

Enzyme

Project collaboration, Katalyst style.

What does Enzyme do?

Enzyme makes it easy for a team to share the working files for all their projects over a local network.

What are working files?

Working files are any of the supporting resources that are used to create the final work. Working files could include:

- Photoshop documents
- PDFs
- scanned images
- · uncompressed videos
- · Word documents
- · Illustrator documents
- InDesign documents

What doesn't Enzyme do?

Enzyme does not manage your source code. We suggest you use Git & GitHub for that (support for Git & GitHub may be added to Enzyme in the future).

What do I need to use Enzyme?

- OS X (with Ruby & RubyGems)
- Git
- A shared network drive

How do I install Enzyme?

Run this command:

> gem install enzyme

Tutorial: Setup

In this tutorial John and Jane will each set-up Enzyme for the first time.

Topics covered in this tutorial:

- · global settings
- · connecting to the sync server
- organisation settings

After installing Enzyme John sets his short_name in his global config file.

The short_name setting is used by Enzyme to identify the user. Within an organisation each user's short_name must be unique.

The global config file (~/.enzyme.yml) is automatically created the first time Enzyme is run. Any settings in the global config file are avaliable whenever he runs any Enzyme command.



John sets the project_directory setting.

The projects_directory setting defines the path where Enzyme will look for projects it is managing and create new projects. If the directory doesn't already exist it will be automatically created.



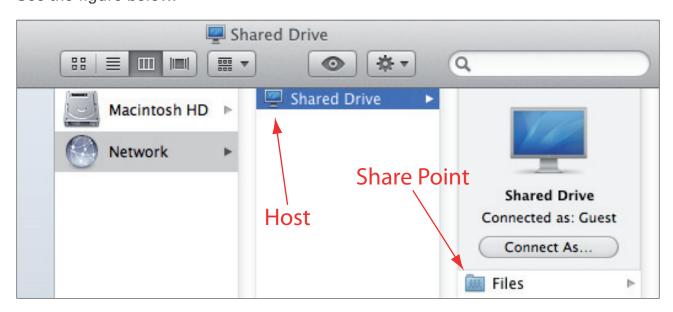
Next John sets the sync.host_name and sync.share_name in his global config file.



The sync.host_name setting that John has entered is the name of the host on the local network.

The sync.share_name is the name of the share point on that host.

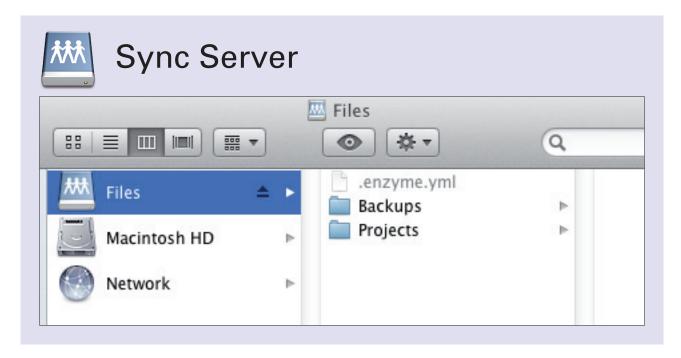
See the figure below.



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John now sets the path to the sync server's projects directory. He sets this in the organisation settings to make it avaliable to everyone. Organisation settings are saved in the organisation config file (<sync server>/.enzyme.yml).

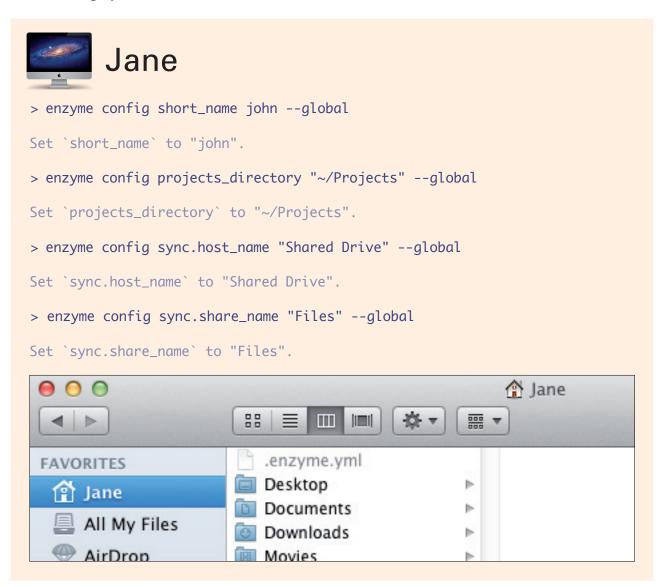




John has now setup everything he needs to start using Enzyme. From here he can start creating, joining and syncing projects.

ORAFI

Jane configures her short_name, projects_directory, sync.host_name and sync.share_name settings just as John did.



Jane now has automatic access to any organisation settings.



Jane can now create, join and sync projects with John.

RAFI

Tutorial: Project Basics

In this tutorial John will create a project and share it with Jane.

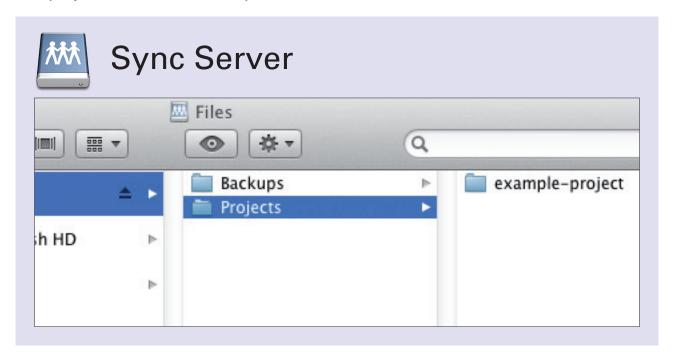
Topics covered in this tutorial:

- · creating projects
- joining projects
- · syncing projects
- project settings

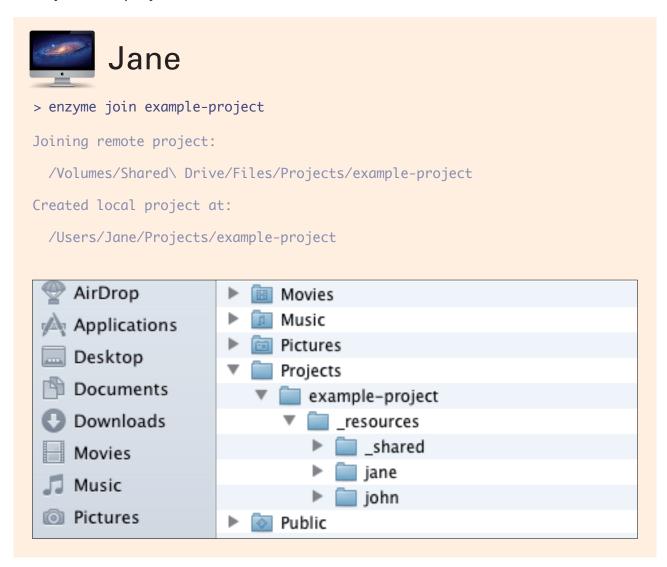
John creates a new project.



The project is created on the sync server.



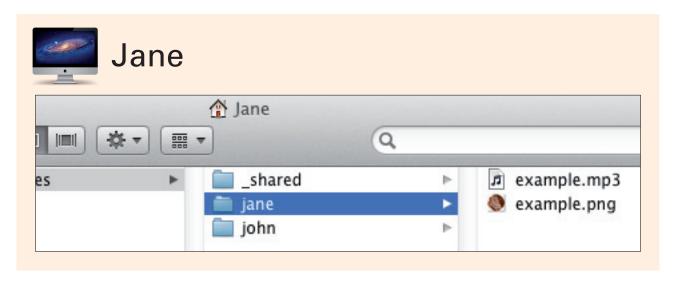
Jane joins the project.



Jane has access to the settings in the project's config file.



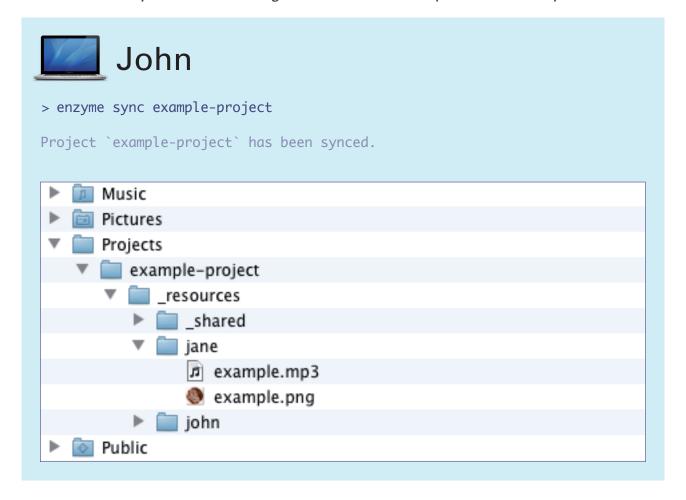
Jane adds some files to her resources directory.



Jane runs the sync command to push her files to the sync server.



John runs the sync command to get the files Jane has pushed to the sync server.



Reference: Commands

```
enzyme config <setting> [--global|--organisation|--project]
enzyme config <setting> <value> [--global|--organisation|--project]
```

In it's first form the config command will retrieve the value of <setting>.

In it's second form the config command will set the value of <setting> to <value>.

If one of the config file options (--global, --organisation or --project) has been passed settings will only retrieve or set a setting in that particular file.

Options

```
--global
```

Use the global config file (~/.enzyme.yml).

```
--organisation
```

Use the organisation confige file (<sync server>/.enzyme.yml).

```
--project
```

Use the current project's config file (<project's directory>/.enzyme.yml)

Examples

Retrieving a setting:

```
> enzyme config shortname
```

john

Retrieving a setting from a specific config file:

```
> enzyme config shortname --global
```

john

Setting a setting:

```
> cd <project path>
> enzyme config project_name example-a
Set `project_name` to "example-a" in `<project path>/.enzyme.yml`.
```

Setting a setting in a specific config file:

```
> enzyme config sync.projects_directory Projects --organisation
Set `project_name` to "example-a" in `<sync server>/.enzyme.yml`.
enzyme create <project_name>
```

Sets up a new project locally and on the sync server using the project_name option passed. When this command it run these files and directories and created:

```
<projects_directory>/<project_name>
<projects_directory>/<project_name>/.enzyme.yml
<projects_directory>/<project_name>/_resources
<projects_directory>/<project_name>/_resources/.git/
<projects_directory>/<project_name>/_resources/short_name>
<projects_directory>/<project_name>/_resources/shared
<sync_server>/<sync.projects_directory>
<sync_server>/<sync.projects_directory>/<project_name>
<sync_server>/<sync.projects_directory>/<project_name>/_resources
<sync_server>/<sync.projects_directory>/<project_name>/_resources/.git/
```

Note: The .git directories and their contents are created with the git init command.

```
enzyme join ct_name>
```

Joins a project that has already been created. This will pull the project from the sync server to your local projects directory and add a resources directory for you.

```
enzyme sync [ct_name>]
```

Synchronises a project with the sync server. If the project_name option hasn't been passed project_name setting is used.

Any changes or additions you've made to your own resources directory will be pushed. Any additions you've made to the shared folder will be pushed, but any changes you've made existing resources will be lost. Any changes you've made to other people's resource directories will be lost.

Reference: Settings

project_name

The name of the project as it's directory will be labelled on the sync server. This must match the name of the project's directory on your local machine.

Example values: "example-project", "my-project"

Recommended config file: Project

projects_directory

Path to a user's local projects directory. Whenever Enzyme is used to create or join a project it will add a directory for the project here. Whenever you refer to a project it's assumed there's a directory inside this directory for that project.

Example values: "/Users/John/Projects", "/Users/jane/Documents/Projects"

Recommended config file: Global

short_name

The user's short name. This name is used by Enzyme to label the a user's directory of resources inside a project. A user's short name must be unique within an organisation.

Example values: "john", "jane", "jill"

Recommended config file: Global

sync.host_name

AFP name of the sync server host. This is the name as it appears in the Finder under "Network".

Example values: "Shared\ Drive", "Drobo", "File\ Server", "Shared\ iMac"

Recommended config file: Global

sync.projects_directory

Path to the projects folder on the sync server. This is relative to the sync server's root. Leave this setting blank to use the root as the projects directory.

Example values: "Projects", "My\ Organisation/Projects", "Enzyme\ Projects"

Recommended config file: Organisation

sync.share_name

Name of sync server's share point. This appears in the Finder when you view the host.

Example values: "Files", "My\ Organisation", "Shared"

Recommended config file: Global