

Setting up tertiary servers

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Prinergy Workflow System

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About Prinergy servers

A Prinergy system can include different types of servers, which can store jobs and input files.

Types of servers

The Prinergy system can include several types of servers.

- The primary server is the main server in a Prinergy system. There is only one primary server in a Prinergy system. It contains all Prinergy Server software components, including the Oracle® database. The primary server coordinates requests from the Prinergy Workshop software and maintains the database.
- Secondary servers are servers that run the Prinergy Server software but are not the primary server and do not have the Oracle database. You can potentially add any number of secondary servers to your Prinergy system.
- Tertiary servers are servers that are part of the Prinergy system but are not running the Prinergy Server software. Tertiary servers can store jobs and input files.

Storing jobs and input files on servers

Prinergy servers can store jobs or input files. Storing some or all jobs on servers other than the primary server increases the performance of the primary server.

When you share and designate a folder to store jobs, it is called a *job volume.* The server then becomes a *job home*.

When you share and designate a folder to store input files, it is called an *input volume*.

The name of a job volume must use the following format:

- Windows: **AraxiVolume_<*server name*>_<*drive letter*>**, such as **AraxiVolume_SERVER1_G**.
- Mac: **Jobs on <*server name*> <*drive letter*> Drive** , such as **Jobs on Server1 G Drive**.

Storing JTPs on servers

A secondary server can run some or all JTPs to facilitate distributed processing. It is possible to have multiple active instances of certain JTPs, depending on your Prinergy licensing agreement. For example, a system could have multiple instances of the Normalizer JTP active on different Prinergy servers in order to simultaneously process multiple jobs.

CPU-intensive tasks, such as rendering final output, are good candidates for distribution onto secondary servers. Other typical uses include designating a secondary server as the InSite™ software server or the Archiver software

server in your Prinergy system. For more information about Archiver, see the Prinergy System Administration Guide.

How Prinergy accesses servers

The Araxi service—and its user account—enables Prinergy to automatically start and restart software components on all servers in the system. When the Prinergy server starts, you must log on to the server and start the Araxi service.

The Araxi service is a Windows operating system service that monitors and restarts any Prinergy component that terminates unexpectedly. It does this within the context of groups. For example, if a process with a particular group number terminates unexpectedly and is going to be restarted, other processes with the same group number are also stopped and restarted.

Every server in the Prinergy system must have a user account with an identical user name and password so that the Araxi service—as well as the AraxiBackupManager service—can access every server.

- The default user name of this account is **ARAXI**.
- You can change the user name and password, but both the user name and password must be the same on every server in the system. If you change the user name or password, make sure you change them on every Prinergy server.
- You can change the password to increase system security---for example, if an unauthorized user discovers the password.

Important: Limit knowledge of the Araxi service account password to authorized users only. Users who log on to the system using the Araxi service account have administrative access to the Prinergy system. For example, they can edit user accounts and system settings.

About support for tertiary servers in Prinergy

For a Prinergy tertiary server, you can use a computer running the Windows or UNIX operating system.

Important: Kodak does not provide direct support for UNIX servers that are used as Prinergy tertiary servers, unless the UNIX computer is using the Brisque or Brisque Serve software. Limited support for non-Kodak servers is available in this guide.

UNIX software that you can use

Only the following types of UNIX software are covered:

- IBM AIX® operating system software, including the Brisque software (version 4.1 or later), Brisque Serve software, Kodak Timna data management software, and Scitex Ripro device software.
- Most types of UNIX software, including those from Sun Microsystems, Silicon Graphics (SGI), and so on
- Linux operating system software
- Apple Xserve server software

Connecting the operating systems

Prinergy clients can access UNIX volumes via SMB or AFP file-sharing protocols. Prinergy servers can access UNIX volumes via SMB. Prinergy servers cannot access UNIX volumes via AFP.

The file-sharing protocol determines what software you use to make the connection between the UNIX operating system software and the Microsoft Windows operating system software.

We strongly recommend using static IP addresses on tertiary servers.

Important: Limitations and cautions

With AFP, Archiver does not archive file resources when it archives files that are located on a UNIX tertiary server. This limitation does not apply to SMB.

With SMB, you must uninstall the Hummingbird NFS Maestro Client software and the Microsoft SFU client software from the Prinergy primary server. NFS and SFU may not work properly with Samba. NFS and SFU have their own protocol stacks. When the Windows operating system makes a file-sharing connection for NSF or SFU, it selects a stack randomly, and it occasionally changes stacks in the middle of a connection. Using Samba with NFS or SFU can lead to erratic and unpredictable behavior and performance.

Important: Samba might not work for every type of UNIX software and configuration. Kodak has not tested Samba in every conceivable Prinergy scenario.

If you plan to use ExtremeZ-IP software on a tertiary server, see the Configuring a Windows Tertiary Server with ExtremeZ-IP File Server for Kodak Prinergy Workflow Systems Technical Bulletin (719-00873A). Kodak does not provide support for ExtremeZ-IP beyond the information contained in this Technical Bulletin.

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Configure a Windows server as a tertiary server in the Prinergy system.

Creating an Araxi service account on a Windows server

Create a user account that the Araxi service uses to access the Windows server.

If the Araxi service account is set up on the domain controller, skip this procedure because the domain account applies to all Windows servers in the domain.

1. Log on as an administrator.
2. If the Araxi service account is set up on the domain controller, you can skip this step; otherwise create the Araxi service account:
   a. From the **Start** menu, select **Programs** > **Administrative Tools** > **Computer Management**.
   b. On the **Tree** tab, click **Local Users and Groups** to expand the tree.
   c. Right-click **Users**, and select **New User**. You can use the default user name of **ARAXI**.
   d. Follow the prompts.

      Give the new account the user name and password that your site uses for the Araxi service account. The default user name is **ARAXI**.

      Clear the **User must change password at next logon** check box and select the **Password never expires** check box.
3. Enable the user rights for the Araxi service account:
   a. From the **Start** menu, select **Programs** > **Administrative Tools** > **Local Security Policy**.
   b. On the **Tree** tab, expand **Local Policies**, and select **User Rights Assignment**.
      The right pane displays a list of user rights.
   c. In the right pane, right-click **Act as part of the operating system** and select **Security** or **Properties**.
   d. Click **Add** or **Add User or Group**, and from the **Name** box, select the Araxi service account, click **Add**, and click **OK**.
      The Local Security Policy Setting dialog box appears, and the Araxi service account appears in the **Assigned To** box.
   e. In the right pane, right-click **Log on as a service**, and select **Security** or **Properties**.

f. Click **Add** or **Add User or Group**. From the **Name** box, select the Araxi service account, click **Add**, and click **OK**.
The Local Security Policy Setting dialog box appears, and the Araxi service account appears in the **Assigned To** box.

g. Click **OK**.

4. Add the Araxi service account to the Administrators group.

Creating a job or input volume on a Windows server

Create a folder on a Windows server that you can use to store jobs or input files.

1. On the server that you want to add to Prinergy, create the folder that you will share.

Ensure that the folder is:

- On an NTFS volume, or an error will occur when you share the folder
- At the root level, not within another folder

2. Share the folder that you created:

a. On the desktop, right-click **My Computer**, and select **Manage**.

b. In the left pane, expand **Shared Folders**, and right-click **Shares**, and select **New File Share.**

If you are using Windows Server 2003, follow the prompts in the Share a Folder Wizard.

c. Select the **Microsoft Windows** check box.

d. Click **Browse**, and select the folder that you want to share.

e. In the **Share name** box, type a name using the correct format.

For a job volume, use the format `AraxiVolume_<server name>_<drive letter>`, such as `AraxiVolume_SERVER1_G`. The share name must start with the prefix `AraxiVolume_`.

For an input volume, you can use any format, such as **InputFiles**.

f. (Optional) In the **Share description** box, type a description for the share, such as **Prinergy Jobs Volume** or **Prinergy Input Volume**.

g. If your Prinergy system includes Mac® client computers, select the **Apple Macintosh®** check box, and type a name in the **Macintosh share name** box using the correct format.

For a job volume, use the format `Jobs on <server letter> <drive letter>` **Drive**, such as `Jobs on Server1 G Drive`.

For an input volume, you can use any format.

h. Click **Next**, click **Finish**, and click **No** to indicate that you do not want to create another share.

3. Give permissions to the folder in *one* of the following ways:

   - Give everyone full control.
   - Deny read/write access. Instead, create user accounts for the users who need to modify PDF files or add customer files, and give the user accounts read/write access to the folder.

   For information about using the operating system to set folder permissions, see the operating system documentation.

Adding a server to the HOSTS file of the other servers

Add the IP address and name of a new server to the `HOSTS` file of the Prinergy primary server.

If your network has a Domain Name System (DNS) server, do not use this procedure. Instead, add the IP address and name of the new server to the DNS server.

1. Locate the following folder:

   - Windows 2000: `D:\WINNT\system32\drivers\etc`
   - Windows 2003: `C:\Windows\system32\drivers\etc`

2. In a text editor, open the `HOSTS` file.
3. Add a line that identifies the server's IP address and name, in this format:

   <IP address> <host name>

   where *<IP address>* is the IP address of the server

   where *<host name>* is the DNS name of the server

4. Save and close the file.

   Do not accidentally add a file name extension, such as `.txt`.

5. Repeat the procedure on each server in the Prinergy system.

The changes take effect immediately**.** You do not need to restart Prinergy.

Adding a tertiary server or input volume to the system

Use the Configuration Options dialog box to add a tertiary server to the Prinergy system.

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **Configure System**.
2. In the Configuration Options dialog box, click the **Servers** tab.
3. Next to the **Tertiary Servers** list, click **Add Server**.
4. Type the server name, or type the UNC path (`\\servername\sharename`) of the tertiary server that you want to add.
5. Click **OK**.

   If you want to add this server as an input volume, you can add it now:

6. For an input volume, add the folder as an input volume in Prinergy Administrator:
   a. From the **Tools** menu, select **Configure System**.
   b. In the Configuration Options dialog box, click the **Input Volumes** tab.
   c. Click **Browse**, locate the shared folder, select it, and click **OK**.
   d. Click **Add Volume**.
   e. Click **OK**.

Testing a tertiary server

After you add a tertiary server, test it to ensure that it is set up correctly.

1. Confirm that the newly added share is accessible:
   a. Use Windows Explorer to locate the share on the tertiary server.
   b. If you are not logged onto the Windows operating system as the Araxi service user, you will be prompted for a user name and password. Type the Araxi service user name and password.
   c. Make sure that all of the subfolders in the share are visible in Windows Explorer.
   d. Create a folder in the share.
   e. Create a file in the folder that you created.
   f. Delete the file that you just created.
   g. Delete the folder that you just created.

2. Test the system:
   a. Create a job on the tertiary server, add some input files, and refine the files.
   b. Confirm that the resource forks of the files are created properly. For example, double-click a PDF file to ensure that it opens in the Adobe® Acrobat® software.
   c. Test as much of the system as possible by refining, outputting proofs, and plating.
3. If you intend to use the tertiary server for archiving, archive, purge, and retrieve a job from the tertiary server.

4 Setting up a Windows Server 2003 cluster tertiary server

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Set up a Windows Server 2003 cluster as a tertiary server to provide redundancy for a front-end server. (When one cluster node fails, other cluster nodes can take over tasks that the failed node was performing.)

It is the customer's responsibility to set up, configure, and maintain Windows Server 2003 cluster tertiary servers. Kodak does not provide any assistance with the actual cluster beyond what is contained in this document.

Meeting requirements to use a Windows cluster

Make sure you meet the software, hardware, network, and shared disk requirements.

This documentation assumes the cluster has two nodes.

- The Prinergy system must be configured with the default connection for Mac OS® X clients set to SMB instead of AFP.

  Windows Server 2003 clustering does not support File Services for Macintosh. Mac OS X or Windows Workshop clients are required for this system.

- Meet the following software requirements:
  - Microsoft Windows Server 2003 Enterprise Edition or Windows 2003 Datacenter Edition
  - Prinergy 3.1.0.3 or later software for Mac OS X Workshop client support (SMB connectivity)
  - Cluster nodes must be in a domain environment.
  - All nodes must be members of the same domain.
  - If the tertiary server is to be used with the InSite Prepress Portal system in a DMZ configuration, all nodes must have the InSiteService account. Without this account, Prepress Portal cannot access jobs on the tertiary server.
  - A cluster service account, a domain-level account that is a member of the local administrators group on each node, is required; a dedicated account is best.

- Meet the following hardware requirements:
  - The cluster hardware must be in the cluster service Windows Server Catalog. (*http://www.windowsservercatalog.com/*)

- Two mass storage device controllers—a local system disk for the operating system to be installed on one controller, and a separate controller for the shared disks
- Two network adapters on each node in the cluster
- A shared storage device, with cables to connect it to the cluster nodes

- Meet the following network requirements:
  - The cluster must have a unique NetBIOS name.
  - The cluster must be in a domain environment and not a workgroup environment.
  - Each node must have static IP addresses for all network interfaces.
  - All nodes must have at least two physically independent LANs for public and private communication.

- Meet the following shared disk requirements:
  - All shared disks, including the quorum disk, must be attached to a shared bus.
  - Shared disks must be on a different controller than the one used by the system drive.
  - Use a dedicated disk (50 MB minimum) as the quorum device. Use a partition of at least 500 MB for optimal NTFS file system performance.
  - All shared disks must be configured as basic disks.
  - All shared disks must be configured as master boot record (MBR) disks on systems running 64-bit versions of Windows Server 2003.
  - All partitions on the clustered disks must be formatted as NTFS.
  - For best results, use hardware-fault-tolerant RAID configurations for all disks.
  - For best results, use a minimum of two logical shared drives (quorum drive and data drive).

Installing Windows 2003 cluster

Set up a two-node cluster on a Windows 2003 server.

- Install the Windows Server 2003 operating system on both nodes.
- Ensure you have two network adapters.

1. Configure the first network adapter to connect to the production network with a static IP address. In **Network Connections**, rename the first Local Area Connection (LAN) to **Public** for easier identification. Do this in both nodes.
2. Configure the second network adapter on a separate network with another static IP address on a different subnet for private cluster communication:
   a. Ensure that the IP address is not on the same subnet or network as any other public network adapter.
   b. Do not enter any default gateway or DNS server addresses.
   c. On the **WINS** tab, verify that no values are defined. Select **Disable NetBIOS over TCP/IP**.
   d. You can use a crossover network cable to connect the two nodes via this network adapter.
   e. For easier identification, in **Network Connections**, rename the second Local Area Connection to **Private**. Do this in both nodes.
3. Configure the binding order of networks in both nodes in the following order:
   a. Public
   b. Private
4. Configure the network adapters in the Private LAN to have the same link speed and duplex mode. Do not use an auto-select setting for speed, because some adapters may drop packets while determining speed. You can set the link speed and duplex mode to **100Mbps/Half Duplex** for all adapters in the Private LAN.

Setting up shared disks on a Windows 2003 cluster

Configure the quorum disk and other shared disks.

Set up the shared disks with only the first node running; shut down the second node. Start the second node only after you install the cluster service on the first node. The shared disks may be corrupted if you start both nodes before the cluster service is installed on the first node.

1. Configure the quorum disk:

   The quorum disk is used to store cluster configuration database checkpoints and log files that help manage the cluster and

maintain consistency. Microsoft recommends the following quorum disk procedures:

- Create a logical drive with a minimum size of 50 MB to be used as a quorum disk (500 MB is optimal for NTFS).
- Dedicate a separate disk as a quorum resource.
- Use a volume on a hardware RAID array for the quorum disk.
- Do not use the quorum disk for anything other than cluster management.
- Q is the standard quorum disk drive letter.

2. Set up drive Q:
   a. Ensure that only the first node is turned on.
   b. Right-click **My Computer** and select **Manage** > **Storage.**
   c. Double-click **Disk Management**.
   d. If the Write Signature and Upgrade Disk Wizard appears, select **Write Signature** but do *not* upgrade the disk to dynamic. Click **Next.**
   e. Right-click **Unallocated disk space.**
   f. Select **New Partition**.
   g. The New Partition Wizard starts. Click **Next.**
   h. Select **Primary partition** type. Click **Next.**
   i. The default is set to maximum size for the partition size. Click **Next**.

      (Multiple logical disks are recommended over multiple partitions on one disk.)
   j. Use the list to change the drive letter. Use drive letter **Q** for the quorum disk.
   k. Format the partition using NTFS. Label the volume as **Drive Q**.

      Labeling the volume can be helpful during troubleshooting.

3. Configure other shared disks.

   Other shared disks are needed to host the production files. To configure a shared disk, follow the configuring quorum disk procedure, but use drive letter **R**, **S**, and so on.

4. Verify disk access and functionality:
   a. Check that the newly created volumes are accessible from the first node.
   b. Verify that files can be created and copied into the new volumes.
   c. Verify that the files in the new volumes can be accessed.
   d. Turn off the first node.

e. Turn on the second node and verify that the new volumes are accessible.
f. Verify that files can be created and copied into the new volumes.
g. Verify that the files in the new volumes can be accessed.
h. Turn off the second node.
i. Turn on the first node.

Configuring a Windows cluster service

Use Cluster Administrator to configure the nodes in the cluster.

1. Configure the first node:
   a. Turn off the second node when configuring the cluster on node one.
   b. Log on to node one using a domain account with local administrative privileges.
   c. Run the Cluster Administrator (**Start** > **All Programs** > **Administrative Tools** > **Cluster Administrator**).
   d. In the Open Connection to Cluster dialog box **Action** list, select **Create new cluster**, and click **OK.**
   e. The New Server Cluster Wizard starts. Verify that you have all the necessary information to configure the cluster, as listed on the Welcome page. Click **Next.**
   f. If you have more than one domain in your network, in the **Domain** list, select the domain in which the cluster will be created. Type a unique NetBIOS name for the **Cluster name**. Click **Next.**
   g. In the **Computer name** box, type the name of the first node server.

      The **Advanced** option is not covered in this document. For information about this option, see the Windows Server 2003 clustering documentation.

   h. Click **Next**. The setup process checks the configuration for possible hardware or software problems. Review any warnings or error messages. If there are no errors, click **Next.**
   i. Type a unique IP address that will be used for cluster management. This cluster IP address should be only used for administrative purposes and not for client connections. Click **Next.**
   j. In the **User name** and **Password** boxes, type the user name and password of the cluster service account that you created

for this cluster. In the **Domain** list, select the domain name. Click **Next.**

k. Review the proposed cluster configuration to verify that the information that will be used to create the cluster is correct. Click **Next.**

l. Verify that all the steps in the creation of the cluster are successful. Check any warning or error by clicking the plus sign beside it. If the cluster creation failed, correct the problem and retry cluster creation. If successful, click **Next.**

m. Click **Finish** to complete the cluster installation.

n. Verify that all cluster resources appear online successfully.

2. Configure the second node.

a. Leave node one and the shared storage turned on.

b. Turn on the second node.

c. Log on to node one with a domain account that has local administrative privileges on all nodes.

d. Open Cluster Administrator on node one.

e. Right-click the cluster and select **New** > **Node**.

f. The Add Nodes Wizard starts. Click **Next**.

g. On the Select Computer page, type the **Server name** of the second node. Click **Add**. Click **Next.**

h. The setup process checks the configuration for possible hardware or software problems. Review any warnings or error messages. If there are no errors, click **Next.**

i. Type the password for the cluster service account. Click **Next.**

j. Review the proposed cluster configuration to verify that the information that will be used to create the cluster is correct. Click **Next.**

k. Verify that all the steps in the configuration of the cluster are successful. Check any warning or error by clicking the plus sign beside it. If the cluster configuration failed, correct the problem and retry cluster creation. If successful, click **Next**.

l. Click **Finish** to complete the installation.

Configuring clustered storage

Remove disks that will not be used as shared storage.

1. Start Cluster Administrator.
2. Check whether any disks are listed that won't be used as shared storage.

3. Remove these disks by right-clicking them and selecting **Delete**.

Adding resources to the cluster

Add an IP address, a network name, and a file-share resource.

1. Add an IP address to which clients can connect:
   a. Start Cluster Administrator.
   b. Right-click the cluster and select **New** > **Resource.**
   c. Type a name and description for the IP address resource. In the **Resource** type list, select **IP address**. Select the group where this resource will belong (do not use Cluster Group). The shared storage that will be used as the job volume should be in the same group. Click **Next.**
   d. Add both nodes as possible owners of the resource. Click **Next**.
   e. On the Dependencies page, leave **Resource dependencies** empty. Click **Next**.
   f. Type the TCP/IP **Address** and **Subnet mask**. Click **Finish**.

      A dialog box should appear with the message that the resource was created successfully.

   g. Bring the resource online by right-clicking it, and selecting **Bring online**.
2. Configure a network name for the cluster group that will be configured in Prinergy as the tertiary server name.
   a. Right-click the **Group** where the resource will belong. Select **New > Resource**.
   b. Type the resource **Name** and **Description**. In the **Resource type** list, select **Network Name**. Click **Next**.
   c. Add both nodes as possible owners of the resource. Click **Next**.
   d. On the **Dependencies** page, add the IP address resource that you created in the previous section. Click **Next**.
   e. Type a unique NetBIOS name for the network name resource. The name can be up to 15 characters long. Click **Finish**.
      A dialog box should appear with the message that the resource was created successfully.
   f. Bring the resource online by right-clicking it, and selecting **Bring online**.
3. Add a file share resource:
   a. Add new resource using **Resource type > File Share**.
   b. Type the resource **Name** and **Description**. Click **Next**.
   c. Add both nodes as possible owners of the resource. Click **Next**.

d. On the **Dependencies** page, add the shared physical disk resource that will host this share. Click **Next**.
e. Type the **Share name** (typically, **AraxiVolume**), **Path**, and **Comment**. Click **Permissions** to modify permissions to allow full access to the Araxi service logon account. You may also need to modify permissions for other users. Click **Finish**.

   A dialog box should appear with the message that the resource was created successfully.
f. Bring the resource online by right-clicking it, and selecting **Bring online**.

Adding a tertiary server or input volume to the system

Use the Configuration Options dialog box to add a tertiary server to the Prinergy system.

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **Configure System**.
2. In the Configuration Options dialog box, click the **Servers** tab.
3. Next to the **Tertiary Servers** list, click **Add Server**.
4. Type the server name, or type the UNC path (`\\servername\sharename`) of the tertiary server that you want to add.
5. Click **OK**.

   If you want to add this server as an input volume, you can add it now:
6. For an input volume, add the folder as an input volume in Prinergy Administrator:
   a. From the **Tools** menu, select **Configure System**.
   b. In the Configuration Options dialog box, click the **Input Volumes** tab.
   c. Click **Browse**, locate the shared folder, select it, and click **OK**.
   d. Click **Add Volume**.
   e. Click **OK**.

Testing a tertiary server

After you add a tertiary server, test it to ensure that it is set up correctly.

1. Confirm that the newly added share is accessible:
   a. Use Windows Explorer to locate the share on the tertiary server.
   b. If you are not logged onto the Windows operating system as the Araxi service user, you will be prompted for a user name and password. Type the Araxi service user name and password.
   c. Make sure that all of the subfolders in the share are visible in Windows Explorer.
   d. Create a folder in the share.
   e. Create a file in the folder that you created.
   f. Delete the file that you just created.
   g. Delete the folder that you just created.
2. Test the system:
   a. Create a job on the tertiary server, add some input files, and refine the files.
   b. Confirm that the resource forks of the files are created properly. For example, double-click a PDF file to ensure that it opens in the Adobe Acrobat software.
   c. Test as much of the system as possible by refining, outputting proofs, and plating.
3. If you intend to use the tertiary server for archiving, archive, purge, and retrieve a job from the tertiary server.

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Configure a server that is running Brisque 4, Brisque Serve, or Brisque 5 as a tertiary server in the Prinergy system.

- Using a Brisque server as a tertiary server requires SMB.
- Upgrade all Prinergy servers to Prinergy 3.1.0.5 or later.
- If the Hummingbird NFS Maestro® Client software or SFU (Services for UNIX) software is installed on the Prinergy primary server, uninstall it.

Creating an Araxi service account on a UNIX server

Create a user account that the Araxi service uses to access the UNIX server.

1. Create a user account for the Araxi service and give it the name **Araxi**.
2. Give the user account full permissions to the directory being shared and to all files and subdirectories under it. Use either of the following methods:
   - Add the user account to a group that has the required permissions, such as the local administrator group.
   - Give the permissions directly to the user account.

   For information about assigning permissions in UNIX, see the UNIX documentation.

Setting up Samba on a Brisque 4 or Brisque Serve server

For a Brisque 4 or Brisque Serve server, install Samba to enable it to connect to the Prinergy system.

- Get the Samba for Brisque 4.1, Brisque 5, and Brisque Serve Installation and Configuration Guide (731-00281A).
- Get the Kodak SMB Connectivity for Brisque Serve and Brisque software (015-00654A), which is a special version of SMB for Brisque that works seamlessly with Prinergy Archiver.

- Install Samba.

  Follow the instructions in the Samba for Brisque 4.1, Brisque 5, and Brisque Serve Installation and Configuration Guide.

Setting up Samba and setting up volumes on a Brisque 5 server

For a Brisque 5 server, contact your Kodak service representative to activate the Samba software and enable it to connect to the Prinergy system.

Samba is already installed and configured with the Brisque 5 software, but it is not activated.

- Contact your Kodak service representative to activate Samba and configure the shares on the Brisque 5 server.

Creating an input volume on a Brisque server

Create a folder on a Brisque server to store input files that Prinergy can access.

If you do not want to store input files on the server, skip this procedure.

Get the Samba for Brisque 4.1, Brisque 5, and Brisque Serve Installation and Configuration Guide (731-00281A).

- Create an input volume according to the instructions in the Samba for Brisque 4.1, Brisque 5, and Brisque Serve Installation and Configuration Guide.

Creating a job volume on a Brisque server

Create a folder on a Brisque server that you can use to store jobs.

- Contact your Kodak service representative to add the volume.

Adding a server to the HOSTS file of the other servers

Add the IP address and name of a new server to the `HOSTS` file of the Prinergy primary server.

If your network has a Domain Name System (DNS) server, do not use this procedure. Instead, add the IP address and name of the new server to the DNS server.

1. Locate the following folder:
   - Windows 2000: `D:\WINNT\system32\drivers\etc`
   - Windows 2003: `C:\Windows\system32\drivers\etc`
2. In a text editor, open the `HOSTS` file.
3. Add a line that identifies the server's IP address and name, in this format:

   <IP address> <host name>

   where *<IP address>* is the IP address of the server

   where *<host name>* is the DNS name of the server
4. Save and close the file.

   Do not accidentally add a file name extension, such as `.txt`.
5. Repeat the procedure on each server in the Prinergy system.

The changes take effect immediately**.** You do not need to restart Prinergy.

Adding a non-Windows server to the OTHERHOSTS file

When you add a non-Windows server in the Prinergy system, update the `OTHERHOSTS` file using the AFP Mapping dialog box.

Update the `OTHERHOSTS` file:

- On the primary server and on every secondary server in the Prinergy system
- No matter what file-sharing protocol you use. This procedure is required whether you are using AFP (Apple File Protocol) or SMB (Server Message Block) file-sharing protocol.
- Using the AFP Mapping dialog box—not by editing the `OTHERHOSTS` file directly

If the `OTHERHOSTS` file does not contain accurate information about a non-Windows server, users at Mac client computers do not have full access to files on the server. For example, they cannot double-click a PDF file to open it in the Acrobat software, and they cannot open the job folder from within Workshop. They must manually mount the volume.

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **AFP Mapping**.
   The AFP Mapping dialog box displays a list of every non-Windows volume that has been added to the Prinergy system. You can work with each row, but you cannot add or remove rows.
2. Select the server, and click **Add AFP Mapping**.
3. Enter the required information, and click **OK**.
   Refer to the following table:

In This Box	Type This
AFP Zone	*Mac zone name*—for example, `TestLab`
AFP Server	*Mac volume server name*—for example, `MacServer`
AFP Volume	*Mac volume name*—for example, `TestVolume.1.0`

4. Repeat the previous steps on each primary and secondary server in the Prinergy system.
5. Stop and restart the Prinergy system. (The new AFP mappings will not take effect until you restart Prinergy.)

Adding a tertiary server or input volume to the system

Use the Configuration Options dialog box to add a tertiary server to the Prinergy system.

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **Configure System**.
2. In the Configuration Options dialog box, click the **Servers** tab.
3. Next to the **Tertiary Servers** list, click **Add Server**.

4. Type the server name, or type the UNC path (`\\servername\sharename`) of the tertiary server that you want to add.
5. Click **OK**.

   If you want to add this server as an input volume, you can add it now:

6. For an input volume, add the folder as an input volume in Prinergy Administrator:
   a. From the **Tools** menu, select **Configure System**.
   b. In the Configuration Options dialog box, click the **Input Volumes** tab.
   c. Click **Browse**, locate the shared folder, select it, and click **OK**.
   d. Click **Add Volume**.
   e. Click **OK**.

Testing a tertiary server

After you add a tertiary server, test it to ensure that it is set up correctly.

1. Confirm that the newly added share is accessible:
   a. Use Windows Explorer to locate the share on the tertiary server.
   b. If you are not logged onto the Windows operating system as the Araxi service user, you will be prompted for a user name and password. Type the Araxi service user name and password.
   c. Make sure that all of the subfolders in the share are visible in Windows Explorer.
   d. Create a folder in the share.
   e. Create a file in the folder that you created.
   f. Delete the file that you just created.
   g. Delete the folder that you just created.
2. Test the system:
   a. Create a job on the tertiary server, add some input files, and refine the files.
   b. Confirm that the resource forks of the files are created properly. For example, double-click a PDF file to ensure that it opens in the Adobe Acrobat software.
   c. Test as much of the system as possible by refining, outputting proofs, and plating.
3. If you intend to use the tertiary server for archiving, archive, purge, and retrieve a job from the tertiary server.

6 Setting up an Xserve tertiary server

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Configure an Apple Xserve server as a tertiary server in the Prinergy system.

Install or set up the following items:

- Prinergy 3.1.0.5 or later on the Prinergy servers (primary and secondary)
- Mac OS X Samba 3.0.6 or later on the Apple Xserve server (tertiary)
- Mac OS X Server 10.3.9 or later on the Apple Xserve server (tertiary)
- TCP/IP

Important: Kodak does not provide direct support for UNIX servers that are used as Prinergy tertiary servers, unless the UNIX computer is using the Brisque or Brisque Serve software. Limited support for non-Kodak servers is available in this guide.

Creating an Araxi service account on an Xserve server

Create an Araxi service account on the Xserve tertiary server to enable Prinergy server components to access all necessary resources on the tertiary server.

1. Select **Application** > **Server** > **Workgroup Manager**.
2. In the **Workgroup Manager Connect** dialog box, in the **Address** box, type the server name or the server IP address, and log on as a user with administrative privileges.
3. Create the user account:
   a. Click **Accounts**, and in the left pane, click the **User** tab.
   b. Click **New User**, and on the **Basic** tab, in the **Name** box, type **Araxi** (the same user account name that is used to start the Araxi service).
   c. In the **Password** box, type the password (the same password that is used to start the Araxi service).
   d. Select the **User can administer the server** check box.
   e. In the **Define the administrator's privileges** dialog box, select the **Edit user preferences** and **Edit user account** check boxes.
   f. Select **User can log in**, and click **Save**.
4. Add the user account to a new or existing user group:
   a. Click **Accounts**, and in the left pane, click the **Group** tab.
   b. Click **New Group**, and in the **Name** box, type a name for the group---for example, Prinergy.

      Alternatively, select an existing user group that you created for connecting to the Prinergy system.

c. Beside the **Members** list, click the **+** sign to expand the list. In the list of user accounts on the left side of the groups, double-click **Araxi** to add it to the Prinergy group.
d. Click **Save.**

Creating a shared volume with an SMB share on an Xserve server

On the Xserve server, create a volume, or select a volume that you want to share and that is accessible to the Prinergy primary server.

Configure Windows File Sharing for the selected folder. You can use either SMB or AFP shares. If you have computers running Mac OS 9, you must create an AFP share name.

Important: If you use both SMB and AFP shares, you must create a share name for each protocol. Both share names must be created at the same directory level. Prinergy will create a `Jobs` folder within the shared folders—for example, `AraxiVolume_DirectorX\Jobs`.

On a tertiary server running Windows NT, the AFP share name is created in the `Jobs` folder and the SMB share name is created at the root level.

1. On the Xserve server, create a folder that you want to share and that is accessible to the Prinergy primary server. For example, create a folder named `AraxiVolume_DirectorX`, where "*DirectorX*" is the name of the server.
2. In the Workgroup Manager software, click **Sharing**.
3. Click the **All** tab, and select the folder that you want to share with the Prinergy primary server.
4. Click the **General** tab, and select the **Share this item and its contents** check box.
5. In the **Owner** box, type **Araxi**, and select **Read & Write** permissions.
6. In the **Group** box, type **Prinergy**, and select **Read & Write** permissions.
7. In the **Everyone** box, select **Read & Write** permissions.
8. Click **Save**.
9. Click the **Protocols** tab.
10. In the list, select **Windows File Settings**.
11. Select the **Share this item using SMB** check box.
12. Select the **Allow SMB guest access** check box.

13. In the **Custom SMB name** box, type the share name for SMB---for example, `AraxiVolume_DirectorX_SMB`, where "*DirectorX*" is the Xserve server name.

    Important: The share name must use the prefix `AraxiVolume`.

14. Set the oplock option:

    - Windows 2000: clear the **Enable oplock** check box

      Note: Windows 2000 has a bug that causes I/O errors. You need to disable oplock to eliminate these I/O errors even though this will slow performance.

    - Windows 2003: select the **Enable oplock** check box

15. Select the **Enable strict locking** check box.
16. In the **Assign as follows** area, in the **Owner**, **Group**, and **Everyone** lists, select **Read & Write**.
17. Click **Save**.

Creating a shared volume with an AFP share on an Xserve server

On the Xserve server, create a volume, or select a volume that you want to share and that is accessible to the Prinergy primary server.

Configure Windows File Sharing for the selected folder. You can use either SMB or AFP shares. If you have computers running Mac OS 9, you must create an AFP share name.

Important: If you use both SMB and AFP shares, you must create a share name for each protocol. Both share names must be created at the same directory level. Prinergy will create a `Jobs` folder within the shared folders—for example, `AraxiVolume_DirectorX\Jobs`.

On a tertiary server running Windows NT, the AFP share name is created in the `Jobs` folder and the SMB share name is created at the root level.

1. On the Xserve server, create a folder that you want to share and that is accessible to the Prinergy primary server. For example, create a folder named `AraxiVolume_DirectorX`, where "*DirectorX*" is the name of the server.
2. In the Workgroup Manager software, click **Sharing**.
3. Click the **All** tab, and select the folder that you want to share with the Prinergy primary server.
4. Click the **General** tab, and select the **Share this item and its contents** check box.

5. In the **Owner** box, type **Araxi**, and select **Read & Write** permissions.
6. In the **Group** box, type **Prinergy**, and select **Read & Write** permissions.
7. In the **Everyone** box, select **Read & Write** permissions.
8. Click **Save**.
9. Click the **Protocols** tab.
10. In the list, select **Apple File Settings**.
11. Select the **Share this item using AFP** check box.
12. Select the **Allow AFP guest access** check box.
13. In the **Custom AFP name** box, type the share name for AFP---for example, `AraxiVolume_DirectorX_AFP`, where "*DirectorX*" is the Xserve server name.
14. Select **Use standard UNIX behavior**.
15. Click **Save**.

Adding a server to the HOSTS file of the other servers

Add the IP address and name of a new server to the `HOSTS` file of the Prinergy primary server.

If your network has a Domain Name System (DNS) server, do not use this procedure. Instead, add the IP address and name of the new server to the DNS server.

1. Locate the following folder:
   - Windows 2000: `D:\WINNT\system32\drivers\etc`
   - Windows 2003: `C:\Windows\system32\drivers\etc`
2. In a text editor, open the `HOSTS` file.
3. Add a line that identifies the server's IP address and name, in this format:

   <IP address> <host name>

   where *<IP address>* is the IP address of the server

   where *<host name>* is the DNS name of the server
4. Save and close the file.

   Do not accidentally add a file name extension, such as `.txt`.
5. Repeat the procedure on each server in the Prinergy system.

The changes take effect immediately**.** You do not need to restart Prinergy.

Adding a non-Windows server to the OTHERHOSTS file

When you add a non-Windows server in the Prinergy system, update the OTHERHOSTS file using the AFP Mapping dialog box.

Update the OTHERHOSTS file:

- On the primary server and on every secondary server in the Prinergy system
- No matter what file-sharing protocol you use. This procedure is required whether you are using AFP (Apple File Protocol) or SMB (Server Message Block) file-sharing protocol.
- Using the AFP Mapping dialog box—not by editing the OTHERHOSTS file directly

If the OTHERHOSTS file does not contain accurate information about a non-Windows server, users at Mac client computers do not have full access to files on the server. For example, they cannot double-click a PDF file to open it in the Acrobat software, and they cannot open the job folder from within Workshop. They must manually mount the volume.

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **AFP Mapping**.
   The AFP Mapping dialog box displays a list of every non-Windows volume that has been added to the Prinergy system. You can work with each row, but you cannot add or remove rows.
2. Select the server, and click **Add AFP Mapping**.
3. Enter the required information, and click **OK**.
   Refer to the following table:

In This Box	Type This
AFP Zone	*Mac zone name*—for example, `TestLab`
AFP Server	*Mac volume server name*—for example, `MacServer`
AFP Volume	*Mac volume name*—for example, `TestVolume.1.0`

4. Repeat the previous steps on each primary and secondary server in the Prinergy system.

5. Stop and restart the Prinergy system. (The new AFP mappings will not take effect until you restart Prinergy.)

Adding a tertiary server or input volume to the system

Use the Configuration Options dialog box to add a tertiary server to the Prinergy system.

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **Configure System**.
2. In the Configuration Options dialog box, click the **Servers** tab.
3. Next to the **Tertiary Servers** list, click **Add Server**.
4. Type the server name, or type the UNC path (`\\servername\sharename`) of the tertiary server that you want to add.
5. Click **OK**.

   If you want to add this server as an input volume, you can add it now:

6. For an input volume, add the folder as an input volume in Prinergy Administrator:
   a. From the **Tools** menu, select **Configure System**.
   b. In the Configuration Options dialog box, click the **Input Volumes** tab.
   c. Click **Browse**, locate the shared folder, select it, and click **OK**.
   d. Click **Add Volume**.
   e. Click **OK**.

Testing a tertiary server

After you add a tertiary server, test it to ensure that it is set up correctly.

1. Confirm that the newly added share is accessible:
   a. Use Windows Explorer to locate the share on the tertiary server.
   b. If you are not logged onto the Windows operating system as the Araxi service user, you will be prompted for a user name and password. Type the Araxi service user name and password.
   c. Make sure that all of the subfolders in the share are visible in Windows Explorer.
   d. Create a folder in the share.
   e. Create a file in the folder that you created.

f. Delete the file that you just created.

g. Delete the folder that you just created.

2. Test the system:

a. Create a job on the tertiary server, add some input files, and refine the files.

b. Confirm that the resource forks of the files are created properly. For example, double-click a PDF file to ensure that it opens in the Adobe Acrobat software.

c. Test as much of the system as possible by refining, outputting proofs, and plating.

3. If you intend to use the tertiary server for archiving, archive, purge, and retrieve a job from the tertiary server.

7 Setting up a generic UNIX tertiary server

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Configure a computer that uses a type of UNIX operating system software other than Brisque or Xserve as a tertiary server in the Prinergy system.

- Determine whether the Prinergy system uses SMB or AFP file-sharing protocol. SMB is recommended.
- If the Hummingbird NFS Maestro Client software or SFU (Services for UNIX) software is installed on the Prinergy primary server, uninstall it.

Important: Kodak does not provide direct support for UNIX servers that are used as Prinergy tertiary servers, unless the UNIX computer is using the Brisque or Brisque Serve software. Limited support for non-Kodak servers is available in this guide.

Creating an Araxi service account on a UNIX server

Create a user account that the Araxi service uses to access the UNIX server.

1. Create a user account for the Araxi service and give it the name **Araxi**.
2. Give the user account full permissions to the directory being shared and to all files and subdirectories under it. Use either of the following methods:
   - Add the user account to a group that has the required permissions, such as the local administrator group.
   - Give the permissions directly to the user account.

   For information about assigning permissions in UNIX, see the UNIX documentation.

Installing connectivity software on a generic UNIX server

Install Samba or Microsoft Services for UNIX (SFU) NFS client software to enable a UNIX server to share files with the Prinergy system.

➢ Set up the connectivity software so that JTPs on other Prinergy servers can access files on the UNIX server:

- If your Prinergy system uses SMB, obtain and install a version of Samba that is compatible with your type of UNIX software.

  See your UNIX documentation or the installation guides at *http://www.samba.org/*.

If the Prinergy primary server uses Windows Server 2003, you must use Samba 3 or later. Otherwise, Windows 2003 cannot access a Samba share. This is due to several security requirements of Windows 2003, including SMB signing and other encryption differences.

Otherwise, since Samba constantly evolves, there is no single "best" version to use. Kodak does not test Prinergy with specific versions of Samba on systems other than what is included in the Brisque and Brisque Serve software. In general, more recent versions are better. Start with the most recent version of Samba that is compatible with your type of UNIX software. If you test it and it does not perform well, try an older version.

- If your Prinergy system uses AFP, install the Microsoft Services for UNIX (SFU) NFS client software. See Microsoft Services for UNIX 3.5 Server and Client Installation and Configuration (750-00264A).

Configuring a UNIX share with SMB

If you are using the SMB file-sharing protocol, use this example to configure a share on a UNIX server.

You can set up one or more shares on a single physical volume, unlike the folder structure on a Prinergy server that uses the Windows operating system.

This example is the `smb.conf` file from Samba 3. For full details about each configuration parameter, see the Samba documentation at *http://www.samba.org*.

Note: Do not modify the parameters that are in **bold** type. These must be set correctly for Prinergy to function. It is possible to modify other settings or add other settings, but do so at your own risk.

Note: If you find performance to be slow, changing the protocol may improve performance. Change the three protocol lines as indicated below.

```
# Samba config file created using SWAT
# from 10.1.66.51 (10.1.66.51)
# Date: 2004/05/04 08:55:15
# Global parameters
[global]
   workgroup = MYWORKGROUP
   netbios name = CREOLINUX
   server string = %h server (Samba %v)
   encrypt passwords = Yes
   update encrypted = Yes
   map to guest = Bad User
   obey pam restrictions = Yes
   passwd program = /usr/bin/passwd %u
   passwd chat = *Enter\snew\sUNIX\spassword:* %n\n
*Retype\snew\sUNIX\spassword:* %n\n.
```

```
   syslog = 0
   log file = /var/log/samba/log.%m
   max log size = 50
   protocol = LANMAN2
   max protocol = LANMAN2
   min protocol = LANMAN2
   time server = Yes
   UNIX extensions = Yes
   mangling method = hash2
        preferred master = No
        local master = No
         domain master = No
         browse list = No
   enhanced browsing = No
   dns proxy = No
   invalid users = root
   create mask = 0777
     case sensitive = No
# Example shared volumes. Prinergy requires the AraxiVolume_xxx
 naming format to use the # shared volume as a job share.
[AraxiVolume_P3Linux_18gb]
 comment = 18GB Volume on P3Linux
 path = /18gb
 read only = No
[AraxiVolume_P3Linux_36gb]
 comment = 36GB Volume on P3Linux
 path = /36gb
 read only = No
```

Creating a job or input volume on a UNIX server

Create a folder on a UNIX server to store input files that Prinergy can access.

If you do not want to store input files on the server, skip this procedure.

1. On the tertiary server, create the folder that you will share.
2. On the tertiary server, share the folder.

   Generally, you set the permission to **Everyone - full control**; however, if you want to restrict access, ensure that the Araxi service account has full access. For information about using the operating system to set folder permissions, see the operating system documentation.

Adding a server to the HOSTS file of the other servers

Add the IP address and name of a new server to the HOSTS file of the Prinergy primary server.

If your network has a Domain Name System (DNS) server, do not use this procedure. Instead, add the IP address and name of the new server to the DNS server.

1. Locate the following folder:
   - Windows 2000: `D:\WINNT\system32\drivers\etc`
   - Windows 2003: `C:\Windows\system32\drivers\etc`
2. In a text editor, open the `HOSTS` file.
3. Add a line that identifies the server's IP address and name, in this format:

   <IP address> <host name>

   where *<IP address>* is the IP address of the server

   where *<host name>* is the DNS name of the server
4. Save and close the file.

   Do not accidentally add a file name extension, such as `.txt`.
5. Repeat the procedure on each server in the Prinergy system.

The changes take effect immediately**.** You do not need to restart Prinergy.

Adding a non-Windows server to the OTHERHOSTS file

When you add a non-Windows server in the Prinergy system, update the `OTHERHOSTS` file using the AFP Mapping dialog box.

Update the `OTHERHOSTS` file:

- On the primary server and on every secondary server in the Prinergy system
- No matter what file-sharing protocol you use. This procedure is required whether you are using AFP (Apple File Protocol) or SMB (Server Message Block) file-sharing protocol.
- Using the AFP Mapping dialog box—not by editing the `OTHERHOSTS` file directly

If the `OTHERHOSTS` file does not contain accurate information about a non-Windows server, users at Mac client computers do not have full access to files on the server. For example, they cannot double-click a PDF file to open it in the Acrobat software, and they cannot open

the job folder from within Workshop. They must manually mount the volume.

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **AFP Mapping**.
   The AFP Mapping dialog box displays a list of every non-Windows volume that has been added to the Prinergy system. You can work with each row, but you cannot add or remove rows.
2. Select the server, and click **Add AFP Mapping**.
3. Enter the required information, and click **OK**.

   Refer to the following table:

In This Box	Type This
AFP Zone	*Mac zone name*—for example, `TestLab`
AFP Server	*Mac volume server name*—for example, `MacServer`
AFP Volume	*Mac volume name*—for example, `TestVolume.1.0`

4. Repeat the previous steps on each primary and secondary server in the Prinergy system.
5. Stop and restart the Prinergy system. (The new AFP mappings will not take effect until you restart Prinergy.)

Adding a tertiary server or input volume to the system

Use the Configuration Options dialog box to add a tertiary server to the Prinergy system.

1. From the **Tools** menu, select **Configure System**.
2. In the Configuration Options dialog box, click the **Servers** tab.
3. Next to the **Tertiary Servers** list, click **Add Server**.
4. Type the server name, or type the UNC path (`\\`*`servername`*`\`*`sharename`*) of the tertiary server that you want to add.
5. Click **OK**.

   If you want to add this server as an input volume, you can add it now:

6. For an input volume, add the folder as an input volume in Prinergy Administrator:
   a. From the **Tools** menu, select **Configure System**.
   b. In the Configuration Options dialog box, click the **Input Volumes** tab.

c. Click **Browse**, locate the shared folder, select it, and click **OK**.
d. Click **Add Volume**.
e. Click **OK**.

Testing a tertiary server

After you add a tertiary server, test it to ensure that it is set up correctly.

1. Confirm that the newly added share is accessible:
   a. Use Windows Explorer to locate the share on the tertiary server.
   b. If you are not logged onto the Windows operating system as the Araxi service user, you will be prompted for a user name and password. Type the Araxi service user name and password.
   c. Make sure that all of the subfolders in the share are visible in Windows Explorer.
   d. Create a folder in the share.
   e. Create a file in the folder that you created.
   f. Delete the file that you just created.
   g. Delete the folder that you just created.
2. Test the system:
   a. Create a job on the tertiary server, add some input files, and refine the files.
   b. Confirm that the resource forks of the files are created properly. For example, double-click a PDF file to ensure that it opens in the Adobe Acrobat software.
   c. Test as much of the system as possible by refining, outputting proofs, and plating.
3. If you intend to use the tertiary server for archiving, archive, purge, and retrieve a job from the tertiary server.

Manually configuring AFP mapping

You normally do not need to configure AFP mapping manually. Use this procedure only if you need to manually configure AFP mapping by editing the OTHERHOSTS file.

Note: You must manually configure AFP mapping on all Prinergy servers.

The OTHERHOSTS file is located in the AraxiHome%\etc folder.

Add the Xserve tertiary server to the %AraxiHome%\CreoAraxi\Etc\otherhosts file on all Prinergy servers.

The OTHERHOSTS file is formatted as follows:

```
[/etc/otherhosts]
     "YOUR_MAC_ZONE:MAC_SERVER_NAME"="NT_SERVER_NAME"
     [shares]
     NtHost="SERVER_NAME"
"YOUR_MAC_ARAXIVOLUME_SHARE"="YOUR_NT_ARAXIVOLUME_SHARE"
```

MAC_SERVER_NAME is the Xserve server name that appears on Mac computers.

NT_SERVER_NAME is the Xserve server name that appears on Windows-based servers.

For example:

The Xserve server is called DirectorX and it is configured in the Mac Zone Prinergy Lab. Its Mac share name is AraxiVolume_DirectorX_AFP and its Samba share name is AraxiVolume_DirectorX_SMB.

```
[/etc/otherhosts]
     "Prinergy Lab:DirectorX"="DirectorX"
     [shares]
     NtHost="SERVER_NAME"
"YOUR_MAC_ARAXIVOLUME_SHARE"="YOUR_NT_ARAXIVOLUME_SHARE"
```

"MAC_SERVER_NAME" is the UNIX server name that appears on Mac computers.

"NT_SERVER_NAME" is the UNIX server name that appears on Windows 2000-based servers.

For example:

```
[/etc/otherhosts]
     "Prinergy Lab:DirectorX"="DirectorX"
     [shares]
     NtHost="DirectorX"
"AraxiVolume_DirectorX_AFP"="Araxivolume_DirectorX_SMB
```

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