

**Client/2 Getting Started**

Version 2 Release 3





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Version 2 Release 3

**Note!**

Before using this information and the product it supports, be sure to read the general information under "Notices" on page v.

**Second Edition (December 1994)**

This edition applies to the OS/2 client workstation feature for Version 2, Release 3, Modification Level 0, of IBM Configuration Management Version Control/6000 (Program 5765-207), IBM Configuration Management Version Control for Sun systems (Program 5622-063), IBM Configuration Management Version Control for HP systems (Program 5765-202), IBM Configuration Management Version Control for Solaris systems (Program 5765-397), and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions. Make sure you are using the correct edition for the level of the product.

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## About This Book

This book provides support for the IBM\* Configuration Management Version Control (CMVC) Version 2.3 client for the Operating System/2\* (OS/2\*) workstation environment. Use this OS/2 client with Version 2.3 of the IBM Configuration Management Version Control/6000, IBM Configuration Management Version Control for Sun\*\* systems, IBM Configuration Management Version Control for HP\*\* systems, and IBM Configuration Management Version Control for Solaris\*\* systems licensed programs.

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## Who Should Read This Book

This book describes all administrative tasks required to install, configure, and use OS/2 workstation client. You should read this book if you perform any of the following tasks:

- Software development and verification
- Hardware configuration planning
- CMVC installation.

This book discusses how to use the *graphical user interface* (GUI), use the *command line interface*, and read CMVC command syntax.

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## What You Should Know

Read the *IBM Configuration Management Version Control Concepts* book, SC09-1633, before continuing this book. You should be familiar with the IBM OS/2 operating system.

---

## How This Book Is Organized

This book describes the steps that you need to take to install, configure, and use OS/2 workstation client for CMVC.

The information in this book is organized in the following chapters:

- Chapter 1, "Network Overview" introduces Configuration Management Version Control and briefly describes the network and system configurations, the user interfaces, and the three main user roles within the CMVC environment.
- Chapter 2, "Hardware and Software Requirements" summarizes the hardware and software required to run OS/2 workstation client for CMVC.
- Chapter 3, "Installing the OS/2 Client Software" describes how to install OS/2 workstation client for CMVC on your personal computer.
- Chapter 4, "Using the OS/2 Client Interfaces" describes how to start and stop the OS/2 workstation client for CMVC GUI program. The command line interface is described briefly, as is the *command* syntax, the *authority* required to perform CMVC actions, and the use of action and attribute flags.
- Chapter 5, "Customizing the OS/2 Client" describes the customization options provided in CMVC and how to tailor CMVC to your development environment.

- Chapter 6. “Problem Determination” details the error messages that can appear when you run the installation program or when you first use OS/2 workstation client for CMVC. This chapter also describes where to find additional information if you experience a problem that is related to your CMVC *family* or *database*.

---

## Highlighting Conventions

The following highlighting conventions are used in this book:

<b>Bold</b>	Commands, field names, menu selections, push button names, flags, and valid abbreviations for commands are in <b>bold</b> .
<i>Italic</i>	Arguments or options that must be supplied are in <i>italics</i> . <i>Italics</i> are also used for emphasis, for the first occurrence in text of terms that are in the glossary, and for titles of books.
Monotype	Examples of specific data values, examples of text or messages that you might see displayed, and information that you should type are in monotype.
<b>UPPERCASE</b>	CMVC and OS/2 commands are not case sensitive and are in UPPERCASE. You can type these commands in UPPERCASE, lowercase, or Mixed Case.
<b>lowercase</b>	Action and attribute flags are case sensitive and are in lowercase. Some arguments also are in lowercase. Type these flags and arguments exactly as they are in the book.
<b>Mixed Case</b>	Database table names and table column names are in Mixed Case. Some arguments also are in Mixed Case. Type these names and arguments exactly as they are in the book.

---

## Initiating Actions

You initiate CMVC *actions* by selecting options provided in windows and on menu bars. To select an option, position the pointer on the specified item (such as a push button, radio button, check box, or list item) and press mouse button 1 once, or press Enter.

**Note:** The OS/2 system allows you to configure your mouse buttons to suit your working style. If you have configured your mouse for a left-handed person, mouse button 1 refers to the right mouse button. Otherwise, mouse button 1 refers to the left mouse button.

---

## How to Read CMVC Syntax Statements

This book uses the braces and brackets representation of command syntax. The style convention is summarized below.

<b>Style</b>	<b>Usage</b>
<b>bold</b>	Action and attribute flags that you must type exactly as shown are in <b>bold</b> . The valid abbreviations for flags are also in <b>bold</b> , with the optional part of the command or flag shown in regular type. Examples are <b>Access</b> or <b>+super</b> .

Style	Usage
<i>Italic</i>	Arguments or options that must be supplied are in <i>italics</i> . Examples are <i>Name</i> or <i>Text</i> .
...	Parameters that can be repeated on the command line are indicated by leader dots. For example, <code>-login Name...</code> indicates that you can provide more than one value for the <code>-login</code> flag.
[ ]	Optional parameters are enclosed in square brackets. An example is <code>[-description Text]</code> .
{ }	If you can use more than one parameter, the valid parameters are enclosed in braces.
	If you must choose between two parameters, the parameters are separated by a vertical bar. <code>[a b]</code> shows that you can choose a or b, or neither a nor b. <code>{a b}</code> shows that you must choose either a or b. An example is <code>{-binding +binding}</code> .
-	If you can enter arguments from the keyboard or from files (standard input), a hyphen is placed in front of the argument. For a description of how to use standard input, refer to page 14.

**Note:** All examples in this book are based on the assumption that information is entered on a single line.

Some flags are abbreviated; however, most examples contain the entire flag name for clarity.

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## CMVC Terminology

The term CMVC describes both the client and server products. The term OS/2 workstation client for CMVC describes the CMVC client for the OS/2 workstation environment.

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## Related Publications

The following books contain additional information about CMVC and are shipped with the CMVC server products.

- *IBM Configuration Management Version Control Concepts*, SC09-1633, provides the basis for your understanding of CMVC. It describes in detail the concepts and processes involved in using CMVC.
- *IBM CMVC Server Administration and Installation*, (SC09-1631), contains detailed information for planning, installing, customizing, operating, and maintaining the CMVC server.
- *IBM CMVC User's Guide*, SC09-1634, describes all CMVC *actions* as implemented in the *graphical user interface (GUI)* on the AIX, Sun-OS, and HP-UX platforms.
- *IBM CMVC User's Reference*, SC09-1597, contains the reference lists, tables, and *state* diagrams for CMVC. It also describes how the message-integrated CMVC uses the *Broadcast Message Server (BMS)* to fully integrate with other integrated development environment tools.
- *IBM CMVC Commands Reference*, SC09-1635, describes all CMVC commands, their syntax and use, as implemented in the command-line interface.

You might also want to refer to the following publications:

- The OS/2 system and programming books that are shipped with the OS/2 software.
- *Object-Oriented Interface Design: IBM Common User Access Guidelines*, SC34-4399. This book describes the keys that you can use to perform actions in OS/2 applications. If you are not using a mouse, you might want to refer to this book.
- *TCP/IP Version 2.0 for OS/2: Installation and Administration*, SC31-6075. This book describes how to set the OS/2 *login* and *host name*, and how to configure and start the *Network File System\*\* (NFS\*\*)* server.

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## Online Help Information

Online help information is available from within the CMVC GUI program as well as from an OS/2 prompt. You should use the online help facility within the GUI program when you need more information about a topic or task. If you are issuing CMVC commands from the OS/2 command prompt, you can view a softcopy of all the CMVC commands, their syntax, and some examples on how to use them.

### Using Help from within the CMVC GUI

To access online help information from within the CMVC GUI program, do one of the following:

- Select a menu choice from the **Help** pull-down.
- Select the Help push button.

## Viewing the CMVC Commands Reference

To view the CMVC command syntax and examples, do one of the following:

- From the OS/2 Desktop, open the CMVC OS/2 folder. Then double-click on the icon CMVC Commands Reference.
- From an OS/2 window, enter the following at the command prompt:

```
view cmvccmd
```



---

## Chapter 1. Network Overview

The CMVC software consists of two products: a CMVC client and a CMVC server. Designed for use in a networked environment, the CMVC products are based on a client-server network model as shown in Figure 1.

This chapter introduces the Configuration Management Version Control (CMVC) products, and briefly describes the system configuration, the user interfaces, and the three main user roles within the application environment.

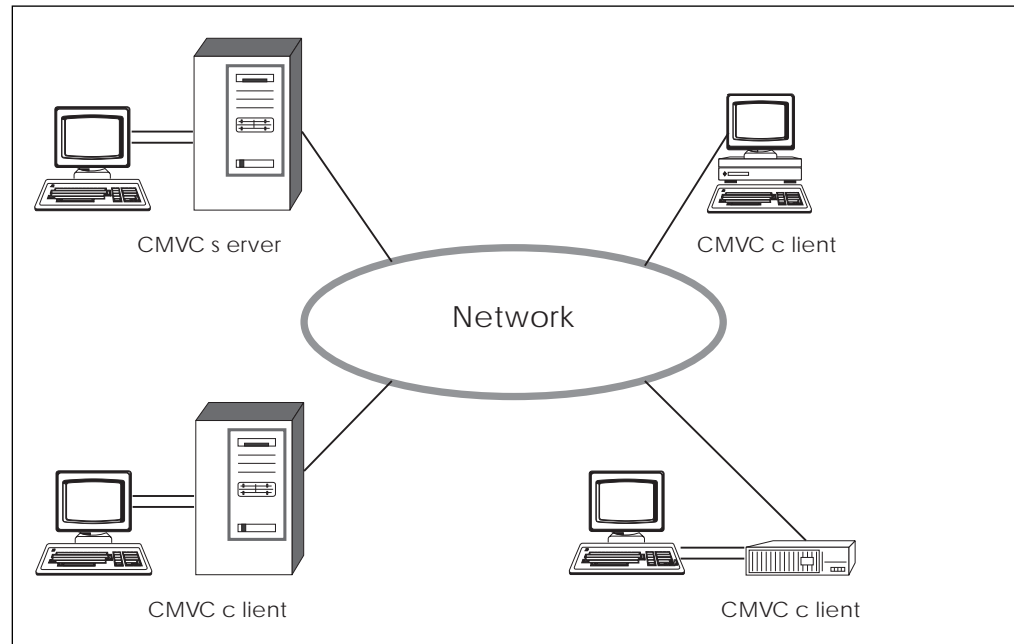


Figure 1. The CMVC Client-Server Network Model

A CMVC client is a workstation that uses the CMVC client software to access the information and *files* stored on the server. The CMVC server software controls all data within the application environment. Files are stored in a file system and a *version control* system manages the files. All other development data is stored in a relational database, also located on the server. This client-server architecture allows users to access files and project data without having to know the physical location of networked resources.

---

## User Interfaces

The OS/2 workstation client for CMVC supports the following interfaces:

- A graphical user interface (GUI) is provided for operation from the command line or desktop in an OS/2 environment. You can use the CMVC GUI to access any of the CMVC windows and to perform any CMVC action.
- A command line interface is provided for operation from the OS/2 command line. You may also want to use this interface as you become more familiar with the CMVC environment.

For more information about the command line interface, refer to Chapter 4, “Using the OS/2 Workstation Client for CMVC Interfaces” on page 11 and the online CMVC commands reference help.

---

## User and Administrator Roles

The 3 main tasks within the CMVC environment include:

- End use
- Family administration
- System administration.

The following roles are defined in the CMVC environment:

### End User

The *end user* employs the OS/2 workstation client for CMVC application within one or more families to develop and verify software applications.

For more information about the user’s role in the application environment, refer to the book *IBM CMVC Concepts*.

### Family Administrator

The *family administrator* is responsible for:

- Planning and configuring one or more CMVC families
- Managing user access to one or more CMVC families
- Maintaining one or more CMVC families.

The family administrator has *root* access to the CMVC server and access to the database access password for the relational database management system. For more information about the CMVC families and the family administrator’s role in the application environment, refer to the book *IBM CMVC Server Administration and Installation*.

### System Administrator

The *system administrator* is responsible for:

- Installing, maintaining, and backing up the CMVC server
- Installing, maintaining, and backing up the relational database used by CMVC
- Planning, maintaining, and configuring all client and server hardware.

For more information about the system administrator’s role in the application environment, refer to the book *IBM CMVC Server Administration and Installation*.



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## Chapter 2. Hardware and Software Requirements

This chapter lists the hardware and software requirements for the OS/2 client. For a list of hardware and software requirements for the CMVC server, refer to the books supplied with the server software.

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### Hardware Requirements

The hardware requirements consist of:

- Any personal computer with Intel\*\* 80386 and above (80x86) with:
  - 1 megabyte of protected memory (for IBM TCP/IP for OS/2)
  - Memory that supports IBM OS/2 Version 2.1, or later
  - A fixed disk drive with 6MB of space for the OS/2 client code
  - A 3.5 inch diskette drive.
- Any high-resolution 1024 x 768 (or higher) graphics display (color or monochrome) supported by the above personal computer
- Keyboard
- Mouse (optional)
- Printer (optional).

Use a personal computer mouse to take advantage of the GUI provided in OS/2 workstation client for CMVC. If you do not have a mouse, you can use standard keyboard functions as defined in the book *Object-Oriented Interface Design: IBM Common User Access Guidelines*.

The OS/2 workstation client for CMVC requires a minimum of 4 Megabytes (MB) of memory, in addition to the memory required for the operating system. The performance of the OS/2 client may be affected by the total system memory, the amount of fixed-disk storage space available, and the clock speed of the CPU.

---

### Software Requirements

The IBM Operating System/2 system, Version 2.1 or higher, is required. Additional software requirements are as follows:

- The OS/2 workstation client for CMVC can be used with the *High Performance File System (HPFS)* option provided in the OS/2 system. The application can also be used with the *File Allocation Table (FAT)* option; however, files in the CMVC server having directory or file names longer than 8 characters and file extensions longer than 3 characters are not supported with the FAT option.
- The *Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP)* Version 2.0 for OS/2 software must be installed. For more information about installing TCP/IP, refer to "Preparing to Install" on page 5.



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## Chapter 3. Installing the OS/2 Workstation Client

This chapter explains what you do before installing the OS/2 client, and provides step-by-step instructions for installing OS/2 client on a workstation.

---

### Preparing to Install

Before you install the OS/2 client, you must install TCP/IP for OS/2. Refer to the TCP/IP for OS/2 *Installation and Administration* manual, SC31-6075, for information about installing and configuring TCP/IP.

Ensure that, after the installation of TCP/IP, you have the following TCP/IP environment variables set in your CONFIG.SYS:

- SET USER=yourUserLogin

where <yourUserLogin> is the login ID to be used with CMVC to give you authorization to access CMVC. For more information, refer to Chapter 4, "Using the OS/2 Workstation Client for CMVC Interfaces."

- SET HOSTNAME=yourHostName

where <yourHostName> is the name associated with the TCP/IP address of your workstation.

After TCP/IP is installed, you must update several TCP/IP files so that the client can communicate with the specified families in the CMVC server. If available, you can use the configuration tool provided by TCP/IP to update the files.

You must make the following changes to the TCP/IP files. Your family administrator can provide you with the specific information you need to add.

- If your TCP/IP name server does not have an alias for the CMVC server that is the same as your CMVC family name, add the following to the HOSTS file:
  - IP address
  - Server name
  - Alias name of the CMVC family server

For example:

```
9.12.345.67 cmvcserv.cary.ibm.com cmvcfam1
```

- In the SERVICES file, include the family name and port address of the CMVC server. For example:

```
# CMVC families
cmvcfam1 7746/tcp # port address for the CMVC family
```

Do the following to verify that you can connect to your CMVC family:

- At the OS/2 prompt, type `ping cmvcfam1`, where `cmvcfam1` is the family name
- Press Ctrl+C to end the PING command

If you received a message that is similar to the following, you can successfully connect to your CMVC family:

```
PING cmvcfam1 (ip.address): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from ip.address: icmp_seg:0 ttl=59 time=0 ms
```

After you press Ctrl+C, you receive a message similar to the following:

```
--- cmvcfam1 ping statistics ---  
2 packets transmitted, 2 packets received, 0% packet loss  
round-trip min/avg/max = 0/0/0 ms
```

The key information in the previous message is 0% packet loss. If you do not receive the above messages, verify that the data you entered in the HOSTS and SERVICES files is correct, and try the PING command again. If you still do not get the messages, contact your family administrator to solve the problem.

Do not install the OS/2 client until the PING command successfully completes.

---

## Using the Installation Program

CMVC provides an installation program that does the following:

- Installs OS/2 client on your workstation from a diskette drive
- Optionally updates your CONFIG.SYS file
- Builds a CMVC folder from which you can start the product.

The OS/2 client is shipped on licensed program diskettes. Before you install the OS/2 client, make a backup copy of these diskettes in case something happens to your original diskettes.

The time required for installing this program varies depending on your workstation, but installation takes approximately 10 minutes.

### Step 1: Starting the Installation

To use the installation program, do the following:

1. Insert the first licensed program diskette into a drive.
2. Type A:\INSTALL at the OS/2 prompt and press Enter, where A is the letter of the drive.

The Installation of CMVC Client for OS/2 window appears, followed by the Product Information and Post-Installation Activities window.

3. Select the **Continue** push button to continue installing the product.

### Step 2: Updating the CONFIG.SYS File

1. From the Install window, you can select whether to have your CONFIG.SYS file updated and any existing installation files overwritten during the installation. The default is to have the CONFIG.SYS file updated.

If you do not want CMVC to update this file, deselect the check box. You must then manually update the file before using CMVC. The installation program creates a file named CONFIG.ADD that contains the necessary changes.

If you accept the default, CMVC adds the following to your CONFIG.SYS file:

- The name of the directory that contains the executable client files is placed at the end of the PATH and other statements (for a complete list, refer to "Step 5: Updating the CONFIG.SYS File Manually" on page 7). This enables you to start CMVC from the OS/2 prompt by entering:

```
CMVC
```

- Several environment variables that are used by the CMVC line commands.
2. Select the **OK** push button or press Enter.

### Step 3: Selecting the Components for Installation

Use the Install - directories window to select which components you want to install and where you want them installed.

1. Select the components that you are going to install.
2. To verify that the default drive has sufficient space, or to see what other drives are available, select the **Disk space** push button.

If you want to use a different drive, do the following from the Disk space window:

- Select the drive that you want to use.
  - Select the check box.
  - Select the **OK** push button or press Enter. The Install window appears.
3. If you want to change the default directory for any of the components, type over the current directory name in the Install window.
  4. Select the **Install** push button from the Install - directories window to start the installation. The Install - progress window shows you the progress of the installation.

### Step 4: Completing the Installation

1. When you are prompted, insert the other diskettes. After you insert each diskette, select the **Continue** push button from the Insert disk window or press Enter.

When the installation is complete, the Installation and Maintenance window appears with an indication that CMVC successfully installed.

Select the **OK** push button or press Enter to return to the Installation of CMVC Client for OS/2 window.

2. From the Install window, select the **Exit** push button or press F3.
3. Remove the diskette from the drive.

Verify that the installation program has created a group called **CMVC OS/2 Folder**, which has several icons, one of them being CMVC OS/2.

### Step 5: Updating the CONFIG.SYS File Manually

1. If you did not have the installation program update your CONFIG.SYS file, you must do that now. To manually update the CONFIG.SYS file, use a text editor to update or set the following statements.

- To update the LIBPATH statement, type:

```
LIBPATH=...X:\CMVC\EXE;
```

where X:\CMVC\EXE is the default name of the directory in which the CMVC dynamic link library is stored.

- To update the SET PATH statement, type:

```
SET PATH=...X:\CMVC\EXE;
```

where X:\CMVC\EXE is the default name of the directory in which the CMVC executable files are stored.

- To update the SET DPATH statement, type:

```
SET DPATH=...X:\CMVC\EXE;
```

where X:\CMVC\EXE is the default name of the directory in which the CMVC executable files are stored.

- To update the HELP statement, type:

```
SET HELP=...X:\CMVC\EXE;
```

where X:\CMVC\EXE is the default name of the directory in which the CMVC help files are stored.

- To set the BOOKSHELF environment variable, type:

```
SET BOOKSHELF=...X:\CMVC\EXE\BOOK
```

where X:\CMVC\EXE\BOOK is the search path for the CMVC command reference file. This file contains the syntax, description, and some examples for each of the CMVC commands.

- To set the CMVC\_FAMILY environment variable, type:

```
SET CMVC_FAMILY=yourFamily
```

where yourFamily is a valid family name. This name is provided by your family administrator.

- To set the CMVC\_BECOME environment variable, type:

```
SET CMVC_BECOME=yourName
```

where yourName is your CMVC user ID. This user ID is provided by your family administrator.

- To set the CMVC\_CASESENSE environment variable, type:

```
SET CMVC_CASESENSE=upper|lower|ignore
```

where upper converts all CMVC arguments to uppercase and lower converts all CMVC arguments to lowercase. CMVC arguments are not converted if ignore is entered. Arguments are also not converted if the arguments are enclosed by double quotes.

- To set the CMVC\_RELEASE environment variable, type:

```
SET CMVC_RELEASE=yourRelease
```

where yourRelease is your project's *release* name.

- To set the CMVC\_COMPONENT variable, type:

```
SET CMVC_COMPONENT=yourComponent
```

where yourComponent is the name of a *component* that you can access.

- To set the NLSPATH environment variable, type:

```
SET NLSPATH=X:\CMVC\EXE\NLS\%N
```

where X:\CMVC\EXE\NLS is the search path for the message catalog file. This file contains the error and information messages used by the command line interface.

**Note:** You can also set the CMVC\_TOP variable, which is the leading portion of the path name that is a subset of the current working directory on

your working machine. However, to better understand how to use this variable, refer to the examples in the File chapter of the *CMVC Commands Reference* manual.

2. After making these changes, select **Shutdown** from the system menu to reinitialize your system.





---

## Chapter 4. Using the OS/2 Workstation Client for CMVC Interfaces

This chapter helps you to begin using OS/2 workstation client for CMVC by describing:

- How to start and stop the graphical user interface (GUI) application
- How to use the command line interface and where to find additional information about CMVC commands
- Authority requirements for performing CMVC actions.

Before you can use CMVC, someone in your organization with *superuser privilege*, such as your family administrator, must create for you a unique user ID and a *host list* for the workstation where you installed the client.

---

### Starting the Graphical User Interface (GUI) Application

You can start the CMVC GUI application in one of the following ways:

- Type CMVC on the OS/2 command line and press Enter.
- Select the CMVC icon in the OS/2 desktop. A CMVC icon view folder appears with an icon for the CMVC OS/2 program. Select the CMVC OS/2 icon.

When you start CMVC, the Tasks window appears.

---

### Stopping the GUI Application

You can stop the CMVC GUI application in one of two ways:

- Select **Close** from the System menu in the Tasks window.
- Select **Exit** from the File pull-down menu.

---

### Using the Command Line Interface

As you become more familiar with CMVC, you might want to issue commands directly from the OS/2 command line. To use the command line interface effectively, you must be familiar with the actions that you can perform with CMVC commands. You must also know how to use *action flags* and *attribute flags*, how to read the command syntax, and what authority is required to issue commands.

To view the CMVC command syntax and examples, do one of the following:

- From the OS/2 Desktop, open the CMVC OS/2 folder. Then double-click on the icon CMVC Commands Reference.
- From an OS/2 window, enter the following at the command prompt:

```
view cmvccmd
```

You can also obtain a list of the command syntax by printing the online CMVC commands help file. To print the help file, select **CMVC Commands** from the **Help** menu in any window; then select the **Print** push button.

## Purpose of CMVC Commands

Figure 2 provides a brief description of each CMVC command.

Command	Purpose
ACCESS	Identifies explicit authority for user IDs using component <i>access lists</i> .
APPROVAL	Records approvers' opinions on <i>approval records</i> for proposed changes in a release.
APPROVER	Specifies approvers of changes for a release using <i>approver lists</i> .
COMPONEN	Creates and maintains a component hierarchy for project control and management.
COREQ	Identifies tracks as <i>corequisite tracks</i> to ensure that the tracks are included in the same level.
DEFECT	Monitors the reporting, evaluation, and resolution of problems.
ENVIRON	Specifies environments and testers for a release using <i>environment lists</i> .
FEATURE	Monitors the suggestion, evaluation, and implementation of design changes and enhancements.
FILE	Places files in the CMVC environment and enables users to work with files.
FIX	Monitors the status of file changes (fixes) made for a component using <i>fix records</i> .
HOSTCMD	Identifies client access on the host list for a user ID.
LEVEL	Defines and works with a <i>level</i> of file changes within a release.
LEVELMEM	Identifies tracks that must be included in, or deleted from a level.
NOTIFY	Identifies notification interest for user IDs using a component <i>notification list</i> .
RELEASE	Creates and maintains releases to organize project-related files.
REPORT	Searches database tables for information on CMVC objects.
SIZE	Records sizing information for features using <i>sizing records</i> before project work starts.
TEST	Records testers' opinions about test results using environment <i>test records</i> .
TRACK	Creates and maintains tracks to monitor the progress of changes to resolve <i>defects</i> or to implement features.
USER	Creates user IDs and maintains information about the <i>owner</i> of a CMVC object.
VERIFYCM	Shows the outcome of defects and features using <i>verification records</i> .

Figure 2. Summary of the CMVC Commands

## Flags

Two types of flags can be used with commands: action flags and attribute flags. You can type flags in any order on the command line.

A flag is a negative (-) or a positive (+) symbol followed by a word in lowercase. The symbols for each flag are not interchangeable.

You can abbreviate both action and attribute flags; however, the abbreviated flag names must be different from the other flags used in the same command.

## Action Flags

Each command has corresponding action flags. When you use the command line to perform a CMVC action, you must specify one command and only one action flag. You do not have to type the action flag directly after the command.

For example, you can perform five actions using the **USER** command. Each of these tasks requires one of the following action flags:

- create** Creates a new user ID
- delete** Deletes a user ID
- recreate** Recreates a previously deleted user ID
- modify** Changes information related to a user ID
- view** Allows you to view current information for a user ID

## Attribute Flags

An action flag can have mandatory or optional attribute flags. For example, the **-login** and **-address** attribute flags are mandatory when you use the **-create** action flag for the **USER** command. Any other attribute flags are optional for this command.

For example, to create a user profile with a login name of `billyb` on a computer with host name `vroom1`, type:

```
USER -create -login billyb -address williams@vroom1 -name "William  
Bronson" -area Dept450 +super
```

You can achieve the same results by rearranging the order of the flags and abbreviating flag names.

```
USER -login billyb -name "William Bronson" -ad williams@vroom1  
-create -ar Dept450 +super
```

## Flag Arguments

Action or attribute flags may require one or more arguments. Argument types, formats, and restrictions are summarized in Figure 3 on page 14.

Argument	Format	Example	Restriction
Date	yy/mm/dd	93/04/29	You must use numbers separated by slashes. Blanks are not permitted.
Name	One alphanumeric string	42tool	You cannot use blanks, vertical bars ( ), or ASCII control characters.
Name ...	One or more alphanumeric strings	prod1 prod2 prod3	You cannot use vertical bars ( ), or ASCII control characters. Blanks are permitted to separate unique strings.
Number	Numeric string	823	You must use numbers. Blanks are not permitted.
Number ...	One or more numeric strings	411 1124 1 362	You must use numbers. Blanks are permitted to separate unique strings.
Octal_Number	Numeric string	750	For more information about the use of octal numbers, refer to the <i>Client/2 User's Guide</i> .
Text	Alphanumeric strings enclosed in double quotation marks	"Not able to verify."	You cannot use vertical bars ( ), or ASCII control characters.

Figure 3. Flag Arguments and Syntax

If you specify a list of arguments for more than one flag, the action is performed for every possible combination of arguments. For example, type the following command:

```
TRACK -create -defect 1 2 -release one two
```

Four tracks are created as shown in Figure 4.

Tracks	Defect	Release
1)	1	one
2)	1	two
3)	2	one
4)	2	two

Figure 4. Creating CMVC Tracks

### Using the Keyboard or Files to Enter Arguments

Arguments can be entered either from the keyboard or from files. In each case, you must use a hyphen as the argument type. You can specify only one flag per command with this format.

For example, type the following command:

```
DEFECT -open -component debugr -sev 3 -remarks -
```

You can enter the **-remarks** flag argument directly from the keyboard. If you require additional lines for typing text, press Enter. When you are finished entering the text, press Enter to get a new line. To end keyboard input, press Ctrl+Z and then press Enter.

To enter arguments from a file, type the following command:

```
Defect -open -component debugr -sev 3 -remarks - < \tmp\defect.dsc
```

The OS/2 operating system opens the specified file, \tmp\defect.dsc, and assigns the file contents to the **-remarks** flag.

---

## Authority Requirements

Different authority requirements are attached to each of the actions in the OS/2 workstation client for CMVC. Four types of authority, *base authority*, superuser privilege, *implicit authority*, and *explicit authority* control the types of actions that you can perform.

### Base Authority

If you have a valid CMVC user ID, you can perform the following unrestricted actions:

- Open defects and features
- Modify the information for your user ID
- Display information for any user ID
- Add notes to existing defects and features
- Create reports.

### Superuser Privilege

If you have been granted the CMVC superuser privilege by a family administrator or another superuser, you can perform all actions in your CMVC family.

### Implicit Authority

You have implicit authority to perform some actions based on ownership. For example, if a defect is opened against a component you own, you have the implicit authority to perform certain actions, such as accepting the defect or reassigning ownership of the defect. Similarly, if you own a component, a release, or a feature, you have implicit authority related specifically to those roles. You have implicit authority until you relinquish ownership of the object.

### Explicit Authority

You may be granted explicit access authority for a component so that you can perform specific actions on CMVC objects. Explicit authority restricts access to a designated group of project members. The family administrator can define access authority groups: this capability means that the family administrator does not have to authorize every action.

Component owners can also grant you explicit authority to one or more authority groups. The level of access that you receive is the same as the component owner's level of access. This access is also transferred to all descendant components (*child components*).

**Note:** For more information about authority requirements, refer to the *Concepts* manual.

---

## Chapter 5. Customizing the OS/2 Workstation Client

This chapter describes how to use the various options provided in CMVC to tailor the OS/2 workstation client for CMVC to your development environment.

The customization options are:

- Using the Settings Notebook to set the default values for your working environment.
- Assigning a default query to a specific window. This query is issued each time the window opens.
- Setting the tasks in the Tasks window. Use the Tasks list to start frequently performed actions; when you select an item from this list, the corresponding window opens and the action starts.

---

### Using the Settings Notebook

The CMVC Settings notebook provides a quick way to customize the GUI and command line applications to your development environment.

To open the Settings notebook, select **Settings** from the Windows pull-down menu. You can set the following values; for more information about them, see the online help. The notebook has four pages.

- **On the Environment page:**
  - Family
  - Release
  - Component
  - Become user
  - User ID
  - Top
  - Relative directory
  - Working directory
- **On the Setup page:**
  - NLS path
  - Log file
  - Case
  - Print command
  - Compare command
  - Edit command
- **On the GUI page:**
  - Verbose commands
  - Auto refresh
  - Multiple object windows
  - Show query line
  - Use small icons in icon views
  - Use small icons in tree views
  - Font for object windows
  - Font for output windows
  - Required field label color

- Modified field label color
- **On the Extract page:**
  - Host
  - Directory
  - User number (UID)
  - Group number (GID)
  - File permissions
  - Directory permissions
  - Expand keywords
  - CRLF conversion

---

## Setting Default Queries in Main Windows

You can define a default query for any main window in the GUI application (except the Tasks window). The default query is issued each time you open the window.

To define a default query for a main window:

1. Select **Filter** from the File pull-down menu in a main window. The corresponding Filter window appears.
2. Enter the search criteria, with any Structured Query Language (SQL) operators to refine the query, in one or more entry fields. You can also select a previously executed query from the history panel in the command box, or type a valid SQL query in the entry field of the command box.
3. Select **Apply** to perform the query and review the results. If you are satisfied with the results, proceed to the next step. Otherwise, repeat Step 2.
4. Select the **Current Query** from the File pull-down menu of the desired window, and select **Save as default**.

See “Sample Default Queries” on page 18 for default query samples.

**Note:** Define your queries concisely using valid SQL syntax. If your queries are too general, you may find that:

- The time required to open a main window increases. This slows down your application.
- The number of items displayed in the client window increases. If the resulting list is large, you may have to use the scroll bars extensively to navigate through the list.
- The server overloads and the network bandwidth diminishes.

## Sample Default Queries

Sample default queries are shown in Figure 5 on page 19. When you define a default query, you must specify both the window name and the query.



Window Name	Default Query	Explanation
Access Lists	compName like ' <i>yourComponent</i> '	Searches for components with names similar to <i>yourComponent</i> . Components are listed each time you open the Access Lists window.
Approval Records	userLogin in (' <i>yourUserID</i> ') order by defectName	Searches for all approval records to which you have access. The approval records are ordered by defect name. Records are listed each time you open the Approval window.
Components	userArea in (' <i>yourArea</i> ') and dropDate is null	Searches for all components in your area. Components are listed each time you open the Components window.
Defects	compName in (' <i>yourProject</i> ') and state not in ('closed','canceled') order by Name	Searches for open defects in the <i>yourProject</i> component. Defects are listed each time you open the Defects window.
Features	state not in ('closed', 'canceled') and ownerLogin = ' <i>yourUserID</i> ' order by compName,name	Searches for open features that you own. The features are ordered by component name and feature name. Features are listed each time you open the Features window.
Sizing Records	state in ('ready','not ready') and userLogin in (' <i>yourUserID</i> ')	Searches for sizing records to which you have access. The records are either in the ready or not ready states. Records are listed each time you open the Sizing Records window.

Figure 5. Sample Default Queries

**Note:** This list of queries is provided as an example only. Customize these queries according to your development environment.

## Setting the Tasks List

The Tasks window in the GUI application lists the default tasks. You can use the Tasks list to perform frequently used procedures and to query the server for information related to your project.

You can customize tasks in the Tasks list either from the Tasks window or from any of the other CMVC windows.

## Defining Tasks from the Tasks Window

To define a task in the Tasks window:

1. Select **Task list** from the **File** menu on the menu bar of the Tasks window. A cascade menu opens.
2. Select **Edit task list** from the cascade menu. The Edit Task List window appears.

3. Enter the information required in the following fields:

**Description** Type the task title that you want to display in the Tasks list.

**Task** Type an SQL query, or the name of any executable command, shell script, or program for the task.

4. Select one of the following task types:

**Query** If your task is an SQL query.

**CMVC Command**

If your task is an executable command, shell script, or program for the task.

5. If you selected the **Query** task type, select the window to which you want the task to apply. You can use the scroll bars to view the list of windows in the Window list box.

6. Select the **Add/Change** push button. The task is created and inserted in the Tasks list above the currently selected task. If no task is selected, the new task is inserted at the end of the Tasks list.

## Defining Tasks from Other GUI Windows

To define a task in any other CMVC GUI window:

1. Select **Filter** from the File menu in any main CMVC window. The corresponding Filter window appears.
2. Enter the search criteria, with any SQL operators to refine the query in one or more entry fields. You can also select a previously executed query from the history panel in the command box, or type a valid SQL query in the entry field of the command box.
3. Select the **Apply** push button to perform the query and review the results. If you are satisfied with the results, proceed to the next step. Otherwise, repeat Step 2.
4. From the History box, select the query you want to add to the Task List, and ensure that this query appears in the Query box.
5. Select the **Save to Task List** push button. The Save to Task List window appears with the **Window** and **Query** entry fields pre-filled.
6. Type the description of the task in the **Task Title** field. This description is displayed in the Tasks window.
7. Save the new task by selecting the **Add/Change** push button.

## Sample Default Tasks

The CMVC Client/2 software is shipped with 10 sample tasks. After you install the software, these tasks appear in the client area of the Tasks window. You can modify or delete the tasks, change the order of the tasks, or add new tasks. The following tasks are shipped with CMVC:

Select this task name...	To display this window...	Using this query.
List all components that I own	Component	userLogin in ('yourCmvcUserID')
List all releases that I own	Release	userLogin in ('yourCmvcUserID')

Select this task name...	To display this window...	Using this query.
List all active defects against my components	Defect	compName in ('yourComponent') and state not in ('closed','canceled') order by compName, name
List all active features against my components	Feature	compName in ('yourComponent') and state not in ('closed','canceled') order by compName, name
List all ready verification records that I own	Verify	userLogin in ('yourCmvcUserID') and state in ('ready')
List all the files that I have checked out	File	userLogin in ('yourCmvcUserID') order by nuPathName
List all the files in my release	File	releaseName in ('yourRelease') order by nuPathName
List all tracks in the fix state in my release	Track	releaseName in ('yourRelease') and state in ('fix') order by defectName
List all the test records that I own	Test	releaseName in ('yourRelease') and userLogin in ('yourCmvcUserID')
List all the levels in my release	Level	releaseName in ('yourRelease') order by addDate
View a report with information on all users	Commands	report -view users



---

## Chapter 6. OS/2 Workstation Client for CMVC Error Messages

You may encounter error messages when you first use the OS/2 client. This chapter provides information about responding to these client error messages.

For an explanation of CMVC family and database errors, see your system administrator or refer to the *Server Installation and Administration* manual.

If you cannot resolve the problems after following the recommended recovery procedures, contact your IBM representative for additional support.

If you have this problem...	Do this.
<p>You receive one of the following error messages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>0010-074 Specify a family name</li><li>0010-247 The host name cannot be resolved</li><li>0010-250 A connection cannot be established</li></ul>	<p>Do one of the following to correct the problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Correct the family name in the Settings notebook. To do this:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Select the <b>Windows</b> pull-down menu.</li><li>2. Select <b>Settings</b>.</li><li>3. Select the <b>Environment</b> tab.</li><li>4. Type the correct name in the <b>Family</b> field. See your family administrator if you do not know this name.</li><li>5. Select the <b>Apply</b> button.</li><li>6. Select the <b>Test Connection to Server</b> button.</li></ol><p>You are OK if you see the message: The message catalog is available</p></li><li>• Correct the CMVC_FAMILY variable in your CONFIG.SYS.</li><li>• Verify that the HOSTS and the SERVICES files for TCP/IP are correctly specified. See "Preparing for Install" on Chapter 3 for more information.</li><li>• Verify that TCP/IP is installed and configured correctly.</li><li>• Verify that the TCP/IP network is operational.</li></ul>

If you have this problem...	Do this.
<p>You receive one of the following error messages:</p> <p>0010-057 Login x on host y is not authorized 0010-100 User was not found</p>	<p>Do one of the following to correct the problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Correct the become and user fields in the Settings notebook. To do this: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Select the <b>Windows</b> pull-down menu.</li> <li>2. Select <b>Settings</b>.</li> <li>3. Select the <b>Environment</b> tab.</li> <li>4. Type the correct values in the <b>Become user</b> and in the <b>User ID</b> fields.</li> <li>5. Select the <b>Apply</b> button.</li> <li>6. Select the <b>Test Connection to Server</b> button.</li> </ol> <p>You are OK if you see the message: The message catalog is available</p> </li> <li>• Correct the CMVC_BECOME and USER variables in your CONFIG.SYS.</li> </ul>
<p>No tasks show in the Tasks window, or all the fields in the Settings notebook are blank.</p>	<p>Verify that the CMVC23.INI file is stored in the directory where OS2 is installed, such as C:\OS2.</p>
<p>You select a task from the Tasks window, and a window appears. You expected a list of objects, but there are none.</p>	<p>Do one of the following to change the generic values (surrounded by single quotes) to actual values for your development environment. For example, you will want to change 'yourRelease' to the actual name of a release that you have access to.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From the Tasks window, select <b>Edit task list</b> from the <b>File</b> pull-down menu.</li> <li>• Edit the CMVC23.INI file that is stored in the directory where OS2 is installed, such as C:\OS2.</li> </ul>
<p>The CMVC23.INI file was deleted by mistake, but you want to use the default tasks defined in this file.</p>	<p>Do the following to correct the problem:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Exit the CMVC client.</li> <li>2. Insert disk 3 in drive A:</li> <li>3. Copy the file CMVC23.INI from diskette 3 into the directory where OS2 is installed, such as C:\OS2.</li> <li>4. Remove diskette 1 from drive.</li> <li>5. Restart the CMVC client.</li> </ol>

If you have this problem...	Do this.
<p>You receive following error message:</p> <p>0000-000 Cannot open message catalog</p>	<p>Do one of the following to correct the problem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Correct the NLS path field in the Settings notebook. To do this: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Select the <b>Windows</b> pull-down menu.</li> <li>2. Select <b>Settings</b>.</li> <li>3. Select the <b>Setup</b> tab.</li> <li>4. Type the correct value in the <b>NLS path</b> field: C:\CMVC\EXE\NLS\%N Where C: is the driver where CMVC is installed. Be sure that you type %N in upper case.</li> <li>5. Select the <b>Apply</b> button.</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Correct the NLSPATH variable in your CONFIG.SYS: C:\CMVC\EXE\NLS\%N Where C: is the driver where CMVC is installed. Again, be sure that you type %N in upper case.</li> </ul>

If you still have problems after you try the corrective measures listed above, contact your family administrator.





---

# Glossary

Glossary terms are defined as they are used in this manual. If you cannot find the term that you are looking for, refer to the index or to the *IBM Dictionary of Computing*, SC20-1699.

## A

**access list.** A CMVC object that controls access to development data. A list of user ID-authority group pairs attached to a component, designating users and the corresponding authority access they are being granted for all objects managed by this component or any of its descendants.

**action.** A task performed by the CMVC server and requested by a CMVC client. A CMVC action corresponds to issuing one CMVC command.

**approval record.** A status record on which an approver must give an opinion of the proposed file changes required to resolve a defect or implement a feature in a release.

**approver list.** A list of user IDs attached to a release, representing the users who must approve file changes required to resolve a defect or implement a feature in that release.

**authority.** The right to access development objects and perform CMVC commands. See also *access list*, *base authority*, *explicit authority*, *implicit authority*, and *superuser privilege*.

## B

**base authority.** The set of actions granted to a user whenever a user ID is created within a CMVC family.

## C

**child component.** All components in each CMVC family, except the root component, must be created in reference to an existing component. The existing component is called the parent component and the new component is called the child component. A parent component can have more than one child component. See also *component*.

**command.** A request to perform an operation or run a program from the command line interface. In CMVC, a command consists of the command name, one action flag, and zero or more attribute flags.

**command line interface.** The CMVC interface application used to start CMVC executable programs from the OS/2 command line.

**component.** A CMVC object that simplifies project management, organizes project data into structured groups, and controls configuration management properties. Component owners can control access to development data (see *access list*) and configure notification about CMVC actions (see *notification list*). Components exist in a parent-child hierarchy, with descendent components inheriting access and notification information from ancestor components.

**configuration management.** The process of identifying, managing, and controlling software modules as they change over time.

**corequisite tracks.** Two or more tracks designated as corequisites by a user so that all tracks in the corequisite group must be included as members in the same level. If a track is added to a level all tracks that have a corequisite relationship with that track must also be included in the level before the level is committed.

## D

**database.** An organized collection of data that can be accessed and operated on by a data processing system for a specific purpose.

**default query.** A database search, defined for a specific window, which is issued each time the corresponding window is opened.

**defect.** A CMVC object used to formally report a problem. The user who opens a defect is the defect originator.

## E

**end user.** See *user*.

**environment.** A user-defined testing domain for a particular release. Also used as a defect field, in which case it is the environment where the problem occurred.

**environment list.** A CMVC object used to specify environments in which a release should be tested. A list of environment-user ID pairs attached to a release, representing the user responsible for testing each environment. Only one tester can be identified per environment.

**explicit authority.** The ability to perform an action against a CMVC object because you have been granted the authority to perform that action.

## F

**family.** A logical organization of related development data. A single installation of the CMVC server can support multiple families. The data in one family cannot be accessed from another family.

**family administrator.** A user who is responsible for all non-system-related tasks for one or more CMVC families such as planning, configuring, and maintaining the CMVC environment and managing user access to those families.

**feature.** A CMVC object used to formally request a functional addition or enhancement. The user who opens a feature is the feature originator.

**FAT.** The DOS- and OS/2-compatible file system that is used to manage input and output, and store files.

**file.** A collection of data that is stored by the CMVC server. Any text or binary file used in a development project can be created as a CMVC file. For example, source code, executable programs, documentation, or test cases.

**file allocation table.** See *FAT*.

**fix record.** A status record that is associated with a track and is used to monitor the phases of change within each component that is affected by a defect or feature for a specific release.

## G

**GUI.** The CMVC graphical user interface program.

**graphical user interface.** See *GUI*.

## H

**HPFS.** An installable file system designed for the OS/2 system. The high performance file system (HPFS) supports long file names (up to 254 characters) and provides fast access for large fixed-disk volumes (greater than 60MB).

**high performance file system.** See *HPFS*.

**host list.** A list associated with each CMVC user ID that indicates the client hosts that can access the CMVC server and act on behalf of the CMVC user.

The CMVC server uses the list to authenticate the identity of a CMVC client upon receipt of a CMVC command. Each entry consists of a login, a CMVC user ID, and a host name.

**host name.** The identifier associated with the host computer.

## I

**implicit authority.** The ability to perform an action against a CMVC object without being granted explicit authority. This authority is implicitly granted because of object ownership. Contrast with *explicit authority* and *base authority*.

## L

**level.** A collection of tracks which represent a set of changed files within a release. Levels are only associated with releases under binding control.

**level member.** A track that has been added to a level.

**login.** The OS/2 user identifier.

## N

**NFS.** The protocol, developed by Sun Microsystems Inc., that enables computers in a network to access each other's file systems. When accessed, the file system appears to reside on the local host.

**Network File System.** See *NFS*.

**notification list.** A CMVC object allowing component owners to configure notification. A list of user ID-interest group pairs attached to a component, designating users and the corresponding notification interest they are being granted for all objects managed by this component or any of its descendants.

## O

**owner.** The user who is responsible for a CMVC object within a CMVC family, either because they created the object or because they were assigned ownership of that object.

## Q

**query.** A structured request for information from a database. See also *default query*.

## R

**release.** A CMVC object that groups all of the files that make up one version of a product.

## S

**sizing record.** A status record created for each component-release pair affected by a proposed feature. The sizing record owner must state whether the feature affects the specified component-release pair and the approximate amount of work needed to implement the feature within the specified component-release pair.

**superuser privilege.** A user who is granted superuser privilege. Superuser privilege allows a user to perform any action available in the CMVC family. Superuser privilege is internal to CMVC and is not related to the superuser authority of the host computer.

**system administrator.** A user who is responsible for all system-related tasks involving CMVC, such as installing, maintaining, and backing up the CMVC server and the relational database being used by the CMVC server.

## T

**task list.** The list of tasks displayed in the CMVC–Tasks window. The user can customize this list to issue requests for information from the server. Tasks can be added, modified, or deleted from the list.

**TCP/IP.** A set of communications protocols that

support peer-to-peer connectivity functions for both local and wide area networks.

**test record.** A status record used to record the outcome of an environment test performed for a specific level of a release after the defect is resolved or the feature is implemented.

**Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol.** See *TCP/IP*.

## U

**user.** A person with an active user ID and access to one or more CMVC families.

**user ID.** The identifier assigned by the system administrator to each CMVC user.

## V

**verification record.** A status record that must be marked by the originator of a defect or a feature before the defect or feature can move to the closed state. This allows the originator to verify the resolution or implementation of a defect or feature.

**version control.** The storage of multiple versions of a single file along with information about each version.

**view.** An alternative and temporary representation of data from one or more tables.



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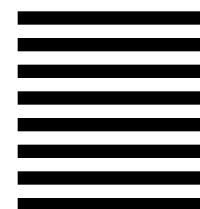
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