the Sys.Apps folder on the server or on the AppleShare workstation disk to choose the LaserWriter. This downloads the ImageWriter emulator, which makes it possible to print to the LaserWriter from applications designed to print to an ImageWriter. Once the ImageWriter emulator has been downloaded to the LaserWriter, you won't need to use the Chooser II application again unless you want to choose another printer or someone reinitializes the LaserWriter (switches it off and then on again).
- The printer name has hidden spaces at the end and you didn't include the spaces when you typed the printer name in the Set Printer dialog box. Choose Startup Info from the Apple II menu, click the Set Printer button, and type the printer name again, this time with the appropriate number of trailing spaces.

**A user at an Apple II workstation sees the message "An offending error occurred" when trying to print to a LaserWriter.**

In order for a user at an Apple II workstation to print to a LaserWriter, the ImageWriter emulator must have been downloaded to that printer. (If the LaserWriter has been switched off, it's necessary to download the emulator again.)

At any Apple II workstation, use the Chooser II application in the Sys.Apps folder (on the server or on the AppleShare workstation disk) to choose the LaserWriter. This downloads the ImageWriter emulator, which makes it possible to print to the LaserWriter from applications designed to print to an ImageWriter. Once the ImageWriter emulator has been downloaded to the LaserWriter, you won't need to use the Chooser II application again unless you want to choose another printer or someone reinitializes the LaserWriter.



**6. Choose Volume Info from the Volumes menu.**

You see the volume information window for the selected volume.

**7. Select the volume name.**

Drag across the name or press Tab to select it.

**8. Type a valid ProDOS name.**

A valid ProDOS name can have up to 15 characters, must begin with a letter, and can include letters, numbers, and periods. It can't include spaces or punctuation marks other than periods.

**9. Click Save.**

**10. Close the Volume Info window.**

Click the close box, or choose Close from the File menu.

**11. Quit AppleShare Admin.**

Choose Quit from the File menu.

**12. Shut down the Macintosh.**

Choose Shut Down from the Special menu.

The Macintosh ejects any 3.5-inch disks.

If you're using a Macintosh II, choosing Shut Down turns the computer off.

**13. Restart the server.**

If you're using a Macintosh Plus or a Macintosh SE, click Restart.

If you're using a Macintosh II, press the Power On key.

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## Changing user names

Follow these instructions to change a user name to conform to Apple II rules:

**1. If necessary, start up the server.**

If the server is already on and AppleShare Admin is running as a concurrent application, skip to step 4.

**2. Choose Administration from the Server menu.**

You see a dialog box asking for the Admin key.

**3. Type the Admin key and click OK.**

You see the User List and Group List on the left and the AppleShare Admin menu bar at the top of the screen.

**4. Select the user whose name you want to change.**

Click the user name to select it.

**5. Choose User Info from the Users menu.**

You see the user information window for the selected user.

**6. Select the user's name.**

Drag across the name to select it.

**7. Type a name that conforms to the Apple II rules for naming users.**

Type a name that does not include colons or slashes. If you want the user to be able to access the information in his or her personal folder from an Apple II workstation, choose a name that conforms to ProDOS naming conventions. (A ProDOS name can have up to 15 characters. It must begin with a letter, and can include letters, numbers, or periods. It can't include spaces or punctuation marks other than periods.)

**8. Click Save.**

If the name you typed isn't a valid name for Apple II users, you'll see the message "Colons (:) and slashes (/) are not allowed in Apple II user names." Click OK and type a name that doesn't have colons or slashes.

**9. Close the user information window.**

Click the close box, or choose Close from the File menu.

**10. Repeat steps 4-9 to change other user names, then Quit Admin.**

Choose Quit from the File menu.





## Glossary

**access privileges:** The privileges, given to or withheld from users, to open and make changes to folders and their contents. Through the setting of access privileges, you can control access to the information that's stored on a server.

**administrator:** The person who sets up a server, registers users and their passwords, creates groups, and maintains a server. The administrator is the "user" who becomes the owner of the prepared server volumes and any folders already on them. The administrator chooses a name and password and can use them to log on from a workstation just as a registered user does.

**Admin key:** A unique word or set of characters that you must type before you can open the AppleShare Admin program. The first time you open AppleShare Admin to install AppleShare File Server software, you decide on the Admin key.

**AFF:** Abbreviation for *AppleTalk Filing Protocol*. A set of rules of communication used between AppleShare workstations and servers.

**<Any User>:** The owner of a folder created by a guest.

**AppleShare Admin:** An application that is used to prepare server volumes and then to register users, create groups, set and check access privileges to folders, and set startup information for Apple II users. It can be used as a concurrent application when the server is running or as a stand-alone application when you start up the server with the *Server Administration* disk.

**AppleShare-aware applications:** Programs designed to be used with AppleShare file servers.

**AppleShare file server:** A combination of AppleShare File Server software, one or more hard disks, and a Macintosh that allows users to store and share documents, folders, and applications over the AppleTalk network system.

**AppleShare print server:** A Macintosh, running AppleShare Print Server software, that stores documents sent to it over the AppleTalk network system and manages the printing of the documents on a printer.

**AppleShare II Workstation disk:** A disk with programs for logging on and off the server, naming network printers, choosing network printers, setting and checking access privileges for server folders, and copying and otherwise managing the information on disks.

**AppleTalk network system:** The connectors, cables, and cable extenders; the network software built into the Macintosh and Apple IIGS; and the other computers and network devices, such as printers and file servers, linked together in a communications network.

**Apple II menu:** A menu in AppleShare Admin that lets you designate startup information for users (or groups of users) who start up over the network.

**application:** A program that performs a specific task, such as word processing, database management, or graphics.

**Aristotle:** An application designed for file servers used in classrooms and computer labs. It allows students to choose applications from menus instead of having to remember and type pathnames.

**ATInit:** A file that contains a user's startup information.

**BASIC:** Acronym for *Beginners All-purpose Symbolic Instruction Code*. An elementary programming language built into all Apple II computers.

**captured printer:** A printer controlled by a print server.

**Chooser II:** A program on the *AppleShare II Workstation* disk that allows you to choose which network printer to use.

**concurrent application:** An application that runs on the server's Macintosh at the same time as the AppleShare File Server application and provides a service to users on the network. Compare **stand-alone application**.

**Control Panel:** A program built into the Apple IIGS that lets you control certain aspects of your computer system. In setting up an Apple IIGS as an AppleShare workstation, you use the Control Panel to set the startup slot and to activate built-in AppleTalk support.

**destination disk:** The disk you're copying to.

**directory:** A list of the contents of a disk or volume. Directories within a directory are called *subdirectories*. See also **file** and **subdirectory**.

**disk drive controller card:** An interface card that you install in an Apple IIe in order to connect one or two disk drives.

**drive number:** A number used to identify disk drives connected to the same disk drive controller card or disk drive port.

**file:** Any named, ordered collection of information stored on a disk. Documents, applications, and system files on disks are all files. Apple II users may also refer to subdirectories (folders) as files.

**file server:** See **AppleShare file server**.

**folder:** A holder of files or other folders on the desktop. Folders allow you to organize information in any way you want. To an Apple II user, folders act as subdirectories. See also **subdirectory**.

**group:** A named collection of one or more registered file server users. Groups are created for users who usually have common interests and share information.

**Group List:** A window showing the groups created on the server.

**guest:** A user who logs on to a server without a registered user name and password.

**hard disk:** A disk permanently sealed into a drive, such as the Apple Hard Disk SC. A hard disk can store large amounts of information in comparison to a 3.5-inch disk.

**hierarchical file system (HFS):** The use of folders to organize documents, applications, and other folders on a disk. Folders (analogous to subdirectories in ProDOS) can be nested in other folders to create as many levels in a hierarchy as you need. AppleShare lets you set access privileges for those folders and lock them.

**Installer:** In AppleShare, a program that adds information to a hard disk to prepare it as a server volume.

**interrupt:** A temporary suspension of the execution of a program, which allows the computer to perform some other task, usually in response to a signal from a peripheral device.

**local disk drive:** A disk drive connected to a workstation.

**log off:** To disconnect a workstation from a server.

**log on:** To select a server from a workstation and identify yourself. You can then use a volume on the server.

**Namer:** A program on the *AppleShare II Workstation* disk that allows you to change the names of network printers.

**network:** A system of interconnected computers and the software services and hardware resources they share. See also **AppleTalk network system**.

**operating system:** The software that controls the basic operations of the computer and its peripheral devices.

**password:** A unique word or set of characters that must be entered before a registered user at a workstation can log on to the server.

**pathname:** A sequence of names—the volume name, the folder names, if any, and the filename—that tells how to identify and locate a file.

**PC:** Abbreviation for *personal computer*. In this supplement, an IBM or compatible computer using MS-DOS (or PC-DOS) version 3.1 or later.

**pop-up menu:** A menu in the middle of a screen that doesn't appear until you point to its title and hold down the mouse button.

**PR#x:** A command that tells the operating system to restart the computer from the disk in slot *x*, where *x* is a number from 1 to 7.

**prefix:** The first part of a pathname, pointing to a volume and, if you like, one or more subdirectories. Some applications require that the prefix be set to the volume and folder (or folders) containing the application. Some applications let you set a prefix that will be supplied when you're asked to type a pathname. If the prefix is correct, all you do is type the remainder of the pathname.

**print server:** See **AppleShare print server**.

**print spooler:** An application that stores users' documents so that they can be sent to the printer for printing, allowing users to do other work at their workstations.

**ProDOS:** Acronym for *Professional Disk Operating System*. An Apple II operating system designed to support hard-disk drives as well as 3.5-inch and 5.25-inch disk drives.

**ProDOS 8:** A version of ProDOS designed for Apple II computers (such as the Apple IIe) that use an 8-bit processor.

**ProDOS 16:** A version of ProDOS designed for the Apple IIGS computer, which uses a 16-bit processor.

**registered user:** A user who has been given a user name and a password by the network administrator.

**resources:** Programs that give a Macintosh additional capabilities. The server resources on the *Server Installer* disk, for example, equip a Macintosh to function as a file server.

**selector:** A program that lets you choose other programs on the disk from a menu.

**server:** A general term for a specially equipped computer that provides some service to workstations in a network system. In this supplement, *server* is often used interchangeably with *file server*.

**Setup folder:** A folder, inside each user's personal folder, containing the user's ATInit file.

**shutdown:** The temporary closing of the file server so that it's not available on the network

**slot number:** A number referring to the slot inside the computer that contains a device's interface card.

**source disk:** The disk you're copying from.

**stand-alone application:** An application that performs a specific task and runs independent of another application. Most Macintosh applications are stand-alone applications. Compare **concurrent application**.

**startup application:** A program, designated by the network administrator, that begins automatically when a user starts up over the network from an Apple II workstation.

**startup slot:** The slot inside an Apple II computer where a program first looks for a startup application disk. You can designate the startup slot for an Apple IIGS using the Control Panel program. On an Apple IIe, the startup slot is the highest-numbered slot containing a controller card for a startup device.

**startup volume:** A volume with all the system and AppleShare files that the server needs to begin operation. This volume contains the Users folder and an ATInit file for each registered user.

**status screen:** A server screen that displays the server name, volumes available on the server, users currently logged on to the server, time, and activity level.

**subdirectory:** On the server or on disks formatted with the ProDOS operating system, a subdivision of a volume. Equivalent to **folder**.

**System Utilities:** A program on the *Apple II Workstation* disk that lets you copy files and otherwise manage the information on disks.

**User List:** A window showing all the server's registered users.

**Users folder:** A folder on the server startup volume containing personal folders for all registered users.

**volume:** In AppleShare, a hard disk or other disk whose drive is attached to a file server. A volume has an icon and a volume directory with the same name.

**workstation:** In this supplement, a Macintosh, Apple II, or PC that you can use to do your work and to send or receive information over a network.

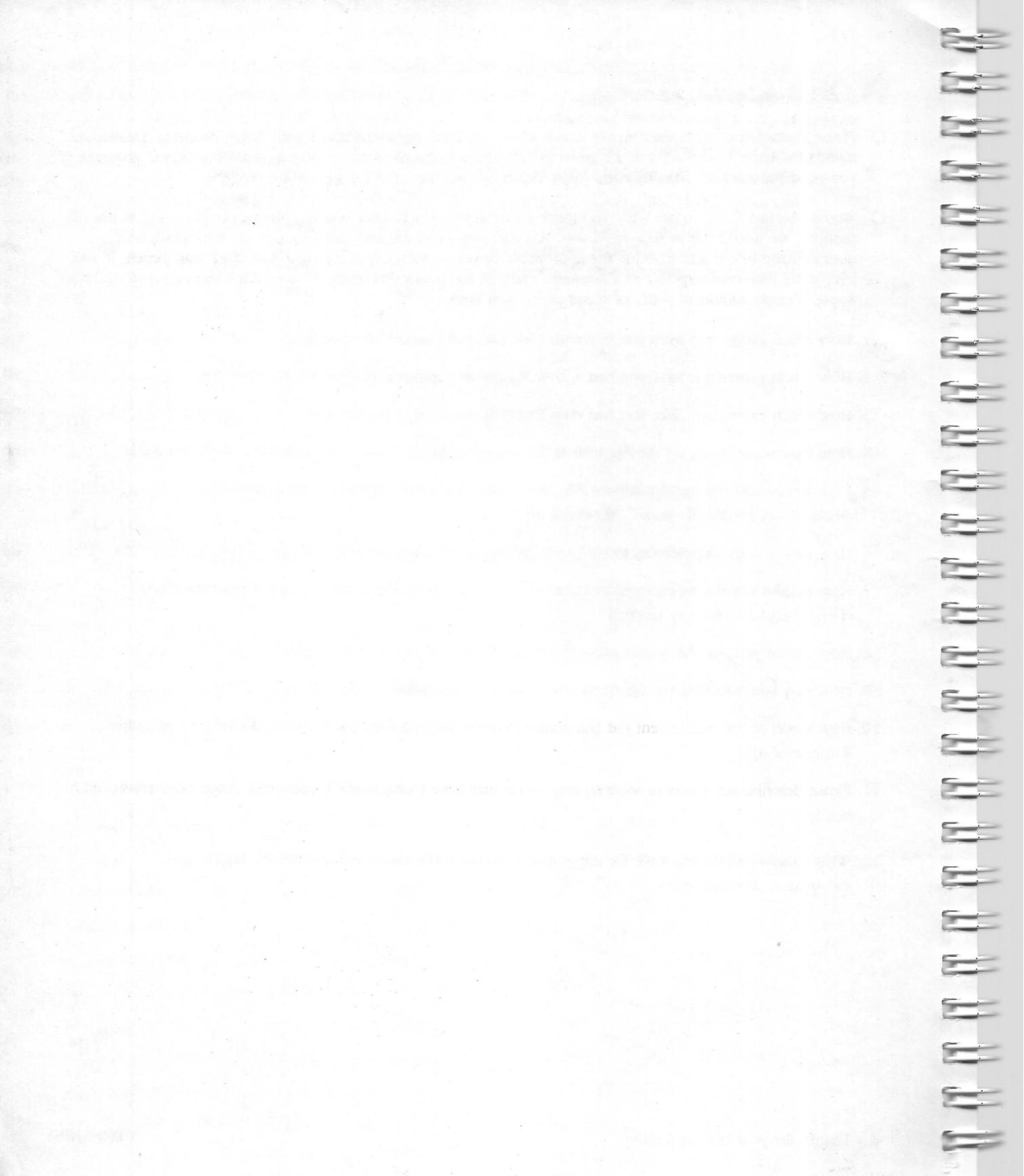
**workstation card:** A card that adds AppleTalk network support to an Apple IIe computer.

**zone:** One or more networks, collectively identified by a zone name, that are part of a larger interconnected network to allow users to easily share network services such as printers or servers.

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