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Macintosh and NetWare Remote Access (1/96)

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TOPIC ---

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DISCUSSION --

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ISSUE

Assuming the user is using a dial in method (no WAN support at the remote site)
there are two classes of dial up solutions:

1) Accessing the network as a Macintosh client workstation

   a) Using ARA (AppleTalk Remote Access) the user (with ARA client support --
available in the modem software, for example) can dial into an ARA server. An
ARA server can be a NetWare file server with NetWare Connect loaded with ARA
support. But there are other ARA server solutions available.

After "connecting" to the ARA server, the user is then able to access all the
services of that network as if the client were really physically resident on
that LAN. However, be aware this solution can yield poor performance depending
on the speed of the modem link.

   b) Using Faralon's Timbuktu Remote, the remote Macintosh user can dial into a
locally connected Macintosh (with the Timbuktu Host module operational) and gain
access to the network. However in contrast to the ARA solution, the Timbuktu
solution allows the remote user to essentially take control of the local
Macintosh. For example when saving a file in the Timbuktu environment, the user

is actually saving the file to locally connected Macintosh's disk, not to the remote disk.

2) Accessing the network as a DOS client

   a) Using OnLAN/Mac and the NetWare Access Server (NAS), the remote Macintosh client can dial into the NAS, take control of one of the 16 available NCP/IPX sessions and access the network as if the remote Macintosh client were really a locally connected DOS client. At this point, the remote OnLAN/Mac Macintosh client will show a main program window with a DOS prompt and an operating system that essentially is MS DOS. From within this program, users can run DOS software (like the NetWare LOGIN.EXE or LOGOUT.EXE utilities for example) as if they were a locally connected DOS client.

   b) Using Argosy's RunPC/Remote, the remote Macintosh client can dial into a locally connected DOS client. This soluiton is similar to the Timbuktu solution in that the remote client takes control of the local client. But in this case the local client is a DOS workstation, not a Macintosh.

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