

Mac OS X Mounting Options in Brisque Environment

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Mac OS X Mounting Options (Brisque Environment)

This document describes the types of service (or protocols) that can be used to mount Brisque volumes from Mac® OS® X.

The options are presented in their priority order—the first option (AppleShare®) is the recommended one.

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1. AppleShare

Syntax

afp://timna

Benefits of AppleShare Mount

- It is the native way to mount volumes from the finder
- Gives full control over the remote volume, according to username/login
- Probably the fastest OS X protocol
- All HELIOS® resource files (.rsrc) will be updated

Limitation of AppleTalk Mount

- The Macintosh® cannot see files names that are more than 31 characters long.
- If you create a new folder on the Brisque® via the Mac it will be read-only. To fix this, perform: (Command + I and change permissions)
- Files that were copied via NFS, are displayed with system icons via AppleTalk®.

Performance Rate

Up to 10 MB, depending on network conditions. Higher when using a Gigabit adapter/connection.

Procedure

You can mount/browse AppleShare® servers using the AppleTalk protocol (over IP), by typing the server URL:

Select **Go** > **Connect to Server** or <Command + K>.

Type afp:// and then the server DNS name or IP address. For example: **afp://timna**

Then login using an appropriate username and password, or click **Browse** and select the Brisque via network.

2. NFS

Syntax

nfs://10.2.26.67/dataVolume/Brisque98.1.0
or:
nfs://Brisque98/dataVolume/Brisque98.1.0

Benefits of NFS

- The Mac can see files names that are more than 31 characters long.

Limitations of NFS

- The Mac requires a static address (that is manually added)
- Download (Server to OS X) is fairly fast, however uploading (OS X to Server) is *very slow (approximately 400 KB/sec)*.
- You *must* add your Mac IP Address in the smit hosts in the Brisque.
- Avoid using invalid characters when naming your Mac (use only 1 to 9, A to Z and _ (underscore)).
- All HELIOS resource files (.rsrc) will *NOT* be updated.

- File type limitations:
  The following file types that were copied via NFS have lost their icons and appear as Unix® files:
  - .sct , dcs1 , .EPS (eps from Eskoscan copydot). However, they are previewed and RIPed properly.
  - NFS does not recognize the **HF** icon. It appears as a regular folder.
  - The .jtt icon appears different in NFS and AppleTalk.
  - Files that where copied via AppleTalk are listed with system icons via NFS.
  - Show HF icons as default ones.

- If you create a new Brisque folder via the Mac it will be read-only (use Command + I and change permissions).

Performance Rate

Download rate up to 10 MB/sec. Uploading is approximately **400 KB/sec** on a 100BT network.

Procedure

When mounting Brisque volumes via NFS, you must know the exact address and make sure that TCP/IP is active.

Before mounting, perform the following preparation steps on Mac OSX and Brisque:

On OS X Mac:

Select **Apple Menu** > **System Preferences**.

In the System Preferences dialog box, double-click **Network**.

In the Network dialog box > **TCP/IP** tab, check **IP address**.

Select **Apple Menu** > **System Preferences** > **Sharing**.

In the Sharing dialog box > **File & Web** tab > **Computer name** box, check the Macintosh name, and in the **IP Address** box, check the IP address.

On Brisque:

Add the Mac to the host table using the IP and Macintosh name:

In cdesci, open the terminal window as: Username: root
Password: ripro

At the prompt, type**: smit hosts** (and press **Enter**)

Click **Add a host**.
In the Host dialog box > **IP** box, type the Macintosh IP address.

In the **Hostname** box, type the Macintosh name (case sensitive).

Click **Done**.

Click **Cancel**.

Exit Smit.

Mounting On Macintosh:

From the **Go** menu, select **Connect to server**.

To connect to NFS servers, type the server URL in the following format:
nfs: //servername.com/path/. For example:

nfs://10.2.26.67/dataVolume/Brisque98.1.0
or:
nfs://Brisque98/dataVolume/Brisque98.1.0

Click **Connect**.

Type the regular username/password (macuser) to logon to the Brisque.
The Brisque will mount on your desktop.
For further information, see the following document on the Apple site: Mac OS X: Using the Finder to Mount NFS Exports

From your desktop, double-click the **Brisque** icon and press Command + I (to get info).

In the Information dialog box > **Format** tab, make sure that the connection reads as NFS.

You can add the Brisque to your favorites, create an alias, and add it to your startup items and so on.

3. SMB (Windows File Service)

Syntax

smb://timna
or:
smb://10.4.27.181

Benefits of SMB Mount

- The Mac can see files names that are more than 32 characters long
- Support special characters
- Much faster connection avoiding AppleTalk (Unix to Unix connection).

Limitations of SMB Mount

- The Mac needs a static address (that is manually added).
- Avoid using invalid characters when naming your Mac (use only 1 to 9, A to Z and _ (underscores)).
- Combined mountpoint name may not exceed 12 characters.

Performance Rate

Up to 10 MB, depending on network conditions. Higher when using a Gigabit adapter/connection.

Procedure

SMB is the native sharing protocol for Microsoft® Windows® operating systems, but it may be offered by other computers.

Note: There is a customized Samba version from Creo with HELIOS support.
It is supported on all Brisque/BrisqueServe V4.x, and included in Brisque V5. (It is a purchasable option for all Brisque 4.x versions). In case of Creo Samba installation/activation on Brisque, all HELIOS resource files (.rsrc) will be updated.
For further information on Samba in Creo environment, refer to:
http://techplanet.creo.com/software_solutions/workflow_software/brisque/content/docs/SAMBA_IG.pdf

Perform the following steps:

Select **Go** > **Connect to Server**.

In the address field of the Connect to Server dialog

Type the URL using the syntax: smb://ServerName/
For example:
smb://timna
or:
smb://10.4.27.181

Click **Connect**.

You are prompted for the workgroup, user name, and password. In addition to connecting to actual Microsoft Windows computers, you may also use the Connect to Server dialog to connect to a Macintosh that offers Windows File Sharing.

Important note: Review the **Notes** below for important information on Windows File Sharing. To set up sharing service, see the related document:
Mac OS X: About Improving SMB File Transfer Speed with cp or CpMac

Notes:

1. In the Connect to Server dialog, you may browse by computer name. In Mac OS X versions 10.0 to 10.1.5, the names of SMB-sharing computers do not appear. In Mac OS X 10.2 or later, the names of SMB computers do appear (see Note 2). However, only the names of computers on your subnet appear.
2. OS X is limited in 12 characters for share names. If the share name is longer, the mount request will fail.
   The best get the customer to mount BS volume from OSX using the FULL path in the OSX chooser. ex:
   smb://timna1/timna1.timna1.6.0
   or smb://root:ripro@timna1/timna1.timna1.6.0
3. AppleShare (Helios) resources are kept for each folder, in the subfolder called .rsrc. However,OSX resources are kept in the same folder (same level),with a syntax ._foldername .
   These databases are INDEPENDANT ! They are NOT being synchronized. The result is a different folder view when browsing the same folder with Samba or AppleShare mount.Samba view will not display the regular Creo job/page icons.
   The resulted recommendation is to use one flow consistently - Samba or AppleShare,and not to mix both.
4. You may not always see the expected user-defined computer name when browsing via SMB. See the Mac OSX 10 document, at:
   Windows (SMB) Computer Name Does Not Appear in Connect to Server Dialog.
5. The **ServerName** may be an IP address or DNS name. If it is required or if it is more convenient in your environment, you may also use another valid URL formats, such as:
   smb://WORKGROUP@ServerName/ShareName
   smb://WORKGROUP:User@ServerName/ShareName
6. The name of the **share** (the shared disk, volume, or directory) must be specified. You will not be prompted for it.
7. You cannot type spaces as part of the share name when connecting. Instead of a space in the share name, type: **%20**

8. You cannot connect to a share with a name that contains a hyphen. Rename the share to a name that does not contain a hyphen.
9. Connecting to (mounting) two or more SMB volumes simultaneously may cause a kernel panic. Drag one volume to the Trash to eject it before connecting to another volume (versions 10.1 to 10.2.8 only).
10. The only alert message that Mac OSX displays for SMB login difficulties is: **There's no file service available at the URL <URL>**. Sometimes this alert is correct. This is the message that would appear if for example, you mistyped your password.
11. Mac OSX uses SMB only over the TCP/IP protocol, and not over the NetBEUI protocol.
12. When troubleshooting a connection failure, you can ping the IP address of the Windows computer using the Mac OS X Network Utility. A successful ping verifies a TCP/IP connection between the two computers.
13. Check Microsoft support resources for information on setting up file sharing on your Microsoft Windows computer. These may include Help files that are installed on your computer, or the Microsoft online Knowledgebase. For example, see the document: **Description of File Sharing and Permissions in Windows XP**.
14. When troubleshooting an SMB connection problem, try checking the Console, which is located in the Utilities folder. The Console log may help advanced users in identifying the problem issue.
15. When connecting to Windows XP, make sure that the Internet Connection Firewall settings are not interfering with your connection. SMB uses ports 137, 138 and 139. These ports should be open on the Windows XP computer. This may require **Advanced** configuration of the XP firewall.
16. Additional information can be obtained from the Internet Engineering Task Force document.
    See Mac OS X 10.1: How to Connect to an SMB Volume (Microsoft Windows)

4. FTP

Syntax

ftp://root:ripro@timna

Benefits of FTP Mount

- The Mac can see files names that are more than 32 characters long.
- Can be done using an existing browser

Limitations of FTP Mount

- For unknown reasons, the Apple setup for the FTP Finder, enables you to go to a site with the Finder, but you can only download files, not upload them.
  If you know how to use the command line ftp, you can use Terminal to upload.
  In addition, there are a variety of adequate FTP clients which are available. You can select from the available options by searching MacUpdate or Version Tracker.
  For example:
  Transmit is an FTP client that has received excellent reviews but it is not free.
  Cyberduck is a free browser, offering good options.
- All HELIOS resource files (.rsrc) will *NOT* be updated
- Show HF icons as default ones

Performance Rate

Up to 10 MB, depending on network conditions. Higher when using a Gigabit adapter/connection.

Procedure

Type **FTP://<username>@ftp.website.com** and OSX prompts for a password for whatever username was typed in FTP URL path, or you can connect using the syntax: username:password before the @ symbol. For example:
ftp://root:ripro@timna

5. References

About the Mac OS root user
Macintosh: Networking with a PC (Microsoft Windows, or Other Computer
Mac OS X: Sharing with Non-Apple Operating Systems