MAXIMIZING NOVELL NETWARE pdf

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Processor â€" Intel Xeon 2. Assumptions It is assumed you know how to: Install and configure Netware and Novell BorderManager. Install Novell BorderManager 3. The next few sections discuss these steps in detail. Novell BorderManager requires multiple interfaces for services such as VPN and Proxy, and multiple virtual switches are required to use multiple interfaces. To make a console interface available for the virtual machine NetWare , these interfaces should be shared between the virtual machine and the VMware Service Console. To enable sharing mode, run the following command on the console of VMware machine to enable multiple interfaces for virtual machines: To configure virtual switches, 1. Access the VMware Management interface by opening a browser and typing the following at the address bar: Click Virtual Switches, then click Add. For our example, we have added two virtual switches as shown in Figure 1. Follow the instructions in the VMware documentation http: Then connect to the virtual machine that you created, as shown in Figure 2. Figure 2 â€" VMware Remote Console 2. Add a new virtual machine on VMware server. To do this, follow the instructions in the VMware documentation to create a new virtual machine on VMware. Select Novell NetWare 6 as the intended guest operating system during the virtual machine configuration. While configuring the virtual disk, select the disk mode setting as Persistent so that the changes are immediately and permanently written to the virtual disk. Then click Power On to start the virtual machine. To get the second interface recognized: Shut down the OES virtual machine. Edit the virtual machine hardware detail and add a new device a network adapter as shown in Figure 3. Associate each network adapter to the appropriate virtual switch. Figure 3 â€" Adding a network adapter to a Netware virtual machine 3. Installing Novell BorderManager 3. Figure 4 â€" Installing Novell BorderManager 3. Single Server Deployment Purpose: This deployment aims at better hardware utilization. Multiple Server Deployment Purpose: To deploy multiple Novell BorderManager servers in a single-tree environment. This may be useful for users who want to segregate VPN and Proxy servers and still want to use the same hardware. This kind of deployment is beneficial because when either the proxy or VPN server goes down, the other service will not be affected. Proxy Session Failover Deployment Purpose: These VMware virtual machines were deployed behind an L4 switch to provide load balancing and failover. The authentication agent was configured on a separate hardware. Session failover between multiple proxies and between local and remote authentication agents. The following functionalities have been tested: HTTP proxy with and without authentication Single client accessing web server through proxy.

2: How do companies maximize uptime?

For a two-processor system, Windows NT Server 4. The most surprising result we found was that a one-processor system running Windows NT Server 4. We worked closely with Microsoft and Novell to obtain the best tuning parameters for both operating systems. The Products Tested section gives the detailed operating system tuning we used. To help you interpret the significance of the NetBench test results, look at the Performance Analysis section. Its primary performance metric is throughput in bytes per second. The NetBench documentation defines throughput as "The number of bytes a client transferred to and from the server each second. NetBench measures throughput by dividing the number of bytes moved by the amount of time it took to move them. NetBench reports throughput as bytes per second. We tested file-sharing performance on Windows NT Server 4. Figure 1 shows the throughput we measured plotted against the number of test systems that participated in each data point. NetBench is designed to stress a file server by using a number of test systems to read and write files on it. Specifically, a NetBench test suite is made up of a number of mixes. A mix is a particular configuration of NetBench parameters, including the number of test systems used to load the server. Typically, each mix increases the load on the server by increasing the number of test systems involved while keeping the rest of the parameters the same. TST test suite in order to test each product to its maximum performance level and to make the test run in a reasonable amount of time. For example, we used test systems to make sure that each operating system achieved its maximum performance. NetBench does a good job of testing a file server under heavy load. To do this, each NetBench test system called a client in the NetBench documentation executes a script that specifies a file access pattern. As the number of test systems is increased, the load on a server is increased. You need to be careful, however, not to correlate the number of NetBench test systems participating in a test mix with the number of simultaneous users that a file server can support. This is because each NetBench test system represents more of a load than a single user would generate. NetBench was designed to behave this way in order to do benchmarking with as few test systems as possible while still generating large enough loads on a server to saturate it. When comparing NetBench results, be sure to look at the configurations of the test systems because they have a significant effect on the measurements that NetBench makes. For example, the test system operating system may cache some or all of the workspace in its own RAM causing the NetBench test program not to go over the network to the file server as frequently as expected. This can significantly increase the reported throughput. If the same test systems and network components are used to test multiple servers with the same test suite configuration, you can make a fair comparison of the servers. With this background, let us look at the results in Figure 1 the supporting details for this chart are in NetBench Configuration and Results. The three major areas to look at are: Peak Performance This tells you the maximum throughput you can expect from a file server. NetBench throughput is primarily a function of how quickly a file server responds to file operations from a given number of test systems. So a more responsive file server will be able to handle more operations per second which will yield higher throughput. For the one-processor configuration, Windows NT Server 4. The test results also show that Windows NT Server 4. It is interesting to note that a one-processor system running Windows NT Server 4. For the two-processor configuration, Windows NT Server 4. So the peak throughput of Windows NT Server 4. Shape of the Performance Curve How a product performs as a function of load is perhaps the most meaningful information NetBench produces. If performance drops off rapidly after the peak, users may experience significant unpredictable and slow response times as the load on the server increases. On the other hand, a product whose performance is flat or degrades slowly after the peak can deliver more predictable performance under load. For the one-processor configuration, both Windows NT Server 4. This means that the server can handle additional load without significant performance degradation. For the two-processor configuration, both Windows NT Server 4. Because of the flatness of the throughput performance curve, we would expect that both products can handle even more load than we used with

predictable response times. Where Peak Performance Occurs How quickly these products reach their peak performance depends on the server hardware performance, the operating system performance, and the test system performance. In this case, we tested a fast server platform with significantly slower clients. This test lab setup meant that small numbers of clients could not generate enough requests to utilize the server processor s fully. So the part of the throughput performance curve to the left of the peak does not tell us anything of interest. For the products tested the shape of the performance curves after the peaks is relatively flat but does fall off slightly. This means that we did reach the maximum performance of the products. Had the peak occurred at the last data point, we would not have known whether or not we had tested the products to peak performance. Conclusion Windows NT Server 4. It outperforms NetWare 5 and its performance characteristics help keep users more productive and aid system administrators in providing appropriate file-server capacity. We left out the cost of the computer because the tests were run on the same system and because we assumed you were making a decision about which file server software to use. Table 2 shows the system configuration we used.

3: NetWare - Wikipedia

NetWare 6 Overview and Installation Guide February 25, Novell Confidential Manual December 10, 89 Legal Notices Novell, Inc. makes no representations or warranties with respect to the contents or use of this documentation, and specifically.

Performance management Security management Issues with individual network components are both proactively and reactively handled using this model. Faults are monitored using alarms and event notifications. These are collected by agents of protocols such as SNMP systems network management protocol or some other proprietary solutions. Customizable thresholds may trigger alarms and even automatically generate tickets that end up in the queues of monitoring personnel in data centers. Large carrier networks may have separate departments to deal with the core, distribution or access layers of the network. Root cause analysis attempts to isolate and define critical issues after a major event. Similar processes are used for system management. Internet service providers ISPs and managed hosting centers employ system administrators to monitor and manage the viability of servers, storage systems or other devices. Individual processes on Windows or Linux machines, for instance, can be viewed and controlled through graphical user interface GUI management programs in the same way that network protocols are. Remote surveillance and configuration of network components and systems provide real-time capability for maximizing system uptime. That extends to configuration changes, collecting key performance indicators , or implementing security enhancements. To ensure RAS, many methods have been developed. These include redundancy, data backup , uninterruptible power supply UPS , hot-swappable components and automatic updates. Planned changes and maintenance windows offer opportunities to correct or improve known issues without distressing the user. Eventually systems and networks will fail. Redundancy is one of the keys to system resiliency. This can apply to hardware, software or data. Those responsible for ensuring reliability in a network or software system will look for what may be considered a single point of failure SPOF. Does the entire network flow through a single switch or cable? Are all processes taking place on a lone server? Is there only one copy of a critical data set? Without redundancy, a company can â€" in an instant â€" lose what may have taken years to develop. Best practices have been developed through decades of experience and collaboration. New solutions are continually being put in place, such as self-healing networks, virtualization , data analytics and improved architecture. No single method will answer all issues that arise in complex systems. Every company attempts to make best use of its IT resources as efficiently as possible within the life cycle of the equipment at its disposal.

restore solution for Novell NetWare 3.x, 4.x, 5.x and 6.x. This provides Novell NetWare users a reliable solution that has been tested and proven to work without fail.

This user must have full access to all objects in the context you will be authenticating against. The setting "allow clear text passwords" is only for the binding attribute. Extended authentication between the client and the authenticating server over the VPN is subject to the encryption policies defined by your tunnel. SSL between the authenticating server and directory server is not applicable to this authentication method. In the left pane, expand Base Components. Click on Gateway Services on older versions of the software, click Raptor Services. This is the default setting. SSL is not applicable to this binding connection. On the Base tab, type in the Organization or Organizational Unit which provides the base context for authentication search matches. This entry is formatted like: This is typically an administrative user, user with equivalent administrative rights, or a Proxy User. The syntax for the user in the DN field should be: In the password field, enter the password for the user entered in the DN field. This is required for non-SSL configured binds and, therefore, required for this authentication method. Type in "dynamic" for the name, leaving out the quotation marks, and check the boxes for "This is an ordered sequence" and "Reuse Password". On the Members tab, include ldap as a member of the sequence. Click OK Save and Reconfigure the firewall. Name the group "ldap-none" and click OK. Save and Reconfigure the firewall. In the right pane, double-click one of the rules that you want to use authentication with. Click the Authentication tab. Choose "dynamic" from the pull-down list for Authentication. Leave the "Apply Rule To: This is because the LDAP service has been configured to search a specific context for this value. The standard response for a password should be "enter password" if communication is successful to the LDAP server. If prompted for "enter Gateway password", review your settings configured earlier in this document, and check the Novell server for any connection error messages.

5: What's New in NetWare

Comment: A readable copy. All pages are intact, and the cover is intact. Pages can include considerable notes-in pen or highlighter-but the notes cannot obscure the text.

Problem with Groupwise 6. I have loaded 5 PCs. All the Clients can access the Server and send mail between eachother. When i invoke the method from the web service it works fine. Added WebReference to the service created above. When i run the error i get the foll error. Server was unable to process request. The user is not associated with a trusted SQL Server connection. The login needs nearly a minute after entering the login credentials. I tried to remove the sdd - same problem. Although I know GroupWise 7 supports a restore area without direct file access I removed the postoffice from the member list of the restore area - same problem. Maybe I have to reboot the poa after doing that? Maximize Window problem I am opening my windows in an MDI frame using opensheet and specifying the arrangement as Original. All my windows are defined to open as maximized. So when the window is opened within the frame it is displayed maximized within the frame contents. Ok, good, find, works great. So I display a message to the user and then call the close function to close the window and I return out of the open event. However, once the window closes, my window arrangements on my other open sheets cha I recently upgraded a Clients NW 6. This server also holds some data. They are still logged into the servers and they can click back into the window they were working in to co I find that the window Maximize button does not fully perform maximize. There always remains a gap around the window on the top and left sides. If, after maximizing, I try to drag the window to the left using the title bar, the window snaps back to its original dimensions, as if I had pressed the "restore" button. Can this be a video card problem? I have no problem on the right screen, but if I click on the maximize window button or double click of the window of an application on the left screen, the window expand to the maximum horizontal but stops vertical on the height of the right screens control bar. There is also a small border of the control bar on my left screen: O However if I click on the video in kdetv or on the visualization effects of If I have two windows open and maximize one, then close it, the other window now is in a maximized state. How do I fix this? I am using PB6. Kim Berghall wrote in message GW7 Address book 2 issues: Same question goes for GroupWise Messenger 2. I have tried 7. When the MAC client open the Grouwise client, it shows the error message. The error message is "An error occurred while saving the preferences ". The background of Groupwise server is GW 5. Would you mind tell me the solution??? I looked on Client Trust screen and there are only Requests succeded, but for example on Windows XP workstation are there many Requests succeded, before I can browse a web. I got - Forbidden after 25 Requests succeded, after page reload Requests succeded increased to 26 and I can browse web. Windows XP maximize problem Is there a way to fix the problem with disappearing minimize maximize close buttons when running under Windows XP with XP themes activated? The problem was there in PB 8, but it is still there in PB 9. If you open more than one window they appear again Is there a fix for this? You can test with my PB But when comming to far down in directorystructure we get an error: Web resources about - Windows Maximize Problem - novell.

6: NetBasic: IntranetWare's Scripting Language

With NetWare , Novell is incorporating the NetWare/IP software into the NetWare product. NetWare/IP is a set of server and client software modules that provide access to a NetWare network using the TCP/IP transport instead of or in addition to the IPX protocol used in traditional NetWare networks.

Is there a way to make this happen? I have looked through the settings and have been unable to find a way to make it happen. Change the properties of the shortcut? Like 3 years ago I think support ended. Stopped shipping way before that. Do not e-mail me privately unless specifically asked. Novell does not officially monitor these forums I am running GroupWise 6. Things seem to be running great but my boss is wondering, so I have to ask. Just wondering, ken rlmrlm. I doubt you will see any updates for 6. I created a few drivers that synchronise the users between the IDVault and eDirectory, and create mailboxes based on entitlements. This all works like a charm including password-sync. What i did next: This works like a I have a GroupWise 7 server on the internal segment of my firewall which is our corporate email system. I also have a GroupWise 8 server in the dmz. I need to have the ability to send mail from our corporate server to the dmz server. I can send from the dmz to the corporate because of the firewall rules. However the firewall will not allow the send to happen from the corporate to the dmz. Is there a way I can send to the dmz server without modifying our firewall rules? If you have please post how you accomplished this. Yep - piece of cake. Shut the agents down, make sure no users can access the system. I moved the domain first. Ran convert case on the domain directory Autodeclines not being recieved Groupwise to Groupwise Hi all, I have one user in our Network how can not recieve Decline notifications from other Groupwise users in the same network. The user can recieve accepted notifications and they come through almost instantly but not the Decline notifications. I have tried decline with comment and decline without comment but still nothing. Any help will be greatly appreciated. Thanks Rudi -- rudigreeff Hendrix gives no expectation of a response to this feedback but if you wish to provide one you must BCC not CC the sender for them to see it. One of our people wants to set up an account that would route to an email address outside of our company domain. So that someone inside our company would send an email to "SmithJ" and this email would then go outside to johnsmith notourcompany. Can this be done? If so, what do I need to set up, an External Entity, or a Resource, or? Many thanks in advance. So, the system went over well. I reinstalled the Agents and copied over the Configuration Files. All Agents are working normally. In ConsoleOne, if I right-click the Objects Outlook Connector for GroupWise vs. Does anyone know more, or have a link I can go to? I have set the filter to sync this attribute both ways. When I change the Preferred Email address in groupwise the driver is not triggered at all, so nothing is synced to eDir. When I do a migrate of the user the attribute is then synced properly. Is this true that the groupwise driver is not triggered by changes in groupwise? And if yes; is there any way to overcome this? From what I read, i will need to modify the Grpwise driver so it can be used on Grpwise 8. If we plan to move to Grpwise 8 a department at a time, will the driver once it has been modify to support Grpwise 8 still work on Grpwise 7 servers? Groupwise 6 and Groupwise 6. Currently all the servers are Groupwise 6, mostly running on SBS servers. The new server will be Netware SBS 6. Yep, when upgrading versions you really need to the primary domain first. Web resources about - Maximize - novell.

7: AL Soft Distribution - Novell

To capitalize on the latest enhancements and maximize return on investment, Novell encourages customers to upgrade to the latest release of Novell Open Enterprise Server. However, we are offering additional support on NetWare for customers who need .

BAS Introduction The release of IntranetWare further develops the Net architecture, which enables you to use four different approaches to developing networked applications: The Net application development architecture. NLM development in C can be a rather complex process, requiring special attention to memory management, pointer addressing, function timing, and control of the CPU. For this reason, most NLMs have been developed as shrinkwrapped products by organizations that have the resources to do the necessary development and testing. NetBasic promises to change the face of NetWare server-based application development. NetBasic allows you to develop server-based applications in a Visual Basic-compatible scripting language. The NetBasic Interpreter, included with IntranetWare, takes care of most of the memory management and timing considerations that have complicated server-based application development in the past, enabling you to rapidly develop and confidently deploy applications that you develop. The most obvious application of NetBasic is to write scripts to automate server-management tasks. The example program at the end of this DevNote shows how to use NetBasic to make a backup copy of a directory at a specified time every day. Publish your existing databases via the Web with secure access control through NDS. Create, view, and modify files on your NetWare file server via the Web. Create secure Internet commerce applications to accept orders and credit card information. Administrators can write scripts that can load a specific component NLM or another script , such as backup, at a specific time, rather than have the backup component loaded all the time. This can free up more memory for normal processing until the backup component is needed during off hours. The primary advantage, however, is that NMX compliant components can make their functions available to a common scripting language. For example, you could write a Basic script that uses the NDS component to authenticate a user accessing the server over the Web, check for their rights to a server directory, then use the Oracle component to query a database and display the results of the query. Some of the NMX compliant components currently available are: Btrieve Database Module The Database Module for Btrieve supports over 80 functions to access the full features of the Btrieve database. Open, close, get, getnext, getequal, and other database functions are easily accessible. The simple FAX call supports parameters for a cover page file, text body file and phone number. Some of the other components currently under development are: See these Web sites for more information: It backs up a predefined directory once a day to a predefined backup directory. Between backups it wakes up once a minute to check the time. At 4,5 ; WIN: At 5,5 ; WIN: At 7,5 ; WIN: If not create it. Repeat " ",70 WIN: At 22,5 ; WIN: At 23,5 ; WIN: While Novell makes all reasonable efforts to verify this information, Novell does not make explicit or implied claims to its validity.

This step-by-step guide shows how to partition hard drives, use the Novell Filer utility, add and delete goup and user access, setup, copy and customize "login" scripts and utilize time restriction.

History[edit] NetWare evolved from a very simple concept: In when the first versions of NetWare originated, all other competing products were based on the concept of providing shared direct disk access. Clients had to log into a server in order to be allowed to map volumes, and access could be restricted according to the login name. Similarly, they could connect to shared printers on the dedicated server, and print as if the printer was connected locally. Early attempts to muscle in on NetWare failed, but this changed with the inclusion of improved networking support in Windows for Workgroups , and then the hugely successful Windows NT and Windows NT, in particular, offered services similar to those offered by NetWare, but on a system that could also be used on a desktop, and connected directly to other Windows desktops where NBF was now almost universal. In , Raymond Noorda engaged[clarification needed] the work by the SuperSet team. They also wrote an application called Snipes â€" a text-mode game â€" and used it to test the new network and demonstrate its capabilities. The first product to bear the NetWare name was released in There were two distinct versions of NetWare at that time. One version was designed to run on the Intel processor and another on the Motorola processor which was called NetWare 68 aka S-Net ; it ran on the Motorola processor on a proprietary Novell-built file server Novell could not write an original network operating system from scratch so they licensed a Unix kernel and based NetWare on that [5] and used a star network topology. This was soon joined by NetWare 86 V4. This was replaced in with Advanced NetWare 86 version 1. In a significant innovation, NetWare was also hardware-independent, unlike competing network server systems. The operating system was provided as a set of compiled object modules that required configuration and linking. Any change to the operating system required a re-linking of the kernel. The file system used by NetWare 2. Since bit protected mode was implemented the i and every subsequent Intel x86 processor, NetWare version 2. For single files, this required only a file attribute to be set. However, a "non-dedicated" version was also available for price-conscious customers. In this, DOS 3. Time slicing was accomplished using the keyboard interrupt , which required strict compliance with the IBM PC design model, otherwise performance was affected. Server licensing on early versions of NetWare was accomplished by using a key card. The serial number had to match the serial number of the NetWare software running on the server. It began with v3. NLMs could also add functionality such as anti-virus software, backup software, database and web servers. Support for long filenames was also provided by an NLM. A new file system was introduced by NetWare 3. Volume segments could be added while the server was in use and the volume was mounted, allowing a server to be expanded without interruption. In NetWare 3. This provided the best possible performance, it sacrificed reliability because there was no memory protection, and furthermore NetWare 3. NetWare continued to be administered using console-based utilities. Portable NetWare did not sell well. The two machines could be separated as far as the server-to-server link would permit. In case of a server or disk failure, the surviving server could take over client sessions transparently after a short pause since it had full state information. With NetWare 3 an improved routing protocol, NetWare Link Services Protocol , has been introduced which scales better than Routing Information Protocol and allows building large networks. Additionally, NDS provided an extensible schema , allowing the introduction of new object types. This allowed a single user authentication to NDS to govern access to any server in the directory tree structure. Users could therefore access network resources no matter on which server they resided, although user license counts were still tied to individual servers. It allowed network sharing of multiple serial devices, such as modems. Client port redirection occurred via an DOS or Windows driver allowing companies to consolidate modems and analog phone lines. It was basically NetWare 4. It was compatible with third party client and server utilities and NetWare Loadable Modules [1]. While the design of NetWare 3. Novell could have eliminated this technical liability by retaining the design of NetWare , which installed the server file into a Novell partition and allowed the server to boot from the Novell partition without creating a bootable DOS partition. Novell finally added support for

this in a Support Pack for NetWare 6. The reduction of their effective sales force created this downward spiral in sales. Later Novell released NetWare version 4. Novell packaged NetWare 4. The intranetWare name was dropped in NetWare 5. During this time Novell also began to leverage its directory service, NDS, by tying their other products into the directory. It also began integrating Internet technologies and support through features such as a natively hosted web server.

GroupWise for NetWare to GroupWise for Linux I started a thread under agents (subject is Move Users to New GroupWise v For Linux) but it might fit better here. Has anyone installed GroupWise for Linux and moved GroupWise for NetWare users to the GroupWise for Linux system?

Enhanced basic network services, such as file and print services. Industry-leading directory, security, routing, and management services. Unlike competitive network operating systems, the Novell NetWare 4 operating system is based on many years of experience and provides networking solutions that are available today and ready for tomorrow. This AppNote is intended only to summarize the new features of NetWare 4. Therefore, the information included in this AppNote is not comprehensive. For more information, see the documentation accompanying the product. The Novell Directory is solid, delivering quick performance, dependable synchronization, and easy management. The User Template object is now an "object class," or a specific type ofobject, instead of a User object with a specific name and attributes. The User Template object enables you to create users quickly. When defining the User Template, you can specify a set of default values for User objects, including rights to the file system and Directory objects. The User Template object facilitates setting up new User objects. However, you cannot use the User Template object to modify existing User objects. Audit Log files are now represented by and managed as Directory objects. This enables you to control access to Audit Log files by using Directory rights assignments. In addition to these improvements, the utilities you use to manage Novell Directory Services have been updated and enhanced. The most important enhancements are described here. There is no difference between the functionality available in the Windows 3. The executable path and filename for the Windows 95 version of NetWare Administrator is: EXE The interface in NetWare Administrator has been improved with a configurable toolbar, which provides shortcuts to menu options, a configurable status bar, and the ability to hide and sort property pages for individual Directory objects. With NetWare Administrator, you can now print the Directory tree structure. You can now manage multiple trees simultaneously from within NetWare Administrator. You can open browse windows for multiple trees at once and drag and drop files and directories between windows. You can change property values for multiple users at the same time with the "Details on Multiple Users" option in NetWare Administrator. NDS Manager has a graphical, hierarchical browser and many new, powerful features that were not available in Partition Manager. NDS Manager includes the following features: Runs as a stand alone application or as an integrated part of the NetWare Administrator utility Creates, merges, and moves partitions Adds and deletes replicas and changes replica types Provides the ability to repair the Directory database from a client workstation Includes a version update capability so that any or all NetWare servers in a network can be updated to a newer version of the DS. As a result, you can manage Application objects the same way you manage other objects, using the NetWare Administrator utility. Use trustee assignments to manage access to an application. Define startup scripts that establish the appropriate network environment for the application drive mappings, print captures, etc. EXE , enables network users to launch applications represented by Application objects. When started, NAL displays the Application object icons a network user is authorized to access. Beginning with NetWare 4. Novell now provides the GroupWise product line to support messaging services. Contact your Novell Authorized Reseller for more information. Almost all legitimate computer software use is regulated by an explicit license. The license typically states who may use the software and under what conditions. There are many different types of licenses, each of which reflects the intended use of the software. However, in an attempt to further reduce losses that result from illegal software distribution and use, a group of software developers have written the Licensing Service Application Programming Interface LSAPI. NLS is a distributed, enterprise network service that enables administrators to monitor and control the use of licensed applications on a network. NLS is tightly integrated with the Novell Directory Services technology and is based on an enterprise service architecture. This architecture consists of client components that support different platforms and system components that reside on NetWare 4. NLS also provides a basic license metering tool and libraries that export licensing service functionality to developers of other licensing

systems. For information on whether the software you use is written to the LSAPI specification, contact the appropriate software vendors. Server Operating System NetWare provides the fastest, most reliable, and most cost efficient network server operating system on the market today. The most important changes are described here. These improvements include the following features and capabilities: Additional information about the source of the abend is displayed on the server console. This information identifies the NLM or hardware problem that caused the abend so an administrator can take corrective actions. This file is initially written to the DOS partition. This enables abend logging and the "Auto Restart After Abend" functionality when the console is secured. This parameter is set to ON by default. NetWare SMP enables a server to run resource-intensive services, such as large databases, document management software, and multimedia applications on a NetWare server. Increased processing power and better network performance because multithreaded processes are split among the additional processors,leaving addition processing time on processor 0 for non multithreaded processes. Support for up to 32 processors, depending on the hardware platform. Support for Advanced Programmable Interrupt Controllers APICs ,which means that if any processor except 0 fails, the server continues to function and that you can load and unload APIC processors without bringing down the server. The default values for each of these parameters is usually sufficient. NLM, which is still provided with NetWare 4. The functionality of the previous CLIB. NLM are not included in NetWare 4. Installation To ease the installation process, the NetWare 4. NLM utility automatically detects hardware devices installed in the server. Novell has also partnered with Preferred Systems, Inc. It then scans for and selects applicable device drivers. HAM files for the hardware. In this case, you will need to manually select the appropriate device drivers for hardware in the server. DS Migrate is a new migration and modeling solution provided through an agreement between Novell, Inc. DS Migrate enables you to upgrade a NetWare 2. DS Migrate migrates only bindery information. NetWare File Migration Utility. File Services With NetWare 4. In addition, NetWare volumes mount much faster than before, and the file system automatically monitors volume space. Because extended name spaces are used more often now, LONG. NAM is loaded as part of the default server configuration. This reduces the need for multiple protocols on a single network. Add the Macintosh name space to all volumes that will supply file services to workstations using the NetWare Client for Mac OS software. With previous versions of NetWare 4, the limit was 2 million entries per volume. The software responsible for mounting NetWare volumes has been enhanced. Volumes mount much faster now, sometimes more than twice as fast as with NetWare 4. The file system monitors NetWare volume space use and proactively purges deleted files to free up volume space when needed. The file system responds more efficiently to the new bit NetWare client architecture, delivering a higher level of performance to workstations using the new bit NetWare client software. You can create session files from tape. You can search log files for specific character strings. Backup sessions can be verified with CRC values. Previous versions turned over to zero at 4. When data is restored, information about the restoration target is written to the error log file. The new Windows 95 TSA is used to back up and restore information on workstations running the Windows 95 operating system and the new NetWare Client 32 for Windows 95 software. Connectivity Services With NetWare 4. Extend NetWare services and applications to nodes on an existing IP network in a manner that is transparent to users. Provide access to network printers attached to UNIX hosts using the lpr protocol. EXE to enable network users to share a printer attached to a Windows 95 workstation. It is an ideal printing solution for users in diverse environments ranging from small workgroups to enterprise-wide systems. NDPS is a distributed service consisting of client, server, and connectivity components seamlessly linking and sharing network printers with applications. NDPS will be available in Security Services With NetWare 4. At the time of publication, certification of NetWare 4. Check your packaging for information oncertification status. The following are among the NetWare Enhanced Security features: You can run this script at any time from the system prompt of a NetWare 4. NCF file runs automatically during system boot.

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