Oracle® Calendar

Reference Manual

Release 2 (9.0.4)

Part No. B10891-01

June 2003

This book is a reference volume containing specific information on calendar server configuration parameters and administration utilities.

ORACLE®

Oracle Calendar Reference Manual Release 2 (9.0.4)

Part No. B10891-01

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Preface

Oracle Calendar is scalable calendaring software, based on open standards, for efficiently scheduling people and resources. Among other features, it offers a dedicated database, real-time lookups and free-time searches, multiple time zone support and UTF-8 encoding to support international deployments, e-mail and wireless alerts, multi-platform support and an extensible Authentication, Compression and Encryption (ACE) framework for enhanced security.

The Oracle Calendar server is the back end to an integrated suite of calendaring and scheduling products. Networked users can use a desktop client (Windows, Macintosh, Motif), Web client or Microsoft Outlook to manage their calendars. Mobile users can synchronize their agendas with a variety of PDAs or, with the addition of Oracle's wireless technology, can send and receive calendar entries using a mobile phone.

Oracle Calendar is part of Oracle Collaboration Suite, offering integrated e-mail, voice mail, calendaring and wireless services. For more information on the other components of Oracle Collaboration Suite, please see Oracle's Web site or consult the relevant product documentation.

Intended Audience

This *Reference Manual* documents the configuration parameters and utilities included with your calendar server. This guide is directed at any administrator whose task is the installation, configuration, use and maintenance of Oracle Calendar in general and the Oracle Calendar server in particular. It is a companion volume to the *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*, which documents deployment, configuration and maintenance procedures for your calendar server.

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Structure

This manual contains six reference appendices:

Appendix A, "Calendar User and Resource Parameters"

This appendix contains information on configuration parameters that set default values for user and resource attributes.

Appendix B, "Event Calendar Parameters"

This appendix contains information on configuration parameters that set default values for event calendar attributes.

Appendix C, "Calendar Server Parameters"

This appendix contains information on configuration parameters that control the behaviour of your calendar server.

Appendix D, "Calendar Administrator Parameters"

This appendix contains information on parameters that control the Calendar Administrator interface.

Appendix E, "Calendar Application System Parameters"

This appendix lists and describes all tunable parameters available to configure the Oracle Calendar application system (OCAS) and its components.

Appendix F, "Calendar Server Utilities"

This appendix contains information on the use and syntax of the command-line utilities provided for administering your calendar server.

Appendix G, "Time Zone Table"

This appendix provides a mapping between regions and their associated time zone classifications.

Appendix H, "Calendar Extensions to Directory Server Schema"

This appendix contains detailed information on the calendar-specific information stored in the Oracle Internet Directory.

Appendix I, "Calendar Error Code Categories"

This appendix contains general information on the functional area associated with each category of calendar server error codes.

Appendix J, "Calendar Server Error Codes"

This appendix contains information on the most frequently encountered calendar server error codes such as the error code ID, error name, an explanation of the probable causes, and a recommended action.

Related Documents

For more information, see the following manuals in the Oracle Calendar documentation set:

- *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Calendar Release Notes*

Conventions

In this manual, Windows and NT are both used to refer to the Windows95, Windows98, and Windows NT operating systems.

In examples, an implied carriage return occurs at the end of each line, unless otherwise noted. You must press the Return key at the end of a line of input.

The following conventions are also used in this manual:

Convention	Meaning
. . .	Vertical ellipsis points in an example mean that information not directly related to the example has been omitted.
. . .	Horizontal ellipsis points in statements or commands mean that parts of the statement or command not directly related to the example have been omitted
boldface text	Boldface type in text indicates a term defined in the text, the glossary, or in both locations.
`monospaced font`	This typeface is used for any text that appears on the computer screen or text that you should type. It is also used for file and path names and functions.
Cmd line	Refers to a procedure executed on the command line (UNIX or NT) using a calendar server utility.
Web GUI	Refers to a procedure executed using the Calendar Administrator, an Web administrative tool.
/	Forward-slashes are used to separate directories in a path name, following UNIX syntax. For Windows operating systems, substitute back-slashes "\" for all forward-slashes unless otherwise instructed.
< >	Angle brackets enclose user-supplied names and variables.
[ ]	Brackets enclose optional clauses from which you can choose one or none.

A

Calendar User and Resource Parameters

This appendix details the parameters available to configure default user and resource profiles in the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/user.ini` and `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/resource.ini` files respectively. For details on how to implement user and resource profiles, see your calendar server's *Administrator's Guide*.

Each parameter's stated default value is used if that parameter is omitted from its configuration file. These defaults are not necessarily the optimal settings for your installation. The initialization files supplied with the software contain settings that provide a good starting point for further configuration. It is strongly recommended that for reference purposes you keep a copy, in either printed or electronic format, of these files before modification.

Parameters for default user and resource profiles

The information that can be specified includes:

- Display preferences
- Refresh frequency, notification and reminder preferences
- Access rights for viewing and scheduling granted to other users
- Time zone, if different from that of the node
- List of public and administrative groups in which to include new users and resources
- List of designates for the user or resource
- Administrative rights for groups, holidays and resources (users only)
- Default directory address fields (users only)

The following table lists some of the values that can be set for users and resources. To display the complete list, use the `uniuser` utility with the `-info` parameter and the `-user` or `-resource` parameter. See the `uniuser` documentation in Appendix F, "Calendar Server Utilities".

Table A–1 User and resource profile

Parameter	Possible values	Default value	Description
ENABLE	TRUE, FALSE	TRUE	Enable the calendar account
ShowSunday	TRUE, FALSE	TRUE	Shows Sundays
ShowSaturday	TRUE, FALSE	TRUE	Shows Saturdays
TimeFormat	1 (24 hour), 2 (AM / PM)	2 (AM / PM)	Sets time display format
StartDay	00h00 to 24h00	08h00	Sets agenda start time for display
EndDay	00h00 to 24h00	18h00	Sets agenda stop time for display
TimeInc	5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 60 (minutes)	30 minutes	Defines time increment for day and week views
RefreshFrequency	0 ... 65536 (minutes)	15	Sets refresh frequency of client
MailNotification	TRUE, FALSE	FALSE	Specifies if the user can receive mail notification
PUBLISHEDTYPE	PUBLISHED, NOTPUBLISHED	NOTPUBLISHED	Specifies if the user's agenda can be published
GLOBALREADACCESS	TRUE, FALSE	FALSE	Specifies if the user can share their agendas with any other Internet user

Table A–1 User and resource profile

Parameter	Possible values	Default value	Description
Language	en (English) fr (French) it (Italian) es (Spanish) fi (Finnish) de (German) pt (Portuguese) ja (Japanese) zh-CN (Chinese) ko (Korean) sv (Swedish) pt-BR (Brazilian Portuguese) nl (Dutch)	en	Determines the language used for notification and reminder messages.
DefaultReminder	0 (disabled), 1 (pop-up) 2 (pop-up and audible)	2 (users) 0 (resources)	Controls use of Pop-up Reminders
TimeBeforeReminder	0, 2, 5, 10, 60, 120, 240 (minutes) 12, 24, 48, 96 (hours) 7, 14, 31 (days)	0	Sets reminder time for Default Reminder
ALERT-ENABLE SMSServiceEnable	TRUE, FALSE	FALSE	Enable all alerts (server side reminders and notifications). For users only.
ALERT-NOTIFMEETING	TRUE, FALSE	TRUE	Enable alerts for normal events. For users only.
ALERT-NOTIFDAYEVENT	TRUE, FALSE	FALSE	Enable alerts for day events. For users only.
ALERT-NOTIFDAILYNOTE	TRUE, FALSE	FALSE	Enable alerts for daily notes. For users only.

Table A–1 User and resource profile

Parameter	Possible values	Default value	Description
ALERT-NOTIFJOURNAL	TRUE, FALSE	FALSE	Enable alerts for journals. For users only.
ALERT-NOTIFOWNER	TRUE, FALSE	TRUE	Enable alerts for entries the user owns also. For users only.
ALERT-NOTIFDECLINED	TRUE, FALSE	TRUE	Enable alerts for entries the user has declined also. For users only.
ALERT-SUSPENDRANGE	HH:MM-HH:MM	(none)	Define the suspension period. For users only.
ALERT-SUSPENDRANGEACTION	NONE, HOLD, DISCARD	NONE	Define the suspension action. For users only.
ALERT-HOLD	TRUE, FALSE	FALSE	Hold all alerts now. For users only.
`ViewNormalEvent`	YES, NO, TIME	NO	Default security given to other users
`ViewPersonalEvent`	YES, NO, TIME	NO	Same as `ViewNormalEvent`
`ViewConfidentialEvent`	YES, NO, TIME	NO	Same as `ViewNormalEvent`
`CanBookMe`	TRUE, FALSE	FALSE	Specifies if user can be invited
`ViewNormalTask`	YES, NO	NO	Default security given to other users
`ViewPersonalTask`	YES, NO	NO	Same as `ViewNormalTask`
`ViewConfidentialTask`	YES, NO	NO	Same as `ViewNormalTask`
`CreatePublicGroups`	TRUE, FALSE	FALSE	Controls ability to create Public groups
`ManageAdmGroups`	TRUE, FALSE	FALSE	Controls ability to create Admin groups
`ManageHolidays`	TRUE, FALSE	FALSE	Controls ability to manage holidays

Table A–1 User and resource profile

Parameter	Possible values	Default value	Description
OU1	<Organizational Unit 1>	n/a	Value for directory address field
OU2	<Organizational Unit 2>	n/a	Same as OU1
OU3	<Organizational Unit 3>	n/a	Same as OU1
OU4	<Organizational Unit 4>	n/a	Same as OU1
O	<Organization>	n/a	Same as OU1
C	<Country>	n/a	Same as OU1
A	<Administrative Domain>	n/a	Same as OU1
P	<Private Domain>	n/a	Same as OU1
TimeZone	<Time zone>	value defined in unison.ini	Defines a time zone specifically for the user or resource
Group0 ... Group9	<Admin or public group name>	n/a	Specifies groups in which to include the user or resource
Designate0 ... Designate9	<User name>	n/a	Defines users who may act as designates for the new user or resource
EMAIL	A valid e-mail address	n/a	User: The user's e-mail address Resource: The resource's e-mail address (not the resource contact's e-mail)

Table A–2 resource only attributes

Parameter	Possible values	Default value	Description
NOTIFY-APPROVER	TRUE, FALSE	FALSE	Specifies that booking this resource requires approval
APPROVAL-EMAIL	A valid e-mail address	n/a	Specifies the e-mail of the person who will approve a request for a resource
ALLOW-CONFLICT	YES, NO, DEFAULT (all resources set to the same value)	NO	Allow double booking of the resource. Use DEFAULT to resort to the default set by server parameter (unison.ini) [ENG] allowresourceconflict
CATEGORY	A valid resource category name	n/a	Resource category

Display preferences

ShowSunday = TRUE/FALSE
ShowSaturday = TRUE/FALSE
These parameters determine whether or not these days will be part of the week view on the client. The default is TRUE.

TimeFormat = 1/2
This parameter determines whether or not time is displayed in military (24h) or standard (AM/PM) time. The default is 2 -- AM/PM.

StartDay = <time of day>
This parameter determines the first time slot displayed in the user's agenda (day & week view only). Earlier time slots can still be viewed by using the vertical scroll bar. This does not affect the regular business hours of the user. The default is 08h00.

EndDay = <time of day>
This parameter is used to define the last time slot displayed in a user's agenda (day & week view only), although it has little effect given that other settings, such as StartDay, time slot increments and spacing height, also affect how little or how much of the day is displayed. Later time slots can still be viewed by using the vertical scroll bar. This does not affect the regular business hours of the user. The default is 18h00.

TimeInc = <time_in_minutes>
This parameter defines the time slot increment for the day & week views. Adjusting the value of this parameter affects how much of your day is displayed on the screen.

Only the following values can be specified: 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 60 (minutes). The default is 15 minutes.

Refresh, notification & reminder preferences

RefreshFrequency = <time_in_minutes>
This parameter sets the refresh frequency of the client in minutes. A value of 0 would effectively disable the refresh. The default is 15 minutes.

MailNotification = TRUE/FALSE
This parameter specifies whether or not the user wants to receive mail notification. The effect of this attribute when set to FALSE is to exclude the user's name from being automatically added to the list of recipients sent out by calendar clients. This does not apply to the Oracle Connector for Outlook client. Note, this setting has no effect on the users' own ability to send mail notification. The default is FALSE.

ALERT-ENABLE=TRUE
ALERT-HOLD=TRUE/FALSE
ALERT-SUSPENDRANGEACTION=NONE/HOLD/DISCARD
ALERT-SUSPENDRANGE=HH:MM-HH:MM
E-mail and alert reminders are not supported for resources and event calendars. The ALERT-ENABLE parameter determines whether or not alert notifications and server side reminders are enabled for this user. The default value is "TRUE".

Set ALERT-HOLD to TRUE to suspend all delivery of alert notifications and server side reminders immediately and for ever until this user attribute is reset to FALSE. Set ALERT-SUSPENDRANGEACTION parameter to HOLD to suspend delivery of alert notifications and server side reminders for a given period of time. Specify the period of time using ALERT-SUSPENDRANGE. To discard rather than holding any alerts triggered during the specified period, set ALERT-SUSPENDRANGEACTION to DISCARD. Use ALERT-SUSPENDRANGE to specify the suspension period.

ALERT-NOTIFMEETING=TRUE/FALSE
ALERT-NOTIFDAYEVENT=TRUE/FALSE
ALERT-NOTIFDAILYNOTE=TRUE/FALSE
ALERT-NOTIFJOURNAL=TRUE/FALSE
ALERT-NOTIFOWNER=TRUE/FALSE
ALERT-NOTIFDECLINED=TRUE/FALSE
These parameters specify whether or not the user wants to receive alerts notifications for meetings, day events, daily notes, journals that are updated (added, modified or deleted). Set ALERT-NOTIFOWNER to FALSE to exclude calendar entries that the user owns. Set ALERT-NOTIFDECLINED to FALSE to exclude calendar entries that the user has declined.

Language = en (English)

```
fr (French)
it (Italian)
es (Spanish)
fi (Finnish)
de (German)
pt (Portuguese)
ja (Japanese)
zh-CN (Chinese)
ko (Korean)
sv (Swedish)
pt-BR (Brazilian Portuguese)
nl (Dutch)
```

Determines the language used for server-side reminder messages. Consult the "Alerts" chapter of your *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide* for details on server-side reminders.

`DefaultReminder = 0/1/2`

If set to 1, the Default Reminder for Agenda Entries and Day Events is set to Pop-up Reminder. If set to 2, the reminder is pop-up and will include an audible beep. For Tasks, only the Default Task Due Reminder is set to Pop-up Reminder, the Default Task Start Reminder is NOT set. Furthermore, The Daily Notes Default Reminder is also not set. The default is 0, or no reminders.

`TimeBeforeReminder = <time_in_minutes>`

This parameter is used to set the default reminder time. In other words, a value of 24 would mean that default reminders would appear 24 hours before the start of the event. Only the following values can be specified: 0, 2, 5, 10, 60, 120, 240 (minutes); 12, 24, 48, 96 (hours); 7, 14, 31 (days).

```
REMINDER-SERVERALERT = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDER-VISUAL = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDER-AUDIBLE = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDER-SERVERMAIL = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDER-UPCOMING = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDER-LEADTIME = <time_in_minutes>
```

These parameters determine whether reminders are enabled for this user for normal events. The leadtime for these reminders is set using `REMINDER-LEADTIME`. Similar parameters exist for setting reminders for holidays, task start times, task due times, notes and day events:

```
REMINDERHOLIDAY-SERVERALERT = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERHOLIDAY-VISUAL = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERHOLIDAY-AUDIBLE = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERHOLIDAY-SERVERMAIL = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERHOLIDAY-UPCOMING = TRUE/FALSE
```

```
REMINDERHOLIDAY-LEADTIME = <time_in_minutes>

REMINDERTASKSTART-VISUAL = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERTASKSTART-AUDIBLE = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERTASKSTART-UPCOMING = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERTASKSTART-LEADTIME = <time_in_minutes>

REMINDERTASKDUE-VISUAL = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERTASKDUE-AUDIBLE = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERTASKDUE-UPCOMING = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERTASKDUE-LEADTIME = <time_in_minutes>

REMINDERDAILYNOTE-SERVERALERT = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERDAILYNOTE-VISUAL = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERDAILYNOTE-AUDIBLE = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERDAILYNOTE-SERVERMAIL = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERDAILYNOTE-UPCOMING = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERDAILYNOTE-LEADTIME = <time_in_minutes>

REMINDERDAYEVENT-SERVERALERT = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERDAYEVENT-VISUAL = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERDAYEVENT-AUDIBLE = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERDAYEVENT-SERVERMAIL = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERDAYEVENT-UPCOMING = TRUE/FALSE
REMINDERDAYEVENT-LEADTIME = <time_in_minutes>
```

Default security rights granted to other users

```
ViewNormalEvent = YES/NO/TIME
ViewPersonalEvent = YES/NO/TIME
ViewConfidentialEvent = YES/NO/TIME
ViewNormalTask = YES/NO (user profiles only)
ViewPersonalTask = YES/NO (user profiles only)
ViewConfidentialTask = YES/NO (user profiles only)
```

The preceding parameters determine the default security rights granted to other users when creating events or tasks of these designations. For example, if `ViewNormalEvent` were set to `TIME`, only the time slot of the event would be visible to other users, not its title, location or description. Conversely, if `ViewNormalEvent` were set to `YES`, all details of the event would be visible to other users. If `ViewNormalEvent` were set to `NO`, the event would not be visible at all to other users.

The default value for all of the preceding parameters is `NO`.

All details of a *public* event are always visible to other users. There is no way to modify this behaviour using these parameters.

The ViewNormalEvent and ViewNormalTask settings map to the "Normal" Access Level on the client.

The ViewPersonalEvent and ViewPersonalTask settings map to the "Personal" Access Level on the client.

The ViewConfidentialEvent and ViewConfidentialTask settings map to the "Confidential" Access Level on the client.

CanBookMe = TRUE/FALSE
Setting this parameter to TRUE allows any undefined user to schedule with the user. Of course, this can be overridden by the user within the client. The default setting is FALSE.

Setting the CanBookMe attribute to FALSE for a resource will make the resource restricted. When a resource is restricted, no one can reserve the resource. This setting is reflected by the RESTRICTED attribute which is a read-only attribute.

Group and administrative rights (user profiles only)

CreatePublicGroups = FALSE
This parameter determines whether or not users have the ability to create Public groups (i.e. groups available to all users in the database). When a user is deleted, any Public groups he owns will also be deleted. The default is FALSE.

ManageAdmGroups = FALSE
This parameter determines whether or not users have the ability to create Admin groups. Like Public groups, Admin groups are available to all users in the database, except that Admin groups are not owned by the user who created them, but rather by the SYSOP. Admin groups created by that user will not be deleted if the user is deleted. The default is FALSE.

ManageHolidays = FALSE
This parameter determines whether or not users have the ability to manage (i.e. create, modify or delete) holidays on the system.

X.400 address information (user profiles only)

The following parameters, when defined, can be useful for populating the database with a large number of users who share the same X.400 address information.

```
OU1 = <Org_unit_1>
OU2 = <Org_unit_2>
OU3 = <Org_unit_3>
OU4 = <Org_unit_4>
O = <Organization>
C = <Country>
A = <Administrative_Domain>
P = <Private_Member_Domain>
```

Admin and public groups

This section allows you to define groups that users and resources will be placed in as they are added to the system. Note that the groups must be created beforehand, and that there is a maximum of 10 groups per section.

```
Group0 = <group_name>
Group1 = <group_name>
Group2 = <group_name>
...
Group9 = <group_name>
```

Designates

A designate is a user assigned the right to modify the agenda of another user or resource.

This section allows you to define designates for users and resources. Note that designates must exist in the database beforehand, and that there is a maximum of 10 designates per section.

```
Designate0 = <designate_name>
Designate1 = <designate_name>
Designate2 = <designate_name>
...
Designate9 = <designate_name>
```

The <designate_name> argument is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed below, and "value" is any string. Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive. The "value" string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash "/" is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character "\" to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the

shell are included in the string, they may need to be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character "\") to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note: If the ID key-value pair is specified in the user argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

Some example specifications are: `"S=Kilpi/G=Eeva", "S=B*/G=Nicole/O=Acme", "O=Acme/ID=1111/OU1=authors", "S=Austen/G=Jane/EMAIL=mr_darcy@freemail.org"`

Table A–3 Accepted keys

Key	Field
S	Surname
G	Given name
I	Initials
ID	Identifier
EMAIL	E-mail address
UID	Unique Identifier
X	Generation
OU1	Organizational Unit 1
OU2	Organizational Unit 2
OU3	Organizational Unit 3
OU4	Organizational Unit 4
O	Organization
C	Country
A	Administration domain
P	Private domain

Miscellaneous

`TimeZone = <time zone>`
This parameter is used to define a different time zone for the user.

Resource attributes

ALLOW-CONFLICT=YES

Use this parameter to determine if this resource can be double-booked. Set it to DEFAULT to set the attribute for all resources on the calendar server to the same value. Use the server parameter `[ENG] allowresourceconflict` to specify the default value. See Chapter C, "Calendar Server Parameters" of your calendar server's *Reference Manual*.

NOTIFY-APPROVER=TRUE

This parameter specifies that booking this resource requires approval by a resource manager. When a resource has this attribute turned on, the resource will be reserved once it is approved by the manager. Use the `APPROVAL-EMAIL` attribute to specify the e-mail address of the manager for this resource. To enable the resource approval mechanism for this resource, the `ALLOW-CONFLICT` attribute must also be set to `YES`.

CATEGORY=<category>

This parameter is used to assign a category to a resource. Categories are used to facilitate searching for resources. The category name should be one of the categories defined in the category file `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/category.ini`. See also the *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.

B

Event Calendar Parameters

This appendix details the parameters available to configure default event calendar profiles in the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/eventcal.ini` file. For details on how to implement event calendar profiles, see your calendar server's *Administrator's Guide*.

Each parameter's stated default value is used if that parameter is omitted from its configuration file. These defaults are not necessarily the optimal settings for your installation. The initialization files supplied with the software contain settings that provide a good starting point for further configuration. It is strongly recommended that for reference purposes you keep a copy, in either printed or electronic format, of these files before modification.

Parameters for default event calendar profiles

The information that can be specified includes:

- Display preferences for clients
- Refresh frequency and reminder preferences
- Access rights for viewing and scheduling granted to users
- Time zone, if different from that of the node
- List of designates for the event calendar

An event calendar is similar to a user's calendar account and can be accessed by signing in with the account password using any calendar client. The display preferences, refresh frequency and reminder preferences would apply in this case. The following table lists some of the values that can be set for event calendars. To display the complete list, use the `uniuser` utility with the `-eventcal` and `-info`

parameters. See the uniuser documentation in Appendix F, "Calendar Server Utilities".

Table B–1 Event calendar profile parameters

Parameter	Possible values	Default value	Description
ShowSunday	TRUE, FALSE	TRUE	Shows and hides Sundays
ShowSaturday	TRUE, FALSE	TRUE	Shows and hides Saturdays
TimeFormat	1 (24 hour), 2 (AM / PM)	2 (AM / PM)	Sets time display format
StartDay	00h00 to 24h00	08h00	Sets agenda start time for display
EndDay	00h00 to 24h00	18h00	Sets agenda stop time for display
TimeInc	5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 60 (minutes)	30 minutes	Defines time increment for day and week views
RefreshFrequency	0 ... 65536 (minutes)	15	Sets refresh frequency of client
DefaultReminder	0 (disabled), 1 (pop-up) 2 (pop-up and audible)	2	Controls use of Pop-up and Audible Reminders
TimeBeforeReminder	0, 2, 5, 10, 60, 120, 240 (minutes) 12, 24, 48, 96 (hours) 7, 14, 31 (days)	10	Sets reminder time for Default Reminder
SMSServiceEnable	TRUE, FALSE	TRUE	Enables wireless reminders

Table B–1 Event calendar profile parameters

Parameter	Possible values	Default value	Description
Language	en (English) fr (French) it (Italian) es (Spanish) fi (Finnish) de (German) pt (Portuguese) ja (Japanese) zh-CN (Chinese) ko (Korean) sv (Swedish) pt-BR (Brazilian Portuguese) nl (Dutch)	en	Determines the language used for reminder messages.
ViewNormalEvent	YES, NO, TIME	YES	Default security given to other users
ViewPersonalEvent	YES, NO, TIME	YES	Default security given to other users
ViewConfidentialEvent	YES, NO, TIME	TIME	Default security given to other users
ViewNormalTask	YES, NO	NO	Default security given to other users
ViewPersonalTask	YES, NO	NO	Default security given to other users
ViewConfidentialTask	YES, NO	NO	Default security given to other users
OU1	<Organizational Unit 1>	n/a	Value for directory address field
OU2	<Organizational Unit 2>	n/a	Same as OU1
OU3	<Organizational Unit 3>	n/a	Same as OU1
OU4	<Organizational Unit 4>	n/a	Same as OU1

Table B–1 Event calendar profile parameters

Parameter	Possible values	Default value	Description
O	<Organization>	n/a	Same as OU1
C	<Country>	n/a	Same as OU1
A	<Administrative Domain>	n/a	Same as OU1
P	<Private Domain>	n/a	Same as OU1
TimeZone	<Time zone>	value defined in unison.ini	Defines a time zone specifically for the event calendar
Designate0 ... Designate9	<User name>	n/a	Defines users who may act as designates for the new event calendar

Display preferences

ShowSunday = TRUE/FALSE
ShowSaturday = TRUE/FALSE
These parameters determine whether or not these days will be part of the week view on the client. The default is TRUE.

TimeFormat = 1/2
This parameter determines whether or not time is displayed in military (24h) or standard (AM/PM) time. The default is 2 -- AM/PM.

StartDay = <time of day>
This parameter determines the first time slot displayed in the event calendar's agenda (day & week view only). Earlier time slots can still be viewed by using the vertical scroll bar. This does not affect the regular business hours of the event calendar's agenda. The default is 08h00.

EndDay = <time of day>
This parameter is used to define the last time slot displayed in a event calendar's agenda (day & week view only), although it has little effect given that other settings, such as StartDay, time slot increments and spacing height, also affect how little or how much of the day is displayed. Later time slots can still be viewed by using the vertical scroll bar. This does not affect the regular business hours of the event calendar's agenda. The default is 18h00.

TimeInc = <time_in_minutes>

This parameter defines the time slot increment for the day & week views. Adjusting the value of this parameter affects how much of the day is displayed on the screen. Only the following values can be specified: 5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 60 (minutes). The default is 15 minutes.

Refresh frequency & reminder preferences

RefreshFrequency = <time_in_minutes>
This parameter sets the refresh frequency of the client in minutes. A value of 0 would effectively disable the refresh. The default is 15 minutes.

```
Language = en (English)
           fr (French)
           it (Italian)
           es (Spanish)
           fi (Finnish)
           de (German)
           pt (Portuguese)
           ja (Japanese)
           zh-CN (Chinese)
           ko (Korean)
           sv (Swedish)
           pt-BR (Brazilian Portuguese)
           nl (Dutch)
```

Determines the language used for server-side reminder messages. Consult Chapter 6 of your calendar *Administrator's Guide* for details on server-side reminders and user languages.

DefaultReminder = 0/1/2
If set to 1, the default reminder for agenda entries and day events is set to Pop-up Reminder. If set to 2, it is Pop-up and Audible (beep). For tasks, only the default Task Due Reminder is set to Pop-up Reminder, the default task Start Reminder is NOT set. Furthermore, The daily notes default reminder is also not set. The default is 0, or no reminders.

TimeBeforeReminder = <time_in_minutes>
This parameter is used to set the default reminder time. In other words, a value of 24 would mean that default reminders would appear 24 hours before the start of the event. Only the following values can be specified: 0, 2, 5, 10, 60, 120, 240 (minutes); 12, 24, 48, 96 (hours); 7, 14, 31 (days).

Default security to users

ViewNormalEvent = YES/NO/TIME

```
ViewPersonalEvent = YES/NO/TIME
ViewConfidentialEvent = YES/NO/TIME
ViewNormalTask = YES/NO (user profiles only)
ViewPersonalTask = YES/NO (user profiles only)
ViewConfidentialTask = YES/NO (user profiles only)
```

The preceding parameters determine the default security rights granted to users when creating events or tasks of these designations in the event calendar. For example, if `ViewNormalEvent` were set to `TIME`, only the time slot of the event would be visible to users, not its title, location or description. Conversely, if `ViewNormalEvent` were set to `YES`, all details of the event would be visible to users. If `ViewNormalEvent` were set to `NO`, the event would not be visible at all to users.

The default value for all of the preceding parameters is `NO`.

All details of a *public* event are always visible to users. There is no way to modify this behaviour using these parameters.

The `ViewNormalEvent` and `ViewNormalTask` settings map to the "Normal" Access Level on the client.

The `ViewPersonalEvent` and `ViewPersonalTask` settings map to the "Personal" Access Level on the client.

The `ViewConfidentialEvent` and `ViewConfidentialTask` settings map to the "Confidential" Access Level on the client.

Miscellaneous

```
TimeZone = <time zone>
```

This parameter is used to define a different time zone for the event calendar.

Designates

A designate is a user assigned the right to modify the contents of an event calendar.

This section allows you to define designates for event calendars. Note that designates must exist in the database beforehand, and that there is a maximum of 10 designates per section.

```
Designate0 = <designate_name>
Designate1 = <designate_name>
Designate2 = <designate_name>
...
Designate9 = <designate_name>
```

The <designate_name> argument is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is any string. Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive. The "value" string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash "/" is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character "\" to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they may need to be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character "\") to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note: If the ID key-value pair is specified in the user argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

Some example specifications are: `"S=Kilpi/G=Eeva"`, `"S=B*/G=Nicole/O=Acme"`, `"O=Acme/ID=1111/OU1=authors"`, `"S=Austen/G=Jane/EMAIL=mr_darcy@freemail.org"`

Table B–2 Accepted keys for specifying designates

Key	X.400 Field
S	Surname
G	Given name
I	Initials
ID	Identifier
X	Generation
OU1	Organizational Unit 1
OU2	Organizational Unit 2
OU3	Organizational Unit 3
OU4	Organizational Unit 4
O	Organization
C	Country
A	Administration domain

Table B–2 Accepted keys for specifying designates

Key	X.400 Field
P	Private domain

C

Calendar Server Parameters

This appendix lists and describes all tunable parameters available to configure your calendar server. All parameters listed are located in the initialization file `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unison.ini`.

Each parameter's stated default value is used if that parameter is omitted from its configuration file. These defaults are not necessarily the optimal settings for your installation. The initialization files supplied with the software contain settings that provide a good starting point for further configuration. It is strongly recommended that for reference purposes you keep a copy, in either printed or electronic format, of these files before modification.

Configuration parameters

The types of behaviour that can be modified fall under the following sections:

- Controlling server behaviour
- Controlling server interactions with directory server
- Controlling client behaviour
- Controlling client connections to server

The following table lists all parameters alphabetically by section.

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
[ACE]	frameworkenable	Enable the ACE framework
	minbufsizetocompress	Minimum buffer size for compression
	slibcachecount	Maximum number of shared libraries per type
	workbufsize	Buffer size for compression and encryption
[ACE_PLUGINS]	sasl_KERBEROS_V4_useridneeded or sasl_GSSAPI_useridneeded	SASL — userID needed
	sasl_KERBEROS_V4_mac_realm	SASL — Kerberos realm for Mac clients
	sasl_KERBEROS_V4_srvtab	SASL — Path to Kerberos "srvtab" file
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_attribute_name	Web authentication - user attribute name
	web_attribute_type	Web authentication - user attribute type
	web_attribute_valuemax	Web authentication - maximum size of user attribute name
	web_cacheexpiresec	Web authentication time-out
	web_cachesize	Web authentication - cache size
	web_CAL_sharedkey	Web authentication - Web:CAL shared key
	web_custom_script	Web authentication - custom user-ID to attribute mapping script
	web_tmppath	Web authentication - path for custom script temporary files
[ACE_PLUGINS_SERVER]	web_CAL_sharedkey	Web authentication — shared key
	cs-standard_coexistence	Enable support for cs_standard authentication
[AUTHENTICATION]	admindefault	Default authentication method for administrators

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
	`default`	Default authentication method for clients
	`keepresourcepwdincaldb`	Location of resource passwords for authentication
	`servicedefault`	Default authentication method for other servers
	`supported`	Supported authentication methods for clients
`[CLIENT]`	`itemcacherefreshrate`	Minimum interval for refresh of user cache
	`minrefreshrate`	Minimum interval for checks for new agenda entries (server-side enforcement)
	`oc_minidlerefreshrate`	Minimum refresh interval of agenda entries (Oracle Connector for Outlook)
	`oc_minofflinerefreshrate`	Minimum refresh interval of agenda entries for offline (Oracle Connector for Outlook)
	`securitycacherefreshrate`	Minimum interval for refresh of security data cache
`[CLUSTER]`	`excludednodes`	Excluded nodes for on-line registration
	`masternode`	Master node
	`remotemasternode`	Remote master node
`[COMPRESSION]`	`admindefault`	Default compression method for administrators
	`default`	Default compression method for clients
	`servicedefault`	Default compression method for other servers
	`supported`	Supported compression methods
`[CONFERENCING]`	`enable`	Enable Oracle Web Conferencing for Calendar

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
	`siteauthkey`	Oracle Web Conferencing account password
	`siteid`	Oracle Web Conferencing account ID
	`url`	URL to Oracle Web Conferencing server
	`walletfile`	Wallet location for connecting to Oracle Web Conferencing server
	`walletpassword`	Password of SSL Wallet for connecting to Oracle Web Conferencing server
`[CSM]`	`enable`	Automatic start of CSM daemon / service
	`password`	Calendar Server Manager password for remote management
	`port`	Calendar Server Manager port number
`[CWS]`	`banner`	Enable message banners for mail notifications and reminders
	`dirsyncmigrate`	Migrate directory user preferences
	`dirsynctime`	Scheduled times for directory synchronization
	`enable`	Automatic start of CWS daemon / service
	`eventsyncinterval`	Set the update frequency for modified calendar data list (for synchronization tools)
	`galsyncinterval`	Set the GAL update frequency
	`log_activity`	Activity logging
	`log_modulesinclude`	Activity logging: specifying modules
	`mailfiledelete`	Automatic deletion of temporary file for last mail message
	`mailhdroriginatorfromuser`	Content of the “From:” field of the mail header
	`mailhdrtoname`	UTF-8 for names in "To:" field of mail header

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
	`mailhost`	Host name of the SMTP mail server (obsolete)
	`maxnodepertask`	Maximum time spent processing messaging requests
	`maxtimepernode`	Maximum time spent processing requests per node
	`messaging_maxtime`	Maximum time spent processing messaging requests
	`messaging_waitonerror`	Maximum time spent waiting before processing messaging requests in error state
	`mimecontentcharset`	Character set for content portion of mail message - Default
	`mimecontentcharset_force`	Character set for content portion of mail message - Forced
	`noreqsleep`	Sleep time between checks on request queue
	`noreqsleep_replication`	Sleep time between checks on request queue for replication requests
	`prioritizedjobs`	Prioritized unicwsd jobs
	`sendmailpath`	Path name of the mail program (obsolete)
	`smsignoreerror`	Errors to ignore for (SMS) notification program
	`smsnotifyprogram`	Short Message Service (SMS) notification program
	`smsnotifyprogramparam`	Short Message Service (SMS) notification program arguments
	`smtpmailhost`	Host name of the SMTP mail server
	`smtpmailmaxcommandlinesize`	Maximum size for sendmail command lines
	`smtpmailmaxrecipients`	Maximum number of recipients
	`smtpmailpath`	Path name of the mail program

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
	`smtpmailprogram`	Mail program
	`startupsleep`	Time to sleep on start-up
	`unixmail`	Set mail transport (obsolete)
	`unixmailprogram`	Mail program (obsolete)
`[DAS]`	`dir_connectrecycletime`	Set directory connections recycling frequency
	`dir_updcalonly`	Allow users to update only calendar attributes
	`dir_usewritednforadmin`	Use writedn and password to sign-in as administrator
	`enable`	Automatic start of DAS daemon / service
	`port`	Directory Access Server port
`[DB]`	`db_files`	Maximum number of database files open per user
	`db_pages`	Number of pages in the database cache
`[DBI]`	`dbi_name`	Node database template
	`dbversion`	Node database version
`[ENCRYPTION]`	`admindefault`	Default encryption method for administrators
	`default`	Default encryption method for clients
	`needsauthenticate`	Encryption methods requiring prior authentication
	`servicedefault`	Default encryption method for other servers
	`supported`	Supported encryption methods
`[ENG]`	`activity`	Statistics logging: user connections
	`allowpasswordchange_eventcal`	Allow changing event calendar passwords

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
	`allowpasswordchange_reserved`	Allow changing reserved users passwords
	`allowpasswordchange_resource`	Allow changing resource passwords
	`allowpasswordchange_user`	Allow changing user passwords
	`allowresourceconflict`	Double-booking resources (server-side)
	`allowsysoplogon_capi`	Allow SYSOP logons for Oracle Calendar SDK (CAPI) applications
	`allowsysoplogon_unicp`	Allow SYSOP logons from unicp utilities
	`allowsysoplogon_uniical`	Allow SYSOP logons from uniical
	`authcache_cachesize`	Size of client sign-in cache
	`authcache_expiredelay`	Time-out of entry in client sign-in cache
	`authcache_passwordsize`	Size of password in client sign-in cache
	`authcache_stats`	Turn on statistical logging for client sign-in cache
	`autoacceptresource`	Automatic reply (to "accepted") of resources
	`calendarhostname`	Cluster host name
	`capi_storage`	Supported Oracle Calendar SDK version
	`coexist_cwsbasicauth`	Use old CWS authentication mechanism
	`coexist_unidentifiedsessions`	Support old non identifying clients
	`dac_configerrlog`	Logging of configuration errors
	`dac_failederrlog`	Logging of failure errors
	`dac_ignorederrlog`	Logging of non-critical errors
	`dac_maxretry`	SNC to DAS connection retries
	`dac_miscerrlog`	Logging of miscellaneous errors

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
	`dir_internal_nodes`	Coexistence of LDAP and non-LDAP nodes
	`eventrefreshintervals`	Refresh intervals and agenda ranges
	`eventsearch_clientwindowsize`	Size of the client event search result window
	`eventsearch_commentsearchlength`	Search event comments
	`eventsearch_maxlookthroughlimit`	Timeout for event search
	`evsearch_maxcount`	Maximum number of events to return
	`gal_enable`	Enable GAL
	`gal_enableldapsearch`	Allow non-calendar users in GAL
	`gal_refreshinterval`	Set GAL refresh interval
	`gal_view`	Define GAL set of attributes
	`invalidlogin_countinterval`	Set invalid sign-in counting interval
	`invalidlogin_deactivationtime`	Set invalid sign-in deactivation time
	`invalidlogin_enable`	Enable invalid sign-in counting mechanism
	`invalidlogin_invalidcount`	Set maximum invalid sign-ins
	`itemuidmap`	X.400 field for UID
	`localcharset`	Character set for log files
	`max_addrlogons`	Number of concurrent sessions from a specific Internet address
	`maxinstances`	Maximum number of instances of a recurring meeting, daily note, or day event (server-side)
	`maxsessions`	Maximum number of sessions
	`maxsessionsfornode`	Maximum number of sessions per node

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
	`max_userlogons`	Maximum number of concurrent sessions by a given user
	`numsessionsstoppedpersecond`	Number of engines stopped per second on shutdown
	`passwords`	Case-sensitivity of passwords
	`port`	Calendar Server port number
	`readlocktimeout`	Maximum read lock time before termination
	`readmaxlocktime`	Maximum read lock time before release
	`resourcemailmap`	Resource mail mapping
	`sss_cacheexpiredelay`	Time-out of entries in the server side security records cache
	`sss_cachesize`	Size of server side security records cache
	`standards`	Calendar standards
	`stats`	Statistics logging: user sessions
	`userlookthroughlimit`	Maximum number of items to search
	`usermailmap`	User mail mapping
	`usermobilemap`	User mobile phone number mapping
	`usermobiletypemap`	User mobile phone type mapping
	`usersearchmaxreturn`	Maximum number of items to return
	`usersmscprefmap`	User alert preference mapping
	`utf8_autoconvert`	Enable conversion of data to UTF-8 format
	`utf8_onfailprintmesg`	Logging of failure to instantiate UTF-8 conversion functionality
	`writelocktimeout`	Maximum write lock time before termination
	`writemaxlocktime`	Maximum write lock time before release

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
[GENPREFS]	offlineab	Enable address books
[LCK]	lck_users	Maximum number of Engines (obsolete)
	maxnodesperlistener	Number of lock manager listeners
[LDAP]	admin	Location of the calendar server administrators
	admingroup	Group entry for calendar server administrators
	attr_country	Name of the "country" attribute
	attr_organization	Name of the "organization" attribute
	attr_generation	Name of the "generation qualifier" attribute
	attr_givenname	Name of the "given name" attribute
	attr_mail	Name of the "mail" attribute
	attr_uid	Name of the "uid" attribute
	attrpreservelist	Attribute preserve list
	basedn	Distinguished Name of the subtree containing calendar server entries
	binddn	Distinguished Name used for anonymous connections
	bindpwd	Password used for anonymous connections
	charset	Character set used by the directory server
	dsa	Name of directory server
	eventcalrelativedn	Relative Distinguished Name for event calendars
	group_dlenable	Enable support of Oracle Mail distribution lists
	group_dlfilter	Filter for Oracle Mail distribution list

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
	`group_dlsearchbase`	Location of Oracle Mail distribution lists
	`group_enable`	Enable LDAP groups for calendar
	`groupfilter`	Search filter for groups
	`groupmemberlistattribute`	List of group membership attributes
	`group_membersizelimit`	Maximum number of entries returned when searching for a member
	`group_searchbase`	Location of groups
	`group_sizelimit`	Maximum number of entries returned when searching for a group
	`host`	Name of directory server host
	`mgrdn`	Distinguished Name of the directory server administrator
	`port`	Port number of the LDAP directory server
	`resourcerelativedn`	Relative Distinguished Name for resources
	`secure-port`	Port to use for SSL connections
	`security`	Enable SSL connections
	`timelimit`	Maximum time to wait on an LDAP call
	`writedn`	Distinguished Name used for write operations
	`writednpassword`	Password used for LDAP write connections
`[LIMITS]`	`agendaview`	Default agenda view
	`allowattachments`	Allow agenda attachments
	`autocontrol`	Minimum interval for checks for new agenda entries (client-side enforcement)

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
	`groupviewmax`	Maximum number of users in a group view
	`mail`	Enable mail notification dialog box
	`maxattachmentsize`	Maximum size of attachments
	`maxfavorites`	Maximum number of entries in the favorites list
	`maxmaildistr`	Maximum number of people in a mail notification distribution list
	`maxpasswordage`	Password aging
	`maxpersabentries`	Maximum number of personal address book entries
	`maxrecur`	Maximum number of instances for a repeating meeting, daily note, or day event (client-side)
	`maxremleadtime`	Maximum lead time on a reminder
	`maxsearchresult`	Maximum number of LDAP search results
	`maxwinopen`	Maximum number of open windows
	`mincharsearch`	Minimum number of characters in the Surname edit box
	`page-backward`	"Previous" button in search dialogue box
	`page-forward`	"Next" button in search dialogue box
	`pubgroups`	Right to create public groups
	`publishab`	Enable publishing of address books
	`remotemaxretry`	Retry limit for remote data requests to server
	`remotewait`	Retry interval for remote data requests to server
	`resourceconflicts`	Double-booking resources (client-side)
	`secure-login`	Secure sign-in

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
	settimezone	Permission to change default time zone
	signinmaxattempts	Maximum number of sign-in attempts
	singlelst	Single local storage
	ssignin	Allow automatic sign-in
	ssigninrestrictions	Restrictions on automatic sign-in
	userlist_login	Show multiple user matches on sign-in
[NOTIFY]	alert_instantmessaging	Instant Messaging alerts
	alert_sms	Short Message Service (SMS) alerts
	checkreminderinterval	Interval between checks for reminders
	ignoreoldreminders	Reminders to ignore
	limitremindercheck	Maximum time to check a node for reminders
	sms	Short Message Service (SMS) alerts (obsolete)
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	eventselectbegin	Number of days preceding current date to consult or return for queries
	eventselectend	Number of days following current date to consult or return for queries
[PRODUCT]	installtype	Product installation type
	name	Product name
	version	Product version number
[QUOTA]	maxfolderentryperuser	Maximum number of entries in a folder
[RESOURCE_APPROVAL]	url	URL used in resource scheduling approval notifications
	enable	Enable resource scheduling approval mechanism
[SNC]	enable	Automatic start of the SNC daemon / service

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
	`max_socket`	Maximum number of connections
	`port`	SNC daemon/service port number
	`request_chunk_size`	Number of requests that are reset at a time
	`snc_so_keepalive`	Idle connections
	`snc_so_rcvbuf`	Size of the socket layer receive buffer
	`snc_so_sndbuf`	Size of the socket layer send buffer
	`snc_tr_block`	Block size for communications
	`snc_tr_recv_timeout`	Time-out for received transmissions
	`snc_tr_send_timeout`	Time-out for sent transmissions
	`wait_sbh`	Number of minutes to wait for remote node connection
`[SYS]`	`sys_owner`	User under whom processes run (UNIX only)
`[TIMEZONE]`	`checksum`	Checksum of the time zone rules file
	`default`	Default time zone
	`rules`	Time zone rules
`[URL]`	`caladmin`	Location of Calendar Administrator
	`portal`	Location of WEB Portal
`[UTL]`	`backupatonce`	External backup calling procedure
	`backup_timeout`	Backup operation timeout
	`ca_maxsearchresult`	Maximum number of LDAP search results for Calendar Admin
	`charset`	Specify alternate character set for utilities
	`external_backup`	Specify alternate backup utility
	`external_restore`	Specify alternate restore utility
	`restore_timeout`	Restore operation time-out

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
	`unidbfix_logfile`	Specify one log-file for all unidbfix instances
`[WEBLINK] and [WEBLINK-XXXXX]`	`browser-path-win`	Browser to launch for Windows clients
	`command-description-offline`	Off-line command description
	`command-description-online`	On-line command description
	`command-name`	Text to appear in Help menu and ToolTip
	`download-fail`	Error message to display if download fails
	`download-mode`	File transfer protocol
	`mode`	Enabling web access
	`offline-source-mac`	Source of web pages for Mac clients in off-line mode
	`offline-source-version`	Version of off-line web page
	`offline-source-win`	Source of web pages for Windows clients in off-line mode
	`online-url`	Web page to load for clients working on-line
`[YOURHOSTNAME, unidas]`	`connect_timeout`	Timeout for connecting to directory server
	`numconnect`	Number of connections to directory server
`[YOURNODEID]`	`aliases`	Node alias(es)
	`lck_dedicated`	Dedicate a lock manager listener to a node
	`localnodes`	Allow resources in remote nodes to appear as local
	`maxsessionsfornode`	Maximum number of sessions for a node

Table C–1 `unison.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
	`name`	Node name
	`timezone`	Node time zone
	`version`	Database version number

Product name

Section

`[PRODUCT]`

Parameter

`name`

Description

Specifies the name of the product. Set during installation, this value should not be edited or removed.

Accepted values

n/a

Default value

n/a

Product version number

Section

`[PRODUCT]`

Parameter

`version`

Description

Specifies the version number of your calendar server. Do not edit or remove this value.

Accepted values

n/a

Default value

n/a

Product installation type

Section

[PRODUCT]

Parameter

installtype

Description

Specifies the type of calendar server installation. Do not edit or remove this value.

Accepted values

Standalone

CollaborationSuite

Default value

(none)

Controlling server behaviour

Cluster host name

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

calendarhostname

Description

Specifies an alternate host name for the calendar server in cases when the system-defined host name should not be used.

The principal use for this parameter is to identify the calendar server host in UNIX environments using operating system clusters, where multiple hosts are running the calendar server in the same cluster for failover protection. In this case, you should set the value of this parameter to the name of the operating system cluster itself, rather than the name of any physical calendar server host.

Accepted values

A valid (fully-specified) host name

Default value

None

Calendar Server port number

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`port`

Description

Determines the port to use for incoming network connections. This parameter is useful if there are multiple instances of a calendar server installed on the same machine.

Accepted values

A valid port number

Default value

Value entered at installation (usually `5730`)

Calendar standards

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

standards

Description

A lists of supported Internet standards and related technologies, enclosed in curly braces {} and separated by commas. Do not change the value of this parameter without explicit instructions from application documentation or Oracle support personnel.

Accepted values

{} (no Oracle Calendar SDK support)

{CAPI} (Oracle Calendar SDK support with support for some ICAL2.0 attributes)

{CAPI, ICAL2.0} (Oracle Calendar SDK support and support for all IETF ICAL 2.0 attributes)

Default value

{}

Supported Oracle Calendar SDK version

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

capi_storage

Description

Specifies the version of Oracle Calendar SDK (CAPI) that the server supports. The server reads this parameter only if the value of [ENG] standards includes ICAL2.0.

Accepted values

BASIC (pre-4.0 support for Oracle Calendar SDK)

FH (support for Oracle Calendar SDK (CAPI) 1.0)

OPTFH (support for Oracle Calendar SDK (CAPI) 1.1 and higher)

Default value

OPTFH

User under whom processes run (UNIX only)

Section

[SYS]

Parameter

sys_owner

Description

For UNIX only, this parameter specifies the user under whom the calendar server processes run. In all cases, the calendar server executes services with the effective user controlling security set to unison.

Under NT, at installation, all services are set to run as System Account. After installation, is it possible to change the service settings and make them run as a specific account.

Accepted values

(UNIX)

unison

root

Default value

(UNIX)

unison

Calendar Server Manager password for remote management

Section

[CSM]

Parameter

password

Description

Specifies the password needed to access the Calendar Server Manager for remote management of the calendar server. For standalone Calendar Server installations only. This is not needed if you are using the Oracle Internet Directory as part of the Oracle Collaboration Suite.

You must encrypt the password using the uniencrypt utility before entering it in the unison.ini file. See the uniencrypt documentation in Appendix F, "Calendar Server Utilities". The encrypted password must be preceded by the encryption method used to generate it and enclosed in double-quotes.

Accepted values

"{STD}<encrypted_value>"

Default value

None

Calendar Server Manager port number

Section

[CSM]

Parameter

port

Description

Determines the port to use for incoming CSM network connections. This parameter is useful if there are multiple instances of a calendar server installed on the same machine.

Accepted values

A valid port number

Default value

Value entered at installation (usually 5734)

Automatic start of CSM daemon/service

Section

[CSM]

Parameter

enable

Description

Determines whether unicsmd, the Calendar Server Manager daemon / service, automatically starts when the calendar server is brought up. You must set this to TRUE if you want to manage (start and stop operations) your server remotely.

Accepted values

TRUE (start unicsmd automatically)

FALSE (do not start unicsmd automatically)

Default value

TRUE

Automatic start of CWS daemon/service

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

enable

Description

Determines whether `unicwsd`, the Corporate-Wide Services daemon / service, automatically starts when the calendar server is brought up. You must set this to `TRUE` if your server configuration has multiple nodes or if mail notification is used.

Accepted values

`TRUE` (start `unicwsd` automatically)

`FALSE` (do not start `unicwsd` automatically)

Default value

`TRUE`

Automatic start of the SNC daemon/service

Section

`[SNC]`

Parameter

`enable`

Description

Determines whether `unisncd`, the Synchronous Network Connections daemon / service, automatically starts when the calendar server is brought up. You must set this to `TRUE` if your server configuration contains multiple nodes or uses a directory server. If set to FALSE, the CWS daemon / service will also not start.

Accepted values

`TRUE` (start `unisncd` automatically)

`FALSE` (do not start `unisncd` automatically)

Default value

`TRUE`

SNC daemon/service port number

Section

[SNC]

Parameter

port

Description

Determines the port to use for incoming SNC network connections. This parameter is useful if there are multiple instances of a calendar server installed on the same machine.

Accepted values

A valid port number

Default value

Value entered at installation (usually 5731)

Automatic start of DAS daemon/service

Section

[DAS]

Parameter

enable

Description

Determines whether unidasd, the Directory Access daemon/service, automatically starts when the calendar server is brought up. The unidasd daemon/service is required only for installations that connect to a directory server.

Accepted values

TRUE (start unidasd automatically)

FALSE (do not start unidasd automatically)

Default value

FALSE

Directory Access Server port

Section

[DAS]

Parameter

port

Description

Determines the port to use for incoming DAS network connections. This parameter is useful if there are multiple instances of a calendar server installed on the same machine.

Accepted values

Any value in the range 1 to 65535

Default value

Value entered at installation (usually 5732)

Time to sleep on start-up

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

startupsleep

Description

Specifies the number of seconds the Corporate-Wide Services daemon/service waits (sleeps) at start-up before attempting to process any requests. This delay is intended to provide enough time for the SNC daemon/service to start up and establish the necessary connections to nodes. Increasing the value of this parameter may be necessary for servers with many nodes or connections, or where the bandwidth is low.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

300

Sleep time between checks on request queue

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

noreqsleep

Description

Specifies the number of seconds the Corporate-Wide Services daemon/service waits (sleeps) when there are no requests in the local queue. After that time, the unicwsd again checks its queue for pending requests. This setting affects how long it takes to propagate data, such as reminders, to other nodes. A low value may slow down the uniengd.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

15

Sleep time between checks on request queue for replication requests

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

noreqsleep_replication

Description

Specifies the number of seconds the Corporate-Wide Services daemon/service waits (sleeps) when there are no replication requests in the

local queue. After that time, the `unicwsd` again checks its queue for pending requests. This setting affects how long it takes to propagate data, such as remote user invitations, to other nodes. A low value may slow down the `uniengd`.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

`60`

Maximum time spent processing requests per node

Section

`[CWS]`

Parameter

`maxtimepernode`

Description

Determines the maximum time, in seconds, that the CWS daemon / service spends processing requests for the same node. After it processes each request, the CWS daemon / service checks the total time it has spent processing requests for the node. If the total time exceeds `maxtimepernode`, the CWS daemon / service moves on to processing requests from another node, even if the current request queue is not empty. This ensures that the CWS daemon / service treats all nodes fairly, and ensures a more uniform replication delay for calendar data.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

`30`

Maximum time spent processing messaging requests

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

messaging_maxtime

Description

Determines the maximum time, in seconds, that the CWS daemon/service spends processing messaging (mail, alert, and Web conferencing) requests. After it processes each messaging request, the CWS daemon/service checks the total time it has spent processing these types of requests for the node. If the total time exceeds messaging_maxtime, the CWS daemon/service moves on to processing requests from another node, even if the current request queue is not empty. This ensures that the CWS daemon/service treats all nodes fairly, and ensures a more uniform replication delay for calendar data.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

30

Maximum time spent waiting before processing messaging requests in error state

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

messaging_waitonerror

Description

Determines the maximum time, in seconds, that the CWS daemon/service will wait before trying to process a messaging request (mail, alert, or Web conferencing) in an error state.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

60

Maximum number of nodes a CWS task will manage

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

maxnodepertask

Description

Determines the maximum number of nodes a Corporate Wide Server task can service. If more than 20 nodes exist, a second unicwsd task will be started.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

20

Prioritized unicwsd jobs

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

prioritizedjobs

Description

Specifies the list of jobs that should have a CWS task associated to it. By default there will be two CWS tasks handling jobs, one dedicated to replication, the other handling all other jobs, including e-mail and server side reminders.

For example, in an environment where there are very few replication requests, but many server side reminders to send, the administrator may want to have a CWS dedicated to server side reminders, in which case this parameter should be set to `{SSR}`. To associate a task with Replications and another with Server Side Reminders, set this parameter to `{Replication,SSR}`.

One must be careful when dedicating a CWS task to a particular job, since the CWS would require more engines. Each CWS task will have one process per prioritized job. Each CWS task will start an engine to each node that it serves. The possible jobs and their meaning are:

`Replication:`	Node to node data replication
`Messaging:`	Messaging requests for e-mail, wireless alerts, Web conferencing, etc.
`SSR:`	Server side reminders
`Snooze:`	Handling snoozed requests
`DirSync:`	Synchronizing with OiD
`EventSync:`	Updating synchronization data for events recently modified.
`GALSync:`	Synchronizing the Global Access List.

The list specified must contain valid job names separated by commas and enclosed in {}. Example: `{Replication, Messaging}`.

Accepted values

`Replication`

`Messaging`

`SSR`

`Snooze`

`DirSync`

`EventSync`

`GALSync`

Default value

`{Replication}`

Scheduled times for directory synchronization

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

dirsynctime

Description

Specifies a list of times when the automatic directory synchronization should be executed. This should be set to non peak hours as much as possible.

Accepted values

A list of times in 24 hour format, separated by commas and enclosed in {}. Example:

```
{ 03:00, 22:00 }
```

Default value

```
{ 05:00 }
```

Migrate directory user preferences

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

dirsyncmigrate

Description

Determines whether the user preferences should be migrated from the directory to the calendar database. This parameter will be set and removed automatically during the upgrade process. Do not set this parameter manually unless it's advised by Oracle support personnel, data corruption may occur.

Accepted values

TRUE (Migrate)

FALSE (Don't migrate)

Default value

FALSE

Interval between checks for reminders

Section

[NOTIFY]

Parameter

checkreminderinterval

Description

Determines the interval, in minutes, that the CWS daemon/service waits between checks for reminders.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

2

Reminders to ignore

Section

[NOTIFY]

Parameter

ignoreoldreminders

Description

Determines which reminders the CWS daemon/service ignores when it checks for reminders. It ignores all reminders older than the number of minutes (from the current time) specified by this parameter.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

30

Maximum time to check a node for reminders

Section

[NOTIFY]

Parameter

limitremindercheck

Description

Specifies the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that the CWS daemon/service spends at one time checking a node for reminders.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

30

Number of connections to directory server

Section

[<YOURHOSTNAME>,unidas]

Parameter

numconnect

Description

Specifies the number of connections to establish to the directory server. A number of variables must be considered when setting this parameter:

- hardware configuration adequately supports the demands of the software
- clients used are not web-based (i.e. Windows, Mac or Motif clients)

- Directory server response time

  Set the value of this parameter to the larger of 5 or 2% of the value `[ENG]maxsessions`.

  If this parameter is set too low, the server may not be able to handle all requests made for directory server operations, in which case end users will get errors of the type "Unable to contact directory server". If such errors occur, the log file `eng.log` in the log directory may contain the following message:

```
uniengd: Unable to obtain a connection from the unisncd
server.
- the unisncd could be down
- there is not enough available unidasd servers
- there were too many concurrent connection requests
- the number of unidasd server to be spawned has not
  been reached
The last two may be temporary.
```

Accepted values

Any positive integer up to a maximum value of 255

Default value

5

Timeout for connecting to directory server

Section

`[<YOURHOSTNAME>,unidas]`

Parameter

`connect_timeout`

Description

Determines the number of seconds the `unisncd` will wait before returning a timeout error when attempting to start the `unidasd` to connect to the directory server.

Accepted values

`0` (no timeout)

A positive integer

Default value

`10`

SNC to DAS connection retries

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`dac_maxretry`

Description

Specifies the maximum number of retries the SNC daemon / service makes when attempting to establish a connection to the DAS daemon / service.

Accepted values

`0` (no retries)

Any positive integer up to a maximum value of 231

Default value

`3`

Maximum number of connections

Section

`[SNC]`

Parameter

`max_socket`

Description

Specifies the maximum number of connections the SNC daemon / service brokers among nodes in the node network.

Consult Oracle Support before setting this parameter. In most cases you instantiate all of the connections configured in the `nodes.ini` file. In certain configurations where you have a large number of nodes on the same machine, this parameter reduces the number of connections used, and thereby the amount of memory required, to instantiate the node network. Each connection has a socket and a `uniengd` process associated with it so the fewer the connections, the fewer the number of processes and sockets required. See *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide* for guidelines on the number of connections to configure in the `nodes.ini` file.

Set this parameter high enough to ensure there is at least one connection from each node in the network to every other node in the network. Tune based on usage statistics.

The `[<YOURHOSTNAME>, unidas] numconnect` parameter configures the total number of connections to the DAS daemon / service that the SNC daemon / service brokers.

Accepted values

(UNIX)

A positive integer up to the maximum imposed by the following equation:

<flimit> - <#nodes> - 5 - `numconnect`

where:

- <flimit> is the maximum number of open files allowed per process, a limit imposed by the operating system
- <#nodes> is the number of included nodes in the node network
- `numconnect` is the value of the `[<YOURHOSTNAME>,unidas] numconnect` parameter

This equation ensures the SNC daemon / service has sufficient resources to establish connections to both nodes and to the DAS daemon / service. A value well under this maximum is recommended to avoid possible problems related to values close to operating system limits.

(NT)

A positive integer up to a maximum value of 250.

Default value

(UNIX)

<flimit> - <#nodes> - 5 - `numconnect`

(NT)

`250`

Number of minutes to wait for remote node connection

Section

`[SNC]`

Parameter

`wait_sbh`

Description

Specifies the number of minutes to wait if the SNC daemon / service is not able to connect to a remote node.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

`5`

Number of requests that are reset at a time

Section

`[SNC]`

Parameter

`request_chunk_size`

Description

Specifies the number of requests that are reset at a time by the SNC daemon / service. When the SNC daemon / service establishes a connection, it examines the request queue of each local node and resets all requests labelled CANTSERVICE to NOTSERVICED. To minimize the time that another process may be made to wait for access to the node database while the SNC daemon / service resets the request queue (which is in the node

database), this parameter allows the resetting to be performed in “chunks” of requests.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

25

Block size for communications

Section

[SNC]

Parameter

snc_tr_block

Description

Specifies the block size, in bytes, to use for communications between a uniengd server and a unidasd server. Do not change this value without first consulting Oracle support.

Accepted values

0 (use internal default value)

A positive integer

Default value

0

Time-out for received transmissions

Section

[SNC]

Parameter

snc_tr_recv_timeout

Description

Specifies the time-out value, in seconds, for received transmissions.

Accepted values

`0` (require an immediate response)

A positive integer

Default value

`5`

Time-out for sent transmissions

Section

`[SNC]`

Parameter

`snc_tr_send_timeout`

Description

Specifies the time-out value, in seconds, for sent transmissions.

Accepted values

`0` (require an immediate response)

A positive integer

Default value

`0`

Size of the socket layer receive buffer

Section

`[SNC]`

Parameter

`snc_so_rcvbuf`

Description

Specifies the size, in bytes, of the socket layer receive buffer. Do not change this value without first consulting Oracle support.

Accepted values

`0` (use internal default value)

A positive integer

Default value

`0`

Size of the socket layer send buffer

Section

`[SNC]`

Parameter

`snc_so_sndbuf`

Description

Specifies the size, in bytes, of the socket layer send buffer. Do not change this value without first consulting Oracle support.

Accepted values

`0` (use internal default value)

A positive integer

Default value

`0`

Idle connections

Section

`[SNC]`

Parameter

`snc_so_keepalive`

Description

Determines whether or not the system keeps idle connections active.

If this parameter is set to TRUE, a network packet is sent periodically to determine whether or not the process on the other end of an idle connection is still running. If no acknowledgment is received from that process within a specified period of time, it is assumed to have terminated and the connection is no longer maintained.

If this parameter is set to FALSE, periodic checking on idle connections is not done, and the connections are maintained indefinitely.

Accepted values

TRUE (check idle connections)

FALSE (do not check idle connections)

Default value

TRUE

Statistics logging: user connections

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

activity

Description

Specifies whether or not to log signons and signoffs to the calendar server. The resulting log is useful for tracking server usage and for monitoring possible security violations. If you enable logging, you should closely monitor the size of the log file (`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/act.log`), as it can grow quickly.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable logging)

FALSE (disable logging)

Default value

FALSE

Statistics logging: user sessions

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

stats

Description

Specifies whether or not to log user session statistics (CPU consumption, user wait times, and network traffic). If you enable logging, you should closely monitor the size of the log file ($ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/stats.log), as it can grow quickly.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable logging)

FALSE (disable logging)

Default value

FALSE

Character set for log files

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

localcharset

Description

Defines the character set to use for data in log files. For example, if you set this parameter to MSCP932, the server will print all of the logs in the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log directory in MSCP932.

This parameter is only checked if [ENG] utf8_autoconvert is set to TRUE.

If this parameter is set to a character set different from the one used for the clients, two character sets will have to be loaded into memory instead of one. Using two different character sets increases the amount of memory required and can affect performance.

Accepted values

See accepted values of [CWS] mimecontentcharset.

Default value

UTF8

Activity logging

Sections

[CWS]

Parameter

log_activity

Description

Determines whether activity information of the unicwsd daemon / service are logged for the modules specified in the list log_modulesinclude. Depending on which modules and the number of modules for which activity information is being logged, this may cause the log file to grow rapidly and should only be used for a short time for testing or debugging purposes. If the list specified by log_modulesinclude is empty, no information will be logged.

The log file is located in the log directory ($ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/cws.log).

Accepted values

TRUE (enable activity logging)

FALSE (disable activity logging)

Default value

FALSE

Activity logging: specifying modules

Sections

[CWS]

Parameter

log_modulesinclude

Description

Specifies the list of modules for which the logging of activity information should be allowed. By default the list is empty, so, for instance, setting log_activity=TRUE will not generate any activity logging unless the specific activity modules are included in the list.

Accepted values

A list of one or more of the following, separated by commas and enclosed in {}:

CWS_DIRSYNC

CWS_EVENTSYNC

CWS_MESSAGING

CWS_REPL

CWS_SCHEDULER

CWS_SNOOZE

CWS_SSR

Default value

{ }

Logging of failure errors

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

dac_failederrlog

Description

Determines whether errors related to directory server access that appear in the client interface as "unexpected error" are logged to the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/eng.log file.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable logging)

FALSE (disable logging)

Default value

TRUE

Logging of configuration errors

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

dac_configerrlog

Description

Determines whether three directory server access errors are logged to the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/eng.log file. The three errors are: "unable to connect to the SNC daemon/service," "no connections to the directory access (DAS) daemon/service are currently available," and "the number of retries to obtain a connection has been attained; no connections to the directory access (DAS) daemon/service are configured."

Accepted values

TRUE (enable logging)

FALSE (disable logging)

Default value

TRUE

Logging of miscellaneous errors

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

dac_miscerrlog

Description

Determines whether three types of directory server access errors related to the client are logged to the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/eng.log file. The three errors are: password discrepancy due to changes made in the directory server through another application; an LDAP client-side error; an LDAP server-side error.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable logging)

FALSE (disable logging)

Default value

TRUE

Logging of non-critical errors

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

dac_ignorederrlog

Description

Determines whether non-critical directory server access errors are logged to the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/eng.log file.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable logging)

FALSE (disable logging)

Default value

TRUE

Logging of failure to instantiate UTF-8 conversion functionality

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

utf8_onfailprintmesg

Description

Determines whether an error message is logged to $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/eng.log if the server is unable to instantiate UTF-8 conversion functionality for a given user session. Enough information is logged in the error message to determine why the functionality could not be created.

Accepted values

TRUE (log an error message)

FALSE (do not log an error message)

Default value

TRUE

Enable conversion of data to UTF-8 format

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

utf8_autoconvert

Description

Determines whether input data from the clients is converted and stored in UTF-8 format by the server.

WARNING: Setting this parameter to FALSE can have adverse effects in installations that support clients on more than one platform or of more than one language.

Accepted values

TRUE (convert input data to UTF-8)

FALSE (do not convert input data)

Default value

TRUE

Number of pages in the database cache

Section

[DB]

Parameter

db_pages

Description

Specifies the number of pages for the database cache. The greater the value, the greater the amount of memory used and the better the performance. As the number increases beyond a certain point, the returns on performance enhancement diminish.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

8

Maximum number of database files open per user

Section

[DB]

Parameter

db_files

Description

Specifies the number of database files that may be open at any time for one user session. Increasing this number can improve performance in cases where this limit is repeatedly encountered.

Accepted values

A positive integer up to the maximum set by the operating system for number of open files per process.

Default value

(UNIX)

30

(NT)

170

Node database template

Section

[DBI]

Parameter

dbi_name

Description

Specifies the name of an empty node database to use as a template for node creation. Set during installation, this value should not be edited or removed.

Accepted values

n/a

Default value

n/a

Node database version

Section

[DBI]

Parameter

dbversion

Description

Specifies the node database version number. Set during installation, this value should not be edited or removed.

Accepted values

n/a

Default value

n/a

Database version number

Section

[<YOURNODEID>]

Parameter

version

Description

Specifies the version of the node database. This is a reference value set automatically during node creation. It must NEVER be manually edited.

Accepted values

n/a

Default value

n/a

Specify alternate backup utility

Section

[UTL]

Parameter

external_backup

Description

Specifies an alternate backup utility for unidbbackup to invoke. The server uses the value of this parameter to construct the following command line:

<external_backup value> [-f] -s <src> -d <dst>

where

- <external_backup value> is the value of this parameter
- **-f** indicates that the source is a file (absence of this flag indicates the source is a directory)
- **-s** specifies the source to back up (<src> may be any valid file or directory name)
- **-d** specifies the destination for the backup (<dst> may be any valid file or directory name)

The generated command line must be valid. It may be that you require an intermediate script to take this command line, create one which is valid, and then invoke the valid one. In this case, set the value of external_backup to the appropriate value for invoking the intermediate script.

Accepted values

A valid path and file name

Default value

None

Specify alternate restore utility

Section

[UTL]

Parameter

external_restore

Description

Specifies an alternate restore utility for unidbrestore to invoke. The server uses the value of this parameter to construct the following command line:

<external_restore value> [-f] -s <src> -d <dst>

where

- <external_restore value> is the value of this parameter
- **-f** indicates that the source is a file (absence of this flag indicates the source is a directory)
- **-s** specifies the source to restore (<src> may be any valid file or directory name)
- **-d** specifies the destination for the restore process (<dst> may be any valid file or directory name)

The generated command line must be valid. It may be that you require an intermediate script to take this command line, create one which is valid, and then invoke the valid one. In this case, you set the value of external_restore to the appropriate value for invoking the intermediate script.

Accepted values

A valid path and file name

Default value

None

Backup operation timeout

Section

[UTL]

Parameter

backup_timeout

Description

Sets the maximum time, in seconds, that unidbbackup will keep any node database locked when using an external backup utility. If a node database is locked for longer than this value, unidbbackup will abort the entire backup operation. This parameter is only used when an alternate backup utility is specified using the [UTL] external_backup parameter. When the unidbbackup utility backs up the calendar database itself, the node backup time is not limited.

Note that the total backup time can easily exceed this value when multiple nodes are involved, since each individual node can take up to this amount of time.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

3600

Restore operation time-out

Section

[UTL]

Parameter

restore_timeout

Description

Sets the time-out, in seconds, for the restore operation on the database when using an external restore utility. If the restore operation lasts longer than this value, it will be aborted. This parameter is only used when an alternate restore utility is specified using the [UTL] external_restore parameter.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

3600

External backup calling procedure

Section

[UTL]

Parameter

backupatonce

Description

This parameter controls how the backup is done when the external_backup parameter is specified.

When set to TRUE, unidbbackup will invoke external_backup only once with a path set to the calendar installation directory. If external_backup is not set, this parameter has no effect. The complete set of nodes are locked while this is taking place. It is recommended to set this parameter to TRUE only when external_backup is very fast.

When set to FALSE, unidbbackup will invoke external_backup for each node database directory and for the misc directory. Each node is locked one after the other while it is backed up.

Accepted values

TRUE (call backup once)

FALSE (call backup for each node)

Default value

FALSE

Specify one log-file for all unidbfix instances

Section

[UTL]

Parameter

unidbfix_logfile

Description

Specifies the log file for writing logging output of the `unidbfix` utility. By default, the name of the log file that the `unidbfix` utility writes to is based on the node being processed. This is needed in order to run many instances of `unidbfix` simultaneously for different nodes.

Using this parameter forces all logging information for all nodes to be logged in the same file. This parameter exists only for compatibility reason and if `unidbfix` is run on different nodes concurrently, using this parameter is not recommended.

Accepted values

Any valid path and file name

Default value

(None)

Specify alternate character set for utilities

Section

`[UTL]`

Parameter

`charset`

Description

This parameter will force all utilities that are run locally to have character set translation using this character set rather than the character set of the current locale environment. This is intended to be used when the detected character set is not the right one.

Once this parameter is specified, all utilities will use this character set. Whether a Windows telnet client or a Unix or Linux telnet client is used, both will use this same character set when accessing the calendar server. Make sure the telnet session is compatible with this character set in order to avoid strange behaviour.

Accepted values

See accepted values of [CWS] `mimecontentcharset`.

Default value

(None)

Node alias(es)

Section

[<YOURNODEID>]

Parameter

aliases

Description

Specifies the name or names of the nodes configured on a server. When multiple nodes are configured on a server, users must indicate to which node they want to connect. Since, in general, a name is easier to remember than a numeric node-ID, aliases can be configured.

Accepted values

A list of one or more aliases to a maximum of 255 characters, where each alias is an alphanumeric string containing at least one letter and no spaces, and each alias in the list is separated from the next by a comma.

Default value

None

Node name

Section

[<YOURNODEID>]

Parameter

name

Description

Specifies the name of the root directory for the node database found under $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/<name>. The value of this parameter is automatically generated during node creation. The first node created is

labelled ‘N0’, the second ‘N1’, and following up to ‘N9’. Subsequent nodes continue the cycle through the alphabet from O to Z and then from A to L.

Accepted values

A code composed of a letter (A-Z) and a number (0-9)

Default value

n/a

Node time zone

Section

[<YOURNODEID>]

Parameter

timezone

Description

Indicates the time zone of the node. The server sets this parameter when it creates the node. Its value should never be changed.

The server sets this parameter to either the time zone specified by the administrator upon creation of the node, or, if the administrator does not specify one, the value of the [TIMEZONE] default parameter.

The timezone parameter allows nodes in a node network to have different time zones.

Accepted values

n/a

Default value

None

Coexistence of LDAP and non-LDAP nodes

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

`dir_internal_nodes`

Description

Identifies all nodes with an internal directory in an installation where the network requires the coexistence of nodes using an LDAP directory and those with their own internal directory. This parameter is only used where the Calendar Server is installed in standalone mode.

Accepted values

Valid node-IDs, separated by a comma and enclosed within {}. For example: `dir_internal_nodes = {10000,10001}`

Default value

None

User mail mapping

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`usermailmap`

Description

Specifies the attribute in the user record that contains users' e-mail addresses. For installations using the calendar server's internal directory only (no LDAP directory).

Accepted values

A valid X.400 key

Default value

"O"

Resource mail mapping

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

resourcemailmap

Description

Specifies the attribute in the resource record that contains resources' e-mail addresses. For installations using the calendar server's internal directory only (no LDAP directory).

Accepted values

A valid X.400 key

Default value

"O"

User mobile phone number mapping

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

usermobilemap

Description

Specifies the attribute in the user record that contains users' mobile phone numbers. For installations using the calendar server's internal directory only (no LDAP directory).

Accepted values

A valid X.400 key

Default value

"R"

User mobile phone type mapping

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

usermobiletypemap

Description

Specifies the attribute in the user record that contains users' mobile phone types. For installations using the calendar server's internal directory only (no LDAP directory).

Accepted values

A valid X.400 key

Default value

"N"

User alert preference mapping

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

usersmscprefmap

Description

Specifies the attribute in the user record that contains users' preferred notification formats. For installations using the calendar server's internal directory only (no LDAP directory).

Accepted values

A valid X.400 key

Default value

"OU3"

X.400 field for UID

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

itemuidmap

Description

Determines which X.400 field holds the calendar server unique UID. Installations requiring 64 bytes for this information can use the two X.400 fields OU1 and OU2. Do not change the value of this parameter once it has been set. Doing so may result in database corruption. For installations using the calendar server's internal directory only.

Accepted values

A valid X.400 key

OU1_OU2

Default value

"P"

Maximum number of items to search

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

userlookthroughlimit

Description

Specifies the maximum number of items (users or resources) the calendar server searches through before ending a search and returning the results to the client.

Accepted values

Any positive integer up to a maximum value of $(2^{32}-1)$

Default value

2^{32}-1

Maximum number of items to return

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

usersearchmaxreturn

Description

Specifies the maximum number of items (users or resources) in a search result. Once the search result contains this number of items, the server ends the search and returns the results to the client.

Accepted values

Any positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)

Default value

2^{32}-1

Timeout for event search

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

eventsearch_maxlookthroughlimit

Description

Specifies the maximum time in milliseconds to spend searching events. For native clients version 5.0 or greater.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

5000

Maximum number of events to return

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

evsearch_maxcount

Description

Specifies the maximum number of events to return from a search. For native clients version 5.0 or greater.

Accepted values

A positive integer greater than 10.

Default value

25

Search event comments

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

eventsearch_commentsearchlength

Description

Specifies the maximum number of bytes to search through in an event's comments, starting at the beginning. For native clients version 5.0 or greater.

Accepted values

0 (Disables searching in comments)

A positive integer

Default value

4096

Set mail transport (obsolete)

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

unixmail

Description

This parameter is obsolete and no longer used.

Mail program

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

smtpmailprogram

Description

Specifies the mail utility for transferring messages to the SMTP mail server. This parameter supersedes unixmailprogram. For backward compatibility, if smtpmailprogram is not set, and a value for the unixmailprogram parameter can be found, that value is used.

Accepted values

(UNIX:)

sendmail

postmail

(NT:)

sendmail.exe

Default value

(UNIX:)

`sendmail`

(NT:)

`sendmail.exe`

Mail program (obsolete)

Section

`[CWS]`

Parameter

`unixmailprogram`

Description

This parameter is superseded by `[CWS] smtpmailprogram`.

Path name of the mail program

Section

`[CWS]`

Parameter

`smtpmailpath`

Description

Specifies the directory path name of the local mail utility. This parameter supersedes `unixmailpath`. For backward compatibility, if `smtpmailpath` is not set, and a value for the `unixmailpath` parameter can be found, that value is used.

Accepted values

A valid path name

Default value

(UNIX)

/usr/lib

(NT)

$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/bin

Path name of the mail program (obsolete)

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

sendmailpath

Description

This parameter is superseded by [CWS] smtpmailpath.

Host name of the SMTP mail server

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

smtpmailhost

Description

Specifies the name of the host on which the SMTP mail server is running. This parameter is meaningful only under NT. It supersedes [CWS] mailhost. For backward compatibility, if smtpmailhost is not set, then the mailhost parameter value is used, if it exists.

Accepted values

A valid host name

Default value

The host name of the machine on which the calendar server is running.

Host name of the SMTP mail server (obsolete)

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

mailhost

Description

This parameter is superseded by [CWS] smtpmailhost.

Maximum number of recipients

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

smtpmailmaxrecipients

Description

Specifies the maximum number of recipients for a mail message. If a mail is to be sent with more recipients than the value of this parameter, the CWS will split the list of recipients and call the sendmail program multiple times.

See also the [CWS] smtpmailmaxcommandlinesize parameter.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

100

Maximum size for sendmail command lines

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

smtpmailmaxcommandlinesize

Description

Specifies the maximum size of the buffer passed to the sendmail program as a command-line argument. If the buffer size required is larger than this value, the CWS will split the list of recipients and call the sendmail program multiple times.

See also the [CWS] smtpmailmaxrecipients parameter.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

1024

Automatic deletion of temporary file for last mail message

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

mailfiledelete

Description

Determines whether the temporary file containing the last sent mail message is deleted after the mail is sent. This parameter may be useful to check the calendar server behaviour if you are experiencing a problem with mail delivery.

The temporary file in which the server writes the last mail message can be found at $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/tmp/MAILMSG.

Accepted values

TRUE (delete mail messages automatically)

FALSE (do not delete mail messages automatically)

Default value

TRUE

Content of the “From:” field of the mail header

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

mailhdroriginatorfromuser

Description

Determines whether the “From:” field of the mail header is the e-mail address of the sender.

Accepted values

TRUE (“from” field is same as “reply-to” field)

FALSE (“from” field is set to “unison,unison”)

Default value

TRUE

UTF-8 for names in "To:" field of mail header

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

mailhdrtoname

Description

Determines whether or not to include names along with addresses in the "To:" field of the mail header. While addresses are constructed using ASCII characters (and hence present no display problem for mail readers), names may contain non-ASCII characters. In cases where the mail reader is unable to display the non-ASCII characters properly, it may be preferable to simply remove the names from the “To:” field altogether.

Accepted values

TRUE (include names)

FALSE (do not include names)

Default value

TRUE

Character set for content portion of mail message - Default

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

mimecontentcharset

Description

This parameter determines the default character set to use to encode the content and subject portion of all MIME mail messages sent by the CWS daemon/service. Normally, the character set used for notification mail messages depends on the sending client application or, for mail reminders, the destination user's language.

But if the destination language is not supported, the character set defined by this parameter will be used.

Accepted values

UTF8

WE8ISO8859P1

English:

US7ASCII

WE8MSWIN1252

AL32UTF8

WE8ISO8859P15

Brazilian Portuguese, French, German, Italian:

WE8ISO8859P1

WE8MSWIN1252:

AL32UTF8

WE8ISO8859P15

Japanese:

ISO2022-JP

JA16EUC

JA16SJIS

AL32UTF8

Korean:

KO16MSWIN949

KO16KSC5601

AL32UTF8

Simplified Chinese:

ZHS16CGB231280

ZHS16GBK

ZHS32GB18030

AL32UTF8

Traditional Chinese:

ZHT16MSWIN950

ZHT16BIG5

ZHT16HKSCS

AL32UTF8

Other values:

"MAC-ROMAN"

"ISO-8859-1"

Note that the enclosing quotation marks must be present.

Default value

"ISO-8859-1"

Character set for content portion of mail message - Forced

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

mimecontentcharset_force

Description

Forces the character set used to encode the content and subject portion of all MIME mail messages sent by the CWS daemon/service to that defined by this parameter.

Accepted values

See accepted values of [CWS] mimecontentcharset.

Default value

None

Enable message banners for mail notifications and reminders

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

banner

Description

Determines whether or not to include message banners at the end of notification e-mail messages sent to users. The default banners are defined in files contained in the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/etc/banner directory. This directory contains one file for each available user language. This allows sending banners in the language used by the sender's client for mail notifications and in the recipient's preferred language for mail reminders.

The banner files must contain UTF-8 text. To convert strings into UTF-8, use the `unistrconv` utility. See the `unistrconv` documentation in Appendix F, "Calendar Server Utilities".

Accepted values

`TRUE` (include banners)

`FALSE` (do not include banners)

Default value

`TRUE`

Short Message Service (SMS) notification program

Section

`[CWS]`

Parameter

`smsnotifyprogram`

Description

Specifies the file name and location of the utility the calendar server uses to send alerts, i.e., notifications and reminders, to the Oracle 9iAS Wireless PIM Notification Dispatcher. This functionality is only available when the full Collaboration Suite is installed (i.e., not the standalone Calendar Server installation). See also `smsnotifyprogramparam` and `smsignoreerror`.

Accepted values

Any valid path and file name

Default value

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/sbin/sendalert`

Short Message Service (SMS) notification program arguments

Section

`[CWS]`

Parameter

`smsnotifyprogramparam`

Description

Specifies the command-line argument that will be passed to the alert utility configured by the `[CWS] smsnotifyprogram` parameter.

Use this parameter to indicate to the utility the host name and port of your Oracle 9*i*AS PIM Notification Dispatcher. For details on how to find out the host name and port number of your Oracle 9*i*AS PIM Notification Dispatcher, see the "Alerts" chapter of your *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.

Accepted values

"`-host` <hostname> `-port` <portnumber>"

Default value

none

Errors to ignore for (SMS) notification program

Section

`[CWS]`

Parameter

`smsignoreerror`

Description

Specifies the errors to be ignored that the alert utility may return. See also `smsnotifyprogram`.

Accepted values

A list of error values, separated by commas and enclosed in `{}`. For example:

```
{ 10, 14 }
```

Default value

`{}`

Default time zone

Section

[TIMEZONE]

Parameter

default

Description

Specifies the local time zone. This value will be used as the time zone for newly created nodes. See also the timezone parameter in the [YOURNODEID] section.

Accepted values

Any time zone that appears in the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/timezone.ini file (e.g. EST-5EDT)

Default value

None

Time zone rules

Section

[TIMEZONE]

Parameter

rules

Description

Specifies the name of the file containing time zone rules.

Accepted values

A valid fully-specified file name

Default value

$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/timezone.ini

Checksum of the time zone rules file

Section

[TIMEZONE]

Parameter

checksum

Description

Contains the checksum of the time zone rules file. This value is preset and must not be altered under any circumstance.

Accepted values

n/a

Default value

n/a

Master node

Section

[CLUSTER]

Parameter

masternode

Description

Indicates that the specified node on this server is the master node for the cluster. Only one node in the cluster can be the master node. This parameter must be set only on one of the networked calendar servers and the node must be one that exists on the same host.

Accepted values

A valid node-ID belonging to any node on this server

Default value

None

Remote master node

Section

[CLUSTER]

Parameter

remotemasternode

Description

Specifies the master node in the cluster. This parameter speeds up the replication of information to the master node when users are created using uniuser.

Accepted values

A valid node-ID belonging to any node in the cluster

Default value

None

Excluded nodes for on-line registration

Section

[CLUSTER]

Parameter

excludednodes

Description

Determines what nodes are excluded from on-line user registration. The server will not create users on listed nodes. Use this parameter to avoid registering users on your cluster's master node, or on nodes that are reaching maximum capacity.

Accepted values

A list of valid node-IDs or aliases belonging to any nodes in the cluster, separated by commas and enclosed in {}. For example:

```
{ 14, 446, 447 }
```

Default value

{ }

Allow SYSOP logons from uniical

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

allowsysoplogon_uniical

Description

Specifies whether uniical users may log in to the server as SYSOP.

Accepted values

TRUE (SYSOP logons allowed)

FALSE (SYSOP logons not allowed)

Default value

TRUE

Allow SYSOP logons from unicp utilities

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

allowsysoplogon_unicp

Description

Specifies whether users of the unicp* family of utilities may log in to the server as SYSOP.

Accepted values

TRUE (SYSOP logons allowed)

FALSE (SYSOP logons not allowed)

Default value

TRUE

Allow SYSOP logons for Oracle Calendar SDK (CAPI) applications

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

allowsysoplogon_capi

Description

Specifies whether applications using Oracle Calendar SDK (CAPI) can log in to the server as SYSOP.

Accepted values

TRUE (SYSOP logons allowed)

FALSE (SYSOP logons not allowed)

Default value

FALSE

Set the GAL update frequency

Section

[CWS]

Parameter

galsyncinterval

Description

Determines the interval, in seconds, at which the CWS daemon / service triggers updates of the Global Address List (GAL). Note that the server will only generate an update if the current GAL was invalidated, for example in the case where a new node was added to the network, or the current revision is too old (see the [ENG] gal_refreshinterval parameter).

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

`300` (5 minutes)

Set the update frequency for modified calendar data list (for synchronization tools)

Section

`[CWS]`

Parameter

`eventsyncinterval`

Description

Determines the interval, in seconds, at which the server triggers updates of the calendar entries synchronization information. This information is used when a synchronization client asks the server for the list of calendar entries that have changed and that need to be synchronized with local client data.

Accepted values

`0` (disable)

A positive integer

Default value

`900` (except for upgrades where it is `0` (disabled))

Use old CWS authentication mechanism

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`coexist_cwsbasicauth`

Description

Specifies whether coexistence with older Calendar Servers is required. When the complete Oracle Collaboration Suite is installed, the new method called Oracle Trusted Midtier (OTMT) is used for cws authentication. Otherwise, for standalone Calendar Server installations and older versions of the calendar server, where this new authentication is not supported, the basic cws authentication needs to continue to be supported. By default the basic authentication is not allowed, but setting this parameter to TRUE will enable it. This should only be used during a coexistence period with servers that do not support OTMT.

Accepted values

TRUE (allow old authentication)

FALSE (new authentication)

Default value

FALSE (When complete Collaboration Suite is installed)

TRUE (standalone Calendar Server is installed)

Support old non identifying clients

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

coexist_unidentifiedsessions

Description

Specifies whether the server should refuse unidentified sessions from older clients or older servers. Clients and servers version 9.0.4 and up always identify themselves correctly.

Accepted values

TRUE (support old clients)

FALSE (don't support old clients)

Default value

TRUE

Controlling server interactions with directory server

Set directory connections recycling frequency

Section

[DAS]

Parameter

dir_connectrecycletime

Description

Specifies the maximum time in hours that the DAS server and the directory server stay connected. When the time is up, the DAS server will refresh its connections to the directory server.

This parameter can be useful where the DAS is set up in a fail-over scenario by supplying multiple hosts (and ports) in the parameter [LDAP]host. In this scenario, dir_connectrecycletime allows the connection to be recycled without having to restart the DAS server.

The default value of this parameter is 0, however if it detects that the directory server is in a fail-over setup, the default value is set to 24 (hours). Please note that if this parameter is explicitly set to any value, this value will take precedence in any scenario.

Accepted values

Any positive integer value.

The value "0" means that the DAS connection will never be recycled.

Default value

0

Name of directory server

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

dsa

Description

Specifies the name of the LDAP directory server. This parameter is set during installation. Changing the value of this parameter may result in directory server corruption.

Accepted values

OID	(Oracle Internet Directory)
Netscape	(Netscape & SunOne)
CDS_GDS500	(Syntegra)
ISOCOR_GDS	(Critical Path's InJoin)
OPENLDAP	

Default value

None

Name of directory server host

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

host

Description

Specifies the name of the machine hosting the LDAP directory server. If failovers for the directory server have been configured, they may be listed here. By default, the calendar server will attempt to establish a connection to the first server listed; if unable to do so, it will try the next.

Accepted values

A valid host name, fully-qualified domain name, or IP address

A list of directory servers separated by a blank space, in the form "<hostname>[:<port>] <hostname>[:<port>]". For example:

```
"host1:389 host2:389"
```

Default value

None

Port number of the LDAP directory server

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

port

Description

Specifies the port number of the LDAP directory server. If the [LDAP] host parameter contains a port number, the value of the [LDAP] port parameter will be ignored.

Accepted values

A valid port number

Default value

389

Character set used by the directory server

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

charset

Description

Used for the standalone Calendar Server installations only, this parameter Indicates the character set the LDAP directory server uses. This is the character set that the calendar server must use for data destined for the LDAP directory server.

Accepted values

Any character set that the server supports. See `[CWS] mimecontentcharset`.

Default value

`UTF-8`

Attribute preserve list

Section

`[LDAP]`

Parameter

`attrpreservelist`

Description

Specifies a list of attributes (a "preserve list") which are not to be deleted when a calendar user is deleted (i.e. when the user's calendar attributes as well as their `ctCalUser` object class are deleted). If the calendar user entries also use the `inetOrgPerson` object class, you should configure this parameter as follows:

```
{employeeNumber, givenName, initials, mail, ou}
```

Any fields mapped to attributes outside of the `ctCalUser` object class (e.g. `attr_organization = uid`) should also be added to this list.

This parameter only applies when using an LDAP directory other than the Oracle Internet Directory.

Accepted values

A list of strings, separated by commas and enclosed in `{}`, where each string in the list is the name of a user attribute. Values vary depending on the LDAP directory vendor.

Default value

{}

Name of the "uid" attribute

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

attr_uid

Description

Determines the directory server attribute name that the calendar server uses as a unique user identifier (uid).

For the Oracle Internet Directory, do not change the value of this parameter unless you also change the attribute your Oracle Internet Directory uses to authenticate Single Sign-On (SSO) sign-ins. If you change that attribute on your directory server, you must change the value of this parameter.

If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.

Accepted values

Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema

Default value

uid

Name of the "country" attribute

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

attr_country

Description

Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the “country” attribute.

If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.

Accepted values

Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema

Default value

"" (standalone Calendar Server)

"C" (Oracle Internet Directory)

Name of the "generation qualifier" attribute

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

attr_generation

Description

Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "generation qualifier" attribute.

If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.

Accepted values

Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema

Default value

"gq" (for Syntegra directory server)

"generationQualifier" (other directories)

Name of the "organization" attribute

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

attr_organization

Description

Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "organization" attribute.

If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.

In a standalone Calendar Server installation where some of the nodes have no directory server (internal directory only), this parameter must be set to "".

Accepted values

Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema

Default value

"" (standalone Calendar Server)

"O" (Oracle Internet Directory)

Name of the "given name" attribute

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

attr_givenname

Description

Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "given name" attribute.

If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.

Accepted values

Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema

Default value

"gn" (for Critical Path directory server)

"givenName" (other directories)

Name of the "mail" attribute

Section

`[LDAP]`

Parameter

`attr_mail`

Description

Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "mail" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.

Accepted values

Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema

Default value

`"rfc822mailbox"` (for Critical Path directory server)

`"mail"` (other directories)

List of group membership attributes

Section

`[LDAP]`

Parameter

`groupmemberlistattribute`

Description

Specifies a list of attributes that store group membership information. This list of attributes will be passed to the directory server when searching for a group. The values of these attributes should contain information about the members. The parameter `[LDAP]group_enable` must be set to TRUE.

To enable dynamic group support, simply add an attribute that contains the URL. Ex:

Netscape:

```
{"uniqueMember","member","memberURL"}
```

Other:

```
{"uniqueMember","member","labeledURI"}
```

Custom attributes can also be specified. The value however must be of type dn string or LDAP URL.

Accepted values

A list of valid LDAP attributes (dn string or LDAP URL)

Default value

```
{"uniqueMember","member"}
```

Location of the calendar server administrators

Section

```
[LDAP]
```

Parameter

```
admin
```

Description

Specifies part of the LDAP directory Distinguished Name (DN) of the location under which calendar server administrators will be created. The DN of this location is constructed by appending the value of the `basedn` parameter to the value of the `admin` parameter. For example, where `admin = "ou=calendar servers"` and `basedn = "o=acme"`, the DN for the location under which calendar server administrators will be created is `"ou=calendar servers, o=acme"`.

This parameter only applies when using an LDAP directory other than the Oracle Internet Directory. It is used when a node is added to determine where to put the node SYSOP.

Accepted values

A valid Distinguished Name or Relative Distinguished Name (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format)

Default value

ou=OracleCalendarAdministrator

Group entry for calendar server administrators

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

admingroup

Description

Specifies part of the Distinguished Name (DN) of the group entry for calendar server administrators (the administrators are added to this group). The DN of the group entry is constructed by appending the value of the basedn parameter to the value of the admingroup parameter. For example, where admingroup = "cn=calendar server admins" and basedn = "o=acme", the DN for the group entry of calendar server administrators is "cn=calendar server admins, o=acme".

This parameter only applies when using an LDAP directory other than the Oracle Internet Directory. It is used when a new node is added to determine where to create the admin group if the group does not exist.

If this parameter is changed, the utility unidsacisetup must be used to set proper ACIs for the new group.

Accepted values

A valid Relative Distinguished Name (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format).

If the value is set to an empty string, the administrator entries will be created directly under the base DN.

Default value

""

Distinguished Name of the subtree containing calendar server entries

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

basedn

Description

Specifies the Distinguished Name of the LDAP directory server subtree containing calendar entries.

Accepted values

A valid Distinguished Name of a maximum of 255 characters (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format)

Default value

Set at installation for the standalone Calendar Server (value entered by the administrator).

The default subscriber is used when the Oracle Internet Directory is installed.

Relative Distinguished Name for resources

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

resourcerelativedn

Description

Specifies a location for resources in the LDAP directory relative to the calendar server base DN (specified by the value of the [LDAP] basedn parameter).

If a full Distinguished Name is specified when creating a new resource, that value will be used and the value of this parameter will be ignored.

Accepted values

A valid Distinguished Name (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format)

Default value

None

Relative Distinguished Name for event calendars

Section

`[LDAP]`

Parameter

`eventcalrelativedn`

Description

Specifies a location for event calendars in the LDAP directory relative to the calendar server base DN (specified by the value of the `[LDAP] basedn` parameter).

If a full Distinguished Name is specified when creating a new event calendar, that value will be used and the value of this parameter will be ignored.

Accepted values

A valid Distinguished Name (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format)

Default value

None

Distinguished Name used for anonymous connections

Section

`[LDAP]`

Parameter

`binddn`

Description

Specifies the Distinguished Name used for anonymous connections to the LDAP directory server for read operations. Used only for the standalone installation of the Calendar Server.

Accepted values

A valid Distinguished Name (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format)

Default value

None

Distinguished Name of the directory server administrator

Section

`[LDAP]`

Parameter

`mgrdn`

Description

Specifies the Distinguished Name of the LDAP directory server administrator. This applies to a standalone installation of the calendar server only.

Accepted values

A valid Distinguished Name (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format)

Default value

None

Password used for anonymous connections

Section

`[LDAP]`

Parameter

`bindpwd`

Description

For standalone Calendar Server installations, specifies the password for the LDAP user specified by the value of the `[LDAP] binddn` parameter.

You must encrypt the password using the `uniencrypt` utility before entering it in the unison.ini file. See the `uniencrypt` documentation in Appendix F, "Calendar Server Utilities". The encrypted password must be preceded by the encryption method used to generate it and enclosed in double-quotes.

Accepted values

`"{STD}<encrypted_value>"`

Default value

None

Distinguished Name used for write operations

Section

`[LDAP]`

Parameter

`writedn`

Description

Specifies the Distinguished Name the calendar server uses for all write operations on the directory server. See also `[LDAP] writednpassword`.

Accepted values

A valid Distinguished Name (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format).

Default value

None

Password used for LDAP write connections

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

writednpassword

Description

Specifies the password for the LDAP user specified by the value of the [LDAP] writedn parameter.

You must encrypt the password using the uniencrypt utility before entering it in the unison.ini file. See the uniencrypt documentation in Appendix F, "Calendar Server Utilities". The encrypted password must be preceded by the encryption method used to generate it and enclosed in double-quotes.

Accepted values

"{STD}<encrypted_value>"

Default value

None

Search filter for groups

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

groupfilter

Description

Specifies the LDAP filter the calendar server uses when searching for groups in the directory server. The parameter [LDAP]group_enable must be set to TRUE.

The default value of this parameter exposes all groups to the calendar client; users will be able to see all groups in the directory server, and any

members of those groups who are also calendar users. However, if there are groups in the directory server that consist entirely of non-calendar users, the calendar client will display these groups with no members.

To avoid this, you may wish to create a custom object class such as "calendarGroup", and apply this object class only to the LDAP groups that you wish to be visible through the calendar client. Then, extend the value of this parameter to include that object class. For example, the new value might be:

```
(&(member=*)(objectclass=groupOfNames)(objectclass=calendarGroup))
```

For more details, see the Directory chapter of your *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.

Accepted values

Any valid filter, up to a maximum length of 150 characters

Default value

Critical Path's InJoin:

```
(&(member=*)(objectclass=groupOfNames))
```

Others:

```
(&(uniqueMember=*)(objectclass=groupOfUniqueNames))
```

Enable LDAP groups for calendar

Section

`[LDAP]`

Parameter

`group_enable`

Description

Enables support for directory groups. If this parameter is set to TRUE, all directory groups that match the filter `[LDAP]groupfilter` will be returned to calendar clients as public groups during a group search operation. See also `[LDAP]group_membersizelimit`, `[LDAP]group_searchbase` and `[LDAP]group_sizelimit`.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable directory groups)

FALSE (disable directory groups)

Default value

If the standalone Calendar Server is installed:

TRUE

If the complete Collaboration Suite is installed:

FALSE

Maximum number of entries returned when searching for a member

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

group_membersizelimit

Description

Specifies the maximum number of entries the server will return to a client when searching for a member of a group. The parameter [LDAP]group_enable must be set to TRUE.

Accepted values

0 (No limit)

Any positive integer

Default value

500

Maximum number of entries returned when searching for a group

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

`group_sizelimit`

Description

Specifies the maximum number of groups the server will return to a client when searching for a group. The parameter `[LDAP]group_enable` must be set to TRUE.

Accepted values

`0` (No limit)

Any positive integer

Default value

`500`

Maximum time to wait on an LDAP call

Section

`[LDAP]`

Parameter

`timelimit`

Description

Specifies the maximum time, in seconds, that the server waits on an LDAP call before returning a timeout error to the client. Note that the timeout settings in the directory server take precedence over this parameter.

Accepted values

0 or a positive integer. A value of 0 means no timeout ever occurs and causes the server to wait until the directory server returns either a result or an error.

Default value

`120`

Enable SSL connections

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

security

Description

Enables SSL connections to the LDAP directory server.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable SSL connections)

FALSE (disable SSL connections)

Default value

FALSE

Port to use for SSL connections

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

secure-port

Description

Determines the port to use for SSL connections to the directory server. This parameter is only checked if [LDAP] security is set to TRUE.

Accepted values

Any value in the range 1 to 65535

Default value

636

Enable support of Oracle Mail distribution lists

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

group_dlenable

Description

Enable or disable support for distribution lists. Only available with the Oracle Mail Server and the Oracle Internet Directory. See also group_dlfilter and group_dlsearchbase.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable)

FALSE (disable)

Default value

TRUE

Filter for Oracle Mail distribution list

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

group_dlfilter

Description

Specifies the LDAP filter used to locate an Oracle Mail distribution list.

Accepted values

Any valid LDAP filter

Default value

(&(objectClass=orclMailGroup)(!(objectClass=orclMailGroupRef)))

Location of Oracle Mail distribution lists

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

group_dlsearchbase

Description

Specifies the location where a search for a distribution list should be performed in the Oracle Internet Directory.

Accepted values

Any valid DIT (Directory Information Tree)

Default value

cn=UM_SYSTEM,cn=EmailServerContainer,cn=Products, cn=OracleContext

Location of groups

Section

[LDAP]

Parameter

group_searchbase

Description

Specifies the location where a search for groups should be performed in the directory. This parameter is useful for narrowing down the search to a particular DIT (Directory Information Tree). The parameter [LDAP]group_enable must be set to TRUE.

Accepted values

Any valid DIT (Directory Information Tree)

Default value

The value of the [LDAP]basedn parameter

Controlling client behaviour

Allow agenda attachments

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

allowattachments

Description

Determines whether or not the client applications allow attachments for meetings or tasks. Applies to the Oracle Connector for Outlook, the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients and the Oracle Calendar Web client.

Accepted values

TRUE (allow attachments)

FALSE (do not allow attachments)

Default value

FALSE

Maximum size of attachments

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

maxattachmentsize

Description

Determines the maximum size, in bytes, for attachments to meetings, tasks and other agenda entries. This parameter is only checked if the [LIMITS] allowattachments parameter is set to TRUE. Suggested value is 102400

(100K). Applies to the Oracle Connector for Outlook, the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients and the Oracle Calendar Web client.

Accepted values

Any positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)

Default value

2^{32}-1

Minimum interval for checks for new agenda entries (client-side enforcement)

Section

`[LIMITS]`

Parameter

`autocontrol`

Description

Determines the minimum number of minutes that a user can set as the interval between agenda refresh calls to the server (i.e. between each check for new agenda entries).

If this value is less than `lck_users`/60, the value of `lck_users`/60 takes precedence, to a maximum value of 45. For example, if `autocontrol = 15` and `lck_users = 1200`, no refresh occurs before 20 (i.e. 1200/60) minutes has elapsed.

Note that this parameter has been superseded by the `[CLIENT] minrefreshrate` parameter, which enforces the behaviour on the server side instead of on the client side. It is included here for backward compatibility with older clients.

Accepted values

Any positive integer

Default value

`15`

Minimum interval for checks for new agenda entries (server-side enforcement)

Section

[CLIENT]

Parameter

minrefreshrate

Description

Determines the minimum number of minutes that a user can set as the interval between agenda refresh calls to the server (i.e. between each check for new agenda entries).

Note that this value overrides the [LIMITS] autocontrol parameter, and does not take into account the value of the [LCK] lck_users parameter as autocontrol does.

Note also that setting the value of this parameter too low can have serious consequences upon the performance of the calendar system. The more system resources and database access time are devoted to automatic idle refreshes, the slower the perceived performance of on-demand requests can become. Tune this parameter according to the number of logged-on users you experience at peak hours, and according to the number of database requests per second your hardware can comfortably accommodate.

For example, if testing has established acceptable performance benchmarks at one automatic refresh request per second, then for an environment of 1000 users, this parameter should not be set to an interval lower than 1000 seconds, or approximately seventeen minutes. The value provided at installation time should serve as an acceptable limit for all but the most exceptional installations.

Accepted values

Any positive integer

Default value

15

Minimum refresh interval of agenda entries (Oracle Connector for Outlook)

Section

[CLIENT]

Parameter

oc_minidlerefreshrate

Description

Determines the minimum number of minutes for the interval between agenda refresh calls to the server (i.e. between each check for new agenda entries). This is used by the Oracle Connector for Outlook only.

Accepted values

Any positive integer

Default value

15

Minimum refresh interval of agenda entries for offline (Oracle Connector for Outlook)

Section

[CLIENT]

Parameter

oc_minofflinerefreshrate

Description

Determines the minimum number of minutes for the interval between agenda refresh calls to the server (i.e. between each check for new agenda entries). This is used for offline files by the Oracle Connector for Outlook only.

Accepted values

Any positive integer

Default value

15

Minimum interval for refresh of user cache

Section

`[CLIENT]`

Parameter

`itemcacherefreshrate`

Description

Determines how often, in minutes, that a client should refresh its internal user and resources cache. Normally, user information is not changed often, thus the cache does not have to be refreshed often. If it is set to 0, then the cache should never be refreshed. If set to 1, then the cache should be refreshed every time the client does a global refresh.

Note that since user information rarely changes, the value of this parameter should not be set too low to avoid making unnecessary calls to the server.

Accepted values

Any positive integer

Default value

`1440`

Minimum interval for refresh of security data cache

Section

`[CLIENT]`

Parameter

`securitycacherefreshrate`

Description

Determines how often, in minutes, that a client should refresh its internal security data cache. Normally, security information is not changed often, thus the cache does not have to be refreshed often. If it is set to 0, then the cache should never be refreshed. If set to 1, then the cache should be refreshed every time the client does a global refresh.

Note that the value of this parameter should not be set too low to avoid making unnecessary calls to the server.

Accepted values

Any positive integer

Default value

`1440`

Maximum number of instances for a repeating meeting, daily note, or day event (client-side)

Section

`[LIMITS]`

Parameter

`maxrecur`

Description

Specifies the maximum number of instances the client allows a user to create for a single repeating meeting, daily note, or day event.

This parameter is now outdated and should only be used if clients older than version 5.0 are used. Use the `[ENG] maxinstances` parameter instead to control this behaviour. However, it is recommended that you ensure the `[LIMITS] maxrecur` and `[ENG] maxinstances` parameters be set to the same value, to ensure full compatibility between all clients. This parameter applies to the Oracle Calendar SDK, the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients and the Oracle Calendar Web client.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

`60` (60 instances per meeting, note, or day event)

Maximum number of instances of a recurring meeting, daily note, or day event (server-side)

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

maxinstances

Description

Determines the maximum number of instances of a recurring meeting, daily note, or day event the calendar server can create. It is recommended that you ensure the [LIMITS] maxrecur parameter be set to the same value as [ENG] maxinstances to ensure full compatibility between all clients.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

100

Maximum lead time on a reminder

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

maxremleadtime

Description

Specifies the maximum number of days in advance of an event that a user can set a reminder to ring. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients and the Oracle Calendar Web client.

Accepted values

Any positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)

Default value

21

Double-booking resources (client-side)

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

resourceconflicts

Description

Determines whether the client allows users to double-book resources. This parameter should always be set with the same value as the [ENG] allowresourceconflict parameter. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients and the Oracle Calendar Web client.

Accepted values

TRUE (allow double-bookings)

FALSE (do not allow double-bookings)

Default value

TRUE

Double-booking resources (server-side)

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

allowresourceconflict

Description

Determines whether the server allows double-booking of resources. This parameter should always be set with the same value as the [LIMITS] resourceconflicts parameter.

Accepted values

TRUE (allow double-bookings)

FALSE (do not allow double-bookings)

Default value

FALSE

Automatic reply (to "accepted") of resources

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

autoacceptresource

Description

This is used when double booking of resources is not allowed. (See [ENG] allowresourceconflict). By default, when a resource is booked, the reply status of the resource will be set to "accepted" automatically. Set this parameter to FALSE to leave the reply status to "Will confirm later".

Accepted values

TRUE (automatically set reply status to accept)

FALSE (leave reply status to confirm later)

Default value

TRUE

URL used in resource scheduling approval notifications

Section

[RESOURCE_APPROVAL]

Parameter

url

Description

Determines the URL used in resource scheduling approval notifications. This URL is included in e-mail messages sent to resource administrators to notify them that a user is requesting a resource which needs approval. This URL points to the Oracle Calendar Web client which allows the resource administrator to act as designate and accept or decline the reservation of the resource.

Accepted values

Valid URL pointing to the web calendar client.

Example: "`http://host:1234/ocas-bin/ocas.fcgi`" where `host` is the name of the web server, `1234` is the port on the web server and `ocas-bin` is the directory containing the WEB application `ocas.fcgi`.

Default value

`""`

Enable resource scheduling approval mechanism

Section

`[RESOURCE_APPROVAL]`

Parameter

`enable`

Description

Enables and disables resource scheduling approval mechanism. When this option is disabled, no notification e-mail will be sent to resource designates.

Accepted values

`TRUE` (enable resource scheduling approval mechanism)

`FALSE` (disable resource scheduling approval mechanism)

Default value

`TRUE`

Default agenda view

Section

`[LIMITS]`

Parameter

`agendaview`

Description

Determines the default view in which the client opens agenda windows. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients.

Accepted values

`0` (day view)

`1` (week view)

`2` (month view)

Default value

`0`

Maximum number of open windows

Section

`[LIMITS]`

Parameter

`maxwinopen`

Description

Determines the maximum number of windows (views) that can be opened at the same time in the user interface. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients.

Accepted values

Any positive integer up to a maximum value of $(2^{32}-1)$

Default value

`7`

Maximum number of users in a group view

Section

`[LIMITS]`

Parameter

groupviewmax

Description

Specifies the maximum number of calendar accounts that the client can display in a group view. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients.

Accepted values

A positive integer up to the value of (2^{32}-1)

Default value

100

Allow resources in remote nodes to appear as local

Section

[<YOURNODEID>]

Parameter

localnodes

Description

Specifies which remote resources to consider local for client scheduling purposes. If you want users on separate but connected nodes to view and treat all resources as local (a common situation when two or more nodes are in close geographic proximity), enter the relevant node-ID(s) after this parameter. Nodes must be connected to enable this feature.

Accepted values

Valid node-IDs, separated by a comma.

Default value

n/a

Case-sensitivity of passwords

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

`passwords`

Description

Determines whether client password verification is case-sensitive. Only used for installations with no LDAP directory (using internal directory).

Accepted values

`case` (case sensitive)

`ignorecase` (case insensitive)

Default value

`case`

Allow changing event calendar passwords

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`allowpasswordchange_eventcal`

Description

Determines whether the event calendar passwords can be changed.

Accepted values

`TRUE` (allow changing the passwords)

`FALSE` (don't allow changing the passwords)

Default value

`TRUE`

Allow changing reserved users passwords

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

allowpasswordchange_reserved

Description

Determines whether the reserved users' passwords can be changed such as the SYSOP's.

Accepted values

TRUE (allow changing the passwords)

FALSE (don't allow changing the passwords)

Default value

TRUE

Allow changing resource passwords

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

allowpasswordchange_resource

Description

Determines whether the resource passwords can be changed.

Accepted values

TRUE (allow changing the passwords)

FALSE (don't allow changing the passwords)

Default value

TRUE

Allow changing user passwords

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

allowpasswordchange_user

Description

Determines whether the user passwords can be changed.

Accepted values

TRUE (allow changing the passwords)

FALSE (don't allow changing the passwords)

Default value

TRUE

Allow automatic sign-in

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

ssignin

Description

Determines whether a user can use the desktop clients' automatic sign-in feature to sign in to the calendar server without providing a password. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients.

See also the [LIMITS] ssigninrestrictions parameter.

Accepted values

TRUE (allow automatic sign-in)

FALSE (force user to always supply a password)

Default value

FALSE

Restrictions on automatic sign-in

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

ssigninrestrictions

Description

Restricts the automatic sign-in feature of desktop clients to secure operating systems. When set to TRUE, the automatic sign-in feature will be unavailable for Oracle Calendar Desktop clients running on Windows 95/98 and Mac OS 7/8.

See also the [LIMITS] ssignin parameter.

Accepted values

TRUE (restrict automatic sign-in to secure operating systems)

FALSE (allow automatic sign-in from any operating system)

Default value

TRUE

Password aging

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

maxpasswordage

Description

Controls password aging. The value represents the number of days that a password can exist before users are required to change it. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients.

Accepted values

Any positive integer up to a maximum value of $(2^{32}-1)$

Default value

76543 (for all practical purposes, password aging is OFF)

Maximum number of sign-in attempts

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

signinmaxattempts

Description

Determines how many unsuccessful sign-in attempts are allowed before the client closes. Native clients v. 5.0 and greater only. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients.

Accepted values

An integer between 1 and 2^{32}

Default value

5

Show multiple user matches on sign-in

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

userlist_login

Description

Determines whether or not to show a list of matching users when more than one fits the specified sign-in credentials. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients and the Oracle Calendar Web client.

Accepted values

TRUE (Display the list of matching users)

FALSE (Don't display the list)

Default value

TRUE

Secure sign-in

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

secure-login

Description

Determines whether or not to restrict information given about incorrect sign-in credentials. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients and the Oracle Calendar Web client.

Accepted values

TRUE (Display only that the credentials supplied are incorrect)

FALSE (Display more user-friendly error messages on incorrect sign-in)

Default value

FALSE

Enable invalid sign-in counting mechanism

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

invalidlogin_enable

Description

Enable or disable the invalid sign-in counting mechanism, which disables a user for a designated amount of time after a number of failed sign-ins. See

also the `invalidlogin_countinterval` and `invalidlogin_deactivationtime` parameters of the `[ENG]` section.

Accepted values

`TRUE` (Enable the invalid sign-in counter)

`FALSE` (Disable the invalid sign-in counter)

Default value

`FALSE`

Set maximum invalid sign-ins

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`invalidlogin_invalidcount`

Description

Define the maximum number of invalid sign-ins allowed before the account is disabled. The length of the deactivation time of the account is defined by `invalidlogin_deactivationtime`. See also the `invalidlogin_enable` and `invalidlogin_countinterval` parameters of the `[ENG]` section.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

5

Set invalid sign-in counting interval

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`invalidlogin_countinterval`

Description

Define the length in seconds of the period during which invalid sign-ins are counted. If after this period passes no invalid sign-ins happen, the counter is reset to zero. See also the `invalidlogin_enable` and `invalidlogin_deactivationtime` parameters of the `[ENG]` section.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

`60`

Set invalid sign-in deactivation time

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`invalidlogin_deactivationtime`

Description

Define the length in seconds of the period during which an account is deactivated due to the number of invalid sign-ins. See also the `invalidlogin_enable` and `invalidlogin_countinterval` parameters of the `[ENG]` section.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

`300`

Single local storage

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

singlelst

Description

Disables the client's Different Local Storage dialog. If this parameter is set to TRUE, only one user may access the calendar server from a given client machine. If another user tries to sign in, he or she will be forced to work with no local storage and no address book. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients (Windows and Mac).

Accepted values

TRUE (disable different local storage)

FALSE (allow different local storage)

Default value

FALSE

Allow users to update only calendar attributes

Section

[DAS]

Parameter

dir_updcalonly

Description

Determines whether users can update only calendar attributes, or calendar and non-calendar attributes in the directory.

Accepted values

TRUE (permit updates only to calendar attributes)

FALSE (permit updates to any attributes)

Default value

FALSE

Use writedn and password to sign-in as administrator

Section

[DAS]

Parameter

dir_usewritednforadmin

Description

Determines whether the calendar server should sign-in to the directory server using the writedn and password for a directory administrative operation by a non SYSOP user.

Accepted values

TRUE (Allow using writedn and password)

FALSE (Don't allow using writedn and password)

Default value

FALSE

Right to create public groups

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

pubgroups

Description

Determines whether users holding the necessary access rights can create public groups via the clients. Only applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop client for the Mac.

Accepted values

TRUE (permit to create public groups via clients)

FALSE (do not permit to create public groups via clients)

Default value

TRUE

Permission to change default time zone

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

settimezone

Description

Determines whether the user is permitted to save time zone changes for future client sessions. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients and the Oracle Calendar Web client.

Accepted values

TRUE (permit users to set a different time zone)

FALSE (do not permit users to set a different time zone)

Default value

FALSE

Enable mail notification dialog box

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

mail

Description

Determines whether mail notification features are enabled in the client interface. When this is disabled, native clients will remove access to mail message dialog boxes. This parameter only applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable mail notification)

FALSE (disable mail notification)

Default value

TRUE

Instant Messaging alerts

Section

[NOTIFY]

Parameter

alert_instantmessaging

Description

Determines whether Instant Messaging alerts are enabled. See your *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide* for details on the available alert services. See also the alert_sms parameter.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable Instant Messaging alerts)

FALSE (disable Instant Messaging alerts)

Default value

FALSE

Short Message Service (SMS) alerts

Section

[NOTIFY]

Parameter

alert_sms

Description

Determines whether Short Message Service alerts are enabled. See your *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide* for details on the available alert services. See also the alert_instantmessaging parameter.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable SMS alerts)

FALSE (disable SMS alerts)

Default value

FALSE

Short Message Service (SMS) alerts (obsolete)

Section

[NOTIFY]

Parameter

sms

Description

This parameter is superseded by [NOTIFY] alert_sms.

Maximum number of people in a mail notification distribution list

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

maxmaildistr

Description

Specifies the maximum number of users in a mail notification distribution list. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients and the Oracle Calendar Web client.

Accepted values

Any positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)

Default value

`30`

Minimum number of characters in the Surname edit box

Section

`[LIMITS]`

Parameter

`mincharsearch`

Description

Determines the minimum number of search characters that the user must supply in the name control field when performing a directory search from the client. This limit applies to a user first name or last name and to a resource name. The default value of 0 allows a user to execute a search without limits and retrieve the complete database of users and resources. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients and the Oracle Calendar Web client.

Accepted values

`0`

A positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)

Default value

`0`

Maximum number of LDAP search results

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

maxsearchresult

Description

Determines the maximum number of entries (users, resources and event calendars) that the LDAP directory will return to the calendar clients making a search request. This parameter applies to the Oracle Connector for Outlook, the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients and the Oracle Calendar Web client.

For the Oracle Connector for Outlook, this parameter will determine the maximum number of entries to display in the search results from a "Find" operation on the Address list of Users and Resources.

Tune this parameter relative to the size of your installation. If you use an external directory server, tune this parameter to match any search limits configured in the directory server. Consult the directory server documentation to determine what these limits are and how to configure them.

Accepted values

Any positive integer up to the value of $(2^{32}-1)$

Default value

100 (list only 100 entries at a time)

Maximum number of LDAP search results for Calendar Admin

Section

[UTL]

Parameter

ca_maxsearchresult

Description

Determines the maximum number of entries (users, resources and event calendars) that the LDAP directory will return to the Calendar Administrator WEB client making a search request. This parameter applies only to Calendar Admin.

This parameter can be set to a higher value than the `[LIMITS] maxsearchresult` parameter because much fewer users will be using the Calendar Admin. See also `[LIMITS] maxsearchresult`.

Accepted values

Any positive integer up to the value of $(2^{32}-1)$

Default value

`100` (list only 100 entries at a time)

"Next" button in search dialogue box

Section

`[LIMITS]`

Parameter

`page-forward`

Description

Determines whether the “next” button is enabled in the item search dialogue box for users and resources of the calendar clients.

When a search is performed, the `[LIMITS] maxsearchresult` parameter determines the maximum number of search results to return to the client. Assume `page-forward` is `TRUE`, `maxsearchresult` is set to `100`, and you search for all users whose surname begins with “S”. If there are 220 such users in the database, the search dialogue will present you with the first 100 users. You may then click the “next” button to see the next 100 users, and click again to see the last 20.

This functionality is disabled when the server is connected to a directory server. This parameter applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable the “next” button)

FALSE (disable the “next” button)

Default value

TRUE

"Previous" button in search dialogue box

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

page-backward

Description

Determines whether the “previous” button is enabled in the search dialogue box for users and resources. This button performs the reverse operation of the [LIMITS] page-forward parameter, allowing the user to return to previously-listed entries of the search result.

This functionality is disabled when the calendar server is connected to a directory server. This parameter applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable the “previous” button)

FALSE (disable the “previous” button)

Default value

TRUE

Size of the client event search result window

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

`eventsearch_clientwindowsize`

Description

Specifies the number of entries the server will return at a time to a client requesting a search on calendar entries. Clients will make several calls to the server to get all the results of a search, the resulting entries will be returned in batches of a size defined by this value. For native clients version 5.0 or greater.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

`20`

Number of days preceding current date to consult or return for queries

Section

`[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]`

Parameter

`eventselectbegin`

Description

For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. Sets the number of days preceding the current date that will be searched or returned for all database queries.

Accepted values

Any positive integer up to the value of the number of days between the current date and January 1, 1991.

Default value

`180`

Number of days following current date to consult or return for queries

Section

[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]

Parameter

eventselectend

Description

For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. Sets the number of days following the current date that will be searched or returned for all database queries.

Accepted values

Any positive integer up to the value of the number of days between the current date and December 31, 2037.

Default value

730

Enable GAL

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

gal_enable

Description

Enables and disables the use of the Global Address List (GAL).

Accepted values

TRUE (enable GAL)

FALSE (disable GAL)

Default value

TRUE

Set GAL refresh interval

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

gal_refreshinterval

Description

Time interval in seconds between each refresh of the Global Address List (GAL). Searches for entries in the GAL are expensive and frequently done. To achieve good performance the search results are cached and reused by the server.

To make sure that the cache is updated, the CWS periodically (see [CWS] galsyncinterval) sends requests to the server to update the result set. The result set is only rebuilt if it was invalidated (for example in case where a new node was added to the network) or if the current revision is older than the value of the parameter gal_refreshinterval. The parameter [CWS] galsyncinterval is used to configure the interval between each refresh.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

7200 (2 hours)

Define GAL set of attributes

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

gal_view

Description

Specify the set of attributes returned for the Global Address List (GAL). The accepted values are basic, extended1 and extended2. The basic

view is the default and most efficient setting. The extended views contain more attributes, but will consume more network bandwidth.

The `basic` view includes the following attributes:

Surname, GivenName, Initials, ResourceName, ResourceNo, Categories, E-Mail and some internal attributes.

The `extended1` view includes the `basic` attributes plus the following attributes:

OrgUnit1, Organization, Title, Country, Resource Capacity.

The `extended2` view includes the `extended1` attributes plus the following attributes:

OrgUnit2, OrgUnit3, OrgUnit4, AdminDomain, PrivmDomain, Generation.

Accepted values

`basic`

`extended` 1

`extended` 2

Default value

`basic`

Allow non-calendar users in GAL

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`gal_enableldapsearch`

Description

Enables or disables the selection of non-calendar users in the Global Address List (GAL). By default this parameter is enabled. An administrator may choose to disable it to minimize the traffic to the LDAP directory.

Accepted values

`TRUE` (enable GAL)

FALSE (disable GAL)

Default value

TRUE

Enable address books

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

offlineab

Description

Enables and disables the use of address books. This parameter applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable address books)

FALSE (disable address books)

Default value

TRUE

Enable publishing of address books

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

publishab

Description

Enables the publishing of address books. This parameter applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients for Windows and Mac.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable the publishing of address books)

FALSE (disable the publishing of address books)

Default value

TRUE

Maximum number of personal address book entries

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

maxpersabentries

Description

Determines the maximum number of personal address book entries. This parameter applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients.

Accepted values

Any positive integer up to a maximum value of $(2^{32}-1)$

Default value

2000

Maximum number of entries in a folder

Section

[QUOTA]

Parameter

maxfolderentryperuser

Description

Determines the maximum number of entries permitted by the server in a user's personal address book.

Accepted values

`0` (no entries)

A positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)

Default value

`2000`

Refresh intervals and agenda ranges

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`eventrefreshintervals`

Description

Configures the refresh intervals and agenda ranges, in seconds, that Oracle Connector for Outlook uses when it queries the server for opening up other user's agendas and for the attendee availability page.

This parameter is a list of intervals, separated by commas and enclosed in `{}`. Each interval in the list has the following format:

`: -`<lower bound> `+`<upper bound>

where <interval>, <lower bound> and <upper bound> are all expressed in seconds. The <interval> determines the refresh interval. The <lower bound> and <upper bound> determine a range of time.

Every <interval> specifies a time when the calendar server should refresh Outlook with the associated range of agenda data. For example, the entry `{900: -0 +172800}` specifies that every 15 minutes (<interval> of 900 seconds) the server should refresh Outlook with an agenda range beginning at the current time (<lower bound> of 0 seconds) and continuing through 2 days following (<upper bound> of 172800 seconds).

Accepted values

<interval>, <lower bound> and <upper bound> are integers in the range 0-65535

Default value

```
{0: -86400 +518400, 2700: -604800 +10886400, 79200: -0
+0}
```

The first interval specifies that all client-initiated queries for events have a minimum agenda range of one day previous (-86400) through to six days (+518400) following the time of the query. The second interval tells the client to query the server every 45 minutes (2700) for events in the range of one week previous (-604800) to six weeks (+10886400) from the time of the query. The third interval tells the client to query the server every 22 hours (79200) for all events.

Maximum number of entries in the favorites list

Section

```
[LIMITS]
```

Parameter

```
maxfavorites
```

Description

Specifies the maximum number of entries a user can have in his Favorites list. This parameter only applies to the Oracle Calendar Web client.

Accepted values

Any positive integer

Default value

```
15
```

Enabling web access

Section

```
[WEBLINK]
```

```
[WEBLINK-XXXXX]
```

Parameter

```
mode
```

Description

Determines whether web access is enabled in the client, and how it is configured. When running the client in English, the parameters under the [WEBLINK] section are used. Otherwise use the [WEBLINK-XXXXX] section where XXXXX is the language name. For example, when running the native client in French, set the parameters under the [WEBLINK-FRENCH] section. For other languages, use the following strings instead of "XXXXX" for the section name.

FRENCH	(French)
GERMAN	(German)
JAPANESE	(Japanese)

You may also use the section name [WEBLINK-INTERNATIONAL] if you do not wish to specify a language. If no specific section exist for a given non-English language, the [WEBLINK-INTERNATIONAL] section will be used instead if it exists.

This functionality gives Windows and Macintosh clients the ability to access and display a web page. If this parameter is set to custom, values for the parameters browser-path-win, command-description-online, command-name and online-url must be specified in the same section. If no values are specified for these parameters, the value of the mode parameter reverts to the default (off).

Accepted values

off (disable web access)

custom (enable web access)

Default value

off

Location of Calendar Administrator

Section

[URL]

Parameter

caladmin

Description

Used by the WEB client, this parameter determines where to find the Calendar Administrator.

Accepted values

A valid path and filename

Default value

If the Collaboration Suite was installed, this parameter will be set with the correct value at installation time.

Location of WEB Portal

Section

`[URL]`

Parameter

`portal`

Description

Used by the Calendar Administrator, this parameter determines where to find the WEB portal.

Accepted values

A valid path and filename

Default value

(none)

Browser to launch for Windows clients

Section

`[WEBLINK]`

`[WEBLINK-XXXXX]`

Parameter

`browser-path-win`

Description

For Windows clients, this parameter determines which browser to launch for web access. For Windows clients 4.5 and greater, it also determines a browser for the on-line help when Microsoft HTML Help Viewer is not installed. This parameter determines the location of the web browser on the local machine of each signed-on user. This parameter must be set if the `mode` parameter is set to `custom`. See `[WEBLINK] mode`.

Accepted values

A valid path and filename

Default value

None

Text to appear in Help menu and ToolTip

Section

`[WEBLINK]`

`[WEBLINK-XXXXX]`

Parameter

`command-name`

Description

Determines the text string that appears in the Help menu for the web access item, as well as in the pop-up ToolTip accompanying the Toolbar web access icon. This parameter must be set if the `mode` parameter is set to `custom`. See `[WEBLINK] mode`.

Accepted values

A string with a maximum of 150 characters in length.

Default value

None

On-line command description

Section

[WEBLINK]

[WEBLINK-XXXXX]

Parameter

command-description-online

Description

For Windows clients, determines the description of the web access command that appears on the status bar when the client is on-line. For Macintosh clients 4.2 or earlier, determines the description of the web access command that appears in balloon help when the client is on-line. This parameter must be set if the mode parameter is set to custom. See [WEBLINK] mode.

Accepted values

A string with a maximum of 150 characters in length

Default value

None

Off-line command description

Section

[WEBLINK]

[WEBLINK-XXXXX]

Parameter

command-description-offline

Description

For Windows clients, determines the description of the web access command that appears on the status bar when the client is off-line. For Macintosh clients 4.2 and earlier, determines the description of the web access command that appears in balloon help when the client is off-line.

This section and parameter is set in the local configuration file of the client (Oracle Calendar Prefs for Mac, unison.ini for Windows).

Accepted values

A string with a maximum of 150 characters in length.

Default value

None

File transfer protocol

Section

`[WEBLINK]`

`[WEBLINK-XXXXX]`

Parameter

`download-mode`

Description

Determines the file transfer protocol to use when downloading the web pages for viewing in off-line mode.

Accepted values

`file` (use the file sharing protocol)

Default value

`file`

Web page to load for clients working on-line

Section

`[WEBLINK]`

`[WEBLINK-XXXXX]`

Parameter

`online-url`

Description

Determines the web page to load for clients working on-line. This parameter must be set if the `mode` parameter is set to `custom`. See `[WEBLINK] mode`.

Accepted values

A valid URL with a maximum of 150 characters in length

Default value

None

Source of web pages for Windows clients in off-line mode

Section

`[WEBLINK]`

`[WEBLINK-XXXXX]`

Parameter

`offline-source-win`

Description

For Windows clients. Determines the source of the web page to display when working in off-line mode. This parameter is only checked when the `mode` parameter is set to `custom`. This section and parameter is set in the local configuration file of the client.

Accepted values

A valid path and file name with a maximum of 150 characters in length

Default value

None

Source of web pages for Mac clients in off-line mode

Section

`[WEBLINK]`

[WEBLINK-XXXXX]

Parameter

offline-source-mac

Description

For Macintosh clients. Determines the source of the web page to display when working in off-line mode.

Accepted values

A string with a maximum of 150 characters in length which obeys the following format and restrictions:

<user>:<pw>@[<zone>]:<AFP Server Name>[,<ip>[,<port>]];<volume path>:

where:

- <user> is a maximum of 31 characters in length
- <pw> is a maximum of 8 characters in length
- <zone> is a maximum of 31 characters in length; default value is the asterisk symbol "*" (without the quotes)
- <AFP Server Name> is a maximum of 31 characters in length
- <ip> is a maximum of 31 characters in length
- <port> is a numerical value 0 to 32767 inclusive; default value is 548
- <volume path> is a maximum of 64 characters in length

This parameter is only checked when mode is set to "custom".This section and parameter is set in the local configuration file of the client.

Default value

None

Version of off-line web page

Section

[WEBLINK]

[WEBLINK-XXXXX]

Parameter

`offline-source-version`

Description

Determines the version of the off-line web page. This can be used as a way for the administrator to ensure that the most recent version of the off-line web page is the one being accessed. This parameter is only checked when `mode` is set to "`custom`". This section and parameter is set in the local configuration file of the client.

Accepted values

A character string with a maximum length of 150 characters.

Default value

None

Error message to display if download fails

Section

`[WEBLINK]`

`[WEBLINK-XXXXX]`

Parameter

`download-fail`

Description

Determines the error message to display if a download fails.

Accepted values

A character string with a maximum length of 150 characters.

Default value

None

Enable Oracle Web Conferencing for Calendar

Section

[CONFERENCING]

Parameter

enable

Description

Enables and disables calendar integration to Oracle Web Conferencing. This parameter can only be set to TRUE if the complete Collaboration Suite has been installed and the Oracle Web Conferencing server enabled. See also parameters siteid, siteauthkey and url.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable Oracle Web Conferencing)

FALSE (disable Oracle Web Conferencing)

Default value

If the standalone Calendar Server is installed:

FALSE

If the complete Collaboration Suite is installed:

TRUE

Oracle Web Conferencing account password

Section

[CONFERENCING]

Parameter

siteauthkey

Description

Specifies the password for the Oracle Web Conferencing account used by the Calendar Server to access the Oracle Web Conferencing Server. The

account ID is specified by the value of the [CONFERENCING] siteid parameter.

You must encrypt the password using the uniencrypt utility before entering it in the unison.ini file. See the uniencrypt documentation in Appendix F, "Calendar Server Utilities". The encrypted password must be preceded by the encryption method used to generate it and enclosed in double-quotes. See also the siteid parameter.

Accepted values

"{STD}<encrypted_value>"

Default value

None

Oracle Web Conferencing account ID

Section

[CONFERENCING]

Parameter

siteid

Description

Specifies the Oracle Web Conferencing account ID used by the Calendar Server to access the Oracle Web Conferencing Server. See also the siteauthkey parameter.

Accepted values

Valid Oracle Web Conferencing ID

Default value

101

URL to Oracle Web Conferencing server

Section

[CONFERENCING]

Parameter

`url`

Description

Specifies the URL pointing to the Oracle Web Conferencing Server. The Calendar communicates with the Web Conferencing server via HTTP or HTTPS. For secure communication, an HTTPS URL should be used.

Accepted values

Valid URL

Example: "`https://myhost.com:7815/imtapp/app/prelogin.uix`".

Default value

`""`

Wallet location for connecting to Oracle Web Conferencing server

Section

`[CONFERENCING]`

Parameter

`walletfile`

Description

Specifies the location of the wallet that the calendar server will use when connecting to the Web conferencing server when using SSL. This parameter does not need to be set if SSL is not used.

See also `[CONFERENCING] walletpassword`, `url`.

Accepted values

Valid path

Example: "`/private/OraHome1/ocal/etc/wallet/`".

Default value

`""`

Password of SSL Wallet for connecting to Oracle Web Conferencing server

Section

[CONFERENCING]

Parameter

walletpassword

Description

Specifies the password of the wallet that the calendar server will use when connecting to the Web conferencing server when using SSL.

You must encrypt the password using the uniencrypt utility before entering it in the unison.ini file. See the uniencrypt documentation in Appendix F, "Calendar Server Utilities". The encrypted password must be preceded by the encryption method used to generate it and enclosed in double-quotes.

This parameter does not need to be set if SSL is not used.

See also [CONFERENCING] walletfile, url.

Accepted values

"{STD}<encrypted_value>"

Default value

""

Size of server side security records cache

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

sss_cachesize

Description

Specifies the number of read access record entries in the cache. The server uses these records to determine whether a user has the right to read calendar data he does not own. This cache is used to speed up reading the

security access records by the server for handling the server side security. There is one cache per user session.

See also `[ENG] sss_cacheexpiredelay`.

Accepted values

`0` (disable the cache)

A positive integer less than 1000003.

Default value

`101`

Time-out of entries in the server side security records cache

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

sss_cacheexpiredelay

Description

Specifies the number of seconds an entry is kept in the cache before it expires.

See also `[ENG] sss_cachesize`.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

`900`

Controlling client connections to server

Enable the ACE framework

Section

`[ACE]`

Parameter

`frameworkenable`

Description

Enables authentication, compression, and encryption. Note that if you disable the ACE module, the calendar server uses the built-in `cs-basic` authentication method. In other words, the calendar server always uses an authentication method.

Accepted values

`TRUE` (enable authentication, compression, encryption)

Only accepted value when using the Oracle Internet Directory.

`FALSE` (disable authentication, compression, encryption)

Default value

`TRUE`

Maximum number of shared libraries per type

Section

`[ACE]`

Parameter

`slibcachecount`

Description

Determines the number of shared libraries that can be loaded at the same time for each type of method (authentication, compression, encryption).

Due to a limitation of IBM AIX in which shared libraries cannot be reloaded once removed from memory, the default value of this parameter is higher than for other platforms.

Accepted values

A positive integer up to a maximum value of 32768

Default value

`20` (IBM AIX only)

3 (all other platforms)

Minimum buffer size for compression

Section

[ACE]

Parameter

minbufsizetocompress

Description

Specifies the minimum size in bytes required in order for a buffer to be compressed.

Accepted values

A positive integer up to a maximum value of 32768

Default value

700

Buffer size for compression and encryption

Section

[ACE]

Parameter

workbufsize

Description

Specifies the size, in bytes, of the buffer to allocate for compression and encryption.

Accepted values

A positive integer up to a maximum value of 32768

Default value

4096

Supported authentication methods for clients

Section

[AUTHENTICATION]

Parameter

supported

Description

Specifies a list of the authentication methods the calendar server supports for clients.

Both the cs-basic and the cs-standard methods use the calendar server name and password of a user to authenticate that user. Both encrypt the user password; cs-standard also encrypts the user name. This encryption is independent of the negotiated encryption method. The server applies the negotiated encryption on top of this encryption.

The cs-basic authentication method works with all calendar clients, regardless of client version. It pre-dates the calendar server ACE module.

cs-standard is the recommended authentication method to use where the client supports it. It offers a higher level of security (better authentication and encryption) than cs-basic.

Accepted values

A list of one or more of the following, separated by commas and enclosed in {}:

cs-basic

cs-standard

the following are also supported:

web:CAL, web:OTMT, challenge:SYNCMLMD5101, challenge:SYNCMLMD5110

Default value

Standalone installation of Calendar server:

{cs-standard}

With Oracle Internet Directory installation:

```
{cs-standard, web:OTMT, challenge:SYNCMLMD5_V101,
challenge:SYNCMLMD5_V110}
```

Default authentication method for clients

Section

[AUTHENTICATION]

Parameter

default

Description

Specifies the default authentication method the calendar server uses for clients. See the description of the [AUTHENTICATION] supported parameter for more information on supported methods.

Accepted values

Any method in the list specified by the [AUTHENTICATION] supported parameter.

Default value

cs-standard

Default authentication method for administrators

Section

[AUTHENTICATION]

Parameter

admindefault

Description

Specifies the default authentication method the calendar server uses for administrative sessions using the Calendar Administrator. See the description of the [AUTHENTICATION] supported parameter for more information on supported methods.

Accepted values

Any method in the list specified by the `[AUTHENTICATION] supported` parameter. When using the Oracle Internet Directory, `cs-standard` is the only accepted value.

Default value

`cs-standard`

Default authentication method for other servers

Section

`[AUTHENTICATION]`

Parameter

`servicedefault`

Description

Specifies a default encryption method for the calendar server to use for communications with other calendar servers that request connections.

The server uses this default, along with the list of supported encryption methods, when it negotiates ACE methods with another calendar server initiating a request.

Accepted values

Any method in the list of supported encryption methods specified by the `[AUTHENTICATION] supported` parameter. When using the Oracle Internet Directory, `cs-standard` is the only accepted value.

Default value

`cs-standard`

Location of resource passwords for authentication

Section

`[AUTHENTICATION]`

Parameter

keepresourcepwdincaldb

Description

Determines whether resource passwords are stored in the calendar server's internal database or in the database of the configured authentication mechanism.

Accepted values

TRUE (resource passwords stored in the calendar server database)

FALSE (resource passwords stored in the authentication mechanism database. For example: Kerberos)

Default value

TRUE

Supported compression methods

Section

[COMPRESSION]

Parameter

supported

Description

Specifies a list of the compression methods the calendar server supports. Currently, only the Oracle cs-simple compression method is supported. This method uses simple run-length encoding compression, a very fast and efficient compression method for calendar data.

Accepted values

A list of one or more of the following, separated by commas and enclosed in {}:

cs-simple

none

Default value

`{cs-simple, none}`

Default compression method for clients

Section

`[COMPRESSION]`

Parameter

`default`

Description

Specifies the default compression method the calendar server uses for clients.

Accepted values

Any method in the list specified by the `[COMPRESSION] supported` parameter.

Default value

`cs-simple`

Default compression method for administrators

Section

`[COMPRESSION]`

Parameter

`admindefault`

Description

Specifies the default compression method the calendar server uses for administrative sessions using the Calendar Administrator. See the description of the `[COMPRESSION] supported` parameter for more information on supported methods.

Accepted values

Any method in the list specified by the [COMPRESSION] supported parameter.

Default value

The value of the [COMPRESSION] default parameter

Default compression method for other servers

Section

[COMPRESSION]

Parameter

servicedefault

Description

Specifies a default compression method for communications with other calendar servers that attempt to connect to this server.

The server uses this default, along with the list of supported compression methods, when it negotiates ACE methods with another calendar server initiating a request.

Accepted values

A list of one or more of the following, separated by commas and enclosed in {}:

cs-simple

none

Default value

The value of the [COMPRESSION] default parameter.

Supported encryption methods

Section

[ENCRYPTION]

Parameter

`supported`

Description

Specifies a list of the encryption methods the calendar server supports.

The `cs-light` method scrambles data with a randomly generated key. It is very fast and offers minimal impact on performance, but is recommended for minimal-security installations.

The `cs-acipher1` method is slower than the `cs-light` method, but offers much more secure encryption.

Accepted values

A list of one or more of the following, separated by commas and enclosed in `{}`:

`cs-light`

`cs-acipher1`

none

Default value

`{cs-light, cs-acipher1, none}`

Encryption methods requiring prior authentication

Section

`[ENCRYPTION]`

Parameter

`needsauthenticate`

Description

Specifies a list of encryption methods that require authentication prior to use. These methods are only available after the calendar client or another server authenticates itself to this calendar server. The initial ACE negotiation cannot include any of the methods listed by this parameter.

Accepted values

A list of any methods in the list specified by the [ENCRYPTION] supported parameter, separated by commas and enclosed in {}.

Default value

{}

Default encryption method for clients

Section

[ENCRYPTION]

Parameter

default

Description

Specifies the default encryption method the calendar server uses for clients.

Accepted values

Any method in the list specified by the [ENCRYPTION] supported parameter.

Default value

none

Default encryption method for administrators

Section

[ENCRYPTION]

Parameter

admindefault

Description

Specifies the default encryption method the calendar server uses for administrative sessions using the Calendar Administrator. See the description of the [ENCRYPTION] supported parameter for more information on supported methods.

Accepted values

Any method in the list specified by the `[ENCRYPTION] supported` parameter.

Default value

The value of the `[ENCRYPTION] default` parameter

Default encryption method for other servers

Section

`[ENCRYPTION]`

Parameter

`servicedefault`

Description

Specifies a default encryption method for the calendar server to use for communications with other calendar servers that request connections.

The server uses this default encryption method when it negotiates ACE methods with another calendar server initiating a request.

Accepted values

Any method installed on the system.

Default value

The value of the `[ENCRYPTION] default` parameter.

SASL — userID needed

Section

`[ACE_PLUGINS]`

Parameter

`sasl_KERBEROS_V4_useridneeded`

`sasl_GSSAPI_useridneeded`

Description

Specifies whether or not the indicated SASL submechanism requires clients to supply a userID for authentication. For example:

```
sasl_KERBEROS_V4_useridneeded = FALSE
```

Accepted values

TRUE (userID required)

FALSE (userID not required)

Default value

TRUE

SASL — Path to Kerberos "srvtab" file

Section

[ACE_PLUGINS]

Parameter

sasl_KERBEROS_V4_srvtab

Description

Specifies the path to the "srvtab" file for the Kerberos 4 plug-in.

Accepted values

A valid path

Default value

$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/srvtab

SASL — Kerberos realm for Mac clients

Section

[ACE_PLUGINS]

Parameter

sasl_KERBEROS_V4_mac_realm

Description

Specifies the Kerberos realm for Mac native clients.

Accepted values

A valid Kerberos realm

Default value

None

Web authentication - user attribute name

Section

[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]

Parameter

web_attribute_name

Description

Specifies the Web server environment variable to use for identifying calendar users. For example:

```
web_attribute_name = SSL_CLIENT_S_DN_UID
```

Accepted values

Any environment variable

Default value

None

Web authentication - user attribute type

Section

[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]

Parameter

web_attribute_type

Description

Specifies the user attribute type of the environment variable specified by web_attribute_name which will be used for authenticating WEB client users. Use the value `custom` to specify any other unique user identifier.

Accepted values

`userid`

`email`

`fullname`

`mobile` (Cell phone number)

`custom`

Default value

`userid`

Web authentication - maximum size of user attribute name

Section

`[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]`

Parameter

`web_attribute_valuemax`

Description

Defines the maximum size of the content of the environment variable specified by web_attribute_name.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

128

Web authentication time-out

Section

[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]

Parameter

web_cacheexpiresec

Description

Specifies the number of seconds before an entry in the cache expires.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

900

Web authentication - cache size

Section

[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]

Parameter

web_cachesize

Description

Specifies the number of entries in the shared memory cache used to speed up authentication. Setting this value to 0 will disable it.

This is a cache maintained on the client side by the aut_web plugin. This cache is used only when web_attributename is not "userid". For example, if web_attributename is "custom" then the plugin will call a script to find out the userid of the user and then cache the result. This cache is not per session but it is in shared memory for all the fcgi processes of the web client.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

503

Web authentication - Web:CAL shared key

Section

[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]

Parameter

web_CAL_sharedkey

Description

Specifies the shared key when using the web:CAL plug-in. For example:

web_CAL_sharedkey = mypassword

Accepted values

Any string

Default value

None

Web authentication - custom user-ID to attribute mapping script

Section

[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]

Parameter

web_custom_script

Description

Specifies the path name of a custom script to use when mapping user-ids and attribute values.

Example:

web_custom_script = /usr/local/apache/ctw-bin/lexacal/custom.sh

Accepted values

A valid path

Default value

None

Web authentication - path for custom script temporary files

Section

`[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]`

Parameter

`web_tmppath`

Description

Specifies the path used to create temp files when retrieving output from the custom script.

Accepted values

A valid path

Default value

None

Web authentication — shared key

Section

`[ACE_PLUGINS_SERVER]`

Parameter

`web_CAL_sharedkey`

Description

Specifies the shared key to compare with the value of the client `webcal.ini` `[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]` `web_CAL_sharedkey` parameter.

Example:

web_CAL_sharedkey = mypassword

Accepted values

Any string

Default value

None

Enable support for cs_standard authentication

Section

[ACE_PLUGINS_SERVER]

Parameter

cs-standard_coexistence

Description

Enable support for older servers' cs_standard authentication. This parameter allows compatibility with older clients shipped with a pre-Oracle cs-standard authentication plugin. Previous versions of cs-standard do not transmit and encrypt credentials.

In an upgrade installation, this parameter will be set to TRUE. This is required to support clients like 9.0.4 MAC which still use the old cs-standard authentication.

Accepted values

TRUE (enable support)

FALSE (disable support)

Default value

TRUE

Maximum number of Engines (obsolete)

Section

[LCK]

Parameter

lck_users

Description

This parameter is no longer used. It has been replaced by [ENG] maxsessions.

Number of lock manager listeners

Section

[LCK]

Parameter

maxnodesperlistener

Description

This parameter is used to compute the number of lock manager listeners required based on the number of nodes. The number of listeners will be as small as possible without any listener handling more nodes than maxnodesperlistener.

When the keyword is not present the number of listeners is computed dynamically. For up to 10 nodes, 1 listener per node is used. Above 10 nodes, 10 listeners plus 1 for every 15 extra nodes. Examples: for 8 nodes: 8 listeners handling 1 node each. For 22 nodes: 10 listeners handling 2 or 3 nodes each. For 25 nodes: 11 listeners handling 2 or 3 nodes each, etc.

Nodes that have a dedicated lock manager listener are not counted in the preceding computations. See the lck_dedicated parameter in the [YOURNODEID] section.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

None

Dedicate a lock manager listener to a node

Section

[YOURNODEID]

Parameter

lck_dedicated

Description

Specifies whether a lock manager listener should be dedicated to the node. See also the maxnodesperlistener parameter in the [LCK] section.

Accepted values

TRUE (listener is dedicated)

FALSE (no dedicated listener)

Default value

FALSE

Maximum number of sessions

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

maxsessions

Description

Specifies the maximum number of sessions permitted for the calendar server. The value of this parameter should be carefully considered. It must allow for enough sessions to service both client access and SNC connections; however setting the value higher than required wastes system resources.

Accepted values

A positive integer up to 2000 (NT) or 5000 (UNIX)

Default value

500 (NT)

2500 (UNIX)

Maximum number of sessions per node

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`maxsessionsfornode`

Description

Specifies the maximum number of sessions permitted for each calendar node. The value of this parameter should be carefully considered. It must allow for enough sessions to service both client access and SNC connections; however setting the value higher than required wastes system resources. See also `[YOURNODEID] maxsessionsfornode`.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

Value defined by `[ENG] maxsessions`

Maximum number of sessions for a node

Section

`[YOURNODEID]`

Parameter

`maxsessionsfornode`

Description

Specifies the maximum number of sessions permitted for the specified calendar node. The value of this parameter should be carefully considered. It must allow for enough sessions to service both client access and SNC

connections; however setting the value higher than required wastes system resources.

It is normal for the sum of the `maxsessionsfornode` of several nodes to be greater than `[ENG] maxsessions`. Although each node is limited to a certain number of sessions, they may not be able to reach their maximum all at the same time.

See also `[ENG] maxsessionsfornode`.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

Value defined by `[ENG] maxsessionsfornode`

Maximum number of concurrent sessions by a given user

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`max_userlogons`

Description

Specifies the maximum number of concurrent “named” sessions that each user may invoke. A session is "named" if it is associated with a specific user and "unnamed" if it is not associated with a specific user.

Accepted values

`0` (no limit)

A positive integer

Default value

`0`

Number of concurrent sessions from a specific Internet address

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

max_addrlogons

Description

Specifies the maximum number of concurrent "unnamed" sessions that can be invoked by a single client, that is, from a single Internet address. A session is "named" if it is associated with a specific user and "unnamed" if it is not associated with a specific user.

Accepted values

0 (no limit)

A positive integer

Default value

0

Number of engines stopped per second on shutdown

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

numsessionsstoppedpersecond

Description

Specifies the number of engines stopped per second during the calendar server shutdown.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

5

Size of client sign-in cache

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

authcache_cachesize

Description

Specifies the number of user entries in the cache. This cache is used to speed up the sign-in of calendar clients. Until an entry in the cache expires, authentication is done using the information in the cache. This greatly improves the connection time to the calendar server when connected to a directory server and when WEB clients are used.

This cache is useful for standalone calendar server installations using the cs-standard authentication with the web client.

See also [ENG] authcache_expiredelay.

Accepted values

A positive integer higher than 101, less than 1000003.

Default value

The default is set to 25% of the number of calendar accounts.

Time-out of entry in client sign-in cache

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

authcache_expiredelay

Description

Specifies the number of seconds an entry is kept in the authentication cache before it expires.

See also `[ENG] authcache_cachesize`.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

`900`

Size of password in client sign-in cache

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`authcache_passwordsize`

Description

Specifies the size of a user password to be kept in the authentication cache.

See also `[ENG] authcache_cachesize`.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

`16`

Turn on statistical logging for client sign-in cache

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`authcache_stats`

Description

Enable or disable the logging of statistics for the usage of the authentication cache. When enabled, statistics are logged to the log file (`eng.log`) regarding the cache usage: # of entries in the cache, # of hits or misses, # of collisions, etc. See also `[ENG] authcache_cachesize`.

Accepted values

`TRUE` (turn on log file)

`FALSE` (turn off log file)

Default value

`FALSE`

Maximum read lock time before termination

Section

`[ENG]`

Parameter

`readlocktimeout`

Description

Determines the number of consecutive seconds that the server can lock the database for a client read request. If this maximum is exceeded, the `uniengd` server and the associated user session terminate, and the timeout is logged to `eng.log`.

Accepted values

`0` (means no limit)

A positive integer

Default value

`60`

Maximum write lock time before termination

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

writelocktimeout

Description

Determines the number of consecutive seconds that the server can lock the database for a client write request. If this maximum is exceeded, the uniengd server and the associated user session terminate, and the timeout is logged to eng.log.

Accepted values

0 (no limit)

A positive integer

Default value

60

Maximum read lock time before release

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

readmaxlocktime

Description

For newer operations, determines the number of consecutive milliseconds that an operation can hold a read lock on the calendar database. If this maximum is exceeded, the lock will be released. If the process has not been completed, it will then re-lock the calendar database.

Accepted values

0 (no limit)

A positive integer

Default value

150

Maximum write lock time before release

Section

[ENG]

Parameter

writemaxlocktime

Description

For newer operations, determines the number of consecutive milliseconds that an operation can hold a write lock on the calendar database. If this maximum is exceeded, the lock will be released. If the process has not been completed, it will then re-lock the calendar database.

Accepted values

0 (no limit)

A positive integer up to the value of (2^{32}-1)

Default value

150

Retry interval for remote data requests to server

Section

[LIMITS]

Parameter

remotewait

Description

Specifies the number of seconds the calendar client waits before retrying a call to the server for data from a remote server. This parameter applies to

the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients and the Oracle Connector for Outlook. See also the `remotemaxretry` parameter.

Accepted values

A positive integer up to the value of (2^{32}-1)

Default value

2

Retry limit for remote data requests to server

Section

`[LIMITS]`

Parameter

`remotemaxretry`

Description

Specifies the number of times a client should attempt to get remote node information before returning an error. This parameter applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients and the Oracle Connector for Outlook. See also the `remotewait` parameter.

Accepted values

A positive integer up to the value of (2^{32}-1)

Default value

5

D

Calendar Administrator Parameters

This appendix lists and describes all tunable parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar Administrator. All parameters listed are located in the initialization file `$ORACLE_HOME/ocad/bin/ocad.ini`.

Each parameter's stated default value is used if that parameter is omitted from its configuration file. These defaults are not necessarily the optimal settings for your installation. The initialization files supplied with the software contain settings that provide a good starting point for further configuration. It is strongly recommended that for reference purposes you keep a copy, in either printed or electronic format, of these files before modification.

Configuration parameters

The following table lists all parameters alphabetically by section.

Table D–1 `ocad.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
`[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]`	`web_attribute_name`	Web authentication - user attribute name
	`web_attribute_type`	Web authentication - user attribute type
	`web_CAL_sharedkey`	Web authentication - WEB:CAL shared key
`[ADMIN]`	`accepttemppages`	Display temporary page before starting a long process
	`authentication`	Authentication mechanism

Table D–1 `ocad.ini` ***configuration parameters***

Section	Parameter	Description
	`showssolink`	Enable link to SSO
	`dataretrievingblocksize`	Size of buffer for retrieving calendar data
	`sessionsdir`	Path to temporary directory for session information
	`templatesdir`	Path to template files

Web authentication - user attribute name

Section

`[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]`

Parameter

`web_attribute_name`

Description

Specifies the Web server environment variable to use for identifying Calendar Administrator users. The type of the user identification present in this variable (e.g., userid, e-mail, ...) is specified by `[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]web_attribute_type`. For example:

```
web_attribute_name = SSL_CLIENT_S_DN_UID
```

Accepted values

Any environment variable

Default value

None

Web authentication - user attribute type

Section

`[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]`

Parameter

`web_attribute_type`

Description

Specifies the user attribute type of the environment variable specified by web_attribute_name which will be used for authenticating Calendar Administrator users. Use the value `custom` to specify any other unique user identifier.

Accepted values

`userid`

`email`

`fullname`

`mobile` (Cell phone number)

`custom`

Default value

`userid`

Web authentication - WEB:CAL shared key

Section

`[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]`

Parameter

`web_CAL_sharedkey`

Description

Specifies the shared key when using the WEB:CAL plug-in. For example:

```
web_CAL_sharedkey = mypassword
```

Accepted values

Any string

Default value

None

Display temporary page before starting a long process

Section

[ADMIN]

Parameter

accepttemppages

Description

When set to TRUE, the Calendar Administrator will display a temporary page before starting a long process. This page will contain an "auto-refresh" command that will invoke a second process which will check if the first long process has terminated. If it has, the resulting page is displayed by this second process. If the first long process is still running, the second process will display another temporary page that will later check the status of the first long process, and so on until the first long process terminates.

The temporary pages provide a way to interrupt the long processes via a stop button.

When set to FALSE, a page can take a long time before being displayed if this page contains the result of a time consuming process (Example: an LDAP search, a node start, etc.).

Accepted values

TRUE (Use temporary pages)

FALSE (Do not use temporary pages)

Default value

TRUE

Enable link to SSO

Section

[ADMIN]

Parameter

showssolink

Description

When set to TRUE, the Calendar Administrator will display a SSO button.

Accepted values

TRUE (Display SSO button)

FALSE (Do not display SSO button)

Default value

Complete Collaboration Suite installation:

TRUE

Stand-alone Calendar Server installation:

FALSE

Authentication mechanism

Section

[ADMIN]

Parameter

authentication

Description

Authentication mechanism used by the Calendar Administrator when signing in to the calendar server.

Accepted values

WEB:OTMT

WEB:CAL

Default value

Complete Collaboration Suite installation:

WEB:OTMT

Stand-alone Calendar Server installation:

WEB:CAL

Size of buffer for retrieving calendar data

Section

[ADMIN]

Parameter

dataretrievingblocksize

Description

Size of buffer used to retrieve data from the calendar server. Smaller values allow long processes to be interrupted quickly. Larger values reduce the number of transactions with the calendar server.

Accepted values

A positive integer

Default value

50

Path to temporary directory for session information

Section

[ADMIN]

Parameter

sessionsdir

Description

Relative or fully qualified path to the directory where temporary files for session information will be saved.

Accepted values

A valid path to a directory

Default value

$ORACLE_HOME/ocad/sessions

Path to template files

Section

[ADMIN]

Parameter

templatesdir

Description

Specifies the path to the directory which will hold the template files.

Accepted values

A valid path to a directory

Default value

$ORACLE_HOME/ocad/templates

E

Calendar Application System Parameters

This chapter lists and describes all tunable parameters available to configure the Oracle Calendar application system (OCAS) and its components. All parameters listed are located in the following configuration files found in `ocas/conf/`:

- **`ocas.conf`**: OCAS itself (affects all products)
- **`ocwc.conf`**: Oracle Calendar Web client
- **`ocws.conf`**: Oracle Calendar Web services
- **`ocst.conf`**: Oracle Sync Server

> **Note:** `Ocal.conf`, which is also found in `ocas/conf/`, is used to control OCAS instances and fastcgi connections. Its parameters are fully documented in the Oracle HTTP Server Administration Guide.

The configuration files contain settings that provide a good starting point for further configuration. Each parameter's stated default value is used if that parameter is omitted from its configuration file. These defaults are not necessarily the optimal settings for your installation, so it is best not to remove parameters from the files.

It is strongly recommended that for reference purposes you make a copy, in either printed or electronic format, of these files before you modify them.

The following tables list the parameters you can edit in each of the configuration files.

Table E–1 `ocas.conf` ***(Application system configuration)***

Section	Parameter	Description
[system]	application	Application Mode
	charset	Event Log Character Set
	connection	Connection Mode
	datapoolchunk	Datapool Chunk Size
	dispatchhttperror	Dispatch http Error
	dispatchstats	Processing Statistics
	dispatchstatslog	Statistics Log
	dispatchtime	Dispatch Process Time Log
	eventlevel	Logging Level
	eventlog	Log Path
	language	Log Language
	linkdbencodefilename	LinkDB filename
	linkdbstorebasepath	UID Link Path
	standalone	Set to Standalone
[sessiondb]	ocheckleteventlog	Cleanup Utility Log Path
	sessiontimeout	Session Object Timeout
	sessionpath	Session Database Path
	cleanuptime	Cleanup Utility
[connection]	mnode	Master Node
[ACE]	OCAS ACE Settings (various)	OCAS ACE Settings
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_attribute_type	ACE Web Attribute Type
	web_attribute_name	ACE Web Attribute Name
	Languages	Languages
[plugins]	pluginxx	Plugins to be Loaded with OCAS

Table E–2 `ocwc.conf` ***(Web client configuration)***

Section	Parameter	Description
[url_prefix]	cgi_prefix	Application Prefix Name
	global_prefix	Fast-cgi Directory Alias
	img_prefix	Image Prefix Path
	img_button_prefix	Image Button Prefix Path
	style_sheet_prefix	Style Sheet Prefix
	help_prefix	Help Prefix
	banner_prefix	Banner Prefix
[href]	logout_docname	Logout URL
	max_login_attempts_url	Max Login Attempts URL
[limits]	maxfavourite	Maximum Favorites
[pref_attr]	mobile_phone	Wireless Phone Number field
	smsc_phone	Wireless Preferred Service Center field
	autolog	Auto Login State
[admin]	ssn_timeout	Timeout value
	check_user_credential	SSO validation
	sso_user_env_key	SSO Environment Key Configuration
	max_login_attempts	Number of Invalid Login Attempts
	login_fail_timeout	Timeout After Login Failure
	secure_login	Secure Login Control
[ADA]	enable	Enable Accessible Mode
	hide_toggle_link	Show / Hide Accessibility Toggle Link
[modules]	hide_eventcal	Disable Event Calendar Searching
	hide_global	Send and View Global Calendar
	hide_taskview	Disable Task View
	hide_managegroups	Disable Manage Groups

Table E–2 ocwc.conf *(Web client configuration)*

Section	Parameter	Description
	hide_suggesttime	Disable Suggest Date and Time
	hide_show_unconfirmed	Disable Show Unconfirmed Entries
	hide_updateall	Disable Update All Instances
	enable_designate	Enable View as Designate
	hide_viewpub	Disable View Other Users' Calendars
	enable_web_conferencing	Allow creation of Web Conferences
	logout	Hide Logout Icon
	about	Hide About Icon
	prefs	Hide Preferences Icon
	chgpwd	Hide Change Password Icon
	accrights	Hide Access Rights Icon
	userlist_login	Show List of Matching Users at Sign-In
	serverlist_login	Show Server Alias List
	showicalvcal	Enable iCal/vCal Attachments
	enable_autologin	Enable Automatic Login
	modify_emailadd	Enable E-mail Modification
[image_button]	img_enable	Enable Image Buttons
[minical]	mini_calendar	Mini-Calendar Position
[pff_paper_size]	paper_key	Paper Names and Formats
[ACE]	OCWC ACE Settings (various)	OCWC ACE Settings

Table E–3 ocws.conf *(Web services configuration)*

Section	Parameter	Description
[webservices]	maxattendee	Maximum Attendees
	maxresults	Maximum Result Elements
[basicauth]	Realm	Realm

Table E–3 `ocws.conf` ***(Web services configuration)***

Section	Parameter	Description
`[calendaring]`	`wsdl`	Enable Calendaring Namespace WSDL
`[webclient]`	`wsdl`	Enable Web Client Namespace WSDL
`[ACE]`	`Web Services ACE Settings` (various)	Web Services ACE Settings

Table E–4 `ocst.conf` ***(Sync Server configuration)***

Section	Parameter	Description
`[ACE]`	`Sync Server ACE Settings` (various)	Sync Server ACE Settings
`[ocst]`	`wantcontacts`	Enable Contact Synchronization
	`wantcalendars`	Enable Event and Task Synchronization
	`syncrangeback`	Sync Range Lower Boundary
	`syncrangeforward`	Sync Range Upper Boundary
	`wantrefusedentries`	Synchronize Refused Entries
	`wantattendanceintitle`	Include Attendance Status in Title
	`wantownershipintitle`	Include Event Ownership in Title
	`wantlocationintitle`	Include Location in Title
	`webconferenceindetails`	Include Web Conferences in Details
	`wantnoattendees`	Sync Attendees to Device
	`maxattendees`	Number of Attendees to Sync
	`attendeesindetails`	Include Attendees in Details
`[ocst-devices]`	Devices (various)	Devices
`[ocst-nokia9210]`	Nokia 9210 (various)	Nokia 9210 (settings)
`[ocst-nokia9290]`	Nokia 9290 (various)	Nokia 9290 (settings)
`[ocst-nokia7650]`	Nokia 7650 (various)	Nokia 7650 (settings)
`[ocst-nokia3650]`	Nokia 3650 (various)	Nokia 3650 (settings)

Table E–4 `ocst.conf` *(Sync Server configuration)*

Section	Parameter	Description
`[ocst-nokia6800]`	Nokia 6800 (various)	Nokia 6800 (settings)
`[ocst-nokia_phones_v1]`	`Nokia Phones V1` (various)	`Nokia Phones V1` (settings)
`[ocst-nokia_phones_v11]`	`Nokia Phones V1.1` (various)	`Nokia Phones V1.1` (settings)
`[ocst-nokia_corp_phones_v11]`	Nokia Corporation Phones V1.1 (various)	Nokia Corporation Phones V1.1 (settings)
`[ocst-ericsson_phones]`	Ericsson Phones (various)	Ericsson Phones (settings)
`[ocst-sonyericsson_phones]`	Sony Ericsson Phones (various)	Sony Ericsson Phones (settings)
`[ocst-sonyericsson_phones2]`	Sony Ericsson 2 Phones (various)	Sony Ericsson 2 Phones (settings)
`[ocst-sonyericsson_p800]`	Sony Ericsson P800 (various)	Sony Ericsson P800 (settings)
`[ocst-oracle_syncml_client]`	Oracle SyncML V1.1.1 Clients (various)	Oracle SyncML V1.1.1 Clients (settings)

OCAS.CONF

The following sections describe settings that can be changed in the Oracle Calendar application system file, `ocas.conf`.

Application Mode

Section

`[system]`

Parameter

`application`

Description

The base application mode

Accepted Values

`isp` - Internet Service Provider Mode (not supported in Release 2)

`ent` - Enterprise Mode

`asp` - Application Service Provider Mode (not supported in Release 2)

Default Value

`ent`

Event Log Character Set

Section

`[system]`

Parameter

`charset`

Description

The event log character set

Accepted Values

All code page identifiers supported in Oracle NLS library. For information on Oracle NLS, see http://otn.oracle.com/products/reports/htdocs/getstart/docs/A92102_01/pbr_nls.htm.

Default Value

`WE8ISO8859P1`

Connection Mode

Section

`[system]`

Parameter

`connection`

Description

The connection mode used to the Calendar Server.

Accepted Values

`masternode`: All connection information can be retrieved from one specified node.

`traditional`: All connections must be explicitly outlined.

`partitioned`: All connection information will be retrieved from the domain server (not supported in Release 2).

Default Value

masternode

Datapool Chunk Size

Section

`[system]`

Parameter

`datapoolchunk`

Description

The datapool chunk size permits the preallocation of a large number of user data objects at each allocation time. (In the future the default will be 256.)

Accepted Values

0 - 65535

Default Value

`0`

Dispatch http Error

Section

`[system]`

Parameter

`dispatchhttperror`

Description

When set, a Lex-Status: [OK | Error] will be output to the HTTP Header response generated by OCAS.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

FALSE

Processing Statistics

Section

`[system]`

Parameter

`dispatchstats`

Description

Enables the tracking of product level processing statistics sent to the statistics log on shutdown.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Value

FALSE

Statistics Log

Section

`[system]`

Parameter

dispatchstatslog

Description

The path were dispatch statistics are to be saved.

Accepted Values

A valid directory path.

Default Value

../logs/

Dispatch Process Time Log

Section

[system]

Parameter

dispatchtime

Description

Enables an event log entry stating each request's processing time.

Accepted Values

TRUE / FALSE

Default Value

FALSE

Logging Level

Section

[system]

Parameter

eventlevel

Description

Indicates the level of messages to be logged during OCAS operation.

Accepted Values

`emergency`: a panic condition, such as an immediate shutdown

`alert`: a condition that should be corrected immediately, like missing application resources

`critical`: critical conditions, such as connection failures

`error`: errors during the processing of a request that cause the request, but not OCAS, to fail

`warning`: warning messages, such as application shutdown

`notice`: application notices not impacting the processing of requests

`info`: messages related to the normal operation of OCAS

`debug`: messages used to help debug OCAS

Default Value

`error`

Log Path

Section

`[system]`

Parameter

`eventlog`

Description

Provides the path to where OCAS events are written. The path must have the proper file system permission.

Accepted Values

Any valid path and filename

Default Value

`../logs/ocas_log`

Log Language

Section

[system]

Parameter

language

Description

The language string used to create the event log.

Accepted Values

Any Oracle language string.

Default Value

american

LinkDB filename

Section

[system]

Parameter

linkdbencodefilename

Description

LinkDB filename encoding used to encode the files related to UID links.

Accepted Values

TRUE / FALSE

Default Values

TRUE

UID Link Path

Section

[system]

Parameter

linkdbstorebasepath

Description

The path used to store UID link information. This path must be common for all instances of OCAS across all hosts. The proper file system permissions must be set.

Accepted Values

Any valid path.

Default Values

../linkdb

Set to Standalone

Section

[system]

Parameter

standalone

Description

Standalone is used to indicate that the application server is running in an environment outside of Oracle Collaboration Suite.

Accepted Values

FALSE: Collaboration Suite Mode

TRUE: Standalone Mode

Default Values

FALSE

Cleanup Utility Log Path

Section

`[sessiondb]`

Parameter

`ocheckleteventlog`

Description

Path to the cleanup utility event log. The file path must have the proper file system permission.

Accepted Values

Any valid path and filename

Default Values

`../logs/ochecklet_log`

Session Object Timeout

Section

`[sessiondb]`

Parameter

`sessiontimeout`

Description

The timeout in minutes before an untouched session object is erased from the disk.

Accepted Values

0 - 65535

Default Value

15

Session Database Path

Section

`[sessiondb]`

Parameter

`sessionpath`

Description

The file system path to the session database. This path must be accessible by all OCAS instances across all hosts. The file path must have the proper file system permission.

Accepted Values

Any valid path and filename

Default Values

`../sessiondb`

Cleanup Utility

Section

`[sessiondb]`

Parameter

`cleanuptime`

Description

The wait time in minutes between two consecutive cleanup utility sessions.

Accepted Values

0 - 65535

Default Value

`20`

Master Node

Section

[connection]

Parameter

mnode

Description

The mnode identifies the master node of the calendar server network to connect to. This can be identified by hostname and port or IP address and port. The Node identifies the node identifier for the master node.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

mnode=<host>:<port>,<node>

OCAS ACE Settings

Section

[ACE]

Parameters

Authentication

Compression

Encryption

Description

ACE settings to be used by the OCAS system module.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

default

ACE Web Attribute Type

Section

[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]

Parameter

web_attribute_type

Description

Web attribute type required by ACE components for AUTH Web.

Accepted Values

N/A

Default Values

userid

ACE Web Attribute Name

Section

[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]

Parameter

web_attribute_name

Description

Web attribute name required by ACE components for AUTH Web.

Accepted Values

N/A

Default Values

REMOTE_USER

Languages

Section

```
[languages]
```

Parameters

```
american=en
#brazilian_portuguese=pt-br
french=fr
german=de
italian=it
korean=ko
spanish=es
```

Description

The languages that OCAS will support. The key is the language and the value is the actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.

Note: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.

Accepted Values

See preceding section, “Parameters.”

Default Values

See preceding section, “Parameters.”

Plugins to be Loaded with OCAS

Section

[plugins]

Parameter

pluginxx

Description

Defines the objects that get loaded during the initialization phase of OCAS. These should only be changed to add and remove Oracle Calendar products to and from the application system.

Accepted Values

plugin01=./liblexcaldata.so # Oracle Calendar server provider

plugin02=./liblexwebhtml.so # Oracle Calendar Web client

plugin03=./liblexsyncml.so # Oracle Sync Server

plugin04=./liblexxml.so # Oracle Calendar Web services

Default Values

`%PLUGIN01%`

OCWC.CONF

The following sections describe settings that can be changed in the Oracle Calendar Web client configuration file, `ocwc.conf`.

Application Prefix Name

Section

`[url_prefix]`

Parameter

`cgi_prefix`

Description

Used to prefix the application name in Web client URL navigation. For example: `http://<host>:<port><cgi_prefix>ocas.fcgi`

Accepted Values

N/A

Default Value

`/ocas-bin/`

Fast-cgi Directory Alias

Section

`[url_prefix]`

Parameter

`global_prefix`

Description

Fast-cgi directory alias used for global calendar access. Works like url_prefix in global calendar. Authentication must not be applied to the directory. If not specified, takes value of cgi_prefix. Corresponds to the script alias directory of ocal.conf.

Accepted Values

N/A

Default Values

Midtier: `/global-bin/`

Standalone: `/ocas-bin`

Image Prefix Path

Section

`[url_prefix]`

Parameter

`img_prefix`

Description

Images are prefixed with this path. `%ocwc_language%` is replaced at runtime with the substandalonedirectory corresponding to the current language, specified in ocas.conf under `[languages]`. If `%ocwc_language%` is omitted from the value, the setting will be blank. Note that images used to submit forms are under the parameter `img_button_prefix`.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Value

/ocas/ocwc/%ocwc_language%/images/

Image Button Prefix Path

Section

[url_prefix]

Parameter

img_button_prefix

Description

This is similar to img_prefix, but pertains to the image buttons used in html forms. See img_prefix for detailed behavior.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Value

/ocas/ocwc/%ocwc_language%/buttons/

Style Sheet Prefix

Section

[url_prefix]

Parameter

style_sheet_prefix

Description

This is similar to img_prefix, but it pertains to the style sheets used throughout the product. See img_prefix for detailed behavior.

Accepted Values

N/A

Default Value

`/ocas/ocwc/%ocwc_language%/stylesheet/`

Help Prefix

Section

`[url_prefix]`

Parameter

`help_prefix`

Description

This is similar to img_prefix, but pertains to the help html and image files. See `img_prefix` for detailed behavior.

Accepted Values

N/A

Default Values

/ocas/ocwc/%ocwc_language%/help/

Banner Prefix

Section

`[url_prefix]`

Parameter

`banner_prefix`

Description

This is similar to img_prefix, but pertains to the banners that are inserted at the top, left, and bottom of the calendar pages. See `img_prefix` for detailed behavior.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

`/ocas/ocwc/%ocwc_language%/banners/`

Logout URL

Section

`[href]`

Parameter

`logout_docname`

Description

The URL opened after logout. Upon logout, OSS re-directs to a different page.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

Midtier: `/osso-logout/`

Standalone: `home.htm` (located under `<help_prefix>`).

Max Login Attempts URL

Section

[href]

Parameter

max_login_attempts_url

Description

Redirect URL for when a user reaches the maximum number of failed login attempts.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

Midtier: N / A

Standalone: `login_fail.htm`

Maximum Favorites

Section

`[limits]`

Parameter

`maxfavourite`

Description

Maximum number of favorites per user.

Accepted Values

Maximum is 15.

Default Value

`15`

Wireless Phone Number field

Section

`[pref_attr]`

Parameter

`mobile_phone`

Description

State of the Wireless Phone Number field.

Accepted Values

Normal: The field is editable.

Read_only: The field is visible but not editable.

Hidden: The field is not visible.

Default Value

`Normal`

Wireless Preferred Service Center field

Section

`[pref_attr]`

Parameter

`smsc_phone`

Description

State of the Wireless Preferred Service Center field.

Accepted Values

`Normal`: The field is editable.

`Read_only`: The field is visible but not editable.

`Hidden`: The field is not visible.

Default Value

`read_only`

Auto Login State

Section

`[pref_attr]`

Parameter

`autolog`

Description

State of the Auto-login field.

Accepted Values

`Normal`: The field is editable.

`Read_only`: The field is visible but not editable.

`Hidden`: The field is not visible.

Default Values

Midtier: N / A

Standalone: `Normal`

Timeout value

Section

`[admin]`

Parameter

`ssn_timeout`

Description

Session timeout expressed in minutes. If value is 0, then the session will not timeout. In Collaboration Suite, this should be set to zero because OSSO uses a separate timeout value.

Accepted Values

Up to 15.

Default Values

Midtier: `0`

Standalone: `15`

SSO validation

Section

`[admin]`

Parameter

`check_user_credential`

Description

Enable SSO verification of user credentials when using SSO. In Collaboration Suite, this must be set to TRUE.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

Midtier: TRUE

Standalone: FALSE

SSO Environment Key Configuration

Section

[admin]

Parameter

sso_user_env_key

Description

Environment variable to use for checking SSO credentials. This is only used when check_user_credentials is TRUE.

Accepted Values

N/A

Default Values

Midtier: REMOTE_USER

Standalone: Only used when check_user_credentials is TRUE (this should not happen in standalone).

Number of Invalid Login Attempts

Section

[admin]

Parameter

`max_login_attempts`

Description

Number of invalid login attempts allowed, at which point the user is redirected to <max_login_attempts_url> (href section).

Accepted Values

An integer between 1 and 2^{32}.

Default Values

Midtier: N / A

Standalone: `5`

Timeout After Login Failure

Section

`[admin]`

Parameter

`login_fail_timeout`

Description

Amount of time a user is denied access after he has reached the maximum number of login attempts. Expressed in minutes.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

Midtier: N / A

Standalone: `1`

Secure Login Control

Section

`[admin]`

Parameter

secure_login

Description

Controls security level of error messages displayed in the Login page. When set to TRUE, only generic failure messages are used.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

Midtier: N/A

Standalone: TRUE

Enable Accessible Mode

Section

[ADA]

Parameter

enable

Description

Enables accessible mode

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

Midtier: TRUE

Standalone: TRUE

Show/Hide Accessibility Toggle Link

Section

[ADA]

Parameter

hide_toggle_link

Description

Set to TRUE in order to hide the link that switches between accessible mode and regular mode.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

Midtier: FALSE

Standalone: FALSE

Disable Event Calendar Searching

Section

[modules]

Parameter

hide_eventcal

Description

Set to TRUE in order to disable event calendar functionality.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

Midtier: FALSE

Standalone: FALSE

Send and View Global Calendar

Section

[modules]

Parameter

hide_global

Description

Configure access to global calendar functionality.

Accepted Values

FALSE: Global calendars are completely enabled.

NOEMAIL: Do not allow users to e-mail a global calendar.

ALL: Do not allow users to e-mail or view global calendars.

Default Values

Midtier: FALSE

Standalone: FALSE

Disable Task View

Section

[modules]

Parameter

hide_taskview

Description

When set to TRUE, the task view is disabled.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

Midtier: FALSE

Standalone: FALSE

Disable Manage Groups

Section

[modules]

Parameter

hide_managegroups

Description

When set to TRUE, the ability to manage groups is disabled.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

Midtier: FALSE

Standalone: FALSE

Disable Suggest Date and Time

Section

[modules]

Parameter

hide_suggesttime

Description

Disable the Suggest Date and Time feature.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

Midtier: FALSE

Standalone: FALSE

Disable Show Unconfirmed Entries

Section

[modules]

Parameter

hide_show_unconfirmed

Description

Disable the Show Unconfirmed Entries option.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

Midtier: FALSE

Standalone: FALSE

Disable Update All Instances

Section

[modules]

Parameter

hide_updateall

Description

Disable the Update All Instances feature.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

Midtier: FALSE

Standalone: FALSE

Enable View as Designate

Section

[Modules]

Parameter

enable_designate

Description

Enable the View as Designate feature.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

Midtier: TRUE

Standalone: TRUE

Disable View Other Users' Calendars

Section

[Modules]

Parameter

hide_viewpub

Description

Disable View Other Users' Calendars feature, including Designate feature.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

Midtier: FALSE

Standalone: FALSE

Allow creation of Web Conferences

Section

[Modules]

Parameter

enable_web_conferencing

Description

Enable ability to create Oracle Web Conferences. This is only available in midtier.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

Midtier: TRUE

Standalone: FALSE

Hide Logout Icon

Section

[Modules]

Parameter

logout

Description

Hide logout icon in the toolbar. In Midtier, the logout icon is always present.

Accepted Values

SHOW or HIDE.

Default Values

Midtier: N / A

Standalone: SHOW

Hide About Icon

Section

[Modules]

Parameter

about

Description

Hide About Oracle Calendar icon in the toolbar. In Midtier, the about icon is always available.

Accepted Values

SHOW or HIDE.

Default Values

Midtier: N/A

Standalone: SHOW

Hide Preferences Icon

Section

[Modules]

Parameter

prefs

Description

Hide Preferences icon in the toolbar. In Midtier, the preferences are always available.

Accepted Values

SHOW or HIDE.

Default Values

Midtier: N/A

Standalone: SHOW

Hide Change Password Icon

Section

[Modules]

Parameter

chgpwd

Description

Hide Change Password icon in the toolbar. In Midtier, Change Password is never available. The availability of the Change Password module is further constrained by server capabilities.

Accepted Values

SHOW or HIDE.

Default Values

Midtier: N / A

Standalone: SHOW

Hide Access Rights Icon

Section

[Modules]

Parameter

accrights

Description

Hide Access Rights icon in the toolbar. In Midtier, Access Rights are always available.

Accepted Values

SHOW or HIDE.

Default Values

Midtier: N / A

Standalone: SHOW

Show List of Matching Users at Sign-In

Section

[Modules]

Parameter

userlist_login

Description

Show list of matching users in the Sign-In page. Note that if the administrator chooses to use an ACE authentication that trusts an external mechanism (such as web:CAL), the login page will not appear and this setting will have no bearing.

Accepted Values

SHOW or HIDE.

Default Values

Midtier: N / A

Standalone: FALSE

Show Server Alias List

Section

[Modules]

Parameter

serverlist_login

Description

Show a list of configured server aliases in the Login page. Note that if the administrator chooses to use an ACE authentication that trusts an external mechanism (such as web:CAL), the login page will not appear and this setting will have no bearing. Furthermore, it only makes sense when using a non-masternode connection pool (since a masternode cluster only requires one alias pointing to the Master Node).

The list of servers is configured in `ocas.conf`.

Accepted Values

`TRUE / FALSE`

Default Values

Midtier: N / A

Standalone: `FALSE`

Enable iCal/vCal Attachments

Section

`[Modules]`

Parameter

`showicalvcal`

Description

Enable ability to attach iCal / vCal attachments to notification.

Accepted Values

`TRUE/FALSE`

Default Value

`TRUE`

Enable Automatic Login

Section

`[Modules]`

Parameter

`enable_autologin`

Description

Enable automatic login feature. Note that this enables users to store sign-in credentials in an http cookie, and may compromise high-security data. It is not recommended for high security accounts.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE (not applicable in Collaboration Suite)

Default Value

FALSE

Enable E-mail Modification

Section

[Modules]

Parameter

modify_emailadd

Description

Enable ability to modify the e-mail address.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

Midtier: N / A

Standalone: FALSE

Enable Image Buttons

Section

[image_button]

Parameter

img_enable

Description

Enables image buttons for html forms. <img_button_prefix> is used for the image location. Available image button keys are in this section.

Accepted Values

TRUE / FALSE

Default Values

TRUE

Mini-Calendar Position

Section

[minical]

Parameter

mini_calendar

Description

Position of the mini-calendar

Accepted Values

0: Don't display.

1: Top left of horizontal banner.

2: Top right of horizontal banner.

3: Top left of vertical banner.

4: Bottom left of vertical banner.

5: Bottom left of horizontal banner.

6: Bottom right of horizontal banner.

Default Values

N / A

Paper Names and Formats

Section

[pff_paper_size]

Parameters

paper_key

Description

Paper names and formats for printer-friendly format, defined in width (mm) and height (mm).

The key name is also used in the message catalog and when saving the user's preferred paper size.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

PAPER_LETTER = 216, 279

PAPER_LEGAL = 216, 356

PAPER_EXEC = 188, 254

PAPER_A3 = 297, 420

PAPER_A4 = 210, 297

PAPER_B3 = 353, 500

PAPER_B4 = 250, 353

PAPER_JB3 = 364, 515

PAPER_JB4 = 257, 364

OCWC ACE Settings

Section

[ACE]

Parameters

`Authentication`

`Compression`

`Encryption`

Description

ACE settings to be used by Oracle Calendar Web client.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

Collaboration suite: `web:OTMT`

Standalone: `default`

OCWS.CONF

The following sections describe settings that can be changed in the Oracle Calendar Web Services configuration file, `ocws.conf`.

Maximum Attendees

Section

`[webservices]`

Parameter

`maxattendee`

Description

Limit the number of attendee elements that are fetched from the Calendar Server and returned to the caller. This value is also limited server side.

Accepted Values

0 - 65535

Default Value

200

Maximum Result Elements

Section

[webservices]

Parameter

maxresults

Description

Limit the number of result elements that are returned to the caller. This value may be limited by the server as well.

Accepted Values

0 - 65535

Default Value

200

Realm

Section

[basicauth]

Parameter

Realm

Description

The Realm string provides a hint to the usage of BasicAuth.

Accepted Values

N/A

Default Value

Oracle Calendar Web Services

Enable Calendaring Namespace WSDL

Section

`[calendaring]`

Parameter

`wsdl`

Description

Enable or disable the WSDL (currently in development). Not supported for Release 2.

Accepted Values

TRUE / FALSE

Default Value

FALSE

Enable Web Client Namespace WSDL

Section

`[webclient]`

Parameter

`wsdl`

Description

Enable or disable the WSDL (currently in development). Not supported for Release 2.

Accepted Values

TRUE / FALSE

Default Value

FALSE

Web Services ACE Settings

Section

[ACE]

Parameters

Authentication

Compression

Encryption

Description

The ACE settings are used to define the low level connection to the Calendar Server. These values are typical for all product plugins and should be kept to default. NOTE: the Authentication setting will only affect the BasicAuth authentication mechanism. For TrustedAuth or ProxyAuth, it is ignored.

Accepted Values

N/A

Default Values

default

OCST.CONF

The following sections describe settings that can be changed in the Oracle Calendar Web Sync Server configuration file, ocst.conf.

Sync Server ACE Settings

Section

[ACE]

Parameters

Authentication

Encryption

Compression

Description

ACE settings to be used for low level connections to the Calendar Server.

Accepted Values

N/A

Default Values

default

Enable Contact Synchronization

Section

[ocst]

Parameter

wantcontacts

Description

Indicate whether the sync server enables contact synchronization.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Value

TRUE

Enable Event and Task Synchronization

Section

[ocst]

Parameter

wantcalendars

Description

Indicate whether the sync server enables event and task synchronization.

Accepted Values

TRUE / FALSE

Default Value

TRUE

Sync Range Lower Boundary

Section

[ocst]

Parameter

syncrangeback

Description

The lower boundary of the sync range. It is specified in number of days in the past from the current date. Can be overridden on a per device basis.

Accepted Values

0-999

Default Value

7

Sync Range Upper Boundary

Section

[ocst]

Parameter

syncrangeforward

Description

The upper boundary of the sync range. It is specified in number of days in the future from the current date. Can be overridden on a per device basis.

Accepted Values

0-999

Default Value

7

Synchronize Refused Entries

Section

`[ocst]`

Parameter

`wantrefusedentries`

Description

Specifies whether refused events should be synchronized to the device. Can be overridden on a per device basis.

Accepted Values

`TRUE/FALSE`

Default Value

`FALSE`

Include Attendance Status in Title

Section

`[ocst]`

Parameter

`wantattendanceintitle`

Description

Specifies whether the user's attendance status should be included in the title on the device (events only). Can be overridden on a per device basis.

Accepted Values

TRUE / FALSE

Default Value

FALSE

Include Event Ownership in Title

Section

[ocst]

Parameter

wantownershipintitle

Description

Specifies whether users' ownership of entries should be indicated in event titles on the device. Can be overridden on a per device basis.

Accepted Values

TRUE / FALSE

Default Values

FALSE

Include Location in Title

Section

[ocst]

Parameter

wantlocationintitle

Description

Specifies whether the location should be included in event titles on the client. Can be overridden on a per device basis.

Accepted Values

TRUE/FALSE

Default Values

FALSE

Include Web Conferences in Details

Section

[ocst]

Parameter

webconferenceindetails

Description

Specifies whether Oracle Web Conferencing information should be included in the details sections of Oracle Web Conferencing events. Can be overridden on a per device basis.

Accepted Values

no/short/full

Default Value

no

Sync Attendees to Device

Section

[ocst]

Parameter

wantnoattendees

Description

Specifies whether attendees should be returned to the device. Can be overridden on a per device basis.

Accepted Values

TRUE / FALSE

Default Values

FALSE

Number of Attendees to Sync

Section

[ocst]

Parameter

maxattendees

Description

Specifies how many attendees should be returned to the client. Note that wantnoattendees must be set to true to use this feature. Can be overridden on a per device basis.

Accepted Values

0 - 65535

Default Values

10

Include Attendees in Details

Section

[ocst]

Parameter

attendeesindetails

Description

Specifies whether attendees should be included in the details on the client (if there is more than 1 attendee). Note that in order to use this feature, `wantnoattendees` must be set to false and maxattendees must be greater than 1. Can be overridden on a per device basis.

Accepted Values

`no/short/full`

Default Value

`no`

Devices

Section

`[ocst-devices]`

Parameters

```
device01=nokia9210
device02=nokia9290
device03=nokia7650
device04=nokia3650
device05=nokia6800
device06=nokia_phones_v1
device07=nokia_phones_v11
device08=nokia_corp_phones_v11
device09=ericsson_phones
device10=sonyericsson_phones
device11=sonyericsson_phones2
device12=sonyericsson_p800
device13=oracle_syncml_client
```

Description

Lists all device configuration sections that follow in the file.

Accepted Values

The value can be any arbitrary string and the section name must be the value prefixed by "`ocst-`".

Default Values

N / A

Nokia 9210

Section

`[ocst-nokia9210]`

Parameters

`syncrangeback=7`

`syncrangeforward=30`

`wantrefusedentries=false`

`wantattendanceintitle=true`

`wantownershipintitle=true`

`wantlocationintitle=true`

Description

Configuration options that can be changed.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

N / A

Nokia 9290

Section

`[ocst-nokia9290]`

Parameters

```
syncrangeback=7
syncrangeforward=30
wantrefusedentries=false
wantattendanceintitle=true
wantownershipintitle=true
wantlocationintitle=true
```

Description

Configuration options that can be changed.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

N / A

Nokia 7650

Section

```
[ocst-nokia7650]
```

Parameters

```
syncrangeback=7
syncrangeforward=30
wantrefusedentries=false
wantattendanceintitle=true
wantownershipintitle=true
wantlocationintitle=false
```

Description

Configuration options that can be changed.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

N / A

Nokia 3650

Section

```
[ocst-nokia3650]
```

Parameters

```
syncrangeback=7
syncrangeforward=30
wantrefusedentries=false
wantattendanceintitle=true
wantownershipintitle=true
wantlocationintitle=false
```

Description

Configuration options that can be changed.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

N / A

Nokia 6800

Section

```
[ocst-nokia6800]
```

Parameters

```
syncrangeback=7
```

```
syncrangeforward=30
wantrefusedentries=false
wantattendanceintitle=true
wantownershipintitle=true
wantlocationintitle=false
```

Description

Configuration options that can be changed.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

N / A

Nokia Phones V1

Section

```
[ocst-nokia_phones_v1]
```

Parameters

```
syncrangeback=7
syncrangeforward=30
wantrefusedentries=false
wantattendanceintitle=true
wantownershipintitle=true
wantlocationintitle=false
```

Description

Configuration options that can be changed for non-specified Nokia phones supporting SyncML DS v1.0.1.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

N / A

Nokia Phones V1.1

Section

```
[ocst-nokia_phones_v11]
```

Parameters

```
syncrangeback=7
syncrangeforward=30
wantrefusedentries=false
wantattendanceintitle=true
wantownershipintitle=true
wantlocationintitle=false
```

Description

Configuration options that can be changed for non-specified Nokia phones supporting SyncML DS v1.1.1.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

N / A

Nokia Corporation Phones V1.1

Section

```
[ocst-nokia_corp_phones_v11]
```

Parameters

```
syncrangeback=7
syncrangeforward=30
wantrefusedentries=false
```

```
wantattendanceintitle=true
wantownershipintitle=true
wantlocationintitle=false
```

Description

Configuration options that can be changed for non-specified Nokia Corporation phones supporting SyncML DS v1.1.1.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

N / A

Ericsson Phones

Section

```
[ocst-ericsson_phones]
```

Parameters

```
syncrangeback=7
syncrangeforward=30
wantrefusedentries=false
wantattendanceintitle=true
wantownershipintitle=true
wantlocationintitle=false
webconferenceindetails=short
attendeesindetails=short
wantnoattendees=false
maxattendees=10
```

Description

Configuration options that can be changed for all non specified Ericsson Phones.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

N / A

Sony Ericsson Phones

Section

```
[ocst-sonyericsson_phones]
```

Parameters

```
syncrangeback=7
syncrangeforward=30
wantrefusedentries=false
wantattendanceintitle=true
wantownershipintitle=true
wantlocationintitle=false
webconferenceindetails=short
attendeesindetails=short
wantnoattendees=false
maxattendees=10
```

Description

Configuration options that can be changed for all SonyEricsson Phones.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

N / A

Sony Ericsson 2 Phones

Section

```
[ocst-sonyericsson_phones2]
```

Parameters

```
syncrangeback=7
syncrangeforward=30
wantrefusedentries=false
wantattendanceintitle=true
wantownershipintitle=true
wantlocationintitle=false
webconferenceindetails=short
attendeesindetails=short
wantnoattendees=false
maxattendees=10
```

Description

Configuration options that can be changed for all SonyEricsson 2 Phones.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

N / A

Sony Ericsson P800

Section

```
[ocst-sonyericsson_p800]
```

Parameters

```
syncrangeback=60
syncrangeforward=120
wantrefusedentries=false
wantattendanceintitle=true
wantownershipintitle=true
wantlocationintitle=false
webconferenceindetails=full
attendeesindetails=full
wantnoattendees=false
maxattendees=10
```

Description

Configuration options that can be changed for all SonyEricsson P800 phones.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

N / A

Oracle SyncML V1.1.1 Clients

Section

```
[ocst-oracle_syncml_client]
```

Parameters

```
syncrangeback=7
syncrangeforward=30
wantrefusedentries=false
wantattendanceintitle=true
wantownershipintitle=true
```

```
wantlocationintitle=false
webconferenceindetails=full
attendeesindetails=full
wantnoattendees=false
maxattendees=10
```

Description

Configuration options that can be changed for Oracle SyncML clients.

Accepted Values

N / A

Default Values

N / A

F

Calendar Server Utilities

This appendix contains full instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with your calendar server. Note that the installation script does not install UNIX-only utilities on Windows NT platforms. All utilities are installed in the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/bin` directory.

The following table lists all utilities in alphabetical order.

Table F–1 Calendar server utilities

Script	Function
UNIACCESSRIGHTS	Manage access rights between users.
UNIADDNODE	Create a new calendar server node or re-initialize an existing one
UNIADMRIGHTS	Manage the administration rights of users.
UNIARCH (UNIX ONLY)	Create a tar archive of the calendar server.
UNIB2LENDIAN	Convert a calendar server node database from a format for big-endian processors to a format for little-endian processors.
UNICHECK (UNIX ONLY)	Verify the calendar server file system.
UNICKSUM	Generate a checksum for a file.
UNICLEAN (UNIX ONLY)	Clean up the calendar server file system (remove transient files and set permissions).
UNICPINR	Copy resource data from a file created by `unicpoutr` to a calendar server node.
UNICPINU	Copy the contents of a file of user data created by `unicpoutu` to a calendar server node.

Table F–1 Calendar server utilities

Script	Function
UNICPOUTR	Copy resource data from a calendar server node into a file.
UNICPOUTU	Copy user data from a calendar server node to a file.
UNICPR	Format of the file created by `unicpoutr` and read by `unicpinr`.
UNICPU	Format of the file created by `unicpoutu` and read by `unicpinu`.
UNIDBBACKUP	Create an archive of the calendar server.
UNIDBCONV	Convert a version 2.50 or 2.60 node database to a 2.61 node database.
UNIDBFIX	Check, repair, defragment and maintain a calendar server node database.
UNIDBRESTORE	Restore the contents of a calendar server from a backup created by `unidbbackup`.
UNIDB2LDIF	Convert a calendar server node database from a format for little-endian Windows NT processors to a format for little-endian UNIX processors and vice-versa.
UNIDSACISETUP	Set the access control information in the directory server for the calendar server ADMIN group. (External directories only, not available for Oracle Internet Directory)
UNIDSDIFF	Find and delete differences between a calendar server node and a directory server. (external directory only)
UNIDSSEARCH	List all users in a directory server who are not calendar server users (external directory only).
UNIDSSYNC	Synchronize the information in a calendar server node with that in a directory server (external directory only).
UNIDSUP	Report the status of the directory server (external directory only).
UNIENCRYPT	Encrypt a password for inclusion in a calendar server configuration file

Table F–1 Calendar server utilities

Script	Function
UNIGROUP	Create, modify and delete administrative and public groups
UNIICAL	Import iCAL VEVENTs into an agenda.
UNIL2BENDIAN	Convert a calendar server node database from a format for little-endian processors to a format for big-endian processors.
UNILOGONS	Display calendar server SIGNON/SIGNOFF statistics.
UNIMMIMPSRV	To import data from MeetingMaker servers to Oracle Calendar Server.
UNIMVUSER	Move a user from one calendar server node to another.
UNINODE	Administer a calendar server node network.
UNIOIDCONF	Utility used by the installation process to configure Calendar Server with Oracle internet Directory.
UNIPASSWD	Change a user password on a calendar server database. Internal directory servers only.
UNIPING	Ping a calendar server node or nodes.
UNIREQDUMP	View, and optionally delete, requests in the queue of the Corporate-Wide Services (CWS) daemon.
UNIRESTORE	Restore a user's calendar data from a backup
UNIRMOLD	Remove old events and tasks from agendas in a calendar server database.
UNIRNDEL	Delete a remote node from a local calendar server node database.
UNIRNSYNCH	Propagate deletions in the local information of one node to another node in the network.
UNISIZEOF	Compute the size of the calendar server installation.
UNISLICE (UNIX ONLY)	Extract information from calendar server log files.
UNISNAPSHOT	Compile calendar server information for diagnostic purposes.
UNISNCDUMP	Retrieve statistics from the calendar server's Synchronous Network Connection daemon/service.

Table F–1 Calendar server utilities

Script	Function
UNISTART	Start up a node, the calendar server or some components only.
UNISTAT	Produce a report on a calendar server node.
UNISTATS	Display summary statistics of the data in a calendar server statistics (stats.log) file.
UNISTATUS	Determine the status of the calendar server.
UNISTOP	Shut down a node, the calendar server or some components only.
UNISTRCONV	Convert a string to UTF-8
UNISYNCREFRESH	Refresh synchronization records.
UNITZINFO	Print information about a calendar server time zone.
UNIUSER	List, add, or delete calendar users, resources or event calendars; modify the information associated with them.
UNIVERSION	Verify the version of the calendar server and its components.
UNIWHO	Display information on signed-on calendar users.

UNIACCESSRIGHTS

`uniaccessrights` - Grant access rights to agendas of users, resources or event calendars.

SYNTAX

```
uniaccessrights -ls -grantee <user> -grantor <user>
[-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname>] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
[-designate] [-eventview] [-taskview] [-scheduling]

uniaccessrights -mod -grantee <user>  -grantor <user>
[-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname>] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
[-designate <modifier>] [-taskview <modifier>] [-eventview <modifier>]
[-scheduling <modifier>]

uniaccessrights -reset -grantee <user>  -grantor <user>
[-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname>] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
```

```
[-designate] | [-taskview] | [-eventview] | [-scheduling]]

uniaccessrights -info [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname>]
[[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
[[-designate] | [-taskview] | [-eventview] | [-scheduling]]

uniaccessrights -v
uniaccessrights -h
```

DESCRIPTION

This utility allows the administrator to grant a user access rights to another user's, resource's or event calendar's calendar data, as well as to modify or revoke these rights. It can also be used to set access rights to users in bulk.

The access rights that can be granted from one user, resource or event calendar (grantor) to another (grantee) are:

- designate access to the grantor's calendar data (**`-designate`**)
- viewing grantor's calendar events (**`-eventview`**)
- viewing grantor's tasks (**`-taskview`**)
- the right to invite the grantor to meetings (**`-scheduling`**)

Note that the **-ls** option is mutually exclusive with the **-mod** option, and with the **-reset** option.

The calendar server must be up to run `uniaccessrights`.

OPTIONS

-designate

<modifier>

Change the designate rights. A designate is a user who has been assigned the right to modify the agenda of another user or resource. Use this flag to give or remove designate access to the grantor's calendar data. See FORMAT OF THE <modifier> ARGUMENT for details on the <modifier> argument.

-eventview

<modifier>

Change the calendar event viewing rights. Use this flag to set viewing rights to the grantor's agenda entries. See FORMAT OF THE <modifier> ARGUMENT for details on the <modifier> argument.

-grantor

<user>

Specify the user who is granting the rights for access to his calendar. The grantor can also be a resource or event calendar. If more than one match for the user is found in the database, `uniaccessrights` fails. An action (**-mod**/**-reset**/**-ls)** must be specified along with this option. See FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT for details on the <user> argument.

-grantee

<user>

Specify the user or users to whom the access rights are granted. If more than one match for the user is found in the database, you will be prompted to choose from three options: `(Q)uit, (P)rompt or (A)pply to all`. Enter `Q` if you do not want to grant access to all matching users. Enter `P` is you wish to be prompted for each matching user. Enter `A` and the specified access rights will be granted to all matching users. An action (**-mod**/**-reset**/**-ls)** must be specified along with this option. See FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT for details on the <user> argument.

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host. Required if the host is remote. To specify a port number use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:port".

-info

Print the keys and values that can be used as valid arguments for specifying the <modifier> strings. The values listed in the <modifier> following tables will be displayed.

-krb

Use automatic Kerberos login. This option cannot be used with the **-p** and **-uid** options.

-ls

List the rights that the grantor has currently granted to the grantee for the specified access type. Use one or more of the options **-designate**, **-eventview**, **-taskview** or **-scheduling** to specify which rights to display. If none are specified, all rights are displayed. A grantee must be specified. The default rights that the grantor has granted will be displayed with the heading "`Grantee: Everyone`".

-mod

Change the access rights to be granted by a user to another user. Used with the **-grantor** and **-grantee** options. Use the options **-designate**, **-eventview**, **-taskview** or **-scheduling** to specify which rights to modify.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node. Required if more than one node exists on the host.

-p

<psw>

Provide the administrator's password; required if one is set. If this option is not used and a password is required, `uniaccessrights` prompts the user for it.

-reset

Reset an access right to the grantor's default. Used with the **-grantor** and **-grantee** options. Use the -ls option to display a user's default rights.

-scheduling

<modifier>

Change the scheduling rights. Use this flag to grant a user (grantee) the right to invite another user (grantor). See FORMAT OF THE <modifier> ARGUMENT for details on the <modifier> argument.

-taskview

<modifier>

Change the task viewing rights. Use this flag to set viewing rights to the grantor's tasks. See FORMAT OF THE <modifier> ARGUMENT for details on the <modifier> argument.

-uid

<user-ID>

The administrator's user ID. If none is specified the SysOp is used.

-v

Print the current version number of `uniaccessrights`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `uniaccessrights`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT

This argument can represent a user, a resource or an event calendar. The <user> argument is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is any string. Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive. The "value" string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash "/" is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character "\" to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they may need to be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character "\") to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note: If the ID key-value pair is specified in the user argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

Some example specifications are: `"S=Kilpi/G=Eeva"`, `"S=B*/G=Nicole/O=Acme"`, `"O=Acme/ID=1111/OU1=authors"`

Table F–2 Accepted keys

Key	X.400 Field
S	Surname
G	Given name
I	Initials
ID	Identifier
UID	User unique identifier
R	Resource name
N	Resource number
X	Generation
N	Event calendar name
OU1	Organizational Unit 1
OU2	Organizational Unit 2
OU3	Organizational Unit 3
OU4	Organizational Unit 4
O	Organization
C	Country
A	Administration domain
P	Private domain

FORMAT OF THE <modifier> ARGUMENT

The <modifier> argument is a string of the form “key=value/key=value/...”, where “key” is one of those listed in the following table, and “value” is any of the possible values listed in the following table for each key. Both “key” and “value” are case insensitive.

For the **-designate** option, use "NONE" if you wish to give no access to the type of calendar entries specified by the key. Use "REPLY" to give the right to reply to invitations for this type of calendar entries. Use "MODIFY" to give the right to modify any details of the specified calendar entries that the grantor owns (created). Use "VIEWTIMES" to give the designate user the right to see the start and end times of a given type of event. Use the key and value "ALL=true" to give the grantee

designate rights to all calendar data. Use the key and value "ALL=false" to remove all designate rights. Granting designate rights to a user must include the right to modify at least one type of event.

For the **-eventview** and **-taskview** options, use "NONE" if you don't wish the grantee to view any calendar entries of the type specified by the key. Use "TIMES" to give the right to see the times of the events. Use "ALL" to give the right to see any details of the specified calendar entries that are in the grantor's agenda. Public entries in a user's agenda are always viewable by other users.

The only right that can be set for the **-scheduling** option is the right to invite a user. Use "CANBOOKME=true" to give the right to the grantee to invite the grantor.

Table F–3 Accepted keys and values for -designate option

Key	Possible values
ALL	[true, false]
PUBLICEVENT	[NONE, REPLY, VIEWTIMES, MODIFY]
CONFIDENTIALEVENT	[NONE, REPLY, VIEWTIMES, MODIFY]
PERSONALEVENT	[NONE, REPLY, VIEWTIMES, MODIFY]
NORMALEVENT	[NONE, REPLY, VIEWTIMES, MODIFY]
PUBLICTASK	[NONE, MODIFY]
CONFIDENTIALTASK	[NONE, MODIFY]
PERSONALTASK	[NONE, MODIFY]
NORMALTASK	[NONE, MODIFY]

Table F–4 Accepted keys and values for -eventview option

Key	Values
ALL	[true, false]
CONFIDENTIAL	[NONE, TIMES, ALL]
PERSONAL	[NONE, TIMES, ALL]
NORMAL	[NONE, TIMES, ALL]

Table F–5 Accepted keys and values for -taskview option

Key	Values
ALL	[true, false]
CONFIDENTIAL	[NONE, ALL]
PERSONAL	[NONE, ALL]
NORMAL	[NONE, ALL]

Table F–6 Accepted keys and values for -scheduling options

Key	Values
CANBOOKME	[true, false]

EXAMPLES

- List the access rights that Don Martin has granted.:

  ```
  % uniaccessrights -ls -host gravel -grantor "S=Martin/G=Don" -p sysOpPsw
  ```

- Grant to Mr. O'Brian the right to view personal events in Don Martin's agenda and the right to view his tasks:

  ```
  % uniaccessrights -mod -grantee "S=OBrian" -grantor "S=Martin/G=Don" -host
  gravel -p sysop1 -eventview "PERSONAL=ALL" -taskview "all=true"
  ```

- Grant to Mr. O'Brian the following designate access rights to Don Martin's agenda: the right to reply to invitations to confidential events that Don received and the right to modify public events that Don created:

  ```
  % uniaccessrights -mod -grantee "S=OBrian" -grantor "S=Martin/G=Don" -host
  gravel -p sysop1 -designate
  "CONFIDENTIALEVENT=REPLY/PUBLICEVENT=MODIFY/PERSONALEVENT=VIEWTIMES"
  ```

- Grant to multiple users (who have an OU1 value of "IS") full designate rights access to Don's calendar data:

  ```
  % uniaccessrights -mod -grantee "OU1=IS" -grantor "S=Martin/G=Don" -host
  gravel -p sysop1 -designate "ALL=true"
  ```

  If more than one user match the grantee specified, you will be prompted with a choice of actions:

  ```
  uniaccessright: Found 4 users that match the grantee filter.
       uniaccessright: (Q)uit/(P)rompt/(A)pply to all [q,p,a] : a
  ```

- Set scheduling rights such that students will not be allowed to invite Professor Smith:

  ```
  % uniaccessrights -mod -grantor "S=Smith/G=John/JOB-TITLE=Professor"
  -grantee "OU2=student" -host gravel -p sysop1 -scheduling "canbookme=false"
  ```

- Give user John Smith the designate right to modify public events in the event calendar "Montreal Jazz Festival":

  ```
  % uniaccessrights -mod -grantee "S=Smith/G=John" -grantor "N=Montreal Jazz
  Festival" -host gravel -p sysopPsw -n 24 -designate "PUBLICEVENT=MODIFY"
  ```

- List all designate access rights user John Smith has granted:

  ```
  % uniaccessrights -ls -grantor "S=Smith/G=John" -grantee "S=*" -host gravel
  -p sysopPsw -n 24 -designate
  ```

- List all task viewing access rights user John Smith has granted to Mr. Kusuma:

  ```
  % uniaccessrights -ls -grantor "S=Smith/G=John" -grantee "S=Kusuma" -host
  gravel -p sysopPsw -n 24 -taskview "ALL=true"
  ```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

UNIADDNODE

`uniaddnode` - Create a new calendar server node or re-initialize an existing one.

SYNTAX

Internal Directory (no external directory)

```
uniaddnode -n <node-ID> [-t <timezone>] [-a <nodealias>] [-p <sysOpPsw]
[-r] [-y]
uniaddnode -sn <startNode-ID> [-num <numberOfNodes>] [-p <sysOpPsw] [-y]
uniaddnode -v
uniaddnode -h
```

External Directory Server

```
uniaddnode -n <node-ID> -w <DmPsw> [-p <SysOpPsw>] [-t <timezone>] [-a
<nodealias>] [-r] [-y]
uniaddnode -sn <startNode-ID> [-num <numberOfNodes>] -w <DmPsw> [-p <SysOpPsw>]
[-y]
uniaddnode -v
uniaddnode -h
```

DESCRIPTION

This utility creates and initializes a new calendar server node.

It can also be used to re-initialize an existing node. Before re-initializing a node, the user accounts must be deleted from the node's calendar database. This will ensure a proper clean-up of the user accounts information in any connected nodes and in the LDAP directory if one exists.

The usage varies slightly when no external LDAP directory is used.

`uniaddnode` runs only when the calendar server is down.

OPTIONS

-a

<nodealias>

Specify an alias for the node. <nodealias> is a descriptive word which cannot contain spaces.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node-ID. The node-ID must be unique across all nodes in the network. The -n option is optional when connected to the Oracle Internet Directory where if no node-ID is specified, a random node-ID will be generated.

-p

<SysOpPsw>

Provide a Sysop password for the node.

With the Oracle Internet Directory, all nodes share the same password. If the password is not provided on the command line, prompting for it occurs.

When not connected to an Oracle Internet Directory, if no password is specified, the password is set as empty.

-r

Re-initialize the node.

> **Warning: All existing calendar data of the node is lost.**

Note that in the case of a directory server, all users and resources must first be removed from the node before it can be re-initialized.

-t

<timezone>

Specify a time zone for the node. The default is the time zone set during installation of the calendar server. Time zones can be obtained from the `unitzinfo` utility, the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/timezone.ini` file, or the calendar server Reference Manual, Appendix G, "Time Zone Table".

-w

<DmPsw>

Provide the directory server manager password for unrestricted access (i.e. the password associated with the value of the `[LDAP] mgrdn` parameter in the `unison.ini` file). If the password is not specified on the command line, prompting for it occurs. This parameter is only required for installations using an external LDAP directory server other than the Oracle Internet Directory.

-sn

<startNode-ID>

Specify the node-ID of the first node to be initialized. The node-ID must be unique across all nodes in the network. Use **-num** to specify how many node-IDs to be initialized. The node-IDs will be generated automatically starting with the specified start node-ID.

-num

<numberOfNodes>

Used with the **-sn** option to specify the number of node-IDs to be generated for the node initialization.

-y

Used with the **-r** option to auto-confirm the re-initialization.

-v

Print the current version number of `uniaddnode`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `uniaddnode`.

EXAMPLES

- Create a node with node ID "44", an alias of "admin", and the time zone of New York City for a calendar server using a directory server:

```
% uniaddnode -n 44 -a admin -t EST5EDT -w DmPsw -p sysOpPsw
unidsndini: working, please wait ...
Creation of reserved users successful.
Creation of Administrators group successful.
uniaddnode: unidsndini done
uniaddnode: unidbi done
```

  The following entry now appears in the `[<YOURNODEID>]` section of the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unison.ini` file.

```
[44]
name = <internally-assigned value>
version = A.02.62
aliases = admin
timezone = EST5EDT
```

FILES

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unison.ini`
This is the calendar server configuration file. For each new node, a node entry is created in this file by the `uniaddnode` utility.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

Any non-zero value signals an error.

UNIADMRIGHTS

`uniadmrights` - Manage the administration rights of users.

SYNTAX

```
uniadmrights -info [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname>]
[[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniadmrights -ls -u <user> [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname>]
[[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
uniadmrights -scope <scope> -u <user> [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname>]
[[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniadmrights -u <user> [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname>]
[[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
[-user <rightsFilter>] [-resource <rightsFilter>] [-eventcal <rightsFilter>]
[-admgrp <rightsFilter>] [-pubgrp <rightsFilter>]  [-node <rightsFilter>]
[-server <rightsFilter>] [-csm <rightsFilter>]


uniadmrights -v
uniadmrights -h
```

DESCRIPTION

This utility allows the SYSOP to grant certain administration rights to users as well as to revoke these rights. It can also be used to determine the rights held by each user.

The existing rights are granted on a per-node basis and apply to various groups of administration rights:

- user administration
- resource administration
- event calendar administration
- administrative groups management
- public groups management
- node administration

- server administration
- CSM (Calendar Server Manager daemon) administration

By default, `uniadmrights` option **-ls** lists all rights that have been granted by the SYSOP to a user. Note that the **-ls** option is mutually exclusive with the other options.

The calendar server must be up to run `uniadmrights`.

> **Note:** Use the ManageHolidays, ManageAdmGroups, and CreatePublicGroups keywords in the `user.ini` file to automatically grant one or more of these administration rights on user creation.

OPTIONS

-admgrp

<rightsFilter>

Specify the administrative groups management rights. Use this option to give rights to manage administrative groups. Cannot be used with **-ls**. See FORMAT OF THE <rightsFilter> ARGUMENT for details on the <rightsFilter> argument.

-csm

<rightsFilter>

Give or revoke access to the CSM (Calendar Server Manager). Use this option to give the right to start and stop a calendar server or to disable a node. Cannot be used with **-ls**.

These rights however will still require that the administrator user know the CSM uid and password. See `uninode`, `unistart`, `unistop`. See FORMAT OF THE <rightsFilter> ARGUMENT for details on the <rightsFilter> argument.

-eventcal

<rightsFilter>

Specify the event calendar administration rights. Cannot be used with **-ls**. See FORMAT OF THE <rightsFilter> ARGUMENT for details on the <rightsFilter> argument.

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host. Required if the host is remote. To specify a port number use the following format for the hostname parameter: "hostname:port".

-krb

Use automatic Kerberos login. This option cannot be used with the **-p** and **-uid** options.

-ls

List all rights granted to the specified user.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node. Required if more than one node exists on the host.

-node

<rightsFilter>

Specify the node level administration rights. See FORMAT OF THE <rightsFilter> ARGUMENT for details on the <rightsFilter> argument.

-p

<psw>

Provide the administrator's password; required if one is set. If this option is not used and a password is required, `uniadmrights` prompts the user for it.

-pubgrp

<rightsFilter>

Specify the public groups management rights. Cannot be used with **-ls**. See FORMAT OF THE <rightsFilter> ARGUMENT for details on the <rightsFilter> argument.

-resource

<rightsFilter>

Specify the resource administration rights. Cannot be used with **-ls**. See FORMAT OF THE <rightsFilter> ARGUMENT for details on the <rightsFilter> argument.

-scope

<scope>

Specify the scope of the administration rights. There are two possible values for <scope>: `node` or `network`. Use `node` if the rights are to be limited to the specified node. Use `network` if the administrative rights can be applied to any node of the network (all nodes connected to the specified node). The scope will apply to all groups of rights granted to this user.

-server

<rightsFilter>

Specify the server administration rights. Cannot be used with **-ls**. See FORMAT OF THE <rightsFilter> ARGUMENT for details on the <rightsFilter> argument.

-u

<user>

Specify the user whose administrative rights will be modified or simply listed (**-ls**). If more than one match for the user is found in the database, `uniadmrights` fails. The specified right(s) will be granted to the user. See FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT for details on the <user> argument.

-uid

<user-ID>

The administrator's user ID. If none is specified the SysOp is used.

-user

<rightsFilter>

Specify the user administration rights. Cannot be used with **-ls**. See FORMAT OF THE <rightsFilter> ARGUMENT for details on the <rightsFilter> argument.

-v

Print the current version number of `uniadmrights`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `uniadmrights`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT

The <user> argument is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is any string. Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive. The "value" string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash "/" is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character "\" to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they may need to be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character "\") to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

> **Note:** If the ID key-value pair is specified in the user argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

Some example specifications are: `"S=Kilpi/G=Eeva"`, `"S=B*/G=Nicole/O=Acme"`, `"O=Acme/ID=1111/OU1=authors"`

Table F–7 Accepted keys

Key	X.400 Field
S	Surname
G	Given name
I	Initials
ID	Identifier
UID	User unique identifier
X	Generation
OU1	Organizational Unit 1
OU2	Organizational Unit 2

Table F–7 Accepted keys

Key	X.400 Field
OU3	Organizational Unit 3
OU4	Organizational Unit 4
O	Organization
C	Country
A	Administration domain
P	Private domain

FORMAT OF THE <rightsFilter> ARGUMENT

The <rightsFilter> argument is a string of the form “key=value/key=value/...”, where “key” is one of those listed in the following table, and “value” is any of the possible values listed in the following table for each key. Both “key” and “value” are case insensitive.

Use the key and value "ALL=true" to give all the administrative rights of the specified group of administration rights to the specified user. Use the key and value "ALL=false" to remove all the rights.

Table F–8 Accepted keys and values for -user option

Key	Possible values	Description
All	[true, false]	All rights listed in this table
Create	[true, false]	Create user accounts
Modify	[true, false]	Modify user account information
Delete	[true, false]	Delete user accounts
Enable	[true, false]	Enable or disable user accounts
Setrights	[true, false]	Grant administration rights to a user
Setdesignate	[true, false]	Set designate rights for users
Setviewing	[true, false]	Grant viewing rights to a user’s calendar data
Setattribute	[true, false]	Change user attributes

Table F–8 Accepted keys and values for -user option

Key	Possible values	Description
Password	[true, false]	Change user passwords
Transferevent	[true, false]	Transfer event ownership from one user to another

Table F–9 Accepted keys and values for -resource option

Key	Possible values	Description
All	[true, false]	All rights listed in this table
Create	[true, false]	Create resource accounts
Modify	[true, false]	Modify resource account information
Delete	[true, false]	Delete resource accounts
Enable	[true, false]	Enable or disable resource accounts
Setdesignate	[true, false]	Set designate rights for resources
Setviewing	[true, false]	Grant viewing rights of a resource's calendar data
Setattribute	[true, false]	Change resource attributes
Password	[true, false]	Change resource passwords
Transferevent	[true, false]	Transfer event ownership from one resource to another

Table F–10 Accepted keys and values for -eventcal option

Key	Possible values	Description
All	[true, false]	All rights listed in this table
Create	[true, false]	Create event calendar accounts
Modify	[true, false]	Modify event calendar account information
Delete	[true, false]	Delete event calendar accounts

Table F–10 Accepted keys and values for -eventcal option

Key	Possible values	Description
Enable	[true, false]	Enable or disable event calendar accounts
Setdesignate	[true, false]	Set designate rights for event calendars
Setviewing	[true, false]	Grant viewing rights of an event calendar's calendar data
Setattribute	[true, false]	Change event calendar attributes
Password	[true, false]	Change event calendar passwords
Manageevent	[true, false]	Manage event calendar's entries

Table F–11 Accepted keys and values for -admgrp option

Key	Possible values	Description
All	[true, false]	All rights listed in this table
Create	[true, false]	Create administrative groups
Modify	[true, false]	Modify administrative groups
Delete	[true, false]	Delete administrative groups
Attach	[true, false]	Add a user to an administrative group
Detach	[true, false]	Remove a user from an administrative group

Table F–12 Accepted keys and values for -pubgrp option

Key	Possible values	Description
All	[true, false]	All rights listed in this table
Create	[true, false]	Create public groups
Modify	[true, false]	Modify public groups
Delete	[true, false]	Delete public groups
Attach	[true, false]	Add a user to a public group

Table F–12 Accepted keys and values for -pubgrp option

Key	Possible values	Description
Detach	[true, false]	Remove a user from a group

Table F–13 Accepted keys and values for -node option

Key	Possible values	Description
All	[true, false]	All rights listed in this table
Edit-item-ini	[true, false]	Using the Calendar Administrator WEB interface, Edit the user.ini, resource.ini or eventcal.ini files
Restore	[true, false]	Restore a user
Holiday	[true, false]	Manage holidays
Modify	[true, false]	Change the node information in the unison.ini (alias, time zone, etc.) using the Calendar Administrator WEB interface

Table F–14 Accepted keys and values for -server option

Key	Possible values	Description
All	[true, false]	All rights listed in this table
Edit-unison-ini	[true, false]	Update the unison.ini file

Table F–15 Accepted keys and values for -csm option

Key	Possible values	Description
All	[true, false]	All rights listed in this table
Access	[true, false]	Access the CSM to start and stop servers and nodes.

EXAMPLES

- List all administration rights of user Alice Smith:

```
% uniadmrights -ls -u "S=Smith/G=Alice" -host gravel -p psw -n 203
```

- Grant holiday administration rights to Don Martin in R&D, at node 80:

  ```
  % uniadmrights -u "S=Martin/G=Don/OU1=r&d" -node "holiday=true" -n 80 - krb
  ```

- Set the scope for Don Martin in R&D to all nodes of the same network as node 80:

  ```
  % uniadmrights -u "S=Martin/G=Don/OU1=r&d" -n 80 - krb -scope "network"
  ```

- Grant the right to create and delete administrative groups and the right to create user accounts to Don Martin in R&D, at node 80:

  ```
  % uniadmrights -u "S=Martin/G=Don/OU1=r&d" -user "create=true" -admgrp
  "create=true/delete=true" -n 80 - krb
  ```

- Remove all user administration rights from Joan Bean on host montreal:

  ```
  % uniadmrights -u "S=Bean/G=Joan" -user "all=false" -host montreal -p psw
  ```

WARNINGS

Directory Server Warning

It is important to understand the implications of the directory server configuration for calendar server utilities.

In a supplier-consumer configuration, the scheduling of updates between the consumer and supplier may result in temporary differences between the two. This may mean that a calendar server utility is reading from a consumer directory server that has not yet been synchronized with its supplier.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

UNIARCH (UNIX ONLY)

`uniarch` - Create a tar archive of the calendar server.

SYNTAX

```
uniarch [-d] [-y] [-t | -f <filename>] [-p <path>] [-u <user>] [-g <group>]

uniarch -v
uniarch -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`uniarch` creates a backup of the calendar server. By default, the entire `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal` directory is archived.

You must invoke `uniarch` from outside of the directory or directories it is backing up. For example, to back up the entire calendar server, you invoke `uniarch` from outside of the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal` directory.

`uniarch` can only be run if the calendar server is down.

Warning: uniarch backs up the calendar server internal database. If a directory server is being used, its database should also be backed up.

OPTIONS

-d

Back up only the contents of `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes`, the calendar server database.

-f

<filename>

Specify the name of the archive file. If this option is not used, prompting for the filename occurs.

-t

Force the tar default device to be used for the archive destination file.

-y

By default, `uniarch` asks for confirmation before proceeding with the creation of the archive. This option tells `uniarch` to automatically proceed, without prompting for confirmation. Default if there is no `tty` associated with the calling process.

-g

<group>

Specify the unix group.

-p

<path>

Specify the path to the server directory which contains the `db` directory (such as -p `"$ORACLE_HOME/ocal"`).

-u

<user>

Specify the unix user.

-v

Print the current version number of `uniarch`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `uniarch`.

EXAMPLES

- Archive the entire `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal` directory:

```
% uniarch
uniarch: working, please wait ...
uniarch: input tar archive destination file name: jan07-99.bkup
uniarch: archive "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal" and redirect to "jan07-99.bkup"? (y/n)
uniarch: archive completed
```

- Archive only the calendar server database, supplying the name of the destination archive file on the command line:

```
% uniarch -d -f jan07-99-db.bkup
uniarch: working, please wait ...
uniarch: archive "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes" and redirect to
"jan07-99-db.bkup"? (y/n)

uniarch: archive completed
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIB2LENDIAN

`unib2lendian` - Convert a calendar server node database from a format for big-endian UNIX processors to a format for little-endian Windows NT processors. For more details on this utility, contact Oracle support.

SYNTAX

```
unib2lendian [-n <node-ID>]
unib2lendian -v
unib2lendian -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unib2lendian` is used when migrating a node database from a calendar server running on a big-endian UNIX machine such as Solaris, HP-UX or AIX, to one running on a little-endian Windows NT machine.

This utility converts the `*.dat` files of the node database from big-endian to little-endian format. The conversion is executed on a copy of the files, leaving the original database untouched. The `*.dat` files are the only ones necessary to convert; the remaining files are built on the destination machine.

`unil2bendian` is the complementary utility for converting files from little-endian to big-endian format.

`unib2lendian` can only be run when the calendar server is down.

OPTIONS

-n

<node-ID>

Specify a node to convert. Required if more than one node exists on the local host.

-v

Print the current version number of unib2lendian

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run unib2lendian.

EXAMPLES

MIGRATING A NODE FROM A BIG-ENDIAN TO A LITTLE-ENDIAN MACHINE

The following example converts node 45, and moves it from a calendar server running on a big-endian machine to a calendar server running on a little-endian system.

1. Stop the calendar server on both machines. Do not restart either server until instructed to later in this procedure.
2. Run unib2lendian on the target node.

   ```
   unib2lendian -n 45
   ```

   The converted copy of the node can be found in the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/<N#>/perm_conv directory, where <N#> is the value of the name parameter in the unison.ini section corresponding to the target node.
3. Copy the section corresponding to the target node in the old host's $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unison.ini file to the unison.ini file on the new host. For example:

   ```
   [45]
   name = N1
   version = A.02.50
   ```

   Delete this section from the unison.ini file on the old host.
4. Copy all *.dat files in the perm_conv directory to the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/<N#>/perm directory on the little-endian system.
5. On the new host, copy the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/nempty/perm/unison.dbd and $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/nempty/perm/vista.ctb files into the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/<N#>/perm directory.
6. Create a tmp directory for the new node, and copy the necessary files.

   ```
   % cd $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/<N#>
   ```

```
% mkdir tmp
% cd tmp
% copy $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/nempty/tmp/set.dat
% copy $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/nempty/tmp/set.key
% copy $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/nempty/tmp/unitmp.dbd
```

7. If the target node is part of a node network, you MUST update the network information before restarting the calendar server.

   Warning: Failure to carry out this step may result in data loss and/or database corruption.

   First, stop all calendar servers in the node network.

   Use `unidbfix` to export the information in the `remotenode.dat` file to EACH and EVERY node's `remotenode.ini` file. For example, if the network were to consist of nodes 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50:

   ```
   % unidbfix -export -n 30
   % unidbfix -export -n 35
   % unidbfix -export -n 40
   % unidbfix -export -n 45
   % unidbfix -export -n 50
   ```

   Remember that `unidbfix` must be run on each node's local host.

   Edit the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/`<Nx>`/perm/remotenode.ini` file for each node in the network, and change the host name associated with node 45.

   If moving to a little-endian Unix host, run `uniclean` on node 45 to ensure that file ownership and permissions for the copied files are set correctly.

   Run `unidbfix -k` on node 45 to create key files.

   Use `unidbfix -import` to update the `remotenode.dat` file with the new information in the `remotenode.ini` files.

   ```
   % unidbfix -import -n 30
   % unidbfix -import -n 35
   % unidbfix -import -n 40
   % unidbfix -import -n 45
   % unidbfix -import -n 50
   ```

   This also rebuilds the key files for each node.

   Update the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/nodes.ini` file to reflect the change in host names for node 45.

8. Restart all calendar servers.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failed to convert the database

2 Usage error

SEE ALSO

`unidbfix, unistart, unistop, uninode`

UNICHECK (UNIX ONLY)

`unicheck` - Verify the calendar server file system.

SYNTAX

```
unicheck [-nowarn] [-nodb | -maxdb <n>] [-c]

unicheck -v
unicheck -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unicheck` verifies the calendar server file system. The utility first checks that the version of the calendar server is intended to run on the local operating system. If this is not the case, `unicheck` prompts the user to determine whether or not they wish to continue. If the version runs on the local operating system, `unicheck` then verifies:

1. that all necessary files and directories are present
2. that the permissions, and owner and group information are correctly set on the files and directories.

Any discrepancies are reported. Unless an entire file or directory is missing, any problems found are fixed running `uniclean`.

`unicheck` should be run periodically to ensure that the file system is in good order.

`unicheck` can be run whether the calendar server is up or down.

OPTIONS

-maxdb

<n>

Specifies the maximum number of node databases `unicheck` should consider. For example, if <n>=30, `unicheck` checks the files of only the first 30 nodes databases.

-nowarn

Do not print warning messages (error messages are still printed).

-nodb

Do not check database files.

-c

Computes a system-independent checksum for each static file. If this option is used, output should be redirected to a file for future use.

-v

Print the current version number of `unicheck`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unicheck`.

EXAMPLES

- Run `unicheck` (for brevity, sections of the output have been replaced by [...]):

```
% unicheck
unicheck: checking all directories
unicheck: checking directory "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal"
unicheck: checking directory "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/tmp"
[...]
unicheck: checking files in directory "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/bin"
unicheck: checking files in directory "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc"
[...]
unicheck: checking versions of files in directory "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/bin"
unicheck: check completed
```

- Run unicheck, suppressing any warning messages and computing a checksum for each file (for brevity, sections of the output have been replaced by [...]):

```
% unicheck -nowarn -c
unicheck: checking all directories
unicheck: checking directory "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal"
unicheck: checking directory "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/tmp"
[...]
unicheck: checking files in directory "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/bin"
unicheck: checking files in directory "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc"
unicheck: checking files in directory "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/man"
[...]
unicheck: checking versions of files in directory "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/bin"
unicheck: computing checksums
unicksum: checksum of the file "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/timezone.ini" is
17289
unicksum: checksum of the file "$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/bin/addme" is 33775
[...]
unicheck: check completed
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNICKSUM

unicksum - Generate a checksum for a file.

SYNTAX

```
unicksum <filename>

unicksum -v
unicksum -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unicksum` generates a checksum for a file that is used to determine whether or not differences exist between two instances of the same file.

`unicksum` can be run when the calendar server is up or down.

OPTIONS

-v

Print the version number of `unicksum`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unicksum`.

EXAMPLES

- Generate a checksum for the `unitzinfo` executable:

```
% unicksum unitzinfo
unicksum: checksum of the file "unitzinfo" is 18187
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNICLEAN (UNIX ONLY)

`uniclean` - Clean up the calendar server file system.

SYNTAX

```
uniclean

uniclean -v
uniclean -h
```

DESCRIPTION

uniclean cleans up the calendar server file system by removing some transient files and ensuring file / directory and owner / group permissions are properly set.

uniclean can be run when the calendar server is up or down.

OPTIONS

-v

Print the current version number of uniclean.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run uniclean.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

SEE ALSO

unicheck

UNICPINR

unicpinr - Copy resource data from a file created by unicpoutr to a calendar server node.

SYNTAX

```
unicpinr [-add] [-f <filename>] [-start <day> <month> <year>] [-end <day>
<month> <year>] [-host <hostname>] -n <Node-ID> [-p <SysOpPsw>]

unicpinr [-add] [-start <day> <month> <year>] [-end <day> <month> <year>] [-host
<hostname>] -n <Node-ID> [-p <SysOpPsw>] < [<filename>]

unicpinr -ls [<filename(s)>]
```

```
unicpinr -v
unicpinr -h
```

DESCRIPTION

Copies a file containing resource data (created with the `unicpoutr` utility) into a calendar server node. The utility can be used in conjunction with `unicpoutr` to move a resource from one node to another, or to add the agenda of one resource to that of another (see EXAMPLES).

By default, the resource specified in the file must already exist in the destination calendar server node. If this is not the case, the **-add** option is used to add it.

`unicpinr` can only be run if the calendar server is up.

It is important to understand how `unicpinr` handles the information in the file during the copy into the destination node.

- Resource identifier

  These are the values for the keys R, N, CA, S, G, ID, LOC, PHONE, FAX (see RESOURCE IDENTIFIER KEYS for details on these keys). Only non-null values are output to the file by `unicpoutr` so not all keys may have a value in the file.

  `unicpinr` uses these values to uniquely identify an existing resource in the destination node.

- Password and agenda-specific preferences

  Where the resource already exists in the destination node, these values are already set and `unicpinr` does NOT overwrite them with those in the input file.

- Agenda information

  Where a resource already exists in the destination node, `unicpinr` simply adds the agenda information in the input file to the existing agenda.

  All events listed in the file are copied into the destination node with the resource as the owner. Where appropriate, the description of each event contains extra data indicating the invitees to the event, their status, and the original creator and owner. Recurring or repeating instances of an event are disconnected from each other and copied in as individual events.

  The **-start** and **-end** options can be used to import only those events that fall within the specified time.

Note: The `unicpinr` utility does not consult the `resource.ini` files when importing resources.

OPTIONS

-add

Add the resource to the database before copying in the file. It is an error to specify this option if the resource already exists in the node. In the case of a directory server, the resource is created under the baseDN.

-end

<day> <month> <year>

Set the end dates of the events to be processed. By default, all events in the file are created; this option and the -start option allow you to exclude certain events. Dates must be expressed in the form "day month year". Years must be specified using four digits. Some legal dates are "12 mar 1995", "15 october 1994", "25 12 1995" (for December 25, 1995). Variations such as "mar 12 1995" or "12 dec" are illegal and produce an error message.

-f

<filename>

Specify the input file name. The file must have been created with the `unicpoutr` utility. By default, standard input is used.

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host. Required if the host is remote. To specify a port number use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:port".

-ls

List the file name followed by the name of the resource it contains for each specified file name. Files not created with the `unicpoutr` command are not listed. If no file names are specified, the files of the current directory (.) are examined.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node.

-p

<SysOpPsw>

Provide the SYSOP password. If this option is not used, prompting for the password occurs.

-start

<day> <month> <year>

Set the start date of the events to be processed. By default, all events in the file are created; this option and the **-end** option allow you to exclude certain events. Dates must be expressed in the form "day month year". Years must be specified using four digits. Some legal dates are "12 mar 1995", "15 october 1994", "25 12 1995" (for December 25, 1995). Variations such as "mar 12 1995" or "12 dec" are illegal and produce an error message.

-v

Print the current version number of `unicpinr`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unicpinr`.

RESOURCE IDENTIFIER KEYS

Table F–16 Accepted keys

Key	Description
R	Resource name
N	Resource number
CA	Capacity
S	Contact’s surname
G	Contact’s given name
LOC	Location

Table F–16 Accepted keys

Key	Description
PHONE	Phone number
FAX	Fax phone number

EXAMPLES

MOVE A RESOURCE FROM ONE NODE TO ANOTHER

unicpinr is used in conjunction with unicpoutr and uniuser to move a resource from one node to another. In the following example, the resource "betacam" will be moved from node 30 to 35.

1. Verify that the resource to be moved exists in node 30:

```
% uniuser -ls "R=Betacam" -n 30
R=Betacam/CA=1/ID=1234
```

2. Copy out the resource data to a file:

```
% unicpoutr "R=Betacam" -f betacam.dat -n 30
```

3. Delete the resource from the node. This is normal practice as you do not usually want the same resource to exist in two different nodes.

```
% uniuser -del "R=Betacam" -n 30
```

4. Add the resource to the destination node:

```
% unicpinr -add -f betacam.dat -n 35
```

ADD THE AGENDA OF ONE RESOURCE TO THAT OF ANOTHER RESOURCE

unicpinr can be used in conjunction with unicpoutr to add the agenda of one resource to that of another resource. This example adds the agenda for "PineNook" to the agenda for "OakCranny" and at the same time changes the capacity of "OakCranny" to 5.

1. Copy out the resource data for PineNook (from node 30) to a file:

```
% unicpoutr "R=PineNook" -f pinenook.dat -n 30
```

2. Edit the file and modify the resource identifier to match that for OakCranny

```
% vi pinenook.dat
```

3. Copy in the file to OakCranny in node 30. Since this resource exists, the password, and agenda-specific preferences are not overwritten.

   ```
   % unicpinr -f pinenook.dat -n 30
   ```

   The agenda information for PineNook has been added to the existing agenda information for OakCranny.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

WARNINGS

Agenda size and processing time

Depending on the size of the agenda in the file, `unicpinr` may take some time to complete.

Limitations of this utility

The `unicp` family of utilities have the following limitations that must be considered.

- *Events*

  From the perspective of a moved user (or resource), each of the moved events in the new agenda is a personal event with enough data in the description to determine who created the event and who the attendees are. All links are broken but there is sufficient information in the description to allow the links to be rebuilt.

  Note also that where the agenda of one user (or resource) is being added to that of another, double-booking may occur.

- *Deleting a user (or resource)*

When a user (or resource) is moved to a new node, that user (or resource) should be deleted from the old node (using `uniuser -del`).

When a resource is deleted, all traces of that resource are removed. Thus, that resource is no longer booked for events.

When a user is deleted, all traces of that user are removed. Thus, that user is no longer invited to events created by other users. Furthermore, and most importantly, all events created by the user are deleted. As a consequence, any user in the old node who was invited to an event by the moved user, will no longer be able to view the event.

- *Moving several users (and/or resources) at a time*

  If several users (and / or resources) are to be moved, it is best to perform the move in three phases:

  1. Copy the information on each user (and / or resource) from the source node to a file (using `unicpoutu` and / or `unicpoutr`).
  2. Delete each user (and / or resource) from the source node.
  3. Copy the information on each user (and / or resource) into the destination node using (`unicpinu` and / or `unicpinr`).

  This ensures that information on any links among the users (and / or resources) being moved is not lost (see “Deleting a resource”).

Directory Server Warning

It is important to understand the implications of the directory server configuration for calendar server utilities. In a supplier-consumer configuration, the scheduling of updates between the consumer and supplier may result in temporary differences between the two. This may mean that a calendar server utility is reading from a consumer directory server that has not yet been synchronized with its supplier.

SEE ALSO

`unicpoutr, unicpr`

UNICPINU

`unicpinu` - Copy the contents of a file of user data created by `unicpoutu` to a calendar server node.

SYNTAX

```
unicpinu [-add ] [-f <filename>] [-start <day> <month> <year>] [-end <day>
<month> <year>] [-host <hostname>] -n <node-ID> [-p <SysOpPsw>]

unicpinu [-add ] [-start <day> <month> <year>] [-end <day> <month> <year>]
[-host <hostname>] -n <node-ID> [-p <SysOpPsw>] < <filename>

unicpinu -ls [<filename(s)>]

unicpinu -v
unicpinu -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unicpinu` copies a file containing user data (created by `unicpoutu`) into a calendar server node. The utility can be used in conjunction with `unicpoutu` to add the agenda of one user to that of another user (see EXAMPLES). Although it can also be used, in conjunction with `unicpoutu`, to move a user from one node to another, `unimvuser` is the proper utility for moving users. `unimvuser` prevents the data loss that occurs when moving users with `unicpoutu` and `unicpinu`.

By default, the user specified in the file must already exist in the destination calendar server node. If this is not the case, they can be added using the **-add** option.

`unicpinu` can only be run if the calendar server is up.

It is important to understand how `unicpinu` handles the information in the input file during the copy into the destination node:

- X.400 name and address

  These are the values for the keys S, G, I, and X, and the keys OU1, OU2, OU3, OU4, O, C, A and P respectively (see NAME AND ADDRESS KEYS for details on these keys). Only non-null values are output to the file by `unicpoutu` so not all keys may have a value in the file.

  `unicpinu` uses these values to uniquely identify an existing user in the destination node.

- Personal information, password, and agenda-specific preferences

  Personal information includes employee number, phone number, extension, fax number, job title and office mailing address.

  Where the user already exists in the destination node, these values are already set and `unicpinu` does NOT overwrite them with those in the input file.

- Agenda information

  Where a user already exists in the destination node, `unicpinu` simply adds the agenda information in the input file to the existing agenda.

  All events listed in the file are copied into the destination node with the user as the owner. Where appropriate, the description of each event contains extra data indicating the users invited to the event, their status, and the original creator and owner. Recurring or repeating instances of an event are disconnected from each other and copied in as individual events.

  The **-start** and **-end** options can be used to import events and completed tasks that fall within a specified range. Incomplete tasks are always imported.

Warning: Holidays are output by unicpoutu as meetings, and therefore input by unicpinu as meetings. Only the existing holidays in the destination node appear as holidays in the user's agenda.

Note: The `unicpinu` utility does not consult the `user.ini` files when importing users.

OPTIONS

-add

Add the user to the database and then copy in the user's agenda. It is an error to specify this option if the user already exists. Note that for directory servers, the user must already exist in the directory server (all of the X.400 key-value pairs specified in the input file must match), and must not already be a calendar user.

-end

<day> <month> <year>

Set the end date for the events and tasks to be processed. By default, all events and tasks in the file are created; this option and the **-start** option allow you to exclude certain events and tasks. Dates must be expressed in the form "day month year". Years must be expressed using four digits. Some legal dates are "12 mar 1995", "15 october 1994", "25 12 1995" (for December 25, 1995). Variations such as "mar 12 1995" or "12 dec" are illegal and produce an error message.

-f

<filename>

Specify the input file name. The file must be created with the `unicpoutu` utility. If this option is not specified, standard input is used.

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host. Required if the host is remote. To specify a port number use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:port".

-ls

<filename(s)>

Print the filename followed by the X.400 name and address of the user contained in the file, for each specified file name. Files not created by the `unicpoutu` command are not listed. If no file names are specified, the files in the current directory (.) are examined.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node.

-p

<SysOpPsw>

Provide the SYSOP password. If this option is not used, prompting for the password occurs.

-start

<day> <month> <year>

Set the start date for the events and tasks to be processed. By default, all events and tasks in the file are created; this option and the -end option allow you to exclude certain events and tasks. Dates must be expressed in the form "day month year". Years must be expressed using four digits. Some legal dates are "12 mar 1995", "15 october 1994", "25 12 1995" (for December 25, 1995). Variations such as "mar 12 1995" or "12 dec" are illegal and produce an error message.

-v

Print the current version number of `unicpinu`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unicpinu`.

X.400 NAME, AND ADDRESS KEYS

Table F–17 Accepted keys

Key	Description
`S`	Surname
`G`	Given name
`I`	Initials
`X`	Generation
`OU1`	Organizational Unit 1
`OU2`	Organizational Unit 2
`OU3`	Organizational Unit 3
`OU4`	Organizational Unit 4
`O`	Organization
`C`	Country
`A`	Administration domain
`P`	Private domain

EXAMPLES

MOVE A USER FROM ONE NODE TO ANOTHER

`unicpinu` is used in conjunction with `unicpoutu` and `uniuser` to move a user from one node to another. In this example the user "Sarah Herman" will be moved from node 20 to 44, and one of her organizational units changed from "Sales" to "R&D".

Warning: Use this procedure ONLY if unimvuser cannot handle the move you need to make. See WARNINGS for information on the data that is lost during this procedure.

1. Verify that the user to be moved exists in node 20:

```
% uniuser -ls "S=Herman/G=S*" -n 20
S=Herman/G=Sarah/OU1=Dallas/OU2=Sales/ID=1234
```

2. Copy the user's agenda and user information to a file:

```
% unicpoutu "G=Sara*/S=Herman -f sherman.dat -n 20
```

3. Delete the user from node 20. This is normal practice as the same user should not exist in two different nodes. In the case of a directory server, this step is required if the subsequent `unicpinu -add` command is to succeed.

```
% uniuser -del "G=Sara*/S=Herman" -n 20
```

4. Add the user to the destination node:

```
% unicpinu -add -f sherman.dat -n 44
S=Herman/G=Sarah/OU1=Dallas/OU2=Sales/ID=1234
```

ADD THE AGENDA OF ONE USER TO THAT OF ANOTHER USER

`unicpinu` can be used in conjunction with `unicpoutu` to add one user's agenda to that of another user. This example adds Sarah Herman's agenda to Yannick Olafsen's agenda.

1. Copy Sarah Herman's user data (from node 20) to a file:

```
% unicpoutu "G=Sara*/S=Herman" -f sherman.dat -n 20
```

2. Edit the `sherman.dat` file to modify the X.400 name and address to match that contained in the database for Yannick Olafsen.

```
% vi sherman.dat
```

3. Copy the file to node 24. Since Yannick Olafsen already exists as a user in node 24, his personal information, password, and agenda preferences are not overwritten.

```
% unicpinu -f sherman.dat -n 24
```

The agenda information for Sarah Herman is added to the existing agenda information for Yannick Olafsen.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

WARNINGS

Agenda size and processing time

Depending on the size of the agenda in the file, `unicpinu` may take some time to complete.

Limitations of this utility

The `unicp` family of utilities have the following limitations that must be considered.

- *Events*

  From the perspective of a moved user (or resource), each of the moved events in the new agenda is a personal event with enough data in the description to determine who created the event and who the attendees are. All links are broken but there is sufficient information in the description to allow the links to be rebuilt.

  Note also that where the agenda of one user (or resource) is being added to that of another, double-booking may occur.

- *Deleting a user (or resource)*

  When a user (or resource) is moved to a new node, that user (or resource) should be deleted from the old node (using `uniuser -del`).

  When a resource is deleted, all traces of that resource are removed. Thus, that resource is no longer booked for events.

  When a user is deleted, all traces of that user are removed. Thus, that user is no longer in the list of invited users of events created by other users. Furthermore,

and most importantly, all events created by the user are deleted. As a consequence, any user in the old node who was invited to an event by the moved user, will no longer be able to view the event.

- *Moving several users (and/or resources) at a time*

  If several users (and / or resources) are to be moved, it is best to perform the move in three phases:

  1. Copy the information on each user (and / or resource) from the source node to a file (using `unicpoutu` and / or `unicpoutr`).
  2. Delete each user (and / or resource) from the source node.
  3. Copy the information on each user (and / or resource) into the destination node using (`unicpinu` and / or `unicpinr`).

  This ensures that information on any links among the users (and / or resources) being moved is not lost (see "Deleting a user (or resource)").

Directory Server Warning

It is important to understand the implications of the directory server configuration for calendar server utilities. In a supplier-consumer configuration, the scheduling of updates between the consumer and supplier may result in temporary differences between the two. This may mean that a calendar server utility is reading from a consumer directory server that has not yet been synchronized with its supplier.

SEE ALSO

`unicpoutu, unicpu`

UNICPOUTR

`unicpoutr` - Copy resource data from a calendar server node into a file.

SYNTAX

```
unicpoutr -u resname [-f <filename>] [-host <hostname>] [-start <day> <month>
<year>] [-end <day> <month> <year>] -n <node-ID> [-p <SysOpPsw>]

unicpoutr -v
unicpoutr -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unicpoutr` copies a resource's data from a calendar server node to a file. It can be used in conjunction with the `unicpinr` utility to move a resource from one node to another as well as to copy the resource agenda from one resource to another.

`unicpoutr` can only be run if the calendar server is up.

`unicpoutr` copies the following information to the file (see `unicpr` for more information concerning the format and content of the output file):

- resource name
- resource password
- resource information (capacity, phone, etc.)
- agenda-specific preferences
- agenda information

  Agenda information includes the past and future events either owned by the resource or to which the resource is invited. Holiday events are not included unless the **-holiday** option is used. The **-start** and **-end** options may be used to export those events with an attendance record which falls within a specified time period.

The following information is NOT copied to the file:

- access control lists associated with the resource (this includes a description of designate rights granted to and by the resource)

OPTIONS

-end

<day> <month> <year>

Set the end date of the events to be processed. By default, all events are output; this option and the -start option allow you to exclude certain events. Dates must be expressed in the form "day month year". Years must be specified using four digits. Some legal dates are "12 mar 1995", "15 october 1994", "25 12 1995" (for December 25, 1995). Variations such as "mar 12 1995" or "12 dec" are illegal and produce an error message.

-f

<filename>

Specify the output file name. The file must not exist. By default, the standard output is used.

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host. Required if the host is remote. To specify a port number use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:port".

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node.

-p

<sysOpPsw>

Provide the SYSOP password. If this option is not used, prompting for the password occurs.

-start

<day> <month> <year>

Set the start date of the events to be processed. By default, all events are output; this option and the -end option allow you to exclude certain events. Dates must be expressed in the form "day month year". Years must be specified using four digits. Some legal dates are "12 mar 1995", "15 october 1994", "25 12 1995" (for December 25, 1995). Variations such as "mar 12 1995" or "12 dec" are illegal and produce an error message.

-u

<res>

Used to specify a resource. The `res` argument must match a single resource or an error is reported. See FORMAT OF THE res ARGUMENT for details on how to specify this argument.

-v

Print the current version number of `unicpoutr`.

-h

Print a message explaining how to run `unicpoutr`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE res ARGUMENT

The res argument is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is any string. Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive. The "value" string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash "/" is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character "\" to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. "R=betacam\/loaner/S=Khupfer".

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they should be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character "\") to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note that if the ID key-value pair is specified in the res argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

Table F–18 Accepted keys

Key	Field
R	Resource name
N	Resource number
CA	Capacity
S	Contact's surname
G	Contact's given name
ID	Identifier
UID	Resource unique identifier
LOC	Location
PHONE	Phone number
FAX	Fax phone number

EXAMPLES

- To copy the resource data for the resource "Kitchen" from node 20 to the file `kitchen.dat`:

  ```
  % unicpoutr "R=Kitchen" -f kitchen.dat -n 20
  ```

- To perform the same task, ignoring events before January 10, 1998:

  ```
  % unicpoutr "R=Kitchen" -f kitchen.dat -start 10 1 1998 -n 20
  ```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

WARNINGS

Agenda size and processing time

Depending on the size of the agenda, `unicpoutr` may take some time to complete.

Limitations of this utility

The `unicp` family of utilities have the following limitations that must be considered.

- *Events*

  From the perspective of a moved user (or resource), each of the moved events in the new agenda is a personal event with enough data in the description to determine who created the event and who the attendees are. All links are broken but there is sufficient information in the description to allow the links to be rebuilt.

  Note also that where the agenda of one user (or resource) is being added to that of another, double-booking may occur.

- *Deleting a user (or resource)*

  When a user (or resource) is moved to a new node, that user (or resource) should be deleted from the old node (using `uniuser -del`).

When a resource is deleted, all traces of that resource are removed. Thus, that resource is no longer booked for events.

When a user is deleted, all traces of that user are removed. Thus, that user is no longer invited to events created by other users. Furthermore, and most importantly, all events created by the user are deleted. As a consequence, any user in the old node who was invited to an event by the moved user will no longer be able to view the event.

- *Moving several users (and/or resources) at a time*

  If several users (and / or resources) are to be moved, it is best to perform the move in three phases:

  1. Copy the information on each user (and / or resource) from the source node to a file (using `unicpoutu` and / or `unicpoutr`).
  2. Delete each user (and / or resource) from the source node.
  3. Copy the information on each user (and / or resource) into the destination node using (`unicpinu` and / or `unicpinr`).

  This ensures that information on any links among the users (and / or resources) being moved is not lost (see "Deleting a user (or resource)").

Directory Server Warning

It is important to understand the implications of the directory server configuration for calendar server utilities. In a supplier-consumer configuration, the scheduling of updates between the consumer and supplier may result in temporary differences between the two. This may mean that a calendar server utility is reading from a consumer directory server that has not yet been synchronized with its supplier.

SEE ALSO

`unicpinr, unicpr`

UNICPOUTU

`unicpoutu` - Copy user data from a calendar server node to a file.

SYNTAX

```
unicpoutu -u username [-f <filename>] [-host <hostname>] [-start <day> <month>
<year>] [-end <day> <month> <year>] [-holiday] -n <node-ID> [-p <SysOpPsw>]
```

```
unicpoutu -v
unicpoutu -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unicpoutu` copies a user's data from a calendar server node to a file. It can be used in conjunction with the `unicpinu` utility to copy an agenda from one user to another. Although it can also be used, in conjunction with `unicpinu`, to move a user from one node to another, `unimvuser` is the proper utility for moving users. `unimvuser` prevents the data loss that occurs when moving users with `unicpoutu` and `unicpinu`.

`unicpoutu` can only be run if the calendar server is up.

`unicpoutu` copies the following information to the file (see `unicpu` for more information concerning the format and content of the output file):

- the user's X.400 name and address
- the user's password
- the user's personal information. This includes the employee number, phone number, extension, fax number, job title and office mailing address
- the user's agenda-specific preferences
- the user's agenda information:

  This includes the past and future events either owned by the user or to which the user is invited. Holiday events are not included unless the **-holiday** option is used. The **-start** and **-end** options may be used to export events falling within a specified time period.

Also included are all incomplete tasks and, by default, all completed tasks. The **-start** and **-end** options may be used to export completed tasks falling within a specified time period.

The following information is NOT copied to the file:

- the access control lists associated with the user -- this includes a description of those rights granted to and by the user, such as designate or viewing rights
- the user's groups

OPTIONS

-end

<day> <month> <year>

Set the end date of the events and tasks to be processed. By default, all events and tasks are output; this option and the -start option allow you to exclude certain events and tasks. Dates must be expressed in "*day month year*" form. Years must be specified using four digits. Some legal dates are "12 mar 1995", "15 october 1994", "25 12 1995" (for December 25, 1995). Variations such as "mar 12 1995" or "12 dec" are illegal and produce an error message.

-f

<filename>

Specify the output file name. The file must not exist. By default, standard output is used.

-holiday

Include the holidays from the user's agenda in the output file. Holidays are output as meetings, with all users in the node included as attendees to the meeting. If the user's agenda is subsequently input into a new node using `unicpinu`, only the existing holidays in the new node appear as holidays in the user's agenda; the holidays from the old node appear as meetings.

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host. Required if the host is remote. To specify a port number use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:port".

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node.

-p

<sysOpPsw>

Provide the SYSOP password. If this option is not used, prompting for the password occurs.

-start

<day> <month> <year>

Set the start date of the events and tasks to be processed. By default, all events and tasks are output; this option and the **-end** option allow you to exclude certain events and tasks. Dates must be expressed in "day month year" form. Years must be specified using four digits. Some legal dates are "12 mar 1995", "15 october 1994", "25 12 1995" (for December 25, 1995). Variations such as "mar 12 1995" or "12 dec" are illegal and produce an error message.

-u

<user>

Used to specify a user. The user argument must match a single user or an error is reported. See FORMAT OF THE user ARGUMENT for details on how to specify this argument.

-v

Print the current version number of `unicpoutu`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unicpoutu`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE user ARGUMENT

The user argument is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is any string. Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive. The "value" string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash "/" is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character "\" to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they should be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character "\") to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note: If the ID key-value pair is specified in the user argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

Table F–19 Accepted keys

Key	X.400 Field
S	Surname
G	Given name
I	Initials
ID	Identifier
UID	User unique identifier
X	Generation
OU1	Organizational Unit 1
OU2	Organizational Unit 2
OU3	Organizational Unit 3
OU4	Organizational Unit 4
O	Organization
C	Country
A	Administration domain
P	Private domain

EXAMPLES

- To copy the user data for "Herman, Sarah" from node 20 to the file "sherman.dat":

```
% unicpoutu -u "S=Herman/G=Sa*" -f sherman.dat -n 20
```

- To perform the same task, ignoring tasks and events before January 10, 1998:

```
unicpoutu -u "S=Herman/G=Sa*" -f sherman.dat -start 10 1
1998 -n 20
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

WARNINGS

Agenda size and processing time

Depending on the size of the agenda, `unicpoutu` may take some time to complete.

Limitations of this utility

The `unicp` family of utilities have the following limitations that must be considered.

- *Events*

  From the perspective of a moved user (or resource), each of the moved events in the new agenda is a personal event with enough data in the description to determine who created the event and who the attendees are. All links are broken but there is sufficient information in the description to allow the links to be rebuilt.

  Note also that where the agenda of one user (or resource) is being added to that of another, double-booking may occur.

- *Deleting a user (or resource)*

  When a user (or resource) is moved to a new node, that user (or resource) should be deleted from the old node (using `uniuser -del`).

  When a resource is deleted, all traces of that resource are removed. Thus, that resource is no longer booked for events.

  When a user is deleted, all traces of that user are removed. Thus, that user is no longer listed in the attendee lists of events created by other users. Furthermore, and most importantly, all events created by the user are deleted. As a consequence, any user in the old node who was invited to an event by the moved user will no longer be able to view the event.

- *Moving several users (and/or resources) at a time*

If several users (and / or resources) are to be moved, it is best to perform the move in three phases:

1. Copy the information on each user (and / or resource) from the source node to a file (using `unicpoutu` and / or `unicpoutr`).
2. Delete each user (and / or resource) from the source node.
3. Copy the information on each user (and / or resource) into the destination node using (`unicpinu` and / or `unicpinr`).

This ensures that information on any links among the users (and / or resources) being moved is not lost (see "Deleting a user (or resource)").

Directory Server Warning

It is important to understand the implications of the directory server configuration for calendar server utilities. In a supplier-consumer configuration, the scheduling of updates between the consumer and supplier may result in temporary differences between the two. This may mean that a calendar server utility is reading from a consumer directory server that has not yet been synchronized with its supplier.

SEE ALSO

`unicpinu`, `unicpu`

UNICPR

`unicpr` - Format of the file the `unicpoutr` utility creates, and the `unicpinr` utility reads.

DESCRIPTION

The `unicpoutr` utility creates, and the `unicpinr` utility reads, an ASCII file with the following format.

```
{
<resource identification>
}
K Events:
<event descriptions>
```

Except for the open brace bracket and close brace bracket which respectively open and close the *<resource identification>* section of the file, each line of the file begins with a single character code which defines the data stored on that line. A space

follows the single character code. The `unicpinr` utility ignores blank lines and lines beginning with unknown codes.

Codes in the <*resource identification*> section are not legal in the <*event descriptions*> section, and vice versa.

The following describes the lines that the <*resource identification*> section may contain.

Table F–20 Accepted lines

Code and Arguments	Data Type	Description
E *encrypt_flag*	boolean	File encryption flag; currently only False is available
F *file_type*	string	File type; currently this is the string “Unison Export File”
I *password*	string	Resource’s un-encrypted password
N *number*	integer	Number of events in the file
P *preferences*	integers	Resource’s display and notification preferences; the 12 integers, from first to last, are:
		ShowEventTitles
		StartDay (in minutes)
		EndDay (in minutes)
		StartWeek display
		Display in time increments
		Display days
		Display time format
		Periodic refresh
		Refresh frequency
		Mail notification
		Reminders
		Lead time before reminders
R a *name*	string	Resource’s name
R b *number*	string	Resource’s number
R c *capacity*	string	Resource’s capacity

Table F–20 Accepted lines

Code and Arguments	Data Type	Description
R d *phone_number*	string	Resource's phone number
R e *extension*	string	Resource's extension number
R f *fax_number*	string	Resource's fax number
V *version#*	string	Version number; currently this is A.02.53
X *contact_data*	string	Contact's X.400 data

The following describes the lines that the <*event descriptions*> section may contain.

Table F–21 Accepted lines

Code and Arguments	Data Type	Description
S *date*	string	Event start time in (UNIAPI_TIME) or as a date specification
D *duration*	integer	Event duration in minutes
T *title*	string	Event title
G *location*	string	Event location
I *class*	integer	Event class (normal, holiday,...)
R *type&priority*	string	Event type (normal, public,...) followed by priority (1, 2,...)
M *creator*	string	Event creator
W *owner*	string	Event owner
A *attending reminder leadtime*	string	Indicates whether resource is attending (TRUE / FALSE); Visual Reminder (0, 1); Lead time (in minutes)
C *description*	string	Event description; this may span several lines and include a list of attendees. When it does span more than one line, each subsequent line must begin with "C" as well.
O		End of an event instance

EXAMPLES

- The following is an example of a file containing one event from the kitchen resource agenda.

```
{
F Unison Export File
V A.04.00
E FALSE
X S=Baker/G=James
R a Kitchen
R b 12
R c 10
R d (123)-456-7890
R e 217
R f (123)-456-7891
I Password
P 4 480 1140 1 15 127 2 0 15 0 0 0
#These define display and notification preferences as follows:
#       4     ShowEventTitles
#       480   StartDay at 8:00am
#       1140  EndDay at 7:00pm
#       1     StartWeek display on Sunday
#       15    Display in time increments of 15 min.
#       127   Display all days Sunday to Saturday
#       2     Display time in am/pm format
#       0     Periodic refresh disabled
#       15    Refresh frequency 15 minutes
#       0     Mail notification disabled
#       0     No reminders
#       0     No lead time before reminders
N 1
}

K Events:
S 2262975
D 75
T Lunch
G Kitchen
I 0
R N0
M Kitchen
W Kitchen
A TRUE 1 5
C Lunch time
C David Robinson
```

```
C Kathy Bates
O
```

SEE ALSO

unicpinr(8), unicpoutr(8).

UNICPU

unicpu - File format of the file the unicpoutu utility creates, and the unicpinu utility reads.

DESCRIPTION

The unicpoutu utility creates, and the unicpinu utility reads, an ASCII file with the following format.

```
{
<user identification>
}
K Events:
<event descriptions>
K Tasks:
<task descriptions>
```

Except for the open brace bracket and close brace bracket which respectively open and close the <*user identification*> section of the file, each line of the file begins with a single character code which defines the data stored on that line. A space follows the single character code. The unicpinu utility ignores blank lines and lines beginning with unknown codes.

Codes in the <*user identification*> are not legal in either of the other two sections, and vice versa.

The following describes the lines that the <*user identification*> section may contain.

Table F–22 Accepted lines

Code and Arguments	Data Type	Description
E *encrypt_flag*	boolean	File encryption flag; currently only False is available
F *file_type*	string	File type; currently this is the string “Unison Export File”

Table F–22 Accepted lines

Code and Arguments	Data Type	Description
I *password*	string	User's un-encrypted password
N *events tasks*	integers	Number of events, tasks in the file; *events* is the number of events, *tasks* is the number of tasks
P *preferences*	integers	User's display and notification preferences; the 12 integers, from first to last, are:
		ShowEventTitles
		StartDay (in minutes)
		EndDay (in minutes)
		StartWeek display
		Display in time increments
		Display days
		Display time format
		Periodic refresh
		Refresh frequency
		Mail notification
		Reminders
		Lead time before reminders
U a *address*	string	User's address. This can span multiple lines, and when it does, each additional line must also begin with "U a ".
U b *empl_number*	string	User's employee number
U c *phone_number*	string	User's phone number
U d *fax_number*	string	User's fax number
U e *extension*	string	User's extension number
U f *job_title*	string	User's job title
V *version#*	string	Version number; currently this is A.02.51
X *user_data*	string	User's X.400 data

The following describes the lines that the <*event descriptions*> section may contain.

Table F–23 Accepted lines

Code and Arguments	Data Type	Description
S *date*	string	Event start time in (UNIAPI_TIME) or as a date specification
D *duration*	integer	Event duration in minutes
T *title*	string	Event title
G *location*	string	Event location
I *class*	integer	Event class (normal, holiday,...)
R *type&priority*	string	Event type (normal, public,...) followed by priority (1, 2,...)
M *creator*	string	Event creator
W *owner*	string	Event owner
A *attending reminder leadtime*	string	Indicates whether user is attending (TRUE / FALSE); Visual Reminder (0, 1); Lead time (in minutes)
C *description*	string	Event description; this may span several lines and include a list of attendees. When it does span more than one line, each subsequent line must begin with “C” as well.
O		End of an event instance

The following describes the lines that the <*task descriptions*> section may contain.

Table F–24 Accepted lines

Code and Arguments	Data Type	Description
S *starttime*	string	Task start time in (UNIAPI_TIME) or as a date specification
D *endtime*	string	Task end time as a date specification
T *title*	string	Task title
R *priority*	integer	Task priority
L *compl_level*	integer	Completion level

Table F–24 Accepted lines

Code and Arguments	Data Type	Description
M *creator*	string	Task creator
W *owner*	string	Task owner
C *description*	string	Task description; this may span several lines. When it does span more than one line, each subsequent line must begin with "C" as well.
O		End of a task instance

EXAMPLES

- The following is an example of a file containing two events and one task from the agenda of James Baker.

```
{
F Unison Export File
V A.02.51
E FALSE
X S=Baker/G=James/I=T/OU1=Labs/OU2=SysAdmin
U a Calendar Server Corporation,
U a 1234 Software Blvd.,
U a Suite 999,
U a Software Valley, CA 99999.
U b 12
U c (123)-456-7890
U d (123)-456-7891
U e 215
U f System Administrator
I Password
P 4 480 1140 1 15 127 2 0 15 0 0 0
#These define display and notification preferences as follows:
#       4     ShowEventTitles
#       480   StartDay at 8:00am
#       1140  EndDay at 7:00pm
#       1     StartWeek display on Sunday
#       15    Display in time increments of 15 min.
#       127   Display all days Sunday to Saturday
#       2     Display time in am/pm format
#       0     Periodic refresh disabled
#       15    Refresh frequency 15 minutes
#       0     Mail notification disabled
#       0     No reminders
```

```
#       0     No lead time before reminders
N 2 1
}
K Events:
S 2262975
D 75
T Friday R&D meeting
G Conference Room
I 0
R N0
M Baker James
W Baker James
A TRUE 1 5
C Discuss next week's activities.
C James Baker
C David Robinson
C Kathy Bates
O
S D=25/Y=2000/M=April/T=00:00/z=EST5EDT
D 1440
T Company Holiday
I 1
R A2
M Robinson David
W Robinson David
A TRUE 0 0
O
K Tasks:
S D=1/Y=2000/M=April/T=8:00/z=EST5EDT
D D=30/Y=2000/M=April/T=17:00/z=EST5EDT
T System Overhaul.
R 3
L 70
M Baker James
W Baker James
C Upgrade OS version from A.02.50 to A.04.51
O
```

SEE ALSO

unicpinu(8), unicpoutu(8)

UNIDB2LDIF

`unidb2ldif` - Export a calendar server node to an LDIF file. This utility is not available with an Oracle Internet Directory Server installation. It is intended to be used with the stand alone calendar server installation.

SYNTAX

```
unidb2ldif -n <node-ID> [-host <hostname>] [-p <sysOpPsw>] [-u <user>]
unidb2ldif -v
unidb2ldif -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unidb2ldif` exports the database of a specific calendar server node into an LDIF files: `node`<node-ID>`.ldif`. This file contains a series of modifications in the form of change records. The `ldapmodify` utility can use this file to populate a new directory server, and to add new entries to or modify existing entries in a pre-populated directory server.

Where a directory server is already in place, `unidb2ldif` checks the information in the directory server with what it finds in the calendar server node to determine what to output to the LDIF files (i.e. whether an entry would need to be added to the directory server, or, if it already existed in the directory server, whether modifications to it would be required.

This utility does not work with the Oracle Internet Directory Server which is part of the Oracle Collaboration Suite. It is intended to be used with the stand alone calendar server installation.

OPTIONS

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node to be exported.

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host. Required if the host is remote. To specify a port number use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:port".

-p

<sysOpPsw>

Provide the SYOSP password of the node. If this option is not used, prompting for it occurs.

-u

<user>

Specify the user, resource or event calendar account to export. See FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT for details on how to specify <user>.

-v

Print the current version number of `unidb2ldif`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unidb2ldif`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT

The user argument is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is any string. Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive. The "value" string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash "/" is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character "\" to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they should be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character "\") to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note: If the ID key-value pair is specified for specifying a user in the <user> argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

Table F–25 Accepted keys for specifying event calendars

Key	X.400 Field
N	Event calendar name

Table F–26 Accepted keys for specifying resources

Key	X.400 Field
R	Resource name
N	Resource number
UID	Resource unique identifier

Table F–27 Accepted keys for specifying users

Key	X.400 Field
S	Surname
G	Given name
I	Initials
ID	Identifier
UID	User unique ID
EMAIL	E-mail address
X	Generation
OU1	Organizational Unit 1
OU2	Organizational Unit 2
OU3	Organizational Unit 3
OU4	Organizational Unit 4
O	Organization
C	Country
A	Administration domain
P	Private domain

Table F–27 Accepted keys for specifying users

Key	X.400 Field
PHONE	Phone number
FAX	Fax phone number
EMPL-ID	Employee number

EXAMPLE

- Export the database of node 10 on host jupiter to an LDIF file:

```
% unidb2ldif -n 10 -h jupiter
```

FILES

`unidb2ldif.ini`

The `[UNIDB2LDIF]` and `[LDAP]` sections of this file contain a number of parameters used by `unidb2ldif`.

[UNIDB2LDIF]

`ldifdir =` <directory>

Specify the output directory for LDIF files. The default is `<calendar_install_path>/tmp`.

`userfilterfmt = "(uid=%UID%)"`

Specify the LDAP search filter format to be used to match existing entries. By default, the User ID is used. Supported format codes are:

Table F–28 Accepted keys for userfilterfmt parameter

X.400 Field	Format Parameter
Surname	%S%
Given name	%G%
Initials	%I%
User ID	%UID%
Email	%EMAIL%

Table F–28 Accepted keys for userfilterfmt parameter

X.400 Field	Format Parameter
Identifier	%ID%
Generation	%X%
Organizational Unit 1	%OU1%
Organizational Unit 2	%OU2%
Organizational Unit 3	%OU3%
Organizational Unit 4	%OU4%
Organization	%O%
Country	%C%
Administration domain	%A%
Private domain	%P%
Phone number	%PHONE%
Fax phone number	%FAX%
Employee number	%en%
Job title	%jt%

[LDAP]

`host =` <hostname>

Specify the host on which the directory server is running. Should be specified when migrating to an existing directory server installation.

`port =` <portnumber>

Specify an alternate TCP port on which the directory server is running. The default port is 389.

`basedn =` <dn>

Specify the starting point for search operations on the Directory Information Tree. This is also the base distinguished name used to create new directory entries, unless the **-dnsuffix** option is used.

`binddn =` <dn>

Specify the distinguished name used to bind to the directory server.

`bindpwd = <password>`

Specify the password used to bind to the directory server.

`admin = <dncomponent>`

Use in conjunction with `baseDN` to specify the location of the calendar server administrators in the Directory Information Tree.

`admingroup = <dncomponent>`

Use in conjunction with `baseDN` to specify the location of the calendar server administrators' group in the Directory Information Tree.

`defaultpwd = <password>`

Default user password to use for new calendar server users and resources that are created. The default password is "sesame".

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/unidb2ldif.log`

A log file of all related errors and warnings.

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/tmp/node<node-ID>.ldif`

LDIF file describing a series of modifications in the form of change records.

WARNINGS

Surname attribute

"Surname" is a required attribute for the `inetOrgPerson` object class. Items without an assigned value for "Surname" have "Surname" initialized to "CalUser:".

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIDBBACKUP

unidbbackup - Create an archive of a calendar server node and related configuration information.

SYNTAX

```
unidbbackup -d <dst> [-n <nodes>] [-blocking] [-lockall]

unidbbackup -v
unidbbackup -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unidbbackup creates a backup of a calendar server's nodes and its related configuration information. More specifically, it creates a backup of the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc directory and the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db directory. As the information in these two directories is interrelated, it is important to ensure they are backed up at the same time.

unidbrestore is the complementary utility to unidbbackup. By default, these utilities perform a copy of the source to the destination. If behavior other than a straight copy is needed, an alternate backup / restore command can be specified using the [UTL] external_backup and external_restore parameters in the unison.ini file. See FILES for details on how to specify an alternate backup command.

Warning: The backup and restore commands are inverse operations so if alternate commands are used, it is of critical importance to ensure they do in fact perform the inverse operation of each other. The integrity of the database is at stake.

unidbbackup can be run when the calendar server is either up or down.

Warning: unidbbackup backs up the calendar server internal database. If a directory server is being used, its database should also be backed up.

OPTIONS

-blocking

Perform the backup in read locking mode. This lock will accept all consecutive read until it encounters the first write. Then it will queue all read and write afterwards. Users will not be able to use their calendar while the backup is performed using this option. This option should be used for very fast backups only.

-d

<dst>

Specify the destination for the archive, where <dst> is a directory name.

-lockall

Lock all the specified nodes at the same time instead of one by one. This will improve the data consistency for connected nodes.

-n

<nodes>

Specify which nodes to backup. The format of <nodes> is a simple list of node numbers separated by commas: "`-n 102,103,104`" (no blanks between node numbers). Id none are specified, all nodes will be backed up.

-v

Print the current version number of `unidbbackup`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unidbbackup`.

EXAMPLES

- Back up the calendar server nodes 102 and 104 to the directory `/backups/cserver/jan.7.99`:

  ```
  % unidbbackup -d /backups/cserver/jan.7.99 - n 102,104
  ```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

Any non-zero value signals an error

FILES

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unison.ini`
The following keys in the `[UTL]` section of this file are of relevance to this utility:

- `lock_timeout`

  This key sets the time-out, in seconds, for the lock operation on the database.

- `backupatonce`

  This key is used in combination with the `external_backup` parameter. When set to `TRUE`, the alternate backup defined by `external_backup` is called once. When set to `FALSE`, the alternate backup is called for each node database directory and for the `misc` directory.

- `backup_timeout`

  This key sets the time-out, in seconds, for the backup operation on the database.

- `external_backup`

  This key provides a way for an alternate backup utility to be invoked by `unidbbackup`. `unidbbackup` uses the value of this key, along with the arguments supplied to `unidbbackup` on the command line, to construct (and subsequently invoke) the following command line:

  ```
  value_of_external_backup [-f] -s <src> -d <dst>
  ```

  where:

  – <dst> specifies the destination for the backup (`unidbbackup` constructs this from the <dst> argument specified by the user on the `unidbbackup` command line)

  – <src> specifies the source to be backed up (`unidbbackup` constructs this argument based on the information it finds in the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unison.ini` file)

  – **-f** indicates that the source is a file (absence of this flag indicates the source is a directory)

  `unidbbackup` iteratively invokes the generated command line until all of the required database files are backed up, locking and unlocking the database for each iteration.

The administrator must ensure that the generated command line is in fact a valid one for the alternate utility. It may be that an intermediate utility is required to take this command line, create one which is valid, and then invoke it. In this case, `external_backup` would be set to invoke the intermediate utility.

The accepted value for `external_backup` is any command line. There is no assigned default value for this key.

SEE ALSO

`unidbrestore`

UNIDBCONV

`unidbconv` - Convert a version 2.62 node database to version 6.00.

SYNTAX

```
unidbconv -n <node-ID> | all [-kp <numpages>] [-x] [-d <directory>]

unidbconv -v
unidbconv -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unidbconv` converts a version 2.62 node database to version 6.00. In general you do not invoke this utility directly (a conversion is done automatically during the upgrade to a newer version of the calendar server). The last two digits of the "version" parameter in the [<YOURNODEID>] section of the `unison.ini` file indicate the version of the node.

Warning: You should back up the calendar server before invoking unidbconv as this utility overwrites the existing database.

The calendar server must be down to run `unidbconv`.

OPTIONS

-d

<directory>

Specify the temporary directory to be used for the conversion. The directory must exist.

-n

<node-ID> | all

Perform the conversion on the specified node only (if <node-ID> is used) or on all nodes (if all is used).

-kp

<numpages>

Specify the number of cache pages to use for scanning and rebuilding key files. If this option is not used, the default value of 256 is used instead.

-x

Turn off progress indicator.

-v

Print the version number of unidbconv.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run unidbconv.

EXAMPLES

- Convert all calendar server node databases to version 6.00 node databases:

```
% unidbconv -n all
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIDBFIX

unidbfix - Check, repair, defragment and maintain a calendar server node database.

SYNTAX

```
unidbfix -c [-pix|-pi]   -n <node-ID> | all
[-r] [-kp <numpage>] [-level [basic|full]]

unidbfix -f [-pix|-pi] -n   <node-ID> | all
[-r] [-y] [-kp <numpage>] [-level [basic|full]]

unidbfix -d [-pix|-pi] -n <node-ID> | all
[-r] [-y] [-kp <numpage>]  [-level [basic|full]]

unidbfix -export [-pix|-pi] -n <node-ID> | all [-r] [-kp <numpage>]

unidbfix -import [-pix|-pi] -n <node-ID> | all [-r] [-y] [-kp <numpage>]

unidbfix -ck -n <node-ID> | all [-r] [-y] [-kp <numpage>]

unidbfix -k -n <node-ID> | all [-r] [-y] [-kp <numpage>]

unidbfix -i [-pix|-pi] -n <node-ID> | all [-r] [-kp <numpage>]

unidbfix -v
unidbfix -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unidbfix checks for and repairs database corruptions and/or inconsistencies, and/or defragments and compresses a node database. You should run unidbfix as part of a regular database maintenance program.

Warning: Database corruption may occur if you do not use the version of unidbfix that ships with, or is compatible with, the version of the calendar server you are running. Consult Oracle Support if you have any questions on compatibility.

Warning: Before invoking this utility with one of the -f, -d, or -import options it is highly recommended that you make a backup of the database. You only need to back up the data (*.dat) files as unidbfix can reconstruct the key (*.key) files from the data files.

`unidbfix` carries out checks and repairs on the following parts of the database of the specified node:

- Remote Nodes
- Host Node
- Nextslot and File Size
- Records
- Calendar-dependent Data Fields
- Pointers
- Delete Chain
- Key Files

`unidbfix` runs in one of eight different modes as listed. If, in any mode, `unidbfix` makes a fix, it reports that fix. The scan phases for each mode appear in the order in which they occur. See the **NOTES** section for additional information on the Remote Nodes, Bins, and File Fragmentation scan phases.

Table F–29 `unidbfix` ***modes***

Mode	Option	Scan Phases	Changes Database
check	**-c**	File Sizes	No
		Nodes	
		Remote Nodes Records	
		Sets	
		Bins (`full` level)	
		Dchain	
		Key Check	
		Database Info (`full` level)	
fix	**-f**	File Sizes	Yes
		Nodes	
		Remote Nodes Records	
		Sets	
		Bins (`full` level)	
		Dchain	
		File Fragmentation (`full` level)	
		Key Build	
		Database Info (`full` level)	
defragment	**-d**	Files Sizes	Yes
		Nodes	
		Remote Nodes Records	
		Sets	
		Bins	
		Dchain	
		File Fragmentation	
		Key Build	
import	**-import**	RemoteNodes	Yes
		Key Build	
export	**-export**	Remote Nodes	No

Table F–29 `unidbfix` ***modes***

Mode	Option	Scan Phases	Changes Database
check key	**-ck**	Key Build (in check mode)	No
fix key	**-k**	Key Build (in fix mode)	Yes
info	**-i**	Database Info	No

`unidbfix` can be run in check mode while the calendar server is running. During a `unidbfix -c`, the server will only accept read requests (including users logging on and logging off).

For the check and fix modes there are two levels of operation: basic and full. The level is specified using the `-level` option. `basic` is the default. The level controls which database checks are done. The basic level only checks for the most common errors, while the full level checks for more errors. As a result the basic mode is much faster than the full level.

You can run multiple instances of `unidbfix -c`, each instance must be run on a different node. You can run a full unidbfix on a stopped node while the rest of the nodes are active. See `unistop` to know how to stop a node.

Use `uninode`, not `unidbfix -import`, to administer the node network. Use `unidbfix` with the `-import` option only to fix corruptions in the remote node connection information in the database.

You can run `unidbfix -export` while the calendar server is running.

OPTIONS

-c

Run in check mode. `unidbfix` reports all database corruptions and inconsistencies but takes no action to correct them (use fix mode to do this). If `unidbfix` detects an error, it stops the check after the scan phase in which it finds the errors. For instance, if it discovers an error during the File Sizes scan phase, it terminates on completion of this scan phase. It does not proceed to the Nodes scan phase.

-ck

Run in check key mode. Checks only the key files of the database.

-d

Run in defragment mode. In this mode `unidbfix` frees space occupied by deleted records and then compresses the database. To ensure database consistency, `unidbfix` checks the database for errors and fixes any it finds before it proceeds with defragmentation.

> **Warning: While it is possible to interrupt unidbfix during the defragmentation phase using a kill -9, this causes irreversible damage to the database.**

-export

Run in export mode. In export mode `unidbfix` writes remote node information from the database to the `remotenode.ini` file. Note that it writes only the non-null fields for each remote node to the file. See the REMOTE NODES SCAN PHASE note for an example of how to use the **-export** mode.

-f

Run in fix mode. Fix and clean up the database. This fixes all errors detected in check mode. In some circumstances `unidbfix` may be forced to delete data (e.g. where corruption to the data is such that `unidbfix` is unable to repair it, or where orphan data cannot be safely re-integrated).

-i

Run in info mode. In this mode `unidbfix` outputs various database statistics to the `dbfix.log` file.

-import

Run in import mode. In import mode `unidbfix` writes remote node information from the `remotenode.ini` file to the database. See the REMOTE NODES SCAN PHASE note for an example of how to use the **-import** mode as well as warnings on its use.

-k

Run in fix key mode. Rebuilds only the key files of the database.

-kp

<numpage>

Specifies the number of cache pages to use for scanning and rebuilding key files. If this option is not used, the default value of 256 is used instead.

-level

`basic` | `full`

Specify the level for check and fix modes. Basic is the default level and is faster and checks for the most common errors. The `full` level is slower and checks for more errors.

-n

<node-ID> | `all`

Specify the node to check / fix / defragment. Use `-n all` to scan all the nodes on a computer.

-pi

Turn on the progress indicator. By default, the progress indicator is off.

-pix

Turn off the progress indicator. By default, the progress indicator is off.

-r

Overwrite the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/dbfix.log` log file, rather than append output to it.

-y

Turn fix and defragmentation confirmation message off.

-v

Print the current version number of unidbfix.

-h

Print a usage message, and a short description of each option.

EXAMPLES

- Check the consistency of node 35:

```
% unidbfix -c -n 35
```

- Fix node 12:

  ```
  % unidbfix -f -n 12
  ```

- Run unidbfix in check mode with the level set to full on node 567.

  ```
  unidbfix -c -level full -n 567
  ```

- Defragment and compress node 10 and overwrite the log file:

  ```
  % unidbfix -d -n 10 -r
  ```

FILES

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/dbfix-node-x.log`
The "x" in the file name will be replaced by the node number. If "`unidbfix -n all`" is used, the file name will be $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/dbfix-node-all.log. `unidbfix` writes any errors it finds and/or any fixes it makes, to this file. It lists each error as a DATABASE ERROR, and each repair as a Fix. `unidbfix` can repair any database error it finds. Totals of all errors found, fixes made, and records deleted during fixing, appear at the end of the file. Note that the total number of database errors need not equal the total number of fixes. You do not normally need to consult this file.

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/unison.ini`
Consult this file for a listing of all local nodes, with their corresponding directory names and node-IDs.

`remotenode.ini`
`unidbfix` uses this file in import and export modes. It creates this file in a node's `perm` directory the first time it runs on the node. The file contains a listing of all the remote node records and their data fields. The information for each remote node is as follows:

```
[Node-ID]
RN_NUMCONNECT:    any number zero and above
RN_ACCESSMETHOD:  must be 2
RN_SERVICENAME:   must be "unieng"
RN_HOSTNAME:      name of the remote host
```

Node-ID is the remote node identification number. It must be enclosed in square brackets and it must start a line. A field can have a null value. If any field has an invalid value, `unidbfix` returns an error message, and does not make the change for the remote node with the error.

The following sample `remotenode.ini` file contains two remote nodes: the first has the node-ID 730 and the name “NewYork”; the second has the node-ID 631 and the name “LosAngeles”.

```
[730]
RN_NUMCONNECT = 2
RN_ACCESSMETHOD = 2
RN_SERVICENAME = "unieng"
RN_HOSTNAME = "NewYork"

[631]
RN_NUMCONNECT = 2
RN_ACCESSMETHOD = 2
RN_SERVICENAME = "unieng"
RN_HOSTNAME = "LosAngeles"
```

`unidbfix.lck`
This is a lock file which prevents multiple instances of `unidbfix` from running on the same node simultaneously. `unidbfix` creates this in the `perm` directory of the node on which it is running. In the event that a kill -9 or a system crash prevents `unidbfix` from running to completion, this file remains in place. It may be manually deleted.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

No errors found (check mode)

Errors found but fixed (fix mode)

Successfully defragmented (defragment mode)

Successful import (import mode)

Successful export (export mode)

1 Errors Found

Errors were found (check mode)

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

4 Aborted

Another instance of unidbfix was running on the node.

5 Stopped

unidbfix either found errors in the remote node records while in fix or check mode, or it could not find the remotenode.ini file. It needed more information to be able to continue checking or fixing.

NOTES

KEY FILES

Note that unidbfix rebuilds the key files of the database in fix, defragment, import, and fix key modes. If unidbfix is interrupted during any of these modes, the key files may have been deleted and not yet rebuilt. For this reason, it is highly recommended that you run unidbfix again after an interruption.

BINS AND FILE FRAGMENTATION SCAN PHASES

In the Bins, Key build and File Fragmentation scan phases, unidbfix rebuilds files without checking for, or reporting, previously existing errors. In all other scan phases all errors reported in check mode are reported in fix mode before being fixed.

REMOTE NODES SCAN PHASE

For this scan phase to run, the node's remotenode.ini must exist, and its contents must agree with the list of remote nodes in the database. When one of these conditions is not met, you can use the **-export** and **-import** modes to rectify the situation. The explanations that follow use the node-ID "43".

1. CONDITION: A remotenode.ini file does not exist for node 43. In this case, generate one from the remote node list in the database:

   ```
   % unidbfix -export -n 43
   ```

2. CONDITION: The remote node list in the database does not agree with the information in the remotenode.ini file for node 43. In this case, rectify the discrepancy as follows.

   First write the remote node information from the database to the remotenode.ini file for node 43:

   ```
   % unidbfix -export -n 43
   ```

   Make any required edits to the resulting remotenode.ini file.

Warning: Edit with care! Errors in this file may lead to unwanted deletion of records when the file is imported. For this reason it is highly recommended that you back up the database before running unidbfix in -import mode.

Update the database with the modified file:

```
% unidbfix -import -n 43
```

Warning: Use uninode, not unidbfix -import, to administer the node network. Use unidbfix with the -import option only to fix corruptions in the remote node connection information in the database.

SEE ALSO

unistart, unistop, uninode, unirndel

UNIDBRESTORE

unidbrestore - Restore a calendar server node and configuration information from a backup created by unidbbackup.

SYNTAX

```
unidbrestore -s <src> [-d <dst>] [-n <node-ID>] [-nomisc]

unidbrestore -v
unidbrestore -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unidbrestore - restores the node and configuration information of a calendar server from a backup created by unidbbackup.

Warning: By default, the destination directory for the restore is $ORACLE_HOME/ocal. This means that the restore overwrites the existing files of the calendar server database. Thus, this utility should be used with extreme care to ensure the calendar server database is not inadvertently corrupted. A more careful approach would be to use the -d option to specify a different directory for the restore and then copy the individual files from the restored directory into the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal directory.

`unidbbackup` is the complementary utility to `unidbrestore`. By default, these utilities perform a copy of the source to the destination. If behavior other than a straight copy is needed, an alternate backup / restore command can be specified using the `[UTL] external_backup` and `external_restore` parameters in the `unison.ini` file. See FILES for details on how to specify an alternate restore command.

Warning: The backup and restore commands are inverse operations so if alternate commands are used, it is of critical importance to ensure they do in fact perform the inverse operation of each other. The integrity of the database is at stake.

`unidbrestore` can only be run when the calendar server is down.

Warning: unidbrestore restores the calendar server's internal database. If a directory server is being used, its database is untouched by unidbrestore. Therefore, if you restore a calendar server node after deleting users, you will have to add them back into the directory server. Similarly, if you restore a single node after changing node network information, you will encounter errors due to the conflict between the current network configuration and the restored node's old network information. Contact Oracle support for more details if this occurs to you.

OPTIONS

-d

<dst>

Specify the destination for the restore. By default this is the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal directory.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify a node to restore.

-nomisc

Do not restore the /misc directory.

-s

<src>

Specify the backup source, where <src> is a directory name.

-v

Print the current version number of unidbrestore.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run unidbrestore.

EXAMPLES

- Restore node 45 of the calendar server backup /backups/cserver/jan.7.99 to the directory $ORACLE_HOME/ocal:

```
% unidbrestore -s /backups/cserver/jan.7.99 -n 45
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

Any non-zero value signals an error

FILES

$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unison.ini

The following parameters in the [UTL] section are of relevance to this utility:

- lock_timeout

This parameter sets the time-out, in seconds, for the lock operation on the database.

- `restore_timeout`

  This parameter sets the time-out, in seconds, for the restore operation on the database.

- `external_restore`

  This parameter provides a way for an alternate restore utility to be invoked by unidbrestore. `unidbrestore` uses the value of this parameter, along with the arguments supplied to `unidbrestore` on the command line, to construct (and subsequently invoke) the following command line:

  `value_of_external_restore [-f] -s` <src> `-d` <dst>

  where

  – `-d` <dst> specifies the destination for the restore (`unidbrestore` constructs this from the dst argument supplied on the `unidbrestore` command or if no argument was supplied, uses the default)

  – `-s` <src> specifies the source to be restored (unidbrestore constructs this from the `src` argument supplied on the unidbrestore command line)

  – `-f` indicates that the source is a file (absence of this flag indicates the source is a directory)

  `unidbrestore` iteratively invokes the generated command line until all of the required database files are restored, locking and unlocking the database for each iteration.

  It is up to the user to ensure that the generated command line is in fact a valid one for the alternate utility. It may be that an intermediate utility is required to take this command line, create one which is valid, and then invoke it. In this case, "`external_restore`" would be set to invoke the intermediate utility.

  The accepted value for "`external_restore`" is any command line. There is no assigned default value for this key.

SEE ALSO

`unidbbackup`

UNIDSACISETUP

`unidsacisetup` - Set the access control information in the directory server for the calendar server ADMIN group. This utility is not available with an Oracle Internet Directory Server installation. It is intended to be used with the stand alone calendar server installation.

SYNTAX

```
unidsacisetup [-w <mgrDnPwd>]
unidsacisetup -info
unidsacisetup -v
unidsacisetup -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unidsacisetup` sets the directory server access control information (ACI) for the calendar server ADMIN group. Although you can use directory server utilities to set ACIs, it is advisable to use `unidsacisetup` to ensure the ACI for the ADMIN group is properly set. Most calendar server utilities do not run unless the ACI for the ADMIN group is set.

This utility should be run every time a new calendar server ADMIN group is created, i.e. every time the `[LDAP] admingroup` parameter in the `unison.ini` file is changed.

`unidsacisetup` runs whether the calendar server is up or down. The directory server, however, must be running.

This utility does not work with the Oracle Internet Directory Server which is part of the Oracle Collaboration Suite. It is intended to be used with a third party directory server in a stand alone calendar server installation.

OPTIONS

-info

Display the list of directory servers for which this utility can create access control information.

-w

<mgrDnPwd>

Provide the directory server manager password (this is the password associated with the [LDAP] mgrdn parameter in unison.ini). If this option is not used, unidsacisetup prompts the user for the password.

-v

Print the version number of unidsacisetup.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run unidsacisetup.

EXAMPLES

- Display the list of directory servers for which unidsacisetup can set ACI:

  ```
  % unidsacisetup -info
  ```

- Set the ACI for the calendar server ADMIN group:

  ```
  % unidsacisetup
  ```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIDSDIFF

unidsdiff - Find and delete differences between a calendar server node and a directory server.

SYNTAX

```
unidsdiff [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname>] [-p <SysOpPsw>] [-d] [-y]
[-verbose] [-w <password>]

unidsdiff -v
unidsdiff -h
```

DESCRIPTION

This utility finds all users, resources and event calendar accounts in a calendar server node without a match in the directory server and vice versa. By default, it only reports discrepancies. Use the **-d** option to delete discrepancies.

The calendar server assigns each account (user, resource or event calendar) a unique identifier called an `xItemId`. `Unidsdiff` first checks that each `xItemId` (for the specified node) in the directory server:

1. is unique
2. has a single user, resource or event calendar associated with it
3. is expressed in a valid format

If `unidsdiff` detects an `xItemId` which does not pass one of these checks, it aborts; directory server utilities must be used to correct the problem. Otherwise `unidsdiff` proceeds to verify that:

4. all accounts in the calendar server node appear in the directory server (if the **-d** option was used, any users, resources or event calendars appearing only in the calendar server node are removed)
5. all calendar accounts in the directory server appear in the calendar server node (if the **-d** option was used, any calendar users, resources or event calendars appearing only in the directory server are removed from the directory server, i.e. they no longer appear as calendar users, resources or event calendars in the directory server).

The calendar server must be up to run `unidsdiff`.

OPTIONS

-d

Delete the differences found. The user is prompted to confirm each deletion. Without the **-d** option, `unidsdiff` simply lists the differences.

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host to connect to. Required if host is remote. To specify a port number use the following format for the hostname parameter: "hostname:port".

-n

<node-ID>

Specify a node. Required if more than one exists.

-y

Auto-confirm the deletion of any calendar or directory entry when you use the **-d** option.

-p

<SysOpPsw>

Provide the calendar server SYSOP password.

-verbose

Display all Distinguished Names in the directory associated with the node.

-w

<password>

Provide the directory server manager password (this is the password associated with the `[LDAP] mgrdn` parameter in `unison.ini`).

-v

Print the current version number of `unidsdiff`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unidsdiff`.

EXAMPLES

- Run `unidsdiff` on node 10:

```
% unidsdiff -n 10 -host inkpen
Enter SYSOP password:
unidsdiff: detected 0 duplicate "ctCalXItemId" attributes in directory
unidsdiff: detected 0 multi-valued "ctCalXItemId" attributes in directory
unidsdiff: detected 0 badly-formed "ctCalXItemId" attributes in directory
unidsdiff: detected 0 calendar-stores without a matching directory entry
unidsdiff: detected 0 calendar directory entries without a matching
calendar-store
```

In this case, no discrepancies were found between the directory server and the calendar server. A verbose version of the same command would result in the following output:

```
% unidsdiff -n 10 -host inkpen -verbose
Enter SYSOP password:
DN="cn=Lorde Audre,o=Acme,c=us"<ctCalXItemID010:00346>
DN="cn=Kilpi Eeva,o=Acme,c=us"<ctCalXItemID010:00347>
:
:
DN="cn=Cohen Leonard,o=Acme,c=us"<ctCalXItemID010:00484>
DN="cn=Atwood Margaret,o=Acme,c=us"<ctCalXItemID010:00485>
DN="cn=Brossard Nicole,o=Acme,c=us"<ctCalXItemID010:00486>
unidsdiff: detected 0 duplicate "ctCalXItemId" attributes in directory
unidsdiff: detected 0 multi-valued "ctCalXItemId" attributes in directory
unidsdiff: detected 0 badly-formed "ctCalXItemId" attributes in directory
unidsdiff: detected 0 calendar-stores without a matching directory entry
unidsdiff: detected 0 calendar directory entries without a matching
calendar-store
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

WARNINGS

Directory Server Warning

It is important to understand the implications of the directory server configuration for calendar server utilities. In a supplier-consumer configuration, the scheduling of updates between the consumer and supplier may result in temporary differences between the two. This may mean that a calendar server utility is reading from a consumer directory server that has not yet been synchronized with its supplier.

UNIDSSEARCH

`unidssearch` - List all users in a directory server who are not calendar users.

SYNTAX

```
unidssearch [-f <LDAPfilter>] [-c <numDN>]

unidssearch -v
unidssearch -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unidssearch` lists all users in the directory server who are not calendar users. The output of this command may be redirected to a file, modified as needed, and subsequently used as input to `uniuser` (using the **-ex** option). See OUTPUT FORMAT for information on the format of the file output by `unidssearch`.

The calendar server must be up to run `unidssearch`.

OPTIONS

-f

<LDAPfilter>

Specify a raw LDAP filter to combine ("AND") with the default filter to retrieve users from an LDAP directory. Refer to your directory server documentation for exact attributes that can be specified in the LDAP filter. The values specified in the filter must be in the configured character set of the directory server (e.g. UTF-8, T.61). The default filter is:

```
[&(objectClass=organizationalPerson)(|(!(ctCalXItemId=*))
(!(ctCalXItemId=*:*)))]
```

-c

<numDN>

Limit the number of results returned to this number.

-v

Print the current version number of `unidssearch`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unidssearch`.

FORMATS

OUTPUT FORMAT

The content of the file output by `unidssearch` has the following format:

```
A did=cn=jdoe, o=Acme, c=US
A did=cn=confroom4, o=Acme, c=US
```

Each entry has an initial "A" character, followed by a "did". The "A" flags the user as one to add to the directory server as a calendar user. The "did" is the Directory ID or Distinguished Name of the user, uniquely identifying that user in the Directory Server.

The format of this file is the same as that required for the input file to the `uniuser -ex` command. If this is the intended use of the file, additional user data may be appended to the "did", in X.400 format. For example:

```
A did=cn=jdoe, o=Acme, c=US/G=John/OU=Sales
```

EXAMPLES

- Obtain a listing of all directory server users who are not calendar users and redirect the output to a file:

  ```
  % unidssearch > dsonly.txt
  ```

- Obtain a listing of 50 directory server users who are not calendar users:

  ```
  % unidssearch -c 50
  ```

- Obtain a listing of only those directory server users whose surnames begin with "Smith" (the specified filter conforms to the requirements of the directory server being used):

  ```
  % unidssearch -f "(sn=Smith*)"
  ```

WARNINGS

Directory server warning

It is important to understand the implications of the directory server configuration for calendar server utilities. In a supplier-consumer configuration, the scheduling of updates between the consumer and supplier may result in temporary differences between the two. This may mean that a calendar server utility is reading from a consumer directory server that has not yet been synchronized with its supplier.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

SEE ALSO

uniuser

UNIDSSYNC

unidssync - Synchronize the information in a calendar server node with that in a directory server or refresh the Global Address List (GAL).

SYNTAX

```
unidssync -u <user> [-remote] [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname>] [-p <SysOpPsw>]

unidssync -galrefresh [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname>] [-p <SysOpPsw>]

unidssync -v
unidssync -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unidssync is only used when connected to an external directory server. This utility synchronizes the information in a calendar server node with that in the directory server. Use the **-u** option to synchronize a single user, resource or event calendar account.

unidssync should be run when other applications using the directory server have changed directory server entries without the knowledge of the calendar server, AND when the [ENG] dac_itemget parameter in unison.ini is set to "FALSE" to enhance performance (in this case, the calendar server retrieves its information from the internal store rather than from the directory server).

These conditions might allow discrepancies to arise between the information in the internal store of the calendar server node and that in the directory server. unidssync eliminates discrepancies, using the directory server as the authority. It should be run as part of a regular maintenance program.

Use the **-galrefresh** to refresh the Global Address List (GAL) which is used by the Oracle Connector for Outlook.

The calendar server must be up to run `unidssync`.

OPTIONS

-galrefresh

Refresh the Global Address List (GAL).

-host

<host>

Specify the host. Required if connecting to a remote host. To specify a port number use the following format for the hostname parameter: "hostname:port".

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node. Required if more than one node exists.

-p

<sysOpPsw>

Provide the SYSOP password. If it is not provided on the command line, prompting for it occurs.

-remote

Synchronize the remote records also. By default, only records of local users, resources and event calendars are synchronized. This feature can be used in rare cases where a CWS replication request is lost or can't be serviced, resulting in un-synchronized remote records. Performing a synchronization with **-remote** will force a synchronization of remote records.

-u

<user>

Used to specify a user, resource or event calendar to synchronize. See FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT for details on the <user> argument.

-v

Print the current version number of `unidssync`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unidssync`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT

The user argument is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is any string. Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive. The "value" string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash "/" is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character "\" to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they should be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character "\") to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note: If the ID key-value pair is specified for specifying a user in the <user> argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

Table F–30 Accepted keys for specifying event calendars

Key	X.400 Field
N	Event calendar name

Table F–31 Accepted keys for specifying resources

Key	X.400 Field
R	Resource name
N	Resource number

Table F–31 Accepted keys for specifying resources

Key	X.400 Field
UID	Resource unique identifier

Table F–32 Accepted keys for specifying users

Key	X.400 Field
S	Surname
G	Given name
I	Initials
ID	Identifier
UID	User unique ID
EMAIL	E-mail address
X	Generation
OU1	Organizational Unit 1
OU2	Organizational Unit 2
OU3	Organizational Unit 3
OU4	Organizational Unit 4
O	Organization
C	Country
A	Administration domain
P	Private domain
PHONE	Phone number
FAX	Fax phone number
EMPL-ID	Employee number

EXAMPLE

- Synchronize the contents of node 10 on host “fergus” with the directory server information for that node:

```
% unidssync -n 10 -host fergus
unidssync: 152 internal calendar directory entries to synchronize
SYNCHRONIZING <10,234> <S="Okeefe",G=Georgia)<U>
DONE
SYNCHRONIZING <10,235> <S="Whittome",G=Irene)<U>
DONE
SYNCHRONIZING <10,236> <S="Cornell",G=Joseph)<U>
DONE
:
:
SYNCHRONIZING <10,383> <S="Goodwin",G=Betty)<U>
DONE
SYNCHRONIZING <10,384> <S="Dickson",G=Jennifer)
<U> DONE
SYNCHRONIZING <10,385> <S="Wagschal",G=Marian)
<U> DONE
SYNCHRONIZING <10,386> <S="Giacometti",G=Alberto)
<U> DONE
unidssync: 152 internal calendar directory entries synchronized
```

WARNINGS

Directory Server Warning

It is important to understand the implications of the directory server configuration for calendar server utilities. In a supplier-consumer configuration, the scheduling of updates between the consumer and supplier may result in temporary differences between the two. This may mean that a calendar server utility is reading from a consumer directory server that has not yet been synchronized with its supplier.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIDSUP

`unidsup` - Report the status of the directory server.

SYNTAX

```
unidsup [-q] [-host <hostname>]

unidsup -v
unidsup -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unidsup` reports whether or not the directory server is running.

The calendar server must be up to run `unidsup`.

OPTIONS

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host. Required if the host is remote. To specify a port number use the following format for the hostname parameter: "hostname:port".

-q

Operate in quiet mode (produces no output when the directory server is up).

-v

Print the version number of `unidsup`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unidsup`.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIENCRYPT

uniencrypt - Encrypt a password for inclusion in a calendar server configuration file.

SYNTAX

```
uniencrypt -m <encryption_method> -s <string>

uniencrypt -v
uniencrypt -h
```

DESCRIPTION

uniencrypt uses the encryption method specified by the **-m** option to encrypt the string (usually a password) specified by the **-s** option. Any password supplied in a calendar server configuration file (such as those specified by the [LDAP] bindpwd and writednpassword parameters) must first be encrypted using this utility.

uniencrypt returns the encrypted password preceded by the encryption method used to generate it. For example, {std}ruyr84jf. Generally, this entire value, including the encryption method and curly braces, should be enclosed in double quotes and included as the value of the password specified in the calendar server configuration file. For example:

```
[LDAP]
bindpwd = "{std}ruyr84jf"
```

uniencrypt can be run when the calendar server is up or down.

OPTIONS

-m

<encryption_method>

Specifies the encryption method to use. Accepted values currently include only std, a proprietary affine cipher encryption method, and base64. If this argument is not used, std will be used by default.

-s

<string>

Specifies the string to encrypt. If this is option is not used, uniencrypt will prompt for the string to encrypt.

-v

Print the current version number of `uniencrypt`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `uniencrypt`.

EXAMPLES

- Encrypt the password "secure123" using the default encryption method:

```
% uniencrypt -s secure123
{std}q1qn1z0ij75
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIGROUP

`unigroup` - Manage public and administrative groups.

SYNTAX

```
unigroup -info [-host <hostname>] [-n <node-ID>]
[[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

unigroup -ls [<group>] [-members] [-host <hostname>] [-n <node-ID>]
[[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

unigroup -add <group> [-host <host>] [-n <nodeid>]
[[-uid <uid>] [-p <password>] | [-krb]]

unigroup -del <group> [-y] [-host <host>] [-n <nodeid>]
[[-uid <uid>] [-p <password>] | [-krb]]

unigroup -mod <group> -m <modifier> [-host <host>] [-n <nodeid>]
[[-uid <uid>] [-p <password>] | [-krb]]
```

```
unigroup -attach <group> -u <user> [-host <host>] [-n <nodeid>]
[[-uid <uid>] [-p <password>] | [-krb]]

unigroup -detach <group> -u <user> [-host <host>] [-n <nodeid>]
[[-uid <uid>] [-p <password>] | [-krb]]

unigroup -v
unigroup -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`Unigroup` lets you manage public and administrative groups. You can create, modify and delete groups. You can list existing groups and their members.

Note that only administrative groups can be created.

Note that if a directory server is used, any groups created in the directory server are also included in the output of `unigroup`. If members are listed, only the members of the directory server group who are also calendar users are output.

`unigroup` can only be run if the calendar server is up.

OPTIONS

-add

<group>

Create an administrative group. See FORMAT OF THE <group> ARGUMENT for details on the <group> argument.

-attach

<group>

Add a user or resource to the specified group. See FORMAT OF THE <group> ARGUMENT for details on the <group> argument. Use **-u** to specify the user or resource to be added.

-del

<group>

Delete the specified group. See FORMAT OF THE <group> ARGUMENT for details on the <group> argument.

-detach

<group>

Remove a user or resource from the specified group. See FORMAT OF THE <group> ARGUMENT for details on the <group> argument. Use **-u** to specify the user or resource to be removed.

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host. Required if the host is remote. To specify a port number use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:port".

-info

Display information on the valid parameters for defining groups.

-krb

Use automatic Kerberos login. This option cannot be used with the **-p** and **-uid** options.

-ls

<group>

List the groups matching the specified group filter <group>. See FORMAT OF THE <group> ARGUMENT for details on the <group> argument. If no <group> argument is passed, all groups will be listed. Unless "`node-id=*`" is used for the <group> argument, only the groups created on the local node (specified by the **-n** option) will be listed.

-m

<modifier>

Specify the modification to be applied to a group using the <modifier> argument. This option is used with the **-mod** option. Use the same format as the <group> argument used with the **-mod** option. See FORMAT OF THE <group> ARGUMENT for details on the <modifier> argument.

-members

Print the individual members of each group output. Use this option with the **-ls** option.

-mod

<group>

Modify a group's name or change it from public to administrative. You cannot change an admin group to public. Specify the group to be modified using the <group> parameter. See FORMAT OF THE <group> ARGUMENT for details on the <group> argument. Use **-m** to specify the changes to make.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node on which the group is located. Required if more than one node is configured.

-p

<password>

Provide the administrator's password; required if one is set. If this option is not used and a password is required, the user is prompted for it.

-u

<user>

Used with the **-attach** and **-detach** options to specify a user or resource. See FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT for details on the <user> argument.

-uid

<user-ID>

The administrator's user ID. If none is specified the SysOp is used.

-y

Used with the **-del** option to auto-confirm the deletion(s).

-v

Print the current version number of `unigroup`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unigroup`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT

The user argument is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is any string. Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive. The "value" string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash "/" is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character "\" to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they should be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character "\") to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note: If the ID key-value pair is specified for specifying a user in the <user> argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

Table F–33 Accepted keys for specifying resources

Key	X.400 Field
R	Resource name
N	Resource number
UID	Resource unique identifier

Table F–34 Accepted keys for specifying users

Key	X.400 Field
S	Surname
G	Given name
I	Initials
ID	Identifier

Table F–34 Accepted keys for specifying users

Key	X.400 Field
UID	User unique ID
EMAIL	E-mail address
X	Generation
OU1	Organizational Unit 1
OU2	Organizational Unit 2
OU3	Organizational Unit 3
OU4	Organizational Unit 4
O	Organization
C	Country
A	Administration domain
P	Private domain
PHONE	Phone number
FAX	Fax phone number
EMPL-ID	Employee number

FORMAT OF THE <group> ARGUMENT

The group argument is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is a string. Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive. The "value" string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash "/" is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character "\" to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. "NAME=Marketing/TYPE=Admin".

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they should be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character "\") to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Table F–35 Accepted keys for specifying groups

Key	X.400 Field
NAME	Group name
TYPE	Group type: admin or public
ID	Group ID number
NODE-ID	Group's node ID

EXAMPLES

- Create an admin group called "Marketing" on node 8.

```
% unigroup -add "NAME=Marketing" -n 8 -p sesame
unigroup: NAME=Marketing/ID=4096/NODE-ID=8/TYPE=admin
```

- Add a user to the group "Marketing"

```
% unigroup -attach "NAME=Marketing/TYPE=admin" -u "S=Moore" -n 8
unigroup: Item has been attached to the group
```

- List users of the group "Marketing"

```
% unigroup -ls "NAME=Marketing" -members -n 8
unigroup: NAME=Marketing/ID=4096/NODE-ID=8/TYPE=admin
Total Member(s): 1
  User:    S=Moore/G=Roger/UID=Rogerm/ID=260/Node-ID=8
```

- To display all groups in node 20 on the remote host "jupiter":

```
% unigroup -ls "Node-id=*" -host jupiter -n 20
```

- To display all members of the group "Managers" in node 10 on the local host:

```
% unigroup -ls "NAME=Managers" -members -n 10
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIICAL

`uniical` - Import, export, process or delete calendar entries to or from a user's agenda using iCAL objects.

SYNTAX

```
uniical -import -u <user> [-f <filename>] [-charset <charset>]
[-organizer <email>][ [-neverresolvemail] | [-alwaysresolvemail] ]
-host <hostname> -n <node-ID> [[-uid <uid>][-p <password>] | [-krb]]

uniical -process -u <user> [-f <filename>] [-charset <charset>]
[-organizer <email>][ [-neverresolvemail] | [-alwaysresolvemail] ]
-host <hostname> -n <node-ID> [[-uid <uid>][-p <password>] | [-krb]]

uniical -export -u <user> [-f <filename>]
[ [-end <date>] [-start <date>] | [-eventuid <uid>] ]
-host <hostname> -n <node-ID> [[-uid <uid>][-p <password>] | [-krb]]

uniical -del -u <user> [-f <filename>] [-charset <charset>]
-host <hostname> -n <node-ID> [[-uid <uid>][-p <password>] | [-krb]]

uniical -v
uniical -h
```

DESCRIPTION

The `uniical` utility is used with the **-import** option to update a calendar user's agenda with information from an input file containing one or more iCAL VEVENT objects. The **-del** option is used to delete entries from the user's agenda. The **-process** option is used to process iCAL methods contained in the input file. This option can be used to create, modify and delete calendar entries using the same input file. Oracle iCALmethods are used to specify the operation to be applied on the particular event.

Each of the iCAL VEVENT objects describes either a new meeting or an existing meeting to be modified. By default, the name of the input file is `icalin.ics` or `icalin.txt`. See FORMAT OF THE INPUT FILE for more information on the input file.

When `uniical` adds a new meeting to a user's agenda, it creates a UID for that meeting and maps the iCAL VEVENT attributes to calendar server attributes as described in the FORMAT OF THE INPUT FILE. By default, `uniical` assumes that you intend to modify all existing meetings specified in the input file. If you specify he **-del** option, `uniical` deletes all of these existing meetings from the user's agenda. See FORMAT OF THE INPUT FILE for more information on the minimal VEVENT attributes required to add, modify or delete events.

By default, to update a user's agenda, `uniical` signs on to the specified calendar server node as the SYSOP. To sign-on as a designate user use the **-uid** and **-p** option to specify a designate user and his password.

When you export a user's agenda with uniical, both meetings that he organized and the meetings where he is only an attendee are exported. When an event is imported with uniical into a user's agenda, the event may be organized by the user (it's his meeting) or by someone else (he is only an attendee to that meeting). The event may also have other attendees beside the user.

Whether these attendees will be considered as internal or external attendees depends on who is organizing the meeting. If someone else is organizing the meeting and the user is only one of the attendees, all other attendees will be shown as external once the meeting is added to the user's agenda. If the user is the organizer of the meeting (the iCAL organizer e-mail address matches his) then the attendees will be internal.

An internal attendee is a user who also has a calendar account in the same calendar network. When a meeting is added with an internal attendee, a meeting will appear in that attendee's own agenda. The attendee's e-mail in the iCAL object is used to try to match the attendee to an existing calendar user. An external attendee is someone who is only listed as an attendee with no connection to the calendar network. Use the **-neverresolvemail** and **-alwaysresolvemail** options to change this behaviour by either forcing to match to internal users or to set every attendee as external attendees.

Use the **-organizer** option to override the organizer e-mail in the iCAL object.

`uniical` outputs the UID attribute for each meeting it creates, modifies or deletes. It also logs any errors, along with the rest of its activity, in the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/uniical.log` file.

`uniical` runs on any machine running a calendar server. The calendar server must be up to run `uniical`.

Note: This utility works properly only if the `[ENG] standards` parameter in the configuration file `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unison.ini` is set to `{CAPI,ICAL2.0}`.

OPTIONS

-alwaysresolvemail

Always match the iCAL attendee email address to an existing calendar user when possible. By default, when this option is not used, an attempt is made to match attendee email addresses to internal users only when the event organizer is the user specified by -u. With this option, the match will be attempted even when the organizer is someone else.

-charset

<charset>

Define the character set of the data in the input file. Valid values for <charset> include:

`UTF8`

English:

`WE8ISO8859P1`

`US7ASCII`

`WE8MSWIN1252`

`AL32UTF8`

`WE8ISO8859P15`

Brazilian Portuguese, French, German, Italian:

`WE8ISO8859P1`

`WE8MSWIN1252:`

`AL32UTF8`

`WE8ISO8859P15`

Japanese:

`JA16EUC`

JA16SJIS

AL32UTF8

Korean:

KO16KSC5601

AL32UTF8

Simplified Chinese:

ZHS16GBK

ZHS32GB18030

AL32UTF8

Traditional Chinese:

ZHT16MSWIN950

ZHT16HKSCS

AL32UTF8

-del

Delete from the user's agenda all existing events specified in the input file.

-end

<date>

Specify the end date of the range of calendar data to be processed. Use the following date format: mm/dd/yyyy

-eventuid

<eventuid>

Specifies the event UID of the event to export.

-export

Export all existing events in the range specified by the **-end** and **-start** options from the user's agenda to the output file. To export one specific entry from the agenda, use the **-eventuid** option to specify the single entry.

-f

<filename>

Specify the name of the input file containing the iCAL VEVENT objects. By default `icalin.ics`. For input, if `icalin.ics` is not found, `icalin.txt` is used. For output, `icalin.ics` is the default file name used.

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host name of the specified user's node database.

-import

Import all existing events specified in the input file into the user's agenda.

-krb

Use automatic Kerberos login. This option cannot be used with the **-p** and **-uid** options.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the user's node. Required if more than one node exists on the specified host.

-neverresolvemail

Never match the iCAL attendee email address to an existing calandar user. All iCAL attendees will be considered 'external attendees'. By default, when this option is not used an attempt is made to match attendee email addresses to internal users when the event organizer is the user specified by -u.

-organizer

<e-mail>

Specify the e-mail address of the event organizer which will override the one in the iCAL object.

-p

<password>

Specify the password of the SYSOP or of the user specified by **-uid**. If this option is not used, prompting for the password occurs.

-process

Process all existing iCAL methods specified in the input file. Each iCAL object in the input file must contain a `METHOD`. Supported methods are the following:

`X-ORACLE-IMPORT`	The iCAL event will be created if it does not exist in the agenda, otherwise it will be modified
`X-ORACLE-CREATE`	The iCAL event must not exist in the agenda
`X-ORACLE-MODIFY`	The iCAL event must exist in the agenda
`X-ORACLE-DELETE`	

Example of iCAL entry:

```
METHOD: X-ORACLE-MODIFY
```

-start

<date>

Specify the start date of the range of calendar data to be processed. Use the following date format: mm/dd/yyyy

-u

<user>

Specify the user, resource or event calendar in whose agenda to create, modify and delete events. See FORMAT OF THE user ARGUMENT for details on the <user> argument.

-uid

<user-ID>

The designate user's user-ID. If none is specified the SysOp is used. Specify the UID of a designate user for the user specified by the **-u** option.

-v

Print the current version number of `uniical`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run uniical.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE INPUT FILE

The input file contains one or more iCAL VEVENT objects, where each object has the following format:

```
BEGIN:VCALENDAR
VERSION:2.0
PRODID://CS&T//uniical//EN
BEGIN:VEVENT
<VEVENT attributes>
END:VEVENT
END:VCALENDAR
```

The <VEVENT attributes> are some or all of the attributes listed. Also listed is how uniical maps these attributes to calendar server data fields.

- DTSTART

  Maps to start time. Specified in UTC (Universal Time Code). For example, "20020714T173000Z" represents July 15, 2002, at 5:30 PM. Note that the calendar server measures time in minutes, and discards the seconds value of this attribute.

- DTEND

  Maps to end time. Specified in UTC. See DTSTART for detail.

- DURATION

  Maps to duration. Specified in the format P0DT<hours>H<minutes>M<seconds>S. For example, PT2H30M0S specifies a duration of two and a half hours. The value of this attribute cannot exceed 23 hours and 59 minutes. Note that the calendar server measures time in minutes, and discards the seconds value of this attribute.

- SUMMARY

  Maps to event title. Limited to 64 characters.

- PRIORITY

Maps to importance level. iCAL priorities 1, 3, 5, 7 and 9 map to importance levels highest, high, normal, low and lowest respectively. uniical assigns a priority level of 5 (normal) if none is specified.

- CLASS

  Maps to access level. Case-insensitive. iCAL classes "public", "private" and "confidential" map to access levels "public", "personal" and "confidential" respectively. uniical assigns the class "public" if none is specified.

- LOCATION

  Maps to location. Limited to 32 characters.

- DESCRIPTION

  Maps to details. Truncated if greater than 32 KB.

- UID

  Does not map directly to any calendar server field. The calendar server stores iCAL UIDs separately.

- COMMENT

  Discarded.

Commas in the values of the DESCRIPTION, LOCATION, SUMMARY and COMMENT attributes must be preceded with a backslash (\).

The minimal information required to create a new event is DTSTART along with either DTEND or DURATION.

The minimal information required to modify an existing meeting is the correct UID and start time of the meeting. uniical first looks for the specified start time in the iCAL RECURRENCE-ID attribute. If it does not find the value there, it uses the value of DTSTART. To modify the start time of a meeting, you must specify the original start time in the RECURRENCE-ID attribute, and the new start time in the DTSTART attribute.

The minimal information required to delete an existing meeting is the correct UID. This is also the *only* attribute uniical takes into account for deletions. Thus, if two events have the same UID, there is no way to use uniical to delete only one of them.

uniical creates repeating meetings if two ore more new iCAL events have the same UID but different DTSTART values. However, if one of these events is later input for deletion, uniical deletes all instances of the recurring meeting.

If a new event appears twice in the input file, and the second instance does not have its own unique UID, the second event overwrites the first.

Sample input file

The following input file contains two iCAL VEVENT objects. The first describes a new meeting to be created in the specified user's agenda at 4:00 PM on January 31, 2001; the second describes a modification to be made to an existing meeting. The modification to the existing meeting changes the start time from 4:30 PM to 4:45 PM. `uniical` uses the UID and the start time specified by the RECURRENCE-ID attribute to find the meeting in the specified user's agenda. It also updates the meeting information with the changes specified by other attributes.

```
BEGIN:VCALENDAR
VERSION:2.0
PRODID://CS&T//uniical//EN
BEGIN:VEVENT
DESCRIPTION: NYPMRN: 99999990DXMRN:9999999990DX Comment: <appointment comments>
LOCATION: Type: <type> IDX# <IDX visit identifier>
DTSTART:20010131T160000Z
DURATION:P0DT0H20M0S
COMMENT:IDX visit identifier
SUMMARY:Carter Dickson
PRIORITY:3
END:VEVENT
END:VCALENDAR

BEGIN:VCALENDAR
VERSION:2.0
PRODID://CS&T//uniical//EN
BEGIN:VEVENT
DESCRIPTION: NYPMRN: 99999990DXMRN:9999999990DX Comment: <appointment comments>
LOCATION: Type: <type> IDX# <IDX visit identifier>
DURATION:P0DT0H20M0S
SUMMARY:John Dickson Carr
COMMENT:IDX visit identifier
DTSTART:20000215T164500Z
RECURRENCE-ID:20000215T163000Z
PRIORITY:6
END:VEVENT
END:VCALENDAR
```

FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT

The <user> argument, which is used to represent a user, resource or event calendar, is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is any string. Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive. For all keys except the ID key, the "value" string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash "/" is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character "\" to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they should be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character "\") to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

> **Note:** If the ID key-value pair is specified in the user argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

The format parameters listed in the third column are used with the **-forma**t option to configure the presentation of a listing (see EXAMPLES). For a more complete list of the keys and formats that can be used, use the **-info** option.

Table F–36 Accepted event calendar keys for the -u option

Key	X.400 Field	Format Parameter
N	Event calendar name	%N%

Table F–37 Accepted resource keys for the -u option

Key	X.400 Field	Format Parameter
R	Resource name	%R%
N	Resource number	%N%
UID	Resource unique identifier	%UID%

Table F–38 Accepted user keys for the -u option

Key	X.400 Field	Format Parameter
S	Surname	%S%
G	Given name	%G%
I	Initials	%I%
ID	Identifier	%ID%
X	Generation	%X%
UID	User unique identifier	%UID%
OU1	Organizational Unit 1	%OU1%
OU2	Organizational Unit 2	%OU2%
OU3	Organizational Unit 3	%OU3%
OU4	Organizational Unit 4	%OU4%
O	Organization	%O%
C	Country	%C%
A	Administration domain	%A%
P	Private domain	%P%
PHONE	Phone number	%PHONE%
FAX	Fax phone number	%FAX%
EMPL-ID	Employee number	%en%
JOB-TITLE	Job title	%jt%
EMAIL	Value of [ENG] usermailmap parameter	%EMAIL%

EXAMPLES

- Update the agenda of the user Mark Johnson in the organizational unit "Pediatrics" on node 12 of host horus with the contents of the input file /pediatric/IDXtoCST.txt. Use the designate user Alfred Kelvin to perform the update to Mark Johnson's agenda:

```
% uniical -import -u "S=Johnson/OU1=Pediatrics" -uid "UID=akelvin" -p
```

```
PSWforKelvin -host horus -n 12 -f /pediatric/IDXtoCST.txt

UID:nscal.med.cornell.edu-12345
UID:nscal.med.cornell.edu-67890
UID:nscal.med.cornell.edu-54321
UID:nscal.med.cornell.edu-54321
```

- Execute the same procedure, but this time using the designate user "sysop" and writing the results to the file `MJohnson.txt`:

```
% uniical -import -u "S=Johnson/OU1=Pediatrics" -p SysOpPsw -host horus -n 12 -f
/pediatric/IDXtoCST.txt > MJohnson.txt
```

- Delete all meetings in the input file `./axe.txt` from the agenda of user Mark Johnson in the organizational unit "Pediatrics" on node 12 of host horus:

```
% uniical -del -u "S=Johnson/UID=Pediatrics" -uid "Pediatrics" -p PSWforJohnson
-host horus -n 12 -f ./axe.txt
UID:nscal.med.cornell.edu-83291
Entry deleted.
UID:nscal.med.cornell.edu-43216
Entry deleted.
```

FILES

`/users/unison/log/uniical.log`
`uniical` logs its activity in this file.

`./icalin.txt`
The default input file for `uniical`.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

NOTES

See IETF RFC 2445 for additional information on iCAL.

UNIL2BENDIAN

`unil2bendian` - Convert a calendar server node database from a format for little-endian Windows NT processors to a format for big-endian processors. For more details on this utility, contact Oracle support.

SYNTAX

```
unil2bendian [-n <node-ID>]
unil2bendian -v
unil2bendian -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unil2bendian` is used when migrating a node database from a calendar server running on a little-endian Windows NT machine to one running on a big-endian UNIX machine (HP-UX, Solaris, or AIX).

This utility converts the `*.dat` files of the node database from little-endian to big-endian format. The conversion is executed on a copy of the files, leaving the original database untouched. The `*.dat` files are the only ones necessary to convert; the remaining files are built on the destination machine.

`unib2lendian` is the complementary utility for converting files from big-endian UNIX format to little-endian Windows NT format.

`unil2bendian` can only be run when the calendar server is down.

OPTIONS

-n

<node-ID>

Specify a node to convert. Required if more than one node exists on the local host.

-v

Print the current version number of `unil2bendian`

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unil2bendian`.

EXAMPLES

MIGRATING A NODE FROM A LITTLE-ENDIAN TO A BIG-ENDIAN MACHINE

The following example converts node 45, and moves it from a calendar server running on a little-endian machine to a calendar server running on a big-endian system.

1. Stop the calendar server on both machines. Do not restart either server until instructed to later in this procedure.
2. Run `unil2bendian` on the target node.

   ```
   unil2bendian -n 45
   ```

   The converted copy of the node can be found in the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/`<N#>`/perm_conv` directory, where <N#> is the value of the `name` parameter in the `unison.ini` section corresponding to the target node.
3. Copy the section corresponding to the target node in the old host's `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unison.ini` file to the `unison.ini` file on the new host. For example:

   ```
   [45]
   name = N1
   version = A.02.50
   ```

   Delete this section from the `unison.ini` file on the old host.
4. Copy all `*.dat` files in the `perm_conv` directory to the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/`<N#>`/perm` directory on the big-endian system.
5. On the new host, copy the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/nempty/perm/unison.dbd` and `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/nempty/perm/vista.ctb` files into the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/<N#>/perm` directory.
6. Create a `tmp` directory for the new node, and copy the necessary files.

   ```
   % cd $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/<N#>
   % mkdir tmp
   % cd tmp
   % copy $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/nempty/tmp/set.dat
   % copy $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/nempty/tmp/set.key
   % copy $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/nempty/tmp/unitmp.dbd
   ```

7. If the target node is part of a node network, you MUST update the network information before restarting the calendar server.

   Warning: Failure to carry out this step may result in data loss and/or database corruption.

   First, stop all calendar servers in the node network.

   Use `unidbfix` to export the information in the `remotenode.dat` file to EACH and EVERY node's `remotenode.ini` file. For example, if the network were to consist of nodes 30, 35, 40, 45 and 50:

```
% unidbfix -export -n 30
% unidbfix -export -n 35
% unidbfix -export -n 40
% unidbfix -export -n 45
% unidbfix -export -n 50
```

   Remember that `unidbfix` must be run on each node's local host.

   Edit the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/`<Nx>`/perm/remotenode.ini` file for each node in the network, and change the host name associated with node 45.

   If moving to a big-endian UNIX host, run `uniclean` on node 45 to ensure that file ownership and permissions for the copied files are set correctly.

   Run `unidbfix -k` on node 45 to create key files.

```
Use unidbfix -import to update the remotenode.dat file with the new
information in the remotenode.ini files.
% unidbfix -import -n 30
% unidbfix -import -n 35
% unidbfix -import -n 40
% unidbfix -import -n 45
% unidbfix -import -n 50
```

   This also rebuilds the key files for each node.

   Update the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/nodes.ini` file to reflect the change in host names for node 45.

8. Restart all calendar servers.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failed to convert the database

2 Usage error

SEE ALSO

unidbfix, unistart, unistop, uninode

UNILOGONS

unilogons - Display calendar server SIGNON / SIGNOFF statistics.

SYNTAX

```
unilogons [-s <starttime>] [-e <endtime>] [-i <interval>] [-f <filename>]

unilogons -t -s <starttime> -e <endtime> -i <interval> [-f <filename>]

unilogons -t [<time>] [-f <filename>]

unilogons -v
unilogons -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unilogons displays the signon and signoff activity of users on a calendar server at a specific time or during a specific time period. By default it uses the information in the $ORACLE_HOME / ocal / log / act.log file. The -f option may be used to specify another input file.

Use the **-t** option to display activity at a given time and date. The **-s** and **-e** options can be used to display activity during a specified period of time. The **-i** option specifies a regular time interval (e.g. every 15 minutes) within the specified period.

By default, all activity between the default start-time (the first minute of the current day) and the default end-time (the current system time) is displayed.

The calendar server must be up to run unilogons.

OPTIONS

-e

<endtime>

Specify an end time for the statistics. Without this option, the default end time is the current time of the current day. See FORMAT OF THE time ARGUMENTS for details on how to specify <endtime>.

-f

<filename>

Specify the name of the input file. By default the input file is `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/act.log`. The input file specified with the **-f** option must be in the same format as the `act.log` file.

-i

<interval>

Specify a time interval. The default interval is <endtime> minus <starttime>. See FORMAT OF THE interval ARGUMENTS for details on how to specify interval.

-s

<starttime>

Specify a start time for the statistics. Without this option, the default start time is the first minute of the current day. See FORMAT OF THE time ARGUMENTS for details on how to specify <starttime>.

-t

[<time>]

If used without the **-s**, **e**, and **-i** options, this displays statistics for the current time (**-t)** or for a given time (**-t** <time>). When used together with all of the **-s**, **-e**, and **-i** options, the **-t** (without a time argument) restricts output to activity at only the precise times determined by the interval (**-i**) argument. See the last two EXAMPLES for sample output of the **-s**, **-e**, **-i** options both with and without the **-t** option. See FORMAT OF THE time ARGUMENTS for details on how to specify time.

-v

Print the current version number of `unilogons`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unilogons`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE time ARGUMENTS

The <starttime>, <endtime>, and <time> arguments may each be expressed as either:

- `day month [year] [time]` or
- `[month day] time [year]`

where

- `day`

  is a number between 1 and 31

- `month`

  is either the full name of the month or the first three letters of the full name (e.g. jan, feb, mar, etc.) (month is case-insensitive)

- `year`

  must be 1991 or higher and must be specified using four digits

- `time`

  is in the form HH:MM or HH:MM:SS (HH is an integer between 0 and 23, MM is an integer between 0 and 59, and SS is an integer between 0 and 59)

The order of the individual elements in the argument is unimportant. What is important is that either day and month be specified, or time be specified. For example, the following are all valid:

```
Feb 22 2003 10:00:00
22 february 10:00:00
10:00:00  february 22 2003
2003 feb 22
feb 22
10:00:00
```

Default values for day, month, year and time are current day, current month, current year and current system time respectively.

Any missing field in time (HH, MM, or SS) is replaced with the current HH, MM, or SS value. Thus, if the current date and time is March 12 2003 10:12:34, and only HH:MM are specified in the argument, the SS becomes "34":

```
-e 12:41 -> March 12 2003 12:41:34
-s 12:41 -> March 12 2003 12:41:34
```

If none of the time fields are specified, starttime defaults to the first minute of the day, and endtime defaults to the last minute of the day:

```
-s feb 22 -> feb 22 2003 00:00:00
-e feb 22 -> feb 22 2003 23:59:59
```

FORMAT OF THE interval ARGUMENT

The interval argument must be an integer greater than zero and be input as minute, hour or day as follows:

```
minutes: 1m, 2m, etc. up to 999999999m  (9 digits)
hours:   1h, 2h, etc. up to 9999999h    (7 digits)
days:    1d, 2d, etc. up to 99999d      (5 digits)
```

EXAMPLES

- Display the current number of logged-on users:

  ```
  unilogons -t
  ```

- Display the number of users logged-on at 3:00 p.m. on October 6, 2003:

  ```
  unilogons -t oct 6 2003 15:00
  ```

  This would produce the following output:

  ```
  Time 1: Oct 6 2003 15:00:00
  -----------------------------------
  Client                      Logged-On
  Name & Version

  unisncd                       2
  Windows/32/Oracle Calendar      1
  -----------------------------------
  Totals:                       3
  ```

- Display the number of users logged-on at 3:00 p.m. on October 6, 2003, and at each 15-minute interval, up to 5:00 p.m. on October 6, 2003.

  ```
  unilogons -t -s oct 6 2003 15:00:00 -e oct 6 2003 17:00:00 -i 15m
  ```

A sample section of the output from this command shows the form of what is output for each of the times 15:00:00, 15:15:00, 15:30:00, etc., up to 17:00:00. (Compare this with the output of the next example, where the **-t** is removed from the command line.)

```
Time 1: Oct 6 2003 15:00:00
-----------------------------------
Client                        Logged-On
Name & Version

unisncd                          2
Windows/32/Oracle Calendar       1
-----------------------------------
Totals                           3
```

- Output the signon / signoff statistics for a defined period of time (from 3:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. on October 6, 2003), providing cumulative statistics for each of the 15-minute intervals in the period. Note how the output from this command line differs from that of the previous example where the **-t** was included.

  ```
  unilogons -s oct 6 2003 15:00:00 -e oct 6 2003 17:00:00 -i 15m
  ```

  For each of the 15-minute time intervals within the entire time period, output similar to the following is displayed:

```
Time Period 1: From Oct 6 2003 15:00:00  Till Oct 6 2003 15:15:00
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Client                       Logons     Logoffs    Average Time    Median Time
Name & Version                                    Logged-On(hrs)  Logged-On(hrs)

Not Available                  0          2         20.71           23.98
unisncd                        2          0          9.83            9.83
Windows/32/OracleCalendar      4          4          0.02            0.02
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Totals                         6          6
```

FILES

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/act.log`
By default `unilogons` obtains its information from this file. Note that this file is only created if the `[ENG] activity` parameter in `unison.ini` is set to "TRUE".

WARNINGS

Input file and processing time

`unilogons` may take some time to finish depending on the size of the input file.

Input file and disk space

The disk space requirement to run `unilogons` is one and a half times the input file. Thus, if the size of the input file is 8 Mb, approximately 12 Mb of free disk space is required to run `unilogons`. `unilogons` creates its temporary files in the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/tmp` directory so sufficient free space must exist in that directory.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

UNIMMIMPSRV

`unimmimpsrv` - A utility to import data from MeetingMaker servers into Oracle Calendar Server nodes.

SYNTAX

```
unimmimpsrv
unimmimpsrv -v
unimmimpsrv -h
```

DESCRIPTION

The `unimmimpsrv` utility is used to migrate data from MeetingMaker servers to Oracle Calendar nodes. `unimmimpsrv` consults the `unimmimpsrv.ini` file to determine which MeetingMaker files to import, and which nodes receive the data. Note that `unimmimpsrv` does not work with Oracle Calendar Servers using directory servers.

WARNING

Only trained Oracle personnel should use this utility. Data loss or corruption resulting from the use of this utility by unauthorized persons is not the responsibility of Oracle, and is not covered under the standard support contract.

Be aware of the following before running `unimmimpsrv`:

- A single MeetingMaker server cannot be split among two or more nodes, but any number of MeetingMaker servers may be imported into a single node.
- MeetingMaker servers connected to separate hubs should be imported in separate operations.
- All MeetingMaker servers attached to a hub should be imported in a single operation.

  If only a subset of the MeetingMaker servers attached to a hub are imported, the following apply:

  – Oracle Calendar accounts are created for all users in all MeetingMaker servers attached to the hub (both those in the targeted subset and those outside of it).

  – Agenda entries are created for users outside of the targeted subset only if these entries were proposed by a user in the targeted subset. The uniuser utility may be used to subsequently delete those users outside of the targeted subset from the Calendar database.

To migrate data from MeetingMaker to Oracle Calendar, execute the following steps:

1. Back up each MeetingMaker server.
2. Purge all unnecessary data from each MeetingMaker server to be exported.
3. Use the MeetingMaker Administrator utility to export each MeetingMaker server database to a `*.dat` file.
4. If they do not already exist, create the Oracle Calendar node(s) which are to receive the MeetingMaker data.
5. Ensure that the Oracle Calendar node network is properly configured and that all nodes are up.
6. Run the `unimmimpsrv` utility to read the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unimmimpsrv.ini` file and import the MeetingMaker `*.dat` files into the specified Oracle Calendar node(s).

7. Finally, you may want to run the `uniuser` utility to apply the settings in the `user.ini` file to the newly imported users or to otherwise modify the information associated with these users.

OPTIONS

-v

Print the current version number of `unimmimpsrv`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unimmimpsrv`.

NOTES

TRANSFERABLE DATA

The following chart details the mapping between MeetingMaker and Oracle Calendar transferable data:

MeetingMaker	Oracle Calendar mapping
Administrative data:	
Server Name	X.400 OU4 field, or the value of the `unimmimpsrv.ini` "`mapservername`" parameter if set
MeetingMaker Holidays	Oracle Calendar holidays
MeetingMaker Public Groups & associated sub-groups	Oracle Calendar public groups
Time Zones	Oracle Calendar node time zone (must be manually set during node creation)
User data:	
Sign-in Name	X.400 UID field, or the value of the `unimmimpsrv.ini` "`mapsignin`" parameter if set
First Name	X.400 Given Name field
Last Name	X.400 Surname field

MeetingMaker	Oracle Calendar mapping
Password	X.400 Password field, unless the `unimmimpsrv.ini` "`importpassword`" parameter is set to "`FALSE`". In this case, Password is set to `NULL`.
Company	X.400 A field, or the value of the `unimmimpsrv.ini` "`mapcompany`" parameter
Department	X.400 OU1 field, or the value of the `unimmimpsrv.ini` "`mapcompany`" parameter
Title	X.400 Job-title field
Phone	X.400 Phone field
Extension	X.400 Ext field
Fax	X.400 Fax field
Street Address (excluding City, State, Zip)	Address
E-mail	The value of the `unison.ini [ENG] usermailmap` parameter, or the value of the `unimmimpserv.ini` "`mapcompany`" parameter if set
Server Name	X.400 OU4 field, or the value of the `unimmimpserv.ini` "`mapcompany`" parameter if set
User-defined Groups	Private groups owned by the user. By default, all MeetingMaker users have a group named "Address Book", which is just another user group in Oracle Calendar
User Activities	Oracle Calendar meetings with no attendees
User Meetings	Oracle Calendar meetings with the same attendees (see below)
User Banners	Oracle Calendar daily notes, one for each day covered by the banners
User ToDos	Oracle Calendar tasks (see below for details)

MeetingMaker	Oracle Calendar mapping
User Proxies	Oracle Calendar designates. All proxies regardless of read / write access are granted only viewing rights to the grantor's Oracle Calendar agenda
Resource Data:	
First Name, Last Name	Combined to form Oracle Calendar resource name; resource number assigned automatically by `unimmimpsrv`
Password	Oracle Calendar resource password, unless the `unimmimpsrv.ini` "`importpassword`" parameter is set to "`FALSE`". In this case, the resource password is set to `NULL`.
MeetingMaker Activity and Meeting data:	
Private	Personal access level
Title	Title
Location	Location
Time	Time
Date	Date
Duration	Duration
Repetitions	Recurrences
Information	Attendees and their attendance status (local attendees only, remote attendees have attendance status set to "Will confirm later")
MeetingMaker Banners:	
Title	Daily note Title
Location	Appended to daily note Title
Date	Daily note Date
Repetition	Daily note recurrences
Information	Attendees and their attendance status (local attendees only, remote attendees have attendance status set to "Will confirm later")

MeetingMaker	Oracle Calendar mapping
MeetingMaker ToDos data:	
Title	Task Title
Date	Task Date
Invitees	Each invitee has a copy of this task created in their agenda
Priority Level	Tasks are assigned a generic priority level from 1 to 7; only one priority level is imported for all invitees

NON-TRANSFERABLE DATA

The following data is lost during the migration to Oracle Calendar. Note: "(read)" indicates the `unimmimpsrv` utility supports the data but Oracle Calendar does not.

Lost Administrative Data

- MeetingMaker administrative rights. These rights must be set manually through Oracle Calendar Server administration tools.

Lost User Data

- Room, Info, City, State, ZipCode, Country (read)
- User-defined labels for meetings / activities
- User-defined todo priority levels
- User's work days and hours
- Default notification and reminder preferences are not exported by Meeting-Maker
- User-defined contact list — also not imported as invitees of meetings, activities, and todos nor as group members

Lost Resource Data

- All lost user data, in addition to phone, extension, fax number and title (read)
- Resource defined groups ((-read))
- Resource activities (read) — Oracle Calendar resources cannot create events.

Lost MeetingMaker Activities, Banners & Meetings Data

- Publishable
- Flexible

- Reminders
- Importance Level
- Label
- Invitee comments
- Meetings and activities which repeat every 'x' days from the end of the month have no Oracle Calendar equivalent. In this case, the event is imported as a monthly repeating meeting which occurs on the same date.
- Meetings with start dates before the year 1991
- Only the first 60 instances of each event are imported

Lost MeetingMaker Todos Data

- Priority level, Private / Publishable
- Invitee comments
- Done / not done
- Owner Control: An independent Oracle Calendar task is created for each invitee. Only the task details state the creator's name and list of all invitees

FILES

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/unimmimpsrv.log`
This file records the start time, end time and duration as well as all importation steps and any errors.

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unimmimpsrv.ini`
This file contains the settings used for the importation process. See `unimmimpsrv.ini` for details.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

SEE ALSO

unimmimpsrv.ini, uniuser

UNIMVUSER

unimvuser - Move a user from one calendar server node to another.

SYNTAX

```
unimvuser -u <user> -host1 <hostname1> -host2 <hostname2>
-n1 <node-ID1> -n2 <node-ID2> [-p1 <sysOpPsw1>] [-p2 <sysOpPsw2>]
[-up <userPsw>] [-UIDpreserve] [-verbose]

unimvuser -v
unimvuser -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unimvuser moves a user from one calendar server node to another.

Note: unimvuser only works if all hosts in the network use a server greater than 4.0. Use unicpoutu and unicpinu to move users in a node network that includes nodes created by earlier versions of the calendar server.

Note: See the WARNINGS section before attempting to move a user from a 5.0 or greater node to a 4.0 or earlier node.

The move operation makes the following changes to the user information:

- Any designate rights granted by the moved user are removed.
- Any admin groups created by the user are not moved to the new node.
- Any public groups created by the moved user are made into private groups.
- In installations using an internal directory, the user's password is not retained. See the **-up** option.

unimvuser logs these changes, along with the rest of its activity, in the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/unimvuser.log file.

It is important to understand that the move operation may still be in progress even after `unimvuser` has successfully completed. In particular, work is being done by the destination node (the node to which the user has moved) and by remote nodes (where other users reside who may have invited the user). Until the work is complete, the moved user sees an incomplete agenda.

The time required to complete the move operation depends on the number of requests waiting in the request queue of the Corporate-Wide Services daemon/service. For this reason, it is advisable to run `unimvuser` during off-peak hours for the calendar server.

In addition, the user being moved should not attempt to sign in to the calendar server before `unimvuser` has completed, nor should any other user attempt to work as a designate for the user being moved. Any changes made under these circumstances will be lost.

Never run more than one `unimvuser` operation at the same time. Even if the users involved are on different nodes and you run `unimvuser` on different calendar server hosts, the users may share some meetings or events; this scenario can cause database corruptions.

`unimvuser` can move a user from a node using an external directory server to a node using the calendar server's internal directory, but cannot move a user from a node using the calendar server's internal directory to a node using an external directory server.

Always use the most recent version of `unimvuser`, even when moving a user between nodes on calendar server hosts of earlier versions. For example, if your node network has two calendar server hosts of version 5.4 and one host of version 9.0.4, you should use the `unimvuser` utility in the `bin` directory of the 9.0.4 server.

Be aware also that differences in the configurations between the source host and the destination host may cause problems or block the move entirely. For example, if the maximum number of instances of a recurring meeting (`unison.ini [ENG] maxinstances` parameter) on the source server is set higher than on the destination server, and the user to be moved owns a recurring meeting with more instances than the destination host allows, the move will fail.

The calendar server must be up to run `unimvuser` with all connected nodes enabled.

OPTIONS

-host1

<hostname1>

Specify the host name of the source node. To specify a port number use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:port".

-host2

<hostname2>

Specify the host name of the destination node. To specify a port number use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:port".

-n1

<node-ID1>

Specify the source node.

-n2

<node-ID2>

Specify the destination node.

-p1

<sysOpPsw1>

Provide the SYSOP password for the source node. If this option is not used, prompting for the password occurs.

-p2

<sysOpPsw2>

Provide the SYSOP password for the destination node. If this option is not used, prompting for the password occurs.

-u

<user>

Specify the user to be moved. See FORMAT OF THE user ARGUMENT for details on the proper specification of the user argument. For directory servers, the user must already exist in the directory server used by the destination node.

-UIDpreserve

Preserve original Calendar SDK event UIDs. This option is required if the Calendar SDK is used on both the source and the destination node.

-up

<userPsw>

To be used for internal directory only. Specifies a new password for the user. If this option is not used, the user will be able to log into the calendar server without a password. In the case of a directory server, this option has no effect since the password is stored in the directory server and thus remains unchanged.

-verbose

Use verbose mode.

-v

Print the current version number of `unimvuser`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unimvuser`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE user ARGUMENT

The user argument is a string of the form “key=value/key=value/...”, where “key” is one of those listed in the following table, and “value” is any string. Both “key” and “value” are case insensitive. For all keys except the ID key, the “value” string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash “/” is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character “\” to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they should be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character “\”) to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note: If the ID key-value pair is specified in the user argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored. Further note that the ID key-value pair may be specified without using the ID key, i.e. "-u 256" is a valid specification and is equivalent to "-u ID=256".

Table F–39 Accepted keys

Key	X.400 Field
S	Surname
G	Given name
I	Initials
ID	Identifier
UID	Unique User Identifier
X	Generation
OU1	Organizational Unit 1
OU2	Organizational Unit 2
OU3	Organizational Unit 3
OU4	Organizational Unit 4
O	Organization
C	Country
A	Administration domain
P	Private domain
PHONE	Phone number
FAX	Fax phone number
EMPL-ID	Employee number
JOB-TITLE	Job title

EXAMPLES

- Move the user with ID 354 from node 12 on host “horus” to node 25 on host “nut”:

```
% unimvuser -u "ID=354" -host1 horus -host2 nut -n1 12 -n2 25
```

- Move the user with UID "smithjc" from node 12 on host “horus” to node 25 on host “nut”:

```
% unimvuser -u "UID=smithjc" -host1 horus -host2 nut -n1 12 -n2 25
```

FILES

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/unimvuser.log`
`unimvuser` logs its activity in this file.

WARNINGS

Directory Server Warning

It is important to understand the implications of the directory server configuration for calendar server utilities. In a supplier-consumer configuration, the scheduling of updates between the consumer and supplier may result in temporary differences between the two. This may mean that a calendar server utility is reading from a consumer directory server that has not yet been synchronized with its supplier.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

SEE ALSO

`uniuser`

UNINODE

`uninode` - Administer a calendar server node network.

SYNTAX

```
uninode -add [-nologinfo] -host <hostname>

uninode -apply [-y | -n] [-nologinfo] [-p <SysOpPsw>]

uninode -cws [-nologinfo] [-compact]
[-n <node-ID> | -host <hostname> | -group <group>]

uninode -edit [-e <editor>] [-p <SysOpPsw>]

uninode -import [-nologinfo] [-p <SysOpPsw>]

uninode -init [-nologinfo] [-p <SysOpPsw>]

uninode -reset [-nologinfo] [-p <SysOpPsw>]
[-n <node-ID> | -host <hostname> | -group <group>]

uninode -retry [-nologinfo] [-p <SysOpPsw>]
[-n <node-ID> | -host <hostname> | -group <group>]
uninode -snc [-nologinfo] [-compact]
[-n <node-ID> | -host <hostname> | -group <group>]
uninode -test -n <node-ID> | -host <hostname> | -group <group>

uninode -v
uninode -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`uninode` is a centralized tool for setting up and administering a calendar server node network. See EXAMPLES for an example of setting up a node network. Use `uninode` to add and remove nodes from the node network, as well as to add and remove connections between nodes. Also use `uninode` to make queries about the node network configuration and about the status of remote connections.

`uninode` uses the node network configuration information in the `nodes.ini` file to configure the node network. Only one `nodes.ini` file should exist for a node network, regardless of how many calendar servers are linked. Furthermore, you manage the calendar server node network, that is you run `uninode`, from the machine on which this file exists. When your node network includes coexistence of multiple calendar server versions, always make sure that the host of the `nodes.ini` file is of the most recent version.

The <sysOpPsw> is the SYSOP password for the node in the calendar server network with the lowest node-ID on the machine hosting the `nodes.ini` file.

Use the **-n**, **-host** or **-group** to restrict `uninode`'s actions to certain nodes in the `nodes.ini` file. **-n** <node-ID> restricts `uninode` to the specified node, **-host** <hostname> to the nodes on the specified host, and **-group** <group> to the nodes in the specified grouping of nodes. <group> may be one of the following:

- `all`

  all included (+) and all excluded (-) nodes

- `included`

  all included (+) nodes

- `excluded`

  all excluded (-) nodes

<group> may also be a customized group name defined in `nodes.ini`. Consult your *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide* for further details on the meaning of each of these values. If none of these values are specified, `uninode` will assume the value `all`.

If you are using a directory server, you may want to run `unidssync` on each node before running `uninode` to ensure that the local information in each node is synchronized with what is in the directory server. Note that all nodes in a calendar server node network must use the same directory server.

`uninode` only runs if the calendar server is up.

OPTIONS

-add

<hostname>

Add all nodes found on the specified host to the `nodes.ini` file. This option first determines which nodes exist on the specified host. It then removes all lines for that host in the `nodes.ini` file, and finally adds a line for each node found on the host. Nodes are added as excluded nodes. You must edit the `nodes.ini` file to include them in the network.

-apply

Apply the configuration in the `nodes.ini` file.

`uninode` first verifies that:

- the syntax of the `nodes.ini` file is correct

- the specified host name or specified node-ID is valid
- the `uniengd` and `unisncd` servers are up
- the version of `uniengd` is greater than A.01.15
- the SNC daemon is running
- the `nodes.ini` file exists only on the host currently running `uninode`
- all nodes in the node network are available

If any of these verifications fails, `uninode` terminates.

Otherwise, it proceeds to check the remote node information in each of the nodes involved, and if it finds there are entries missing, it prompts the user to confirm the addition of the missing entries. Use the **-y** or **-n** option to automatically provide a response. Note that `uninode` does not delete any surplus entries from any of the nodes.

-compact

Truncate the host name if longer than 28 characters in order to output 80 character lines.

-cws

Print the following information for each connection between two nodes. This includes information from the CWS daemon / service.

- EX

  The number of TCP / IP connections, between the two nodes, configured in the `nodes.ini` file.

- CO

  The actual number of TCP / IP connections between the two nodes.

- Q-SIZE

  The number of CWS requests currently in the CWS queue.

- IN-PROCESS

  The number of CWS requests processed.

- IMPORT-DIR

  The number of items (users and resources) in the local copy of the remote directory.

-edit

<editor>

Safely edit a COPY of the `nodes.ini` file using the specified text editor. `uninode` first performs the verifications described in the **-apply** option and terminates if any of the verifications fails. If all verifications succeed, it invokes the editor. On exit from the editor `uninode` parses the edited file, and, if it does not find any errors, updates the original `nodes.ini` file. If `uninode` finds errors in the edited file, it prompts the user to either re-edit the file or abort the operation.

-group

<group>

Restrict the nodes to those of the group specified by <group>. <group> can be `all`, `included` or `excluded` or a group name defined in `nodes.ini`.

-host

<hostname>

Restrict the nodes to those on the specified host.

-import

Same as **-apply** with the **-y** option.

-init

Construct a `nodes.ini` file from the currently running node network configuration. The node with the lowest node-ID on the machine hosting the `nodes.ini` file is the one from which `uninode` begins construction of the file. If a `nodes.ini` file already exists, `uninode` prompts for confirmation to overwrite it.

-n

When used with the **-apply** option, prevent any correction of node information inconsistency.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node

-nologinfo

Do not write to the log file. By default, `uninode` logs any errors, as well as any output it sends to the screen, to the `uninode.log` file.

-p

<sysOpPsw>

Specify the SYSOP password. Without this option, prompting for the password occurs.

-reset

Reset the statistics of a Synchronous Network Connection (SNC) daemon. It is recommended that you reset all nodes at the same time by running `uninode -reset all`. Resetting the statistics allows the administrator to compare the statistics for different nodes at a later time.

-retry

Restart the retry mechanism of an SNC daemon. When there are fewer connections available than are configured, the SNC daemon attempts to acquire new connections at specific time intervals. It retries at intervals of 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, and finally every 64 minutes. This option resets the interval to 1 minute. One use of this option might be to run `uninode -retry all` after a network-related problem is solved.

-snc

Print the following information on the TCP/IP connections for the specified node, or for each node in the specified group or on the specified host.

- EX

  The number of TCP/IP connections to the node configured, as per the information in the `nodes.ini` file.

- CO

  The actual number of TCP/IP connections to the node.

- AV

  The number of connections to the node currently available.

- US

  The number of connections to the node currently in use.

- LOST

  The number of times the SNC daemon lost a connection to the node.

- RETRY

  The time (expressed in the format <mm>:<ss> format) before the next attempt to reconnect a lost connection.

- QUEUE

  The number of requests currently in the queue.

- CANCEL

  The number of cancelled requests.

- CHECK

  The number of checks for queued requests. Checks are performed when a connection is waiting in the queue.

- GRANTED

  The number of requests for connections the SNC daemon / service granted since it started.

-test

Verify that it is possible to connect to a node or group of nodes. See the **-apply** option for a list of the items `uninode -test` verifies.

-y

Auto-confirm the correction of any node information inconsistency when you use the **-apply** option.

-v

Print the current version number of `uninode`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `uninode`.

EXAMPLES

CREATE A NODE NETWORK

You have a company with offices in three different countries. Each office runs its own calendar server. You want to set up a node network and manage it from the calendar server running on "gravlax" in Sweden.

1. Log on to "gravlax" and create a `nodes.ini` file.

   ```
   % uninode -init
   ```

   Since no node network currently exists, `uninode` creates an empty `nodes.ini` file with sample lines included as comments.

2. Add the nodes from each of the three calendar servers.

   ```
   % uninode -add gravlax
   % uninode -add gnocchi
   % uninode -add biryani
   ```

3. Examine the contents of the `nodes.ini` file.

   ```
   % cat nodes.ini
   - H=biryani/N=32
   - H=biryani/N=31
   - H=gnocchi/N=25
   - H=gnocchi/N=24
   - H=gnocchi/N=23
   - H=gnocchi/N=22
   - H=gnocchi/N=21
   - H=gravlax/N=13
   - H=gravlax/N=12
   - H=gravlax/N=11
   ```

4. Edit the file to configure the node network.

   ```
   % vi $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/nodes.ini
   ```

   The `nodes.ini` file now contains the following lines.

   ```
   % cat $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/nodes.ini
   + H=biryani/N=32/ALIAS=salesIndia/GR=india
   + H=biryani/N=31/ALIAS=adminIndia/GR=india
   - H=gnocchi/N=26/ALIAS=tempItaly/GR=italy
   + H=gnocchi/N=25/ALIAS=supportItaly/GR=italy
   + H=gnocchi/N=24/ALIAS=financeItaly/GR=italy
   ```

```
+ H=gnocchi/N=23/ALIAS=r&dItaly/GR=italy
+ H=gnocchi/N=22/ALIAS=salesItaly/GR=italy
+ H=gnocchi/N=21/ALIAS=adminItaly/GR=italy
- H=gravlax/N=16/ALIAS=tempSweden/GR=sweden
+ H=gravlax/N=13/ALIAS=r&dSweden/GR=sweden
+ H=gravlax/N=12/ALIAS=salesSweden/GR=sweden
+ H=gravlax/N=11/ALIAS=adminSweden/GR=sweden
included:2
india:+2
italy:+3
sweden:+2
```

The node network has the following characteristics:

- It has ten nodes.
- There are two excluded nodes (nodes 16 and 26).
- There are two connections going from each node in the node network to every other node in the node network. For example, two connections go from node 32 to node 13, and two go from node 13 to node 32. A single connection is unidirectional.
- The "india" group of nodes has two additional connections going from each node in the “india” group to each of the other nodes in the “india” group. Similarly, the "italy" group of nodes has three additional connections between each of the nodes in the “italy” group, and the “sweden” group has two additional connections between each of the nodes in the “sweden” group.

In this configuration, the total number of connections from node 13 is 22 (two to each of the other nine nodes in the network gives 18, plus two to each of the other two included nodes in the “sweden” group gives 4).

Consult your calendar server’s *Administrator’s Guide* for rules on configuring connections between nodes.

Next, apply the configuration. Since this is the first time that nodes "see" other nodes, you expect inconsistencies in their remote node directories. For this reason you use the -y option.

```
% uninode -apply -y
```

During execution of this command, `uninode` prints out information on the work it is performing. For example:

```
Processing node 11
connected to gravlax, node 11
```

```
connected to gravlax, node 12
added 11->12, TCP/IP connection
placed a request in the CWS queue to get node 12 user directory
```

FILES

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/nodes.ini`
Contains the list of nodes and the rules that describe the calendar server's node network configuration.

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/uninode.log`
By default, `uninode` logs any errors, as well as any output it sends to the screen, to this file.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIOIDCONF

`unioidconf` - Configure the Oracle Internet Directory for calendar. This utility is used by the installation process of the calendar server.

SYNTAX

```
unioidconf -setup <SysOpPsw> -D <binddn> [-w <bindPsw>][-f <filename>]

unioidconf -grantproxyprivilege <dn> [-f <filename>]
           [[-D <bindDN>][-w <bindPsw>] | [-p <SysOpPsw>]]

unioidconf -listproxyprivilege [-f <filename>]
           [[-D <bindDN>][-w <bindPsw>] | [-p <SysOpPsw>]]

unioidconf -revokeproxyprivilege <dn> [-f <filename>]
           [[-D <bindDN>] [-w <bindPsw>] | [-p <SysOpPsw>]]

unioidconf -v
unioidconf -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unioidconf` is used by the installation process to configure the Oracle Internet Directory for the Calendar application.

The **-grantproxyprivilege** and **-revokeproxyprivilege** keywords are used to grant or revoke proxy privilege to a user. The proxy privileges can be listed using **-listproxyprivilege**.

The **-setup** flag is used to configure OiD for calendar.

`unioidconf` only runs if the calendar server is up.

OPTIONS

-D

<bindDN>

Specified the binding DN.

-f

<filename>

Specify the calendar configuration file. By default, the file `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unison.ini` is used.

-grantproxyprivilege

<dn>

Grant proxy privilege to user specified by <dn>.

-listproxyprivilege

List the proxy privilege.

-p

<SysopPsw>

Provide the current administrator password.

-revokeproxyprivilege

<dn>

Revoke proxy privileges from user specified by <dn>.

-w

<bindPsw>

Specified the binding DN password.

-v

Print the current version number of `unioidconf`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unioidconf`.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

EXAMPLES

Grant proxy privilege to John Doe:

```
% unioidconf -grantproxyprivilege "cn=John Doe,cn=users,
dc=oracle,dc=com" -D cn=orcladmin -w welcome
```

or:

```
% unioidconf -grantproxyprivilege "cn=John Doe,cn=users,
dc=oracle,dc=com" -p adminpassword1
```

UNIPASSWD

`unipasswd` - Change a user's password or the calendar server SYSOP password.

SYNTAX

```
unipasswd [-u <user> | -sysop] [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname>] [-p <password>]

unipasswd -v
unipasswd -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unipasswd` changes the password of the SYSOP of a given node. `unipasswd` can also be used to change a user's password.

In an Oracle Internet Directory installation, after changing the SYSOP password via a node, the SYSOP password on all the other nodes of the same server will also be changed.

Note that the **-sysop** and **-u** options are mutually exclusive. `unipasswd` cannot be used to change a resource or an event calendar's password. But this can be done using `uniuser`.

`unipasswd` only runs if the calendar server is up.

OPTIONS

-u

<user>

Change a user's password. Use the <user> argument to specify which user. See FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT for details on how to specify a user.

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host on which the operation is to be performed. The default is the local host. To specify a port number use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:port".

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node on which the password is to be changed. Required if more than one node exists.

-p

<password>

Provide the current administrator password. Required if **-u** option is used and a SYSOP password is set. If this is required and it is not supplied on the command line, prompting for it occurs.

-sysop

Change the password of the SYSOP.

-v

Print the current version number of `unipasswd`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unipasswd`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT

The entry argument is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is any string. Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive. The "value" string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash "/" is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character "\" to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they should be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character "\") to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note: If the ID key-value pair is specified in the user argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

Table F–40 Accepted keys

Key	X.400 Field
`S`	Surname
`G`	Given name
`I`	Initials
`ID`	Identifier
`UID`	User unique identifier

Table F–40 Accepted keys

Key	X.400 Field
X	Generation
OU1	Organizational Unit 1
OU2	Organizational Unit 2
OU3	Organizational Unit 3
OU4	Organizational Unit 4
O	Organization
C	Country
A	Administration domain
P	Private Domain
PHONE	Phone number
FAX	Fax phone number
EMPL-ID	Employee number
JOB-TITLE	Job title

EXAMPLES

- Change the SYSOP password on node 20 on the remote host "jupiter":

```
% unipasswd -host jupiter -n 20
```

- Change the password of the local user "Jean Leblanc" on node 10:

```
% unipasswd -u "S=Leblanc/G=Jean" -n 10
```

WARNINGS

Modification of Password

This utility uses the `[ENG]allowpasswordchange_user` parameter in `unison.ini` to determine whether or not it can modify a user password. If this value is set to "FALSE", then the user password cannot be modified by this utility. The parameter `[ENG]allowpasswordchange_reserved [sysop]` is used to determine whether or not it can modify the SysOp password.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIPING

`uniping` - Ping another calendar server.

SYNTAX

```
uniping [-host <hostname>] [-n <node-ID>] [-u <user>] [-p <password>]
[-i <numsec>] [-allnodes] [-s <size>] [-stats] [-log] [-time]

uniping -v
uniping -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`uniping` sends echo messages to a node or a node network. Receiving nodes reply to the message, and `uniping` prints the elapsed time between sending the original message and receiving the replies. Use this utility to verify that a node is up, or to measure server response time under various load conditions.

Before sending any messages, `uniping` first authenticates the specified user on the specified node. `uniping` only sends messages if this authentication is successful.

`uniping` runs whether the calendar server is up or down.

OPTIONS

-allnodes

Send the echo message to all nodes connected to the node network containing the specified node.

-host

<hostname>

Specify the name of a calendar server host. To specify a port number use the following format for the hostname parameter: "hostname:port".

-i

<numsec>

Repeat the echo message with intervals in seconds specified by <numsec>. If this option is not used, `uniping` sends only one echo message to each specified node.

-log

Print errors to a log file (`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/uniping.log`).

-n

<node-ID>

Specify a node to connect to. Required if more than one node exists on the calendar server specified by the **-host** option.

-p

<password>

Provide the SYSOP password or the password for the user specified by the **-u** option. If you do not use the **-p** option, `uniping` will prompt you for the password.

-s

<size>

Specify the size of the echo message in bytes. The default is 64 bytes.

-stats

Display statistics on startup.

-time

Display the time at which each message is sent.

-u

<user>

Specify a user name to use for authentication. If this option is not used, SYSOP is used by default. See FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT for details on how to specify a user.

-v

Print the version number of `uniping`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `uniping`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE user ARGUMENT

The user argument is a string of the form “key=value/key=value/...”, where “key” is one of those listed in the following table, and “value” is any string. Both “key” and “value” are case insensitive. For all keys except the ID key, the “value” string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash “/” is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character “\” to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they should be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character “\”) to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note: If the ID key-value pair is specified in the user argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored. Further note that the ID key-value pair may be specified without using the ID key, i.e. “-u 256” is a valid specification and is equivalent to “-u ID=256”.

Table F–41 Accepted keys

Key	X.400 Field
S	Surname
G	Given name
I	Initials

Table F–41 Accepted keys

Key	X.400 Field
ID	Identifier
UID	User unique identifier
X	Generation
OU1	Organizational Unit 1
OU2	Organizational Unit 2
OU3	Organizational Unit 3
OU4	Organizational Unit 4
O	Organization
C	Country
A	Administration domain
P	Private domain
PHONE	Phone number
FAX	Fax phone number
EMPL-ID	Employee number
JOB-TITLE	Job title

EXAMPLES

- Ping node 14 of a calendar server on the host "Scribe", using the SYSOP user account:

```
% uniping -host scribe -n 14
Enter password:

scribe,14: 40 ms.
```

- Ping all nodes in the node network containing node 60, using the user "Dashiell Hammett", and displaying the time of each sent message:

```
% uniping -n 60 -u "S=Hammett/G=Dashiell" -allnodes -time
Enter password:

Fri Jul 07 10:23:41 2000: scribe,14: 40 ms.
```

```
Fri Jul 07 10:23:41 2000: scribe,60: 0 ms.
Fri Jul 07 10:23:41 2000: scribe,66: 114 ms.
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

UNIREQDUMP

`unireqdump` - View, and optionally delete, requests in the queue of the Corporate-Wide Services (CWS) daemon.

SYNTAX

```
unireqdump [-delete] [-excl <filter>] [-incl <filter>] [-u <itemnum>]
[-rn <node-ID>] [-y] [-reqid <ID>] [-reqtype <code>] [-reqgroup ID]
[-n <node-ID>] [-p <sysOpPsw>] [nolist] [-nototal]

unireqdump -v
unireqdump -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unireqdump` outputs the set of requests currently in the queue of the Corporate-Wide Services daemon/service, `unicwsd`. The utility is also used to delete requests from the queue (using the **-delete** option).

By default, all requests in the queue are output. The **-excl**, **-incl**, **-u**, **-rn**, **-reqid**, and **-reqtype** options allow you to select requests satisfying specific criteria. These options are applied successively so each of the requests in the output must meet the combined criteria for all of the options specified. Use **-reqid** if you want to select a specific request from the queue.

Numeric arguments can be either decimal or hexadecimal values (where hexadecimal values are prefixed by "`0x`"). The single exception is the ID argument to the **-reqid** option, where a hexadecimal value is always assumed, even if the "`0x`" prefix is not present.

`unireqdump` can only be run if the calendar server is up.

OPTIONS

-delete

Delete from the queue the requests that match the filters. After each request is output, the user is prompted to confirm whether or not they wish to delete it. The **-y** option may be used along with this option to tell `unireqdump` to automatically delete ALL of the requests in the output, without prompting for confirmation.

-excl

<filter>

Set an exclusion filter. Requests matching this filter are excluded from the output. The possible filters are:

- *notserviced:* Requests not yet serviced
- *cantservice:* Requests that cannot be serviced
- *suspended:* Requests that have been queued pending reactivation of an item's SMS notifications

-incl

<filter>

Set an inclusion filter. Requests matching this filter are included in the output. The possible filters are listed under the **-excl** option.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify a node to connect to. Also used to select the requests which originated from this node. Required if more than one node exists on the server running `unireqdump`.

-nolist

Do not list the requests that are in the queue.

-nototal

Do not display the summary (totals at the end of the output).

-p

<sysOpPsw>

Provide the SYSOP password of the node specified by the **-n** option. If the password is not supplied on the command line, prompting for it occurs.

-u

<itemnum>

Select only requests matching the specified calendar account (user, resource or event calendar) number. `itemnum` is the numeric ID of the user, resource or event calendar.

-y

Used with the **-delete** option to tell `unireqdump` to automatically delete all of the requests in the output, without prompting for confirmation. Use this option with care!

-rn

<node-ID>

Select only requests destined for the specified remote node.

-reqgroup

<group>

Select the request of the group specified by <goup>. Valid values for <group> are: "replication", "SMS" or "mail".

-reqid

<ID>

Select the request with the specified ID. ID is a hexadecimal value (it is not necessary to prefix the value with "0x", though doing so causes no harm).

-reqtype

<code>

Select the request of type <code>. The type can be expressed numerically by its transaction code (the numeric values are available in the documentation for the calendar programming interface), or as one of the following strings:

```
agendaget
attendadd
echo
eventattend
eventcreated
eventdeleted
eventmodified
foreignerdeleted
instanceadded
instancemodified
itemdeleted
itemmodified
mailmessagepost
nodeitemsget
notifynewevent
notifynewinstance
securityadd
securitydeleted
securitymodified
```

These strings also appear in the output in the "TrCode" field for each request listed.

-v

Print the current version number of `unireqdump`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unireqdump`.

EXAMPLES

- Select all requests in the queue which originate in node 10:

  ```
  unireqdump -n 10 -p sysOpPsw
  ```

- Delete all requests in the queue which originate in node 10, and interactively prompt for confirmation before deleting each one:

  ```
  unireqdump -delete -n 10 -p sysOpPsw
  ```

- Output all requests in the queue except those already serviced (a single node exists on this server so the **-n** option is unnecessary):

  ```
  unireqdump -excl serviced -p sysOpPsw
  ```

- Output all un-serviced requests with the "eventattend" transaction code, originating in node 10 and destined for the remote node 20, and interactively prompt for confirmation to delete each one:

  ```
  unireqdump -delete -excl serviced -remotenode 20 -reqtype eventattend -n 10
  -p sysOpPsw
  ```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIRESTORE

`unirestore` - Restore a user's agenda from a backup.

SYNTAX

```
unirestore [-u <uid>] [-path <bkpPath>]
[-futureReplies] | [-noAddAttendee] [-logAll]
-n <node-ID> [-host <hostname>] [-p <sysOpPsw>]

unirestore -ls [<user>] [-path <bkpPath>]
-n <node-ID> [-host <hostname>] [-p <sysOpPsw>]

unirestore -v
unirestore -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unirestore` restores a user's calendar data from a backup file. A user calendar account can be restored even if it has been deleted completely, in which case a calendar account is created for the user. If there is a directory server, the user must be in the directory.

The **-u** option is used to specify the UID of the user you wish to restore. The **-path** option indicates the path to the backup files. This is the path to the directory which includes a `db` directory. For example: "`-path /backups/cserver/jan0799`".

The **-ls** option to list all users contained in a backup. The <user> argument restricts `unirestore` to list only the users that match the <user> filter. See FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT for details on how to specify <user>.

By default, for agenda entries scheduled in the future and created by other users, any changes the user has made to his attendance status are not restored. For meetings that the user does own, the attendance status of all attendees are reset to "to be confirmed" as if the meetings were newly created.

Use the **-futureReplies** option if you want to force the restoration of the users' replies to invitations from the backup. With this option, any changes the user has made to his attendance status (accepted, refused, etc.) for agenda entries in the future (after the restoration date) which were created by others will be restored. Also, for meetings that the user created, the attendees' attendance status will be restored from the backup.

By default, if the user was invited to a meeting in the backup and he is no longer invited to that meeting in the current database (this can happen if for example, the user was accidently deleted from the database), he will be added back as an attendee. But in cases where for example the meeting organizer deleted the user from the attendee list after the backup was made, you may want to use the **-noAddAttendee** option to avoid re-adding the user to the attendee list of meetings that other users created and own and intentionally removed the user.

`unirestore` only runs if the calendar server is up. There is no need to restart the server after running `unirestore`.

OPTIONS

-futureReplies

Restore the user's attendance status for future agenda entries.

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host. To specify a port number use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:port".

-logAll

Print out error messages for errors with agenda entries in the past. By default, only errors found with entries in the future are reported.

-ls

<user>

List users found in the backup file. Use the <user> option to restrict the list to certain users only. Specify users by providing the <user> argument. See FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT for details.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node. Required if more than one node exists on the host.

-noAddAttendee

Do not update other users' agendas with changes to meetings that the user does not own but was invited to.

-p

<sysOpPsw>

Provide the SYSOP password for the node. If you do not use this option, `unirestore` prompts for the password.

-path

<path>

Specify the path to the backup database files directory.

-u

<uid>

Specify the user's UID.

-v

Print the current version number of `unirestore`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unirestore`.

SEE ALSO

unidbbackup

EXAMPLES

- Check if John Smith's agenda is in the backup:

```
% unirestore -ls "UID=smithj" -path "/backups/cserver/jan0799" -p abcdef12
-n 10 -host hubert3
```

- Restore John Smith's agenda:

```
% unirestore -u "smithj" -path "/backups/cserver/jan0799" -noAddAttendee
-host hubert3 -p abcdef12 -n 10
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIRMOLD

unirmold - Remove old events and tasks from agendas in a calendar server database.

SYNTAX

```
unirmold [-u <user>] [-d <numOfDays>] [-y]
[-event] [-task] [-attachment] [-include <types>] [-sync]
-n <node-ID> [-p <sysOpPsw>]

unirmold -resource [<resource>] [-d <numOfDays>] [-y] [-attachment]
-n <node-ID> [-p <sysOpPsw>]

unirmold -v
unirmold -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unirmold removes events and/or tasks older than a specified number of days from user or resource agendas in a calendar server database.

To remove an event from a user's agenda, unirmold "un-invites" the user to the event. This has two consequences: the event no longer appears in that agenda AND

the user no longer appears on the list of users invited to the event. The update to the list of invitees propagates as necessary to the other nodes in the node network.

By default, `unirmold` removes all events and tasks older than 90 days from all user agendas in the node and all events older than 90 days from all resource agendas in the specified node. The **-resource** option restricts `unirmold` to events in resource agendas. The <user> argument restricts `unirmold` to the agendas of the specified users. See FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT for details on how to specify <user>.

When using `unirmold` in **-resource** mode, you may specify a resource filter using the <resource> argument to restrict the deletion to certain resources only. See FORMAT OF THE <resource> ARGUMENT for details on how to specify <resource>.

Note: `unirmold` only removes tasks if the start date, the due date, and the completion date are all older than the specified number of days.

`unirmold` only runs if the calendar server is up.

OPTIONS

-attachment

Delete event attachments only. Use this option to remove the event attachments only and leave the rest of the events intact.

-event

Delete events only. By default `unirmold` deletes both events and tasks from the user agenda. Use the **-attachment** to only remove event attachments.

-include

<types>

Delete events which are special types of agenda entries. Currently this option applies only to events which are either Outlook journal entries or sticky notes. The <types> argument is one or more of the following: `journal`, `sticky`. For example, to delete both types which are journal entries and sticky notes, use `-include journal sticky`. To delete only events which are sticky notes, use `-include sticky`.

-d

<numOfDays>

Delete events and tasks that are more than <numOfDays> days old from the agenda. If you do not use this option, the default value is 90 days. The minimum value is 30 days.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node. Required if more than one node exists on the host.

-p

<sysOpPsw>

Provide the SYSOP password for the node. If you do not use this option, `unirmold` prompts for the password.

-resource

<resource>

Remove all events in resource agendas only. You may specify a filter to select specific resources by providing the <resource> argument. See FORMAT OF THE <resource> ARGUMENT for details.

-sync

Removes all synchronization records from the user agenda.

-task

Delete only tasks from the user agenda. By default `unirmold` deletes both events and tasks from the user agenda.

-u

<user>

Remove entries from the specified user agendas only. Specify users by providing the <user> argument. See FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT for details.

-y

Used to auto-confirm the deletions.

-v

Print the current version number of `unirmold`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unirmold`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT

The user argument is a string of the form “key=value/key=value/...”, where “key” is one of those listed in the following table, and “value” is any string. Both “key” and “value” are case insensitive. The “value” string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash “/” is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character “\” to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they should be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character “\”) to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note: If the ID key-value pair is specified in the user argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

Table F–42 Accepted keys

Key	X.400 Field
S	Surname
G	Given name
I	Initials
ID	Identifier
UID	Unique Identifier
X	Generation
OU1	Organizational Unit 1

Table F–42 Accepted keys

Key	X.400 Field
OU2	Organizational Unit 2
OU3	Organizational Unit 3
OU4	Organizational Unit 4
O	Organization
C	Country
A	Administration domain
P	Private domain

FORMAT OF THE <resource> ARGUMENT

The <resource> is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is any string. Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive. For all keys except the ID key, the "value" string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash "/" is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character "\" to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/G=James\/Jim"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they should be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character "\") to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note that if the ID key-value pair is specified in the <resource> argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

Table F–43 Accepted keys

Key	Field
R	Resource name
N	Resource number
ID	Identifier

EXAMPLES

- Remove all events and tasks from the node network that are owned by users in node 10, and all events that are owned by resources in node 10:

```
% unirmold -n 10
```

- Remove all events in the node network that are more than 30 days old and are owned by users in node 10 with the surname “Wembley”:

```
% unirmold "s=wembley" -event -d 30 -n 10
```

- Remove all event attachments that are more than 360 days old from John Smith’s calendar account:

```
% unirmold "s=Smith/g=John" -attachment -d 360 -n 10
```

- Remove all events in the node network that are more than 30 days old and owned by any resource in node 10.

```
% unirmold -resource -d 30 -n 10
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIRNDEL

`unirndel` - Delete a remote node from a local calendar server node database.

SYNTAX

```
unirndel -rn <node-ID> [-p <sysOpPsw>] [-n <node-ID>]

unirndel -v
unirndel -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unirndel` deletes all references to a remote node from the database of a local node. By default the local node is the one with the name “N1”. `unirndel` should only be

used to delete a remote node created for test purposes. You should consult Oracle Support before using `unirndel`.

It is recommended that you back up the local `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db` directory before running `unirndel`.

`unirndel` runs only if the calendar server is up.

OPTIONS

-n

<node-ID>

Specifies the node-ID of the local node database from which the remote node should be deleted.

-rn

<node-ID>

Specifies the node-ID of the remote node.

-v

Print the current version number of `unirndel`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unirndel`.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIRNSYNCH

`unirnsynch` - Propagate deletions in the local information of one node to another node in the network.

SYNTAX

```
unirnsynch -rn <node-ID> [-rhost <hostname>] [-rp <rSysOpPsw>] -n <node-ID>
[-host <hostname>] [-p <sysOpPsw>]

unirnsynch -v
unirnsynch -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unirnsynch` is used to propagate deletions in the local information of one node to another node in the network. Each node in a node network contains both local information and remote node information, where:

- **local information** is a list of the users, resources and event calendars belonging to that node
- **remote node information** is a list of the users, resources and event calendars belonging to each of the other nodes in the node network.

The remote node information of a given node is constructed from the local information of each of the other nodes in the node network.

Changes to the local information of a node are normally automatically propagated to all remote nodes in the network. However, if for any reason discrepancies do occur, the remote node information can be updated using `unirnsynch` and / or `uninode`. `uninode` (using the **-apply** option) may be used to add missing entries while `unirnsynch` is used to delete entries which no longer exist in the local information.

`uninode -cws -group all` may be used to determine whether or not discrepancies exist (see the IMPORT-DIR field of the output).

The calendar server must be up to run `unirnsynch`.

OPTIONS

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host where the node that has had deletions to local information resides. To specify a port number use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:port".

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node-ID of the node that has had deletions to its local information.

-p

<sysOpPsw>

Provide the SYSOP password of the node that has had deletions to its local information.

-rhost

<hostname>

Specify the host where the node that is to have its remote node information updated resides. Default is the local host. To specify a port number use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:port".

-rn

<node-ID>

Specify the node-ID of the node that is to have its remote node information updated.

-rp

<remote-sysOpPsw>

Provide the SYSOP password of the node that is to have its remote node information updated.

-v

Print the current version number of `unirnsynch`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unirnsynch`.

EXAMPLES

- Propagate deletions to entries in node 30 on host "pepper" to the remote node information of node 20 on host "salt":

```
% unirnsynch -rn 20 -rhost salt -rp remote-sysOpPsw -n 30 -host pepper -p
```

sysOpPsw

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Usage error

2 System error

SEE ALSO

uninode

UNISIZEOF

unisizeof - Compute the size of the calendar server installation.

SYNTAX

```
unisizeof [-db | -n <node-ID>]

unisizeof -v
unisizeof -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unisizeof computes the size of a calendar server installation. By default, it determines the size of the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal directory, including all database nodes and the calendar server (executables, *.ini files, etc.). Use the **-db** option to determine the size of the entire database and the **-n** option to determine the size of a single database node.

unisizeof runs whether the calendar server is up or down.

OPTIONS

-db

Compute the size of the entire database. The entire database is made up of all nodes on the server.

-n

<node-ID>

Compute the database size of the specified node.

-v

Print the version number of `unisizeof`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unisizeof`.

EXAMPLES

- Determine the size of the calendar server installation:

```
% unisizeof
unisizeof: total size of the calendar server 44216K
```

- Determine the size of the entire database:

```
% unisizeof -db
unisizeof: total size of the calendar server database is 10010K
```

- Determine the size of the database for node 10:

```
% unisizeof -n 10
unisizeof: database size for nodeid [10] is 760K
```

FILES

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unison.ini`

Used to determine the default node (i.e. the node for which "name = N1" in this file) when `unisizeof` is used with the **-db** option.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNISLICE (UNIX ONLY)

`unislice` - Extract information from the calendar server's log files.

SYNTAX

```
unislice <logFile(s)> [-s <starttime>] [-e <endtime>]

unislice -v
unislice -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unislice` extracts information from the specified log file(s) and sends it to standard output. The `unisnapshot` utility uses `unislice` to gather information contained in log files. The <logFile(s)> argument is a list of one or more log files; each must be a fully-specified path name separated from the others by a space. `unislice` can run on most of the log files in the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log` directory.

`unislice` runs whether the calendar server is up or down.

OPTIONS

-e

<endtime>

Set an end time. Only log file information with time stamps prior to this time are included in the output. Thus, if an end time of January 1 is set, no information from the 1st of January is included. See FORMAT OF starttime, endtime ARGUMENTS for details on how to specify these arguments.

-s

<starttime>

Set a start time. Only log file information with time stamps on or after this time are included in the output. See FORMAT OF starttime, endtime ARGUMENTS for details on how to specify these arguments.

-v

Print the current version number of `unislice`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unislice`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE time ARGUMENTS

Each of these arguments can take one of the forms:

- "day month [year] [time]"
- "day month [time] [year]"
- "month day [year] [time]"
- "month day [time] [year]"

where

- day

  is a number between 1 and 31;

- month

  is either the full name of the month or one of the following abbreviations: jan, feb, mar, apr, aug, sep, sept, oct, nov, dec (month is case-insensitive);

- year

  is specified using four digits; and

- time

  is in the form HH:MM or HH:MM:SS (HH is an integer between 0 and 23).

EXAMPLES

- Output the full contents of the `uniengd` log file:

  ```
  % unislice $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/eng.log
  ```

- Output all `uniengd` messages logged on February 7th 1995:

  ```
  % unislice $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/eng.log -s 7 feb 1995 -e feb 8 1995
  ```

- Output all `eng.log` messages after 1 PM, July 7:

  ```
  % unislice $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/eng.log -s july 7 13:00
  ```

- Output all `eng.log` messages before 9 AM, October 15, 1995:

  ```
  % unislice $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/eng.log -e oct 15 9:00 1995
  ```

- Output all `eng.log` messages logged in a 45-second period starting at 10 AM, January 30:

  ```
  % unislice $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/eng.log -s jan 30 10:00:00 -e jan 30
  10:00:46
  ```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

SEE ALSO

`unisnapshot`

UNISNAPSHOT

`unisnapshot` - Compile calendar server information for diagnostic purposes.

SYNTAX

```
unisnapshot [<date>] [-nolog] [-p <sysOpPsw>]

unisnapshot [-s <starttime>] [-e <endtime>] [-nolog] [-p <sysOpPsw>]

unisnapshot -v
unisnapshot -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unisnapshot` assembles information used by support staff to diagnose most calendar server problems. Should a problem ever arise, only this file need be supplied to support staff.

Output is written to the `unisnapshot.log` file in the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log` directory. `unisnapshot` can be restricted to include log file information logged during a single day, or during a specified time period. This reduces the amount of irrelevant information in the output.

Under Windows operating systems, `unisnapshot` requires the SYSOP password for each node. See the **-p** option for more information.

See FORMAT OF THE date ARGUMENT for details on how to specify <date>.

`unisnapshot` can be run whether the calendar server is up or down.

OPTIONS

-e

<endtime>

Set an end time. Only log file information with time stamps prior to this time are included in the output of `unisnapshot`. Thus, if an end time of January 1 is set, no information from the 1st of January is included. <endtime> is a string of the same format as <date>.

-nolog

Prevent `unisnapshot` from including log file information in its output.

-p

<sysOpPsw>

This option exists only under Windows operating systems. Specify the SYSOP password to use to connect to each node. If you use this option, the SYSOP password must be the same for all nodes. If you do not use this option under Windows, `unisnapshot` prompts for the SYSOP password for the first node at the time it connects to that node. For each subsequent node, it prompts for the SYSOP password only if the SYSOP password for that node is different from the last SYSOP password entered.

-s

<starttime>

Sets a start time. Only log file information with time stamps on or after this time are included in the output of `unisnapshot`. <starttime> is a string of the same format as date.

-v

Print the current version number of `unisnapshot`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unisnapshot`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE date ARGUMENT

The date argument takes one of the forms:

- "day month [year] [time]"
- "day month [time] [year]"
- "month day [year] [time]"
- "month day [time] [year]"

where

- day

  is a number between 1 and 31;

- month

  is either the full name of the month or one of the following abbreviations: jan, feb, mar, apr, aug, sep, sept, oct, nov, dec (month is case-insensitive);

- year

  is specified using four digits; and

- time

  is in the form HH:MM or HH:MM:SS (HH is an integer between 0 and 23).

If no year is specified, the default is the current year.

EXAMPLES

- Assemble all information:

  ```
  % unisnapshot
  ```

- Assemble all information except that contained in the log files:

  ```
  % unisnapshot -nolog
  ```

- Assemble all information about February 7th 1998:

  ```
  % unisnapshot 7 feb 1998
  ```

- Assemble all information about the period after 1 PM, July 7:

  ```
  % unisnapshot -s july 7 13:00
  ```

- Assemble all information about the period before 9 AM, October 15, 1998:

  ```
  % unisnapshot -e oct 15 9:00 1998
  ```

- Assemble all information about the 45-second period starting at 10 AM, January 30:

  ```
  % unisnapshot -s jan 30 10:00:00 -e jan 30 10:00:46
  ```

FILES

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/unisnapshot.log`
This is the file where `unisnapshot` writes its output. If a previous file exists at the time `unisnapshot` is invoked, it is overwritten.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

WARNING

`unisnapshot` may take some time to complete.

UNISNCDUMP

`unisncdump` - Retrieve statistics from the calendar server's Synchronous Network Connection daemon / service.

SYNTAX

```
unisncdump [-host <hostname>] [-n <node-ID>] [-p <sysOpPsw>] [-screen]

unisncdump -v
unisncdump -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unisncdump retrieves statistics from the unisncd daemon and writes them to the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/unisncdump.log file. Included are the number of configured and available connections for each service.

OPTIONS

-host

<hostname>

Specify the host on which the unisncd is located. To specify a port number use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:port".

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the calendar server node. Required if more than one node exists.

-p

<sysOpPsw>

Provide the SYSOP password. If this option is not used, prompting for the password occurs.

-screen

Display the output on the screen instead of writing it to the log file.

-v

Print the version number of unisncdump.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run unisncdump.

EXAMPLES

- Dump the unisncd statistics for node 11 on host "oregano" to the screen (the node network contains two nodes: 11 and 12).

```
% unisncdump -screen -n 11 -host oregano
Enter SysOp password:
-----------------------------------------------
```

```
DATE = Mon Sep 28 14:50:08 1998
PID = 1314
Host = oregano
Service = unieng,12
Transactions: Request = 0
              Check Request = 0
              Cancel Request = 0
              Free = 0

Connections:  Configured = 2
              Available = 2
              Granted = 0
              Request queue = 0
              Failed = 0
              Last failure = 0
              Next attempt = 0
              Attempt timeout = 0
              Max wait before retry = 3840
```

FILES

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/unisncdump.log`
`unisncdump` writes to this file by default.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNISTART

`unistart` - Start up the calendar server or start a node.

SYNTAX

```
unistart [-bypass] [-nocws] [-nosnc] [-nocsm] [-nodas] [-r]
unistart -standby [-bypass] [-r]
unistart -csmhost <host:port> [-p password]
[-bypass] [-nocws] [-nosnc] [-nodas] [-r]
```

```
unistart -n <node-Id> -csmhost <host:port> [-p password]

unistart -n <node-Id>

unistart -v
unistart -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unistart` is used to start a single node or to start the calendar server. The default action is to start all calendar server daemons or services that are not already started, these include: `unilckd`, `uniengd`, `unidasd` (if a directory server is being used), `unisncd`, `unicwsd` and `unicsmd`. To erase the contents of an old log file before a newly started daemon writes to it, use the **-r** option.

To start a single node, use the **-n** option. A node can be started only if the calendar server is already running.

A server (or a node) can be started remotely if the Calendar Server Manager daemon (unicsmd) is running for that server. To only start the unicsmd daemon, use the **-standby** option. To remotely start a calendar server or a node, use the **-csmhost** and **-p** options. If you have an installation with an Oracle Internet Directory, supply the SYSOP password, otherwise use the CSM password which is defined by the `[CSM] password` parameter in `unison.ini`.

The server can be started with some of the components left disabled using the options **-nocws**, **-nosnc**, **-nocsm** and **-nodas**.

By default, `unistart` calls `unicheck` to check the file system. You can skip this step by using the **-bypass** option.

Note: -bypass is a UNIX-only option.

OPTIONS

-bypass

By default, `unicheck` is run before the daemons and services are started. This option causes `unistart` to execute without running `unicheck`.

-csmhost

Specify the host on which the remote `unicsmd` is located. To specify the port number used by the unicsmd daemon (if the default port number is not used), use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:csmport".

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the calendar server node to start.

-nocsm

By default, `unicsmd` is started (unless a `[CSM] enable` parameter exists in `unison.ini` and is set to "FALSE".) This option overrides this and prevents `unicsmd` from being started.

-nocws

By default, `unicwsd` is started (unless a `[CWS] enable` parameter exists in `unison.ini` and is set to "FALSE".) This option overrides this and prevents `unicwsd` from being started. `unicwsd` can be brought up later by simply running `unistart` again without this option.

-nodas

By default, `unidasd` is started if the `[DAS] enable` parameter in `unison.ini` is set to "TRUE". This option overrides this setting and prevents `unidasd` from being started. `unidasd` can be brought up later by simply running `unistart` again without this option.

-nosnc

By default, `unisncd` is started (unless a `[SNC] enable` parameter exists in `unison.ini and` is set to "FALSE".) This option overrides this and prevents `unisncd` from being started. `unisncd` can be brought up later by simply running `unistart` again without this option.

-p

<password>

If you have an Oracle Internet Directory, provide the SYSOP password for the remote server. Otherwise you must supply the CSM password which is defined by

the [CSM] password parameter in unison.ini. If this option is not used, prompting for the password occurs.

-r

Removes any existing log files that will be used by the newly started components. The following table shows which log file is deleted when the component is started. Logs file are located in the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log directory.

Table F–44 Deleted log files

Component	Log files
CWS	cws.log
SNC	snc.log
DAS	das.log
CSM	csm.log
LCK	lck.log
ENG	eng.log, lck.log, dbv.log, act.log, utl.log, script.log, notify.log, utility.log

-standby

Start the unicsmd daemon / service.

-v

Print the current version number of unistart.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run unistart.

EXAMPLES

- Start the calendar server without running unicheck; remove the old log files at the same time:

  ```
  % unistart -bypass -r
  ```

- Start the calendar server; do not run the Corporate-Wide Services daemon / service:

  ```
  % unistart -nocws
  ```

- Start node 120 on a remote calendar server:

  ```
  % unistart -n 120 -csmhost hercules:7688 -p pass1
  ```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNISTAT

`unistat` - Produce a content report on a calendar server node.

SYNTAX

```
unistat [-l] [-s | -g] [-m] -n <node-ID> [-p <password>]

unistat -v
unistat -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unistat` produces a report for the specified node and sends it to standard output. `unistat` prompts the user for the SYSOP password for the node. The following information is included in the report:

- For each user: the X.400 name, the X.400 Organizational Units, the number of events, instances, and attendees owned by the user, the size (in bytes) of any attached files, the size (in bytes) of any event descriptions, the size (in bytes) of any extra information attached to events, and the size (in bytes) of the user's agenda.
- For each resource or event calendar: the name, the number of events, instances, and attendees it owns, the size (in bytes) of any attached files, the size (in bytes) of any event descriptions, the size (in bytes) of any extra information attached to events, and the size (in bytes) of the agenda.
- A list of public groups and their owners.

The calendar server must be up for `unistat` to run.

Note: The -g and -s options are mutually exclusive

OPTIONS

-g

Only print the list of public and administrative groups.

-l

Print the report in 128 characters per line mode. If this option is not used, the default is 80 characters per line.

-m

Print the members of the groups.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node.

-p

<sysOpPsw>

Provide the SYSOP password. If this option is not used, prompting for the password occurs.

-s

Only print the user, resource and event calendar database statistics.

-v

Print the current version number of `unistat`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unistat`.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNISTATS

`unistats` - Display summary statistics of the data from a calendar server stats file.

SYNTAX

```
unistats [-s <starttime>] [-e <endtime>] [-f <filename>] [-server <version>]
[-client <entry>] [-n <node-ID>] [-user <user> | -res <resource> | -reserved]
[-all]

unistats -v
unistats -h
```

DESCRIPTION

Displays summary statistics of the data found in a calendar server stats file. By default, the input file is `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/stats.log`. The **-server**, **-client**, **-n**, **-user**, **-res**, **-reserved** filter options may be used to compile statistics from a subset of the information found in the stats file.

The default output is a summary for each unique calendar client. Different versions of the same client are treated as separate clients, and a summary is output for each.

The **-all** option displays a summary incorporating all clients. All output is displayed in 122-character-wide format. A complete list of all output fields is given in the OUTPUT section.

OPTIONS

-all

Display summary incorporating all interface clients.

-client

<entry>

Display summary statistics on a specific calendar client. <entry> is the name and version of that client. See FORMAT OF THE entry, name, AND resource ARGUMENTS for details on how to specify <entry>.

-e

<endtime>

Specify end time for statistics. If this option is not used, the default is the current time of the current day of the current month of the current year. See FORMAT OF THE time ARGUMENT for details on how to specify <endtime>.

-f

<filename>

Specify the file to be used as input. This file must be in the same format as the default input file `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/stats.log`. This option is commonly used where a file has been created from an existing `stats.log` file and is supplied as input to `unistats`.

-n

<node-ID>

Display summary statistics on a specific node. <node-ID> is a calendar server node-ID.

-res

<resource>

Display summary statistics on a specific resource. <resource> is the name and/or identification number of the resource. See FORMAT OF THE entry, name, AND resource ARGUMENTS for details on how to specify <resource>.

-reserved

Display summary statistics on all reserved users (e.g. SYSOP).

-s

<starttime>

Specify a start time for the statistics. If this option is not used, the default start time is “Jan 1 1991 00:00:00”. See FORMAT OF THE time ARGUMENT for details on how to specify <starttime>.

-server

<version>

Display summary statistics on a specific calendar server. <version> is the version number of that server (e.g. A.02.90).

-user

<name>

Display summary statistics on a specific user. <name> is some combination of the surname, given name, and organizational units of the user. See FORMAT OF THE entry, name, AND resource ARGUMENTS for details on how to specify <name>.

-v

Print the current version number of `unistats`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unistats`.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE entry, name, AND resource ARGUMENTS

Each of the arguments <entry>, <name>, and <resource> is a string of the form “key=value/key=value/...”, where “key” is one of those listed in the following table, and “value” is any string. Both “key” and “value” are case insensitive. The “value” string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash “/” is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character “\” to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they should be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character “\”) to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note that if the ID key-value pair is specified in the **-res** argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

Table F–45 Accepted keys

OPTION	KEY	MEANING OF THE KEY
-client	N	Client Name
-client	V	Client Version
-user	S	Surname
-user	G	Given name
-user	OU1	Organizational Unit 1
-user	OU2	Organizational Unit 2
-user	OU3	Organizational Unit 3
-user	OU4	Organizational Unit 4
-res	R	Resource Name
-res	ID	Resource ID

Some example specifications are:

```
-client "N=Windows Oracle Calendar - 32 Bit/V=version 4.1"
-user "S=Carter/G=Angela"
-res "R=laptop"
-res "ID=328"
```

FORMAT OF THE time ARGUMENT

The <starttime> and <endtime> arguments may be expressed as either:

- "<day> <month> [<year>] [<time>]" or
- "[<month> <day>] <time> [<year>]"

where

- <day> is a number between 1 and 31;
- <month> is either the full name of the month or the first three letters (e.g. jan, feb, mar, etc.) (month is case-insensitive);
- <year> must be 1991 or higher and must be specified using four digits;
- <time> is in the form HH:MM or HH:MM:SS (HH is an integer between 0 and 23, MM is an integer between 0 and 59, and SS is a number between 0 and 59).

The order of the individual elements in the argument is unimportant. What is important is that either day and month be specified, or time be specified. The following are all valid examples:

```
Feb 22 1996 10:00:00
22 february 10:00:00
10:00:00 february 22 1996
1996 feb 22
feb 22
10:00:00
```

Default values for <day>, <month>, <year>, and <time> are the current day, current month, current year and current system time respectively.

Any missing field in <time> (HH, MM, or SS) is replaced with the current HH, MM, or SS value. E.g. if the current date and time is March 12 1998 10:41:34, and only HH:MM are specified in the argument, the SS becomes "34":

```
-e 12:41 -> March 12 1998 12:41:34
-s 12:41 -> March 12 1998 12:41:34
```

If none of the time fields are specified, <starttime> defaults to the first minute of the day, and <endtime> defaults to the last minute of the day:

```
-s feb 22 -> feb 22 1998 00:00:00
-e feb 22 -> feb 22 1998 23:59:59
```

OUTPUT

All output fields displayed by `unistats` are explained here, in the order in which they will be seen:

Table F–46 unistats CLIENT output fields

CLIENT fields	Description
CLIENT	Name and Version of the calendar client
SYSTEM	Name of the host operating system of the calendar server
SERVER	The calendar server version
SIGNONS	Number of records used for the summary statistics of this client
SESSION AVERAGE	Average session time

Table F–46 unistats CLIENT output fields

CLIENT fields	Description
CPU TOTAL	Total cpu time for all SIGNONS
CPU MEDIAN	Median cpu time
CPU AVERAGE	Average cpu time; “usr” stands for user and “sys” stands for system
NETWORK TOTAL	Total number of bytes exchanged between the client and calendar server host
NETWORK MEDIAN	Median of NETWORK TOTAL
NETWORK AVERAGE	Average of NETWORK TOTAL; “snd” stands for send and “rcv” stands for receive
CALLS	Total number of function calls

Table F–47 unistats FUNCTION NAME output fields

FUNCTION NAME fields:	Description
CALL (%)	Percentage of all calls for this function
TIME (W)	Greatest user response time for function to process one call
TIME (A)	Average user response time for processing this function
CPU (%)	Percentage of all cpu time taken by this function
CPU (%U)	Percentage (of CPU(%) above) taken by the user
CPU (%S)	Percentage (of CPU(%) above), taken by the system
CPU (W)	Greatest cpu time taken by this function to process one call
CPU (A)	Average cpu time taken by this function to process one call
NET (%)	Percentage of all network i/o used by this function
NET (%S)	Percentage (of NET(%) above) of data sent
NET (%R)	Percentage (of NET(%) above) of data received

EXAMPLES

- Get the summary statistics of the data from the default file (`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/stats.log`):

  ```
  % unistats
  ```

- Get the summary statistics of all "windows" clients from the file `myfile.log`:

  ```
  % unistats -client "N=window*" -f myfile.log
  ```

- Get the summary statistics of user "Don Martin" from server "A.02.90" only:

  ```
  % unistats -user "s=martin/g=don" -server "A.02.90"
  ```

- Get summary statistics of the resource "projector" from "motif" clients only:

  ```
  % unistats -res "R=projector/ID=901" -client "N=Motif"
  ```

- Get summary statistics for July 19:

  ```
  % unistats -s jul 19 -e jul 19
  ```

- Get summary statistics for all users of all clients:

  ```
  % unistats -all -user "S=*"
  ```

- Get summary statistics of all reserved users in node 70:

  ```
  % unistats -reserved -n 70
  ```

FILES

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/stats.log`
By default, `unistats` obtains its information from this file. The `[ENG] stats` parameter in `unison.ini` must be set to "`TRUE`" to enable `uniengd` to log information to this file.

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/unistats.log`
`unistats` logs any errors in this file.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 usage error

2 system error

UNISTATUS

`unistatus` - Determine the status of the calendar server and nodes.

SYNTAX

```
unistatus [-f] [-d] [-s] [-cws] [-lck] [-reset] [-q] [-w] [-e]
unistatus -csmhost <host:port> [-p <password>]
[-f] [-d] [-s] [-cws] [-lck] [-reset] [-q] [-w] [-e]

unistatus -n [<node-Id>]
unistatus -csmhost <host:port> [-p <password>] -n [<node-ID>]

unistatus -v
unistatus -h
```

DESCRIPTION

By default `unistatus` determines which of the calendar server daemons/services are running and prints their current status to standard output. `unistatus` can also be used to display the status of the nodes.

By default, unistatus will report the state of the calendar server as being up, partially up, down, in stand-by mode (the calendar server manager is running) or inconsistent and it will list any daemon or service that should normally be enabled but is not.

Many options are available for selecting various types of information to display. The **-d**, **-f** and **-s** options will display controllers, listeners, tasks and/or session information. See OUTPUT for the values and their meanings.

The quiet output (using **-q**) is useful when used in combination with the **-e** option, which returns a value that represents the state of the Calendar Server. This can be used by scripts to test whether the Calendar Server is up or not.

The **-cws** and **-lck** options will display extended statistical information on the unicwsd or unilckd daemons/services respectively. `unistatus` will display the number of opened or closed database sessions, the number of database locks and the number of database commits. By default these counters will be reset to 0 once a day (this is configurable). The counters can also be reset manually using the **-lck** or **-cws** option in conjunction with the **-reset** option.

To run unistatus remotely, use the **-csmhost** and **-p** options. If connected to an Oracle Internet Directory, supply the SYSOP password, otherwise use the CSM password which is defined by the `[CSM] password` parameter in `unison.ini` of the remote server.

`unistatus` runs whether the calendar server is up or down. To run unistatus remotely, the remote Calendar Server Manager (unicsmd) must be running.

OPTIONS

-csmhost

Specify the host on which the remote calendar server is located. To specify the port number used by the unicsmd daemon (if the default port number is not used), use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:csmport".

-cws

Display statistics for the corporate wide daemon / service (unicwsd).

-d

Produce a report for task, listener and controller processes only.

-e

Alter the default exit status values to provide information about the calendar server daemons / services. See EXIT STATUS for the values and their meanings.

-f

Produce an extensive ps-like report, taking into account the distinction between listeners, sessions and controllers. The calendar server may have the following daemons and servers running:

- `uniengd` controller: always running
- `unilckd` listeners: always running
- `uniengd` listeners: always running
- `uniengd` sessions: when user processes are running
- `unicwsd` controller and tasks: runs if corporate-wide services are enabled
- `unisncd` listener: runs if remote-node services are enabled and / or a directory server is being used
- `unidasd` listener and sessions: runs if a directory server is being used
- `unicsmd` listener: always running

-lck

Display statistics for the lock manager.

-n

<node-ID>

Display statistics on a specific node.

-p

<password>

With an Oracle Internet Directory, provide the SYSOP password for the remote server. Otherwise you must supply the CSM password which is defined by the `[CSM] password` parameter in `unison.ini`. If this option is not used, prompting for the password occurs.

-q

Force the quiet version of the command which does not produce any output but returns the proper error.

-s

Produce a report for sessions only.

-w

Do not display messages for processes that are down or disabled, such as "CORPORATE-WIDE SERVICES are down" or "REMOTE-NODE SERVICES are down" when the `unilckd` and `uniengd` daemons/services are running but the `unicwsd` or `unisncd` daemons/services are not.

-v

Print the current version number of `unistatus`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unistatus`.

OUTPUT

For some platforms, certain values cannot be displayed. For instance, under NT there are no sessions and no controllers. Only listeners will be shown for NT. For

Solaris, only controllers and listeners will be displayed. For HPUX, the 3 classes will be shown. Output fields displayed by `unistatus`:

Table F–48 unistatus output fields

Column	Description
UID	UserID under which the server is running
PID	ProcessID for this process
PPID	Parent ProcessID
ETIME	Elapsed time. Under Unix the format is dd-HH:MM:SS. Under NT the format is HH:MM:SS where HH can be bigger than 24.
TIME	CPU Time. Same format as ETIME
COMMAND	Name of the daemon / service
CLASS	Function of the daemon. Under NT: listener, task. Under UNIX: controller, listener, session, task
INFO	Additional information for the daemon / service operations

EXAMPLES

- Print out the calendar server status.

```
% unistatus
unistatus: The calendar server is partially up
unistatus: the Calendar Corporate-Wide Services is down
```

- Produce a full report on all calendar server daemons and servers on a UNIX system.

```
% unistatus -f
UID   PID  PPID STIME   TIME      COMMAND CLASS INFORMATION
tin   6772 228  1:41:21 0:0:0.156 unisncd Listener
tin   4368 228  2:32:23 0:0:0.187 unicwsd Controller  3 task(s)
tin   6756 4368 2:32:27 0:0:0.125 unicwsd Task  SSR
tin   7680 4368 2:32:27 0:0:0.203 unicwsd Task  Messaging
tin   9444 4368 2:32:27 0:0:0.156 unicwsd Task
Messaging,SSR,Snooze,EventSync,DirSync
tin   7196 228  1:41:28 0:0:0.46  unicsmd Listener
tin   6712 228  1:41:17 0:0:0.78  unilckd Listener  0 DB sess
tin   6692 228  1:41:18 0:0:1.875 uniengd Listener  3/100 sess
unistatus: the calendar server is up
```

EXIT STATUS

The default exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

Use of the **-e** option alters the default exit values to encode the status of the various calendar server daemons / services. These values are as follows:

- 0...127: Success. This value is the sum of one or more of the values 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, and 64, where:
  - 1 means `uniengd` servers are running
  - 2 means `unicwsd` daemon is running
  - 4 means `uniengd` daemon is running
  - 8 means `unilckd` daemon is running
  - 16 means `unisncd` daemon is running
  - 32 means `unidasd` servers are running
  - 64 means `unidasd` daemon is running
- 253 Interrupted
- 254 Usage error
- 255 Failure

UNISTOP

`unistop` - Shut down the calendar server or a node.

SYNTAX

```
unistop [-bypass] [-standby] [-cws] [-snc] [-das] [-csm] [-y]
unistop -csmhost <host:port> [-p <password>] [-bypass>]
[-cws] [-snc] [-das] [-nostandby] [-y]
unistop -n <node-Id> [-y]
unistop -n <node-Id> -csmhost <host:port> [-p <password>] [-y]
unistop -clean [-force]
```

```
unistop -v
unistop -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unistop` shuts down all or part of a running calendar server. By default, all daemons and services are shut down: `unicwsd`, `unisncd`, `unidasd` (if a directory server is being used), `uniengd`, `unilckd` and `unicsmd`. `unistop` can also be used to stop a node or to clean up the system resources allocated by the server.

If any users are currently signed-on, `unistop` prompts for confirmation before proceeding with the shutdown. Use the **-y** option to auto-confirm this confirmation.

To stop a single node, use the **-n** option. A server (or a node) can be stopped remotely if the Calendar Server Manager daemon (unicsmd) is running for that server. By default, on a local server, all components of the server are stopped. To leave the unicsmd daemon running, use the **-standby** option, this will allow you to restart the server remotely.

To remotely stop a calendar server or a node, use the **-csmhost** and **-p** options. If you have an installation with an Oracle Internet Directory, supply the SYSOP password, otherwise use the CSM password which is defined by the `[CSM] password` parameter in `unison.ini`. When stopping a server remotely, the unicsmd daemon is not stopped by default. You can force it to be stopped using the **-nostandby** option.

Specific components of the server can be stopped using the options **-cws**, **-snc**, **-csm** and **-das**.

Once the server is stopped, resources, possible leaks and any temporary files are removed. `unistop` can be executed with the **-clean** option when the server is completely down to perform this cleanup. However, if for some reason `unistop` thinks that the server is still up (for example when IPC or other resources are still lingering), you can force a clean operation using the **-force** option.

`unistop` can only be run if the calendar server is at least partially up (i.e. one or more daemons are running).

`unistop` cannot run at the same time as `unistart` or another `unistop` unless you use the **-bypass** option.

OPTIONS

-bypass

Allow `unistop` to execute even if another `unistart` or `unistop` process is running.

-clean

Clean the system resources allocated by the server. The server must be shut down completely to use this option. If the server cannot be shut down for unknown reasons, use the **-force** option.

-csm

Shut down only the Calendar Server Manager daemon / service (`unicsmd`).

-csmhost

Specify the host on which the remote `unicsmd` is located. To specify the port number used by the unicsmd daemon (if the default port number is not used), use the following format for the <hostname> parameter: "hostname:csmport".

-cws

Shut down only the Corporate-Wide Services (`unicwsd`). The `unilckd` and `uniengd` daemons / services must be running for this option to succeed. To avoid problems, you should also be certain that `unisncd` and `unidasd` (if you are running a Directory Server) are both running.

-das

Stop only the `unidasd` daemons and servers. These are used only with a directory server. The `unilckd` and `uniengd` daemons / services must be running for this option to succeed. To avoid problems, you should also be certain that `unicwsd` and `unisncd` are both running.

-force

Use in conjunction with the **-clean** option to force a clean up of the system resources allocated by the server.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the calendar server node to stop.

-nostandby

Stop the unicsmd daemon. This option is used when stopping a remote server.

-p

<password>

If you have an Oracle Internet Directory, provide the SYSOP password for the remote server. Otherwise you must supply the CSM password which is defined by the `[CSM] password` parameter in `unison.ini`. If this option is not used, prompting for the password occurs.

-snc

Shut down only the `unisncd` daemon. The `unilckd` and `uniengd` daemons must be running for this option to succeed. To avoid problems, you should also be certain that `unidasd` (if you are running a Directory Server) is running and `unicwsd` is not running. This will also shut down `unicwsd`.

-standby

Leave the unicsmd daemon running. Use this option when stopping a local server. This will allow you to restart the server remotely.

-y

By default, if there are any users signed on to the calendar server, a prompt is issued to confirm that a shutdown is desired. This option causes `unistop` to automatically proceed with the shutdown even if there are users signed on. The shutdown of each of the active `uniengd` servers proceeds in such a way as to ensure the integrity of the database.

-v

Print the current version number of `unistop`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unistop`.

EXAMPLES

- Shut down the calendar server.

```
% unistop
```

- Shut down the Corporate-Wide Services daemon.

  ```
  % unistop -cws
  ```

- Shut down node 44 on a remote server where unicsmd is on port 8804 (not the default port).

  ```
  % unistop -n 44 -csmhost hubert:8804 -p pass1
  ```

- Shut down only the directory server daemons and servers.

  ```
  % unistop -das
  ```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNISTRCONV

`unistrconv` - Convert text to UTF-8 or to another character set.

SYNTAX

```
unistrconv [-from <charset>] [-to <charset>] -s <string>

unistrconv [-from <charset>] [-to <charset>] -s <string>
[-y] -if <inputFile> -of <outputFile>

unistrconv -v
unistrconv -h
```

DESCRIPTION

Converts text from one character set to another. By default, the string is converted to UTF-8. The text can be read from a file and output to another file.

Use this utility to convert text to be used as the banner for e-mail messages which must be provided in UTF-8 format.

OPTIONS

-from

<charset>

Specify the character set to convert from. By default, the current character set is used. Valid values for <charset> include:

```
UTF8
```

English:

```
WE8ISO8859P1
US7ASCII
WE8MSWIN1252
AL32UTF8
WE8ISO8859P15
```

Brazilian Portuguese, French, German, Italian:

```
WE8ISO8859P1
WE8MSWIN1252:
AL32UTF8
WE8ISO8859P15
```

Japanese:

```
JA16EUC
JA16SJIS
AL32UTF8
```

Korean:

```
KO16KSC5601
AL32UTF8
```

Simplified Chinese:

ZHS16GBK

ZHS32GB18030

AL32UTF8

Traditional Chinese:

ZHT16MSWIN950

ZHT16HKSCS

AL32UTF8

-if

Specifies the path name of the file containing the text to be converted.

-of

Specifies the path name of a file which will contain the converted text.

-s

<string>

Specify the string to be converted.

-to

<charset>

Specify the character set to convert to. By default, the UTF-8 character set is used. See the **-from** option for valid values for <charset>.

-y

Used with the **-of** option to auto-confirm the overwriting of the output file.

-v

Print the current version number of `unistrconv`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unistrconv`.

EXAMPLES

- Convert the text in file bannerMsg.txt to UTF-8 into the file bannerMsgUtf8.txt:

```
% unistrconv -if bannerMsg.txt -of bannerMsgUtf8.txt
unistrconv: File has been converted successfully.
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNISYNCREFRESH

`unisyncrefresh` - Refresh calendar server sync records.

SYNTAX

```
unisyncrefresh [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname>] [-fr <date>] [-p
<SYSOPpassword>]

unisyncrefresh -v
unisyncrefresh -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unisyncrefresh` refreshes the calendar server synchronization records.

With the new version of the calendar server, it is no longer necessary to run unisyncrefresh periodically, as the CWS now ensures that the sync information stays up to date.

unisyncrefresh can only be run if the calendar server is up.

OPTIONS

-fr

<date>

Force a rebuild of all sync information newer than the given date. Should be used only in cases of corruption of the synchronization records, not during normal maintenance. Some end users may need to recreate their sync contexts to see any

benefits. Consult Oracle support for instructions on using this option in specific circumstances. The format of the date is mm/dd/yyyy.

-host

<hostname>

Specifies a host which contains the node specified by the **-n** option. Required if connecting to a remote host. If **-host** is not present, `unisyncrefresh` will assume the local host. If **-host** is specified and **-n** is not, `unisyncrefresh` will search for a master node on the specified host.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify a node. If **-n** is not used, `unisyncrefresh` will search for a master node located on the host specified by the **-host** option. If no master node exists, **-n** is required.

-p

<SYSOPpassword>

Provide the SYSOP password for the specified node. If this option is not used, `unisyncrefresh` will prompt for the password.

-v

Print the current version number of `unisyncrefresh`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unisyncrefresh`.

EXAMPLES

- Refresh the sync records on node 45 of the local host.

  ```
  % unisyncrefresh -n 45
  ```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNITZINFO

`unitzinfo` - Print time zone information.

SYNTAX

```
unitzinfo [-c] [-l] [-t <timezone>] [-node <node-ID>] [-y <year>]

unitzinfo -v
unitzinfo -h
```

DESCRIPTION

Extracts information from the calendar server time zone table found in the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/timezone.ini` file. By default, the information for the configured time zone, for the current year, used by the calendar server is printed in an 80-character-wide format.

The calendar server table contains time zone information from the year 1991 to 2074 inclusive.

`unitzinfo` can be run whether the calendar server is up or down.

OPTIONS

-c

List the time zone information by country. Time zones within a country are listed in sequence. The printed fields are:

Table F–49 Time zone fields

Field	Description
`COUNTRY`	Country name
`TIMEZONE`	Time zone name
`ST`	The difference (in hours) from GMT
`DST`	The difference (in hours) from GMT during Daylight Savings Time (DST)

Table F–49 Time zone fields

Field	Description
EFFECTIVE PERIOD	The period when DST is in effect

-l

Print the information in 132-character-wide ("large") output format.

-node

<node-ID>

Specify the node. This option causes the information for the time zone configured for the node to be output.

-t

<timezone>

Specify the name of the time zone to print. If *timezone* has the value "all", the complete list of time zones is printed.

-y

<year>

Specify the year for which the time zone information will be output (e.g. to view the DST period for that year). <year> must be specified using four digits. The default is the current year.

-v

Print the current version number of `unitzinfo`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unitzinfo`.

EXAMPLES

- Display the time zone information associated with node 20:

```
% unitzinfo -node 20
EST5EDT  Eastern Standard Time, Eastern Daylight Time
         U.S.A. (Eastern), Canada (Eastern), Bahamas,
```

```
Haiti, Turks & Caicos
Hours from GMT: -5h
 Daylight Saving Time : -4h (Apr 4,1999 - Oct 30,1999)
```

FILES

$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/timezone.ini
This file contains the time zone descriptions used by the calendar server.

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIUSER

uniuser - List, add, or delete calendar users, resources or event calendars, modify the information associated with them or transfer data from one user to another.

SYNTAX

Listings

```
uniuser -ls [<user>] [-format <format>] [-host <hostname>] -n <node-ID>
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
[-ext] [-showdefault]

uniuser -defaultls [-s <section>] [-host <hostname>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniuser -inactivels <date> [-host <hostname>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
[-ext] [-showdefault]

uniuser -newls <date> [-host <hostname>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
[-ext] [-showdefault]

uniuser -format <format> -n <node-ID> [-user | -resource | -eventcal]
```

```
[[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
```

Addition

```
uniuser -add <user> [-s <section>] [-host <hostname>] -n <node-ID>
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
```

Deletion

```
uniuser -del <user> [-y] [-host <hostname>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniuser -desdel -u <user> [-host <hostname>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniuser -grpdel -u <user> [-host <hostname>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
```

Modification

```
uniuser -mod <user> -s <section> | -m <modifier> [-host <hostname>] [-n
<node-ID>] [-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
```

Multiple additions, deletions, modifications

```
uniuser -ex <filename> [-s <section>] [-y] [-k]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [-host <hostname>] [-n <node-ID>]
[[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniuser -edit <user> [-host <hostname>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
```

Other

```
uniuser -transfer <user> -u <targetUser> [-host <hostname>] [-n <node-ID>]
[[-event <filter>] | [-group <filter>]| [-task <filter>]| [-folder <filter>]]
[-user | -resource] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniuser -info [<attribute>][-host <hostname>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-p <psw>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniuser -v
uniuser -h [command]
```

DESCRIPTION

`uniuser` can list, add, or delete calendar users, resources or event calendar accounts, or modify the information associated with them. You must specify the type of account (user, resource or event calendar) by choosing one of the three option **-user**, **-resource** or **-eventcal**. These options determine which configuration (`user.ini`, `resource.ini` or `eventcal.ini`) file will be used when needed. Before modifying an account with the **-mod** option, the **-info** <attribute> can be used to verify which attributes can be modified and what are the valid values for one attribute in particular.

Uniuser can also be used to transfer calendar data from one user or resource to another using the **-transfer** option.

The information associated with a calendar user is a combination of the key-value pairs described in the FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT, and the information contained in the `user.ini` file. This includes user preferences, security, administrative rights, X.400 information, personal group, admin group membership and the list of persons permitted to work as a designate for the user, etc.

Resources are identified by their names so each must be unique. The information associated with a resource is a combination of the key-value pairs described in the FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT and the information contained in the `resource.ini` file (which includes the resource preferences, security, personal group, admin group membership, and the list of users permitted to work as a designate for the resource).

Event calendars are also identified by their names. See how to specify an event calendar in the table FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT.

Note that the **-ls**, **-add**, **-del**, **-grpdel**, **-desdel**, and **-mod** options are all mutually exclusive.

It is recommended that you use `uniuser` to modify only user attributes that are specific to the calendar server. Any attributes that can be modified using the Oracle Internet Directory administration tools directly should not be modified through `uniuser`.

The calendar server must be up to run `uniuser`.

OPTIONS

-add

<user>

Create a new calendar user, resource or event calendar. The information associated with the new account is a combination of what is specified in the <user> argument and the default values in the configuration file (`user.ini`, `resource.ini` or `eventcal.ini` files). By default, when `uniuser` reads the configuration file, it considers only the values in the `[GEN]` section. Use the **-s** option to apply values from other sections of the configuration ini file. Use the **-ex** option to add multiple users, resources or event calendars.

Mandatory attributes must be provided otherwise the attempt to add a new account will fail. For example, when adding an event calendar or a resource, the name and password must be supplied with the "N" and the "PSW" keys. When using the calendar server's internal directory (no external directory), the "S" key is mandatory for the **-add** option for adding a user.

For external directories, users must already exist in the directory server. The DID (Directory ID) for the user must be specified, and it must be in DN (Distinguished Name) format. This can be followed by data in X.400 format. See EXAMPLES.

-defaultls

List the default attribute values for the specified user, resource or event calendar. The values will be taken from the configuration file section defined by the **-s** option.

-del

<user>

Delete the calendar user, resource or event calendar specified by <user>. `uniuser` prompts for confirmation before performing the deletion unless the **-y** option is used. If more than one account is to be deleted, the **-ex** option must used.

This operation can take a long time for very large agendas, and may have an impact on the performance of the calendar server for other users. It is recommended that you only delete users in off-peak hours.

-desdel

Delete all designate rights that the user specified by the **-u** option has. If more than one match for the user is found in the database, `uniuser` fails. A node must be specified using the **-n** option. Only the designate rights to agendas residing on the

specified node will be revoked. To delete all designate rights of the user, you must run this command on all connected nodes. For example: Bob Smith is on node 1, Mary is on node 2 and Jack is on node 3. Mary gives designate access to her agenda to Bob and Jack gives designate rights to his agenda to Bob. The command "`uniuser -desdel -u "S=Smith/G=Bob" -n 2`" will revoke the designate access that Bob has to Mary's agenda but not to Jack's.

-edit

<user>

This option only exists under UNIX. It allows you to first output the list of existing calendar users to a file, then edit the file to make desired modifications, and finally to input the changes back into the node.

The uniuser **-edit** command will open a file editor command (notepad on NT, vi on Unix). When the editor opens, you will see that the file will be populated with all the accounts that match the user filter defined by <user>. You can then edit the file, adding delete or modify symbols, as described for the **-ex** option. When you will save and close the file, uniuser will process the file as if the **-ex** option had been specified.

The following sequence of commands is automatically performed:

```
% uniuser -ls -n node-ID > file
% vi file
% uniuser -ex file -n node-ID
% rm file
```

-event

<filter>

Use with the **-transfer** option to transfer agenda entries such as meetings, notes, daily events and journals from one calendar account to another. Use the <filter> argument to specify the type of agenda entries that will be transferred. Limit the number of entries to be transferred by using the key "`TIMEINTERVAL`". Only entries within the specified time range will be transferred. If not time interval is specified, all entries will be transferred.

The <filter> argument is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is "`true`" or "`false`" for all of the keys except the `TIMEINTERVAL` value which must have the following format: "YYYY-MM-DD [HH:MM],YYYY-MM-DD [HH:MM]". Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive.

Key	Values	Definition
TIMEINTERVAL	YYYY-MM-DD [HH:MM], YYYY-MM-DD [HH:MM]	Time interval
PUBLIC	true, false	Public entries
PERSONAL	true, false	Personal entries
CONFIDENTIAL	true, false	Confidential entries
NORMAL	true, false	Normal entries
STICKYNOTE	true, false	Sticky notes
JOURNAL	true, false	Journals
DAYEVENT	true, false	Day events
NOTE	true, false	Notes
NORMALEVENT	true, false	Meetings and appointments
ALL	true, false	All types

-ex

<filename>

Perform the additions, deletions, and/or modifications specified in the file <filename>. Each line of the file must begin with one of the characters '.', '#', 'A', 'a', 'D', 'd', 'M', 'm', 'S', 's', '+'or '-'. This initial character specifies the action to take, as follows:

Character	Action
'.' or '#'	Ignore the line
'A' or 'a'	Add the user
'D' or 'd'	Delete the user
'M' or 'm'	Modify the user. This line identifies the user. The actual modifications must be defined in the next line which must start with a '-' (minus sign)
'S' or 's'	Update the user with the settings from the `user.ini` file

Character	Action
'+'	Treat the line as the continuation of the previous line; note that key-value pairs cannot break over lines
'-'	This line specifies the modifications. The previous line must start with 'M' or 'm' to specify the user.

The initial character must be followed by a space and a user specification. In the case of a modification, the user must be specified in a first line starting with the letter 'M' or 'm'. This line is used to identify the user. The following line which starts with a '-' (minus sign) contains key-value pairs which will be applied as the modifications. See EXAMPLES.

For each deletion specified in the file, `uniuser` prompts for confirmation before performing the deletion. The **-y** option is used to automatically provide confirmation.

One way to create this file is to save the output of `uniuser -ls` to a file. This can then be edited and input to `uniuser -ex`.

The **-s** sections option may be used with **-ex** to define which section of the configuration file is to be used when defining default values for the user information when modifying or adding users, resources or event calendars.

For directory servers, the most common way of adding many calendar users is to first use `unidssearch` to output the list of all non-calendar users to a file. This file can then be modified (if necessary), and input to `uniuser` using the **-ex** option. `unidssearch` outputs in the same "key=value/key=value/..." format that `uniuser` requires for input. See EXAMPLES.

-ext

Used with the **-ls**, **-newls** or **-inactivels** options, **-ext** will display the extended list of attributes. By default, only a subset of the user attributes are listed.

-folder

<filter>

Use with the **-transfer** option to transfer address books (contacts) from one user or resource to another. Address books cannot be transferred from event calendar accounts.

The <filter> argument is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is "`true`" or "`false`".

Both “key” and “value” are case insensitive. For now, ALL is the only possible option which means that all the address book data will be transferred.

Key	Values	Definition
ALL	true, false	All types

-format

<format>

This option is used to select user information fields and to customize the format of the output. The **-info** option lists the parameters that can be used to specify the customized format. Some of these are also listed in the FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT section. If this option is not used, all user information fields are output, and a default presentation format is used. See EXAMPLES.

-group

<filter>

Use with the **-transfer** option to transfer groups owned by one user to another.

The <filter> argument is a string of the form “key=value/key=value/...”, where “key” is one of those listed in the following table, and “value” is "true" or "false". Both “key” and “value” are case insensitive. For now, ALL is the only possible option which means that all groups will be transferred.

Key	Values	Definition
ALL	true, false	All types

-grpdel

Delete the specified user, resource or event calendar from all admin groups on the specified node. The user, resource or event calendar must be specified by the **-u** option. A single user, resource or event calendar must match <user> or the command fails. This command will only apply to the admin groups on the node specified by the **-n** option.

-host

<hostname>

Specifies the host which contains the node specified by the **-n** option. Required for remote hosts. If -host is not present, `uniuser` will assume the local host. For modification or deletion, if **-host** is specified and **-n** is not, `uniuser` will search for a master node on the specified host. If a master node is found, `uniuser` will use it to locate the selected users.

-inactivels

<date>

List the inactive accounts (users, resources or event calendars) since the specified date. The date format is "YYY-MM-DD".

-info

<attribute>

List the attributes and format parameters used with the **-format** option. The list is generated dynamically by the server and may vary from one server to another depending on the server's setup. If a value for the <attribute> parameter is supplied, then only information on that attribute is displayed. The <attribute> value can be any attribute listed when the **-info** option is used alone (see EXAMPLES).

-k

Used with the **-ex** option to force `uniuser` to continue processing all lines in the file even if it encounters an error. Errors are sent to standard error; file redirection may be used to capture these to a file.

-krb

Use automatic Kerberos login. This option cannot be used with the **-p** and **-uid** options.

-ls

[<user>]

If a user is specified, **-ls** lists that user (in the specified node). If no user is specified, all users in the node are listed. The **-format** option can be used with **-ls** to configure the presentation of the output (see EXAMPLES).

-m

<modifier>

Specify a modification to be made to the information of a particular user, resource or event calendar account. The modifier is a string of the same format as the <user> argument with the following exceptions for users: the ID key may not be specified. The PSW, PUBLISHEDTYPE and GLOBALREADONLY keys may be specified. Any attempt to modify read-only attributes will fail. For a more complete list of the keys and formats that can be used, use the **-info** option.

-mod

<user>

Modify the information associated with the specified user. This option is used with either the **-s** or the **-m** options. Use the **-m** option to specify directly which modifications to make to the user's information. When used with the **-s** option, the modifications are specified in a section of the configuration file (`user.ini`, `resource.ini` or `eventcal.ini`).

Note: It is recommended that you use `uniuser` to modify only user attributes that are specific to the calendar server. Any attributes that can be modified using the Oracle Internet Directory administration tools directly should not be modified through `uniuser`.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify a node. If **-n** is not used, `uniuser` will search for a master node located on the host specified by the **-host** option. If a master node is found, `uniuser` will use it to locate or distribute the specified users (except when a node must be specified using the **-n** option). If no master node exists, **-n** is required.

-newls

<date>

List the accounts (users, resources or event calendars) created since the specified date. The date format is "YYY-MM-DD".

-p

<psw>

Provide the administrator's password; required if one is set. If this option is not used and a password is required, `uniuser` prompts the user for it.

-s

<sections>

Specify which section of the configuration file to use for determining the default values to be used for editing or adding calendar accounts. Which configuration file (`user.ini`, `resource.ini` or `eventcal.ini`) will be used depends on the account type (**-user**, **-resource**, or **-eventcal**) specified.

See the **-add** and **-mod** options for information on using **-s** <sections> to apply values from the configuration file.

The <sections> argument is a list of one or more section names, each separated by a forward slash (e.g. "GEN/GR1/GR2" specifies the sections GEN, GR1 and GR2). Evaluation is done from left to right. Thus, in the preceding example, GEN is evaluated first, GR1 second, and GR2 last. Where the same key appears in more than one section, the value of the last instance evaluated takes precedence.

-showdefault

Used with the **-ls**, **-newls** or **-inactivels** options, **-showdefault** will display all attributes which are currently set to 0, FALSE or an empty string.

-task

<filter>

Use with the **-transfer** option to transfer tasks from one user to another.

The <filter> argument is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those listed in the following table, and "value" is "`true`" or "`false`". Both "key" and "value" are case insensitive. For now, ALL is the only possible option which means that all tasks will be transferred.

Key	Values	Definition
`ALL`	`true, false`	All types

-transfer

<user>

Transfer calendar data ownership from one user or resource account to another. Only calendar entries that the user (or resource) owns can be transferred to the target user (or resource). Use the <user> argument to specify the user or resource whose data will be transferred. User the **-u** option to define the target calendar account which must be of the same type as the <user> account (e.i. user or resource). See FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT for details on the <user> argument. Use the **-event**, **-task**, **-group** and **-folder** options to define which type of calendar data to transfer. Use the **-y** option to auto-confirm the transfer.

-u

<user>

Used with the **-target**, **-desdel** and **-grpdel** options to specify a user, resource or event calendar. See FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT for details on the <user> argument.

-uid

<user-ID>

The administrator's user ID. If none is specified the SysOp is used.

-y

Used with the **-del** and **-ex** options to auto-confirm the deletion(s). Used with the **-transfer** option to auto-confirm the transfer.

-v

Print the current version number of `uniuser`.

-h

<command>

Print a usage message explaining how to run `uniuser`. The <command> argument can be used to get help on one of the following commands: -ls, -info, -defaultls, -inactivels, -newls, -add, -del, -grpdel, -desdel, -mod, -transfer, -ex and -edit.

FORMATS

FORMAT OF THE <user> ARGUMENT

The <user> argument, which is used to represent a user, resource or event calendar, is a string of the form "key=value/key=value/...", where "key" is one of those

listed in the following table, and “value” is any string. Both “key” and “value” are case insensitive. For all keys except the ID key, the “value” string may be terminated by a wild card symbol (*). If a forward slash “/” is to be included in a string, it should be escaped with the character “\” to prevent it from being interpreted as a key-value pair delimiter - i.e. "S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D".

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (e.g. the string is provided on the command line or is passed as an argument to the utility), the string should be enclosed in quotation marks. Furthermore, if characters meaningful to the shell are included in the string, they should be escaped (i.e. preceded by the escape character “\”) to prevent the shell from interpreting them.

Note: If the ID key-value pair is specified in the user argument, all other key-value pairs specified along with it are ignored.

The format parameters listed in the third column in the following table are used with the **-forma**t option to configure the presentation of a listing (see EXAMPLES). For a more complete list of the keys and formats that can be used, use the **-info** option.

Table F–50 Accepted keys for -eventcal option

Key	X.400 Field	Format Parameter
N	Event calendar name	%N%
PSW	Event calendar account password	%PSW%

Table F–51 Accepted keys for -resource option

Key	X.400 Field	Format Parameter
R	Resource name	%R%
N	Resource number	%N%
UID	Resource unique identifier	%UID%

Table F–52 Accepted keys for -user option

Key	X.400 Field	Format Parameter
S	Surname	%S%
G	Given name	%G%
I	Initials	%I%
ID	Identifier	%ID%
UID	User unique identifier	%UID%
X	Generation	%X%
OU1	Organizational Unit 1	%OU1%
OU2	Organizational Unit 2	%OU2%
OU3	Organizational Unit 3	%OU3%
OU4	Organizational Unit 4	%OU4%
O	Organization	%O%
C	Country	%C%
A	Administration domain	%A%
P	Private domain	%P%
PHONE	Phone number	%PHONE%
FAX	Fax phone number	%FAX%
EMPL-ID	Employee number	%en%
JOB-TITLE	Job title	%jt%
EMAIL	Value of `[ENG] usermailmap` parameter	%EMAIL%

EXAMPLES

LISTINGS

- List all users in node 23 whose last names begin with “W”:

```
% uniuser -user -ls "s=W*" -n 23
Enter SysOp password:
```

```
S=Whitman/G=Walt/ID=154/C=US
S=Winterson/G=Jeannette/ID=114/C=England
```

- List all users in node 23 whose last names begin with “W”; output only their surname and given name, separated by a colon:

```
% uniuser -user -ls "s=W*" -format "%s%:%g%" -n 23
Enter SysOp password:
Whitman:Walt
Winterson:Jeannette
```

- List all users in node 23; output their surname and given name, separated by a colon:

```
% uniuser -user -format "%s%:%g%" -n 23
Enter SysOp password:
Brossard:Nicole
Dillard:Annie
Jansson:Tove
Kilpi:Eeva
Kundera:Milan
Lorde:Audre
Morrison:Toni
Sanchez:Sonia
Whitman:Walt
Winterson:Jeannette
```

- List all resources in node 12 with a name that starts with "HPLaser":

```
% uniuser -resource -ls "R=HPLaser*" -n 12
Enter SysOp password:

. R=HPLASER dorian/S=Wilde/G=Oscar/ID=438
. R=HPLASER sula/S=Morrison/G=Toni/ID=512
```

- List all resources in node 12 with a name that starts with "HPLaser"; output the resource name, the name and surname of the contact person, and separate each field by a colon:

```
% uniuser -resource -ls "R=HPLaser*" -format "%r% Contact: %g% %s%" -n 12
Enter SysOp password:

HPLASER dorian    Contact: Oscar Wilde
HPLASER sula   Contact: Toni Morrison
```

ADDITION

- Add the user “Maya Angelou” to node 24.

```
% uniuser -user -add "S=Angelou/G=Maya" -n 24
```

- Perform the same addition on a directory server.

```
% uniuser -user -add "DID=cn=Maya Angelou, o=Acme, c=US" -n 24
```

- Add the oak-panelled conference room to node 12:

```
% uniuser -resource -add "R=oakroom/PSW=abcdef123" -n 12
```

- Perform the same addition for a directory server:

```
% uniuser -resource -add "DID=cn=oakroom,o=Acme,c=US" -n 12
```

DELETION

- Delete the user “Eeva Kilpi” from node 24:

```
% uniuser -user -del "S=Kilpi/G=Eeva" -n 24
```

MODIFICATION

1. Modify Milan Kundera’s entry to reflect recent changes to the `[GEN]` section of the `user.ini` file (Milan Kundera exists in node 23). Look at the values in the GEN section of the `user.ini` file and ensure they are all valid:

```
% uniuser -user -defaultls -s "GEN" -n 23
StartDay = 08h00
EndDay = 18h00
TimeInc = 30
ShowSunday = FALSE
ShowSaturday = FALSE
TimeFormat = 2
RefreshFrequency = 60
DefaultReminder = 0
TimeBeforeReminder = 10
MailNotification = TRUE
OU1 =
OU2 =
OU3 =
OU4 =
O =
```

```
C =
A =
P =
TimeZone =
ViewNormalEvent = TIME
ViewPersonalEvent = TIME
ViewConfidentialEvent = TIME
ViewNormalTask = NO
ViewPersonalTask = NO
ViewConfidentialTask = NO
CanBookMe = TRUE
```

2. Proceed with the modification:

```
% uniuser -user -mod "S=Kundera/G=Milan" -s "GEN" -n 23
```

3. Modify Milan Kundera's OU1 value to "authors":

```
% uniuser -user -mod "S=Kundera/G=Milan" -m "ou1=authors" -n 23
```

MULTIPLE ADDITIONS, DELETIONS, MODIFICATIONS

Multiple additions, deletions, and modifications are done using the **-ex** option. In this example, three new calendar users are added, one modified, and one deleted. A directory server is being used.

1. Output all users in the directory server who are not currently calendar users:

```
% unidssearch > multiple.dat
% cat multiple.dat
A DID=cn=Italo Calvino,o=Acme, c=US
A DID=cn=Herman Hesse,o=Acme, c=US
A DID=cn=Doris Lessing,o=Acme, c=US
A DID=cn=Anja Kauranen,o=Acme, c=US
```

2. Modify the data in the file: change the OU2 value for Calvino to R&D; add the modification to Walt Whitman's first name; add the deletion of Nicole Brossard.

```
% vi multiple.dat
% cat multiple.dat
A DID=cn=Italo Calvino,o=Acme, c=US/OU2=R&D
A DID=cn=Herman Hesse,o=Acme, c=US
A DID=cn=Doris Lessing,o=Acme, c=US
A DID=Anja Kauranen,o=Acme, c=US
M ID=154
- G=Walter
D G=Nicole/S=Brossard
```

In the case of the modification, the ID is used to find the user, and the given name is modified to Walter.

3. Input the file to `uniuser`:

```
% uniuser -user -ex multiple.dat -n 23
Enter SYSOP password:
uniuser: added "cn=Italo Calvino,o=Acme, c=US"
uniuser: added "cn=Herman Hesse,o=Acme, c=US"
uniuser: added "cn=Doris Lessing,o=Acme, c=US"
uniuser: added "cn=Anja Kauranen,o=Acme, c=US"
uniuser: modified "Whitman,Walt"
uniuser: deleted "Brossard,Nicole"
```

Note that if this example did not use a directory server, the input file would contain the following:

```
% cat multiple.dat
A S=Calvino/G=Italo/OU2=Sales
A S=Hesse/G=Herman
A S=Lessing/G=Doris
A S=Kauranen/G=Anja
M ID=154
- G=Walter
D G=Nicole/S=Brossard
```

TRANSFER

- Transfer all public events of user Maya Angelou to user Oscar Wilde of the year 2003.

  ```
  % uniuser -transfer "S=Angelou/G=Maya" -u "S=Wilde/G=Oscar" -n 24 -event
  "public=true/TIMEINTERVAL=2003-01-01,2003-12-31" -krb
  ```

- Transfer confidential meetings and appointments of user Maya Angelou to user Oscar Wilde which were scheduled for the week of March 3rd, 2003.

  ```
  % uniuser -transfer "S=Angelou/G=Maya" -u "S=Wilde/G=Oscar" -n 24 -event
  "normalevent=true/confidential=true/TIMEINTERVAL=2003-03-03,2003-03-07" -krb
  ```

- Transfer all groups and tasks of the user Maya Angelou to user Oscar Wilde.

  ```
  % uniuser -transfer "S=Angelou/G=Maya" -u S=Wilde/G=Oscar -n 24 -task
  "all=true" -group "all=true" -krb
  ```

INFORMATION ON ATTRIBUTES

- Display attributes for users.

```
% uniuser -info -user -n 24 -p mypasswd
DID                   EXTENDED  string[1024]
CATEGORY              EXTENDED  enum
NODE-ID*              BASIC     number
ID*                   BASIC     number
LOADBALANCING         EXTENDED  boolean
ENABLE                EXTENDED  boolean
REMINDER-SERVERSMS    EXTENDED  boolean
REMINDER-LEADTIME     EXTENDED  duration [minute]
...
```

- Display valid values and other information on the PUBLISHEDTYPE attribute.

```
% uniuser -info -user PUBLISHEDTYPE -n 24 -p mypasswd
Name: PUBLISHEDTYPE
Rights: Create Update Read Remove
View Level: BASIC
Type: enum
Acceptable value(s):
NOTPUBLISHED PUBLISHED
```

FILES

`$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/user.ini`
This file specifies possible calendar user configurations. See also the calendar server Reference Manual, Appendix A, "Calendar User and Resource Parameters".

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

WARNINGS

Directory Server Warning

It is important to understand the implications of the directory server configuration for calendar server utilities. In a supplier-consumer configuration, the scheduling of

updates between the consumer and supplier may result in temporary differences between the two. This may mean that a calendar server utility is reading from a consumer directory server that has not yet been synchronized with its supplier.

Deleting users with large agendas

Deleting users with a large numbers of meetings and events can take a long time and cause a decrease in performance for other calendar users. It is recommended that you delete such users outside of normal hours, or at least not at times of peak calendar usage.

UNIVERSION

`universion` - Display and verify the version of the calendar server.

SYNTAX

```
universion [-all] [-nowarn]

universion -v
universion -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`universion` displays the version number of the calendar server and checks all scripts and binaries to see if their versions are up to date.

`universion` runs whether the calendar server is up or down.

OPTIONS

-all

Display version number for each component of the calendar server.

-nowarn

Suppress warning messages.

-v

Print the current version number of `universion`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `universion`.

EXAMPLES

- Display the version number of the calendar server and check that all of its components are up to date:

  ```
  % universion
  ```

- Display the version number of the calendar server and of each of its components; check that all components are up to date:

  ```
  % universion -all
  ```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 Warning error

4 Severe error

5 Critical error

6 User interrupt

UNIWHO

`uniwho` - Display information on signed-on calendar users.

SYNTAX

```
uniwho [-a] [-t] [-j] [-x] [-f] [-n node-Id]
[-pattern <pattern>] [-nolist] [-nototal]

uniwho -v
uniwho -h
```

DESCRIPTION

This utility allows the system manager to determine who is using the calendar server, where they are signed-on from, and the process-ID associated with their session. The options allow the display of various combinations of process-id, network address, node-ID, and user information. A connection summary will also

be displayed indicating the total number of connections for standard (users, resources and event calendars), shared (Web client applications) and reserved (sysop, cwsop) connections. Use the **-nototal** option if you don't want to display the connection summary.

This information is essential in certain situations. For example, when a user has done an abnormal shutdown of a client (say a power down while their client is active) the associated server process for that client continues to remain active for a fixed period of time. If the calendar server is configured (via the `[ENG] max_userlogons` parameter in `unison.ini`) to limit the number of sessions per user to 1, this user will not be able to log on again until their server process had terminated. `uniwho` allows the system manager to find the process-ID of the session and terminate it.

`uniwho` can only be run if the calendar server is up.

OPTIONS

-a

Display the alias associated with the default network address.

-f

Display telephone, job-title and X.400-address when available.

-j

Display job-title when available.

-n

<node-ID>

Restrict to users and resources on specified a node.

-nolist

Do not display the list of users.

-nototal

Do not display the connection summary.

-pattern

<pattern>

Display information for sessions which contain <pattern> in their information. For example, the pattern "128.192.64.96" would result in the display of session information for those logged on from this IP address. Matching is performed on all fields (network address / alias, telephone number, job-title, X.400 address), regardless of which of these may have been specified on the command line.

-t

Display telephone number when available.

-x

Display X.400 address when available.

-v

Print the current version number of `uniwho`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `uniwho`.

EXAMPLES

- Display the list of all signed-on calendar server users; display the machine alias rather than the network address in the output:

```
% uniwho -a
   PID         ALIAS NODEID XITEMID  USER
  2120  ark.boat.com  12    12,2     CWSOP,na
 24091 sail.boat.com  12    12,316   Barnes,Pat,B
 24298  row.boat.com  12    12,311   Beck,Tom,V
TOTAL STANDARD SHARED CONNECTIVITY
    3        2      0            1
```

- Display the list of all signed-on calendar server users in the Quality Assurance group:

```
% uniwho -pattern Quality
   PID       ADDRESS NODEID XITEMID  USER
 24298  199.88.48.81  12    12,311   Beck,Tom,V
TOTAL STANDARD SHARED CONNECTIVITY
    1        1      0            0
```

- Display full information for all of the signed-on calendar server users:

```
% uniwho -f
   PID      ADDRESS NODEID XITEMID USER
```

```
 2120  199.88.48.6  12      12,2  CWSOP,na
24091 199.88.48.81  12    12,316  Barnes,Pat,B
                                  Engineer/R&D
                                  /barnesp@acme.com
                                  /738-1000/123
24298 199.88.48.85  12    12,311  Beck,Tom,V
                                  Technician
                                  QualityAssurance/QA
                                  /tomb@acme.com
                                  /738-2000/015
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

NOTES

Logging

`uniwho` starts a calendar server process. If activity logging has been enabled (via the `[ENG] activity` parameter in `unison.ini`), the start-up and shutdown of this process is logged.

G

Time Zone Table

Setting the time zone correctly is crucial to the success of your calendar server installation. Determine applicable time zones prior to creating nodes.

Note: The time zone of a node cannot be changed once that node has been created.

Table G–1 Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
Afghanistan	UCT-4:30
Albania	MET-1METDST
Algeria	UCT-1
American Samoa	UCT11
Andorra	MET-1METDST
Angola	UCT-1
Anguilla	UCT4
Antigua and Barbuda	UCT4
Argentina	SAT3
Armenia	UCT-4
Aruba	UCT4
Australia (Lord Howe Island)	LHT-10:30LHDT
Australia (New South Wales; Capitol Territory; Victoria)	EST-10EDT

Table G–1 Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
Australia (Northern Territory)	UCT-9:30
Australia (Queensland)	UCT-10
Australia (South Australia and Broken Hill)	CST-9:30CDT
Australia (Tasmania)	TST-10TDT
Australia (Western)	UCT-8
Austria	MEZ-1MESZ
Azerbaijan	UCT-3
Bahamas	EST5EDT
Bahrain	UCT-3
Bangladesh	UCT-6
Barbados	UCT4
Belarus	EET-2EETDST
Belgium	MET-1METDST
Belize	UCT6
Benin	UCT-1
Bermuda	AST4ADT
Bhutan	UCT-6
Bolivia	UCT4
Bonaire	UCT4
Bosnia Herzegovina	MET-1METDST
Botswana	UCT-2
Brazil (East; Including All Coast and Brasilia)	EBST3EBDT
Brazil (Fernando de Noronha)	NORO2
Brazil (Trinity of Acre)	ACRE5
Brazil (West)	WBST4WBDT
British Virgin Islands	UCT4

Table G–1 Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
Brunei	UCT-8
Bulgaria	EET-2EETDST
Burkina Faso	UCT
Burma	UCT-6:30
Burundi	UCT-2
Cambodia	UCT-7
Cameroon	UCT-1
Canada (Atlantic)	AST4ADT
Canada (Central)	CST6CDT
Canada (Eastern)	EST5EDT
Canada (Mountain)	MST7MDT
Canada (Newfoundland)	NST3:30NDT
Canada (Pacific and Yukon)	PST8PDT
Canada (Saskatchewan)	EST5
Cape Verde	UCT1
Cayman Islands	UCT5
Central African Republic	UCT-1
Chad	UCT-1
Chile	CST4CDT
Chile (Easter Island)	EIST6EIDT
China	CST-8
Christmas Islands	UCT-7
Cocos (Keeling) Islands	UCT-6:30
Colombia	UCT5
Congo	UCT-1
Cook Islands	UCT10
Costa Rica	UCT6

Table G–1 Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
Cote d'Ivoire	UCT
Croatia	MET-1METDST
Cuba	UCT5
Curacao	UCT4
Cyprus	EET-2EETDST
Czech Republic	MET-1METDST
Denmark	MET-1METDST
Djibouti	UCT-3
Dominica	UCT4
The Dominican Republic	UCT4
Ecuador	UCT5
Ecuador (Galapagos Islands)	UCT6
Egypt	EST-2EDT
El Salvador	UCT6
Equatorial Guinea	UCT-1
Eritrea	UCT-3
Estonia	EET-2EETDST
Ethiopia	UCT-3
Faroe Islands	WET0WETDST
Fiji	UCT-12
Finland	EET-2EETDST
France	MET-1METDST
French Guiana	SAT3
French Polynesia	UCT10
Gabon	UCT-1
The Gambia	UCT
Georgia	EUT-4EUTDST

Table G–1 Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
Germany	MEZ-1MESZ
Ghana	UCT
Gibraltar	MET-1METDST
Greece	EET-2EETDST
Greenland (Scorsbysund)	EUT1EUTDST
Greenland (Thule)	AST4ADT
Grenada	UCT4
Guadeloupe	UCT4
Guam	UCT-10
Guatemala	UCT6
Guinea Bissau	UCT
Guyana	UCT3
Haiti	EST5EDT
Hawaii	UCT10
Honduras	UCT6
Hong Kong	UCT-8
Hungary	MET-1METDST
Iceland	UCT
India	UCT-5:30
Indonesia (Central)	UCT-8
Indonesia (East)	UCT-9
Indonesia (West)	UCT-7
Iran	UCT-3:30
Iraq	IST-3IDT
Ireland	GMT0BST
Israel	IST-2IDT
Italy	MET-1METDST

Table G–1 Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
Jamaica	UCT5
Japan	JST
Johnston Islands	UCT10
Jordan	JST-2JDT
Juan Fernandez Islands	UCT5
Kazakhstan	EUT-6EUTDST
Kenya	UCT-3
Kiribati	UCT-12
Kuwait	UCT-3
Kyrgyzstan	UCT-5
Laos	UCT-7
Latvia	EET-2EETDST
Lebanon	EUT-2EUTDST
Leeward Islands	UCT4
Lesotho	UCT-2
Liberia	UCT
Libya	UCT-2
Liechtenstein	MET-1METDST
Lithuania	EET-2EETDST
Luxembourg	MET-1METDST
Macao	UCT-8
Macedonia	MET-1METDST
Madagascar	UCT-3
Malawi	UCT-2
Malaysia	MST-8
Maldives	UCT-5
Mali	UCT

Table G–1 Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
Malta	MET-1METDST
Mariana Islands	UCT-10
Martinique	UCT4
Mauritania	UCT
Mauritius	UCT-4
Mayotte	UCT-3
Mexico	CST6CDT
Mexico (Baja N.)	PST8PDT
Mexico (Baja S.)	MST7MDT
Midway Islands	UCT11
Moldova	EET-2EETDST
Monaco	MET-1METDST
Mongolia	EUT-8EUTDST
Montenegro	MET-1METDST
Montserrat	UCT4
Morocco	UCT
Mozambique	UCT-2
Namibia	UCT-2
Nauru	UCT-12
Nepal	UCT-5:45
The Netherlands Antilles	UCT4
The Netherlands	MET-1METDST
New Caledonia	UCT-11
New Hebrides	UCT-11
New Zealand	NZST-12NZDT
New Zealand (Chatham Island)	CIST-12:45CIDT
Nicaragua	UCT6

Table G–1 Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
Niger	UCT-1
Nigeria	UCT-1
Niue Islands	UCT11
Norfolk Island	UCT-11:30
North Korea	KST
Norway	MET-1METDST
Oman	UCT-4
Pakistan	UCT-5
Palau	UCT-9
Panama	UCT5
Papua New Guinea	UCT-10
Paraguay	UCT4
Peru	UCT5
Philippines	UCT-8
Pitcairn Island	UCT-9
Poland	MET-1METDST
Portugal (Azores)	EUT1EUTDST
Portugal (Madeira)	PWT0PST
Puerto Rico	UCT4
Qatar	UCT-3
Reunion	UCT-4
Romania	EET-2EETDST
Russia (Moscow)	MST-3MDT
Russian Fed. Zone 1 (Kaliningrad)	RFT-2RFTDST
Russian Fed. Zone 10 (Magadan)	RFT-11RFTDST
Russian Fed. Zone 11 (Petropavlovsk-Kamchatsky)	RFT-12RFTDST
Russian Fed. Zone 2 (St. Petersburg)	RFT-3RFTDST

Table G–1 Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
Russian Fed. Zone 3 (Izhevsk)	RFT-4RFTDST
Russian Fed. Zone 4 (Ekaterinburg)	RFT-5RFTDST
Russian Fed. Zone 5 (Novosibirsk)	RFT-6RFTDST
Russian Fed. Zone 6 (Krasnojarsk)	RFT-7RFTDST
Russian Fed. Zone 7 (Irkutsk)	RFT-8RFTDST
Russian Fed. Zone 8 (Yakatsk)	RFT-9RFTDST
Russian Fed. Zone 9 (Vladivostok)	RFT-10RFTDST
Rwanda	UCT-2
Saint Pierre & Miquelon	NAST3NADT
San Marino	MET-1METDST
Sao Tome and Principe	UCT
Saudi Arabia	UCT-3
Senegal	UCT
Serbia	MET-1METDST
The Seychelles	UCT-4
Sierra Leone	UCT
Singapore	UCT-8
Slovakia	MET-1METDST
Slovenia	MET-1METDST
Solomon Islands	UCT-11
Somalia	UCT-3
South Africa	SAST-2
South Georgia	UCT3
South Korea	KST
Spain	MET-1METDST
Spain (Canary Islands)	WET0WETDST
Sri Lanka	UCT-5:30

Table G–1 Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
St. Helena	UCT
St. Kitts-Nevis	UCT4
St. Lucia	UCT4
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	UCT4
Sudan	UCT-2
Suriname	UCT3
Swaziland	UCT-2
Sweden	MET-1METDST
Switzerland	MEZ-1MESZ
Syria	SST-2SDT
Tahiti	UCT10
Taiwan	UCT-8
Tajikistan	UCT-5
Tanzania	UCT-3
Thailand	UCT-7
Togo	UCT
Tonga	UCT-13
Trinidad and Tobago	TTST4
Tunisia	UCT-1
Turkey	EET-2EETDST
Turkmenistan	UCT-5
Turks & Caicos Islands	EST5EDT
Tuvalu	UCT-12
Uganda	UCT-3
Ukraine	EET-2EETDST
Ukraine (Simferopol)	EUT-3EUTDST
United Arab Emirates	UAEST-4

Table G–1 Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
United Kingdom	GMT0BST
Uruguay	SAT3
US Virgin Islands	UCT4
USA (Alaska)	NAST9NADT
USA (Aleutian Islands)	AST10ADT
USA (Arizona)	MST7
USA (Central)	CST6CDT
USA (Eastern)	EST5EDT
USA (Indiana)	EST5
USA (Mountain)	MST7MDT
USA (Pacific)	PST8PDT
Uzbekistan	UCT-5
Vanuatu	UCT-11
Vatican City	MET-1METDST
Venezuela	UCT4
Vietnam	UCT-7
Wake Islands	UCT-12
Wallis & Futana Islands	UCT-12
Western Samoa	UCT11
Windward Islands	UCT4
Yemen	UCT-3
Zaire (Kasai)	UCT-2
Zaire (Kinshasa)	UCT-1
Zambia	UCT-2
Zimbabwe	UCT-2

H

Calendar Extensions to Directory Server Schema

This appendix presents the calendar server's extensions to the LDAP directory server schema. This only applies to standalone installations of the Oracle Calendar Server with third party directory servers. Consult your directory server documentation for information on the rest of your directory server schema.

- Object class extensions
- Default mappings for attribute names

Object class extensions

There are three object class extensions to the directory server schema. Each directory server entry should contain an instance of only one of these object classes. Each class is mutually exclusive with each of the other classes.

Table H–1 Calendar server object classes

Object Class	Description
ctCalUser	The object class for calendar server users. Note that a calendar server user entry is usually added to an existing user entry in the directory server.
ctCalAdmin	The object class for calendar server reserved users.
ctCalResource	The object class for calendar server resources.

Calendar server object classes

The following tables present the ctCalUser, ctCalAdmin, and ctCalResource object classes respectively.

Each calendar server object class is composed of attributes specific to that class, and attributes inherited from superior classes. All attributes specific to a calendar server object class have the prefix “ctCal” and are of type “case ignore string”. See "Attribute definitions" on page H-6 for descriptions of each of the attributes.

ctCalUser object class

Requires:

- objectClass

Allows:

- c
- ctCalAccess
- ctCalAccessDomain
- ctCalAdmd
- ctCalCountry
- ctCalDefaultNoteReminder
- ctCalDefaultReminder
- ctCalDefaultTaskReminder
- ctCalDisplayPrefs
- ctCalFlags
- ctCalHost
- ctCalLanguageId
- ctCalMobileTelephoneType
- ctCalNodeAlias
- ctCalNotifMechanism
- ctCalOperatingPrefs
- ctCalOrganization
- ctCalOrgUnit1
- ctCalOrgUnit2

- ctCalOrgUnit3
- ctCalOrgUnit4
- ctCalPasswordRequired
- ctCalPreferredSMSCTelephoneNumber
- ctCalPrmd
- ctCalPublishedType
- ctCalRefreshPrefs
- ctCalServerVersion
- ctCalSMSTimeRange
- ctCalSysopCanWritePassword
- ctCalTimezone
- ctCalXItemId
- employeeNumber
- generationQualifier
- givenName
- initials
- mail
- title
- uid

ctCalAdmin object class

Requires:

- objectClass
- ctCalXItemId

Allows:

- c
- cn

- ctCalAccess
- ctCalAccessDomain
- ctCalAdmd
- ctCalCountry
- ctCalFlags
- ctCalHost
- ctCalLanguageId
- ctCalNodeAlias
- ctCalOrganization
- ctCalOrgUnit1
- ctCalOrgUnit2
- ctCalOrgUnit3
- ctCalOrgUnit4
- ctCalPasswordRequired
- ctCalPrmd
- ctCalServerVersion
- ctCalSysopCanWritePassword
- ctCalXItemId
- facsimileTelephoneNumber
- generationQualifier
- givenName
- initials
- mail
- o
- ou
- postalAddress
- sn
- telephoneNumber

- userPassword

ctCalResource object class

Requires:

- objectClass
- cn

Allows:

- ctCalAccess
- ctCalAccessDomain
- ctCalDefaultNoteReminder
- ctCalDefaultReminder
- ctCalDefaultTaskReminder
- ctCalDisplayPrefs
- ctCalFlags
- ctCalHost
- ctCalLanguageId
- ctCalNodeAlias
- ctCalNotifMechanism
- ctCalOperatingPrefs
- ctCalPasswordRequired
- ctCalRefreshPrefs
- ctCalResourceCapacity
- ctCalResourceNumber
- ctCalServerVersion
- ctCalSysopCanWritePassword
- ctCalTimezone
- ctCalXItemId

- facsimileTelephoneNumber
- givenName
- mail
- postalAddress
- sn
- telephoneNumber
- userPassword

Attribute definitions

The following two tables provide a description of all attributes associated with the calendar server object classes. The first describes attributes specific to the calendar server object classes, and the second describes attributes inherited from superior classes. Note that in the case of inherited attributes, the attribute name may vary with the directory server.

Table H–2 ctCal* attribute definitions

Attribute	Description
ctCalAccess	Allow / deny access of calendar server user.
ctCalAccessDomain	Internet domain or IP from which the calendar server user is allowed to access their calendar server data. For future use.
ctCalAdmd	X.400 Administration Management Domain Name (A).
ctCalCountry	Country. Not currently in use.
ctCalDefaultNoteReminder	*Type*: Visual, audible, mail, all or none. *Len*: Number of minutes before the event for reminder.
ctCalDefaultReminder	*Type*: Visual, audible, mail, all or none. *Len*: Number of minutes before the event for reminder.
ctCalDefaultTaskReminder	*Type*: Visual, audible, mail, all or none. *Len*: Number of minutes before the event for reminder.

Table H–2 ctCal* attribute definitions

Attribute	Description
ctCalDisplayPrefs	Display preferences. *StartDay*: Time in minutes to start day display. *EndDay*: Time in minutes to end day display. *WeekStart*: Specifies the first day of the week (i.e. usually Sunday or Monday). *TimeIncrement*: Time increment in minutes for display. *ActiveDays*: Specifies days to display (e.g. week days only). *TimeFormat*: Specifies time format (AM / PM or 24h) for display.
ctCalFlags	For future use.
ctCalHost	Host name, or IP address in dotted notation, of the computer hosting the calendar server user's data.
ctCalLanguageId	Preferred language for incoming mail notification. For future use.
ctCalNodeAlias	Mnemonic name of the node on which the calendar server user's data is stored.
ctCalNotifMechanism	Specifies mechanism used to notify attendees (usually mail).
ctCalOperatingPrefs	Operating preferences.
ctCalOrganization	User’s organization. Not currently in use; “o” attribute is used for this information.
ctCalOrgUnit1	X.400 Organizational Unit 1(OU1). User’s organization. Not currently in use; “ou” attribute is used for this information.
ctCalOrgUnit2	X.400 Organizational Unit 2 (OU2).
ctCalOrgUnit3	X.400 Organizational Unit 3 (OU3).
ctCalOrgUnit4	X.400 Organizational Unit 4 (OU4).
ctCalPasswordRequired	Specifies if the user must provide a password to have access to his calendar data.
ctCalPrmd	X.400 Private Management Domain Name (P).

Table H–2 ctCal* attribute definitions

Attribute	Description
ctCalPublishedType	Calendar type: Not Published, Published, Event Calendar
ctCalRefreshPrefs	Refresh preferences; *State*: on / off *Frequency*: Interval in minutes between refreshes.
ctCalResourceCapacity	Capacity of resource.
ctCalResourceNumber	Identification number of resource.
ctCalServerVersion	Version number of the calendar server hosting the user's data.
ctCalSMSTimeRange	Time range during which the user does not want to receive SMS messages. Values are expressed in minutes of the day, separated by a colon, e.g. 9 PM to 9 AM is expressed as "1260:540".
ctCalSysopCanWritePassword	Specifies if the calendar server SYSOP can overwrite the user's password.
ctCalTimezone	Current time zone of the user.
ctCalXItemId	Identification number of the node on which the calendar server user's data is stored as well as the identification number of the calendar server user's item.
ctCalMobileTelephoneType	Mobile telephone type.
ctCalPreferredSMSCTelephoneNumber	Preferred SMSC telephone number.

Table H–3 Inherited attribute definitions

Attribute name	Class	Description
c	n/a	Country.
cn	person	Common name of the administrator or resource.
employeeNumber	inetOrgPerson	Employee number of the user.
facsimileTelephoneNumber or fax	organizationalPerson	FAX phone number of the administrator or resource.

Table H–3 Inherited attribute definitions

Attribute name	Class	Description
generationQualifier or gq	n/a	Generation qualifier.
givenName or gn	inetOrgPerson	Given name of the user. In the case of a resource, this is the given name of the contact.
initials	inetOrgPerson	User's initials.
mail or rfc822MailBox	inetOrgPerson	Email address.
mobile	inetOrgPerson	Mobile telephone number.
o	n/a	Organization of the user.
ou	organizationalPerson	Organizational unit of the user.
postalAddress	organizationalPerson	Mailing address of the administrator or resource.
sn or surname	person	Surname of the administrator or resource.
telephoneNumber	person	Telephone number of the administrator or resource.
title	organizationalPerson	Job title of the user.
uid	inetOrgPerson	User identification number.
userPassword	person	Password with which the administrator or resource binds to the directory server.

Default mappings for attribute names

You may choose to change the default names your calendar server uses for certain attributes to ensure these map properly into your directory server schema.

You change these attribute names through configuration parameters contained in the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unison.ini` file. These parameters are listed here, along with their default values.

Warning: Do not change the value of the attr_uid parameter unless you have changed the attribute used by your Oracle Internet Directory server for SSO login. See the *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*, Chapter 3, "Administration," for details.

Table H–4 Configuration parameters for LDAP attribute names

Configuration parameter	Default value
attr_accessdomain	"ctCalAccessDomain"
attr_access	"ctCalAccess"
attr_address	"postalAddress"
attr_admindomain	"ctCalAdmd"
attr_capacity	"ctCalResourceCapacity"
attr_commonname	"cn"
attr_country	" "
attr_defaultnotereminder	"ctCalDefaultNoteReminder"
attr_defaultreminder	"ctCalDefaultReminder"
attr_defaulttaskreminder	"ctCalDefaultTaskReminder"
attr_displayprefs	"ctCalDisplayPrefs"
attr_employeeid	"employeeNumber"
attr_fax	"facsimileTelephoneNumber"
attr_flags	"ctCalFlags"
attr_generation	"generationQualifier"
attr_givenname	"givenName"
attr_groupname	"cn"
attr_ host	"ctCalHost"
attr_initials	"initials"
attr_jobtitle	"title"
attr_langid	"ctCalLanguageId"
attr_mail	"mail"

Table H–4 Configuration parameters for LDAP attribute names

Configuration parameter	Default value
attr_member	"member"
attr_mobile	"mobile"
attr_mobiletype	"ctCalMobileTelephoneType"
attr_nodealias	"ctCalNodeAlias"
attr_notifmechanism	"ctCalNotifMechanism"
attr_objclass	"objectClass"
attr_operatingprefs	"ctCalOperatingPrefs"
attr_organization	""
attr_orgunit1	"ou"
attr_orgunit2	"ctCalOrgUnit2"
attr_orgunit3	"ctCalOrgUnit3"
attr_orgunit4	"ctCalOrgUnit4"
attr_passwordrequired	"ctCalPasswordRequired"
attr_password	"userPassword"
attr_phone	"telephoneNumber"
attr_privmdomain	"ctCalPrmd"
attr_publishedtype	"ctCalPublishedType"
attr_refreshprefs	"ctCalRefreshPrefs"
attr_resourcename	"cn"
attr_resourcenumber	"ctCalResourceNumber"
attr_serverversion	"ctCalServerVersion"
attr_smscpref	"ctCalPreferredSMSCTelephoneNumber"
attr_surname	"sn"
attr_sysopcanwritepassword	"ctCalSysopCanWritePassword"
attr_timezone	"ctCalTimezone"
attr_uid	"uid"
attr_uniquemember	"uniquemember"

Table H–4 Configuration parameters for LDAP attribute names

Configuration parameter	Default value
attr_version	" "
attr_xitemid	"ctCalXItemId"

I

Calendar Error Code Categories

This appendix provides a starting point for calendar server error code investigations. It provides a general description of the functional area associated with each category of error codes generated by the Oracle Calendar server when running any Oracle Calendar client or utility. If you do not find a specific category of error codes in this list, or the information provided does not solve your problem, please use MetaLink, Oracle's web support service. Oracle MetaLink allows you to search a global repository of technical knowledge and query the bug database for known issues. In addition, if the information you need is not available, you can log, view, access and monitor TARs (Technical Assistance Requests) online.

[0x101…] ERRLOG_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred in the logging system. A possible cause is that permissions on the log directory may be set incorrectly.

[0x110…] DAEMON_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred during the process of starting the calendar service or daemon. Verify the services' log files for more information. Possible causes include:

- kernel parameters are not configured properly
- there are too many files open at the same time

[0x111...] STRUCT_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that incompatibilities may exist between calendar binaries. These error codes are used internally and not usually issued. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle

MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x112…] TRNSIG_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an operation has completed normally, having met no exceptions. These error codes indicate successful user shutdowns.

[0x113…] NETWRK_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that a network error occurred. Possible causes include:

- network may be down or too busy
- unable to resolve a hostname

[0x114…] SOCKET_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that a socket communication error occurred. These error codes are not usually issued unless a time out error is returned. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x115…] NETPAK_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while assembling and deassembling data before and after it is sent over the network. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x116…] TRNUTL_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred during network transactions. A possible cause is that the connection is closed by peer either because of a shutdown or system failure.

[0x119…] TRNDESC_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred during network transactions. A possible cause is that the connection is closed by peer either because of a shutdown or system failure.

[0x11A…] TRNFORK_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred during network transactions. A possible cause is that the connection is closed by peer either because of a shutdown or system failure.

[0x11B…] TRNENTRY_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred during network transactions. A possible cause is that the connection is closed by peer either because of a shutdown or system failure.

[0x12F…] SNCAPI_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred during transactions with the Synchronous Network Connection (SNC) service. If error codes within this category are encountered, check that the SNC is enabled and up. Verify the `snc.log` file for more information.

[0x130…] STREAM_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred in the database streams. Run `unidbfix -c` to check for database corruption. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x132…] UNIAPI_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred between the calendar server and calendar client or utility application. These error codes are the most frequently encountered and may be caused by various reasons.

[0x134…] ENGTRN_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that a transaction error occurred with the Calendar Engine service. A possible cause is that the number of logged-on users exceeds the allowable number of logged-on users.

[0x135…] UDBFNC_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that a transaction error occurred with the Calendar Engine service when accessing the database. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x137…] CWSYS_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the Corporate Wide Service (CWS) service. If error codes within this category are encountered, check that the CWS is enabled and up. Verify the `cws.log` file for more information.

[0x138…] FILESERVICES_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with file operations. Possible causes include:

- file does not exits
- file permissions may be set incorrectly

[0x13A…] UDBUTL_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that a transaction error occurred with the Calendar Engine service when accessing the database. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x13D…] LCKUTL_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the Calendar Lock Manager (CLM) service. Verify the `lck.log` file for more information. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x13E…] ENGMIS_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that a miscellaneous error occurred with the Calendar Engine service. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x142…] UNIUTL_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar server utilities. The various utilities create and update self-named log file when they are run. Verify the `<utility>.log` file for more information.

[0x146…] UNISNC_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred during transactions with the Synchronous Network Connection (SNC) service. If error codes within this category are encountered, check that the SNC is enabled and up. Verify the `snc.log` file for more information.

[0x149…] UNIRNC_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred during server-to-server transactions. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x14C…] UNIMIS_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar server utilities. The various utilities create and update self-named log file when they are run. Verify the `<utility>.log` file for more information.

[0x150…] LIST_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar list data structure. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x151…] LDSTR_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while loading message strings.

[0x152…] PROFIL_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred when accessing the calendar configuration file.

[0x153…] CODE_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while converting between number systems (i.e.: binary, hexadecimal, etc.).

[0x154…] VERSION_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that a conflict exists between calendar binary versions. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle

MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x156…] DATE_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred when processing and calculating dates. These error codes are used internally and not usually issued. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x157…] TIMEZONE_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred when processing the user's time zone. A possible cause is that the `timezone.ini` file may be corrupt.

[0x159…] CKSUM_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category are used internally and not usually issued.

[0x15A…] PAGE_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while formatting a printout.

[0x15B…] NLS_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with National Language Support when converting a string from one character set type to another.

[0x15C…] TIME_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred when processing and calculating time. These error codes are used internally and not usually issued. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x15D…] TIMEF_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred when processing the time format.

[0x15E…] FORMAT_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while formatting data.

[0x15F…] LTIMEF_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while formatting a local time value.

[0x160…] DATEF_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while formatting a date value.

[0x161…] LTIME_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while processing a local time value.

[0x163…] LOCSTO_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while working with the local desktop calendar database.

[0x165…] UNICOM_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar server's Common Library. A possible cause is that something was not configured properly during the installation process.

[0x166…] UNISTATS_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred in the process of tracking CPU consumption, user wait times, and network traffic for calendar server user sessions. Verify the `unistats.log` file for more information.

[0x167…] NDX_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred using the Index system.

[0x168…] UNIMISC_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar server utilities. The various utilities create and update self-named log file when they are run. Verify the `<utility>.log` file for more information.

[0x170…] SMTP_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the SMTP server. These error codes are usually issued during e-mail notification.

[0x173…] CSTMAPI_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the MAPI server.

[0x174…] CTDAAPI_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred during transactions with the Directory Access Service (DAS) service. Verify the `das.log` file for more information.

[0x175…] CTDAS_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category are used internally and not usually issued.

[0x176…] VCAL_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while importing or exporting vCalendar data.

[0x177…] CTDAC_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the Directory Access Service (DAS) server. These error codes are usually issued by the Synchronous Network Connection (SNC) service.

[0x180…] CTLDAP_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred during transactions with a directory server.

[0x181…] UNIAPI_2_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred between the calendar server and calendar client or utility application. These error codes are the most frequently encountered and may be caused by various reasons.

[0x182…] DSSTATS_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred in the process of gathering statistics for directory server (LDAP) transactions. Verify the `dsstats.log` file for more information.

[0x183…] CTL_UNICODE_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the wide character `UNICODE` support.

[0x185…] CTL_VLIB_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while importing or exporting either iCalendar, vCalendar or vCard data.

[0x187…] TZLIST_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while calculating time zone values. A possible cause is that the `timezone.ini` file may be corrupt.

[0x18A…] CTL_CHARMAP_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the character mapping process.

[0x18B…] CTUTF8_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred when encoding data to the UTF8 character set.

[0x18C…] CTL_ENCODE_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while processing data encoding such as Quoted-Printable.

[0x18D…] CTL_VCARD_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while importing or exporting vCard data.

[0x18F…] UNIMMIMP_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred when migrating data from Meeting Maker.

[0x190…] UNILOGONS_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the `unilogons` utility.

[0x192…] EXTSTR_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred using the `ExtString` module.

[0x193…] CTL_ICAL_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while importing or exporting iCalendar data.

[0x194…] CTL_ITIP_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the iTip protocol.

[0x195…] CTL_CAPI_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred in the Calendar SDK library.

[0x197…] CTL_MIME_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while processing or generating MIME encapsulated data.

[0x198…] CTL_CAPIC_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred in the Calendar SDK library.

[0x19B…] CTL_UNICAL_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while importing or exporting iCalendar data.

[0x19C…] SV_LIBINIT_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while initializing a shared library.

[0x19D…] SV_MTX_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while working with mutexes.

[0x19E…] SV_SHM_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while working with shared memory.

[0x19F…] SV_SPL_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while working with shared memory pools.

[0x1A0…] SV_EPT_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while attempting inter-process communication.

[0x1A1…] ABTEST_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the on-line Address Book functionality.

[0x1A2…] SV_EVT_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while synchronizing threads.

[0x1A3…] SV_SHL_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while loading a shared library.

[0x1A4…] CTL_UNICLX_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while importing or exporting iCalendar data.

[0x1A5…] CSTSYS_SLIB_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred when loading and processing shared libraries or Dynamically Linked Libraries (DLL).

[0x1A6…] ACE_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred in the Authentication, Compression and Encryption (ACE) framework.

[0x1A7…] AOS_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the array of strings data structure. These error codes are used internally and not usually issued. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x1A9…] CORETOOLS_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while parsing e-mail addresses or telephone numbers.

[0x1AA…] BLL_CONNECTION_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while connecting to the calendar server.

[0x1AC…] NDX2_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred using the Index system.

[0x1AD…] CADM_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the Calendar Administrator.

[0x1AE…] UNIPASSWDRM_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the `unipasswdrm` utility.

[0x1B0…] CRYPTO_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the `crypto` function.

[0x1B1…] UNICONVITEM_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the `uniconvitem` utility.

[0x1B2…] GT_ADTHASH_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the hash table code. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x1B3…] VATTR_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while processing iCalendar or vCard data.

[0x1B4…] AUTL_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while using attribute-list utility functions.

[0x1B5…] IUTL_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while using iCalendar utility functions.

[0x1B6…] TRN_WAIT_POSTED_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the transaction library. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x1B7…] GT_PROFILE_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred when accessing the calendar configuration file. Possible causes include:

- file does not exits
- file permissions may be set incorrectly
- file may be corrupt
- mandatory section may be missing
- parameters may be set incorrectly

[0x1B8…] SAPPI_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred processing calendar data.

[0x1B9…] GT_LOG_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred in the logging system. A possible cause is that permissions on the log directory may be set incorrectly.

[0x1BA…] ACEGSSAPI_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred in calendar authentication with GSSAPI.

[0x1BB…] UTILITY_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar server utilities. The various utilities create and update self-named log file when they are run. Verify the `<utility>.log` file for more information.

[0x1BC…] APP_CMDLINE_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar server utilities when parsing command line arguments. A possible cause is that the syntax is incorrect.

[0x1BD…] GT_FILESTORE_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred while performing file operations.

[0x1BE…] CADM_2_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the Calendar Administrator.

[0x1BF…] GT_TIME_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred when processing and calculating time.

[0x200…] LST_ABFIELDID_ERR

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred accessing an off-line Address Book.

[0x400…] UNIADM_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar administration library.

[0x402…] ADM_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar administration library.

[0x403…] ENGPUB_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar engine.

[0x404…] AUTHCHALLENGE_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar server when handling a challenged type of authentication.

[0x420…] CSMAPI_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the Calendar Server Manager daemon. If error codes within this category are encountered, use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

[0x500…] SIS_SYNCERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x501…] SIS_SHAREDMEMERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x502…] SIS_INITERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x503…] SIS_THREADERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x504…] SIS_SIGERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x505…] SIS_ERRERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x506…] SIS_USERINFOERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x507…] SIS_TASKERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x508…] SIS_NETERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x509…] SIS_SOCKETERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x50A…] SIS_WAITERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x50B…] SIS_SERVERERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x50C…] SIS_MEMERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x50D…] SIS_FILEERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x50E…] SIS_TERMERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x50F…] SIS_PROCESSERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x510…] SIS_CRTERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the calendar independent library that extracts differences in operating system implementations. Examples include file access, IPC resources, socket implementation, processing and threading.

[0x000…] CWSYS2_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the Corporate Wide Service (CWS) daemon. If error codes within this category are encountered, check that the CWS is enabled and up. Verify the `cws.log` file for more information.

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Calendar Server Error Codes

This appendix describes the most frequently encountered server errors generated by the Oracle Calendar server when running any Oracle Calendar client or utility. Each error code listing contains the error code ID, error name, an explanation of the probable causes, and a recommended action. If you do not find a specific error code in this list, or the information provided does not solve your problem, please use MetaLink, Oracle's web support service. Oracle MetaLink allows you to search a global repository of technical knowledge and query the bug database for known issues. In addition, if the information you need is not available, you can log, view, access and monitor TARs (Technical Assistance Requests) online.

0x10043: DBMISC_SYS_ERR

Cause: `unib2lendian` failed because the `unison.dbd` file cannot be opened.

Action: Verify that the `unison.dbd` file exists and that permissions are set correctly.

0x10049: DBMISC_BAD_PROFILE_SECTION_ERR

Cause: `unib2lendian` failed because the indicated node-ID was not found in the `[YOURNODEID]` section of the `unison.ini` file.

Action: Verify that the `[YOURNODEID]` section exists and is set correctly in the `unison.ini` file.

0x10102: ERRLOG_ALREADYENABLED_ERR

Cause: An attempt to enable the logging system failed because it was already enabled.

Action: Disable the logging system by specifying `[DXSCHED] errlog = FALSE` in the client-side `unison.ini` file and restart the client.

0x11201: TRNSIG_TERM_ERR

Cause: The calendar server has shut down normally, having met no exceptions.

Action: No action required.

0x11302: NETWRK_BADHOST_ERR

Cause: The utility failed because the indicated host name was either missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x1130B: NETWRK_CONNECT_ERR

Cause: The client or utility cannot connect to the indicated calendar server.

Action: Verify that the calendar server is running. If not, restart the calendar server.

0x11402: SOCKET_READ_ERR

Cause: The client or remote node server has been disconnected from the network, or some other network error has occurred.

Action: Restart your client, or wait for the remote node to reconnect automatically.

0x11403: SOCKET_WRITE_ERR

Cause: A client or remote node server has been disconnected from the network, or some other network error has occurred.

Action: Restart your client, or wait for the remote node to reconnect automatically.

0x11404: SOCKET_SELECT_ERR

Cause: The client or remote node server has been disconnected from the network, or some other network error has occurred.

Action: Restart your client, or wait for the remote node to reconnect automatically.

0x11603: TRNUTL_ABORT_ERR

Cause: The client has encountered an unexpected situation during network transactions and is unable to continue.

Action: Restart your client.

0x1160F: TRNUTL_UNDFRSP_ERR

Cause: A client or remote node server has encountered an undefined response code, or some other network error has occurred.

Action: Restart your client, or wait for the remote node to reconnect automatically.

0x11634: TRNUTL_AUTHINI_ERR

Cause: The `[AUTHENTICATION | COMPRESSION | ENCRYPTION] default` parameter value specified is not included in the `[AUTHENTICATION | COMPRESSION | ENCRYPTION] supported` parameter.

Action: Verify that the `[AUTHENTICATION | COMPRESSION | ENCRYPTION] default` parameter value specified is included in the `[AUTHENTICATION | COMPRESSION | ENCRYPTION] supported` parameter in the `unison.ini` file.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x11905: TRNDESC_READ_ERR

Cause: The client or remote node server has been disconnected from the network, or some other network error has occurred.

Action: Restart your client, or wait for the remote node to reconnect automatically.

0x11906: TRNDESC_WRITE_ERR

Cause: A client or remote node server has been disconnected from the network, or some other network error has occurred.

Action: Restart your client, or wait for the remote node to reconnect automatically.

0x11909: TRNDESC_SELECT_ERR

Cause: The client or remote node server has been disconnected from the network, or some other network error has occurred.

Action: Restart your client, or wait for the remote node to reconnect automatically.

0x1190C: TRNDESC_BIND_ERR

Cause: Token socket files remaining in the `/users/unison/tmp` directory cause a conflict when the calendar server is subsequently restarted.

Action: Delete the `.sck` files from the `/users/unison/tmp` directory and restart the server.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x11910: TRNDESC_EOF_ERR

Cause: A client or remote node server has been disconnected from the network, or some other network error has occurred.

Action: Restart your client, or wait for the remote node to reconnect automatically.

0x11913: TRNDSC_RECVTIMEOUT_ERR

Cause: The Engine or Directory Access Server encountered a time out before receiving a response. Either the network or remote machine may be busy, or another network problem may have occurred.

Action: Restart your client, or wait for the remote node to reconnect automatically.

0x13201: UNIAPI_CRITICAL_ERR

Cause: The `[UTL] host` parameter value is missing or invalid.

Action: Set the `[UTL] host` parameter correctly in the `unison.ini` file and restart the server.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

Cause: `uniaccessright` failed because the grantor is an event calendar.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

Cause: An attempt to attach an event calendar to a group failed.

Action: No action is required. A proper error message is now returned stating that an event calendar cannot be attached to a group.

Cause: The server encountered an unexpected situation and is unable to continue. Possible causes include:

- database corruption, memory corruptions, disk crashes, and other hardware problems
- lack of disk space

Action: Depending on the cause:

- Run `unidbbackup` and `unidbfix`
- Modify the UNIX kernel parameters to ensure sufficient resources are allocated to the server

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual to calculate your kernel parameters.

WARNING:

- Database corruption may occur if you do not use the version of `unidbfix` that ships with, or is compatible with, the version of the calendar server you are running.
- A level 3 shutdown is guaranteed to succeed but it may corrupt the calendar server database.

0x13203: UNIAPI_ISCLOSE_ERR

Cause: The client contained a defect with the Work On-line / Work Off-line functionality.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x13204: UNIAPI_MODE_ERR

Cause: The client or utility is attempting to connect to an incompatible or unsupported calendar server.

Action: Upgrade your version of the Oracle Calendar server. Refer to the Oracle Calendar client Release Notes for system requirements.

0x13205: UNIAPI_ITEMKEY_ERR

Cause: The specified item could not be found. Possible reasons include:

- Database corruption
- Inconsistency between the calendar server and directory server, or data that has not been replicated to the directory server
- Data that is no longer current

Action: Depending on the cause:

- Run `unidbfix`
- Run `unidsdiff` and `unidssync` to force synchronization between calendar server and directory server
- Wait until all data involved has been replicated, then repeat the operation

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x13209: UNIAPI_SECURITY_ERR

Cause: The utility failed because the access control information (ACI) in the OID for the calendar server ADMIN group may be set improperly.

Action: Run `unidsacisetup` to ensure the ACI for the ADMIN group is set correctly.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x1320A: UNIAPI_PASSWD_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect with modifying the Off-line Agenda file location functionality.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x1320F: UNIAPI_OPCODE_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect with the Address Book functionality.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x13214: UNIAPI_RESERVEDITEM_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect with the Off-line functionality.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x1321A: UNIAPI_EVENTKEY_ERR

Cause: The client's Off-line Agenda files may be corrupt.

Action: Delete the client-side `unison.ini` file and Off-line Agenda files from your system.

Windows: Off-line Agenda files [`xtmlocal.dat, xtmlocal.ndx, xtmparam.ini, xtmtzone.ini`]

Macintosh: Off-line Agenda files [`CorporateTime Index, CorporateTime Data, CorporateTime Params, CorporateTime Timezones`]

Motif: Off-line Agenda files [`OfflineData, OfflineIndex, OfflineParameters, OfflineTimezones`]

WARNING:

- The client-side `unison.ini file` contains configuration parameters. Deleting the `unison.ini` file will result in the loss of certain user settings and preferences including your connection name.
- Deleting the Off-line Agenda files will delete any unpublished Address Books. Publish all Address Books before deleting the Off-line Agenda files.

0x13220: UNIAPI_NOATTENDEE_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect with the copy / paste functionality in the Group Agenda View.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x13226: UNIAPI_STREAMKEY_ERR

Cause: The client's Off-line Agenda files may be corrupt.

Action: Delete the Off-line Agenda files from your system.

Windows: Off-line Agenda files [`xtmlocal.dat, xtmlocal.ndx, xtmparam.ini, xtmtzone.ini`]

Macintosh: Off-line Agenda files [`CorporateTime Index, CorporateTime Data, CorporateTime Params, CorporateTime Timezones`]

Motif: Off-line Agenda files [`OfflineData, OfflineIndex, OfflineParameters, OfflineTimezones`]

WARNING: Deleting the Off-line Agenda files will delete any unpublished Address Books. Publish all Address Books before deleting the Off-line Agenda files.

0x13228: UNIAPI_NODEID_ERR

Cause: The `unirmold -n` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x1322E: UNIAPI_STARTENDTIME_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect with the date range specified for the import, export or print functionality.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x13233: UNIAPI_INSTANCEDATA_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect with the create and edit functionality of a recurring Meeting.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x13236: UNIAPI_NOSTREAM_ERR

Cause: The client's Off-line Agenda files may be corrupt.

Action: Delete the Off-line Agenda files from your system.

Windows: Off-line Agenda files [`xtmlocal.dat, xtmlocal.ndx, xtmparam.ini, xtmtzone.ini`]

Macintosh: Off-line Agenda files [`CorporateTime Index, CorporateTime Data, CorporateTime Params, CorporateTime Timezones`]

Motif: Off-line Agenda files [`OfflineData, OfflineIndex, OfflineParameters, OfflineTimezones`]

WARNING: Deleting the Off-line Agenda files will delete any unpublished Address Books. Publish all Address Books before deleting the Off-line Agenda files.

0x13244: UNIAPI_RESOURCECANT_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect with the sign-in functionality for resources.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x1324A: UNIAPI_MULTIPLENODEID_ERR

Cause: The SNC daemon / service cannot start because a node has been stopped.

Action: Check that all nodes are up and restart the server.

0x1325E: UNIAPI_TASKDATA_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect with the date range specified when attempting to create or edit a Task.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x13260: UNIAPI_INVALIDLICENSE_ERR

Cause: The Oracle Calendar server license has expired.

Action: Acquire a valid Oracle Calendar server license.

0x13267: UNIAPI_SECURITYDATA_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect with setting designate access rights for other users.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x13271: UNIAPI_NOTSUPPORTED_ERR

Cause: The client is not compatible with the version of the Oracle Calendar server that you are using.

Action: Upgrade your version of the Oracle Calendar server. Refer to the Oracle Calendar client Release Notes for system requirements.

0x132A9: UNIAPI_RNCFAILED_ERR

Cause: The Engine or Synchronous Network Connection encountered an unexpected situation while connecting to a remote node.

Action: Use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online.

0x132AE: UNIAPI_RNCTIMEOUT_ERR

Cause: The Engine or Synchronous Network Connection did not respond before a configured time out. The machine or network may be busy, or another network error may have occurred.

Action: The calendar server should re-connect automatically. If this error occurs regularly, it may be necessary to increase the time out values specified in the `unison.ini` file.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x132BE: UNIAPI_SIGNONCONFIGURED_ERR

Cause: The Directory Access Server cannot be reached because the `unidasd` daemon / service is either down or improperly configured.

Action: Check that the `unidasd` daemon / service is enabled `[DAS] enable = TRUE` in the `unison.ini` file. If it is enabled, check the `snc.log` and `das.log` files for further information.

0x132C0: UNIAPI_RNCDEADSOCKET_ERR

Cause: The client or remote node server has been disconnected from the network, or some other network error has occurred.

Action: Restart your client, or wait for the remote node to reconnect automatically.

0x132D2: UNIAPI_ABENTRYKEY_ERR

Cause: The client's Off-line Address Book may be corrupt.

Action: Delete the Off-line Agenda files from your system.

Windows: Off-line Agenda files [`xtmlocal.dat, xtmlocal.ndx, xtmparam.ini, xtmtzone.ini`]

Macintosh: Off-line Agenda files [`CorporateTime Index, CorporateTime Data, CorporateTime Params, CorporateTime Timezones`]

Motif: Off-line Agenda files [`OfflineData, OfflineIndex, OfflineParameters, OfflineTimezones`]

WARNING: Deleting the Off-line Agenda files will delete any unpublished Address Books. Publish all Address Books before deleting the Off-line Agenda files.

0x132D5: UNIAPI_DACFAILED_ERR

Cause: The Directory Access Server daemon encountered an unexpected situation.

Action: Use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online if the problem persists.

0x132D6: UNIAPI_DIRECTORYID_ERR

Cause: The specified Directory ID could not be found. Possible reasons include:

- Database corruption
- Inconsistency between calendar server and directory server, or data that has not yet been replicated to the directory server
- Data that is no longer current

Action: Depending on the cause:

- Run `unidbfix`
- Run `unidsdiff` and `unidssync` to force synchronization between calendar server and directory server.
- Wait until all data involved has been replicated, then repeat the operation

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x132D7: UNIAPI_DASDISABLED_ERR

Cause: `unidssearch` failed because the Directory Access Service (DAS) is down, or the calendar server is configured to use its internal directory.

Action: Ensure that your calendar server is configured to connect to an LDAP directory server and that the `unidasd` daemon/service is running.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x132FD: UNIAPI_CHARSET_ERR

Cause: The `[ENG] utf8_autoconvert` parameter is set to `FALSE`.

Action: Set the `[ENG] utf8_autoconvert` parameter to `TRUE` in the `unison.ini` file.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x132FF: UNIAPI_STREAMOFFSET_ERR

Cause: The value passed as a stream offset when saving certain values on the client was not initialized properly.

Action: This error is used internally. No action is required.

0x13586: UDBFNC_DBOPEN_ERR

Cause: The `[ENG] utf8_autoconvert` parameter is set to `FALSE`.

Action: Set the `[ENG] utf8_autoconvert` parameter to `TRUE` in the `unison.ini` file.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x1360C: UNIAPI_HOSTNAMETOOLONG_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect whereby the server name specified in the Connection Editor dialog exceeds the maximum defined length.

Action: No action required. Under most circumstances, the client or utility responds to this error with an appropriate message.

0x1360D: UNIAPI_BAPTRNOTNULL_ERR

Cause: `EventCalendar` encountered a problem because `ItemAllocate()` received a `NULL` (default item).

Action: This error is used internally. No action is required.

0x1361F: UNIAPI_BAPTRBAD_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect with the sign-in functionality whereby the client attempts to sign-in before receiving the Kerberos Ticket for authentication. A possible cause may be software used on your network to synchronize time between the server and PC.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x13631: UNIAPI_BADHOSTNAME_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect whereby specifying the IP Address rather than the server name in the Connection Editor dialog fails.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x13646: UNIAPI_BUFFERSIZE_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect whereby the fixed length string buffer was not long enough to hold the resource name.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x13678: UNIAPI_NOTCURRENTENOUGH_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect whereby after installing the latest version of the client, you are unable to reinstall an older version. The Off-line Agenda files are not backward compatible.

Action: To resolve this issue, you will need to delete the client-side `unison.ini` file as well as the Off-line Agenda files from your system.

WARNING:

- The client-side `unison.ini` file contains configuration parameters. Deleting the `unison.ini` file will result in the loss of certain user settings and preferences including your connection name.

- Deleting the Off-line Agenda files will delete any unpublished Address Books. Publish all Address Books before deleting the Off-line Agenda files.

0x13688: UNIAPI_NULLPTR_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect with the sign-in functionality when an invalid user name is specified.

Action: No action required. Under most circumstances, the client or utility responds to this error with an appropriate message.

0x136B8: CAL_CLIENTCRITICAL_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect with the Search Agenda functionality.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x13AB1: UDBUTL_DBVISTA_ERR

Cause: Token socket files remaining in the `/users/unison/tmp` directory cause a conflict when the calendar server is subsequently restarted.

Action: Delete the `.sck` files from the `/users/unison/tmp` directory and restart the server.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x13ADE: UDBUTL_INTERNAL_RAIMA_ERR

Cause: The `[ENG] utf8_autoconvert` parameter is set to `FALSE`.

Action: Set the `[ENG] utf8_autoconvert` parameter to `TRUE` in the `unison.ini` file.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x15020: LL_EOL

Cause: The client contains a defect with the Find Entry functionality whereby references to some events were not managed properly. This means that the events you have in the In-tray are referenced in the shared data if you have that event referenced by having a view that has it referenced in the shared data. Some events might not be referenced properly if they are only in the In-tray.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x15021: CANTLOCK_ListFind

Cause: The client contains a defect with the Modify Preferences functionality whereby opening the preferences page would cause a JavaScript error using Netscape Navigator and the page would not load using Microsoft Internet Explorer.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x15022: CANT_LOCK_ListGetValue

Cause: The client contains a defect with the Search Agenda functionality.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x15025: CANT_LOCK_ListGetFirst

Cause: A variable was not initialized properly.

Action: This error is used internally. No action is required.

0x15090: LL_NOTFOUND

Cause: The client-side `unison.ini` file may be corrupt.

Action: Delete the client-side `unison.ini` file from your system.

WARNING: The client-side `unison.ini` file contains configuration parameters. Deleting the `unison.ini` file will result in the loss of certain user settings and preferences including your connection name.

0x15201: PROFIL_CANTOPEN_ERR

Cause: `unistart` failed because the `unison.ini` file cannot be opened.

Action: Verify that the `unison.ini` file exists and that permissions are set correctly.

0x15202: PROFIL_SECNOTFOUND_ERR

Cause: A section is missing from the `unison.ini` file.

Action: No action is required. Each parameter's stated default value is used if its section is omitted from the configuration file.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x15203: PROFIL_KEYNOTFOUND_ERR

Cause: `unistart` failed because certain parameters are missing from the `unison.ini` file.

Action: Verify that the `unison.ini` file contains the necessary parameters.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x15204: PROFIL_SIGNEDFOUND_ERR

Cause: `unistart` failed because a parameter value contains a negative sign although its accepted values are positive integers.

Action: Verify that the indicated parameter value is set correctly in the `unison.ini` file and restart the server.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x15205: PROFIL_NONDIGITFOUND_ERR

Cause: `unistart` failed because a parameter value contains alphanumeric characters although its accepted values are positive integers.

Action: Verify that the indicated parameter value is set correctly in the `unison.ini` file and restart the server.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x15206: PROFIL_NUMTOOBIG_ERR

Cause: `unistart` failed because a parameter value exceeded the maximum value allowed.

Action: Set the parameters correctly in the `unison.ini` file and restart the server.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x15207: PROFIL_BADBOOL_ERR

Cause: The `[ENG] AutoAcceptResource` parameter value is missing or invalid.

Action: Set the `[ENG] AutoAcceptResource` parameter correctly in the `unison.ini` file and restart the server.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x15209: PROFIL_QUOTE_ERR

Cause: `unistart` failed because a parameter value is missing a quotation mark.

Action: Verify that the indicated parameter value is set correctly in the `unison.ini` file and restart the server.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x1520F: PROFIL_DUPLICATESECTION_ERR

Cause: `unistart` failed because duplicate sections are specified in the `unison.ini` file.

Action: Verify that each section in the `unison.ini` file is specified only once.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x15210: PROFIL_DUPLICATEKEY_ERR

Cause: `unistart` failed because duplicate parameters are specified within a given section in the `unison.ini` file.

Action: Verify that each parameter within a given section in the `unison.ini` file is specified only once.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x15709: TZ_CANNOT_CONVERT_ERR

Cause: `unitzinfo` failed because the `begin1` and/or `end1` parameters specified in the `timezone.ini` file are missing or invalid.

Action: Ensure that the `timezone.ini` file has not been modified. If this file is corrupted, client connections to the server will be refused and errors will be returned. This drastic measure is used to protect the database from being corrupted.

0x15710: TZ_INVALID_TIMEZONE_ERR

Cause: The `[YOURNODEID] timezone` parameter value is invalid or missing.

Action: Set the `[YOURNODEID] timezone` parameter correctly in the `unison.ini` file.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x16327: UNIAPI_LSINVALIDHEADER_ERR

Cause: The client's Off-line Agenda files may be corrupt.

Action: Delete the Off-line Agenda files from your system.

Windows: Off-line Agenda files [`xtmlocal.dat, xtmlocal.ndx, xtmparam.ini, xtmtzone.ini`]

Macintosh: Off-line Agenda files [`CorporateTime Index, CorporateTime Data, CorporateTime Params, CorporateTime Timezones`]

Motif: Off-line Agenda files [`OfflineData, OfflineIndex, OfflineParameters, OfflineTimezones`]

WARNING: Deleting the Off-line Agenda files will delete any unpublished Address Books. Publish all Address Books before deleting the Off-line Agenda files.

0x16344: LST_CONTACTCATEGORYKEY_ERR

Cause: The client's Off-line Address Book may be corrupt.

Action: Delete the Off-line Agenda files from your system.

Windows: Off-line Agenda files [`xtmlocal.dat, xtmlocal.ndx, xtmparam.ini, xtmtzone.ini`]

Macintosh: Off-line Agenda files [`CorporateTime Index, CorporateTime Data, CorporateTime Params, CorporateTime Timezones`]

Motif: Off-line Agenda files [`OfflineData, OfflineIndex, OfflineParameters, OfflineTimezones`]

WARNING: Deleting the Off-line Agenda files will delete any unpublished Address Books. Publish all Address Books before deleting the Off-line Agenda files.

0x16502: UNICOM_NULLPTR_ERR

Cause: The `[SYS] sys_owner` and / or `[SYS] sys_group` parameter value is invalid.

Action: Set the `[SYS] sys_owner` and / or `[SYS] sys_group` parameter correctly in the `unison.ini` file.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x1650F: UNICOM_INVALIDPORTS_ERR

Cause: The `[ENG] port` parameter is invalid or missing.

Action: Set the `[ENG] port` parameter correctly in the `unison.ini` file.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x16510: UNICOM_KEYWORD_VALIDATION_ERR

Cause: `unistart` failed because the indicated `[LCK] lck_users` parameter is obsolete.

Action: Set the `[ENG] maxsessions` parameter instead of the `[LCK] lck_users` parameter in the `unison.ini` file and restart the server.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x16601: STAT_CANTOPENFILE_ERR

Cause: `unistats` failed because the `stats.log` file cannot be opened.

Action: Verify that the `stats.log` file exists and that permissions are set correctly.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x16602: STAT_CHARAFTER_WILDCARD_ERR

Cause: `unistats` failed because a character was specified after a wild card symbol (*). This is not allowed.

Action: Check that no characters are specified after a wild card symbol (*).

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x16603: STAT_CLIENTNOTVALID_ERR

Cause: The `unistats -client` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x16604: STAT_DUPLICATEENTRY_ERR

Cause: A duplicate option was specified with the `unistats` utility.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x16605: STAT_EMPTYFILE_ERR

Cause: `unistats` failed because the `stats.log` file is empty.

Action: Verify that the `stats.log` file exists and is not empty.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x16606: STAT_ENDISEARLIER_ERR

Cause: `unistats` failed because the end time specified is earlier than the start time.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x16608: STAT_ENDNOTVALID_ERR

Cause: The `unistats -e` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x16610: STAT_RESNOTVALID_ERR

Cause: The `unistats -res` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x16611: STAT_SERVERNOTVALID_ERR

Cause: The `unistats -server` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x16612: STAT_STARTISLATTER_ERR

Cause: `unistats` failed because the start time specified is later than the current system time.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x16613: STAT_STARTNOTVALID_ERR

Cause: The `unistats -s` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x16615: STAT_UNKOWNARG_ERR

Cause: An invalid option was specified with the `unistats` utility.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x16616: STAT_USERNOTVALID_ERR

Cause: The `unistats -user` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x16617: STAT_USER_RES_ERR

Cause: `unistats` failed because the mutually exclusive options `-user` and `-res` were specified at the same time.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x1660C: STAT_NODEIDNOTVALID_ERR

Cause: The `unistats -n` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x16801: UNIMISC_USAGE_ERR

Cause: Invalid or missing option specified with the `unimvuser` utility.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x1680F: UNIMISC_BUFFERLEN_ERR

Cause: A string has exceeded the maximum defined length or does not meet the minimum assigned length.

Action: No action is required. Under most circumstances, the client or utility responds to this error with an appropriate message.

0x17401: CTDAAPI_CRITICAL_ERR

Cause: The Directory Access Server received a `CTLDAP_CRITICAL_ERR`. Possible reasons include:

- Connection to the directory server cannot be established, or the directory server is down
- An LDAP v3 call to a directory server that only supports LDAP v2
- The calendar server schema extensions have not been applied to the directory server
- An object class violation or similar problem has occurred in the directory server

Action: Depending on the cause:

- Verify the directory server is up and functioning correctly
- Reapply the calendar server schema extensions to the directory server

0x18001: CTLDAP_CRITICAL_ERR

Cause: Invalid option specified with the `unidsacisetup` utility.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x1800E: CTLDAP_NOXITEMID_ERR

Cause: A user or resource in the directory server is registered as a calendar user but possesses no `ctcalxitemid` attribute.

Action: Run the `unidsdiff` and `unidssync` utilities to force synchronization of the directory and calendar servers.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x18111: UNIAPI_DB_READONLY_ERR

Cause: The calendar database is marked as read only. Possible reasons include:

- An on-line backup is underway
- `unisnapshot` is running and gathering statistics

Action: Wait and retry the operation later.

0x18118: UNIAPI_KEYNOTFOUND_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect with the automatic sign-in functionality when the user does not have a USERID or when the USERID is not unique.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x1812B: UNIAPI_TOOMANYINSTANCES_ERR

Cause: The `[LIMITS] maxrecur` and `[ENG] maxinstances` parameters are missing or set inconsistently. Another cause may be that the parameters are set too low.

Action: Set the `[LIMITS] maxrecur` parameter (client-side) and `[ENG] maxinstances` parameter (server-side) in the `unison.ini` file. It is recommended that you ensure these parameters always be set to the same value to ensure consistency between all clients. If this issue still persists, it may be because the parameters are set too low. To resolve this issue, you will need to increase the values specified for these parameters.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x1812D: UNIAPI_DUPINSTANCETIME_ERR

Cause: The client contains a defect with the Event Editor when an attempt is made to create a duplicate instance of a recurring Meeting, Daily Note or Day Event. Validation to ensure that there are no duplicate times should be performed before continuing with creation of events.

Action: No action required. Under most circumstances, the client or utility responds to this error with an appropriate message.

0x1814B: CAL_CANTBOOKATTENDEE_ERR

Cause: The `[LIMITS] resourceconflict` and `[ENG] allowresourceconflict` parameters are missing or set inconsistently.

Action: Set the `[LIMITS] resourceconflict` parameter (client-side) and `[ENG] allowresourceconflict` parameter (server-side) in the `unison.ini` file. These parameters should always be set to the same value.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x18163: CAL_ITIP_ATTRINVALID_ERR _CAL_TaskGetById

Cause: `uniical` import failed due to invalid icalendar data attributes.

Action: Correct the icalendar data attribute syntax and retry the command.

0x18179: CAL_DIR_DUPLICATEKEY_ERR _CAL_AttrListListCopy

Cause: An attempt to create a resource failed because it already exists in the Directory Server.

Action: Specify a different name for the resource you are attempting to create.

0x1819B: _CAL_AttrTypeRefCountInc

Cause: The client contains a defect whereby exception handling was missing when you attempt to add a user that you should not be able to invite to an instance of a recurring Meeting.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x1802B: CTLDAP_NOTOWNER_ERR

Cause: An attempt to add a node failed because it is already owned by another calendar server on the same host.

Action: Specify a different name for the node you are attempting to create.

0x18A03: CHARMAP_DEFAULT_ERR

Cause: The calendar server does not support the selected or configured character set.

Action: Select a character set from the list of supported character sets provided for the `[LOCALE] charset` parameter.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x18F02: IMP_CANTOPENFILE_ERR

Cause: `unimmimpsrv` failed because the file required to migrate data from Meeting Maker cannot be opened.

Action: Verify that the required file exists and that permissions are set correctly.

0x19103: RNS_ERR_COMMAND_LINE

Cause: `unirnsynch` failed because the node-ID of the node that is to have its remote node information updated is either missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x19C01: SV_LIBINIT_NOT_INITIALISED

Cause: The client contains a defect with the Off-line Agenda conversion functionality whereby the shiva libraries were not being initialized properly thus failing to protect against multiple processes from accessing the same set of LST files.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x1A503: SL_NOTFOUND_ERR

Cause: The calendar server is unable to load the LDAP client libraries correctly.

Action: To resolve this issue, follow these steps:

1. Edit your `unison.ini` file.
2. Modify the following parameters to the stated values:

   ```
   [LDAP]
   ldaplibname = /users/unison/bin/libldap.so
   lberlibname = /users/unison/bin/liblber.so
   ```

3. Run the `uniaddnode` utility. The calendar server should now load the LDAP libraries correctly.

0x1A608: ACE_ERR_BAD_PASSWORD_FORMAT

Cause: The `[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT] web_CAL_sharedkey` and/or `[ACE_PLUGINS_SERVER] web_CAL_sharedkey` parameter value is invalid.

Action: Set the `[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT] web_CAL_sharedkey` and/or `[ACE_PLUGINS_SERVER] web_CAL_sharedkey` parameter correctly in the `unison.ini` file.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your calendar server.

0x1B005: GT_CRYPTO_UNKNOWN_METHOD_ERR

Cause: `uniencrypt` failed because the encryption method specified is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

Refer to the Oracle Calendar Reference Manual for instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server.

0x1B702: GT_PROFILE_CRYPTO_ERR

Cause: An attempt to set an encrypted empty password failed.

Action: Specify a non-empty password to be encrypted.

0x50603: SIS_USERINFOERR_GETUSERNAME

Cause: The client contains a defect with the sign-in functionality whereby the ctsis.dll asks the operating system for the name of the current user. However, the operating system does not know the name of the current user.

Action: Upgrade to a later release of the client containing the resolution for this limitation.

0x50802: SIS_NETERR_HOSTNOTFOUND

Cause: The client contains a defect with the lookup functionality when an invalid server name is specified in the Connection Editor dialog.

Action: No action required. Under most circumstances, the client or utility responds to this error with an appropriate message.

0x50805: SIS_NETERR_NODATA

Cause: The client contains a defect with the lookup functionality when no server name is specified in the Connection Editor dialog.

Action: No action required. Under most circumstances, the client or utility responds to this error with an appropriate message.

0x50909: SIS_SOCKETERR_SEND

Cause: A client or remote node server has been disconnected from the network, or some other network error has occurred.

Action: Restart your client, or wait for the remote node to reconnect automatically.

0x50B09: SIS_SERVERERR_SERVERNOTSTARTED

Cause: `unistart` failed because an unexpected error occurred while starting the Calendar Lock Manager.

Action: Use Oracle MetaLink to search for error code definitions or to log a Technical Assistance Request (TAR) online if the problem persists.

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