



# Tech Info Library

## AppleShare PC: A Description (Discontinued)

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### Overview

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With AppleShare PC, users of IBM PCs (and PC-compatibles) can share, with Macintosh users on an AppleTalk Personal Network, the information stored on an AppleShare file server. AppleShare PC software gives an MS-DOS user the same ability to access folders, documents, applications, and storage space that Macintosh users have. Yet using the AppleShare server from an MS-DOS PC is as easy as using a local disk drive -- AppleShare volumes appear to IBM PC users as logical DOS drives, and are accessed using most standard DOS commands. Most applications and documents can be stored and used on the server with no modification.

The AppleTalk PC Card used with AppleShare PC also lets users print, on the LaserWriter, documents they have created using MS-DOS applications. With Apple File Exchange and other optional file conversion products, Macintosh and PC users can share documents created under different operating systems. And optional bridges give PC users access to AppleShare servers on other interconnected AppleTalk networks.

Users need to remember only one password. Once a user has logged on to a server, the server automatically manages access to all directories.

### System Requirements

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- A PC-compatible computer with at least 384K of RAM
  - two floppy disk drives (a hard disk is recommended)
  - MS-DOS version 3.1 or later
  - AppleTalk PC Card
  - An AppleTalk Connector Kit

### Installation

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1. Install AppleShare PC software on a startup disk.
  2. Add an AppleTalk PC card to an IBM PC or PC-compatible computer.
  3. Attach the computer to an existing AppleTalk network equipped with an AppleShare server.

### Features and Benefits

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MS-DOS access to AppleShare allows:

- MS-DOS and Macintosh file server users to access information stored on an AppleShare file server.
- Provides a foundation for multi-user programs that allow Macintosh and MS-DOS users to work with the same information at the same time.
- Lets Macintosh and MS-DOS users work with data files created by applications that use a common file format (for example, Excel for the Macintosh and Lotus1-2-3 for the IBM PC).
- Lets AppleShare PC users share MS-DOS applications stored on AppleShare file server volumes. (The software license must allow for application sharing.)

Support for file translation:

- Allows Macintosh and MS-DOS users utilities to share documents created under different operating systems when used with optional file translation products such as Apple File Exchange.
- Makes it easier to share data between different operating environments.

Privacy (Access Privileges)

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AppleShare PC fully supports the AppleShare server's powerful privacy system. File server users control information by selectively granting access to the directories they own on the file server volumes. Access privileges allow the owner of a directory to keep information private, share it with a work group, or make it available to everyone on the network.

Users can control the type of access others have to the contents of a directory. There are three levels of access:

- see documents and applications stored in the directory
- see subdirectories beneath that directory
- see, read, and make changes to documents, subdirectories, and applications located in the directory.

Flexible access privileges make many kinds of directories possible.

- Private directories. Documents stored there remain private to the owners. Only the directory's owner can see or change documents stored there.
- Shared directories. Documents stored there can be seen and read by everyone on the network; however, only the directory's owner can change the documents stored there. This is useful for storing forms which you wish everyone on the network to copy and use but not be able to change. Documents stored there can be seen, read, and changed by others on the network.

- One-way drop boxes. Anyone on the network can copy documents into the drop box, much like a one-way mail slot; however, only the directory's owner can see documents stored there or make changes to them. This is useful for collecting and storing sensitive documents such as expense reports and personnel evaluations.

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