SysWorks

User Guide

Order Number SWRK-UG-35

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This manual describes and provides general information on what SysWorks™ does and how to use it.

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Send Us Your Comments

We welcome your comments on this manual or any SysWorks manual. If you have suggestions for improvements or find any errors, please indicate the chapter, section and page number (if available). Your input is valuable in improving future releases of our documentation.

You can send comments to us in the following ways:

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Preface

This manual describes and provides general information on what SysWorks™ does and how to use it.

Intended Audience

This manual is intended for SysWorks™ users who have a working knowledge of the underlying Digital products.

Conventions

The following conventions are used in this document:

Conventions	Description
Ctrl/X	A sequence such as Ctrl/X indicates that you must hold down the key labeled Ctrl while you press another key or a pointing device button.
[]	In format descriptions, brackets indicate that whatever is enclosed is optional; you can select none, one or all of the choices.
	In system prompts indicates the default value which will be assumed if the Return key is pressed without first entering a value.
{}	In format descriptions, braces surround a required choice of options; you must choose one of the options listed.
|	In format descriptions, vertical bars separate the options. If the options are enclosed in brackets (i.e. []) you can select none, one or all of the choices. If the options are enclosed in braces (i.e. {}) you must choose one of the options listed.
()	In system prompts, parenthesis indicate the list of values one of which may be entered. The values are separated by a forward slash "/"
...	An elipsis indicates that a value within a range may be chosen or a syntax repeated. A range may be indicated by a pair of end values, or an end value and an end keyword. For example `Disk quota (0..unlimited)` indicates that the keyword `unlimited` may be used to represent the highest possible disk quota.
italic text	Italicized words and letters indicate that you should substitute a word or value of your choice.
UPPERCASE TEXT	Uppercase letters indicate the name of a command or routine.
`monospace text`	Normal monospace text indicates system prompts and output.
`bold monospace text`	Bold monospace text indicates user responses to system prompts.
`bold monospace italic text`	Bold monospace italic text indicates user responses to system prompts which need approriate value substitution.

Conventions	Description
mouse	The term *mouse* is used to refer to any pointing device such as a mouse, a puck or a stylus.
MB1, MB2, MB3	MB1 indicates the left mouse button, MB2 indicates the middle mouse button, and MB3 indicates the right mouse button. (The buttons can be redefined by the user.)

Unless otherwise noted, all numeric values are represented in decimal notation.

1
Introduction

This chapter gives an introduction to the main concepts in the SysWorks™ product set.

1.1 Overview of SysWorks™

The SysWorks™ product set is designed to manage all sizes of OpenVMS networks. This is achieved by providing a layer of software above the traditional Digital and other third party OpenVMS system management utilities. The core of SysWorks™ registers users, applications, terminals etc. in a database. These users, applications, terminals etc. are referred to as meta objects. Each of the management procedures are referred to as tasks, and these can be accessed from DCL, menus and windows. After management, SysWorks™ performs the associated OpenVMS actions to manage them.

Features of the SysWorks™ product set include:

- Increased consistency of application of OpenVMS actions;
- Reduced errors in applying the OpenVMS actions;
- Comparison of actual OpenVMS security with the security model defined in the database;
- Management tasks secured by ACL's rather than OpenVMS privileges;
- Extensible through site specific tasks and reports;
- Compatable with all Digital OpenVMS products and most third party products.

In large sites it allows central and decentralized control of the network and consistency of system management.

In small sites it reduces the need for system managers to be involved in day to day activities such as registering users.

For application developers, it provides an application architecture, and removes the need to develop application code to make an OpenVMS system turnkey.

The product provides a large set of management tasks which operate on a set of meta objects that exist within the network.

1.2 Meta objects

The entities managed by SysWorks™ are called meta objects. Each meta object has a set of attributes and associations to other meta objects. Some meta objects represent physical things or data while others represent actions or code. See *SysWorks™ Object Model Glossary* for a detailed description of all meta objects.

1.3 License Level

SysWorks™ is provided at four license levels. These are:

- Workstation
- Developer
- Administrator
- Turnkey

Workstation

This product is designed to assist in the development of well built applications. I

Developer

This product is designed to assist in the development of well built applications. It provides a set of tools and enhancements to Digital products which help achieve this aim. See the SysWorks™ Developer Software Product Description (SPD) for more details. If the SysWorks™ Administrator product is not also installed, site specific procedures are required to bind developers to SysWorks™ Developer.

Administrator

This product is designed to assist system and network administrators and managers perform their OpenVMS activities. See the SysWorks™ Administrator Software Product Description (SPD) for more details.

Turnkey

This product is designed to provide a turnkey OpenVMS system base. It provides a model from which users, developers, and system and network administrators and managers may perform their activities with minimal direct OpenVMS interaction. See the SysWorks™ Turnkey Software Product Description (SPD) for more details.

1.4 Installation Level

SysWorks™ supports four installation levels. These are:

- Private
- Public
- System
- Turnkey

Private

The SysWorks™ software is installed in a nominated root. There is no startup procedure. A site specific interface procedure is required to execute the SysWorks™ SYLOGIN.COM procedure from within developers LOGIN.COM procedures. From version 2.5 of SysWorks™, private installations are no longer supported.

Public

The SysWorks™ software is installed in the system common area. The SWRK_STARTUP.COM procedure is placed in the SYS$STARTUP area, and should be invoked in the system startup procedures. System wide logicals are defined, and images are installed as shareable. The only image installed with privileges is the SWRK_LNT_INTERFACE.EXE image so that user logical name tables may be created when required at login time. Each developer still needs to execute the SysWorks™ SYLOGIN.COM procedure in their LOGIN.COM procedures. A site login or startup procedure is also required to supply logical names such as disk roots which would be supplied by SysWorks™ if it was installed as a higher level.

System

The SysWorks™ software is installed as for the public level. Additionally, a privileged OpenVMS username is registered to act as a network server. The SWRK_STARTUP.COM procedure installs more images with privileges in order to assist the network server. This is the minimum installation level at which the SysWorks™ Administrator license will function. Each user still needs to execute the SysWorks™ SYLOGIN.COM in their LOGIN.COM procedure. Alternatively, the system wide SYLOGIN.COM procedure in the SYS$MANAGER area may invoke the SysWorks™ procedure.

Turnkey

The SysWorks™ software is installed as for the system level. Additionally the various system startup procedures in the SYS$MANAGER area such as SYCONFIG.COM, SYLOGIN.COM etc are replaced. This is the minimum installation level required for the SysWorks™ Turnkey license. Esentially SysWorks™ Turnkey will take over management of the OpenVMS system.

1.5 Components

This section describes the various components available with the SysWorks™ product set. After each heading is the minimum license level required to use that component.

Change Control Sub-System (Administrator)

The optional change control sub-system provides facilities to manage the extended definitions of application software versions and their installation into application environments. The sub-system manages the migration of software through the various development and testing environments and on into production. This sub-system uses the DECset products CMS, DTM, MMS and SCA when they are available. It replaces the basic change control facilities provided with the development tools.

Development Tools (Developer)

The development tools provide a layer above the various OpenVMS layered products such as CMS, LSE, MMS etc. It also provides basic change control facilities such as migrating from development to test to production when the change control sub-system is not present.

Information Core (Administrator)

The information core provides a set of management tasks used to manage the majority of meta objects such as users, applications, disks etc. The facilities provided form a layer above the Digital supplied system management tools such as AUTHORIZE, and remove the need for a privileged user to use these command driven utilities for day-to-day standard tasks such as registering a user.

Menu Sub-System (Workstation)

A basic menu system is provided at all license levels. However, some sites may wish to use a more advanced, flexible, user or developer maintained menu system. The optional extended menu sub-system provides extensive and sophisticated menuing for DCL command procedures, images, and ACMS applications.

Security Sub-System (Administrator)

Supplied with the information core, but not necessarily turned on is the security sub-system. This consists of a set of jobs which checks specific security areas. These jobs are automatically run at intervals betwen one minute to one month. Most can also be requested manually.

Startup Sub-System (Administrator)

Supplied with the information core, but not necessarily turned on is the startup sub-system. This enhances the basic information core task by adding tasks to manage the startup of nodes. Again, this is achieved by providing a layer above the Digital supplied tools, in this case SYSMAN and LICENSE.

Storage Sub-System (Administrator)

The optional storage sub-system provides facilities to manage the offline storage of meta objects. A full cross-reference is maintained so that data may be retrieved by whichever path is appropriate to the user.

2
Network

This section describes the six layer network model used by at and abone the SysWorks™ Administrator license level. This model consits of a hierarchy of six levels which are:

1 Node

2 Tuning Domain

3 Cluster

4 Site

5 Security Domain

6 Network

Meta objects that need to be recognised network wide such as security domains, clusters, tuning domains and nodes are registered at the Network level.

Most meta objects such as users and applications are defined at the Security Domain level and then created at the Cluster level. This ensures consistency of such things as OpenVMS usernames, UIC's and identifiers.

2.1 Network

At the network level, only a few meta objects are defined. The network has a network master node on which the network meta object definitions are stored. The network master node may send information to the security domains. The security domains may request meta object information from the network master. A network master node is normally the security domain master node of the security domain to which it belongs.

2.2 Security Domain

At the security domain level, most meta objects are defined. Each security domain has a security domain master node on which the security domains meta object definitions are stored. The security domain master node may force actions on its sub-ordinate sites, and these sites may request meta object information downloads from the security domain master. A security domain master node is normally the site master node of the site to which it belongs.

2.3 Site

At the site level, meta objects such printers and time zones are defined. Each site has a site master node on which the sites meta object definitions are stored. The site master node may force actiolns on its sub-ordinate clusters, and these clusters may request meta object information downloads form the site master. A site master node is normally a cluster alias respondant within the cluster to which it belongs.

2.4 Cluster

At the cluster level, the meta object takes on static physical attributes such as a UAF entry, MAIL profile, identifiers, disk directories etc. Boots nodes within the cluster are normally cluster alias respondants. Satellite nodes do not normally respond to the cluster alias. Note that a single node cluster does not have a cluster alias, and the cluster name and node name registered on the network level are the same.

2.5 Tuning Domain

A tuning domain is a set of nodes within a cluster which require similar tuning or security modeling. For example, all the workstations in a cluster may be in one tuning domain, and all the servers in another. At the tuning domain level, a system object may receive additional cluster level attributes. This is used to allow non homogenous clusters to be correctly tuned for performance and security.

2.6 Node

At the node level, the meta objects take on dynamic attributes such as logical name tables, process etc. All nodes within a cluster that respond to the cluster alias may be used to control nodes within the cluster or maintain the cluster definitions of system objects. Such nodes may request information from the security domain master node.

3
Environments

This chapter describes the environments supported by SysWorks™.

3.1 Environment Types

There are a number of environments supported by SysWorks™. Each of these environments falls into one of 7 categories as listed in Table 3–1.

Table 3–1 Environment Types

Type	Usage
Common	Application common - supports a multi class CMS library and any non version oriented non production application utilities.
Development	Application development - supports work and user subdirectories and a mainline of descent in CMS.
Maintenance	Application maintenance - supports work and user sub-directories and a variant line of descent in CMS.
Development Testing	Application testing - supports work sub-directories and a mainline of CMS descent. Development environments are migrated to development testing environments.
Maintenance Testing	Application testing - supports work sub-directories and a variant of CMS descent. Maintence environments are migrated to maintenance testing environments.
Production	Application production - supports no work or CMS library.
Other	Non application environments - used for USER and GROUP environments.

Each environment code must be between 2 and 5 characters long.

3.1.1 Application Common

The application common environment is used to manage a common CMS library with multiple classes for all versions and environments of an application. It may also be used to store application utilities which are nt part of the actual application software which is subject to version and change control. The default application common environment code shipped with SysWorks™ is APPL.

3.1.2 Development

The application development environments are used to develop new versions of applications. A new version is commonly stored as the mainline in a CMS library. A typical development environment code is DEV.

3.1.3 Maintenance

The application maintenance environments are used to maintain existing versions of an application. A maintenance release is commonly stored as a variant stream in a CMS library. A typical maintenance environment code is MNT.

3.1.4 Development Testing

The application development testing environments are used to test new versions of an application before final migration into production. A typical development testing environment code is DTST.

3.1.5 Maintence Testing

The application maintenance testing environments are used to test maintenance releases of an application before final migration into production. A typical maintenance testing environment code is MTST.

3.1.6 Production

The application production environments. There must be at least one application production environment with a code of PROD in which SysWorks™ itself resides. Other typical production style environment codes include PRD.

Typically only one (or two if the site preferred code differs from the SysWorks™ required code) production style environment will be used. If multiple production versions need to be supported within a given cluster, the preferred option is to use trailing letters, eg. PRODA, PRDB etc.

3.1.7 Other

The other environments are not used by applications. There are two shipped with and required by SysWorks™, these being USER and GROUP. The USER environment is used to manage users and the GROUP environment is used to manage groups of users which do not require the formality of an application.

3.2 Environments

A typical set of environments is illustrated in Table 3–2

Table 3–2 Typical Environments

Environment Code	Usage	Developer Directories	*appl*_CMS_PATH	*appl*_CMS_VARIANT
FDEV	Future Development	Yes	None	None[1]
DEV	Development	Yes	*appl*_DEV+	None[1]
DTST	Development Testing	Yes at public level; No at higher levels	*appl*_DTST	None[1]
MNT	Maintenance	Yes	*appl*_MNT+	A
MTST	Maintenance Testing	Yes at public level; No at higher levels	*appl*_MTST	A
PROD	Production	No	*appl_vrsn*	None

[1]Note that development environment types can support multi-variant development. When a variant content is used, *appl*_CMS_VARIANT will be a letter in the range B through Z.

4
Users

This chapter describes the actions performed and hooks used at login time.

The OpenVMS username of a user must be between 2 and 12 characters long.

4.1 DECwindows

This section describes the interaction between SysWorks and DECwindows/Motif. Each DECwindows application or utility has code by which it is distinguished within SysWorks. Table 4–1 lists the current DECwindows applications and/or utilities supported by SysWorks.

4.1.1 Profile Library

Users and developers gain access to DECwindows applications and utilities through profile files. Access to the SysWorks enhanced profile files is gained through the search list logical name SWRK_VUE_LIBRARY. Each item in this search list specifies a system user class or application environment to which the user has access.

Example 4–1 shows a typical translation of SWRK_VUE_LIBRARY.

Example 4–1 Typical SWRK_VUE_LIBRARY logical name

```
$ show logical SWRK_VUE_library
   "SWRK_VUE_LIBRARY" = "SWRK_DAT_ROOT:[ALL]" (LNM_JACKSON_SL)
        = "SWRK_DAT_ROOT:[DEVELOPER]"
        = "SWRK_DAT_ROOT:[OPERATOR]"
        = "SWRK_DAT_ROOT:[PATHWORKS]"
        = "SWRK_DAT_ROOT:[SYSTEM_MANAGER]"
        = "SWRK_DAT_ROOT:[USER]"
        = "DISK_DEV3:[SWRK.DAT]"
        = "DISK_PROD2:[SWRK.DAT]"
        = "DISK_APPL3:[SWPUB.DAT]"
        = "DISK_DEV3:[SWPUB.DAT]"
        = "DISK_DTST3:[SWPUB.DAT]"
        = "DISK_MNT3:[SWPUB.DAT]"
        = "DISK_MTST3:[SWPUB.DAT]"
   "SWRK_VUE_LIBRARY" = "SWRK_DAT_ROOT:[NEVER]" (LNM$SYSTEM_TABLE)
```

A search list is used rather than security on the profile files because DECwindows produces errors when attempting to access a profile file to which the user or developer cannot gain access.

When SysWorks is installed with a license level of Administrator or above, access is granted by the various user management procedures If SysWorks is installed with a lower license level (eg. SysWorks Developer) this access is granted in the site specific file SWRK_LCL_DIR:SWRK_ALTERNATIVE_IDENTIFIERS.DAT which contains a list of SysWorks standard identifier names followed by optional site specific identifiers.

Example 4–2 illustrates a site specific view list. In this example all users would gain access to the DEVELOPER system users class profiles, the users JONES_AB and MINTER_BM would gain access to the SYSTEM_MANAGER system users class profiles, and holders of the FINDEV identifier would gain access to the profiles associated with the FIN application in development.

Example 4–2 Typical SWRK_ALTERNATIVE_IDENTIFIERS.DAT

```
!++
!
!  File:
!       SWRK_ALTERNATIVE_IDENTIFIERS
!
!  Purpose:
!       Provide ACME Widgets public
!       System User Classes and Application
!       Environment User Classes
!
!  History:
!       20-Aug-1992 by Simon L. Jackson
!           Initial version
!
!--

S_ALLIN1
S_DEVELOPER
S_USER
A_FIN_DEV_MGR  CAPSUP
A_FIN_MNT_MGR  CAPSUP
A_MAN_DEV_MGR  DSSSUP
A_MAN_MNT_MGR  DSSSUP
A_RIM_DEV_MGR  FRSSUP
A_RIM_MNT_MGR  FRSSUP
```

4.1.2 Application Profile Files

Applications and groups may have DECwidnows profiles. These must reside in the application or group's data directories. A typical use of these profiles is to have some predefined views for developers. Note that if SysWorks is installed at the Administrator level or higer, a template profile file including a terminal menu item is created when the application environment is created. These profile files may be created ond modified using the Create Public Profile item from the **Utilities ⇒ Any Item** menu.

4.1.3 DECwindows Application Execution Context

In Table 4–1, the Move column indicates whether SysWorks attempts to execute a CONTEXT APPLICATION, GROUP, HOME or USER command prior to executing the application or utility, and a HOME command afterwards. The application, group or user to which the process context will be moved is determined from the default directory inherited from the initiating view.

For example, if the view has a directory of DISK_DEV4:[FIN.WRK.JONES_AB], the APPLICATION command used will set the process context to the development environment of the FIN application. If the move indicator is No, a search is made for a sub-directory of DISK_USER:[*username.dw-appl-code*] to act as the default directory for the application or utility excecution. If this is not found, the users DECwindows sub-directory (eg. DISK_USER:[*username*.DECW] or if not present the users SYS$LOGIN: directory) is used.

Before each application or utility is started, a search is made of the users DECwindows directory (either DISK_USER:[*username*.DECW] or the users SYS$LOGIN: directory) for a command procedure with a name of the format *dw-appl-code*_ENTER.COM. If this is found it is executed after any move as described above and before the application or utility is started. Similarly a search is made for a DCL command procedure with a name of the format *dw-appl-code*_ EXIT.COM, and if found, this is executed after the application or utility finishes, but before any move home is done. See section 3.2 for more details.

4.1.4 DECterms

SysWorks provides the DECTERM and NETTERM DCL commands and a Session Manager pulldown menu for creating DECterms around the network. The DECTERM command and the **Terminals** ⇒ **DECterm** menu item create a DECterm on the local node.

The NETTERM command and the **Terminals** ⇒ **Remote DECterm** menu item create DECterms on other nodes.

Although the effect of DECTERM and NETTERM 0 (where the zero implies the current node to DECnet) may appear the same, the method used is quite different. Because these commands utilize resource files and an enhanced template is supplied with SysWorks, the first time that a user saves their terminal options on a cluster, they will have to specify **Options** ⇒ **Save Named Options** rather then **Options** ⇒ **Save Options** to save their preferred defaults in their DECwindows directory.

Table 4–1 SysWorks DECwindows Application and Utilities Summary

Code	Move	Description
ACAS	Yes	ACA Services DECwindows interface
ACMS	Yes	ACMS/ENTER
ADVISE	No	DECpc Performance Adviser
ALLIN1	No	All-In-1
BASIC	Yes	Interactive Basic for OpenVMS
BOOKREADER	No	Bookreader
CALCULATOR	No	DECwindows Calculator
CALENDAR	No	DECwindows Calendar
CARDFILER	No	DECwindows Cardfiler
CDA_VIEWER	No	VIEW/INTERFACE=DECWINDOWS
CHART	No	DECchart

Table 4–1 (Cont.) SysWorks DECwindows Application and Utilities Summary

Code	Move	Description
CLOCK	No	DECwindows Clock
CMS	Yes	CMS/INTERFACE=DECWINDOWS
CREATE_PUBLIC_ PROFILE	No	Create a public DECwindows profile file
DEBUG	Yes	Multi session DECset debugger
DECISION	No	DECdecision
DECTERM	No	DECwindows Terminal
DIALOUT	No	SET HOST/DTE/NUMBER=
DOCUMENT_GRAPHICS	Yes	DECdocument Graphics Editor
DTM	Yes	DTM/INTERFACE=DECWINDOWS
EVE	Yes	EDIT/TPU/INTERFACE=DECWINDOWS
FAX_OPERATOR	No	DEXfax Operator
ISOSAHEDRON	No	DECwindows example isosahedron
LINKWORKS	No	Linkworks management
LINKWORKS_SETUP	No	Linkworks login setup
LSEDIT	Yes	LSEDIT/INTERFACE=DECWINDOWS
MAIL	No	DECwindows Mail
MAILWORKS	No	DEC Mailworks
MESSAGES	No	Extended message window setup
MMS	Yes	MMS/INTERFACE=DECWINDOWS
MWM	No	DECwindows Window Manager
NOTES	No	NOTES/INTERFACE=DECWINDOWS
NOTEPAD	No	DECwindows Notepad
OBB	Yes	ObjectBroker
PAUSE	No	Session Pause
PCA	Yes	PCA
POLYCENTRE_FILE_ OPTIMISER	No	POLYCENTRE File Optimiser (Defragmenter)
POLYCENTRE_ SCHEDULER	No	POLYCENTRE Scehduler
POSIX	No	POSIX
PRESENT	No	DECpresent
PRINT_SCREEN	No	DECwindows Print Screen
PURGE_WINDOW_ PROCESSES	No	SysWorks unused DECwindow process purge
RDBEXPERT	No	RdbExpert
SCA	Yes	SCA/INTERFACE=DECWINDOWS
SET_HOST_LAT	No	SET HOST/LAT
SOFTPC	No	SoftPC DECwindows interface
UPDATE_SYSTEM_ PROFILE	No	Update a system DECwindows profile
VUIT	Yes	VUIT
WRITE	Yes	DECwrite

Table 4–2 SysWorks Backgrouds

Item	Description
Big Moon	1280 x 1024 moon background
Coyote	Coyote
Fish	Fish game background
Garden	Lush colorful garden background

Table 4–2 (Cont.) SysWorks Backgrouds

Item	Description
Granite	Granite background
Isosahedron	DECwindows example isosahedron
Maze	Maze background
Moon	1024 x 864 moon background

4.2 Command Procedures

This section describes the command procedures used during login.

DECW$LOGIN.COM

The user DECW$LOGIN.COM procedure is normally executed during a DECwindows session manager startup.

DECW$SYLOGIN.COM

The system DECW$SYLOGIN.COM procedure is normally executed during a DECwindows session manager startup.

ENTER.COM

The user ENTER.COM procedure, which is searched for in [user-name.SFT] and then in SYS$LOGIN:, is executed by the USER command when the user moves from an application, group or home environment to their user environment.

EXIT.COM

The user EXIT.COM procedure, which is searched for in [user-name.SFT] and then in SYS$LOGIN:, is executed by the USER command when the user moves from their user environment to an application, group or home environment.

HOME.COM

The user HOME.COM procedure, which is searched for in [user-name.SFT] and then in SYS$LOGIN:, is executed by the HOME command when the user moves from an application, group or user environment back to their home environment.

*dw-appl-code*_ENTER.COM

A DECwindows enter procedure, which is searched for in [user-name.DECW] and then in SYS$LOGIN:, is used to perform DECwindows application specific activities prior to the execution of a DECwindows application.

For example the procedure [user.DECW]CMS_ENTER.COM might contain commands to define the CMS library to be related to the current default directory as passed from the session manager or FileView. DECwindows application codes include: Code Application CMS CMS DTM DTM WRITE DECwrite

*dw-appl-code*_EXIT.COM

A DECwindows exit procedure, which is searched for in [user-name.DECW] and then in SYS$LOGIN:, is used to perform DECwindows application specific activities after the execution of a DECwindows application.

For example the procedure [user-name.DECW]CMS_EXIT.COM might contain commands to deassign the clear the default CMS library. DECwindows application codes are listed under the *dw-appl-code*_ENTER.COM section.

*dw-appl-code*_LOGIN.COM

A DECwindows login procedure, which is searched for in [user-name.DECW] and then in SYS$LOGIN:, is used to perform DECwindows application specific activities prior to the first execution of the application image. For example the procedure [user-name.DECW]CMS_LOGIN.COM might contain commands to define a CMS library search list of all the CMS librariues that the user has access to.

LOGICALS.COM

The user LOGICAL.COM procedure, which is searched for in [user-name.SFT] and then in SYS$LOGIN:, is used to define user based logical names in either the process, job or user logical name tables. This procedure should use the DEFAPP and DEFROT commands to define the logical names

LOGIN.COM

The user LOGIN.COM procedure (or any other procedure as specified by the users authorization LGICMD attribute) is executed by the LOGINOUT image after the SYLOGIN.COM procedure.

SYLOGIN.COM

The SYLOGIN procedure is executed by the LOGINOUT image after setting up the process information, but before executing the users LOGIN.COM procedure (or or any other procedure as specified by the users authorization LGICMD attribute). It is defined by the system logical name SYS$SYLOGIN which is normally defined as

SYS$MANAGER:SYLOGIN.COM.

This procedure includes access to a number of user definable hooks as follows: User Procedure Usage LOGICALS.COM Define user based logicals in either the process, job or user logical name tables. *dw-appl-code*_ENTER.COM Enter procedure for the specified DECwindows application. *dw-appl-code*_EXIT.COM Exit procedure for the specified DECwindows application. *dw-appl-code*_ LOGIN.COM Login procedure for the specified DECwindows application. The user procedures are described in further detail below.

4.3 Logical Names

This section describes the logical names that may be defined (typically in the users LOGICALS.COM procedure) to control the SysWorks interfaces.

*appl*_DEVELOPER_STYLE

A code indicating the style of the environment for an application. This is only relevant for development environment types. The following values are used: Style Usage COMMON Each developer edits in their own work sub-directory, but compiles, links, and runs are performed in the applications directories. INDIVIDUAL Each developer edit, compiles, links, and runs in their own work sub-directory.

*appl*_STATE

The state of the application. The following values are used: State Usage ARCHIVED ARCHIVING AVAILABLE BACKEDUP BACKINGUP BOOTED BOOTING BUILDING BUILT INSTALLED INSTALLING RECOVERED RECOVERING RESTORED RESTORING SHUTDOWN SHUTTINGDOWN STARTED STARTING STOPPED STOPPING UNAVAILABLE

SWRK_DECW_LOG_FILE_ACTION

This logical has a code indicating what action to take with regard to log files for DECwindows applications as its equivalence. The valid codes include: Code Usage LOG Create a log file and delete it if it is empty after the application runs down. SAVE Create a log file and always save its. Note that the log files will have a filename of image-name.LOG where image-name is the name of the DECwindows application image. The log file is placed in DECW$USER_ DEFAULTS which is defined as DISK_USER:[user.DECW] or SYS$LOGIN:.

SWRK_REMOTE_WINDOW_APPLICATIONS

This logical name has a list of DECwindows application image names and optional remote nodes as its equivalence. The format of the equivalence is: appl-name[=node-name][\appl-name[=node-name][\...]] where each appl-name is the name of a DECwindows application image, and node-name is the name of the remote node on which to startup the application. By default, the remote node specified by the SWRK_REMOTE_WINDOW_NODE logical name is used.

For example:

```
$ DEFINE/TABLE=LNM$USER SWRK_REMOTE_WINDOW_APPLICATIONS -
_$ DECW$BOOKREADER=JHIA01\DECW$CALENDAR\DECW$MAIL
```

This command defines the logical such that the DECwindows Bookreader application will run on JHIA01 and the Calendar and Mail applications will run on the default remote node (See SWRK_REMOTE_WINDOW_NODE).

SWRK_REMOTE_WINDOW_NODE

This logical name has the default node for remote window applications as its equivalence.

SWRK_TELL_ALL_TYPE

This logical name has a code as its equivalence which indicates the types of nodes to send a remote command to with the NETTERM ALL, RW ALL, RWI ALL, RWX ALL and TELL ALL commands. See one of the indicated commands for details on the possible equivalence codes.

4.4 Symbols

This section describes the symbols defined by the SysWorks SYLOGIN.COM procedure.

CMD_DEVICE

This global symbol is defined by SYLOGIN.COM and has a value reflecting the primary command device.

CMD_TERMINAL

This global symbol is defined by SYLOGIN.COM and has a logical value reflecting whther the command stream is a terminal. This is set to true when SYS$COMMAND is a terminal (i.e. DEVCLASS is a terminal).

CMD_VT300

This global symbol is defined by SYLOGIN.COM and has a logical value reflecting whether the terminal is a VT300. This is set to true when SYS$COMMAND is a VT300 series terminal (i.e. when DEVCLASS is a terminal and DEVTYPE is VT300 series).

CMD_WINDOW

This global symbol is defined by SYLOGIN.COM and has a logical value reflecting whether the process is a window process. This is set to true when SYS$COMMAND is a mailbnox or a TWAn: terminal (i.e. when DEVCLASS is a mailbox or DEVCLASS is a terminal and DEVNAM starts with TW).

CUR_APP

This global symbol is defined by SYLOGIN.COM and the CONTEXT command and has as its value the name of the users current application. If the CUR_TYP symbol doesn't have a value of APPLICATION, this symbol should be blank.

CUR_ARC

CUR_ENV

This global symbol is defined by SYLOGIN.COM and the CONTEXT command and has as its value the name of the environment of the users current application. If the CUR_TYP symbol doesn't have a value of APPLICATION, this symbol should be blank.

CUR_GRP

This global symbol is defined by SYLOGIN.COM and the GROUP command and has as its value the name of the users current group. If the CUR_TYP symbol doesn't have a value of GROUP this symbol should be blank.

CUR_SCP

CUR_TYP

This global symbol is defined by SYLOGIN.COM and the APPLICATION, GROUP, HOME and USER commands and has as its value the type of the users users current environment. The values are listed in Table 4–3.

Table 4–3 CUR_TYP Values

Code	Usage
APPLICATION	Application environment. CUR_APP and CUR_ENV will have non-blank values.
GROUP	Group environment. CUR_GRP will have a non-blank value.
HOME	Users home environment. CUR_USR will have a value of the users username.
USER	User personal development environment. CUR_USR will have a non-blank value (should be the users username).

CUR_USR

This global symbol is defined by SYLOGIN.COM and the HOME and USER commands and has as its value the username of the user. If the CUR_TYP symbol doesn't have a value of USER, this symbol should be blank.

CUR_VAR

CUR_VSN

4.5 Editing

SysWorks supports the standard OpenVMS editors with various modes as indicated in Table 4–4. It extends the use of these editors with the function keys indicated in Table 4–6.

Table 4–4 Editors and Modes

Editor	Direct	Subprocess	Window
EDT	Yes	No	No
EVE	Yes	Yes	Yes
LSEDIT	Yes	Yes	Yes, with DCL connection

4.5.1 Direct

In direct mode, the editor image is activated in the users current process each time the EDIT command is issued.

4.5.2 Subprocess

In subprocess mode, a subprocess is created when the EDIT command is first used, and subsequent uses of the EDIT command attach to that subprocess rather than having to reactivate the editor image for each command is being editor has been kept as a subprocess, the LOGOUT command will not permit the user to logout until the editor subprocess is wound down, typically by issuing an EXIT command frm within the editor.

4.5.3 Window

In window mode, a subprocess or detached process is started from the session manager using UtilitiesJ EVE or UtilitiesJ LSEDIT items. If LSEDIT is started this way, an EDIT command issued from DCL on a local DECterm or terminal will pass the edit request through to the window process, and cause it o grab focus on the screen.

Note that as per Table 4–1, when EVE or LSEDIT are started from the session manager or by the DO/MOVE command a CONTEXT APPLICATION, GROUP or USER command may be issued prior to starting the editor image.

Table 4–5 Editor Key Mode Differences

Mode	Key	Semantics
Direct	F10, Gold-E	Close all buffers and exit back to DCL.
	Gold-Q	Delete all buffers and exit back to DCL.
Subprocess	F10, Gold-E	Close current buffer and return to DCL.
	F17	Return to DCL.
	Gold-Q	Delete current buffer and return to DCL.
Window		Selection causes implied APPLICATION command.
	F10, Gold-E	Write current buffer.
	Gold-Q	Delete current buffer.

Table 4–6 Editor Key Extensions

Key	Action
F10	Exit - behavior depends upon mode.
F17	Return to DCL - only used with the subprocess mode
Gold-=	Toggle between one window and split windows
Gold-+	Split the current window.
Gold–	Remove the current window
Gold-[	Move window one screen to the left.
Gold-{	Move window to left of the buffer.
Gold-'	Move window to cursor.
Gold-}	Move window to right of the buffer.
Gold-]	Move window one screen to the right.

Table 4–6 (Cont.) Editor Key Extensions

Key	Action
Gold-B	Toggle between the current buffer and the list of buffers.
Gold-C	Close the current buffer.
Gold-D	Delete the current buffer.
Gold-E	Same as F10.
Gold-F	Fill the currently selected region or paragraph.
Gold-M	Toggle between the current buffer and the message buffer.
Gold-Q	Quit - behavior depends upon mode.
Gold-S	Toggle between the current buffer and the list of system buffers.
Gold-T	Toggle between narrow and wide windows.
Gold-W	Write out the current buffer.

4.5.4 EDIT

Same as the GOTO FILE command in LSE. May be abbreviated to ED or EDI.

4.5.5 F10

If in a subprocess, write the current buffer, close it and then attach back to the parent process. If in DECwindows, write the current buffer and close it. In all other cases just exit as per the EXIT command. This is the same behavior as Gold-E.

4.5.6 Gold_[

Shift the window to the current buffers left edge i.e column 1.

4.5.7 Gold_{

Shift the window one window width to the left in the current buffer.

4.5.8 Gold_'

Shift the window within the current buffer so that the cursor is visible.

4.5.9 Gold_}

Shift the window one window width to the right in the current buffer.

4.5.10 Gold_]

Shift the window to the current buffers right edge.

4.5.11 Gold_B

A toggle between showing user buffers and the current buffer.

4.5.12 Gold_C

Close the current buffer.

4.5.13 Gold_E

If in a subprocess, write the current buffer, close it and then attach back to the parent process. If in DECwindows, write the current buffer and close it. In all other cases just exit as per the EXIT command. This is the same behavior as F10.

4.5.14 Gold_F

Fill the current paragraph. (EVE only)

4.5.15 Gold_L

Convert selected object (or next word) to lowercase.

4.5.16 Gold_M

A toggle between the message buffer and the current buffer.

4.5.17 Gold_Q

If in a subprocess, close the current buffer and then attach back to the parent process. If in DECwindows, close the current buffer. In all other cases just quit as per the QUIT command.

4.5.18 Gold_S

A toggle between showing all buffers and the current buffer.

4.5.19 Gold_T

Toggle the screen width between 80/96 columns and 132 columns. In windows mode, also changes between normal and condensed font.

4.5.20 Gold_U

Convert selected object (or next word) to uppercase.

4.5.21 Gold_W

Write out the current buffer.

5
Groups

The name of a group must be between 2 and 6 characters long.

6
Applications

The name of an application must be between 2 and 6 characters long. Each application has a common area along with specific envionments. Each application environment may be considered to be much like the intersection between an application and an environment. The application environment has a name of the form *appl_envr* where appl is the name of the application and envr is the name of the environment. Physically, the application environment consists of a set of directories based on a rooted logical. Some of these are used to build the application during development maintenance and testing, others are used at runtime to contain data and reports etc.

Note that SysWorks™ uses an environment before application model for physical storage. That is, many applications share the same environment codes. This is useful in that application versions in the same phase of development may share the same environment code and each others definitions. For example, the FIN application in development may use the CORP application in development's data definitions, while FIN in maintenance uses CORP in maintenance's definitions.

7
Disks

This section briefly describes the various disk objects used by SysWorks™.

7.1 Disk Device

Each disk device is of a particular disk device type.

7.2 Disk Device Type

Each disk device type describes certain characteristics about the disks such as size, cluster size etc. Examples include RA92, RF73 and RZ58.

7.3 Disk Volume

A disk volume is built on a disk device, disk shadow set or disk striping set.

7.4 Disk Volume Set

One or more disk volumes may form a disk volume set. The resulting disk volume set has a size of the sum of the sizes of the individual disk volumes. OpenVMS allocates files and file extents on individual disk volumes within the volume set. A disk volume set should be backed up and restored as a single entity to maintain total integrity.

7.5 Disk Shadow Set

Between two and eight disk devices of the same disk device type may form a disk shadow set. The resulting disk shadow set has a size the same as its member disk devices. Disk shadow sets provide extremely high availability and integrity, whith a slight write preformance degradation, and an improved average read performance.

7.6 Disk Striping Set

Two, four or eight disk ,devices of the same disk device type may form a disk striping set. The resulting disk striping set has a size of the sum of the size of the individual disk devices. Disk striping sets provide improved I/O throughput, with the same access time.

7.7 Logical Disk

A SysWorks™ logical disk is a view of some disk(s) as perceived by a user or application. Each SysWorks™ environment has a corresponding logical disk view in the form of a search list of all logical sub-disks related to the environment. Other types of logical disk include Pathworks disk and file services (since these appear to the client PC or Macintosh as a disk), and InfoServer disk sets. The

logical name used to point to each logical disk has the form DISK_*logical-disk-name*. The logical disks which are always present are described in Table 7–1

Table 7–1 Minimum Logical Disks

Logical Name	Usage
DISK_APPL	Search list of application common environment root directories across all mounted disk volumes.
DISK_GROUP	Search list of group root directories acros all mounted disk volumes.
DISK_PROD	Search list of application production environment root directories across all mounted disk volumes.
DISK_USER	Search list of user root directories across all mounted disk volumes.

A typical set of logical disks are described in Table 7–2.

Table 7–2 Typical Logical Disks

Logical Name	Usage
DISK_DEV	Search list of application development environment root directories across all mounted disk volumes.
DISK_DTST	Search list of application maintenance environment root directories acros all mounted disk volumes.
DISK_MNT	Search list of application development testing environment root directories across all mounted disk volumes.
DISK_MTST	Search list of application maintenance testing environment root directories across all mounted disk volumes.
DISK_CDBIN	Search list of all consolidated distribution disks mounted on an InfoServer.
DISK_CDDOC	Search list of all online documentation disks mounted on an InfoServer.

In a private or public installation of SysWorks™ these logical names must be defined in the site specific startup or login procedure.

In a system or turnkey installation, they are defined when the system is booted, or when a new environment is created.

7.8 Logical Sub-Disk

For logical disks based on OpenVMS rooted directory search lists, each root directory is represented by a logical sub-disk logical name. Logical sub-disk names are formed by suffixing a logical disk name with a digit. For example

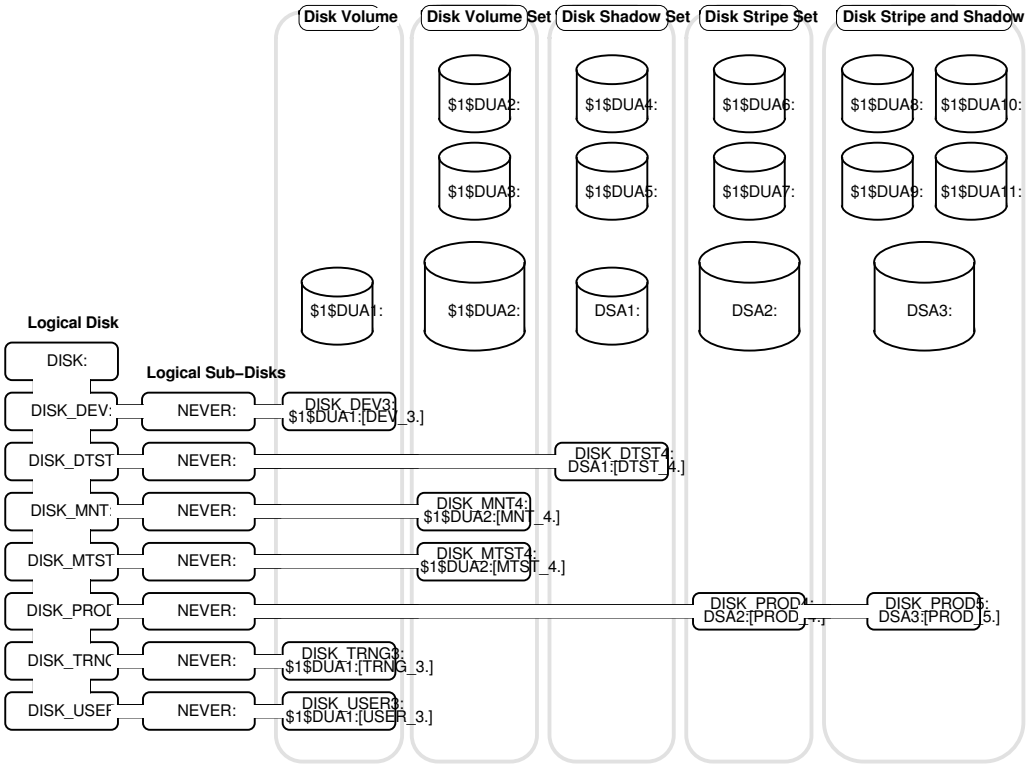
```
$ show logical disk_user/full
   "DISK_USER" [exec] = "NEVER:" (LNM$SYSTEM_TABLE)
        = "DISK_USER2:"
        = "DISK_USER3:"
1 "DISK_USER2" [exec] = "$1$DUA2:[USER_2.]" [concealed,terminal] (LNM$SYSTEM_TABL
1 "DISK_USER3" [exec] = "$1$DUA3:[USER_3.]" [concealed,terminal]
(LNM$SYSTEM_TABLE)
```

In a private or public installation of SysWorks™ these logical names must be defined in the site specific startup or login procedure.

In a system or turnkey installation, the root directory names of the form [*envr_nn*] are required at system boot time. As each disk volume is mounted, its master file directory is searched for directories of this form for inclusion in the logical disk search lists.

An illustration of all the disk layouts is contained in Figure 7–1.

Figure 7–1 Overall Disk Layouts



8
Directories

Each directory has a standard code. These standard codes may be overridden at any level by a DCL symbol of the format SDC_*dir-code* where *dir-code* is the standard code for the directory.

8.1 Codes

The SysWorks standard directory codes are Table 8–1 described in.

Table 8–1 Standard Directory Codes

Directory	SysWorks Default	SDC_*xxx*	Typical Alternatives
All-In-1	A1	No	
Data	DAT	DATA, RDB	Yes
DECwindows	DECW	No	
Documentation	DOC	Yes	
Journal	JNL	Yes	JRNL, RUJ
Kit	KIT	Yes	
Library	LIB	Yes	LIBR
Mail	MAIL	No	
Repository	CDD	Yes	DIC, DICT
Runtime	RUN	Yes	LOG, RUNT
Scratch	SCR	Yes	SCRT, TEMP, TMP
Software	SFT	Yes	EXE, EXEC, SYSTEM
Source	SRC	Yes	SRCE
Test	TST	Yes	TEST
Third Party Software	TPS	Yes	OTHR, TPSF
Work	WRK	Yes	WORK

8.2 User Directories

A summary of SysWorks user directories is listed in Table 8–2.

Table 8–2 User Directory Usage

Directory	Code	Usage
DECwindows	DECW	Used instead of SYS$LOGIN: for DECW$USER_DEFAULTS.

Table 8–2 (Cont.) User Directory Usage

Directory	Code	Usage
	DECW.DENSITY_*dpi*	Used before the [.DECW] sub-directory for DECW$USER_DEFAULTS for a display of the indicated density. Typical *dpi* values include 75 and 100.
	DECW.VAX_*type*	Used before the [.DECW] and [.DECW.DENSITY_*dpi* sub-directories for DECW$USER_DEFAULTS for a VAXstation of the indicated type.
DECwindows Application	DECW.*dwapplcod*	Used before the above directories for DECW$USER_DEFAULTS for the indicated DECwindows/Motif application.
All-In-1	A1	Used as the users All-In-1 directory.
Mail	MAIL	Use as the users OpenVMS Mail and DEC MAILworks directory.
Data	DAT	Used instead of SYS$LOGIN: for user data files and generated DCL command procedures such as SWRK_DECW_LOGICALS_*node*.SBC.
Software	SFT	Used instead of SYS$LOGIN: for user software such as DCL command procedures such as HOME.COM and LOGICALS.COM.

8.3 Application Directories

A summary of SysWorks application directories is listed in Table 8–3.

Table 8–3 Application Directory Usage

Directory	SysWorks Default	APPL	FDEV	DEV	MNT	DTST	MTST	PROD TRNG
Software	SFT	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	VAR*vrnt*.SFT	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.SFT	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Developer specific software	SFT.*user*	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
	VAR*vrnt*.SFT.*user*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
	vrsn.SFT.*user*	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Documentation	DOC	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	VAR*vrnt*.DOC	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.DOC	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Developer specific documentation	DOC.*user*	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
	VAR*vrnt*.DOC.*user*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
	vrsn.DOC.*user*	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Kit	KIT	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
Distribution	KIT.*vrsn*	Yes	No	No	No	No	No	No
Data	DAT	Opt	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	VAR*vrnt*.DAT	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.DAT	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Journal	JNL	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 8–3 (Cont.) Application Directory Usage

Directory	SysWorks Default	APPL	FDEV	DEV	MNT	DTST	MTST	PROD TRNG
	VAR*vrnt*.JNL	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.JNL	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Runtime	RUN	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	VAR*vrnt*.RUN	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.RUN	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
User runtime	RUN.*user*	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
	VAR*vrnt*.RUN.*user*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.RUN.*user*	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Repository	CDD	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	VAR*vrnt*.CDD	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.CDD	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Architecture independent library	AIL	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	VAR*vrnt*.AIL	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.AIL	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Developer specific architecture independent library	AIL.*user*	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
	VAR*vrnt*.AIL.*user*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
	vrsn.AIL.*user*	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Library	LIB	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	VAR*vrnt*.LIB	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.LIB	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Developer specific library	LIB.*user*	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
	VAR*vrnt*.LIB.*user*	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	No
	vrsn.LIB.*user*	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
Compatibility Dictionary	AIL.DMU	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	VAR*vrnt*.AIL.DMU	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.AIL.DMU	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
SCA Library	LIB.SCALIB	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	VAR*vrnt*.LIB.SCALIB	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.LIB.SCALIB	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Work	WRK	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	VAR*vrnt*.WRK	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.WRK	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
User work	WRK.*user*	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	VAR*vrnt*.WRK.*user*	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.WRK.*user*	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Scratch	SCR	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Table 8–3 (Cont.) Application Directory Usage

Directory	SysWorks Default	APPL	FDEV	DEV	MNT	DTST	MTST	PROD TRNG
	VAR*vrnt*.SCR	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.SCR	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Source	SRC	Yes	Yes	Opt	No	No	No	No
CMS library	SRC.CMSLIB	Yes	Yes	Opt	Yes	No	No	No
Test	TST	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	VAR*vrnt*.TST	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.TST	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
DTM library	TST.DTMLIB	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
	VAR*vrnt*.TST.DTMLIB	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	No
	vrsn.TST.DTMLIB	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No

8.4 All-In-1

All-In-1 directories are normally used only in the USER environment. The standard directory code is A1.

A typical All-In-1 directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_USER:[JONES_FW.A1]
```

If SysWorks is installed at the system or turnkey level and a user is registered using SysWorks, this directory will be created for the user if they are placed in the ALLIN1 system user class, and the users All-In-1 profile will be set to use this as the All-In-1 directory.

8.5 CDD/Repository

CDD/Repository directories are used as the CDD/Repository anchor directory for an environment.

Typically these directories are used with application environments, although the may be used with the USER or GROUP environments. The standard directory code is CDD.

A typical CDD/Repository directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.CDD
```

The SDC_CDD symbol may be used to force another code to be used in place of CDD in the directory name and any associated logical names.

8.6 Data

Data directories are used to store runtime data for an environment.

They are used to to store data including RMS files and Rdb/OpenVMS database and snapshot files. Applicable to all environment types. This directory is often split across multiple disk volume sets. It is mandatory for dats directories to be located on different volumes to the journal directory, at least in production environments. It is preferable for application environments data directories to be located on different disk volumes to all other directories of the application environment.

Typically these directories are used with application environments, although the may be used with the USER or GROUP environments. The standard directory code is DAT.

A typical data directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.DAT]
```

The SDC_DAT symbol may be used to force another code to be used in place of DAT in the directory name and any associated logical names.

8.7 DECwindows

DECwindows directories are normally used only in the USER environment. The standard directory code is DECW.

A typical DECwindows directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_USER:[JONES_FW.DECW]
```

The logical name DECW$USER_DEFAULTS points to this directory. If the directory is not present for a user, the logical name points to SYS$LOGIN, the users default login directory.

8.8 Dictionary

Dictionary directories are used as the anchor for a CDD/Plus dictionary or CDD/Repository repository.

Typically these directories are used with application environments, although they may be used with the USER or GROUP environments. The standard directory code is CDD.

A typical dictionary directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.CDD]
```

The SDC_CDD symbol may be used to force another code to be used in place of CDD in the directory name and any associated logical names.

8.9 Documentation

Documentation directories are used to store the final target documentation for an application environment such as bookreader and PostScript files and help libraries.

Typically these directories are used with application environments, although they may be used with the USER or GROUP environments. The standard directory code is DOC.

A typical documentation directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.DOC]
```

The SDC_DOC symbol may be used to force another code to be used in place of DOC in the directory name and any associated logical names.

For each development or maintenance application environment, the documentation directory also contains a sub-directory for each developer who is registered to work on that application environment.

A typical developer specific documentation directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.DOC.JONES_AB]
```

8.10 Journal

Journal directories are used to store runtime journaling for an environment such as after and before image journal files for RMS and after image journal files for Rdb/OpenVMS. This directory is applicable to all environment types. It must be placed on a disk different to the data directory in production environments. It is preferable to place it on a different disk in other environments.

Typically these directories are used with application environments, although the may be used with the USER or GROUP environments. The standard directory code is JNL.

A typical journal directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.JNL]
```

Note thate where journal directories are used, they should not normally be placed on the same disk volume(s) (and hence logical sub-disk(s)) as the data directories.

The SDC_JNL symbol may be used to force another code to be used in place of JNL in the directory name and any associated logical names.

8.11 Architecture independent library

Architecture independent library directories are used to contain all the intermediate files which are not architecture dependent i.e. not sources, objects or software. This includes such files as documentation intermediate files and CDD/Repository tag files for an environment.

This directory and its sub-directories are only applicable to development, maintenance and their associated testing environments

Typically these directories are used with application environments, although the may be used with the USER or GROUP environments. The standard directory code is AIL.

A typical library directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.AIL]
```

The SDC_AIL symbol may be used to force another code to be used in place of AIL in the directory name and any associated logical names.

For each development or maintenance application environment, the architecture independent library directory also contains a sub-directory for each developer who is registered to work on that application environment.

A typical developer specific architecture independent library directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.AIL.JONES_AB]
```

8.12 Library

Library directories are used to contain all the intermediate files which are architecure dependent i.e. not sources or software. This includes such files as object files, object libraries, entry point tag files, test or copy libraries, listing, maps etc.for an environment.

This directory and its sub-directories are only applicable to development, maintenance and their associated testing environments

Typically these directories are used with application environments, although the may be used with the USER or GROUP environments. The standard directory code is LIB.

A typical library directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.LIB]
```

The SDC_LIB symbol may be used to force another code to be used in place of LIB in the directory name and any associated logical names.

For each development or maintenance application environment, the library directory also contains a sub-directory for each developer who is registered to work on that application environment.

A typical developer specific library directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.LIB.JONES_AB]
```

The application library directory may have a sub-directory for SCA the Source Code Analyzer.

A typical SCA library directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_MNT:[FIN.LIB.SCALIB]
```

The application envoronment or group logical SCA$LIBRARY is defined as this directory. Typically MMS would drive SCA to populate the files in this direcctory.

8.13 Mail

Mail directories are normally used only in the USER environment. The standard directory code is MAIL.

A typical mail directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_USER:[JONES_FW.MAIL]
```

If SysWorks is installed at the system or turnkey level and a user is registered using SysWorks, this directory will be created for the user, and the users mail profile will be set to use this as the mail directory.

8.14 Runtime

Runtime directories are used to store runtime logs and reports for an environment. When SysWorks is installed at the system or turnkey levels, it is also the application environment username default directory.

Typically these directories are used with application environments, although the may be used with the USER or GROUP environments. The standard directory code is RUN.

A typical runtime directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.RUN]
```

For each group or application environment, the runtime directory also contains a sub-directory for each user or developer who is registered to use that group or application environment.

A typical runtime directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.RUN.JONES_AB]
```

This sub-directory contains user specific log files and reports. This is the default directory after the CONTEXT APPLICATION command is used by a non developer or a developer in a non development or maintenance environment.

For a user, their runtime directory may contain a sub-directories for each group or application environment for which they are registered. When present, these user runtime sub-directories are used in preference to the group or application envirnment sub-directories.

A typical user runtime sub-directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_USER:[JONES_AB.RUN.FIN_DEV]
```

Note the with application environments, the sub-directory has a name of the form *appl_envr*.

The SDC_RUN symbol may be used to force another code to be used in place of RUN in the directory name and any associated logical names.

8.15 Scratch

Scratch directories are used to provide runtime scartch areas for an environment. The application or group logical name SYS$SCRATCH is defined as this directory. It is preferable for the scratch directory to be on a different disk volume to all other directories. Furthermore, the disk volume should not have disk quotas enabled, so that temporary files (which are created under the UIC of the creating process) may be created.

Typically these directories are used with application environments, although the may be used with the USER or GROUP environments. The standard directory code is SCR.

A typical scratch directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.SCR]
```

Note that it is common to place all the scratch directories for all application environments on a separate disk volume with no disk quotas. In such a model, applications should handle errors resulting from lack of disk space. Logical names such as SORTWORK0 through SORTWORK9 would point to this directory.

The SDC_SCR symbol may be used to force another code to be used in place of SCR in the directory name and any associated logical names.

8.16 Software

Software directories are used to store the final target software for an environment such as DCL command procedures, images, ACMS database files (menu, application and task group) and TDMS request libraries.

This software should be placed in this directory by the build procedure or by MMS. The command procedures that are used with the application standard job must reside in this directory. Typical file types include .ADB, .COM, .EXE, .FORM, .MDB, .RLB and .TDB.

Typically these directories are used with application environments, although they may be used with the USER or GROUP environments. The standard directory code is SFT.

A typical software directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.SFT]
```

The SDC_SFT symbol may be used to force another code to be used in place of SFT in the directory name and any associated logical names.

For each development or maintenance application environment, the software directory also contains a sub-directory for each developer who is registered to work on that application environment.

A typical developer specific software directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.SFT.JONES_AB]
```

8.17 Source

Source directories are used to store CMS and DTM libraries. This directory and its sub-directories are only applicable to the application common and future development environments and optionally the development environment.

Typically these directories are used with application common environments, although the may be used with other application environments and the USER or GROUP environments. The standard directory code is SRC.

A typical source directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_APPL:[FIN.SRC]
```

Unlike most other directories, this directory is normally used as a root for other directories such as the CMS library.

The SDC_SRC symbol may be used to force another code to be used in place of SRC in the directory name and any associated logical names.

The application source directory usually has a CMS library subdirectory.

A typical CMS library directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_APPL:[FIN.SRC.CMSLIB]
```

The application or group logical name CMS$LIB is defined as this directory.

The application source directory may also have a DEC/Test Manager (DTM) library directory. The benchmark and template directories are set to the DTM CMS library.

A typical DTM library directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_APPL:[FIN.SRC.DTMLIB]
```

The application or group logical name DTM$LIB is defined as this directory.

A typical DTM CMS library directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_APPL:[FIN.SRC.DTMCMS]
```

8.18 Third Party Software

Third party software directories are used by an application environment to hold all third party software. The contents of this diectory tree are moved without any change control between different environments of an application.

Typically these directories are used with application common environments, although the may be used with other application environments and the USER or GROUP environments. The standard directory code is TPS.

A typical third party software directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.TPS]
```

Unlike most other directories, this directory is normally used as a root for other directories such as the CMS library.

The SDC_TPS symbol may be used to force another code to be used in place of TPS in the directory name and any associated logical names.

8.19 Test

Test directories are used by an application environment to store test targets such as DCL command procedures and images which are used only for testing, not for normal runtime activities.

Typically these directories are used with application common environments, although the may be used with other application environments and the USER or GROUP environments. The standard directory code is TST.

A typical test directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.TST]
```

Unlike most other directories, this directory is normally used as a root for other directories such as the CMS library.

The SDC_TST symbol may be used to force another code to be used in place of TST in the directory name and any associated logical names.

8.20 Work

Work directories are used by an application environment to store the sources used to build the software. This copy of the source is required by MMS and the compilers as they cannot compile directly from a CMS library. It also makes a reference directory for the CMS library unnecessary - the work directory effectively has a reference copy for the apecific application environment. The sources are fetched from the CMS library into this directory in order for MMS to compile or build them. This directory is only applicable to development, maintenance and and their associated testing environments.

Typically these directories are used with application environments, although the may be used with the USER or GROUP environments. The standard directory code is WRK.

A typical work directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.WRK]
```

For each group or application environment, the work directory also contains a sub-directory for each user or developer who is registered to use that group or application environment.

A typical developer work directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_DEV:[FIN.WRK.JONES_AB]
```

These sub-directories are only applicable in development and maintenance environments. This is the default directory after the CONTEXT APPLICATION command is used by a developer.

For a developer, their work directory may contain a sub-directories for each group or application environment for which they are registered. When present, these user work sub-directories are used in preference to the group or application envirnment sub-directories.

A typical developer work sub-directory would be of the form:

```
DISK_USER:[JONES_AB.WRK.FIN_DEV]
```

Note the with application environments, the sub-directory has a name of the form *appl_envr*.

The SDC_WRK symbol may be used to force another code to be used in place of WRK in the directory name and any associated logical names.

A

Logical Names

This appendix describes the various logical names used by SysWorks in alphabetic order.

ACMS$TSS_HARDCOPY

*appl*_ACMS_REPLACE

An application environment logical name which indicates whether ACMS sources include their own ADU command, or whether one has to be provided for them.

*appl*_ALTERNATIVE_*appl*NETSRV

An internal logical name of SysWorks

*appl*_CDD_PREFIX (Application)

An application environment logical name indicating which prefices and suffices to use in generated CDD/Repository definitions. If true, use a directory prefix such as *appl*_FIELDS. and *appl*_RECORDS., otherwise use name prefix and suffix such as *appl*_ and _REC.

*appl*_CMS_GROUP

Indicates the name of the CMS group to be automatically used in association with the application's CMS library.

*appl*_CMS_PATH (Application)

An application environment logical name indicating the preferred default for DEVTOOLS CMS commands which use the /PATH list qualifier.

It indicates a list of the CMS generations to be automatically used in association with the application's CMS library instead on the latest from the mainline.

If this logical name is present, the DEVTOOLS CMS and SRCCTL commands will delete, fetch, reserve etc. the first generation found in this list.

This behaviour is significantly different to using these commands from CMS itself. If this logical name is not present, the DEVTOOLS CMS and SRCCTL actions will be performed on the main line of descent in the CMS library, much as they would with a direct CMS command.

*appl*_CMS_VARIANT

An application environment logical name indicating the preferred default for DEVTOOLS CMS commands which use the /VARIANT qualifier.

It indicates the letter to be used in automatically creating variant generations in the application's CMS library.

When this logical is used, the DEVTOOLS CMS and SRCCTL commands extends the functionality of the CMS CREATE ELEMENT command such that when a new element is created, it is reserved and replaced so that a variant exists. This is useful in conjunction with the *appl*_CMS_PATH logical name. Using them together, a maintenance or maintenance testing class will always have variant generations as members.

By default, variants are not created. A typical value would be the letter A for maintenance and maintenance testing environments.

*appl*_DEVELOPER_STYLE

Indicates the style of development and maintenance application environment directories. Permitted values include:

Code	Usage
COMMON	Developers share common documentation, library, software and work directories. This is the default development style.
INDIVIDUAL	Each developers work sub-directory is placed at the beginning of a search list for the documentation, library, software and work directory logical names. This style should not be used when ACMS is being used, as ACMS cannot use search lists to replace objects.
PRIVATE	Developers do not have sub-directories below the runtime and work directories, or sub-directories below their login default directory for each application environment to which they have been granted access. It is up to the application to decide where to set the developers default directory. This is typically done within the application's ENTER.COM command procedure.
SPECIFIC	

*appl*_DFLT_DEV_ENVR (Application)

An application environment specific default development environment code.

*appl*_DFLT_DTST_ENVR (Application)

An application environment specific default development testing environment code.

*appl*_DFLT_MNT_ENVR (Application)

An application environment specific default maintenance environment code.

*appl*_DFLT_MTST_ENVR (Application)

An application environment specific default maintenance testing environment code.

*appl*_DFLT_PROD_ENVR

*appl*_IMAGE_IDENTIFICATION_NAME

A variable indicating the default image identification prefix used during builds. If this logical name is not defined, the application code is used as the image identification prefix by default. Any explicit `IDENTIFICATION` clause in an images linker options file overrides the default image identification.

*appl*_LOGICALS_TIME

The date and time at which the application environments LOGICALS.COM command procedure was last executed. This is used so that the application environments logical name table will be repopulated when a new version of the LOGICALS.COM command procedure is built.

*appl*_STATE

A variable indicating the current state of an application. This is normally set to available after the application environments LOGICALS.COM command procedure has been executed.

*appl*_TDMS_REPLACE

*appl*_VERSION

A variable indicating the version of the application.

The application version is used for the following:

- The default image identification suffix used during builds. There is no default suffix if this logical name is not defined. Any explicit `IDENTIFICATION` clause in an images linker options file overrides the default image identification.

*appl_dat-dir*_DIR

An application environment data directory. If an application has multiple data directories, this logical name should be a search list including each such directory.

*appl_doc-dir*_DIR

An application environment documentation directory.

*appl_jnl-dir*_DIR

An application environment journal directory.

*appl_lib-dir*_DIR

An application environment library directory.

*appl_run-dir*_DIR

An application environment runtime directory.

*appl_sft-dir*_DIR

An application environment software directory.

*appl_src-dir*_DIR

An application source directory.

*appl_src-dir*_ROOT

An application source directory root. For example:

```
FIN_SRC_ROOT:[CMSLIB]
```

would be the directory specification for a typical CMS library.

*appl_wrk-dir*_DIR

An application environment work directory.

CDD$DEFAULT

CMS$LIB (Application)

The application CMS library. This logical should have one of the following values:

- DISK_APPL:[appl.SRC.CMSLIB]
- DISK_*envr*:[*appl*.SRC.CMSLIB] (when multiple CMS libraries are used)
- *appl*_SRC_ROOT:[CMSLIB]

CUR_APP (Job)

A replica of the CUR_APP symbol.

CUR_ARC (Job)

A replica of the CUR_ARC symbol.

CUR_ENV (Job)

A replica of the CUR_ENV symbol.

CUR_GRP (Job)

A replica of the CUR_GRP symbol.

CUR_SCP (Job)

A replica of the CUR_SCP symbol.

CUR_TYP (Job)

A replica of the CUR_TYP symbol

CUR_USR (Job)

A replica of the CUR_USR symbol.

DECW$DISPLAY

DECW$MONITOR_DENSITY (DECW$SERVERn_TABLE)

A logical name set by DECwindows/Motif which indicates the screen density in dots per inch.

DECW$USER_DEFAULTS (User, System)

This logical name points to the directory which contains all the users DECwindows control files. It either points to s sub-directory of [.DECW] in the users home directory or directly to the users home directory itself (if the [.DECW] sub-directory is not present).

DECW$XSIZE_IN_PIXELS (DECW$SERVERn_TABLE)

A logical name set by DECwindows/Motif which indicates the horizontal screen size in pixels. Typical values include 1024 and 1280.

DECW$YSIZE_IN_PIXELS (DECW$SERVERn_TABLE)

A logical name set by DECwindows/Motif which indicates the vertical screen size in pixels. Typical valies include 768, 864 and 1024.

DISK

The search list of all the DISK_*envr*: search lists.

DISK$

The search list of all DISK$volume: logical names.

DISK$volume

The logical name for a mounted disk volume.

DISK_*envr*

The search list for a logical disk.

DTM$LIB (Application)

SWRK_ALLOW_UIC_CHANGES

SWRK_APUC_USR

SWRK_BUILD_PHASES

This logical name indicates the list of phases to use when the BUILD/PHASES=ALL qualifier is used. Note that by default, /PHASES without an argument assumes /PHASES=DESCRIP. The default phase list if this logical cannot be translated is /PHASE=(SETUP,SCAN,RULES,DESCRIP). See the BUILD command in the Command Dictionary for more details on phases.

SWRK_CAPTIVE_USER_COMMAND

Specifies the DCL command used for captive users. The default command is:

```
@SWRK_SFT_DIR:SWRK_MENU_SYSTEM
```

This logical name may be set explicitly in the system logical name table or implicitly in the SysWorks logical name table by virtue of being a system variable.

SWRK_CAPTIVE_USER_MENU

Specifies the entry command (i.e. parameter) to be applied to the captive user command.

This logical name may be set explicitly in the system logical name table or implicitly in the SysWorks logical name table by virtue of being a system variable.

SWRK_CHANGE_UIC_FLAG

SWRK_CONTROL_JOB_TIMEOUT

SWRK_CURRENT_TARGET

SWRK_DECW_LOG_FILE_ACTION

SWRK_DEFAULT_APPL_USER_CLASS

SWDEV_DEVELOPER_STYPE

SWRK_DFLT_DEV_ENVR

SWRK_DFLT_DTST_ENVR

SWRK_DFLT_MNT_ENVR

SWRK_DFLT_MTST_ENVR

SWRK_DIALOUT_DEVICE

SWRK_DISK_CHECK_INTERVAL

SWRK_INSTALL_DIR

SWRK_MONITOR_INTERVAL

SWRK_NET_CMD_ALL_TYPE

SWRK_NEXT_APPL_START

SWRK_NEXT_APPL_STOP

SWRK_NEXT_DISK_CHECK

SWRK_NEXT_JOB_CHECK

SWRK_NEXT_MIDNIGHT

SWRK_NEXT_PROCESS_CHECK

SWRK_NEXT_TIME_SYNC

SWRK_NODE_LEVEL

SWRK_OPCOM_FORWARD_FLAG

SWRK_PARAMETER

SWRK_PREFERRED_EDITOR

SWRK_PROCESS_CHECK_INTERVAL

SWRK_REMOTE_WINDOW_APPLICATIONS

SWRK_REMOTE_WINDOW_NODE

SWRK_REMOTE_WINDOW_PREFIX

SWRK_RESTART_MONITOR

SWRK_SHORT_USERNAME

SWRK_SHUTDOWN_REASON

SWRK_SHUTDOWN_REBOOT

SWRK_SHUTDOWN_TIME

SWRK_SPAWN_COMMANDS

Indicates which utilities (if any) are automatically started as kept sub-processes by SysWorks.

When a user logs in, SysWorks checks this logical name and defines the standard symbols for the utilities indicated to execute a DCL command procedure which starts the kept sub-rpocess (if not currently present) and ATTACHes to it.

Each utility name is separated by a backslash and is allowed to have one asterisk present as per the DCL symbol assignment syntax.

The following utility codes are currently supported:

CDO
EDIT
EVE
LSEDIT
MAIL

Examples

```
$define swrk_spawn_commands "cdo\ed*it\mail"
```

This command indicates that the CDO utility (i.e. DICTIONARY OPERATOR), an editor (i.e. LSEDIT if present otherwise EVE) and MAIL are to be automatically started as kept sub-processes and ATTACHed to when used. Note that the EDIT symbol allows ED and EDI as abbreviations.

SWRK_STARTUP_BASE

SWRK_STTY_LEVEL_str-typ

SWRK_UTILITY_LOGICALS_SCOPE

SWRK_USE_OPA0_FLAG

SWRK_USER_GROUP

SWRK_VERSION

SWRK_VUE_LIBRARY

LAD$SERVICE_DATABASE

LNM$CONTEXT

LNM$DCL_LOGICAL

LNM$FILE_DEV

LNM$SYSTEM

LNM$SYSTEM_LOCAL

LNM$USER

LNM_swrk_DATABASE

LNM_SWRK_SYSTEM

LSE$CURRENT_FILE

LSE$START_CHARACTER

LSE$START_LINE

MMS$RULES

This system logical name logical should point to the following MMS script:

```
SWDOC_SFT_DIR:SWRK_MMS_RULES.MMS
```

OPC$LOGFILE_ENABLE

OPC$OPA0_ENABLE

PCFS$SERVICE_DATABASE

PSDC$DATABASE

PSI$ACP_ACCOUNTING

SCA$LIBRARY

SLS$SYSTEM

SOFTPC$SYSTEM

STARTUP$CLUSTER_MEMBER

STARTUP$PHASE_NAME

STARTUP$STARTUP_LIST

STARTUP$WORKSTATION

SYS$CLUSTER

SYS$CLUSTERS

SYS$COMMAND

SYS$DISK

SYS$INPUT

SYS$LOGIN

SYS$LOGIN_DEVICE

SYS$LOGIN_ROOT

SYS$MICROVAX

SYS$NET

SYS$NODE

SYS$NODES

SYS$OUTPUT

SYS$PRINT

SYS$SCRATCH

SYS$SPECIFIC

The node specific system root as defined by OpenVMS.

SYS$SPECIFIC_node

The node specuific system root for node node as defined by SysWorks turnkey startup.

SYS$SPECIFICS

A search list of all the SYS$SPECIFIC_node: logical names defined by SysWorks turnkey startup.

SYS$STARTUP

SYS$SYSDEVICE

SYS$TOPSYS

SYSUAF

TT

USER_run-dir_DIR

USER_wrk-dir_DIR

VUE$INPUT

VUE$LIBRARY

A search list of all the directories which the DECwindows/Motif session manager checks for profile files during its startup and when the Options J Menus... task is selected from the session manager menus.

VUE$PROFILE

B
Symbols

This section describes each of the global symbols used by SysWorks to control or modify its behaviour.

Symbols of the form CUR_*xxx* are set by various CONTEXT sub-commands. Where lists of such sub-commands which set a symbol or clear a symbol are provided, sub-commands which are not in either list do not change the symbols value.

Symbols of the form DIR_*xxx* are managed by an application. If they are used, they are defined in the applications ENTER.COM and deleted in the applications EXIT.COM.

Symbols of the form SDC_*xxx* are managed at a system wide level and are normally defined in the site specific pre-login procedure SWRK_LCL_DIR:*site*_ PRE_LOGIN.COM.

CUR_APP

Indicates the name of the application of the users context. Blank when the CUR_ TYP symbol doesn't contain the keyword APPLICATION.

This symbol is set by the CONTEXT APPLICATION command and cleared by the CONTEXT GROUP, CONTEXT HOME and CONTEXT USER commands.

CUR_ARC

Indicates the architecture of the node on which the process exists. Blank when multi-architecture support is not provided at a system or application environment level or the CUR_TYP symbol doesn't contain the keyword APPLICATION.

This symbol is set or cleared by the CONTEXT APPLICATION, CONTEXT ENVIRONMENT, CONTEXT VARIANT and CONTEXT VERSION commands and cleared by the CONTEXT GROUP, CONTEXT HOME and CONTEXT USER commands.

CUR_ENV

Indicates the environment of the users context. Blank when the CUR_TYP symbol doesn't contain the keyword APPLICATION.

This symbol is set by the CONTEXT APPLICATION and CONTEXT ENVIRONMENT commands and cleared by the CONTEXT GROUP, CONTEXT HOME and CONTEXT USER commands.

CUR_GRP

Indicates the name of the group of the users context. Blank when the CUR_TYP symbol doesn't contain the keyword GROUP.

This symbol is set by the CONTEXT GROUP command and cleared by the CONTEXT APPLICATION CONTEXT HOME and CONTEXT USER commands.

CUR_SCP

Indicates the scope of the users context. Blank when the CUR_TYP symbol doesn't contain the keyword APPLICATION.

This symbol should contain one of the following keywords:

- COMMON
- SPECIFIC

This symbol is set by the CONTEXT APPLICATION, CONTEXT ENVIRONMENT, CONTEXT VARIANT and CONTEXT VERSION commands and cleared by the CONTEXT GROUP, CONTEXT HOME and CONTEXT USER commands.

CUR_TYP

Indicates the type of the users current context.

This symbol should contain one of the following keywords:

- APPLICATION
- GROUP
- HOME
- USER

It is set by the CONTEXT APPLICATION, CONTEXT ENVIRONMENT, CONTEXT GROUP, CONTEXT HOME and CONTEXT USER commands.

CUR_USR

Indicates the name of the user when the users current context is their home or personal context.

This sybol is set by the CONTEXT HOME and CONTEXT USER commands, and cleared by the CONTEXT APPLICATION and CONTEXT GROUP cxommands.

CUR_VAR

Indicates the development variant of the users context. Blank when the CUR_ TYP symbol doesn't contain the keyword APPLICATION.

This symbol is set by the CONTEXT APPLICATION, CONTEXT ENVIRONMENT and CONTEXT VARIANT commands and cleared by the CONTEXT GROUP, CONTEXT HOME and CONTEXT USER commands.

CUR_VSN

Indicates the maintenance version of the users context. Blank when the CUR_ TYP symbol doesn't contain the keyword APPLICATION.

This symbol is set by the CONTEXT APPLICATION, CONTEXT ENVIRONMENT and CONTEXT VERSION commands and cleared by the CONTEXT GROUP, CONTEXT HOME and CONTEXT USER commands.

DIR_CDD

Indicates the directory specification of an alternate CDD/Plus or CDD/Repository root directory. By default *appl*_sdc-cdd_DIR is assumed when this symbol is not present.

Normally this symbol is application dependent and should thus be set in the applications' ENTER.COM command procedure and cleared in the applications' EXIT.COM command procedure.

DIR_DOC

Indicates the directory specification of an alternate documentation directory. By default *appl*_sdc-doc_DIR is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is application dependent and should thus be set in the applications' ENTER.COM command procedure and cleared in the applications' EXIT.COM command procedure.

DIR_JNL

Indicates the directory specification of an alternate journal directory. By default *appl*_sdc-jnl_DIR is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is application dependent and should thus be set in the applications' ENTER.COM command procedure and cleared in the applications' EXIT.COM command procedure.

DIR_KIT

Indicates the directory specification of an alternate kit directory. By default *appl*_sdc-kit_DIR is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is application dependent and should thus be set in the applications' ENTER.COM command procedure and cleared in the applications' EXIT.COM command procedure.

DIR_LIB

Indicates the directory specification of an alternate library directory. By default *appl*_sdc-lib_DIR is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is application dependent and should thus be set in the applications' ENTER.COM command procedure and cleared in the applications' EXIT.COM command procedure.

DIR_RUN

Indicates the directory specification of an alternate runtime directory. By default *appl*_sdc-run_DIR is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is application dependent and should thus be set in the applications' ENTER.COM command procedure and cleared in the applications' EXIT.COM command procedure.

DIR_SCR

Indicates the directory specification of an alternate scratch directory. By default *appl*_sdc-scr_DIR is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is application dependent and should thus be set in the applications' ENTER.COM command procedure and cleared in the applications' EXIT.COM command procedure.

DIR_SFT

Indicates the directory specification of an alternate software directory. By default *appl*_sdc-sft_DIR is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is application dependent and should thus be set in the applications' ENTER.COM command procedure and cleared in the applications' EXIT.COM command procedure.

DIR_SRC

Indicates the directory specification of an alternate source directory. By default *appl*_sdc-src_DIR is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is application dependent and should thus be set in the applications' ENTER.COM command procedure and cleared in the applications' EXIT.COM command procedure.

DIR_WRK

Indicates the directory specification of an alternate work directory. By default *appl*_sdc-wrk_DIR is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is application dependent and should thus be set in the applications' ENTER.COM command procedure and cleared in the applications' EXIT.COM command procedure.

ID_MGR

Indicates the name of the identifier associated with manager or read-write-control style access to an applications software and data. By default A_*appl_envr*_MGR is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is application dependent and should thus be set in the applications' ENTER.COM command procedure and cleared in the applications' EXIT.COM command procedure.

ID_REP

Indicates the name of the identifier associated with report or read-only style access to an applications software and data. By default A_*appl_envr*_REP is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is application dependent and should thus be set in the applications' ENTER.COM command procedure and cleared in the applications' EXIT.COM command procedure.

ID_USR

Indicates the name of the identifier associated with user or read-write style access to an applications software and data. By default A_*appl_envr*_USR is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is application dependent and should thus be set in the applications' ENTER.COM command procedure and cleared in the applications' EXIT.COM command procedure.

SDC_CDD

Indicates the name of the directory associated with a CDD/Plus or CDD/Repository root. By default CDD is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is site dependent and should thus be set in the sites' *site*_PRE_LOGIN.COM command procedure.

SDC_DOC

Indicates the name of the documentation directories. By default DOC is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is site dependent and should thus be set in the sites' *site*_PRE_LOGIN.COM command procedure.

SDC_JNL

Indicates the name of the journal directories. By default JNL is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is site dependent and should thus be set in the sites' *site*_PRE_LOGIN.COM command procedure.

SDC_KIT

Indicates the name of the kit directories. By default KIT is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is site dependent and should thus be set in the sites' *site*_PRE_LOGIN.COM command procedure.

SDC_LIB

Indicates the name of the library directories. By default LIB is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is site dependent and should thus be set in the sites' *site*_PRE_LOGIN.COM command procedure.

SDC_RUN

Indicates the name of the runtime directories. By default RUN is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is site dependent and should thus be set in the sites' *site*_PRE_LOGIN.COM command procedure.

SDC_SCR

Indicates the name of the scratch directories. By default SCR is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is site dependent and should thus be set in the sites' *site*_PRE_LOGIN.COM command procedure.

SDC_SFT

Indicates the name of the software directories. By default SFT is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is site dependent and should thus be set in the sites' *site*_PRE_LOGIN.COM command procedure.

SDC_SRC

Indicates the name of the source directories. By default SRC is assumed when this symbol is not present. Normally this symbol is site dependent and should thus be set in the sites' *site*_PRE_LOGIN.COM command procedure.

SDC_WRK

This global symbol contains the directory code for work directories when the SysWorks default is not used. By default WRK is assumed when this symbol is not present. Typical alternatives include WORK. Normally this symbol is site dependent and should thus be set in the sites' *site*_PRE_LOGIN.COM command procedure.

C
Files

This appendix describes the various files used and/or generated by SysWorks™.

*appl*_DATABASE.MMS

This generated MMS script

*appl*_DEPENDENCIES.MMS

This generated MMS script

*appl*_DOCUMENTATION.MMS

This generated MMS script

*appl*_DOMAINS.SQL

This generated SQL script

*appl*_FORM_LIST.MMS

This generated MMS script

*appl*_FORM_LIST.OPT_INC

This generated Linker options script

*appl*_HELP.MMS

This generated MMS script

*appl*_INCLUDES.MMS

This generated MMS script

*appl*_INDICES.SQL

This generated RDO script

*appl*_LINK_OPT_LIST.MMS

This generated MMS script

*appl*_MSGHLP.MMS

This generated MMS script

*appl*_PROTECTIONS.SQL

This generated SQL script

*appl*_ROUTINES.SQL

This generated SQL script

*appl*_RULES.MMS

This generated MMS script

*appl*_SCHEMA.MMS

This generated MMS script

*appl*_SCRIPT_LIST.MMS

This generated MMS script

*appl*_TABLES.SQL

This generated SQL script

*appl*_TARGETS.MMS

This generated MMS script

*appl*_TASK_LIST.MMS

This generated MMS script

*appl*_TRIGGERS.SQL

This generated SQL script

DESCRIP.MMS

This MMS script

ENTER.COM

This DCL command procedure

EXIT.COM

This DCL command procedure

HOME.COM

This DCL command procedure

SWRK_ALTERNATIVE_IDENTIFIERS.DAT

When the SysWorks license level is Workstation or Developer, this data file contains a list of system user classes, application environments and groups to be used in constructing a users SWRK_VUE_LIBRARY search list. When the SysWorks license level is Administrator or Turnkey, a list of the user's system user class, application environment and group memberships is used.

This file is searched for in the following directories:

- The users data directory (i.e. user_data_DIR:)
- The users login directory (i.e SYS$LOGIN:)
- The site specific SysWorks directory (i.e. SWRK_LCL_DIR:)

Its contents consist of comment lines beginning with an exclamation point, blank lines and text lines which contain an SysWorks identifier name and an optional local identifier name.

The template in Example C–1 illustrates the various options available.

In this example a user holding the siteUSR identifier would be considered to be a member of the USER system user class. A user holding the applDEV identifier would be considered to be a manager or project leader of the appl application in the env environment.

Example C–1 Template SWRK_ALTERNATIVE_IDENTIFIERS.DAT

```
!++
!
!  File:
!       SWRK_ALTERNATIVE_IDENTIFIERS
!
!  Purpose:
!       Define the various system user classes and application
!       environments which a user may have access to.
!
!--

S_USER          siteUSR
S_DEVELOPER     siteDEV
A_appl_envr_MGR  applDEV
```

LOGICALS.COM

This DCL command procedure is used to define the logical names associated with an application environment, group or user. These logical names are usually defined in the associated logical name table.

*site*_PRE_LOGIN.COM

This site specific DCL command procedure is executed by the SysWorks SYLOGIN.COM command procedure before its main actions.

*site*_PRE_STARTUP.COM

This site specific DCL command procedure is executed by the SysWorks startup command procedures before their main actions.

*site*_POST_LOGIN.COM

This site specific DCL command procedure is executed by the SysWorks SYLOGIN.COM command procedure after its main actions.

*site*_POST_STARTUP.COM

This site specific DCL command procedure is executed by the SysWorks startup command procedures after their main actions.

D
File Types

Table D–1 lists the standard file types and their usage.

Table D–1 Standard File Specification Types

File Specification Type	Directories	Format	Description
.ADA	Work	ASCII	Ada source
.ADAOPT	Work	ASCII	Ada linker options file
.ADB	Software	Binary	ACMS application database
.ADF	Work	ASCII	ACMS application definition
.AFM	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Adobe Font Metric
.AI	Documentation	ASCII	Adobe Illustrator Postscript
.AIF	Work, Documentation	Binary	AIFF
.AIFC	Work, Documentation	Binary	AIFF
.AIFF	Work, Documentation	Binary	AIFF
.AIJ	Runtime	Binary	Rdb/OpenVMS after image journal
.ANA	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	ASCII	Build time source code analysis file
.ANL	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	ASCII	Image analysis listing
.ANN	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	ASCII	CMS annotation file
.ASC	Work, Documentation	ASCII	ASCII text
.ASF	Work, Documentation	Binary	Windows Media
.ASX	Work, Documentation	Binary	Windows Media
.ATOM	Work, Documentation	ASCII	

Table D–1 (Cont.) Standard File Specification Types

File Specification Type	Directories	Format	Description
.AU	Work, Documentation	Binary	Audio
.AVI	Work, Documentation	Binary	Video
.BAS	Work	ASCII	Basic source
.BCK	Backup	Binary	OpenVMS backup
.BCK-BZ2	Backup	Binary	BZIP2ed OpenVMS backup
.BCK-GZ	Backup	Binary	Gzipped OpenVMS backup
.BCPIO	Work, Documentation	Binary	BCPIO
.BIN	Software	Binary	Octet stream
.BKB	Documentation	Binary	Bookreader book
.BKS	Documentation	ASCII	Bookreader shelf
.BMP	Work, Documentation	Binary	Windows bitmap
.BRN	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	ASCII	Runoff intermediate file
.BZ2	Backup	Binary	BZIP2
.C	Work	ASCII	C source
.CDDJNL	Runtime	Binary	CDD/Plus journal file
.CDDL	Work	ASCII	Compatability CDD record definition
.CDF	Work, Documentation	Binary	NetCDF
.CDO	Work	ASCII	CDD/Plus definitions
.CDR	Work	Binary	Corel Draw
.CFG	Work, Software	ASCII	Configuration file
.CGM	Work, Documentation	Binary	CGM image
.CLASS	Software	Binary	Java class
.CLD	Work	ASCII	Command definition
.CLD_APP	Work	ASCII	Command definition append
.CLD_INC	Work	ASCII	Command definition include
.CMS_ARCHIVE	Work	ASCII	CMS generation archive file
.COB	Work	ASCII	Cobol source
.COM	Software	ASCII	DCL command procedure
.COM_APP	Work	ASCII	DCL command procedure to append to a resultant runtime DCL command procedure at build time
.COM_SRC	Work	ASCII	DCL command procedure to copy as the base for a runtime DCL command procedure at build time

Table D–1 (Cont.) Standard File Specification Types

File Specification Type	Directories	Format	Description
.CONF	Work, Software	ASCII	Configuration file
.CPIO	Work, Documentation	Binary	CPIO
.CPT	Kit	Binary	Macintosh compact kit
.CSH	Work, Software	ASCII	C shell
.CSS	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Stylesheet
.CSV	Work, Software, Data	ASCII	Comma-Separated Values
.DAT	Runtime	Binary	General purpose data file or DECwindows application resource file
.DCR	Work, Documentation	Binary	Macromedia Director
.DDL	Work	ASCII	Compatability CDD record definition
.DECW$BOOK	Documentation	Binary	Bookreader book
.DECW$BOOKSHELF	Documentation	ASCII	Bookreader shelf
.DIA	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	Binary	Edit time LSE diagnostics file
.DIC	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	Binary	Compatibility CDD sub-dictionary
.DIS	Data	ASCII	Email distribution list
.DJL	Runtime	Binary	DECwrite journal file
.DJV	Work, Documentation	Binary	DeJaVu image
.DJVU	Work, Documentation	Binary	DeJaVu image
.DLL	Software	Binary	Windows dynamic link library
.DMG	Software	Binary	Octet stream
.DMS	Software	Binary	Octet stream
.DOC	Work, Documentation	Binary	Runoff document output (from .RND), DECwrite document file or MS Word file
.DOC_STYLE	Documentation	Binary	DECwrite style file
.DTD	Work, Software	ASCII	SGML Document Type Definition
.DVI	Architecture_ Independent_ Library	Binary	Device independent
.DWC	Runtime	Binary	DECcalendar data file
.DXR	Work, Documentation	Binary	Macromedia Director
.EDT	Software	ASCII	EDT initialization procedure
.EDT_SRC	Work	ASCII	EDT initialization procedure source

Table D–1 (Cont.) Standard File Specification Types

File Specification Type	Directories	Format	Description
.ENT	Work, Software	ASCII	SGML Entity Type Definition
.ENV	Software	Binary	LSE environment file
.EPS	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	ASCII	Encapsulated PostScript file
.ETX	Work, Documentation	ASCII	X-setext
.EVE	Software	ASCII	EVE initialization procedure
.EVE_SRC	Work	ASCII	EVE initialization procedure source
.EXE	Software	Binary	Executable or shareable image
.EZ	Work, Documentation	Binary	Andrew Inset
.FDL	Software	ASCII	File Definition Language
.FILE	Work	ASCII	EVE master file
.FOR	Work	ASCII	Fortran source
.FORM	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	Binary	DECforms image
.GDF	Work	ASCII	ACMS atsk group definition
.GHTML	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Generated hypertext markup language
.GIF	Work, Documentation	Binary	Compuserve image format
.GRAM	Software	Binary	SRGS
.GRXML	Software	Binary	SRGS-XML
.GTAR	Kit	Binary	GNU TAR
.GZ	Backup	Binary	Gzip
.H	Work	ASCII	C include file
.HDF	Work, Documentation	Binary	HDF
.HLB	Documentation	Binary	Help library
.HLP	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	ASCII	Help text. Also Runoff help output (from .RNH)
.HQX	Kit	Binary	Macintosh binary kit
.HTACCESS	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Server directory access script
.HTC	Work, Documentation	ASCII	HTML components
.HTIMAGE	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Server directory image script
.HTM	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Hypertext markup language

Table D–1 (Cont.) Standard File Specification Types

File Specification Type	Directories	Format	Description
.HTML	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Hypertext markup language
.HTMLS	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Hypertext markup language
.HTMLX	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Hypertext markup language
.HTML_INC	Work	ASCII	Hypertext markup language include
.HTML_SRC	Work	ASCII	Hypertext markup language source
.H_SRC	Work	ASCII	Global C include file source
.ICE	Work, Documentation	Binary	Cooltalk conference
.ICO	Work, Documentation	Binary	Windows icon
.ICS	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Calendar
.IEF	Work, Documentation	Binary	IEF image
.IFB	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Calendar
.IFDL	Work	ASCII	DECforms source
.IGES	Work, Documentation	Binary	IGES model
.IGS	Work, Documentation	Binary	IGES model
.IMAGEMAP	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Server image map
.INC	Work, Documentation	ASCII	PHP include
.INI	Software	ASCII	Initialization script
.JPE	Work, Documentation	Binary	JPEG image
.JPEG	Work, Documentation	Binary	JPEG image
.JPG	Work, Documentation	Binary	JPEG image
.JS	Work, Documentation	ASCII	JavaScript
.KAR	Work, Documentation	Binary	Midi
.LATEX	Work, Documentation	ASCII	LaTeX
.LDF	Work	ASCII	TDMS request library definition
.LHA	Software	Binary	Octet stream

Table D–1 (Cont.) Standard File Specification Types

File Specification Type	Directories	Format	Description
.LIS	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	ASCII	Listing file
.LNG	Work, Software	ASCII	Message and text language variant files
.LOG	Runtime	Binary	Log file
.LSE	Software	ASCII	LSE initialization procedure
.LSE_SRC	Work	ASCII	LSE initialization procedure source
.LZH	Software	Binary	Octet stream
.M3U	Work, Documentation	ASCII	MPEG URL
.M4U	Work, Documentation	ASCII	MPEG URL
.MAI	Runtime	Binary	User OpenVMSmail and DECwindows mail folder
.MAN	Documentation	ASCII	DECdocument, Runoff or Troff manual or man page
.MAP	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	ASCII	Linker map
.MAR	Work	ASCII	Mascro source
.MATHML	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Mathematic XML
.MDB	Software	Binary	ACMS menu database
.MDF	Work	ASCII	ACMS menu definition
.ME	Documentation	ASCII	Troff ME
.MEM	Software	ASCII	Runoff default output (from .RNO)
.MESH	Work, Documentation	Binary	Mesh model
.MID	Work, Documentation	Binary	Midi
.MIDI	Work, Documentation	Binary	Midi
.MIF	Software	Binary	MIF
.MLB	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	Binary	Macro library
.MMS	Work	ASCII	MMS script
.MMS_APP	Work	ASCII	MMS script to append at build time to a runtime MMS script
.MMS_INC	Work	ASCII	Generated build time MMS component script
.MMS_SRC	Work	ASCII	MMS script to copy as a runtime MMS script at build time

Table D–1 (Cont.) Standard File Specification Types

File Specification Type	Directories	Format	Description
.MOV	Work, Documentation	Binary	Quicktime video
.MOVIE	Work, Documentation	Binary	Movie
.MP2	Work, Documentation	Binary	MPEG
.MP3	Work, Documentation	Binary	Audio
.MPE	Work, Documentation	Binary	MPEG video
.MPEG	Work, Documentation	Binary	MPEG video
.MPG	Work, Documentation	Binary	MPEG video
.MPGA	Work, Documentation	Binary	MPEG
.MS	Documentation	ASCII	Troff MS
.MSG	Work	ASCII	Message source
.MSH	Work, Documentation	Binary	Mesh model
.MXU	Work, Documentation	ASCII	MPEG URL
.NC	Work, Documentation	Binary	NetCDF
.OBJ	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	Binary	Object file
.ODA	Work, Documentation	Binary	ODA
.ODL	Documentation	ASCII	Bookreader shelf
.OGG	Work, Documentation	Binary	OGG
.OLB	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	Binary	Object library
.OPT	Work	ASCII	Linker options file
.OPT_INC	Work	ASCII	Linker options file include
.PBM	Work, Documentation	Binary	Portable bitmap
.PCL	Runtime	ASCII	Printer control language
.PDB	Work, Documentation	Binary	Chemical PDB
.PDF	Work, Documentation	Binary	Adobe portable document format

Table D–1 (Cont.) Standard File Specification Types

File Specification Type	Directories	Format	Description
.PFB	Work, Documentation	Binary	Adobe Postscript Font
.PFM	Work, Documentation	Binary	Font
.PGM	Work, Documentation	Binary	Portable graymap
.PGN	Work, Documentation	Binary	Chess PGN
.PHP	Work, Software	ASCII	PHP script
.PHP3	Work, Software	ASCII	PHP script
.PHP4	Work, Software	ASCII	PHP script
.PHP5	Work, Software	ASCII	PHP script
.PHPS	Work, Software	ASCII	PHP SUID script
.PNG	Work, Documentation	Binary	Portable image
.PNM	Work, Documentation	Binary	Portable anymap
.POD	Documentation, Work	ASCII	Perl documentation
.PPM	Work, Documentation	Binary	Portable pixmap
.PPT	Documentation	Binary	Microsoft PowerPoint
.PS	Documentation	ASCII	PostScript file
.PSD	Work	Binary	Adobe Photoshop
.QT	Work, Documentation	Binary	Quicktime video
.RA	Work, Documentation	Binary	Real audio
.RAM	Work, Documentation	Binary	Real audio
.RAS	Work, Documentation	Binary	Raster image
.RBA	Work	ASCII	RdbBasic source
.RCO	Work	ASCII	RdbCobol source
.RDA	Runtime	Binary	Oracle Rdb database area file
.RDB	Runtime	Binary	Oracle Rdb database root file
.RDF	Work	ASCII	TDMS request definition
.RDO	Software	ASCII	RDO procedure
.RDO_SRC	Work	ASCII	RDO procedure to copy into a runtime RDO procedure at build time
.RELEASE_NOTES	Documentation	ASCII	Release notes
.RFO	Work	ASCII	RdbFortran source

Table D–1 (Cont.) Standard File Specification Types

File Specification Type	Directories	Format	Description
.RGB	Work, Documentation	Binary	Red Blue Green image
.RLB	Software	Binary	TDMS request library
.RM	Work, Documentation	Binary	Real audio
.RMS$JOURNAL	Runtime	Binary	RMS before or after image journal
.RND	Documentation, Work	ASCII	Runoff document source
.RNH	Work	ASCII	Runoff help text source
.RNM	Documentation, Work	ASCII	Runoff manual source
.RNO	Work	ASCII	Runoff general source
.RNR	Documentation, Work	ASCII	Runoff report source
.RNT	Work	ASCII	Runoff table of contents
.RNX	Work	ASCII	Runoff index
.ROFF	Work	ASCII	Troff
.RPM	Work, Documentation, Kit	Binary	Real audio plug-in or RedHat Pluggable Module
.RRD	Software	ASCII	Oracle Rdb record definition
.RTF	Work, Documentation	Binary	Rick Text Format
.RTX	Work, Documentation	Binary	Rich text
.RUJ	Runtime	Binary	Rdb/OpenVMS recovery unit journal
.SBA	Work	ASCII	SQL Basic source
.SCO	Work	ASCII	SQL Cobol source
.SDML	Documentation, Work	ASCII	DECdocument source
.SDML_INC	Work	ASCII	DECdocument source include
.SFO	Work	ASCII	SQL Fortran source
.SGM	Work	Binary	Standard General Markup Language
.SGML	Work	ASCII	Standard General Markup Language
.SH	Work, Software	ASCII	Shell
.SHAR	Work, Software	Binary	SHAR
.SHTML	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Hypertext markup language with SSI
.SHTML_APP	Work	ASCII	Hypertext markup language with SSI append
.SILO	Work, Documentation	Binary	Mesh model
.SIT	Kit	Binary	Stuffit

Table D–1 (Cont.) Standard File Specification Types

File Specification Type	Directories	Format	Description
.SKD	Work, Documentation	Binary	KOAN
.SKM	Work, Documentation	Binary	KOAN
.SKP	Work, Documentation	Binary	KOAN
.SKT	Work, Documentation	Binary	KOAN
.SMI	Software	Binary	SMIL
.SMIL	Software	Binary	SMIL
.SND	Work, Documentation	Binary	Audio
.SNP	Runtime	Binary	Oracle Rdb snapshot file
.SO	Software	Binary	Unix sharable object
.SPL	Work, Documentation	Binary	Future Splash
.SQL	Software	ASCII	SQL script
.SQLMOD	Work	ASCII	SQL module source
.SQL_SRC	Work	ASCII	SQL procedure to copy into a runtime SQL procedure at build time
.SRC	Work, Documentation	ASCII	WIAS source
.SRT	Work	ASCII	Sort specification file
.STB	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	Binary	Symbol table file
.SV4CPIO	Kit	Binary	System V, Version 4, CPIO archive
.SV4CRC	Kit	Binary	System V, Version 4, CRC
.SVG	Work, Documentation	Binary	SVG image
.SWF	Work, Documentation	Binary	Macromedia Shockwave/Flash
.SWHTML	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Hypertext markup language with SysWorks Internals
.SWML	Work, Documentation	ASCII	WAP markup language with SSI
.SXC	Runtime	Binary	StarOffice V6 or OpenOffice V1 Calc file
.SXW	Runtime	Binary	StarOffice V6 or OpenOffice V1 Writer file
.T	Work	ASCII	Troff
.TAB	Work, Software	ASCII	Text table (used by Analog)
.TAG	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	ASCII	Tag file to assist with MMS

Table D–1 (Cont.) Standard File Specification Types

File Specification Type	Directories	Format	Description
.TAG_CDD	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	ASCII	Tag file to assist with MMS, marking a CDD/Repository object
.TAG_EP	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	ASCII	Tag file to assist with MMS, marking an entry point
.TAG_INX	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	ASCII	Tag file to assist with MMS, marking a DECdocument index include file for a master index
.TAG_TXT	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	ASCII	Tag file to assist with MMS, marking a foreign source for a text library module
.TAR	Backup	Binary	Tape archive
.TAR-GZ	Backup	Binary	Gzipped tape archive
.TCL	Work, Software	ASCII	Tcl/Tk
.TDB	Software	Binary	ACMS task group database
.TDF	Work	ASCII	ACMS task definition
.TDF_INC	Work	ASCII	ACMS task definition include text
.TEC	Software	ASCII	Teco script
.TEC_CPY	Work	ASCII	Teco script source
.TEMPLATE	Software	ASCII	Generic template
.TEX	Work, Documentation	ASCII	TeX
.TEXI	Work, Documentation	ASCII	TeX Info
.TEXINFO	Work, Documentation	ASCII	TeX Info
.TGZ	Backup	Binary	Gzipped tape archive
.TIF	Work, Documentation	Binary	Tagged image format
.TIFF	Work, Documentation	Binary	Tagged image format
.TLB	Architecture_ Dependent_ Library	Binary	Text or copy library
.TMP	Scratch, Runtime	Binary	Temporary file
.TPU$JOURNAL	Work	ASCII	TPU journal file
.TPU$SECTION	Work	ASCII	TPU section
.TPU	Software, Work	ASCII	TPU procedure
.TPU_SOURCE	Work	ASCII	TPU procedure source
.TR	Work	ASCII	Troff
.TSV	Work, Documentation	ASCII	Tab separated values

Table D–1 (Cont.) Standard File Specification Types

File Specification Type	Directories	Format	Description
.TTF	Work, Documentation	Binary	TrueType Font
.TXT	Work, Software	ASCII	Include text for Cobol or DECforms. Normally placed in a copy library in the library directory
.UNL	Software	Binary	Oracle Rdb load/unload data
.USTAR	Kit	Binary	US TAR archive
.VCD	Work, Documentation	Binary	CD link
.VRML	Work, Documentation	Binary	VRML
.VUE$DAT	Runtime	Binary	DECwindows customisation file
.VXML	Documentation	ASCII	Voice XML
.WAP_INC	Work	ASCII	WAP markup language include
.WAV	Work, Documentation	Binary	Wave file
.WAX	Work, Documentation	Binary	Windows Media
.WBMP	Work, Documentation	Binary	WAP bitmap
.WBXML	Work, Documentation	ASCII	WAP wbxml
.WM	Work, Documentation	Binary	Windows Media
.WMA	Work, Documentation	Binary	Windows Media
.WMD	Work, Documentation	Binary	Windows Media
.WML	Work, Documentation	ASCII	WAP markup language
.WMLC	Documentation	Binary	WAP compiled markup language
.WMLS	Work, Documentation	ASCII	WAP script
.WMLSC	Documentation	Binary	WAP compiled script language
.WMLS_SRC	Work	ASCII	WAP script source
.WML_SRC	Work	ASCII	WAP markup language source
.WMV	Work, Documentation	Binary	Windows Media
.WMX	Work, Documentation	Binary	Windows Media
.WMZ	Work, Documentation	Binary	Windows Media
.WP5	Software	Binary	WordPerfect document
.WPM	Software	Binary	WordPerfect macros

Table D–1 (Cont.) Standard File Specification Types

File Specification Type	Directories	Format	Description
.WRL	Work, Documentation	Binary	VRML
.WSDL	Work, Software	ASCII	Web Services Description
.WSDL_INC	Work	ASCII	Web Services Description include
.WSDL_SRC	Work	ASCII	Web Services Description source
.WVX	Work, Documentation	Binary	Windows Media
.XBM	Documentation	Binary	X bitmap
.XHT	Work, Documentation	ASCII	eXtended HTML
.XHTML	Work, Documentation	ASCII	eXtended HTML
.XLS	Runtime	Binary	MX Excel file
.XML	Work, Documentation	ASCII	eXtended markup language
.XPM	Work, Documentation	Binary	X pixmap
.XSD	Work, Software	ASCII	XML Schema Description
.XSD_INC	Work	ASCII	XML Schema Description include
.XSD_SRC	Work	ASCII	XML Schema Description source
.XSL	Work, Documentation	ASCII	eXtended markup language
.XSLT	Work, Documentation	ASCII	XML style sheet
.XUL	Documentation	ASCII	Mozilla XUL + XML
.XWD	Scratch	Binary	X window dump
.XYZ	Work, Documentation	Binary	XYZ
.ZIP	Kit	Binary	ZIP archive

E

Internet Services

Table E–1 lists the Internet services and their usage.

Table E–1 Internet Services

Code	Description
FTP	File Transfer Protocol
HTTP	HyperText Transfer Protocol
HTTPS	Secure HyperText Transfer Protocol
SMTP	Simple Mail Transfer Protocol
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol

F
Mime Types

The file swdoc_doc_dir:mime.types lists the standard mime types and their usage.

```
#++
#
#  MIME type configuration script:
# SWADM_MIME_TYPES
#
#  Purpose:
# Provide a configuration script about mime types
#
#  Copyright:
# Copyright &copy; 2004 - 2007 Corpita Pty Ltd
# 15 Bedford Street, Collingwood 3066, Australia
#
#  History:
# 22-May-2014 by SLJ
#     Generated version
#
#--

# This file controls what Internet media types are sent to the client for
# given file extension(s).  Sending the correct media type to the client
# is important so they know how to handle the content of the file.
# Extra types can either be added here or by using an AddType directive
# in your config files. For more information about Internet media types,
# please read RFC 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, and 2077.  The Internet media type
# registry is at <http://www.iana.org/assignments/media-types/>.

# Mime Type   File Specification Type(s)
application/activemessage
application/andrew-inset ez
application/applefile
application/atom+xml  atom
application/atomicmail
application/batch-smtp
application/beep+xml
application/cals-1840
application/cnrp+xml
application/commonground
application/cpl+xml
application/cybercash
application/dca-rft
application/dec-dx
application/dvcs
application/edi-consent
application/edi-x12
application/edifact
application/eshop
application/font-tdpfr
application/http
```

```
application/hyperstudio
application/iges
application/index
application/index.cmd
application/index.obj
application/index.response
application/index.vnd
application/iotp
application/ipp
application/isup
application/mac-binhex40 hqx
application/mac-compactpro cpt
application/macwriteii
application/marc
application/mathematica
application/mathematica-old
application/mathml+xml  mathml
application/msword  doc
application/news-message-id
application/news-transmission
application/ocsp-request
application/ocsp-response
application/octet-stream bin class dll dmg dms exe lha lzh so
application/oda   oda
application/ogg   ogg
application/parityfec
application/pdf   pdf
application/pgp-encrypted
application/pgp-keys
application/pgp-signature
application/pkcs10
application/pkcs7-mime
application/pkcs7-signature
application/pkix-cert
application/pkix-crl
application/pkixcmp
application/postscript  ai eps ps
application/prs.alvestrand.titrax-sheet
application/prs.cww
application/prs.nprend
application/prs.plucker
application/qsig
application/rdf+xml  rdf
application/reginfo+xml
application/remote-printing
application/riscos
application/rtf
application/sdp
application/set-payment
application/set-payment-initiation
application/set-registration
application/set-registration-initiation
application/sgml
application/sgml-open-catalog
application/sieve
application/slate
application/smil  smi smil
application/srgs  gram
application/srgs+xml  grxml
application/timestamp-query
application/timestamp-reply
application/tve-trigger
application/vemmi
application/vnd.3gpp.pic-bw-large
application/vnd.3gpp.pic-bw-small
application/vnd.3gpp.pic-bw-var
```

```
application/vnd.3gpp.sms
application/vnd.3m.post-it-notes
application/vnd.accpac.simply.aso
application/vnd.accpac.simply.imp
application/vnd.acucobol
application/vnd.acucorp
application/vnd.adobe.xfdf
application/vnd.aether.imp
application/vnd.amiga.ami
application/vnd.anser-web-certificate-issue-initiation
application/vnd.anser-web-funds-transfer-initiation
application/vnd.audiograph
application/vnd.blueice.multipass
application/vnd.bmi
application/vnd.businessobjects
application/vnd.canon-cpdl
application/vnd.canon-lips
application/vnd.cinderella
application/vnd.claymore
application/vnd.commerce-battelle
application/vnd.commonspace
application/vnd.comsocaller
application/vnd.contact.cmsg
application/vnd.cosmocaller
application/vnd.criticaltools.wbs+xml
application/vnd.ctc-posml
application/vnd.cups-postscript
application/vnd.cups-raster
application/vnd.cups-raw
application/vnd.curl
application/vnd.cybank
application/vnd.data-vision.rdz
application/vnd.dna
application/vnd.dpgraph
application/vnd.dreamfactory
application/vnd.dxr
application/vnd.ecdis-update
application/vnd.ecowin.chart
application/vnd.ecowin.filerequest
application/vnd.ecowin.fileupdate
application/vnd.ecowin.series
application/vnd.ecowin.seriesrequest
application/vnd.ecowin.seriesupdate
application/vnd.enliven
application/vnd.epson.esf
application/vnd.epson.msf
application/vnd.epson.quickanime
application/vnd.epson.salt
application/vnd.epson.ssf
application/vnd.ericsson.quickcall
application/vnd.eudora.data
application/vnd.fdf
application/vnd.ffsns
application/vnd.fints
application/vnd.flographit
application/vnd.framemaker
application/vnd.fsc.weblaunch
application/vnd.fujitsu.oasys
application/vnd.fujitsu.oasys2
application/vnd.fujitsu.oasys3
application/vnd.fujitsu.oasysgp
application/vnd.fujitsu.oasysprs
application/vnd.fujixerox.ddd
application/vnd.fujixerox.docuworks
application/vnd.fujixerox.docuworks.binder
application/vnd.fut-misnet
```

```
application/vnd.grafeq
application/vnd.groove-account
application/vnd.groove-help
application/vnd.groove-identity-message
application/vnd.groove-injector
application/vnd.groove-tool-message
application/vnd.groove-tool-template
application/vnd.groove-vcard
application/vnd.hbci
application/vnd.hhe.lesson-player
application/vnd.hp-hpgl
application/vnd.hp-hpid
application/vnd.hp-hps
application/vnd.hp-openvms-backup bck
application/vnd.hp-pcl
application/vnd.hp-pclxl
application/vnd.httphone
application/vnd.hzn-3d-crossword
application/vnd.ibm.afplinedata
application/vnd.ibm.electronic-media
application/vnd.ibm.minipay
application/vnd.ibm.modcap
application/vnd.ibm.rights-management
application/vnd.ibm.secure-container
application/vnd.informix-visionary
application/vnd.intercon.formnet
application/vnd.intertrust.digibox
application/vnd.intertrust.nncp
application/vnd.intu.qbo
application/vnd.intu.qfx
application/vnd.irepository.package+xml
application/vnd.is-xpr
application/vnd.japannet-directory-service
application/vnd.japannet-jpnstore-wakeup
application/vnd.japannet-payment-wakeup
application/vnd.japannet-registration
application/vnd.japannet-registration-wakeup
application/vnd.japannet-setstore-wakeup
application/vnd.japannet-verification
application/vnd.japannet-verification-wakeup
application/vnd.jisp
application/vnd.kde.karbon
application/vnd.kde.kchart
application/vnd.kde.kformula
application/vnd.kde.kivio
application/vnd.kde.kontour
application/vnd.kde.kpresenter
application/vnd.kde.kspread
application/vnd.kde.kword
application/vnd.kenameaapp
application/vnd.koan
application/vnd.liberty-request+xml
application/vnd.llamagraphics.life-balance.desktop
application/vnd.llamagraphics.life-balance.exchange+xml
application/vnd.lotus-1-2-3
application/vnd.lotus-approach
application/vnd.lotus-freelance
application/vnd.lotus-notes
application/vnd.lotus-organizer
application/vnd.lotus-screencam
application/vnd.lotus-wordpro
application/vnd.mcd
application/vnd.mediastation.cdkey
application/vnd.meridian-slingshot
application/vnd.micrografx.flo
application/vnd.micrografx.igx
```

```
application/vnd.mif  mif
application/vnd.minisoft-hp3000-save
application/vnd.mitsubishi.misty-guard.trustweb
application/vnd.mobius.daf
application/vnd.mobius.dis
application/vnd.mobius.mbk
application/vnd.mobius.mqy
application/vnd.mobius.msl
application/vnd.mobius.plc
application/vnd.mobius.txf
application/vnd.mophun.application
application/vnd.mophun.certificate
application/vnd.motorola.flexsuite
application/vnd.motorola.flexsuite.adsi
application/vnd.motorola.flexsuite.fis
application/vnd.motorola.flexsuite.gotap
application/vnd.motorola.flexsuite.kmr
application/vnd.motorola.flexsuite.ttc
application/vnd.motorola.flexsuite.wem
application/vnd.mozilla.xul+xml xul
application/vnd.ms-artgalry
application/vnd.ms-asf
application/vnd.ms-excel xls
application/vnd.ms-lrm
application/vnd.ms-powerpoint ppt
application/vnd.ms-project
application/vnd.ms-tnef
application/vnd.ms-works
application/vnd.ms-wpl
application/vnd.mseq
application/vnd.msign
application/vnd.music-niff
application/vnd.musician
application/vnd.netfpx
application/vnd.noblenet-directory
application/vnd.noblenet-sealer
application/vnd.noblenet-web
application/vnd.novadigm.edm
application/vnd.novadigm.edx
application/vnd.novadigm.ext
application/vnd.obn
application/vnd.osa.netdeploy
application/vnd.palm
application/vnd.pg.format
application/vnd.pg.osasli
application/vnd.powerbuilder6
application/vnd.powerbuilder6-s
application/vnd.powerbuilder7
application/vnd.powerbuilder7-s
application/vnd.powerbuilder75
application/vnd.powerbuilder75-s
application/vnd.previewsystems.box
application/vnd.publishare-delta-tree
application/vnd.pvi.ptid1
application/vnd.pwg-multiplexed
application/vnd.pwg-xhtml-print+xml
application/vnd.quark.quarkxpress
application/vnd.rapid
application/vnd.rn-realmedia rm
application/vnd.s3sms
application/vnd.sealed.net
application/vnd.seemail
application/vnd.shana.informed.formdata
application/vnd.shana.informed.formtemplate
application/vnd.shana.informed.interchange
application/vnd.shana.informed.package
```

```
application/vnd.smaf
application/vnd.sss-cod
application/vnd.sss-dtf
application/vnd.sss-ntf
application/vnd.street-stream
application/vnd.svd
application/vnd.swiftview-ics
application/vnd.triscape.mxs
application/vnd.trueapp
application/vnd.truedoc
application/vnd.tve-trigger
application/vnd.ufdl
application/vnd.uplanet.alert
application/vnd.uplanet.alert-wbxml
application/vnd.uplanet.bearer-choice
application/vnd.uplanet.bearer-choice-wbxml
application/vnd.uplanet.cacheop
application/vnd.uplanet.cacheop-wbxml
application/vnd.uplanet.channel
application/vnd.uplanet.channel-wbxml
application/vnd.uplanet.list
application/vnd.uplanet.list-wbxml
application/vnd.uplanet.listcmd
application/vnd.uplanet.listcmd-wbxml
application/vnd.uplanet.signal
application/vnd.vcx
application/vnd.vectorworks
application/vnd.vidsoft.vidconference
application/vnd.visio
application/vnd.visionary
application/vnd.vividence.scriptfile
application/vnd.vsf
application/vnd.wap.sic
application/vnd.wap.slc
application/vnd.wap.wbxml wbxml
application/vnd.wap.wmlc wmlc
application/vnd.wap.wmlscriptc wmlsc
application/vnd.webturbo
application/vnd.wrq-hp3000-labelled
application/vnd.wt.stf
application/vnd.wv.csp+wbxml
application/vnd.xara
application/vnd.xfdl
application/vnd.yamaha.hv-dic
application/vnd.yamaha.hv-script
application/vnd.yamaha.hv-voice
application/vnd.yellowriver-custom-menu
application/voicexml+xml vxml
application/watcherinfo+xml
application/whoispp-query
application/whoispp-response
application/wita
application/wordperfect5.1
application/x-bcpio  bcpio
application/x-cdlink  vcd
application/x-chess-pgn  pgn
application/x-compress
application/x-cpio  cpio
application/x-csh  csh
application/x-director  dcr dxr
application/x-dvi  dvi
application/x-futuresplash spl
application/x-gtar  gtar
application/x-gzip  bck-gz gz tar-gz tgz
application/x-hdf  hdf
application/x-javascript js
```

```
application/x-koan  skd skm skp skt
application/x-latex  latex
application/x-ms-wmd  wmd
application/x-ms-wmz  wmz
application/x-netcdf  cdf nc
application/x-sh  sh
application/x-shar  shar
application/x-shockwave-flash swf
application/x-stuffit  sit
application/x-sv4cpio  sv4cpio
application/x-sv4crc  sv4crc
application/x-tar  tar
application/x-tcl  tcl
application/x-tex  tex
application/x-texinfo  texi texinfo
application/x-troff  roff t tr
application/x-troff-man  man
application/x-troff-me  me
application/x-troff-ms  ms
application/x-ustar  ustar
application/x-wais-source src
application/x400-bp
application/xhtml+xml  xht xhtml
application/xml   xml xsl
application/xml-dtd  dtd
application/xml-external-parsed-entity
application/xslt+xml  xslt
application/zip   zip
audio/32kadpcm
audio/amr
audio/amr-wb
audio/basic   au snd
audio/cn
audio/dat12
audio/dsr-es201108
audio/dvi4
audio/evrc
audio/evrc0
audio/g.722.1
audio/g722
audio/g723
audio/g726-16
audio/g726-24
audio/g726-32
audio/g726-40
audio/g728
audio/g729
audio/g729d
audio/g729e
audio/gsm
audio/gsm-efr
audio/l16
audio/l20
audio/l24
audio/l8
audio/lpc
audio/midi   kar mid midi
audio/mp4a-latm
audio/mpa
audio/mpa-robust
audio/mpeg   mp2 mp3 mpga
audio/parityfec
audio/pcma
audio/pcmu
audio/prs.sid
audio/qcelp
```

```
audio/red
audio/smv
audio/smv0
audio/telephone-event
audio/tone
audio/vdvi
audio/vnd.3gpp.iufp
audio/vnd.cisco.nse
audio/vnd.cns.anp1
audio/vnd.cns.inf1
audio/vnd.digital-winds
audio/vnd.everad.plj
audio/vnd.lucent.voice
audio/vnd.nortel.vbk
audio/vnd.nuera.ecelp4800
audio/vnd.nuera.ecelp7470
audio/vnd.nuera.ecelp9600
audio/vnd.octel.sbc
audio/vnd.qcelp
audio/vnd.rhetorex.32kadpcm
audio/vnd.vmx.cvsd
audio/x-aiff   aif aifc aiff
audio/x-alaw-basic
audio/x-mpegurl   m3u
audio/x-ms-wax   wax
audio/x-ms-wma   wma
audio/x-pn-realaudio  ram rm
audio/x-pn-realaudio-plugin rpm
audio/x-realaudio  ra
audio/x-wav   wav
chemical/x-pdb   pdb
chemical/x-xyz   xyz
image/bmp   bmp
image/cgm   cgm
image/g3fax
image/gif   gif
image/ief   ief
image/jpeg   jpe jpeg jpg
image/naplps
image/png   png
image/prs.btif
image/prs.pti
image/svg+xml   svg
image/t38
image/tiff   tif tiff
image/tiff-fx
image/vnd.cns.inf2
image/vnd.djvu   djv djvu
image/vnd.dwg
image/vnd.dxf
image/vnd.fastbidsheet
image/vnd.fpx
image/vnd.fst
image/vnd.fujixerox.edmics-mmr
image/vnd.fujixerox.edmics-rlc
image/vnd.globalgraphics.pgb
image/vnd.mix
image/vnd.ms-modi
image/vnd.net-fpx
image/vnd.svf
image/vnd.wap.wbmp  wbmp
image/vnd.xiff
image/x-cmu-raster  ras
image/x-icon   ico
image/x-portable-anymap  pnm
image/x-portable-bitmap  pbm
```

```
image/x-portable-graymap pgm
image/x-portable-pixmap  ppm
image/x-rgb   rgb
image/x-xbitmap   xbm
image/x-xpixmap   xpm
image/x-xwindowdump  xwd
message/delivery-status
message/disposition-notification
message/external-body
message/http
message/news
message/partial
message/rfc822
message/s-http
message/sip
message/sipfrag
model/iges   iges igs
model/mesh   mesh msh silo
model/vnd.dwf
model/vnd.flatland.3dml
model/vnd.gdl
model/vnd.gs-gdl
model/vnd.gtw
model/vnd.mts
model/vnd.parasolid.transmit.binary
model/vnd.parasolid.transmit.text
model/vnd.vtu
model/vrml   vrml wrl
multipart/alternative
multipart/appledouble
multipart/byteranges
multipart/digest
multipart/encrypted
multipart/form-data
multipart/header-set
multipart/mixed
multipart/parallel
multipart/related
multipart/report
multipart/signed
multipart/voice-message
text/calendar   ics ifb
text/css   css
text/csv   csv
text/directory
text/enriched
text/html   htm html
text/parityfec
text/plain   asc txt
text/prs.lines.tag
text/rfc822-headers
text/richtext   rtx
text/rtf   rtf
text/sgml   sgm sgml
text/t140
text/tab-separated-values tsv
text/uri-list
text/vnd.abc
text/vnd.curl
text/vnd.dmclientscript
text/vnd.flatland.3dml
text/vnd.fly
text/vnd.fmi.flexstor
text/vnd.hp-dcl   com
text/vnd.in3d.3dml
text/vnd.in3d.spot
```

```
text/vnd.iptc.newsml
text/vnd.iptc.nitf
text/vnd.latex-z
text/vnd.motorola.reflex
text/vnd.ms-mediapackage
text/vnd.net2phone.commcenter.command
text/vnd.sun.j2me.app-descriptor
text/vnd.wap.si
text/vnd.wap.sl
text/vnd.wap.wml  wml
text/vnd.wap.wmlscript  wmls
text/x-component  htc
text/x-setext   etx
text/xml   xml xsl
text/xml-external-parsed-entity
video/bmpeg
video/bt656
video/celb
video/dv
video/h261
video/h263
video/h263-1998
video/h263-2000
video/jpeg
video/mp1s
video/mp2p
video/mp2t
video/mp4v-es
video/mpeg   mpe mpeg mpg
video/mpv
video/nv
video/parityfec
video/pointer
video/quicktime   mov qt
video/smpte292m
video/vnd.fvt
video/vnd.motorola.video
video/vnd.motorola.videop
video/vnd.mpegurl  m4u mxu
video/vnd.mts
video/vnd.nokia.interleaved-multimedia
video/vnd.objectvideo
video/vnd.vivo
video/x-ms-asf   asf asx
video/x-ms-wm   wm
video/x-ms-wmv   wmv
video/x-ms-wmx   wmx
video/x-ms-wvx   wvx
video/x-msvideo   avi
video/x-sgi-movie  movie
x-conference/x-cooltalk  ice
```

G
System Variables

This appendix describes the various system variables used by SysWorks in alphabetic order.

Summary

Table G–1 lists the system variables and their usage.

Table G–1 System Variables

System Variable	Default Value
BASE_NON_USER_GROUP	%O1001
BASE_IDENTIFIER	%X10000
BASE_SYSTEM_MEMBER	%O200
BASE_USER_MEMBER	%O1
CAPTIVE_USER_COMMAND	@SWRK_SFT-DIR:SWRK_MENU_SYSTEM
CAPTIVE_USER_MENU	TOOLS
DEFAULT_COUNTRY	AU
DEFAULT_COUNTRY_ZONE	VIC
DEFAULT_CUSTOMER	
DEFAULT_DISK_FILL	90
DEFAULT_DISK_QUOTAS	YES
DEFAULT_DISK_WARNING	5
DEFAULT_LOCATION	UNKNOWN
DEFAULT_MAIL_COMMAND	MAIL
DEFAULT_PRINTER	UNKNOWN
DEFAULT_PWDLIFETIME	180-0
DEFAULT_SAVESET_FORMAT	BACKUP
DEFAULT_TAPE_POOL	BACKUP
DEFAULT_TELEPHONE_AREA_CODE	03
DEFAULT_TERMINAL_TYPE	VT300_Series
DIRECTORY_APPL_ENVR	DISK_#E:[#A.#D]
DIRECTORY_APPL_ENVR_VAR	DISK_#E:[#A.VAR-#V.#D]
DIRECTORY_APPL_ENVR_VSN	DISK_#E:[#A.VSN-#V.#D]
DIRECTORY_GROUP	DISK_GROUP:[#G.#D]

Table G–1 (Cont.) System Variables

System Variable	Default Value
DIRECTORY_USER	DISK_USER:[#U]
ID_ACC_APPL_ENVR	A_#A_#E_#C
ID_ACC_ENVIRONMENT	E_#E
ID_ACC_GROUP	A_#G_#C
ID_ACC_SYSUSRCLS	S_#C
ID_ACC_USER	U_#U
ID_RES_APPLICATION	R_#A
ID_RES_APPL_ENVR	R_#A_#E
ID_RES_ENVIRONMENT	E_#E
ID_RES_GROUP	R_#G
ID_RES_USER	U_#U
INSTALLATION_LEVEL	UNKNOWN
LAST_IDENTIFIER	%X00010000
LAST_NON_USER_GROUP	%O001001
LAST_SAVE_SET_ID	%X0
LAST_SYSTEM_MEMBER	%O177
LAST_USER_MEMBER	%O0
LNM_CDD	#C_#D
LNM_DIRECTORY	#C_#D_DIR
LNM_FILE	#C_#D_FILE
LNM_ROOT	#C_#D_ROOT
LNT_APPL_ENVR	LNM_#A_#E
LNT_APPL_ENVR_VAR	LNM_#A_#E_VAR-#V
LNT_APPL_ENVR_VSN	LNM_#A_#E_VSN-#V
LNT_GROUP	LNM_#G
LNT_USER	LNM_#U
LOOKUP_TERMINAL_TYPE	YES
MASTER_COMPUTER_NODE	swta00[1]
OPERATOR_MESSAGES_FLAG	YES
PASSWORD_LENGTH_MAXIMUM	8
PASSWORD_LENGTH_MINIMUM	6
PLRN_APPL_ENVR	PLRN_#A_#E_#S
PLRN_APPL_ENVR_VAR	PLRN_#A_#E_#V_#S
PLRN_APPL_ENVR_VSN	PLRN_#A_#E_#V_#S
PLRN_GROUP	PLRN_#G
SITE_AREA_NUMBER	1
SITE_DEPENDENT_CODE	SWRK
SITE_HEADING	SysWorks[1]

[1]The value for this system variable is set during the installation of SysWorks™.

Table G–1 (Cont.) System Variables

System Variable	Default Value
SITE_INDEPENDENT_CODE	SWRK
SYSTEM_GROUP	%O1
USER_GROUP	%O1000
UTILITY_LOGICALS_SCOPE	SYSTEM
UNXU_GROUP	gu_#g
VERSION	V3.4
VMSU_APPL_ENVR	#A_#E
VMSU_GROUP	#G

G.1 Base_Non_User_Group

Context

Brief description:
Value: %O1001
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.2 Base_Identifier

Context

Brief description:
Value: %X10000
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.3 Base_System_Member

Context

Brief description:
Value: %O200
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.4 Base_User_Member

Context

Brief description:
Value: %O1
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.5 Captive_User_Command

Context

Brief description: Captive user command
Value: @SWRK_SFT_DIR:SWRK_MENU_SYSTEM
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.6 Captive_User_Menu

Context

Brief description: Root menu for captive users
Value: TOOLS

Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.7 Default_Country

Context

Brief description: Default country
Value: AU
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.8 Default_Country_Zone

Context

Brief description: Default country zone
Value: VIC
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.9 Default_Currency

Context

Brief description: Default currency
Value: AUD
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.10 Default_Customer

Context

Brief description: Default customer when adding username related objects
Value:
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.11 Default_Disk_Fill

Context

Brief description: Default disk quota sum maximum level
Value: 90
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.12 Default_Disk_Quotas

Context

Brief description: Whether disks have quotas by default
Value: YES
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.13 Default_Disk_Warning

Context

Brief description: Default disk usage warning level
Value: 5
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.14 Default_Location

Context

Brief description: Default location when adding users or equipment
Value: UNKNOWN
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.15 Default_Mail_Command

Context

Brief description: Default SysWorks mail command
Value: MAIL
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.16 Default_Printer

Context

Brief description:	Default printer
Value:	UNKNOWN
Alternative Logical Name:	SYS$PRINT

Description

The printer which SysWorks™ defines and/or uses as the default printer. If SysWorks™ Administrator is managing printers, the system logical name SYS$PRINT is set to the queue name associated with the printer.

G.17 Default_Pwdlifetime

Context

Brief description:	Default password lifetime
Value:	180-0
Alternative Logical Name:	

Description

G.18 Default_Saveset_Format

Context

Brief description:	Default saveset format
Value:	BACKUP
Alternative Logical Name:	

Description

G.19 Default_Tape_Pool

Context

Brief description: Default tape pool
Value: BACKUP
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.20 Default_Telephone_Area_Code

Context

Brief description: Default telephone area code
Value: 03
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.21 Default_Terminal_Type

Context

Brief description:
Value: VT300_Series
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.22 Directory_Appl_Envr

Context

Brief description: Directory for an application environment
Value: DISK_#E:[#A.#D]

Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.23 Directory_Appl_Envr_Var

Context

Brief description:	Directory for an application environment variant
Value:	DISK_#E:[#A.VAR-#V.#D]
Alternative Logical Name:	

Description

G.24 Directory_Appl_Envr_Vsn

Context

Brief description:	Directory for an application environment version
Value:	DISK_#E:[#A.VSN-#V.#D]
Alternative Logical Name:	

Description

G.25 Directory_Group

Context

Brief description:	Directory for a group
Value:	DISK_GROUP:[#G.#D]
Alternative Logical Name:	

Description

G.26 Directory_User

Context

Brief description: Directory for a user
Value: DISK_USER:[#U.#D],DISK_USER:[#U]
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.27 Id_Acc_Appl_Envr

Context

Brief description: Access identifier for an application environment user class
Value: A_#A_#E_#C
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.28 Id_Acc_Environment

Context

Brief description: Access identifier for an environment
Value: E_#E
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.29 Id_Acc_Group

Context

Brief description: Access identifier for a group user class
Value: A_#G_#C
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.30 Id_Acc_Sysusrcls

Context

Brief description: Access identifier for a system user class
Value: S_#C
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.31 Id_Acc_User

Context

Brief description: Access identifier for a user
Value: U_#U
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.32 Id_Res_Application

Context

Brief description: Resource identifier for an application
Value: R_#A
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.33 Id_Res_Appl_Envr

Context

Brief description: Resource identifier for an application environment
Value: R_#A_#E
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.34 Id_Res_Environment

Context

Brief description: Resource identifier for an environment
Value: E_#E
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.35 Id_Res_Group

Context

Brief description: Resource identifier for a group
Value: R_#G

Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.36 Id_Res_User

Context

Brief description: Resource identifier for a user
Value: U_#U
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.37 Installation_Level

Context

Brief description: SysWorks installation level
Value: UNKNOWN
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.38 Last_Identifier

Context

Brief description:
Value: %X0
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.39 Last_Non_User_Group

Context

Brief description:
Value: %O001000
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.40 Last_Save_Set_ID

Context

Brief description:
Value: %X0
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.41 Last_System_Member

Context

Brief description:
Value: %O177
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.42 Last_User_Member

Context

Brief description:
Value: %O0
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.43 Lnm_Cdd

Context

Brief description: Logical name for a CDD directory
Value: #P_#D
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.44 Lnm_Directory

Context

Brief description: Logical name for a directory
Value: #P_#D_DIR
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.45 Lnm_File

Context

Brief description: Logical name for a file
Value: #P_#D_FILE
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.46 Lnm_Root

Context

Brief description: Logical name for a root directory
Value: #P_#D_ROOT
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.47 Lnt_Appl_Envr

Context

Brief description: Logical name table for an application environment
Value: LNM_#A_#E
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.48 Lnt_Appl_Envr_Var

Context

Brief description: Logical name table for an application environment variant
Value: LNM_#A_#E_VAR_#V

Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.49 Lnt_Appl_Envr_Vsn

Context

Brief description: Logical name table for an application environment version
Value: LNM_#A_#E_VSN_#V
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.50 Lnt_Group

Context

Brief description: Logical name table for a group
Value: LNM_#G
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.51 Lnt_User

Context

Brief description: Logical name table for a user
Value: LNM_#U
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.52 Lookup_Terminal_Type

Context

Brief description:
Value: YES
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.53 Manage_Disk_Defragmentation

Context

Brief description: Whether SysWorks Administrator should manage disk defragmentation
Value: YES
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.54 Manage_Disk_Volumes

Context

Brief description: Whether SysWorks Administrator should manage disk volumes
Value: YES
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.55 Master_Computer_Node

Context

Brief description:
Value: SWTX01
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.56 Operator_Messages_Flag

Context

Brief description: Whether operators should get messages by default
Value: YES
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.57 Password_Length_Maximum

Context

Brief description: Maximum password length
Value: 22
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.58 Password_Length_Minimum

Context

Brief description: Minimum password length
Value: 6
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.59 Plrn_Appl_Envr

Context

Brief description: Parent lock resource name for an application environment
Value: PLRN_#A_#E_#S
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.60 Plrn_Appl_Envr_Var

Context

Brief description: Parent lock resource name for an application environment variant
Value: PLRN_#A_#E_#V_#S
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.61 Plrn_Appl_Envr_Vsn

Context

Brief description: Parent lock resource name for an application environment version
Value: PLRN_#A_#E_#V_#S

Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.62 Plrn_Group

Context

Brief description: Parent lock resource name for a group
Value: PLRN_#G
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.63 Site_Area_Number

Context

Brief description: Default DECnet Phase IV area number
Value: 1
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.64 Site_Dependent_Code

Context

Brief description: Site code
Value: SWRK
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.65 Site_Heading

Context

Brief description: Site heading
Value: SysWorks
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.66 Site_Independent_Code

Context

Brief description:
Value: SWRK
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.67 System_Group

Context

Brief description: OpenVMS system UIC group number
Value: %O1
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.68 Unxu_Group

Context

Brief description: Unix username for a group
Value: gu_#g
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.69 User_Group

Context

Brief description: OpenVMS user UIC group number
Value: %O1000
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.70 Utility_Logicals_Scope

Context

Brief description:
Value: SYSTEM
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.71 Version

Context

Brief description: SysWorks version
Value: V3.4
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.72 Vmsu_Appl_Envr

Context

Brief description: OpenVMS username for an application environment
Value: #A_#E
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

G.73 Vmsu_Group

Context

Brief description: OpenVMS username for a group
Value: #G
Alternative Logical Name:

Description

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