

ROOM#: _____

HOSTNAME: _____

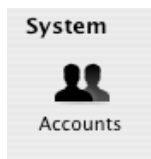
INSTALL PASSWORD: _____

IMPORTANT FIRST STEP:

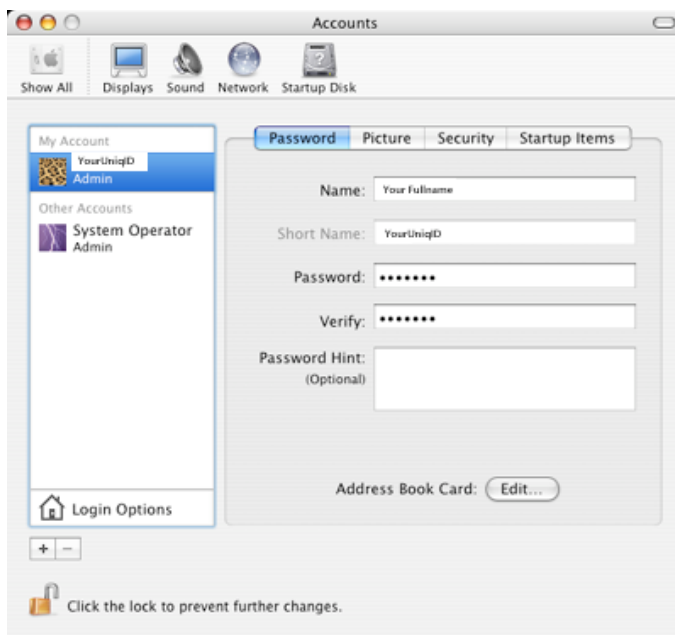
First and primary should be your password. The password given is just an *install* password and needs to be changed to your ITD (UMICH Kerberos) password so that AFS and other things work as-advertised.



Use System Preferences to set your password (and lots of other things).



This is where you change your account info...




You'll need to give the *install* password one last time in order to change your password. Once you type in the Verify portion, just click on "Show All" to save the changes. Click OK on the subsequent dialog about KeyChain. I'd suggest logging off and then back in to get your environment all setup properly.

Some orientation....

⌘ The Command key on your keyboard is unique to MacOSX, but it is a central key to all of the command shortcuts. It is often called the "Cmd" key, or the "Apple" key, or even the "Clover" key.

The bar at the bottom is called the **Dock**. It can be placed on the bottom (default) or on the left or right sides of the desktop.

The menu at the top of the screen will always show you the Apple menu , followed by menus for whatever program is the currently running program. The menus will have shortcut keys where available, and you'll find them

to be highly consistent--more so than any other environment you've used before. I believe this is one of the best features of MacOSX, and I think you'll find it refreshing after you get used to it.

Every window as these three icons:



They will Close the Window (red), Minimize the Window to the Dock (yellow) and Maximize the View (green) of the current window. Note that closing a window does **NOT** quit the application. This is different than most environments. You need to Quit (Cmd-



This is Finder...its MacOSX's file browser. Use it to navigate through local and network file systems. On the left side, you'll see the following:



Applications is where you find all of the applications installed on the system



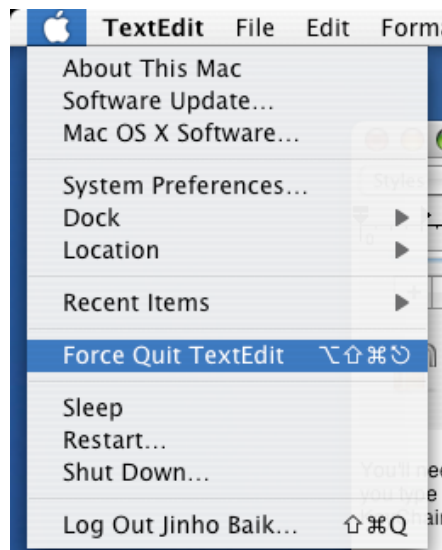
is your home directory (NOT in AFS)



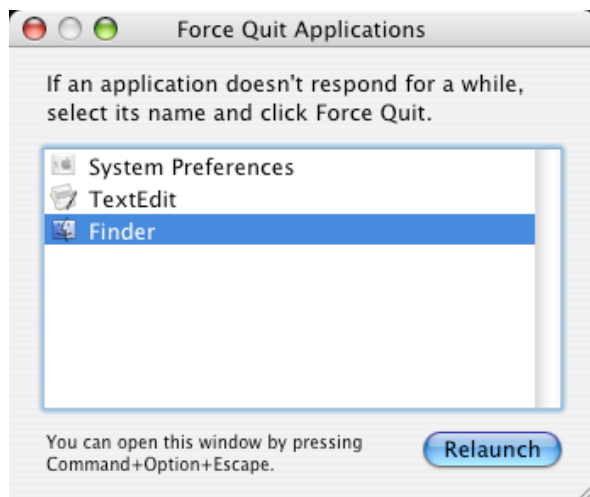
Desktop

Is a quick link to your Desktop folder, which is where anything stored on your Desktop resides. Some things on the Desktop do not appear here, since they're part of the operating system. Most of these are disk mount points.

Note that if your security situation changes (like you renew your tickets/tokens), you'll need to restart Finder. To do so, look under the Apple menu in the upper left corner and select **Force Quit...**



This will bring up a dialogue...



Just select Finder as shown, and hit the Relaunch button.

This will restart Finder and recognize your new AFS tokens so that you're permitted to see your files. This is an odd behavior of Finder and AFS, and we've been working with Apple to address the problem. No solution in sight, but at least they're working on it.

IMPORTANT: Anything you store ON this computer is NOT backed up. Its important that you save or copy things into AFS storage, which is backed up on a daily basis. You can do that by clicking on the links on the desktop...



This is your Solaris space and where you can find all of your files from your Solaris work. We put this symlink on your desktop to make it easy to find and use. It exists in the LSA AFS cell. NOTE that this cell will be merging with the UMICH cell ("IFS") soon, so we've also given a quick icon for it as well.




This is the Kerberos utility. If you log out each day, you probably won't use this much. If AFS tokens expire, use this utility to get new tickets/tokens or renew the old ones. If you do so, you'll likely need to restart Finder (see above)



Safari is your web browser...its built on Mozilla code, but optimized for MacOSX



This is TeXshop, a frontend for the tetex/latex system of typesetting utilities. Note that MacOSX uses PDF in *many* places, and the TeX environment is no different. It uses the PDF-output versions of everything by default, since the results are very good. I'd suggest trying out and staying in the TeXshop program initially, as its going to be easier to deal with. There are 2 other interesting programs you may want to use:

 LaTeX Equation Editor


Is a utility that lets you test just your equations, to get them right before including them in a larger document. Its handier than re-TeXing a 200 page paper just to see if the equations look right.


 TeX FoG

Is a TeX graphics palette, handy for when you forget the TeX names for these symbols.



Microsoft Word, Excel and PowerPoint -- the Real Thing, not emulated.

 NeoOffice] NeoOffice/J is the MacOSX port of StarOffice 7.0 (or very close to it). Use it to edit any StarOffice documents you may have edited under Solaris. It reads and writes Microsoft Office documents very well (MUCH better than StarOffice 6 ever did), but I'd encourage faculty to convert StarOffice documents to their Microsoft equivalents, as you'll have fewer problems when sharing documents.

 Preview is the default viewer for many things. Notably, it is a PDF viewer that is many times faster than Adobe Acrobat Reader. We *highly* recommend using Preview over Acrobat Reader. In the next version of MacOSX that we're testing now, Preview is even more capable and handles more formats.



Mail is your default mailer and its already setup for you. We **highly** recommend using it, as its a superior mailer to Pine, and is the equivalent of Mozilla's Thunderbird (I believe its easier to use than Thunderbird, but that's my opinion).



These are Maple, MATLAB and Mathematica, respectively





These 2 are Terminal and X11, respectively. Terminal is preferable if you're working on the command line, as its alot better app. X11 is useful if you need to display X11 graphics from a remote terminal. Remember to use the -X option (or -Y) when you ssh in order to forward your X11 traffic:

ssh -X *username*@login.math.lsa.umich.edu



This is the Trashcan, which is where you can drag items to be deleted. Nothing is deleted permanently until you Empty your Trashcan.

 iTunes will handle all of your digital music

 iPhoto will handle all of your digital photos

 Fugu is an SFTP program written right here at UM (www.radmind.org). It can also do SCP connections.

Some Last Minute stuff...

Getting to AFS space quickly

Type: "cd ~/Desktop/LSA" and then hit the Tab key followed by the Return key to execute the command.

Getting to AFS space quickly (method #2)

In Finder, navigate to your AFS space or folder therein.

Bring up Terminal, and type "cd ".

Drag the folder (location) to Terminal from Finder and Terminal will automagically insert the proper pathname.

Finding out about file permissions

In Finder, highlight a filename and then press Cmd-i (Get Info).