

Open Macintosh Files and Disks in Windows. Instantly.



User's Guide

MacOpener[®] 2000

The #1 Selling Solution for Using Mac Disks in Windows!

For Windows

User's Guide

MacOpener 2000

Windows 95, 98, NT 4.0 and 2000

DataViz, Inc.

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Welcome to MacOpener 2000

Many of today's popular programs have versions that run on both the PC and the Macintosh (i.e. PageMaker, Microsoft Word, Microsoft Excel). These "Cross Platform" programs have increased the need to move files back and forth between the Macintosh and PC. MacOpener 2000 is designed to make the moving of files between Macs and PCs as quick and easy as possible. If you have files that are not cross platform compatible, you may need Conversions Plus from DataViz. See Appendix C for more information on Conversions Plus.

MacOpener 2000 is a utility for Windows that allows you to...

- Use Macintosh disks (HD floppy, SCSI, HFS+, CD-ROM, and Macintosh hard drives, etc.) just as you would any PC disk.
- Use Macintosh disks transparently in your PC.
- Format a Macintosh disk in your PC.
- Get information on selected files.
- Copy files back and forth between a Macintosh disk and a PC.

Terms Used in This Manual

MacOpener 2000 supports a variety of Macintosh media. In order to simplify references to certain media we will use the following conventions throughout the manual:

Floppy Disk will refer to 1.44MB Macintosh 3.5" HD floppy disks. MacOpener *does not* support low density (including double density) Macintosh floppy disks because PC disk drives are not compatible with them.

SCSI Disk will refer to any Macintosh SCSI media, removable cartridge or hard disk. These include Syquest, Bernoulli or a Macintosh hard disk.

Macintosh Disk refers to any of the above and Macintosh CD-ROMs.

Use Macintosh Disks refers to reading, writing and formatting Macintosh disks with the exception of CD-ROMs (which are read only).

Requirements

To use MacOpener 2000 you will need:

- Windows 95, 98, 2000 or NT 4.0
- A High Density Floppy Disk Drive to read Macintosh floppy disks
- CD-ROM drive for installation

Product Contents

Your package should include:

- This manual
- One CD-ROM
- MacOpener Registration Card
- Getting Started manual

Help

MacOpener 2000 includes a full Help file that includes additional product information and answers to many of your frequently asked questions. If you are having difficulty with MacOpener 2000 and cannot get the information from the Help file, please call our tech support department at 203-268-0030 (9am to 6pm EST) or visit our web site at <http://www.dataviz.com>.

Technical Support

DataViz provides technical support only to registered users. For this reason, it is important that you fill out your registration card and return it to us. Our support group can be reached weekdays at (203) 268-0030 from 9:00 AM to 6:00 PM EST. In addition, over 90% of all technical support questions can be answered at our web site at <http://www.dataviz.com>.

If you call for assistance, please have your registration number handy. It can be found in the "About MacOpener" dialog box, which is accessed through the Help menu. It can also be found on your registration card.

Upgrades

When you register your product, you will be put in our database and informed of all new releases of MacOpener 2000. Upgrades are provided to all registered users for a minimal fee.

Installation

To install MacOpener 2000, insert the CD-ROM, and the installer will automatically run. If this does not happen, go to the CD, open the Win95NT folder and run "setup.exe".

Disk Format

All computers are not designed alike. Therefore programs, files and disks cannot be easily shared by different types of computers. Different computers use different File Systems to store information on disks. These File Systems refer to the position of directories and files on the disk, like a Table of Contents. On the PC, Windows uses the FAT (File Allocation Table) System for initializing floppy disks and hard disks. The Macintosh uses a different format (Hierarchal File Systems (HFS) and now HFS+) with long file names and more directory information about each file. In other words, the disk format, or the way files are stored on the disk, is different for PCs and Macs.

To deal with this incompatible disk format issue, MacOpener 2000 gives your PC the ability to access Macintosh disks from the Windows desktop, Explorer, or any PC program. This program provides the **file transfer** mechanism needed to move files from a Macintosh disk to a PC and vice versa.

SCSI Disks

Like Floppy disks, SCSI (Small Computer Systems Interface) disks are also different between the Macintosh and the PC. Disks that fall into this category include: Macintosh Hard Drives, Macintosh Zip disks, Macintosh Bernoulli Cartridges, Macintosh Syquest Cartridges and Macintosh CD-ROMs. As with Macintosh floppy disks, MacOpener 2000 will recognize these disks and allow you to read, write and format them.

Using the MacOpener 2000 Driver

This chapter provides information for **using the the MacOpener 2000 Driver** included with your product. This Driver gives you transparent access to Macintosh disks on your PC.

What is the Driver?

The MacOpener 2000 Driver allows you to use and format Macintosh disks in your PC just as if they were PC disks. It provides this functionality seamlessly by installing a Windows File System Driver onto your system. This driver gives you access to Macintosh disks from anywhere on your PC and will be automatically installed when you install MacOpener 2000.

Setting Preferences

The MacOpener 2000 Driver includes a number of preferences for using Macintosh disks and copying files. These preferences can be accessed through the Start menu of Windows. Simply go to the MacOpener Program Group and select the MacOpener Driver Preferences. A description of these preferences and their functionality follows.

Extension Mapping

Every file contains information which helps identify its format. This information is stored differently on a Macintosh than it is on a PC. On the Macintosh, each file has a File Type and Creator. This identifies the format of the file and the program that created it. On the PC, programs recognize files by their PC extension (usually 3 characters), with each program assigning a different extension to a file.

When moving files between Macs and PCs, this Mac specific file information is normally lost. MacOpener 2000 will preserve this information using a technique called Extension Mapping. Extension Mapping is the process of keeping the appropriate file information when moving files across platforms.

MacOpener 2000 ships with a database of Macintosh File Types and Creators and their corresponding PC extensions. This combination of an extension and a File Type and Creator is referred to as a file format. Within the Extension Mapping Window you have the option to add file formats to the database, as well as to edit existing formats. There are also a number of options to choose from when moving files between the PC

and the Macintosh. The screen below shows the options for Extension Mapping:



◆ Adding to or Editing the Extension Mapping Database

MacOpener ships with a database of known file formats and their corresponding information. If you are using a file format which is not currently in the MacOpener Extensions Database, you have the option to add it. Open the Extension Mapping window and click **<Add>**. You will be presented with the following screen:



You will need to fill in all the appropriate file information. The Format Name is used to identify the entry in the Extensions Database and can be assigned any name you choose. If you are unsure of the Type and Creator information, this information can be

quickly found by:

1. Highlighting the Macintosh file you are interested in.
2. Selecting "Properties".
3. Selecting the "MacProperties" tab.

The Type and Creator information will appear on that screen.

If you would like to edit a format that is already included in the Extensions Database, simply select that format and click <Edit>. You can then make the necessary changes to the selected format.

For any format in the Extension Database, you have the choice to use the mapped format:

- Going both directions (PC to Mac and Mac to PC)
- Going Mac to PC only
- Going PC to Mac only
- Not at all (i.e. temporarily disable the format)

These choices are useful when you have different versions of the same format. For example, assume you have "mapped" both Excel version 4.0 and 5.0 to have an .XLS extension when moving Mac files to the PC. When you are moving a PC .XLS file to the Macintosh, MacOpener needs to know whether to map the file to Excel (for Macintosh) version 4.0 or 5.0.

◆ **Deleting Formats From the Extension Mapping Database**

Although you have the option, it is not recommended that you delete formats from the Extensions Database. If you do not want to use a format, simply disable it using the "temporarily off" option mentioned above.

◆ **Default Extension Mapping**

The default information is used when MacOpener encounters a file format not found in the Extensions Database. The recommended choices for a default Type and Creator are TEXT and mdos respectively (both CASE SENSITIVE) and no PC extension.

◆ **If a Mac file already has an extension in its name**

When a file has been named on the Macintosh with a 3 character extension included at the end, you have two choices for handling this file and its extension. During file transfer to a PC, you can choose:

- Do not add the PC extension - MacOpener will not add the appropriate PC extension if a Mac extension is already present.
- Append the PC extension - MacOpener will append any extension that is on the

file with the PC extension specified in your Extension Mapping Database. If the extension is already correct, MacOpener will leave the file as is.

◆ **When copying PC Files to Mac disks**

As in the previous section, MacOpener 2000 needs to be directed as to what to do with a file extension if one is already present. During file transfer to Mac disks, you can choose to:

- Leave the PC file extension on the file
- Remove it when copying the file to the Macintosh

On the PC, if you assigned the same name to two different files and choose to eliminate the file extension when copying files to the Mac, the second file copied will overwrite the first file, as they now have the same name. Therefore, you will not have both files, but only the last one you copied over to the Mac.

* Please note, for your convenience, in all of the above cases the recommended option has been selected as a default.

Dual CD-ROMs

Dual CD-ROMs contain both Macintosh and PC files with only one set of files accessible at a time. In MacOpener 2000, you can specify which part of the Dual CD-ROM you would like to view when you open it in your CD-ROM drive. The recommended preference is for the PC portion of the CD-ROM to be visible rather than the Macintosh portion. If you need to see the Macintosh files rather than PC files, select the option to see "Macintosh portion as a priority" in the CD-ROM preference window. If MacOpener 2000 is working as you anticipated, do not concern yourself with changing the settings from the defaults.

Driver On/Off

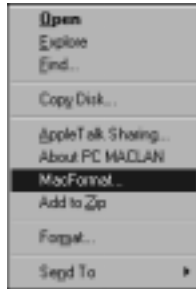
This preference gives you the ability to disable the MacOpener 2000 Driver. To turn the driver off, select "Disable MacOpener Driver" and restart your machine. With the Driver disabled, the MacOpener 2000 Driver will not be loaded when you start your PC. If you choose to do this, you will not be able to use Macintosh disks from the Windows desktop or from within other programs.

Formatting a Macintosh Disk

The MacOpener 2000 Driver includes the ability to format any Macintosh disk (HD floppy disks, removable cartridges or hard drives) directly on your PC. There are two

methods for doing this.

One way to format a Macintosh disk is just as you would a PC disk. Put a disk in your drive and right click the drive. Just as you have a "Format" command for PC disks, you now have a "MacFormat" command for Macintosh disks. Select MacFormat and proceed just as you would when formatting a PC disk.



The second method utilizes the MacFormat program included with MacOpener 2000. To use this method, go to the Start menu and under the MacOpener program group, select "MacFormat". A dialog box will appear asking you which drive you would like to format. Choose the drive and follow the instructions as you would for a PC disk.

Macintosh Properties

When you are viewing Macintosh disks and files with the MacOpener 2000 Driver, you are able to view the properties of the file or folder just as you would with PC files and folders. Right click the Macintosh file/folder and select "Properties". Within the Properties window, you will notice a tab entitled "MacProperties". This will give you Macintosh specific information on the selected file or folder.



The **Macintosh Name** refers to the name of the file or folder as it exists on the Macintosh disk. This name may differ slightly from the name of the file in Windows, as the two operating systems differ in the number of characters they allow in file names. Macintosh files consist of two parts, the Data Fork and the Resource Fork. These sections in the Macintosh Properties window refer to the size of the Data Fork and Resource Fork of the Macintosh file.

The Macintosh File **Type and Creator** are the specific file information assigned to the file by the Macintosh. These are used in the MacOpener Extension Mapping scheme to assign the proper PC extension to the file. The **Attributes** section describes Macintosh specific file properties and provides additional information about the file.

Macintosh Files

Macintosh files have a unique file structure that differs from the PC (or any other computer) in the following ways:

- 1) Each file can have a data fork, a resource fork or both. Usually Macintosh programs have a resource fork with no data fork, and files created by those programs (such as word processing documents or spreadsheets) have a data fork and no resource fork. The data fork of a file is equivalent to an entire file on the PC, since the PC does not support the 2-part file concept. There is no equivalent to a resource fork on the PC.
- 2) Every file has certain attributes associated with it. On the PC, the file attributes are its date, time, and size. On the Macintosh, files have more attributes associated with them than PC files. Two of the most important are called Type and Creator. The Type indicates to that Macintosh program whether the file is a document, a dictionary, a preference file, etc., and the Creator identifies which program created the document. These can be thought of as a more descriptive version of the PC file extension (which can be used to identify the type of file and program that created it).

Macintosh Text Files

Text files are represented differently on the Macintosh and the PC. On the Macintosh, a "return" at the end of a line is represented by a carriage return (<CR>) only. On the PC, the "return" at the end of a line is represented by a carriage return, line feed pair (<CR><LF>). Another difference is the set of characters available. Certain characters on the PC do not exist on the Macintosh, certain characters on the Macintosh do not exist on the PC, and certain characters are represented by different ASCII values (even DOS and Windows have certain discrepancies in the way they represent characters). Most of the differences in these sets are not with commonly used characters, but rather with extended ASCII characters.

DOS/Windows File Extensions

This table is a summary of the common file extensions you may see on a PC file. In many cases, these extensions are required or expected by the application. In other cases, they are common usage but are not required. You may wish to visit <http://www.whatis.com> for a complete list of file extensions.

Common DOS or Windows File Extensions

.ARC	ARC Compressed File
.ARJ	ARJ Compressed File
.AVI	AVI Video/Sound File
.BAK	Backup File
.BAS	BASIC program File
.BAT	DOS 'Batch' command File
.BIN	Mac Binary File
.BMP	Windows Bitmap Graphic
.CDR	Corel Draw Graphic
.CLP	Windows Clipboard File
.CVS	Canvas Graphic
.CGM	Computer Graphics Metafile
.COM	Executable (binary) file; not translatable
.CSV	Comma Separated Values
.CWK	ClarisWorks File
.DBF	dBase II, III, IV data File
.DIF	DIF file (common)
.DLL	Dynamically Linked Library;not translatable
.DOC	Multimate (through v3), MS Word (PC), and Word for Windows documents
.DOX	Multimate v4.0 document
.DXF	AutoCad DXF Graphic
.ENV	Envoy
.EPS	Encapsulated PostScript
.EXE	Executable (binary) file; not translatable
.FM3	FileMaker or FrameMaker file
.FH3	Freehand 3.x
.FH	Freehand (the numbers following represent the Version #)
.GEM	Ventura Publisher GEM
.GIF	Graphics Interchange Format (CompuServe)

.GZ	UNIX Gzip Compressed File
.HQX	Binhex Endoded File
.HTM	HTML Document
.IMG	Ventura Publisher IMG
.JPG	JPEG Graphic File
.LHA	LHA Compressed File
.MEM	dBase Memory File
.MIF	FrameMaker MIF
.MLP	MacLinkPlus Print Capture File
.OBJ	Compiled object file; usually not translatable
.PCC	PC Paintbrush Graphic
.PCT	PICT Graphic
.PCX	PC Paintbrush Graphic
.PDF	Adobe Acrobat
.PIC	Lotus Graphic
.PM	PageMaker File (the numbers following represent the Version #)
.PPT	Power Point File
.PRG	dBase program
.PRN	'Print' file, usually a comma separated values data file
.PUB	PageMaker 2.0 File
.PXL	Pocket Excel Spreadsheet
.QED	Quicken File
.QXP	QuarkXPress File
.RFT	DisplayWrite Revisable Form Text (DCA format)
.RTF	Rich Text Format
.SAM	AmiPro File
.SIT	Stuffit Macintosh Archive
.STY	MS Word Style Sheet
.SYL	SYLK format (common); variations are .SLK, .SK
.SYS	DOS system file; usually not translatable
.TAB	Tab Text
.TAR	UNIX Tar Archive
.TGA	Targa Graphic
.TIF	TIFF Graphic
.TSV	Tab Values
.TXT	ASCII Text file (common)
.UUE	UUencoded File
.WAV	Wav Sound File
.WB1	Quattro Pro Windows 5.0
.WB2	Quattro Pro Windows 6.0

.WDB	Works Database File
.WKS	Lotus 1A spreadsheet, MS Works spreadsheet
.WK1	Lotus 2A spreadsheet
.WK3	Lotus 3 (3-D) spreadsheet
.WK4	Lotus 4 & 5 (3-D) spreadsheet
.WMF	Windows Metafile Graphic
.WP	OfficeWriter (required), WordPerfect (common)
.WPD	WordPerfect (common); variation is .WP
.WPG	WordPerfect Graphic
.WPS	Microsoft Works Word Processing document
.WPW	WordPerfect Works File
.WQ1	Quattro Pro DOS
.WRK	Symphony spreadsheet
.WR1	Symphony spreadsheet
.WS	WordStar document (common)
.XLC	Excel chart
.XLM	Excel macro
.XLS	Excel spreadsheet
.XLW	Excel Workspace
.XY	XyWrite (common) File
.Z	LZW Archive
.ZIP	Zip Compressed File
.ZOO	Zoo Archive File

What is Conversions Plus?

Conversions Plus is a Windows suite of products that is produced by DataViz. It is useful when you are dealing with incompatible file formats across platforms or programs, e-mail file attachments or compressed files.

It contains all the features of MacOpener, which gives you the ability to view Macintosh disks and Macintosh SCSI devices on your PC. Additionally, it gives you the ability to translate files between incompatible programs. With Conversions Plus, you can convert files from popular word processing, spreadsheet, database and graphics programs from Mac-to-PC, PC-to-Mac, and PC-to-PC.

Conversions Plus does more than just move files from computer to computer or program to program. It also provides full file translation so you can actually use your files in different programs. For example if you have a Macintosh Microsoft Word file and would like to use it in WordPerfect for Windows, Conversions Plus will convert it. Original file formatting is retained, including bold, italics, underline and embedded graphics, so you do not have to retype anything. Conversions Plus also allows you to preview graphics files and convert portions of the images.

In addition, Conversions Plus is designed to decode e-mail file attachments you may receive. With all the different e-mail packages available, many times files that are sent to you via e-mail are not received properly. Conversions Plus will fix any problems you have receiving these files, regardless of the mail package you are using. It will also allow you to decompress archive files, as well as view and print virtually any file you have on your computer.

DataViz offers all MacOpener 2000 customers special upgrade pricing to purchase a full copy of Conversions Plus. For more information on the product and to learn how you can eliminate all your file incompatibilities, call our sales line at (800) 733-0030 or check out our web site at <http://www.dataviz.com>.

