Oracle® Calendar

Reference Manual

10*g* Release 1 (10.1.1)

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

ORACLE®

Oracle Calendar Reference Manual, 10*g* Release 1 (10.1.1)

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Preface

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.

Audience

This Reference Manual documents the configuration parameters and utilities included with your Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server.

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Related Documentation

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

- *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*
- *Oracle Calendar Application Developer's Guide*

See also the following manuals in the Oracle Collaboration Suite documentation set:

- *Oracle Collaboration Suite Concepts Guide*
- *Oracle Collaboration Suite Deployment Guide*
- *Oracle Collaboration Suite Upgrade Guide*
- *Oracle Collaboration Suite Migration and Coexistence Guide*
- *Oracle Collaboration Suite Security Guide*

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
italic	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
`monospace`	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

1

Calendar User and Resource Parameters

This chapter 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 the *Oracle Calendar 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.

Overview

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 Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

Table 1–1 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

Table 1–1 (Cont.) User and resource profile

Parameter	Possible values	Default value	Description
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
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.

Table 1–1 (Cont.) User and resource profile

Parameter	Possible values	Default value	Description
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.
ALERT-NOTIFENABLE	TRUE, FALSE	TRUE	Enable notification alerts. When set to FALSE, notification alerts are not sent.
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
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 1–1 (Cont.) User and resource profile

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 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) **Note:** This parameter should be used with caution. Unless changed between every addtion, specifying a value will assign the same e-mail address to all new users and resources.

Table 1–2 resource only attributes

Parameter	Possible values	Default value	Description
NOTIFY-APPROVER	TRUE, FALSE	FALSE	Specifies that booking this resource requires approval
APPROVER-EMAIL	A valid e-mail address	n/a	Specifies the e-mail address 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 behavior 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 (for example, 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 (for example, 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>
```

Administrative 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 in each 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 in each 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 subsequent 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 - for example `"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (for example, 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 (for example, 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 1–3 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 Oracle Calendar server to use the server configuration value. Use the server parameter `[ENG] allowresourceconflict` to specify the default value. For more information about this parameter, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

NOTIFY-APPROVER=TRUE

This parameter specifies that booking this resource requires approval by a resource manager. When a resource has this attribute turned on (using uniaccessrights), the resource will be reserved once it is approved by the manager. Use the APPROVER-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. For more information about categories, see "About Calendar Resource Categories" in Chapter Chapter 8 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.

APPROVER-EMAIL=<approveremailaddress>

This parameter is used to assign an e-mail address for a resource approver. This facilitates notification of resource bookings by alerting the approver of a resource, by e-mail, that a resourse has been book. The resource approver can then accept or decline the meeting request on behalf of the resourse. See also, the NOTIFY-APPROVER resource attribute parameter.

2

Oracle Calendar Server Event Calendar Parameters

This chapter 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 "Managing Event Calendar Accounts" in Chapter 9 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.

Each parameter's stated default value is used if that parameter is omitted from the 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.

Overview

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 Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

Table 2–1 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

Table 2–1 (Cont.) Event calendar profile parameters

Parameter	Possible values	Default value	Description
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
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

Table 2–1 (Cont.) Event calendar profile parameters

Parameter	Possible values	Default value	Description
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 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. For information about server-side reminders and user languages, see "About Calendar Alerts" in Chapter 13 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.

`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 behavior 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 in each 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 - for example,`"S=Hoopla/OU1=R\/D"`.

If, in a UNIX environment, a shell will be processing the string (for example, 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 (that is, 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 2–2 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

Table 2–2 (Cont.) Accepted keys for specifying designates

Key	X.400 Field
A	Administration domain
P	Private domain

3

Calendar Server Parameters

This chapter lists and describes all tunable parameters available to configure your Oracle 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 behavior that can be modified fall under the following sections:

- Controlling server behavior
- Controlling server interactions with the directory server
- Controlling client behavior
- Controlling client connections to server

The following table lists all parameters alphabetically by section.

Table 3–1 unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[ACE]	frameworkenable	Enable the ACE framework
[ACE]	minbufsizetocompress	Minimum buffer size for compression
[ACE]	slibcachecount	Maximum number of shared libraries for each type
[ACE]	workbufsize	Buffer size for compression and encryption
[ACE_PLUGINS]	gssapi_serviceprincipal	Kerberos 5 Service Principal
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_attribute_name	Web authentication - user attribute name
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_attribute_type	Web authentication - user attribute type
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_attribute_valuemax	Web authentication - maximum size of user attribute name
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_cacheexpiresec	Web authentication - timeout

Table 3–1 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_cachesize	Web authentication - cache size
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_CAL_sharedkey	Web authentication - Web:CAL shared key
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_custom_script	Web authentication - custom user-ID to attribute mapping script
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_tmppath	Web authentication - path for custom script temporary files
[ACE_PLUGINS_SERVER]	web_CAL_sharedkey	Web authentication — shared key
[ACE_PLUGINS_SERVER]	cs-standard_coexistence	Enable support for cs_standard authentication
[AUTHENTICATION]	admindefault	Default authentication method for administrators
[AUTHENTICATION]	default	Default authentication method for clients
[AUTHENTICATION]	keepresourcepwdincaldb	Location of resource passwords for authentication
[AUTHENTICATION]	servicedefault	Default authentication method for other servers
[AUTHENTICATION]	supported	Supported authentication methods for clients
[CLIENT]	itemcacherefreshrate	Minimum interval for refresh of user cache
[CLIENT]	minrefreshrate	Minimum interval for checks for new agenda entries (server-side enforcement)
[CLIENT]	oc_minidlerefreshrate	Minimum refresh interval of agenda entries (Oracle Connector for Outlook)
[CLIENT]	oc_minofflinerefreshrate	Minimum refresh interval of agenda entries for offline (Oracle Connector for Outlook)
[CLIENT]	oc_minsendreceiverate	Controlling the rate of Oracle Connector for Outlook refreshes
[CLIENT]	searchorder_user	Specifies client application search methods
[CLIENT]	securitycacherefreshrate	Minimum interval for refresh of security data cache
[CLIENT]	wac_mintimebarrefreshrate	Specifies the minimum recommended refresh rate for the Web Access Client
[CLUSTER]	excludednodes	Excluded nodes for on-line registration
[CLUSTER]	masternode	Master node
[CLUSTER]	remotemasternode	Remote master node
[COMPRESSION]	admindefault	Default compression method for administrators
[COMPRESSION]	default	Default compression method for clients

Table 3–1 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[COMPRESSION]	servicedefault	Default compression method for other servers
[COMPRESSION]	supported	Supported compression methods
[CONFERENCING]	actinghostenable	Enable the acting host key feature
[CONFERENCING]	actinghostenable_auto	Discover if the acting host key feature is enabled
[CONFERENCING]	allowconfuntil	Allow users to modify a Web Conference up until the scheduled end time
[CONFERENCING]	allowconfuntil_auto	Discover Web Conference modification restrictions
[CONFERENCING]	allowguestusers	Allow external attendees to attend public or regular web conferences.
[CONFERENCING]	baseurl_join	Redirecting Oracle Web Conferencing URLs
[CONFERENCING]	disablenotification	Disable Oracle Real-Time Collaboration Web Conferencing Notification
[CONFERENCING]	enable	Enable Oracle Real-Time Collaboration Web Conferencing for Calendar
[CONFERENCING]	enable_auto	Discover if Oracle Real-Time Collaboration Web Conferencing is enabled
[CONFERENCING]	siteauthkey	Real-Time Collaboration Web Conferencing account password
[CONFERENCING]	siteauthkey_auto	Discover Real-Time Collaboration key
[CONFERENCING]	siteid	Oracle Web Conferencing site ID
[CONFERENCING]	siteid_auto	Discover Real-Time Collaboration siteid
[CONFERENCING]	url	URL to Oracle Web Conferencing server
[CONFERENCING]	url_auto	Discover Real-Time Collaboration url
[CONFERENCING]	walletfile	Wallet location for connecting to Oracle Web Conferencing
[CONFERENCING]	walletpassword	Password of SSL Wallet for connecting to Oracle Web Conferencing server
[CSM]	enable	Automatic start of CSM daemon/service
[CSM]	password	Calendar Server Manager password for remote management
[CSM]	port	Calendar Server Manager port number
[CWS]	autorestart_enable	Automatic restart of CWS daemon/service
[CWS]	autorestart_lifetime	Determines how long the server will attempt to restart the CWS daemon/service

Table 3–1 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[CWS]	cabsynctime	Determines times for Common Address Book synchronization
[CWS]	cscs_continuousenable	Enable the continuous consistency scan
[CWS]	cscs_continuousfrequency	Determine the frequency of the continuous consistency scan
[CWS]	cscs_fullenable	Enable full consistency scan
[CWS]	cscs_fulltime	Determine time of full consistency scan
[CWS]	cscs_fulltrigger	Determine day of full consistency scan
[CWS]	cscs_incrementalenable	Enable the incremental consistency scan
[CWS]	cscs_incrementalfrequency	Specifies the times at which the incremental consistiency scan is run.
[CWS]	banner	Enable message banners for mail notifications and reminders
[CWS]	dirprovenable	Enable Notification-Based User Provisioning
[CWS]	dirsyncmigrate	Migrate directory user preferences
[CWS]	dirsynctime	Scheduled times for directory synchronization
[CWS]	enable	Automatic start of CWS daemon/service
[CWS]	eventsyncinterval	Set the update frequency for modified calendar data list (for synchronization tools)
[CWS]	galsyncinterval	Set the GAL update frequency
[CWS]	log_activity	Activity logging
[CWS]	log_modulesinclude	Activity logging: specifying modules
[CWS]	mailfiledelete	Automatic deletion of temporary file for last mail message
[CWS]	mailhdroriginatorfromuser	Content of the "From:" field of the mail header
[CWS]	mailhdrtoname	UTF-8 for names in "To:" field of mail header
[CWS]	maxnodepertask	Maximum number of nodes a CWS task will manage
[CWS]	maxtimepernode	Maximum time spent processing requests for each node
[CWS]	messaging_maxtime	Maximum time spent processing messaging requests
[CWS]	messaging_waitonerror	Maximum time spent waiting before processing messaging requests in error state
[CWS]	mimecontentcharset	Character set for content portion of mail message - Default

Table 3–1 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[CWS]	mimecontentcharset_force	Character set for content portion of mail message - Forced
[CWS]	noreqsleep	Sleep time between checks on request queue
[CWS]	noreqsleep_replication	Sleep time between checks on request queue for replication requests
[CWS]	prioritizedjobs	Prioritized unicwsd jobs
[CWS]	sendmailpath	Path name of the mail program
[CWS]	smsignoreerror	Errors to ignore for (SMS) notification program
[CWS]	smsnotifyprogram	Short Message Service (SMS) notification program
[CWS]	smtpmailhost	Host name of the SMTP mail server
[CWS]	smtpmail_url	Host name of the SMTP mail server
[CWS]	smtpmail_url_auto	Discover the URL for the Oracle Mail Server
[CWS]	smtpmailmaxcommandlinesize	Maximum size for sendmail command lines
[CWS]	smtpmailmaxrecipients	Maximum number of recipients
[CWS]	smtpmailpath	Path name of the mail program
[CWS]	smtpmailpath_auto	Discover if Oracle Mail is configured
[CWS]	smtpmailprogram	Mail program
[CWS]	smtpmailprogram_auto	Discover if Oracle Mail is configured
[CWS]	startupsleep	Time to sleep on start-up
[DAS]	das_recycleinterval	Time before DAS server auto-terminates
[DAS]	dir_connectmodel	Set directory connections recycling frequency
[DAS]	dir_connectrecycletime	Specify the directory server connection model
[DAS]	dir_updcalonly	Allow users to update only calendar attributes
[DAS]	dir_usewritednforadmin	Use writedn and password to sign-in as administrator
[DAS]	enable	Automatic start of DAS daemon/service
[DAS]	port	Directory Access Server port
[DB]	db_files	Maximum number of database files open for each user
[DB]	db_pages	Number of pages in the database cache
[DBI]	dbi_name	Node database template
[DBI]	dbversion	Node database version

Table 3–1 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[ENCRYPTION]	admindefault	Default encryption method for administrators
[ENCRYPTION]	default	Default encryption method for clients
[ENCRYPTION]	needsauthenticate	Encryption methods requiring prior authentication
[ENCRYPTION]	servicedefault	Default encryption method for other servers
[ENCRYPTION]	supported	Supported encryption methods
[ENG]	activity	Statistics logging: user connections
[ENG]	allowpasswordchange_eventcal	Allow changing event calendar passwords
[ENG]	allowpasswordchange_reserved	Allow changing reserved users passwords
[ENG]	allowpasswordchange_resource	Allow changing resource passwords
[ENG]	allowpasswordchange_user	Allow changing user passwords
[ENG]	allowresourceconflict	Double-booking resources (server-side)
[ENG]	allowsysoplogon_capi	Allow SYSOP logons for Oracle Calendar SDK applications
[ENG]	allowsysoplogon_unicp	Allow SYSOP logons from unicp utilities
[ENG]	allowsysoplogon_uniical	Allow SYSOP logons from uniical
[ENG]	annotation_enable	Enable meeting annotations by attendees
[ENG]	authcache_cachesize	Size of client sign-in cache
[ENG]	authcache_expiredelay	Time out of entry in client sign-in cache
[ENG]	authcache_passwordsize	Size of password in client sign-in cache
[ENG]	authcache_stats	Turn on statistical logging for client sign-in cache
[ENG]	autoacceptresource	Automatic reply (to "accepted") of resources
[ENG]	cab_enable	Enable the Common Address Book
[ENG]	cab_forcemigration	Enable a two-way synchronization of the Common Address Book with OiD
[ENG]	cab_syncinterval	Specifies the full synchronization interval for the Common Address Book
[ENG]	calendarhostname	Host name alias
[ENG]	capi_storage	Supported Oracle Calendar SDK version
[ENG]	coexist_cwsbasicauth	Use old CWS authentication mechanism

Table 3–1 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[ENG]	coexist_unidentifiedsessions	Support old non identifying clients
[ENG]	dac_configerrlog	Logging of configuration errors
[ENG]	dac_entrylookup	Enable support for access controls set on a per user basis
[ENG]	dac_failederrlog	Logging of failure errors
[ENG]	dac_ignorederrlog	Logging of non-critical errors
[ENG]	dac_maxretry	SNC to DAS connection retries
[ENG]	dac_miscerrlog	Logging of miscellaneous errors
[ENG]	dir_enableldappersonsearch	Enable searching on LDAP directories of non-calendar users
[ENG]	dir_internal_nodes	Coexistence of LDAP and non-LDAP nodes
[ENG]	dir_itemattrtosearchinldap	Enable searches based on mapped item attributes in the Directory Server
[ENG]	dos_maxsessionsperaddr	Control the number of client connections from a specific IP address
[ENG]	dos_ maxsessionsperaddrblacklist	Restrict connections to the Oracle Calendar server based on IP address
[ENG]	dos_ maxsessionsperaddrredline	Maximum number of client connections from one IP address before a logging begins
[ENG]	dos_ maxsessionsperaddrwhitelist	Specify a list of IP addresses that are exempted from being blocked
[ENG]	dos_timeoutdatareceive	Timeout value for non-header data
[ENG]	dos_timeouthandshake	Timeout value for handshake data
[ENG]	eventrefreshintervals	Refresh intervals and agenda ranges
[ENG]	eventsearch_clientwindowsize	Size of the client event search result window
[ENG]	eventsearch_ commentsearchlength	Search event comments
[ENG]	eventsearch_ maxlookthroughlimit	Timeout for event search
[ENG]	evsearch_maxcount	Maximum number of events to return
[ENG]	gal_enable	Enable GAL
[ENG]	gal_enablegroupsearch	Include groups Distribution Lists in the GAL
[ENG]	gal_enableldapsearch	Allow non-calendar users in GAL
[ENG]	gal_refreshinterval	Set GAL refresh interval
[ENG]	gal_refreshtimes	Set GAL refresh times
[ENG]	gal_view	Define GAL set of attributes
[ENG]	invalidlogin_countinterval	Set invalid sign-in counting interval
[ENG]	invalidlogin_ deactivationtime	Set invalid sign-in deactivation time

Table 3–1 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[ENG]	invalidlogin_enable	Enable invalid sign-in counting mechanism
[ENG]	invalidlogin_invalidcount	Set maximum invalid sign-ins
[ENG]	itemextinfomaxsize	Storing Web Client Preferences
[ENG]	NLS_LANG	Character set for log files
[ENG]	max_addrlogons	Number of concurrent sessions from a specific Internet address
[ENG]	maxattendees	Limit the number of meeting attendees
[ENG]	maxinstances	Maximum number of instances of a recurring meeting, daily note, or day event (server-side)
[ENG]	maxsessions	Maximum number of sessions
[ENG]	maxsessionsfornode	Maximum number of sessions for each node
[ENG]	max_userlogons	Maximum number of concurrent sessions by a given user
[ENG]	numsessionsstoppedpersecond	Number of engines stopped per second on shutdown
[ENG]	ondemandprov_enable	Enable on demand provisioning
[ENG]	passwords	Case-sensitivity of passwords
[ENG]	readlocktimeout	Maximum read lock time before termination
[ENG]	readmaxlocktime	Maximum read lock time before release
[ENG]	sessionexpiry_csdk	Session expiry for Calendar SDK
[ENG]	sessionexpiry_ocapcsdk	Session expiry for OCAP Calendar SDK
[ENG]	sessionexpiry_ocas	Session expiry for Oracle Calendar application system
[ENG]	sessionexpiry_snc	Session expiry for SNC
[ENG]	sss_expiredelay	Time out of entries in the server side security records cache
[ENG]	sss_cachesize	Size of server side security records cache
[ENG]	sss_shareablejournal	Enable Journal sharing with delegates
[ENG]	sss_shareablesticky	Enable Notes sharing with delegates
[ENG]	standards	Calendar standards
[ENG]	stats	Statistics logging: user sessions
[ENG]	syncml_allowmd5auth	Allow SyncML MD5 authenication
[ENG]	syncml_allowmd5auth_auto	Discover if SyncML MD5 authentication is available
[ENG]	syncml_authcredlabel	Specify SyncML credentials label for authentication

Table 3–1 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[ENG]	syncml_basicauthcredlabel	Specify SyncML credentials label for basic authentication
[ENG]	syncml_md5authcredlabel	Specify SyncML credentials label for MD5 authentication
[ENG]	userlookthroughlimit	Maximum number of items to search
[ENG]	usersearchmaxreturn	Maximum number of items to return
[ENG]	utf8_autoconvert	Enable conversion of data to UTF-8 format
[ENG]	utf8_onfailprintmesg	Logging of failure to instantiate UTF-8 conversion functionality
[ENG]	writelocktimeout	Maximum write lock time before termination
[ENG]	writemaxlocktime	Maximum write lock time before release
[LCK]	maxnodesperlistener	Number of lock manager listeners
[LDAP]	admin	Location of the Oracle Calendar server administrators
[LDAP]	admindn	Calendar Instance Administrator Distiguished Name
[LDAP]	admingroup	Group entry for Oracle Calendar server administrators
[LDAP]	applicationentitydn	Calendar Application Entity Distiguished Name
[LDAP]	attr_address	Name of the "address" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_alias	Name of the "alias" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_assistant	Name of the "assistant" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_assistantphone	Name of the "assistant-phone" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_country	Name of the "country" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_department	Name of the "department" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_displayname	Name of the "displayname" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_employeeid	Name of the "empl-id" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_fax	Name of the "fax" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_generation	Name of the "generation qualifier" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_givenname	Name of the "given name" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_homephone	Name of the "homephone" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_homephone2	Name of the "homephone2" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_initials	Name of the "I" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_jobtitle	Name of the "job-title" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_mail	Name of the "mail" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_managerdn	Name of the "managerdn" attribute

Table 3–1 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[LDAP]	attr_officeaddress	Name of the "office-address" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_officecity	Name of the "office-city" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_officename	Name of the "office-building" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_officepostalcode	Name of the "office-postalcode" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_officestate	Name of the "office-state" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_organization	Name of the "organization" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_orgunit1	Name of the "OU1" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_pager	Name of the "pager" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_phone	Name of the "phone" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_phone2	Name of the "phone2" attribute
[LDAP]	attr_timezone	Name of the time zone attribute
[LDAP]	attr_uid	Name of the "uid" attribute
[LDAP]	attrpreservelist	Attribute preserve list
[LDAP]	basedn	Distinguished Name of the subtree containing the Oracle Calendar server entries
[LDAP]	binddn	Distinguished Name used for anonymous connections
[LDAP]	bindpwd	Password used for anonymous connections
[LDAP]	charset	Character set used by the directory server
[LDAP]	dsa	Name of directory server
[LDAP]	eventcalrelativedn	Relative Distinguished Name for event calendars
[LDAP]	group_dlenable	Enable support of Oracle Mail distribution lists
[LDAP]	group_dlenforcesecurity	Enforce membership security settings for distribution lists
[LDAP]	group_dlexpandforeignmember	Resolve foreign members of a distribution list
[LDAP]	group_dlfilter	Filter for Oracle Mail distribution list
[LDAP]	group_dlsearchbase	Location of Oracle Mail distribution lists
[LDAP]	group_enable	Enable LDAP groups for calendar
[LDAP]	groupfilter	Search filter for groups
[LDAP]	groupmemberattributelist	List of group membership attributes
[LDAP]	group_membersizelimit	Maximum number of member entries returned when searching for a member
[LDAP]	group_searchbase	Location of groups

Table 3–1 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[LDAP]	group_sizelimit	Maximum number of entries returned when searching for a group
[LDAP]	host	Name of directory server host
[LDAP]	mgrdn	Distinguished Name of the directory server administrator
[LDAP]	port	Port number of the LDAP directory server
[LDAP]	resourcerelativedn	Relative Distinguished Name for resources
[LDAP]	secure-port	Port to use for SSL connections
[LDAP]	security	Enable SSL connections
[LDAP]	timelimit	Maximum time to wait on an LDAP search call
[LDAP]	writedn	Distinguished Name used for write operations
[LDAP]	writednpassword	Password used for writedn
[LIMITS]	agendaview	Default agenda view
[LIMITS]	allowattachments	Allow agenda attachments
[LIMITS]	autocontrol	Minimum interval for checks for new agenda entries (client-side enforcement)
[LIMITS]	enablegalsearchdefault	Specify if Oracle Calendar desktop clients should use the GAL by default
[LIMITS]	gal-minimal-lifetime-days	Specify how often the the GAL should be refreshed
[LIMITS]	groupviewmax	Maximum number of users in a group view
[LIMITS]	mail	Enable mail notification dialog box
[LIMITS]	maxattachmentsize	Maximum size of attachments
[LIMITS]	maxmaildistr	Maximum number of people in a mail notification distribution list
[LIMITS]	maxpasswordage	Password aging
[LIMITS]	maxpersabentries	Maximum number of personal address book entries
[LIMITS]	maxrecur	Maximum number of instances for a repeating meeting, daily note, or day event (client-side)
[LIMITS]	maxremleadtime	Maximum lead time on a reminder
[LIMITS]	maxsearchresult	Maximum number of LDAP search results
[LIMITS]	maxwinopen	Maximum number of open windows
[LIMITS]	mincharsearch	Minimum number of characters in the Surname edit box
[LIMITS]	offlineab	Enable address books

Table 3–1 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[LIMITS]	page-backward	"Previous" button in search dialogue box
[LIMITS]	page-forward	"Next" button in search dialogue box
[LIMITS]	pubgroups	Right to create public groups
[LIMITS]	publishab	Enable publishing of address books
[LIMITS]	remotemaxretry	Retry limit for remote data requests to server
[LIMITS]	remotewait	Retry interval for remote data requests to server
[LIMITS]	resourceconflicts	Double-booking resources (client-side)
[LIMITS]	secure-login	Secure sign-in
[LIMITS]	settimezone	Permission to change default time zone
[LIMITS]	signinmaxattempts	Maximum number of sign-in attempts
[LIMITS]	singlelst	Single local storage
[LIMITS]	ssignin	Allow automatic sign-in
[LIMITS]	ssigninrestrictions	Restrictions on automatic sign-in
[LIMITS]	userlist_login	Show multiple user matches on sign-in
[LOG]	rotation_atticage	Maximum age before deleting log files from the attic
[LOG]	rotation_atticmaxsize	Maximum size of the attic before files are deleted
[LOG]	rotation_enable	Enable log rotation feature
[LOG]	rotation_exceptions	Log files to ignore during log rotation
[LOG]	rotation_periodtime	Time to rotate logs
[LOG]	rotation_periodtrigger	Day to rotate logs
[LOG]	rotation_sizetrigger	Maximum size before a log file is moved to the attic
[NOTIFY]	alert_sms	Short Message Service (SMS) alert
[NOTIFY]	alert_sms_auto	Discover if alerts are enabled
[NOTIFY]	alert_url	Specify the URL for the Oracle Mobile Collaboration PIM Notification Dispatcher
[NOTIFY]	alert_url_auto	Discover the URL for the Oracle Mobile Collaboration PIM Notification Dispatcher
[NOTIFY]	checkreminderinterval	Interval between checks for reminders
[NOTIFY]	ignoreoldreminders	Reminders to ignore
[NOTIFY]	limitremindercheck	Maximum time to check a node for reminders
[OEM]	nodeid	Specifies the node ID used by uniping in OEM mode

Table 3–1 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[OEM]	uid	Specifies the user ID used by uniping in OEM mode
[OEM]	unistatus_cwsreset	Reset CWS statistics for OEM
[OEM]	unistatus_lckreset	Reset LCK statistics for OEM
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	allow-attendee-annotations	Enable atttendee annotations
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	allow-gal-find	Determine precedence of find operations
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	allow-idle-refresh-calendar	Enable idle refreshes for calendar
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	allow-idle-refresh-contacts	Enable idle refreshes for contacts
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	allow-idle-refresh-journal	Enable idle refreshes for journal
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	allow-idle-refresh-notes	Enable idle refreshes for notes
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	allow-idle-refresh-otherusers-folder	Enable idle refreshes for other users' folders
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	allow-idle-refresh-tasks	Enable idle refreshes for tasks
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	always-resolve-online	Resolve names on the Oracle Calendar server
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	delegate-reply-to	Configure delegate "Reply To" behavior
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	disable-group-members	Disable the ability to resolve group members
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	disable-groups	Disable the ability to resolve groups
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	enforce-name-format	Enforce the Oracle Calendar server's name format
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	eventselectbegin	Number of days preceding current date to consult or return for event queries
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	eventselectend	Number of days following current date to consult or return for event queries
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	gal-minimal-lifetime-days	Specify how often the the GAL should be refreshed
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	gal-display-name	Customize the display name of the Global Address List
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	journalselectbegin	Number of days preceding current date to consult or return for journal queries
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	journalselectend	Number of days following current date to consult or return for journal queries
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	journaltracking	Enable support for Journals
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	load-gal	Enable loading of the GAL
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	mime-attachment-filename	Configure the file name for multiple attachements

Table 3–1 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	multi-day-event	Allow users to create day events with a duration longer than twenty four hours
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	multi-day-meeting	Allow users to create meetings with a duration longer than twenty four hours
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	name-format	Specify a name format
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	noteselectbegin	Number of days preceding current date to consult or return for note queries
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	noteselectend	Number of days following current date to consult or return for note queries
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	real-multi-day-event	Allow users to create real multi-day events
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	show-otheruserfolder-journal	Allow users to see the Journal in the list of available folders to open
[OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR]	show-otheruserfolder-sticky	Allow users to see the Notes in the list of available folders to open
[PRODUCT]	configured	Calendar's configured status
[PRODUCT]	installtype	Product installation type
[PRODUCT]	name	Product name
[PRODUCT]	version	Product version number
[PROVISIONING]	cascade_deletion	Determine behavior when a delete notification is received from OiD
[PROVISIONING]	enable	Enable account provisioning
[PROVISIONING]	policy.default	Determine default provisioning policy
[PROVISIONING]	policy.<weight>	Define weighted provisioining policies
[QUOTA]	maxfolderentryperuser	Maximum number of entries in a folder
[RESOURCE_APPROVAL]	enable	Enable resource scheduling approval mechanism
[RESOURCE_APPROVAL]	url	URL used in resource scheduling approval notifications
[RESOURCE_APPROVAL]	url_auto	Enable automatic discovery of Oracle Calendar application system URL at startup
[SNC]	enable	Automatic start of the SNC daemon/service
[SNC]	max_socket	Maximum number of connections
[SNC]	port	SNC daemon/service port number
[SNC]	request_chunk_size	Number of requests that are reset at a time
[SNC]	snc_so_keepalive	Idle connections
[SNC]	snc_so_rcvbuf	Size of the socket layer receive buffer

Table 3–1 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[SNC]	snc_so_sndbuf	Size of the socket layer send buffer
[SNC]	snc_tr_block	Block size for communications
[SNC]	snc_tr_recv_timeout	Time out for received transmissions
[SNC]	snc_tr_send_timeout	Time out for sent transmissions
[SNC]	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
[TIMEZONE]	default	Default time zone
[TIMEZONE]	rules	Time zone rules
[URL]	caladmin	Location of Calendar Administrator
[URL]	caladmin_auto	Enable automatic discovery of OCAD URL at startup
[URL]	portal	Location of WEB Portal
[UTL]	backupatonce	External backup calling procedure
[UTL]	backup_timeout	Backup operation timeout
[UTL]	ca_maxsearchresult	Maximum number of LDAP search results for Calendar Administrator
[UTL]	charset	Specify alternate character set for utilities
[UTL]	external_backup	Specify alternate backup utility
[UTL]	external_restore	Specify alternate restore utility
[UTL]	restore_timeout	Restore operation time out
[UTL]	unidbfix_logfile	Specify one log-file for all unidbfix instances
[YOURHOSTNAME, unidas]	connect_timeout	Timeout for connecting to directory server
[YOURHOSTNAME, unidas]	numconnect	Number of connections to directory server
[YOURNODEID]	aliases	Node alias(es)
[YOURNODEID]	lck_dedicated	Dedicate a lock manager listener to a node
[YOURNODEID]	localnodes	Allow resources in remote nodes to appear as local
[YOURNODEID]	maxsessionsfornode	Maximum number of sessions for a node
[YOURNODEID]	name	Node name
[YOURNODEID]	timezone	Node time zone
[YOURNODEID]	version	Database version number

Table 3–2 unison.ini configuration parameters - [PRODUCT] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
configured	**Calendar's configured status** Specifies whether the Oracle Calendar server is configured on this host. When set to FALSE, the Oracle Calendar server will not start. **Warning:** This value should never be edited or removed manually.	TRUE (Calendar is configured) FALSE (Calendar is not configured)	FALSE
installtype	**Product installation type** Specifies the type of the Oracle Calendar server installation. Do not edit or remove this value.	Standalone CollaborationSuite	(none)
name	**Product name** Specifies the name of the product. Set during installation, this value should not be edited or removed.	n/a	n/a
version	**Product version number** Specifies the version number of the Oracle Calendar server. Do not edit or remove this value.	n/a	n/a

Controlling server behavior

Table 3–3 unison.ini configuration parameters - [CLUSTER] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
masternode	**Master node** 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 Oracle Calendar servers and the node must be one that exists on the same host.	A valid node-ID belonging to any node on this server	None
remotemasternode	**Remote master node** 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. For more information about the uniuser utility, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".	A valid node-ID belonging to any node in the cluster	None
excludednodes	**Excluded nodes for on-line registration** 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.	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 }	{ }

Table 3–4 unison.ini configuration parameters - [CSM] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
`enable`	**Automatic start of CSM daemon/service** Determines whether `unicsmd`, the Calendar Server Manager daemon/service, automatically starts when the Oracle Calendar server is brought up. You must set this to `TRUE` if you want to manage (start and stop operations) your server remotely. **Note:** This parameter applies to Oracle Calendar standalone deployments only.	`TRUE` (start `unicsmd` automatically) `FALSE` (do not start `unicsmd` automatically)	`TRUE`
`password`	**Calendar Server Manager password for remote management** Specifies the password needed to access the Calendar Server Manager for remote management of the Oracle Calendar server. For standalone Oracle 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. For more information about `uniencrypt` see, Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities". The encrypted password must be preceded by the encryption method used to generate it and enclosed in double-quotes.	`"{STD}<encrypted_value>"`	None
`port`	**Calendar Server Manager port number** Determines the port to use for incoming CSM network connections. This parameter is useful if there are multiple instances of the Oracle Calendar server installed on the same machine.	A valid port number	Value entered at installation (usually `5734`)

Table 3–5 unison.ini configuration parameters - [CWS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
autorestart_enable	**Automatic restart of CWS daemon/service** Determines whether unicwsd, the Corporate-Wide Services daemon/service, automatic restart mechanism is enabled. **See Also**: [CWS] autorestart_lifetime	TRUE (restart unicwsd automatically) FALSE (do not restart unicwsd automatically)	TRUE
autorestart_lifetime	**Determines how long the server will attempt to restart the CWS daemon/service** Determines the time, in seconds, that the [CWS] autorestart_enable mechanism will attempt to restart unicwsd, the Corporate-Wide Services daemon/service, before terminating. If this parameter is set to 0, the functionality will be disabled. **See Also**: [CWS] autorestart_enable	A positive integer between 60 and 2^{32} -1	259200 (3 days))
banner	**Enable message banners for mail notifications and reminders** 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 Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".	TRUE (include banners) FALSE (do not include banners)	TRUE
cabsynctime	**Determines times for Common Address Book synchronization** Specifies a list of times when the Common Address Book synchronization should be executed. This parameter applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. See Also: [ENG] cab_enable, [ENG] cabsyncinterval	A list of times in 24 hour format, separated by commas and enclosed in {}. Example: {06:00, 20:00}	{19:00,23:00,03:00,07:00}

Table 3–5 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CWS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
cscs_continuousenable	**Enable the continuous consistency scan** Specifies whether the Oracle Calendar server's continuous consistency scan is enabled. The continuous scan only scans and fixes inconsistencies in events that have recently been modified. The frequency at which a continuous scan is run is determined by the value of [CWS] cscs_continuousfrequency. **Note:** This scan is not a replacement for unidbfix. It fixes inconsistencies that cannot be fixed by unidbfix. **See Also:** [CWS] cscs_continuousfrequency, cscs_fullenable, cscs_fulltime, cscs_fulltrigger, cscs_incrementalenable, cscs_incrementalfrequency.	TRUE (enable continuous consistency scan) FALSE (disable continuous consistency scan)	TRUE
cscs_continuousfrequency	**Determine the frequency of the continuous consistency scan** Specifies, in seconds, how often the continuous consistiency scan is run. **See Also:** [CWS] cscs_continuousenable, cscs_fullenable, cscs_fulltime, cscs_fulltrigger, cscs_incrementalenable, cscs_incrementalfrequency.	Any integer from 0 to 2^{32}-1	1380 (23 minutes)
cscs_fullenable	**Enable full consistency scan** Enable the Oracle Calendar server's full consistency scan. The full consistency scan verifies and corrects all of the address books in the local Oracle Calendar server stores. Event and tasks verification are not done with the full consistency scan. **See Also:** [CWS] cscs_continuousenable, cscs_continuousfrequency, cscs_fulltime, cscs_fulltrigger, cscs_incrementalenable, cscs_incrementalfrequency.	TRUE (enable full consistency scan) FALSE (disable full consistency scan)	TRUE
cscs_fulltime	**Determine time of full consistency scan** Specify the time when an Oracle Calendar server full consistency scan should be triggered. This parameter works in conjunction with the [CWS] cscs_fulltrigger parameter. **See Also:** [CWS] cscs_continuousenable, cscs_continuousfrequency, cscs_fullenable, cscs_fulltrigger, cscs_incrementalenable, cscs_incrementalfrequency.	A valid time in 24 hour format: HH:MM.	20:00

Table 3–5 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CWS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
cscs_fulltrigger	**Determine day of full consistency scan** Specify the day when an Oracle Calendar server full consistency scan should be triggered. This parameter works in conjuction with the [CWS} cscs_fulltime parameter. **See Also:** [CWS] cscs_continuousenable, cscs_continuousfrequency, cscs_fullenable, cscs_fulltime, cscs_incrementalenable, cscs_incrementalfrequency.	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday A positive integer equal to or between 1 and 31, representing the day in the month.	Saturday
cscs_incrementalenable	**Enable the incremental consistency scan** Specifies whether the Oracle Calendar server's incremental consistency scan is enabled. The incremental scan only scans and fixes inconsistencies in events and address book entries that have been modified during the previous day. The frequency at which a continuous scan is run is determined by the value of [CWS] cscs_incrementalfrequency. **Note:** This scan is not a replacement for unidbfix. It fixes inconsistencies that cannot be fixed by unidbfix. **See Also:** [CWS] cscs_continuousenable, cscs_continuousfrequency, cscs_fullenable, cscs_fulltime, cscs_fulltrigger, cscs_incrementalfrequency.	TRUE (enable incremental consistency scan) FALSE (disable incremental consistency scan)	TRUE
cscs_incrementalfrequency	**Determine the frequency of the incremental consistency scan** Specifies the times at which the incremental consistiency scan is run. **Note:** Because the incremental scan looks through large amounts of modifications, Oracle recommends running the scan during off-peak hours. **See Also:** [CWS] cscs_continuousenable, cscs_continuousfrequency, cscs_fullenable, cscs_fulltime, cscs_fulltrigger, cscs_incrementalenable.	A list of times in 24 hour format, separated by commas and enclosed in {}. Example: {1:00, 18:00, 23:00}	{21:00}

Table 3–5 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CWS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
dirprovenable	**Enable Notification-Based User Provisioning** Determines whether the Oracle Calendar server allows notification-based provisioning from the Directory Integration Platform. For more information on notification-based user provisioning, see "Calendar Provisioning Models" in Chapter 7 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.	TRUE (enable notification-based provisioning) FALSE (disable notification-based provisioning)	TRUE
dirsyncmigrate	**Migrate directory user preferences** 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.	TRUE (Migrate) FALSE (Do not migrate)	FALSE
dirsynctime	**Scheduled times for directory synchronization** 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.	A list of times in 24 hour format, separated by commas and enclosed in {}. Example: {03:00, 22:00}	{ 05:00 }
enable	**Automatic start of CWS daemon/service** Determines whether unicwsd, the Corporate-Wide Services daemon/service, automatically starts when the Oracle Calendar server is brought up. You must set this to TRUE if your server configuration has multiple nodes or if mail notification is used. **Note:** This parameter applies to Oracle Calendar standalone deployments only.	TRUE (start unicwsd automatically) FALSE (do not start unicwsd automatically)	TRUE
eventsyncinterval	**Set the update frequency for modified calendar data list (for synchronization tools)** 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.	0 (disable) A positive integer	900 (except for upgrades where it is 0 (disabled))

Table 3–5 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CWS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
galsyncinterval	**Set the GAL update frequency** 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).	A positive integer	300 (5 minutes)
log_activity	**Activity logging** 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).	TRUE (enable activity logging) FALSE (disable activity logging)	FALSE
log_modulesinclude	**Activity logging: specifying modules** 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.	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	{ }
mailfiledelete	**Automatic deletion of temporary file for last mail message** 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 Oracle Calendar server behavior 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.	TRUE (delete mail messages automatically) FALSE (do not delete mail messages automatically)	TRUE
mailhdroriginatorfromuser	**Content of the "From:" field of the mail header** Determines whether the "From:" field of the mail header is the e-mail address of the sender.	TRUE ("from" field is same as "reply-to" field) FALSE ("from" field is set to "unison,unison")	TRUE

Table 3–5 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CWS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
mailhdrtoname	**UTF-8 for names in "To:" field of mail header** Determines whether or not to include names along with addresses in the e-mail address fields ("From:", "To:" and "Reply-To") 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, remove the names from the address field altogether.	TRUE (include names) FALSE (do not include names)	TRUE
maxnodepertask	**Maximum number of nodes a CWS task will manage** 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.	A positive integer	20
maxtimepernode	**Maximum time spent processing requests for each node** 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.	A positive integer	30
messaging_maxtime	**Maximum time spent processing messaging requests** Determines the maximum time, in seconds, that the CWS daemon/service spends processing messaging (mail, alert, and Real-Time Collaboration, 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.	A positive integer	30

Table 3–5 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CWS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
messaging_waitonerror	**Maximum time spent waiting before processing messaging requests in error state** Determines the maximum time, in seconds, that the CWS daemon/service will wait before trying to process a messaging request (mail, alert, or Real-Time Collaboration, Web conferencing) in an error state.	A positive integer	60
mimecontentcharset	**Character set for content portion of mail message - Default** 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.	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**: The enclosing quotation marks must be present.	"ISO-8859-1"

Table 3–5 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CWS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
mimecontentcharset_force	**Character set for content portion of mail message - Forced** 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.	See accepted values of [CWS] mimecontentcharset.	None
noreqsleep	**Sleep time between checks on request queue** Specifies the number of seconds the Corporate-Wide Services daemon/service waits (sleeps) when there is no work to do. This setting affects how often certain operations, such as server-side reminders and replication, are done. A low value may slow down the uniengd but reduces any delays in processing reminders and Web conferencing replication requests. If no replication requests remain in the CWS replication queue, the number of seconds to wait before checking for new replication requests will be the greater of noreqsleep and noreqsleep_replication.	A positive integer	15
noreqsleep_replication	**Sleep time between checks on request queue for replication requests** Specifies the number of seconds the Corporate-Wide Services daemon/service waits (sleeps) when there are no replication requests in the queue. This setting affects how often certain operations, such as remote user replication, are done. A low value may slow down the uniengd but reduces any delays in processing reminders and Web conferencing replication requests. If no replication requests remain in the CWS replication queue, the number of seconds to wait before checking for new replication requests will be the greater of noreqsleep and noreqsleep_replication.	A positive integer	15

Table 3–5 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CWS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
prioritizedjobs	**Prioritized unicwsd jobs** 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 for each prioritized job. Each CWS task will start an engine to each node that it serves. The possible jobs and their meaning are: ABSync: Synchronizing the Common Address Book with Oracle Internet Directory ConsistencyScan: Scanning the database for inconsistencies DirProv: Performing notification based calendar account provisioning DirSync: Synchronizing with Oracle Internet Directory EventCalendar: Replicating Event Calendar events to all nodes EventSync: Updating synchronization data for events recently modified GALSync: Synchronizing the Global Access List. LogRotation: Rotating the Oracle Calendar server log files to the attic Messaging: Messaging requests for e-mail, wireless alerts, *Web conferencing*, and so on Replication: Node to node data replication Snooze: Handling snoozed requests SSR: Server side reminders	ABSync ConsistencyScan DirProv DirSync EventCalendar EventSync GALSync LogRotation Messaging Replication Snooze SSR The list specified must contain valid job names separated by commas and enclosed in {}. Example: {Replication, Messaging}.	{Replication}

Table 3–5 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CWS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
sendmailpath	**Path name of the mail program** This parameter is obsolete and has been superseded by [CWS] smtpmailpath.	n/a	n/a
smsignoreerror	**Errors to ignore for (SMS) notification program** Specifies the errors to be ignored that the alert utility may return. See also smsnotifyprogram.	A list of error values, separated by commas and enclosed in {}. For example: { 10, 14 }	{}
smsnotifyprogram	**Short Message Service (SMS) notification program** Specifies the file name and location of the utility the Oracle Calendar server uses to send alerts, that is, notifications and reminders, to the Oracle Mobile Collaboration PIM Notification Dispatcher. This functionality is only available with an Oracle Collaboration Suite installation. **See Also**: [CWS]smsignoreerror.	Any valid path and file name	$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/sbin/sendalert
smtpmailhost	**Host name of the SMTP mail server** Specifies the name of the host on which the SMTP mail server is running. This parameter is meaningful only under Windows. It supersedes [CWS] mailhost. For backward compatibility, if smtpmailhost is not set, then the mailhost parameter value is used, if it exists.	A valid host name	The host name of the machine on which the Oracle Calendar server is running.
smtpmail_url	**Host name of the SMTP mail server** Identify the URL, including host and port, for the SMTP server. **Note:** If [CWS] smtpmail_url_auto is set to TRUE, this parameter value will be automatically set by the Oracle Internet Directory service discovery. **See Also:** [CWS] smtpmail_url_auto	smtp://<hostname>:<port> (where <hostname> is a valid host name and <port> is a valid port) Example: smtp://mysmtphost.domain.com:25	""
smtpmail_url_auto	**Discover the URL for the Oracle Mail Server** Determines whether the Oracle Calendar server will automatically discover the URL for the Oracle Mail Server. When set to TRUE, the Oracle Calendar server discovers this value automatically in Oracle Internet Directory and replaces [CWS] smtpmail_url with the value discovered. This discovery is done at server start up, and as such will not take effect until the server is stopped and restarted. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. See Also: [CWS] smtpmail_url	TRUE (discover at startup) FALSE (do not discover at startup)	FALSE

Table 3–5 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CWS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
smtpmailmaxcommandlinesize	**Maximum size for sendmail command lines** 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**: [CWS] smtpmailmaxrecipients	A positive integer	1024
smtpmailmaxrecipients	**Maximum number of recipients** 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**: [CWS] smtpmailmaxcommandlinesize	A positive integer	100
smtpmailpath	**Path name of the mail program** 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.	A valid path name	**(UNIX)** /usr/lib **(Windows)** $ORACLE_HOME\ocal\bin
smtpmailpath_auto	**Discover if Oracle Mail is configured** Determines whether the Oracle Calendar server will automatically discover from Oracle Internet Directory if Oracle Mail is configured. This discovery is done at server start up, and as such will not take effect until the server is stopped and restarted. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **Note:** When set to TRUE, and the discovery does not find an Oracle Mail Server configured, the Oracle Calendar server will fall back to the path specified for third-party e-mail support. **See Also:** [CWS] smtpmailpath	TRUE (discover at startup) FALSE (do not discover at startup)	FALSE

Table 3–5 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CWS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
smtpmailprogram	**Mail program** 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.	**(UNIX:)** sendmail postmail **(Windows:)** sendmail.exe	**(UNIX:)** sendmail **(Windows:)** sendmail.exe
smtpmailprogram_auto	**Discover if Oracle Mail is configured** Determines whether the Oracle Calendar server will automatically discover from Oracle Internet Directory if Oracle Mail is configured. This discovery is done at server start up, and as such will not take effect until the server is stopped and restarted. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **Note:** When set to TRUE, and the discovery does not find an Oracle Mail Server configured, the Oracle Calendar server will fall back to the program specified for third-party e-mail support. **See Also:** [CWS] smtpmailprogram	TRUE (discover at startup) FALSE (do not discover at startup)	FALSE
startupsleep	**Time to sleep on start-up** 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.	A positive integer	300

Table 3–6 unison.ini configuration parameters - [DAS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
enable	**Automatic start of DAS daemon/service** Determines whether unidasd, the Directory Access daemon/service, automatically starts when the Oracle Calendar server is brought up. The unidasd daemon/service is required only for installations that connect to a directory server. **Note:** This parameter applies to Oracle Calendar standalone deployments only.	TRUE (start unidasd automatically) FALSE (do not start unidasd automatically)	FALSE
port	**Directory Access Server port** Determines the port to use for incoming DAS network connections. This parameter is useful if there are multiple instances of an Oracle Calendar server installed on the same machine.	Any value in the range 1 to 65535	Value entered at installation (usually 5732)

Table 3–7 unison.ini configuration parameters - [DB] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
db_files	**Maximum number of database files open for each user** 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.	A positive integer up to the maximum set by the operating system for number of open files for each process.	**(UNIX)** 30 **(Windows)** 170
db_pages	**Number of pages in the database cache** 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.	A positive integer	24

Table 3–8 unison.ini configuration parameters - [DBI] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
dbi_name	**Node database template** 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.	n/a	n/a
dbversion	**Node database version** Specifies the node database version number. Set during installation, this value should not be edited or removed.	n/a	n/a

Table 3–9 unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
activity	**Statistics logging: user connections** Specifies whether or not to log signons and signoffs to the Oracle 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.	TRUE (enable logging) FALSE (disable logging)	FALSE
allowsysoplogon_capi	**Allow SYSOP logons for Oracle Calendar SDK applications** Specifies whether applications using Oracle Calendar SDK can log in to the server as SYSOP.	TRUE (SYSOP logons allowed) FALSE (SYSOP logons not allowed)	FALSE
allowsysoplogon_unicp	**Allow SYSOP logons from unicp utilities** Specifies whether users of the unicp* family of utilities may log in to the server as SYSOP.	TRUE (SYSOP logons allowed) FALSE (SYSOP logons not allowed)	TRUE
allowsysoplogon_uniical	**Allow SYSOP logons from uniical** Specifies whether uniical users may log in to the server as SYSOP.	TRUE (SYSOP logons allowed) FALSE (SYSOP logons not allowed)	TRUE
calendarhostname	**Host name alias** Specifies an alternate host name for the Oracle Calendar server in cases when the system-defined host name should not be used. The principal use for this parameter is to identify the Oracle Calendar server host in UNIX environments using operating system clusters, where multiple hosts are running the Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server host. Oracle suggests defining an alias for the calendar host, and using the alias when setting up a node network. If a physical host change occurs in the future, this will facilitate ease of migration and configuration on the new host.	A valid (fully-specified) host name	None

Table 3–9 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
cab_enable	**Enable the Common Address Book** Determines whether the Common Address Book is enabled. This parameter applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. For more information about the Common Address Book feature, see "About the Common Address Book (CAB)" in Chapter 6 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*. See Also: [ENG] cab_syncinterval, [ENG] cab_forcemigration, [CWS] cabsynctime, [QUOTA] maxfolderentryperuser.	TRUE (enable Common Address Book) FALSE (disable Common Address Book)	TRUE
cab_forcemigration	**Enable a two-way synchronization of the Common Address Book with OiD** Specify whether the next Common Address Book synchronization with Oracle Internet Directory (OiD) will be a two-way synchronization. When a typical Common Address Book synchronization occurs, OiD is considered the most up-to-date version of the Common Address Book. As such, contacts that are not present in OiD will be deleted from the Calendar store during the next synchronization. This can cause problems if the Oracle Calendar server is redirected to a new OiD that does not include the Common Address Book data. This parameter exists to prevent such data loss. When cab_forcemigration is set to TRUE, the next Common Address Book synchronization will be a two-way synchronization. The cab_forcemigration parameter will automatically be set back to FALSE after the two-way synchronization has occurred. When cab_enable is set to FALSE, Oracle Calendar will automatically set cab_forcemigration to TRUE. This helps ensure that if cab_enable is set back to TRUE, the first synchronization will migrate the contacts in the Calendar store to OiD. **Note:** This parameter should only be set to TRUE if the Oracle Calendar server is redirected to a new Oracle Internet Directory that does not include Common Address Book data. **See Also:** [ENG] cab_enable	TRUE (enable a two-way synchronization) FALSE (disable a two-way synchronization)	FALSE

Table 3–9 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
cab_syncinterval	**Specifies the full synchronization interval for the Common Address Book** Determines the average interval, in minutes, that the Oracle Calendar server will perform a full synchronization all users' Common Address Books. The value assigned to this parameter will be adjusted by up to plus or minus 50 percent by the Oracle Calendar server. This parameter applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **Example:** When cab_syncinterval is set to the default value of 10800, we expect that all users' Common Address Books will be fully synchronized between 5400 and 16200 minutes, or 3.5 and 10.5 days. For more information about the Common Address Book feature, see "About the Common Address Book (CAB)" in Chapter 6 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*. **See Also:** [ENG] cab_enable, [CWS] cabsynctime	Any positive integer	10080 (one week)
capi_storage	**Supported Oracle Calendar SDK version** Specifies the version of Oracle Calendar SDK that the server supports. The server reads this parameter only if the value of [ENG] standards includes ICAL2.0.	BASIC (pre-4.0 support for Oracle Calendar SDK) FH (support for Oracle Calendar SDK 1.0) OPTFH (support for Oracle Calendar SDK 1.1 and higher)	OPTFH
coexist_ cwsbasicauth	**Use old CWS authentication mechanism** Specifies whether coexistence with older Oracle Calendar servers is required. When the complete Oracle Collaboration Suite is installed, the new method called Oracle Trusted Application tier is used for cws authentication. Otherwise, for standalone Oracle Calendar server installations and older versions of the Oracle 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 Oracle Trusted Application tier.	TRUE (allow old authentication) FALSE (new authentication)	FALSE (When complete Collaboration Suite is installed) TRUE (standalone Oracle Calendar server is installed)
coexist_ unidentifiedsessions	**Support old non identifying clients** 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.	TRUE (support old clients) FALSE (don't support old clients)	TRUE

Table 3–9 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
dac_configerrlog	**Logging of configuration errors** 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."	TRUE (enable logging) FALSE (disable logging)	TRUE
dac_entrylookup	**Enable support for access controls set on a per user basis** Configure the Oracle Calendar server to respect the access controls (ACLs) set on Oracle Internet Directory and only expose directory entries that the user is entitled to see. This feature is supported for Oracle Collaboration Suite installations where all users use Oracle Calendar Web Client only. **Note:** Enabling this feature leads to a load increase for Oracle Internet Directory because the Oracle Calendar server binds as a user every time it accesses Oracle Internet Directory instead of binding only once when the session is established.	TRUE (enable support for Oracle Internet Directory ACLs set on a per user basis) FALSE (disable support for Oracle Internet Directory ACLs set on a per user basis)	FALSE
dac_failederrlog	**Logging of failure errors** 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.	TRUE (enable logging) FALSE (disable logging)	TRUE
dac_ignorederrlog	**Logging of non-critical errors** Determines whether non-critical directory server access errors are logged to the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/eng.log file.	TRUE (enable logging) FALSE (disable logging)	TRUE
dac_maxretry	**SNC to DAS connection retries** Specifies the maximum number of retries the SNC daemon/service makes when attempting to establish a connection to the DAS daemon/service.	0 (no retries) Any positive integer up to a maximum value of 231	3
dac_miscerrlog	**Logging of miscellaneous errors** 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.	TRUE (enable logging) FALSE (disable logging)	TRUE

Table 3–9 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
dir_internal_nodes	**Coexistence of LDAP and non-LDAP nodes** 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 when the Oracle Calendar server is installed in standalone mode.	Valid node-IDs, separated by a comma and enclosed within {}. For example: dir_internal_nodes = {10000,10001}	None
dir_itemattrtosearchinldap	**Enable searches based on mapped item attributes in the Directory Server** Enable searches based on a list of item attributes that may be searched in the Directory Server when no efficient searches can be performed in the calendar database. Using For a list of available attributes, see uniuser -info. These attributes must be mapped in the Directory Server. After specifying the list of attributes, run the unidssync utility to import the attributes. **Note:** This parameter is not available on Oracle Calendar standalone internal installations.	Valid calendar account attributes, separated by commas and surrounded by {}. For example: {EMAIL-ALL}	{}
dos_maxsessionsperaddr	**Control the number of client connections from a specific IP address** Determines the maximum number of connections to the Oracle Calendar server that can be made from one specific IP address before connections are blocked.	0 (unlimited connections to the server from one specific IP address) A positive integer	500
dos_maxsessionsperaddrblacklist	**Restrict connections to the Oracle Calendar server based on IP address** Specify a list of IP addresses that will be blocked from connecting to the Oracle Calendar server. Note: Host names are not acceptable values. Only IP addresses will yield the desired effect.	A list of IP addresses, separated by a comma and enclosed within {}. For example: = {143.234.123.123, 122.123.124.145}	{}
dos_maxsessionsperaddrredline	**Maximum number of client connections from one IP address before a logging begins** Determines the maximum number of connections that can be made from one specific IP address to the Oracle Calendar server before an entry is logged in the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/eng.log.	A positive integer	300

Table 3–9 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
dos_ maxsessionsperaddrwhitelist	**Specify a list of IP addresses that are exempted from being blocked** Define a list of IP addresses that are exempt from being blocked from the Oracle Calendar server. Connections made from the IP addresses in this list will be able to establish an unlimited number of connections to the Oracle Calendar server. Note: Host names are not acceptable values. Only IP addresses will yield the desired effect.	A list of IP addresses, separated by a comma and enclosed within {}. For example: = {143.234.123.123, 122.123.124.145}	{}
dos_ timeoutdatareceive	**Timeout value for non-header data** Determines the time, in seconds, that the Oracle Calendar server will wait for non-header data to be received. This parameter exists to protect the server from a denial of service attack. If the data is not received within the specified amount of time, the session will be terminated and logged in the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log/eng.log.	0 (no timeout value) A positive integer in the range of 1 to 65535	10
dos_ timeouthandshake	**Timeout value for handshake data** Determines the time, in seconds, that the Oracle Calendar server will wait for handshake data to be returned from a client. This parameter exists to protect the server from certain types of Denial Of Service (DOS) attacks. If the data is not received within the specified amount of time, the session will be terminated.	0 (no timeout value) A positive integer in the range of 1 to 65535	5
eventsearch_ commentsearchlength	**Search event comments** Specifies the maximum number of bytes to search through in an event's comments, starting at the beginning. For Oracle Calendar Desktop Clients version 9.0.4 or greater.	0 (disables searching in comments) A positive integer	4096
evsearch_maxcount	**Maximum number of events to return** Specifies the maximum number of events to return from a search. For Oracle Calendar Desktop Clients only.	A positive integer greater than 10.	25
eventsearch_ maxlookthroughlimit	**Timeout for event search** Specifies the maximum time in milliseconds to spend searching events. For Oracle Calendar Desktop Clients only.	A positive integer	5000
itemextinfomaxsize	**Storing Web Client Preferences** Specifies the maximum length of the itemextinfo attribute used by the Web client to store calendar account preferences.	A positive integer larger than 1500	None

Table 3–9 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
NLS_LANG	**Character set for log files** 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.	See accepted values of [CWS] mimecontentcharset.	.WE8ISO8859P1 **Note**: Initial versions of Oracle Calendar Release 2 (9.0.4) used US7ASCII as the default value for NLS_LANG. US7ASCII does not support several accented characters, so .WE8ISO8859P1 was implemented starting with Patch Set 1. If your version of Oracle Calendar server precedes Patch Set 1 and uses US7ASCII as the default, it is recommended that you set NLS_LANG to .WE8ISO8859P1.
ondemandprov_enable	**Enable on demand provisioning** Determines whether the on demand provisioning feature is enabled. This feature allows a user to be automatically provisioned when accessing Calendar through Single Sign On for the first time. **Note**: This parameter applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only.	TRUE (enable on demand provisioning) FALSE (disable on demand provisioning)	TRUE
port	**Oracle Calendar server port number** Determines the port to use for incoming network connections. This parameter is useful if there are multiple instances of an Oracle Calendar server installed on the same machine.	A valid port number	Value entered at installation (usually 5730)
sessionexpiry_csdk	**Session expiry for Calendar SDK** Minimum amount of time, in minutes, before connections held by customer-written applications developed using Oracle Calendar SDK will be recycled to release resources. The actual expiry is set within plus or minus 30% of this value. This implies that, with a default setting of 2160 minutes (36 hours), the actual expiry will be within 1 or 2 days of the connection being establised. A value of 0 indicates that no limit should be enforced by the server. Note: If this value is set below 480 minutes,	0 (no expiry time) Any positive integer	0 (no expiry time)

Table 3–9 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
sessionexpiry_ocapcsdk	**Session expiry for OCAP Calendar SDK** Minimum amount of time, in minutes, before connections held by Oracle supplied applications using Oracle Calendar SDK will be recycled to release resources. The actual expiry is set within plus or minus 30% of this value. This implies that, with a default setting of 2160 minutes (36 hours), the actual expiry will be within 1 or 2 days of the connection being establised. A value of 0 indicates that no limit should be enforced by the server. **Note:** Client applications are not affected by this connection loss.	0 (no expiry time) Any positive integer	2160 (36 hours)
sessionexpiry_ocas	**Session expiry for Oracle Calendar application system** Minimum amount of time, in minutes, before connections held by Oracle Calendar application system will be recycled to release resources. The actual expiry is set within plus or minus 30% of this value. This implies that, with a default setting of 2160 minutes (36 hours), the actual expiry will be within 1 or 2 days of the connection being establised. A value of 0 indicates that no limit should be enforced by the server. **Note:** Client applications are not affected by this connection loss.	0 (no expiry time) Any positive integer	2160 (36 hours)
sessionexpiry_snc	**Session expiry for SNC** Minimum amount of time, in minutes, before connections held by the snc will be recycled to release resources. The actual expiry is set within plus or minus 30% of this value. This implies that, with a default setting of 2160 minutes (36 hours), the actual expiry will be within 1 or 2 days of the connection being establised. A value of 0 indicates that no limit should be enforced by the server.	0 (no expiry time) Any positive integer	4320 (72 hours)
standards	**Calendar standards** 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.	{} (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)	{}

Table 3–9 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
stats	**Statistics logging: user sessions** 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.	`TRUE` (enable logging) `FALSE` (disable logging)	`FALSE`
syncml_allowmd5auth	**Allow SyncML MD5 authenication** Determines whether SyncML MD5 authentication is allowed. When set to `TRUE`, SyncML MD5 authentication can be attempted and the Oracle Calendar server will return the capability that it supports SyncML MD5 authentication. When set to `FALSE`, the capability that the Oracle Calendar server supports SyncML MD5 will not be returned and all SyncML MD5 authentication requests will fail. See Also: `[ENG] syncml_allowmd5auth_auto`.	`TRUE` (allow SyncML MD5 authentication) `FALSE` (do not allow SyncML MD5 authentication)	`FALSE`
syncml_allowmd5auth_auto	**Discover if SyncML MD5 authentication is available** At server startup, automatically discover from Oracle Internet Directory if the SyncML MD5 authentication feature is available. Once discovered, the value of the `symcml_allowmd5auth` parameter will be adjusted to reflect the value discovered. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **See Also:** `[ENG] syncml_allowmd5auth`.	`TRUE` (enable automatic discovery) `FALSE` (disable automatic discovery)	`TRUE`
syncml_authcredlabel	**Specify SyncML credentials label for authentication** Determines the default credentials label to use for SyncML authentication. **See Also:** [ENG] syncml_basicauthcredlabel, [ENG] syncml_authcredlabel_auto	`PIN` `PSW`	`PIN` (when deploying Oracle Collaboration Suite) `PSW` (when deploying Calendar in Standalone mode)
syncml_basicauthcredlabel	**Specify SyncML credentials label for basic authentication** Determines the default credentials label to use for basic SyncML authentication. If a value is not assigned to this parameter, the server will use the value assigned to [ENG] syncml_authcredlabel. See Also: [ENG] syncml_authcredlabel, [ENG] syncml_md5authcredlabel	`PIN` `PSW`	None

Table 3–9 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
syncml_ md5authcredlabel	**Specify SyncML credentials label for MD5 authentication** Determines the default credentials label to use for MD5, challenge-response SyncML authentication. If a value is not assigned to this parameter, the server will use the value assigned to [ENG] syncml_ authcredlabel See Also: [ENG] syncml_authcredlabel, [ENG] syncml_basicauthcredlabel	PIN PSW	None
userlookthroughlimit	**Maximum number of items to search** Specifies the maximum number of items (users or resources) the Oracle Calendar server searches through before ending a search and returning the results to the client.	Any positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)	2^{32}-1
usersearchmaxreturn	**Maximum number of items to return** 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.	Any positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)	2^{32}-1
utf8_autoconvert	**Enable conversion of data to UTF-8 format** Determines whether input data from the clients is converted and stored in UTF-8 format by the server. **Caution**: 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.	TRUE (convert input data to UTF-8) FALSE (do not convert input data)	TRUE
utf8_ onfailprintmesg	**Logging of failure to instantiate UTF-8 conversion functionality** 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.	TRUE (log an error message) FALSE (do not log an error message)	TRUE

Table 3–10 unison.ini configuration parameters - [LOG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
rotation_atticage	**Maximum age before deleting log files from the attic** Specify the the maximum age of any log file in the attic before it is permanently deleted. The age of the log file is determined by its timestamp. A full set of logs will always remain in the attic. Setting this parameter to 0 will disable the option.	A positive integer 0 (disable deletion based on age)	120
rotation_atticmaxsize	**Maximum size of the attic before files are deleted** Specify the maximum size, in Megabytes, of the attic directory before logs are deleted. Logs are deleted based on their age. The oldest file, based on the timestamp, will be the first to be deleted.	A positive integer	200
rotation_enable	**Enable log rotation feature** Determines whether the log rotation feature is enabled. When enabled, log files residing in the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/log directory are monitored and periodically rotated to the attic. For more information about the log rotation feature, see "Managing Log File Rotation" in Chapter 14 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*. **See also:** [LOG] rotation_exceptions, [LOG] rotation_periodtime, [LOG] rotation_periodtrigger, [LOG] rotation_sizetrigger	TRUE (enable log rotation feature) FALSE (disable log rotation feature)	TRUE
rotation_exceptions	**Log files to ignore during log rotation** Specify the files to ignore when rotating the logs. **Example:** rotation_exceptions = {act.log, stats.log} In this example, the act.log and stats.log will not be moved to the attic, regardless of their age, or size. **Note:** As the unisnapshot.log is used to diagnose the server state, it is never rotated.	A list of strings, separated by commas and enclosed in {}, where each string in the list is the name of valid log file.	{}

Table 3–10 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LOG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
rotation_periodtime	**Time to rotate logs** Specify the time, in 24 hour format, that log files should be rotated. **Example:** rotation_periodtime = 03:30 In this example, logs are rotated at 3:30 am. **See Also:** [LOG] rotation_ periodtrigger.	A valid time, in a 24 hour format (HH:MM, where HH is from 00 to 23, and MM is from 00 to 59)	04:30
rotation_periodtrigger	**Day to rotate logs** Specify the day that log files should be rotated. The day can be specified by a character string representing a day of the week, or by an integer representing a date in the month. When specifying a character string representing a day of the week, logs will be rotated on a weekly basis. When specifying a positive integer, logs will be rotated on that day, on a monthly basis. **Notes:** Abbreviations are ignored when specifying days of the week: Monday is acceptable, but Mon will be ignored. If the integer specified falls within the acceptable range but does not exist in that month, the last calendar day of the month will be used.	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday A positive integer equal to or between 1 and 31 0 (disables periodic log rotation)	Sunday
rotation_sizetrigger	**Maximum size before a log file is moved to the attic** Specify the maximum size, in Megabytes, of any log file in $ORACLE_ HOME/ocal/log directory before it is moved to the attic. If a log file exceeds the value specified, it will be moved to the attic at the time of log roation.	A positive integer 0 (disables size triggered log rotation)	10

Table 3–11 unison.ini configuration parameters - [NOTIFY] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
alert_sms	**Short Message Service (SMS) alert** Determines whether Short Message Service alerts are enabled. For more information about the available alert services, see "About Calendar Alerts" in Chapter 13 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.	TRUE (enable SMS alerts) FALSE (disable SMS alerts)	FALSE
alert_sms_auto	**Discover if alerts are enabled** At server startup, automatically discover if Alerts are enabled. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. See Also: [NOTIFY] alert_sms, [NOTIFY] alert_url	TRUE (discover at startup) FALSE (do not discover at startup)	TRUE
alert_url	**Specify the URL for the Oracle Mobile Collaboration PIM Notification Dispatcher** Identify the URL, including host, port and protocol version for the Oracle Mobile Collaboration PIM Notification Dispatcher. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **Notes:** The protocol version specified can be either 1 or 2. A protocol version set to 1 implies that the Oracle Calendar server will be sending alerts to a Oracle Mobile Collaboration PIM Notification Dispatcher with a version inferior to this Oracle Collaboration Suite deployment. A protocol version set to 2 implies that the Oracle Calendar server will be sending alerts to a Oracle Mobile Collaboration PIM Notification Dispatcher of the same version.	x-oracle-calendarNotificationListerner://<hostname>:<port>?protocolVersion=<protocolversion> (where <hostname>, <port> and <protocolversion> are values specific to the deployment) Example: alert_url = x-oracle-calendarNotificationListener://myhost.domain.com:9000?protocolVersion=2	None
alert_url_auto	**Discover the URL for the Oracle Mobile Collaboration PIM Notification Dispatcher** Determines whether the Oracle Calendar server will automatically discover the information required to invoke the Oracle Mobile Collaboration PIM Notification Dispatcher. When set to TRUE, the Oracle Calendar server discovers this value automatically in Oracle Internet Directory and replaces [NOTIFY] alert_url with the value discovered. This discovery is done at server start up, and as such will not take effect until the server is stopped and restarted. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. See Also: [NOTIFY] alert_sms, [NOTIFY] alert_url	TRUE (discover at startup) FALSE (do not discover at startup)	FALSE

Table 3–11 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [NOTIFY] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
checkreminderinterval	**Interval between checks for reminders** Determines the interval, in minutes, that the CWS daemon/service waits between checks for reminders.	A positive integer	2
ignoreoldreminders	**Reminders to ignore** 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.	A positive integer	30
limitremindercheck	**Maximum time to check a node for reminders** Specifies the maximum amount of time, in seconds, that the CWS daemon/service spends at one time checking a node for reminders.	A positive integer	30

Table 3–12 unison.ini configuration parameters - [OEM] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
nodeid	**Specifies the node ID used by uniping in OEM mode** Specifies the node ID that uniping will use in Oracle Enterprise Manager (OEM) mode. This parameter applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only.	A valid Oracle Calendar server node ID	None
uid	**Specifies the user ID used by uniping in OEM mode** Specifies the user ID that uniping will use in Oracle Enterprise Manager (OEM) mode. This parameter applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only.	A valid user ID	None
unistatus_cwsreset	**Reset CWS statistics for OEM** Determines whether the CWS statistics are reset after the Oracle Enterprise Manager (OEM) runs the unstatus utility. This parameter applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only.	TRUE (reset CWS statistics) FALSE (do not reset the CWS statistics)	TRUE
unistatus_lckreset	Reset LCK statistics for OEM Determines whether the LCK statistics are reset after the Oracle Enterprise Manager (OEM) runs the unistatus utility. This parameter applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only.	TRUE (reset LCK statistics) FALSE (do not reset LCK statistics)	TRUE

Table 3–13 unison.ini configuration parameters - [PROVISIONING] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
cascade_deletion	**Determine behavior when a delete notification is received from OiD** Specify whether user accounts are deleted from the Calendar store when a delete notification is received from the Oracle Internet Directory (OiD) provisioning framework. When set to FALSE, and Oracle Calendar receives a delete notifcation from the OiD provisioning framework, the user's Calendar store is marked as deprovisioned, and disassociated from OiD; however, the user's Calendar store is not deleted. When set to TRUE, and Oracle Calendar receives a delete notification from the OiD provisioning framework, the user's Calendar store is deleted. **Note:** This parameter applies only to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments.	TRUE (delete the user's Calendar store) FALSE (do not delete the user's Calendar store)	FALSE
enable	**Enable account provisioning** Enable the calendar account provisioning framework. **See Also:** [PROVISIONING] policy.default, [PROVISIONING] policy.weight	TRUE (enable the provisioning framework) FALSE (disable the provisioning framework)	TRUE
policy.default	**Determine default provisioning policy** Determines the default provisioning policy for calendar accounts. This parameter should only be configured on the Oracle Calendar server hosting the masternode. **Note:** This policy will be enforced only if a weighted policy, specified by [PROVISIONING] policy.weight, does not apply. **Example:** [PROVISIONING] policy.default = "55:(objectclass=*)" The above policy indicates that all entries, regarless of the value specified for objectclass, will be provisioned to node 55. **See Also:** [PROVISIONING] enable, [PROVISIONING] policy.weight	<nodeid>:<ldapfilter> (where <nodeid> is is the node to which the policy applies, and <ldapfilter> is a valid LDAP filter)	"<masternode>.objectclass=*>"

Table 3–13 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [PROVISIONING] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
policy.<weight>	**Define weighted provisioining policies** Define provisioning policies based on LDAP filters and weighted values. Multiple policies can be created in the form of policy.<weight>. This parameter should only be configured on the Oracle Calendar server hosting the masternode. **Example:** [PROVISIONING] policy.1 = "55:(c=fr)" policy.2 = "66:(o=shipping)" The above policies indicate that all user entries that have a country attribute of fr, should be provisioned to node 55, and that all user entries that have organization attributes set to shipping, should be provisionted to node 66. In the event where a user entry matches mulitple search criteria, the policy with the lower weight value will be selected. In the previous example, the user would be provisioned to node 55. See Also: [PROVISIONING] enable, [PROVISIONING] policy.default	<nodeid>:<ldapfilter> (where <nodeid> is is the node to which the policy applies, and <ldapfilter> is a valid LDAP filter)	None

Table 3–14 unison.ini configuration parameters - [SNC] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
enable	**Automatic start of the SNC daemon/service** Determines whether unisncd, the Synchronous Network Connections daemon/service, automatically starts when the Oracle 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. **Note:** This parameter applies to Oracle Calendar standalone deployments only.	TRUE (start unisncd automatically) FALSE (do not start unisncd automatically)	TRUE

Table 3–14 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [SNC] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
max_socket	**Maximum number of connections** 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. For guidelines on the number of connections to configure in the nodes.ini file, see "Connecting Nodes" in Chapter 12 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*. 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.	**(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 for each 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. **(Windows)** A positive integer up to a maximum value of 250.	**(UNIX)** <flimit> - <#nodes> - 5 - numconnect **(Windows)** 250

Table 3–14 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [SNC] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
port	**SNC daemon/service port number** Determines the port to use for incoming SNC network connections. This parameter is useful if there are multiple instances of an Oracle Calendar server installed on the same machine.	A valid port number	Value entered at installation (usually 5731)
request_chunk_size	**Number of requests that are reset at a time** 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.	A positive integer	25
snc_so_keepalive	**Idle connections** 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.	TRUE (check idle connections) FALSE (do not check idle connections)	TRUE
snc_so_rcvbuf	**Size of the socket layer receive buffer** Specifies the size, in bytes, of the socket layer receive buffer. Do not change this value without first consulting Oracle Support.	0 (use internal default value) A positive integer	0
snc_so_sndbuf	**Size of the socket layer send buffer** Specifies the size, in bytes, of the socket layer send buffer. Do not change this value without first consulting Oracle Support.	0 (use internal default value) A positive integer	0
snc_tr_block	**Block size for communications** 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.	0 (use internal default value) A positive integer	0
snc_tr_recv_timeout	**Time out for received transmissions** Specifies the time out value, in seconds, for received transmissions.	0 (require an immediate response) A positive integer	5

Table 3–14 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [SNC] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
snc_tr_send_timeout	**Time out for sent transmissions** Specifies the time out value, in seconds, for sent transmissions.	0 (require an immediate response) A positive integer	0
wait_sbh	**Number of minutes to wait for remote node connection** Specifies the number of minutes to wait if the SNC daemon/service is not able to connect to a remote node.	A positive integer	5

Table 3–15 unison.ini configuration parameters - [SYS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
sys_owner	**User under whom processes run (UNIX only)** For UNIX only, this parameter specifies the user under whom the Oracle Calendar server processes run. In all cases, the Oracle Calendar server executes services with the effective user controlling security set to unison. Under Windows, 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.	**(UNIX)** unison root	**(UNIX)** unison

Table 3–16 unison.ini configuration parameters - [TIMEZONE] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
checksum	**Checksum of the time zone rules file** Contains the checksum of the time zone rules file. This value is preset and must not be altered under any circumstance.	n/a	n/a
default	**Default time zone** Specifies the local time zone. This value will be used as the time zone for newly created nodes. **See also:** [YOURNODEID] timezone	Any time zone that appears in the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/timezone.ini file (e.g. EST-5EDT)	None
rules	**Time zone rules** Specifies the name of the file containing time zone rules.	A valid fully-specified file name	$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/timezone.ini

Table 3–17 unison.ini configuration parameters - [UTL] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
backupatonce	**External backup calling procedure** 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.	TRUE (call backup once) FALSE (call backup for each node)	FALSE
backup_timeout	**Backup operation timeout** 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 terminate 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**: 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.	A positive integer	3600
charset	**Specify alternate character set for utilities** 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 Oracle Calendar server. Make sure the telnet session is compatible with this character set in order to avoid strange behavior.	See accepted values of [CWS] mimecontentcharset.	(None)

Table 3–17 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [UTL] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
external_backup	**Specify alternate backup utility** 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.	A valid path and file name	None

Table 3–17 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [UTL] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
external_restore	**Specify alternate restore utility** 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.	A valid path and file name	None
restore_timeout	**Restore operation time out** 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.	A positive integer	3600
unidbfix_logfile	**Specify one log-file for all unidbfix instances** 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.	Any valid path and file name	(None)

Table 3–18 unison.ini configuration parameters - [<YOURHOSTNAME>, unidas] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
connect_timeout	**Timeout for connecting to directory server** 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.	0 (no timeout) A positive integer	10
numconnect	**Number of connections to directory server** Specifies the number of connections to establish to the directory server. Consider the following variables when setting this parameter: ■ hardware configuration adequately supports the demands of the software ■ clients used are not web-based (such as 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.	Any positive integer up to a maximum value of 255	5

Table 3–19 unison.ini configuration parameters - [<YOURNODEID>] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
aliases	**Node alias(es)** 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.	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.	None
name	**Node name** 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.	A code composed of a letter (A-Z) and a number (0-9)	n/a
timezone	**Node time zone** 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.	n/a	None
version	**Database version number** Specifies the version of the node database. This is a reference value set automatically during node creation. It must NEVER be manually edited.	n/a	n/a

Controlling server interactions with the directory server

Table 3–20 unison.ini configuration parameters - [DAS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
`das_recycleinterval`	**Time before DAS server auto-terminates** Specifies the minimum number of minutes that the DAS server will say up before auto-terminating. When the DAS server is terminated, the SNC will restart it. Note: The auto-termination time will vary between the value specified, and the value specified plus 1440. For example, in the case where the default value is used, the DAS server will auto-terminate at a time between 2160 and 3600 minutes.	0 (the DAS server will never auto-terminate) A positive integer	2160 (36 hours)
`dir_connectmodel`	**Specify the directory server connection model** Specifies the directory server connection model. In the persistent connection model, the directory server connection is established at startup and terminated at shutdown. In the on-demand model, the directory server connection is established for a transaction that requires directory access and is terminated at the end of the transaction.	ondemand persistent	persistent
`dir_connectrecycletime`	**Set directory connections recycling frequency** 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.	Any positive integer value. The value "`0`" means that the DAS connection will never be recycled.	`0`

Table 3–21 unison.ini configuration parameters - [LDAP] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
admin	**Location of the Oracle Calendar server administrators** Specifies part of the LDAP directory Distinguished Name (DN) of the location under which Oracle 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=Oracle Calendar servers" and basedn = "o=acme", the DN for the location under which Oracle Calendar server administrators will be created is "ou=Oracle Calendar servers, o=acme". This parameter only applies when using an directory server other than the Oracle Internet Directory. It is used when a node is added to determine where to put the node SYSOP.	A valid Distinguished Name or Relative Distinguished Name (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format)	ou=OracleCalendarAdministrator
admindn	**Calendar Instance Administrator Distiguished Name** Specify the Distinguished Name of the Calendar Instance Administrator. The parameter is used for Calendar Node Administrator password validation. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **Note:** admindn is configured at install by the Oracle Universal Installer, and should only be changed if advised by Oracle Support.	A valid Distinguished Name that refers to an existing Calendar Instance Administrator	None

Table 3–21 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LDAP] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
admingroup	**Group entry for Oracle Calendar server administrators** Specifies part of the Distinguished Name (DN) of the group entry for Oracle 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=Oracle Calendar server admins" and basedn = "o=acme", the DN for the group entry of Oracle Calendar server administrators is "cn=Oracle 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.	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.	""
applicationentitydn	**Calendar Application Entity Distiguished Name** Specify the Distinguished Name of the Calendar Application Entity . The parameter is used by the Oracle Calendar server to access data in Oracle Internet Directory. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **Note:** applicationentitydn is configured at install by the Oracle Universal Installer, and should only be changed if advised by Oracle Support.	A valid Distinguished Name that refers to an existing Calendar Application Entity	None
attr_address	**Name of the "address" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "address" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"postaladdress" (for Oracle Calendar Standalone) "homePostalAddress" (for Oracle Collaboration Suite)
attr_alias	**Name of the "alias" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "alias" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"uid"

Table 3–21 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LDAP] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
attr_assistant	**Name of the "assistant" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "assistant" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written. **See Also:** [LDAP] attr_assistantphone	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	None
attr_assistantphone	**Name of the "assistant-phone" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "assistant-phone" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	None
attr_country	**Name of the "country" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "country" attribute. This parameter is associated with the office address. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"" (Oracle Calendar server standalone) "C" (Oracle Internet Directory)
attr_department	**Name of the "department" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "department" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"departmentnumberr"
attr_displayname	**Name of the "displayname" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "displayname" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"displayname" (for Oracle Internet Directory) "" (for other LDAP Directory Servers)
attr_employeeid	**Name of the "empl-id" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "empl-id" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"employeenumber"
attr_fax	**Name of the "fax" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "fax" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"facsimileTelephoneNumber"

Table 3–21 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LDAP] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
attr_generation	**Name of the "generation qualifier" attribute** 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.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"gq" (for Syntegra directory server) "generationQualifier" (other directories)
attr_givenname	**Name of the "given name" attribute** 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.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"gn" (for Critical Path directory server) "givenName" (other directories)
attr_homephone	**Name of the "homephone" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "homephone" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	None
attr_homephone2	**Name of the "homephone2" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "homephone2" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	None
attr_initials	**Name of the "I" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "I" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"middlename"
attr_jobtitle	**Name of the "job-title" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "job-title" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"title"
attr_mail	**Name of the "mail" attribute** 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.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"rfc822mailbox" (for Critical Path directory server) "mail" (other directories)
attr_managerdn	**Name of the "managerdn" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "managerdn" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"manager" (for Oracle Internet Directory) "" (for other LDAP Directory Servers)

Table 3–21 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LDAP] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
attr_notes	**Name of the "notes" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "notes" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	None
attr_officeaddress	**Name of the "office-address" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "office-address" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written. See Also: [LDAP] attr_officecity, attr_officepostalcode, attr_officestate, attr_country.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"street"
attr_officecity	**Name of the "office-city" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "office-city" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"l" (lowercase L)
attr_officename	**Name of the "office-building" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "office-building" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"phyiscalDeliveryOfficeName"
attr_officepostalcode	**Name of the "office-postalcode" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "office-postalcode" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"postalcode"
attr_officestate	**Name of the "office-state" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "office-state" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"st"

Table 3–21 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LDAP] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
attr_organization	**Name of the "organization" attribute** 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 Oracle Calendar server installations where some of the nodes have no directory server (internal directory only), this parameter must be set to "".	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"" (Oracle Calendar server standalone) "O" (Oracle Internet Directory)
attr_orgunit1	**Name of the "OU1" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "OU1" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"ou"
attr_pager	**Name of the "pager" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the "pager" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"pager"
attr_phone	**Name of the "phone" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the business telephone number "phone" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	"phone"
attr_phone2	**Name of the "phone2" attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the secondary business telephone number "phone2" attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	None
attr_timezone	**Name of the time zone attribute** Determines the attribute name that the LDAP directory server uses for the time zone attribute. If an empty string is used this attribute will not be read or written.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	None

Table 3–21 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LDAP] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
attr_uid	**Name of the "uid" attribute** Determines the directory server attribute name that the Oracle 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.	Any attribute name defined in the LDAP directory server schema	uid
attrpreservelist	**Attribute preserve list** Specifies a list of attributes (a "preserve list") which are not to be deleted when a calendar user is deleted (for example, 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.	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.	{}
basedn	**Distinguished Name of the subtree containing the Oracle Calendar server entries** Specifies the Distinguished Name of the LDAP directory server subtree containing calendar entries.	A valid Distinguished Name of a maximum of 255 characters (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format)	Set at installation for the standalone Oracle Calendar server (value entered by the administrator). The default subscriber is used when the Oracle Internet Directory is installed.

Table 3–21 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LDAP] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
binddn	**Distinguished Name used for anonymous connections** Specifies the Distinguished Name used for anonymous connections to the LDAP directory server for read operations. Used only for standalone installations of the Oracle Calendar server.	A valid Distinguished Name (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format)	None
bindpwd	**Password used for anonymous connections** For standalone Oracle 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 Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities". The encrypted password must be preceded by the encryption method used to generate it and enclosed in double-quotes.	"{STD}<encrypted_value>"	None
charset	**Character set used by the directory server** Used for Oracle Calendar server standalone installations only, this parameter indicates the character set the LDAP directory server uses. This is the character set that the Oracle Calendar server must use for data destined for the LDAP directory server.	T.61 UTF-8	UTF-8
dsa	**Name of directory server** 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.	OID (Oracle Internet Directory) Netscape (Netscape & SunOne) CDS_GDS500 (Syntegra) ISOCOR_GDS (Critical Path's InJoin)	None

Table 3–21 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LDAP] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
eventcalrelativedn	**Relative Distinguished Name for event calendars** Specifies a location for event calendars in the LDAP directory relative to the Oracle 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.	A valid Distinguished Name (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format)	None
group_dlenable	**Enable support of Oracle Mail distribution lists** 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.	TRUE (enable) FALSE (disable)	TRUE
group_dlenforcesecurity	**Enforce membership security settings for distribution lists** Determines if the Oracle Calendar server should enforce distribution list view membership security settings when expanding distribution list members on behalf of a user .	TRUE (enable) FALSE (disable)	TRUE
group_dlexpandforeignmember	**Resolve foreign members of a distribution list** Determines if the Oracle Calendar server should resolve foreign members of a distribution list (DL). A foreign member is defined as somebody who does not have an Oracle mail address. When set to TRUE and the Oracle Calendar server encounters a foreign member in an Oracle Collaboration Suite DL, a search for the user under the subscriber will be launched in order to check if there is an Oracle Collaboration Suite calendar user with the same e-mail address. It the Oracle Calendar server finds one, it will then be returned to the Calendar client application. Enabling this parameter will slightly increase the load on the Oracle Internet Directory.	TRUE (enable) FALSE (disable)	FALSE
group_dlfilter	**Filter for Oracle Mail distribution list** Specifies the LDAP filter used to locate an Oracle Mail distribution list.	Any valid LDAP filter	(&(objectClass=orclMailGroup)(!(objectClass=orclMailGroupRef)))

Table 3–21 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LDAP] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
group_dlsearchbase	**Location of Oracle Mail distribution lists** Specifies the location where a search for a distribution list should be performed in the Oracle Internet Directory.	Any valid DIT (Directory Information Tree)	cn=UM_SYSTEM, cn=EmailServerContainer, cn=Products, cn=OracleContext
group_enable	**Enable LDAP groups for calendar** 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.	TRUE (enable directory groups) FALSE (disable directory groups)	If the standalone Calendar Server is installed: TRUE If the complete Collaboration Suite is installed: FALSE
group_membersizelimit	**Maximum number of member entries returned when searching for a member** 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.	0 (No limit) Any positive integer	500
group_searchbase	**Location of groups** 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.	Any valid DIT (Directory Information Tree)	The value of the [LDAP]basedn parameter
group_sizelimit	**Maximum number of entries returned when searching for a group** 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.	0 (No limit) Any positive integer	500

Table 3–21 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LDAP] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
groupfilter	**Search filter for groups** Specifies the LDAP filter the Oracle 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 information, see "Using LDAP Groups and Distribution Lists" in Chapter 6 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.	Any valid filter, up to a maximum length of 150 characters	Critical Path's InJoin: (&(member=*)(objectclass=groupOfNames)) Others: (&(uniqueMember=*)(objectclass=groupOfUniqueNames))
groupmemberattributelist	**List of group membership attributes** 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.	A list of valid LDAP attributes (dn string or LDAP URL)	{"uniqueMember","member"}

Table 3–21 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LDAP] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
host	**Name of directory server host** 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 Oracle Calendar server will attempt to establish a connection to the first server listed; if unable to do so, it will try the next.	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"	None
mgrdn	**Distinguished Name of the directory server administrator** Specifies the Distinguished Name of the LDAP directory server administrator. This applies to a standalone installation of the Oracle Calendar server only.	A valid Distinguished Name (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format)	None
port	**Port number of the LDAP directory server** 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.	A valid port number	389
resourcerelativedn	**Relative Distinguished Name for resources** Specifies a location for resources in the LDAP directory relative to the Oracle 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.	A valid Distinguished Name (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format)	None
secure-port	**Port to use for SSL connections** Determines the port to use for SSL connections to the directory server. This parameter is only checked if [LDAP] security is set to TRUE.	Any value in the range 1 to 65535	636
security	**Enable SSL connections** Enables SSL connections to the LDAP directory server.	TRUE (enable SSL connections) FALSE (disable SSL connections)	FALSE

Table 3–21 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LDAP] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
timelimit	**Maximum time to wait on an LDAP search call** Specifies the maximum time, in seconds, that the server waits on an LDAP search call before returning a timeout error to the client. The timeout settings in the directory server take precedence over this parameter. **Note:** The Oracle Calendar server must be restarted in order for this value to take effect.	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.	120
writedn	**Distinguished Name used for write operations** Specifies the Distinguished Name the Oracle Calendar server uses for all write operations on the directory server. **See Also**: [LDAP] writednpassword.	A valid Distinguished Name (see your LDAP directory server documentation for further information on the correct format).	None
writednpassword	**Password used for writedn** 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 Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities". The encrypted password must be preceded by the encryption method used to generate it and enclosed in double-quotes. **See Also**: [LDAP] writedn.	"{STD}<encrypted_value>"	None

Controlling client behavior

Table 3–22 unison.ini configuration parameters - [CLIENT] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
`itemcacherefreshrate`	**Minimum interval for refresh of user cache** 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**: Since user information rarely changes, the value of this parameter should not be set too low to avoid making unnecessary calls to the server.	Any positive integer	`1440`
`minrefreshrate`	**Minimum interval for checks for new agenda entries (server-side enforcement)** Determines the minimum number of minutes that a user can set as the interval between agenda refresh calls to the server (for example, 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 `[ENG] maxsessions` 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.	Any positive integer	`15`

Table 3–22 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CLIENT] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
oc_ minidlerefreshrate	**Minimum refresh interval of agenda entries (Oracle Connector for Outlook)** Determines the minimum number of minutes for the interval between agenda refresh calls to the server (that is, between each check for new agenda entries). This is used by the Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	Any positive integer	15
oc_ minofflinerefreshrate	**Minimum refresh interval of agenda entries for offline (Oracle Connector for Outlook)** Determines the minimum number of minutes for the interval between agenda refresh calls to the server (that is, between each check for new agenda entries). This is used for offline files by the Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	Any positive integer	15
oc_ minsendreceiverate	**Controlling the rate of Oracle Connector for Outlook refreshes** Specifies the minimum number of minutes before the next automatic call to the server to check for new agenda entries. This is used by Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **Note**: Setting this parameter to 0 will impose no restriction. Oracle does not recommend setting this value to 0.	Any positive integer	15
searchorder_user	**Specifies client application search methods** Specifies to the client which search methods to use and in what order when trying to find a calendar user account.	A comma delimited list enclosed in curly braces. Accepted search methods are: X400, USERID and EMAIL Example: {X400, EMAIL, USERID}	{EMAIL, USERID, X400} If email is mapped to user ID at installtion: {USERID, X400}
securitycacherefreshrate	**Minimum interval for refresh of security data cache** 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**: The value of this parameter should not be set too low to avoid making unnecessary calls to the server.	Any positive integer	1440
wac_ mintimebarrefreshrate	**Specifies the minimum recommended refresh rate for the Web Access Client** Specifies the minimum recommended time, in minutes, that the Oracle Web Access Client's timebar feature will refresh.	An integer greater than 0.	15

Table 3–23 unison.ini configuration parameters - [CONFERENCING] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
actinghostenable	**Enable the acting host key feature** Control whether the acting host key feature for Oracle Real-Time Collaboration Web Conferencing is enabled. If this parameter is set to FALSE, the ActingHostKey will not be generated. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **See Also**: actinghostenable_auto	TRUE (enable the acting host key feature for Web Conferencing) FALSE (disable the acting host key feature for Web Conferencing)	FALSE
actinghostenable_auto	**Discover if the acting host key feature is enabled** At server startup, automatically discover from Real-Time Collaboration if the acting host hey feature is enabled. When enabled, the value discovered will be assigned to the actinghostenable parameter. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **See Also**: actinghostenable	TRUE (enable automatic discovery) FALSE (disable automatic discovery)	TRUE
allowconfuntil	**Allow users to modify a Web Conference up until the scheduled end time** Determines whether users can modify a Real-Time Collaboration Web Conference until the scheduled start time or the end time. When set to endtime, a Web Conference can be modified until the end of the scheduled Web Conference. When set to startime, a Web Conference can be modified only before the Web Conference begins. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **See Also**: allowconfuntil_auto	endtime (allow Web Conferences to be modified until the scheduled end time) starttime (allow Web Conferences to be modified until the scheduled start time)	starttime
allowconfuntil_auto	**Discover Web Conference modification restrictions** At server startup, automatically discover from Real-Time Collaboration whether Web Conferences can be modified only before the starttime, or before the endtime of the scheduled Web Conference. When enabled, the value discovered will be assigned to the allowconfuntil parameter. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **See Also**: allowconfuntil	TRUE (enable automatic discovery) FALSE (disable automatic discovery)	TRUE

Table 3–23 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CONFERENCING] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
allowguestusers	**Allow external attendees to attend public or regular web conferences.** Specifies whether external, non Oracle Internet Directory users can be invited to public or regular Web Conferences from a Calendar event. When set to TRUE, external attendees can be added to a Calendar event containing a public or regular Web Conference. When set to FALSE, external users cannot be added to a Calendar event that has a regular web conference defined. Conversely, a regular web conference cannot be created from a Calendar event if an external attendee has already been added in the list of attendees. Additionally, public web conferences cannot be added to Calendar events. **Note:** Oracle recommends that the Calendar [CONFERENCING] allowguestusers parameter, and the Real-Time Collaboration Web Conferencing GuestUserAccessEnabled property be set to the same value. Failure to keep the values in sync can result in unexpected behavior. **See Also:** For more information about the Web Conferencing GuestUserAccessEnabled property, see "Preventing Guest User Access" in Chapter 3, of *Oracle Real-Time Collaboration Administrator's Guide*.	TRUE (allow external attendees) FALSE (do not allow external attendees)	TRUE
baseurl_join	**Redirecting Oracle Web Conferencing URLs** Specifies the base URL to use to replace the base URL of the join URL provided by the Oracle Web Conferencing console of Oracle Real-Time Collaboration when a meeting is created. **See Also**: url.	A base URL of the following format: Protocol: HTTP or HTTPS Hostname: *hostname value* (default = localhost) Port: *port value* (HTTP default = 80, HTTPS default = 443) If a path is supplied, it is ignored. Examples: HTTP://localhost:80/ HTTPS://myhost.com:7815	None

Table 3–23 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CONFERENCING] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
disablenotification	**Disable Oracle Real-Time Collaboration Web Conferencing Notification** Specifies whether or not Oracle Web Conferencing sends e-mail notifications of changes made to meetings by Calendar client applications. This parameter applies to Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	TRUE (disable notification) FALSE (enable notification)	FALSE
enable	**Enable Oracle Real-Time Collaboration Web Conferencing for Calendar** 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**: siteid, siteauthkey and url.	TRUE (enable Oracle Web Conferencing) FALSE (disable Oracle Web Conferencing)	If Oracle Calendar server standalone is installed: FALSE If the complete Collaboration Suite is installed: TRUE
enable_auto	**Discover if Oracle Real-Time Collaboration Web Conferencing is enabled** At server startup, automatically discover if Oracle Real-Time Collaboration Web Conferencing is enabled. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **See Also**: siteid, siteauthkey and url.	TRUE (discover at startup) FALSE (do not discover at startup)	TRUE

Table 3–23 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CONFERENCING] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
siteauthkey	**Real-Time Collaboration Web Conferencing account password** Specifies the password for the Web Conferencing account used by Oracle Calendar server to access Oracle Web Conferencing. The site 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 Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities". The encrypted password must be preceded by the encryption method used to generate it and enclosed in double-quotes. After using the uniencrypt utility, the string may be longer than 148 characters. When this condition is met, the siteauthkey must be split up into multiple parameters: 1. Cut the first 148 characters in the key and assign that portion to the siteauthkey parameter. 2. Assign the subsequent 148 characters to the siteauthkey.2 parameter. 3. Continue assigning up to 148 characters until the nth value of siteauthkey. The siteauthkey values will be read in numeric order. **Example:** After using uniencrypt, the resulting string that needs to be used for siteauthkey is 471 characters. The following parameters, with the appropriate values need to be added: siteauthkey=<first148characters> siteauthkey.2=<second148characters> siteauthkey.3=<third148characters> siteauthkey.4=<last27characters> **Note:** The above example assumes that the values assigned to each parameter include the encryption method. For more information on locating the key value in Oracle Real-Time Collaboration, refer to Chapter 8, "Oracle Real-Time Collaboration Sites" of the *Oracle Real-Time Collaboration Administrator's Guide*. **See Also**: [CONFERENCING] siteid, siteauthkey_auto	"{STD}<encrypted_value>"	None

Table 3–23 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CONFERENCING] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
siteauthkey_auto	**Discover Real-Time Collaboration key** At server startup, automatically discover from Oracle Internet Directory the key required for the Oracle Calendar server to connect to Real-Time Collaboration. When this parameter is set to TRUE, the value discovered from Oracle Internet Directory will replace the value specified in [CONFERENCING] siteauthkey. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **See Also**: [CONFERENCING] siteauthkey	TRUE (discover at startup) FALSE (do not discover at startup)	TRUE
siteid	**Oracle Web Conferencing site ID** Specifies the Oracle Web Conferencing site ID used by the Oracle Calendar server to access the Oracle Web Conferencing Server. **See Also**: [CONFERENCING]siteauthkey	Valid Oracle Web Conferencing ID	101
siteid_auto	**Discover Real-Time Collaboration siteid** At server startup, automatically discover from Oracle Internet Directory the siteid that the Oracle Calendar server is required to provide to *Oracle Real-Time Collaboration* in order to exchange information and submit requests. When this parameter is set to TRUE, the value discovered from Oracle Internet Directory will replace the value specified in [CONFERENCING] siteid. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **See Also**: [CONFERENCING] siteid	TRUE (discover at startup) FALSE (do not discover at startup)	TRUE
url	**URL to Oracle Web Conferencing server** Specifies the URL pointing to the Oracle Web Conferencing Server. The Calendar communicates with the Oracle Web Conferencing server through HTTP or HTTPS. For secure communication, an HTTPS URL should be used.	Valid URL Example: "https://myhost.com:7815/imtapp/app/prelogin.uix".	""

Table 3–23 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [CONFERENCING] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
`url_auto`	**Discover Real-Time Collaboration url** At server startup, automatically discover from Oracle Internet Directory the url that the Oracle Calendar server needs to connect to *Oracle Real-Time Collaboration*. When this parameter is set to TRUE, the value discovered from Oracle Internet Directory will replace the value specified in [CONFERENCING] url. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only. **See Also**: `[CONFERENCING] url`	`TRUE` (discover at startup) `FALSE` (do not discover at startup)	`TRUE`
`walletfile`	**Wallet location for connecting to Oracle Web Conferencing** Specifies the location of the wallet that the Oracle Calendar server will use when connecting to Oracle Web Conferencing when using SSL. This parameter does not need to be set if SSL is not used. **See Also**: `[CONFERENCING] walletpassword, url`.	Valid path Example: `"/private/OraHome1/ocal/etc/wallet/"`.	`""`
`walletpassword`	**Password of SSL Wallet for connecting to Oracle Web Conferencing server** Specifies the password of the wallet that the Oracle 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 Chapter 6, "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`.	`"{STD}<encrypted_value>"`	`""`

Table 3–24 unison.ini configuration parameters - [DAS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
dir_updcalonly	**Allow users to update only calendar attributes** Determines whether users can update only calendar attributes, or calendar and non-calendar attributes in the directory.	TRUE (permit updates only to calendar attributes) FALSE (permit updates to any attributes)	FALSE
dir_usewritednforadmin	**Use writedn and password to sign-in as administrator** Determines whether the Oracle Calendar server should sign-in to the directory server using the writedn and password for a directory administrative operation by a non SYSOP user. **Note:** This parameter applies to Oracle Calendar standalone deployments only.	TRUE (Allow using writedn and password) FALSE (Don't allow using writedn and password)	FALSE

Table 3–25 unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
allowpasswordchange_eventcal	**Allow changing event calendar passwords** Determines whether the event calendar passwords can be changed.	TRUE (allow changing the passwords) FALSE (don't allow changing the passwords)	TRUE
allowpasswordchange_reserved	**Allow changing reserved users passwords** Determines whether the reserved users' passwords can be changed such as the SYSOP's.	TRUE (allow changing the passwords) FALSE (don't allow changing the passwords)	TRUE
allowpasswordchange_resource	**Allow changing resource passwords** Determines whether the resource passwords can be changed.	TRUE (allow changing the passwords) FALSE (don't allow changing the passwords)	TRUE
allowpasswordchange_user	**Allow changing user passwords** Determines whether the user passwords can be changed.	TRUE (allow changing the passwords) FALSE (don't allow changing the passwords)	TRUE

Table 3–25 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
allowresourceconflict	**Double-booking resources (server-side)** Determines whether the server allows double-booking of resources. This parameter should always be set with the same value as the [LIMITS] resourceconflicts parameter. If this parameter is set to FALSE, each resource either allows or disallows conflicts based on its ALLOW-CONFLICTS attribute. If the ALLOW-CONFLICTS attribute is set to FALSE, no conflict will be allowed. If this parameter is set to TRUE, the server allows all resources to be double-booked. In this case, the ALLOW-CONFLICTS resource attribute is ignored.	TRUE (allow double-bookings) FALSE (do not allow double-bookings)	FALSE
annotation_enable	**Enable meeting annotations by attendees** Determines whether the server allows users to annotate the details of meeting they do not own. This feature is available when using the Oracle Calendar Web Client and Oracle Connector for Outlook only. Note: When trying to save the annotation, Oracle Connector for Outlook users will receive a warning from Outlook, explaining that the annotation will be lost if the owner modifies the meeting. This warning does not apply when using Oracle Connector for Outlook. The annotation will not be lost.	TRUE (enable annotation) FALSE (disable annotation)	TRUE
autoacceptresource	**Automatic reply (to "accepted") of resources** 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".	TRUE (automatically set reply status to accept) FALSE (leave reply status to confirm later)	TRUE
dir_ enableldappersonsearch	**Enable searching on LDAP directories of non-calendar users** Enables or disables search access to non-calendar users stored in an LDAP directory. To minimize the number of hits to the LDAP directory server in environments where all the LDAP users are provisioned for Calendar, set this parameter to FALSE.	TRUE (enable access to the LDAP directory) FALSE (disable access to the LDAP directory)	TRUE

Table 3–25 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
eventrefreshintervals	**Refresh intervals and agenda ranges** 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 Oracle 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).	<interval>, <lower bound> and <upper bound> are integers in the range 0-65535	{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.
eventsearch_ clientwindowsize	**Size of the client event search result window** 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 Oracle Calendar desktop clients version 5.0 or greater.	A positive integer	20
gal_enable	**Enable GAL** Enables and disables the use of the Global Address List (GAL).	TRUE (enable GAL) FALSE (disable GAL)	TRUE

Table 3–25 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
gal_enablegroupsearch	**Include groups Distribution Lists in the GAL** Determines whether the Oracle Calendar server includes group DLs in the Global Address List.	TRUE (include groups) FALSE (do not include groups)	TRUE
gal_enableldapsearch	**Allow non-calendar users in GAL** 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.	TRUE (enable GAL) FALSE (disable GAL)	TRUE
gal_refreshinterval	**Set GAL refresh interval** 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. **Note:** In Oracle Calendar version 10*g*R1 and higher, the [ENG] gal_refreshtimes parameter takes precedence over this parameter. If both parameters exist in the unison.ini file, the gal_refreshinterval will be ignored. **See Also:** [ENG] gal_refreshtimes	A positive integer	43200 (12 hours)
gal_refreshtimes	**Set GAL refresh times** Specify a list of times at which a new revision of the Global Address List (GAL) should be generated. **Note:** In Oracle Calendar version 10*g*R1 and higher, the [ENG] gal_refreshtimes parameter takes precedence over this parameter. If both parameters exist in the unison.ini file, the gal_refreshinterval will be ignored. **See Also:** [ENG] gal_refreshinterval	A list of times in 24 hour format, separated by commas and enclosed in {}. Example: {5:30, 12:00} In the above example, the GAL will be refreshed every day at 5:30 AM and noon.	{5:30, 12:15}

Table 3–25 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
gal_view	**Define GAL set of attributes** 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.	basic extended 1 extended 2	basic
invalidlogin_ countinterval	**Set invalid sign-in counting interval** 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**: [ENG]invalidlogin_ enable and [ENG]invalidlogin_ deactivationtime	A positive integer	60
invalidlogin_ deactivationtime	**Set invalid sign-in deactivation time** Define the length in seconds of the period during which an account is deactivated due to the number of invalid sign-ins. **See Also**: [ENG]invalidlogin_ enable and [ENG]invalidlogin_ countinterval	A positive integer	300
invalidlogin_enable	**Enable invalid sign-in counting mechanism** 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**: [ENG]invalidlogin_ countinterval and [ENG] invalidlogin_deactivationtime	TRUE (Enable the invalid sign-in counter) FALSE (Disable the invalid sign-in counter)	FALSE

Table 3–25 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
invalidlogin_ invalidcount	**Set maximum invalid sign-ins** 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**: [ENG] invalidlogin_ enable and [ENG] invalidlogin_ countinterval	A positive integer	5
maxattendees	**Limit the number of meeting attendees** Specifies the maximum number of attendees an event can have. This parameter does not apply to holidays, replication or the unimvuser utility. A value of 0 indicates that no limit should be enforced by the server.	Any positive integer or 0	5000
maxinstances	**Maximum number of instances of a recurring meeting, daily note, or day event (server-side)** Determines the maximum number of instances of a recurring meeting, daily note, or day event the Oracle 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.	A positive integer	100
passwords	**Case-sensitivity of passwords** Determines whether client password verification is case-sensitive. Only used for installations with no LDAP directory (using internal directory).	case (case sensitive) ignorecase (case insensitive)	case
sss_cachesize	**Size of server side security records cache** 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 for each user session. **See Also**: [ENG] maxsessions and sss_expiredelay.	0 (disable the cache) A positive integer less than 1000003.	(maxsessions * 100)

Table 3–25 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
sss_expiredelay	**Time out of entries in the server side security records cache** Specifies the number of seconds an entry is kept in the cache before it expires. **See Also**: [ENG] sss_cachesize.	A positive integer	900
sss_shareablejournal	**Enable Journal sharing with delegates** Specifies whether users can share Journal entries with delegates. This parameter should be used in conjunction with the [OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR] otheruserfolder-journal parameter. This parameter applies to the Oracle Connector for Outlook client only. **See Also**: [OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR] otheruserfolder-journal.	TRUE (allow Journal sharing with delegates) FALSE (do not allow Journal sharing with delegates)	FALSE
sss_shareablesticky	**Enable Notes sharing with delegates** Specifies whether users can share Sticky Note entries with delegates. This parameter should be used in conjunction with the [OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR] otheruserfolder-sticky parameter. This parameter applies to the Oracle Connector for Outlook client only. **See Also**: [OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR] otheruserfolder-sticky.	TRUE (allow notes sharing with delegates) FALSE (do not allow notes sharing with delegates)	FALSE

Table 3–26 unison.ini configuration parameters - [LIMITS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
agendaview	**Default agenda view** Determines the default view in which the client opens agenda windows. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop Clients.	0 (day view) 1 (week view) 2 (month view)	0
allowattachments	**Allow agenda attachments** 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.	TRUE (allow attachments) FALSE (do not allow attachments)	FALSE
autocontrol	**Minimum interval for checks for new agenda entries (client-side enforcement)** Determines the minimum number of minutes that a user can set as the interval between agenda refresh calls to the server (that is, between each check for new agenda entries). If this value is less than [ENG] maxsessions/60, the value of [ENG] maxsessions/60 takes precedence, to a maximum value of 45. For example, if autocontrol = 15 and [ENG] maxsessions = 1200, no refresh occurs before 20 (that is, 1200/60) minutes has elapsed. **See Also**: [ENG] maxsessions, [CLIENT] minrefreshrate	A positive integer up to the value of (2^{16}-1)	15
enablegalsearchdefault	**Specify if Oracle Calendar desktop clients should use the GAL by default** Determines the inital setting of the Global Address List checkbox in the Oracle Calendar desktop client. This is a default setting and can be changed by a user after the first login. For the Oracle Calendar desktop client only.	TRUE (enable the GAL by default) FALSE (disable the GAL by default	FALSE
gal-minimal-lifetime-days	**Specify how often the the GAL should be refreshed** Determines how often, in days, the Global Address List (GAL) is automatically refreshed by Oracle Connector for Outlook. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	0 (refresh GAL at every login) Any positive integer	7
groupviewmax	**Maximum number of users in a group view** Specifies the maximum number of calendar accounts that the client can display in a group view. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop Clients.	A positive integer up to the value of (2^{32}-1)	100

Table 3–26 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LIMITS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
mail	**Enable mail notification dialog box** Determines whether mail notification features are enabled in the client interface. When this is disabled, Oracle Calendar desktop clients will remove access to mail message dialog boxes. This parameter only applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop Clients.	TRUE (enable mail notification) FALSE (disable mail notification)	TRUE
maxattachmentsize	**Maximum size of attachments** 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.	Any positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)	2097152
maxmaildistr	**Maximum number of people in a mail notification distribution list** 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.	Any positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)	30
maxpasswordage	**Password aging** 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.	Any positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)	76543 (for all practical purposes, password aging is OFF)
maxpersabentries	**Maximum number of personal address book entries** Determines the maximum number of personal address book entries. This parameter applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients.	Any positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)	2000
maxrecur	**Maximum number of instances for a repeating meeting, daily note, or day event (client-side)** 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 9.0.4 are used. Use the [ENG] maxinstances parameter instead to control this behavior. 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.	A positive integer	60 (60 instances for each meeting, note, or day event)

Table 3–26 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LIMITS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
maxremleadtime	**Maximum lead time on a reminder** 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.	Any positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)	21
maxsearchresult	**Maximum number of LDAP search results** 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 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.	Any positive integer up to the value of (2^{32}-1)	100 (list only 100 entries at a time)
maxwinopen	**Maximum number of open windows** 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.	Any positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)	7
mincharsearch	**Minimum number of characters in the Surname edit box** 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.	0 A positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)	0
offlineab	**Enable address books** Enables and disables the use of address books. This parameter applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients.	TRUE (enable address books) FALSE (disable address books)	TRUE

Table 3–26 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LIMITS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
page-backward	**"Previous" button in search dialogue box** 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 Oracle Calendar server is connected to a directory server. This parameter applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients.	TRUE (enable the "previous" button) FALSE (disable the "previous" button)	TRUE
page-forward	**"Next" button in search dialogue box** 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.	TRUE (enable the "next" button) FALSE (disable the "next" button)	TRUE
pubgroups	**Right to create public groups** Determines whether users holding the necessary access rights can create public groups with the clients. Only applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop client for the Mac.	TRUE (permit to create public groups with clients) FALSE (do not permit to create public groups with clients)	TRUE
publishab	**Enable publishing of address books** Enables the publishing of address books. This parameter applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients for Windows and Mac.	TRUE (enable the publishing of address books) FALSE (disable the publishing of address books)	TRUE

Table 3–26 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LIMITS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
resourceconflicts	**Double-booking resources (client-side)** Determines whether the client allows users to double-book resources. In release 5.4 and older, where resource confilcts is a server wide setting, this parameter should always be set with the same value as the [ENG] allowresourceconflict parameter. This applices to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients and the Oracle Calendar Web client. If a per-resource confilct option is required and older clients are in use, set this parameter to TRUE so that the clients allow double-booking but the server blocks it if the resource does not allow conflicts. This allows for per-resource configuration, however, the older clients may not gracefully handle the errors returned by the server enforcement. **See Also:** [ENG] allowresourceconflict	TRUE (allow double-bookings) FALSE (do not allow double-bookings)	TRUE
secure-login	**Secure sign-in** 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.	TRUE (Display only that the credentials supplied are incorrect FALSE (Display more user-friendly error messages on incorrect sign-in	FALSE
settimezone	**Permission to change default time zone** 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.	TRUE (permit users to set a different time zone) FALSE (do not permit users to set a different time zone)	FALSE
signinmaxattempts	**Maximum number of sign-in attempts** Determines how many unsuccessful sign-in attempts are allowed before the client closes. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients version 9.0.4 or greater only.	An integer between 1 and 2^{32}	5
singlelst	**Single local storage** Disables the client's Different Local Storage dialog. If this parameter is set to TRUE, only one user may access the Oracle 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).	TRUE (disable different local storage) FALSE (allow different local storage)	FALSE

Table 3–26 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [LIMITS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
ssignin	**Allow automatic sign-in** Determines whether a user can use the desktop clients' automatic sign-in feature to sign in to the Oracle Calendar server without providing a password. Applies to the Oracle Calendar Desktop clients. **See Also**: [LIMITS] ssigninrestrictions	TRUE (allow automatic sign-in) FALSE (force user to always supply a password)	FALSE
ssigninrestrictions	**Restrictions on automatic sign-in** 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**: [LIMITS] ssignin	TRUE (restrict automatic sign-in to secure operating systems) FALSE (allow automatic sign-in from any operating system)	TRUE
userlist_login	**Show multiple user matches on sign-in** 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.	TRUE (Display the list of matching users) FALSE (Don't display the list)	FALSE

Table 3–27 unison.ini configuration parameters - [OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
allow-attendee-annotations	**Enable atttendee annotations** Allows attendees to add personal annotations to Calendar entries. Personal annotations can only be viewed by the attendee who create them. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	TRUE (allow attendee annotations) FALSE (do not allow attendee annotations)	TRUE
allow-gal-find	**Determine precedence of find operations** Specify the precedence of find operations that require the Global Address List. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **Note:** When this parameter is set to 1, and the a user is working offline, the find operation will not return any results.	0 (perfom find operations on the Oracle Calendar server's Global Address List if the client is online and the local Global Address List if the client is offline) 1 (always perform find operations on the Oracle Calendar server's Global Address List) 2 (always perform find operations on the local Global Address List)	0
allow-idle-refresh-calendar	**Enable idle refreshes for calendar** Enable idle refreshes of the calendar folder. This parameter controls whether users have the option of enabling idle refreshes for the calendar folder. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	TRUE (allow idle refreshes) FALSE (do not allow idle refreshes)	TRUE
allow-idle-refresh-contacts	**Enable idle refreshes for contacts** Enable idle refreshes of the contacts folder. This parameter controls whether users have the option of enabling idle refreshes for the contacts folder. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	TRUE (allow idle refreshes) FALSE (do not allow idle refreshes)	TRUE
allow-idle-refresh-journal	**Enable idle refreshes for journal** Enable idle refreshes of the journal folder. This parameter controls whether users have the option of enabling idle refreshes for the journal folder. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	TRUE (allow idle refreshes) FALSE (do not allow idle refreshes)	TRUE
allow-idle-refresh-notes	**Enable idle refreshes for notes** Enable idle refreshes of the notes folder. This parameter controls whether users have the option of enabling idle refreshes for the notes folder. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	TRUE (allow idle refreshes) FALSE (do not allow idle refreshes)	TRUE

Table 3–27 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
allow-idle-refresh-otherusers-folder	**Enable idle refreshes for other users' folders** Enable idle refreshes of all open calendar related folders belonging to other users. This parameter controls whether users have the option of enabling idle refreshes for open calendar related folders belonging to other users. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **Note:** Calendar related folders include: Calendar, Contacts, Journal, Notes, Tasks.	TRUE (allow idle refreshes) FALSE (do not allow idle refreshes)	TRUE
allow-idle-refresh-tasks	**Enable idle refreshes for tasks** Enable idle refreshes of the tasks folder. This parameter controls whether users have the option of enabling idle refreshes for the tasks folder. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	TRUE (allow idle refreshes) FALSE (do not allow idle refreshes)	TRUE
always-resolve-online	**Resolve names on the Oracle Calendar server** Enable name resolution directly on the Oracle Calendar server's Global Address List. Setting this parameter to TRUE, bypasses the Oracle Connector for Outlook's locally stored Global Address List, and instead resolves names directly on the Oracle Calendar server. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **Note:** Name resolution on the server can be more time consuming.	TRUE (resolve names on the Oracle Calendar server) FALSE (do not resolve names on the Oracle Calendar server)	FALSE
delegate-reply-to	**Configure delegate "Reply To" behavior** Specify who receives e-mail responses from attendees of calendar entries created by a delegate. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	0 (e-mail response is sent to the entry owner) 1 (e-mail response is sent to the delegate) 2 (e-mail response is sent to the delegate and entry owner)	0
disable-group-members	**Disable the ability to resolve group members** Control whether users can resolve group members. Setting this parameter to TRUE will prevent users from resolving group members. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **Note:** If a user is not part of a group, the user will never be able to view the list of users in that group.	TRUE (disable the ability to resolve group members) FALSE (enable the ablility to resolve group members)	FALSE
disable-groups	**Disable the ability to resolve groups** Control whether users can resolve groups. Setting this parameter to FALSE will allow users to resolve groups. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	TRUE (disable the ability to resolve groups) FALSE (enable the ablility to resolve groups)	FALSE

Table 3–27 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
enforce-name-format	**Enforce the Oracle Calendar server's name format** Enforce the Oracle Calendar server's name format. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **Note:** When this parameter is set to TRUE, users will not have an option to change the name format. **See also:** [OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR] name-format	TRUE (enforce Server's name format) FALSE (do not enforce Server's name format)	FALSE
eventselectbegin	**Number of days preceding current date to consult or return for event queries** Specify the number of days preceding the current date that will be searched or returned for all database queries on events. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **Note:** If offline synchronization of the Calendar folder is enabled, the synchronization time range will take precedence over this parameter setting.	Any positive integer up to the value of the number of days between the current date and January 1, 1991.	180
eventselectend	**Number of days following current date to consult or return for event queries** Specify the number of days following the current date that will be searched or returned for all database queries on events. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. Note: If offline synchronization of the Calendar folder is enabled, the synchronization time range will take precedence over this parameter setting.	Any positive integer up to the value of the number of days between the current date and December 31, 2037.	730
gal-minimal-lifetime-days	**Specify how often the the GAL should be refreshed** Determines how often, in days, the Global Address List (GAL) is automatically refreshed by Oracle Connector for Outlook. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **Note:** This parameter will only be read if the [LIMITS] gal-minimal-lifetime-days is not in the unison.ini file. Oracle recommends using the [LIMTS] gal-minimal-lifetime-days.	0 (refresh GAL at every login) Any positive integer	7
gal-display-name	**Customize the display name of the Global Address List** Determine the name to display for the address book container in the Global Address List. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **Note:** When an empty string is specified (as in a default setup), the following string is displayed "Oracle - Global Address List".	Any string, up to a maximum of 150 characters.	""

Table 3–27 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
journalselectbegin	**Number of days preceding current date to consult or return for journal queries** Specify the number of days preceding the current date that will be searched or returned for all database queries on journal entries. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **Note:** If offline synchronization of the Calendar folder is enabled, the synchronization time range will take precedence over this parameter setting.	0 (retrieve all notes from the past) Any positive integer	30
journalselectend	**Number of days following current date to consult or return for journal queries** Sets the number of days following the current date that will be searched or returned for all database queries on journal entries. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	0 (retrieve all notes from the future) Any positive integer	0
journaltracking	**Enable support for Journals** Enable suport for the journal features of Outlook within Oracle Connector for Outlook. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	TRUE (enable journal features) FALSE (disable journal features)	TRUE
load-gal	**Enable loading of the GAL** Determines whether the Oracle Connector for Outlook should load the Global Address List from the Oracle Calendar server. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	TRUE (load GAL) FALSE (do not load GAL)	TRUE
mime-attachment-filename	**Configure the file name for multiple attachements** Specify the name and extension of the attachment that appears in the Oracle Calendar desktop client when entries created using Oracle Connector for Outlook include multiple attachements. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	A file name with an extension. For example: filename.txt	mime-encoded-attachment.eml
multi-day-event	**Allow users to create day events with a duration longer than twenty four hours** Determines whether the client allows users to create day events with a duration longer than twenty four hours. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **Note:** When set to FALSE, if a user attempts to create such an event, an error message is displayed	TRUE (allow the duration to be longer than twenty four hours) FALSE (do not allow the duration to be longer than twenty four hours)	TRUE

Table 3–27 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
multi-day-meeting	**Allow users to create meetings with a duration longer than twenty four hours** Determines whether the client allows users to create meetings with a duration longer than twenty four hours. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **Note:** When set to FALSE, if a user attempts to create such an meeting, an error message is displayed	TRUE (allow the duration to be longer than twenty four hours) FALSE (do not allow the duration to be longer than twenty four hours)	TRUE
name-format	**Specify a name format** Determine the name format used by Oracle Connector for Outlook. This value only needs to be set if the server's name format is enforced. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **See also:** [OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR] enforce-name-format	1 (First Name Last Name) 2 (Last Name, First Name) 3 (First Name, Last Name)	None
noteselectbegin	**Number of days preceding current date to consult or return for note queries** Specify the number of days preceding the current date that will be searched or returned for all database queries on notes. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	0 (retrieve all notes from the past) Any positive integer	0
noteselectend	**Number of days following current date to consult or return for note queries** Specify the number of days following the current date that will be searched or returned for all database queries on notes. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only.	0 (retrieve all notes from the future) Any positive integer	0

Table 3–27 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
real-multi-day-event	**Allow users to create real multi-day events** Determines if users can create day events that are longer than 24 hours, span over muliple days, and remain day events. **Note:** Requires Oracle Connector for Outlook version 10*g*R1. **See Also:** [OUTLOOK_CONNECTOR] multi-day-event	TRUE (allow users to create real multi-day events) FALSE (do not allow users to create real multi-day events)	TRUE
show-otheruserfolder-journal	**Allow users to see the Journal in the list of available folders to open** Determines if the Journal folder is available from the Open Other User's Folder drop-down list. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **Note:** If this parameter is set to TRUE, users may still restrict access to this folder through their delegate access rights.	TRUE (allow users to see Journal in the list of available folders) FALSE (do not allow users to see Journal in the list of available folders)	FALSE
show-otheruserfolder-sticky	**Allow users to see the Notes in the list of available folders to open** Determines if the Notes folder is available from the Open Other User's Folder drop-down list. For Oracle Connector for Outlook only. **Note:** If this parameter is set to TRUE, users may still restrict access to this folder through their delegate access rights.	TRUE (allow users to see Notes in the list of available folders) FALSE (do not allow users to see Notes in the list of available folders)	FALSE

Table 3–28 unison.ini configuration parameters - [QUOTA] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
maxfolderentryperuser	**Maximum number of entries in a folder** Determines the maximum number of entries permitted by the server in a user's personal address book. **Note:** This limit is only enforced when [ENG] cab_enable is set to FALSE. When [ENG] cab_enable is set to TRUE, the maximum allowable entries is controlled by Oracle Internet Directory. **See Also:** For more information about managing the maximum number of entries when Oracle Calendar is deployed with Oracle Collaboration Suite, see "Managing Oracle Contacts Maximum Entries" in Chapter 5 of *Oracle Collaboration Suite Administrator's Guide*.	0 (no entries) A positive integer up to a maximum value of (2^{32}-1)	2000

Table 3–29 unison.ini configuration parameters - [RESOURCE_APPROVAL] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
enable	**Enable resource scheduling approval mechanism** Enables and disables resource scheduling approval mechanism. When this option is disabled, no notification e-mail will be sent to resource designates.	TRUE (enable resource scheduling approval mechanism) FALSE (disable resource scheduling approval mechanism)	TRUE
url	**URL used in resource scheduling approval notifications** 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.	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.	""
url_auto	**Enable automatic discovery of Oracle Calendar application system URL at startup** Dermine whether the Oracle Calendar server will automatically discover from Oracle Internet Directory, the URL to connect to the Oracle Calendar application system at startup. This URL is used by the Oracle Calendar server to place the Oracle Calendar application system URL in the e-mail set for Resource Approval functionality. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only.	TRUE (discover at startup) FALSE (do not discover at startup)	TRUE

Table 3–30 unison.ini configuration parameters - [URL] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
caladmin	**Location of Calendar Administrator** Used by the WEB client, this parameter determines where to find the Calendar administrator.	A valid path and filename	If Oracle Collaboration Suite is installed, this parameter is set with the correct value at installation time.
caladmin_auto	**Enable automatic discovery of OCAD URL at startup** Dermine whether the Oracle Calendar server will automatically discover from Oracle Internet Directory, the URL to connect to the Oracle Calendar administrator (OCAD) at startup. This applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only.	TRUE (discover at startup) FALSE (do not discover at startup)	TRUE
portal	**Location of WEB Portal** Used by the Calendar administrator, this parameter determines where to find the WEB portal.	A valid path and filename	(none)

Table 3–31 unison.ini configuration parameters - [UTL] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Values
ca_maxsearchresult	**Maximum number of LDAP search results for Calendar Administrator** 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 administrator. See also [LIMITS] maxsearchresult.	Any positive integer up to the value of $(2^{32}-1)$	200 (list only 100 entries at a time)

Table 3–32 unison.ini configuration parameters - [<YOURNODEID>] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
localnodes	**Allow resources in remote nodes to appear as local** 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.	Valid node-IDs, separated by a comma.	n/a

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Table 3–33 unison.ini configuration parameters - [ACE] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
frameworkenable	**Enable the ACE framework** Enables authentication, compression, and encryption. Note that if you disable the ACE module, the Oracle Calendar server uses the built-in cs-basic authentication method. The Oracle Calendar server always uses an authentication method.	TRUE (enable authentication, compression, encryption) Only accepted value when using the Oracle Collaboration Suite. FALSE (disable authentication, compression, encryption)	TRUE
minbufsizetocompress	**Minimum buffer size for compression** Specifies the minimum size in bytes required in order for a buffer to be compressed.	A positive integer up to a maximum value of 32768	700
slibcachecount	**Maximum number of shared libraries for each type** 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.	A positive integer up to a maximum value of 32768	20 (IBM AIX only) 3 (all other platforms)
workbufsize	**Buffer size for compression and encryption** Specifies the size, in bytes, of the buffer to allocate for compression and encryption.	A positive integer up to a maximum value of 32768	4096

Table 3–34 unison.ini configuration parameters - [ACE_PLUGINS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
gssapi_ serviceprincipal	**Kerberos 5 Service Principal** Specifies the Kerberos 5 principal name, as defined on the Kerberos server. This parameter is used when Kerberos 5 is being used as an authentication method to the Oracle Calendar server. For more information on Kerberos 5 with Calendar see, "Calendar Security" in Appendix C of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.	A valid Kerberos 5 principal name	uniengd

Table 3–35 unison.ini configuration parameters - [ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
web_attribute_name	**Web authentication - user attribute name** Specifies the Web server environment variable to use for identifying calendar users. For example: web_attribute_name = SSL_CLIENT_S_DN_UID	Any environment variable	None
web_attribute_type	**Web authentication - user attribute type** 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.	userid email fullname mobile (Cell phone number) custom	userid
web_attribute_valuemax	**Web authentication - maximum size of user attribute name** Defines the maximum size of the content of the environment variable specified by web_attribute_name.	A positive integer up to a maximum value of 2048	128
web_cacheexpiresec	**Web authentication - timeout** Amount of time, in seconds, before a value in the cache expires.	A positive integer	900
web_cachesize	**Web authentication - cache size** 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 for each session, but for shared memory for all the fcgi processes of the web client.	A positive integer	503

Table 3–35 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
web_CAL_sharedkey	**Web authentication - Web:CAL shared key** Specifies the shared key when using the web:CAL plug-in. For example: web_CAL_sharedkey = mypassword **Note:** This parameter applies to Oracle Calendar Standalone deployments only.	Any string	None
web_custom_script	**Web authentication - custom user-ID to attribute mapping script** 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	A valid path	None
web_tmppath	**Web authentication - path for custom script temporary files** Specifies the path used to create temp files when retrieving output from the custom script.	A valid path	None

Table 3–36 unison.ini configuration parameters - [ACE_PLUGINS_SERVER] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
cs-standard_coexistence	**Enable support for cs_standard authentication** This parameter allows compatibility with older clients shipped with a 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.	TRUE (enable support) FALSE (disable support)	TRUE
web_CAL_sharedkey	**Web authentication — shared key** 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	Any string	None

Table 3–37 unison.ini configuration parameters - [AUTHENTICATION] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
admindefault	**Default authentication method for administrators** Specifies the default authentication method the Oracle Calendar server uses for administrative sessions using the Calendar administrator. See the description of the [AUTHENTICATION] supported parameter for more information on supported methods.	Any method in the list specified by the [AUTHENTICATION] supported parameter. When using the Oracle Internet Directory, cs-standard is the only accepted value.	cs-standard
default	**Default authentication method for clients** Specifies the default authentication method the Oracle Calendar server uses for clients. See the description of the [AUTHENTICATION] supported parameter for more information on supported methods.	Any method in the list specified by the [AUTHENTICATION] supported parameter.	cs-standard

Table 3–37 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [AUTHENTICATION] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
keepresourcepwdincaldb	**Location of resource passwords for authentication** Determines whether resource passwords are stored in the Oracle Calendar server's internal database or in the database of the configured authentication mechanism.	TRUE (resource passwords stored in the Oracle Calendar server database) FALSE (resource passwords stored in the authentication mechanism database. For example: Kerberos)	TRUE
servicedefault	**Default authentication method for other servers** Specifies a default encryption method for the Oracle Calendar server to use for communications with other Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server initiating a request.	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.	cs-standard
supported	**Supported authentication methods for clients** Specifies a list of the authentication methods the Oracle Calendar server supports for clients. Both the cs-basic and the cs-standard methods use the Oracle 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 Oracle 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.	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	With Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: {cs-standard} With Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: {cs-standard, web:OTMT, challenge:SYNCMLMD5_V101, challenge:SYNCMLMD5_V110}

Table 3–38 unison.ini configuration parameters - [COMPRESSION] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
admindefault	**Default compression method for administrators** Specifies the default compression method the Oracle Calendar server uses for administrative sessions using the Calendar administrator. See the description of the [COMPRESSION] supported parameter for more information on supported methods.	Any method in the list specified by the [COMPRESSION] supported parameter.	The value of the [COMPRESSION] default parameter
default	**Default compression method for clients** Specifies the default compression method the Oracle Calendar server uses for clients.	Any method in the list specified by the [COMPRESSION] supported parameter.	none
servicedefault	**Default compression method for other servers** Specifies a default compression method for communications with other Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server initiating a request.	A list of one or more of the following, separated by commas and enclosed in {}: cs-simple none	The value of the [COMPRESSION] default parameter.
supported	**Supported compression methods** Specifies a list of the compression methods the Oracle 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.	A list of one or more of the following, separated by commas and enclosed in {}: cs-simple none	{cs-simple, none}

Table 3–39 unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENCRYPTION] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
admindefault	**Default encryption method for administrators** Specifies the default encryption method the Oracle Calendar server uses for administrative sessions using the Calendar administrator. See the description of the [ENCRYPTION] supported parameter for more information on supported methods.	Any method in the list specified by the [ENCRYPTION] supported parameter.	The value of the [ENCRYPTION] default parameter
default	**Default encryption method for clients** Specifies the default encryption method the Oracle Calendar server uses for clients.	Any method in the list specified by the [ENCRYPTION] supported parameter.	none
needsauthenticate	**Encryption methods requiring prior authentication** 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 Oracle Calendar server. The initial ACE negotiation cannot include any of the methods listed by this parameter.	A list of any methods in the list specified by the [ENCRYPTION] supported parameter, separated by commas and enclosed in {}.	{}
servicedefault	**Default encryption method for other servers** Specifies a default encryption method for the Oracle Calendar server to use for communications with other Oracle Calendar servers that request connections. The server uses this default encryption method when it negotiates ACE methods with another Oracle Calendar server initiating a request.	Any method installed on the system.	The value of the [ENCRYPTION] default parameter.
supported	**Supported encryption methods** Specifies a list of the encryption methods the Oracle 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.	A list of one or more of the following, separated by commas and enclosed in {}: cs-light cs-acipher1 none	{cs-light, cs-acipher1, none}

Table 3–40 unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
authcache_ cachesize	**Size of client sign-in cache** 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 Oracle Calendar server when connected to a directory server and when WEB clients are used. This cache is useful for standalone Oracle Calendar server installations using the cs-standard authentication with the web client. **See Also**: [ENG] authcache_ expiredelay.	A positive integer higher than 101, less than 1000003.	The default is set to 25% of the number of calendar accounts.
authcache_ expiredelay	**Time out of entry in client sign-in cache** Specifies the number of seconds an entry is kept in the authentication cache before it expires. **See Also**: [ENG] authcache_cachesize.	A positive integer	900
authcache_ passwordsize	**Size of password in client sign-in cache** Specifies the size of a user password to be kept in the authentication cache. **See Also**: [ENG] authcache_cachesize.	A positive integer	16
authcache_stats	**Turn on statistical logging for client sign-in cache** 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: number of entries in the cache, number of hits or misses, number of collisions, and so on. **See Also**: [ENG] authcache_cachesize.	TRUE (turn on log file) FALSE (turn off log file)	FALSE
max_addrlogons	**Number of concurrent sessions from a specific Internet address** 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.	0 (no limit) A positive integer	0
max_userlogons	**Maximum number of concurrent sessions by a given user** 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.	0 (no limit) A positive integer	0

Table 3–40 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
maxsessions	**Maximum number of sessions** Specifies the maximum number of sessions permitted for the Oracle 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.	A positive integer up to 2000 (Windows) or 5000 (UNIX)	500 (Windows) 2500 (UNIX)
maxsessionsfornode	**Maximum number of sessions for each node** 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.	A positive integer	Value defined by [ENG] maxsessions
numsessionsstoppedpersecond	**Number of engines stopped per second on shutdown** Specifies the number of engines stopped per second during the Oracle Calendar server shutdown.	A positive integer	5
readlocktimeout	**Maximum read lock time before termination** 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.	0 (means no limit) A positive integer	60

Table 3–40 (Cont.) unison.ini configuration parameters - [ENG] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
readmaxlocktime	**Maximum read lock time before release** 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.	0 (no limit) A positive integer	150
writelocktimeout	**Maximum write lock time before termination** 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.	0 (no limit) A positive integer	60
writemaxlocktime	**Maximum write lock time before release** 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.	0 (no limit) A positive integer up to the value of $(2^{32}-1)$	150

Table 3–41 unison.ini configuration parameters - [LCK] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
maxnodesperlistener	**Number of lock manager listeners** 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, and so on. Nodes that have a dedicated lock manager listener are not counted in the preceding computations. See the lck_dedicated parameter in the [YOURNODEID] section.	A positive integer	None

Table 3–42 unison.ini configuration parameters - [LIMITS] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
remotemaxretry	**Retry limit for remote data requests to server** 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**: [LIMITS] remotewait	A positive integer up to the value of (2^{32}-1)	5
remotewait	**Retry interval for remote data requests to server** 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**: [LIMITS] remotemaxretry	A positive integer up to the value of (2^{32}-1)	2

Table 3–43 unison.ini configuration parameters - [YOURNODEID] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
lck_dedicated	**Dedicate a lock manager listener to a node** Specifies whether a lock manager listener should be dedicated to the node. See also the maxnodesperlistener parameter in the [LCK] section.	TRUE (listener is dedicated) FALSE (no dedicated listener)	FALSE
maxsessionsfornode	**Maximum number of sessions for a node** 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.	A positive integer	Value defined by [ENG] maxsessionsfornode

4

Oracle Calendar Administrator Parameters

This chapter 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 Calendar administrator configuration parameters alphabetically by section.

Table 4–1 ocad.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_attribute_name	Web authentication - user attribute name
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_attribute_type	Web authentication - user attribute type
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_CAL_sharedkey	Web authentication - WEB:CAL shared key
[ADMIN]	acceptportalurl	Accept portal Uniform Resource Locators
[ADMIN]	accepttemppages	Display temporary page before starting a long process
[ADMIN]	authentication	Authentication mechanism
[ADMIN]	dataretrievingblocksize	Size of buffer for retrieving calendar data
[ADMIN]	discovermasterhost	Discover Oracle Calendar server with masternode
[ADMIN]	logfile	Path and name for the administrator log file

Table 4–1 (Cont.) ocad.ini configuration parameters

Section	Parameter	Description
[ADMIN]	sessionsdir	Path to temporary directory for session information
[ADMIN]	showssolink	Enable link to SSO
[ADMIN]	templatesdir	Path to template files

Table 4–2 ocad.ini configuration parameters - [ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
web_attribute_name	**Web authentication - user attribute name** Specifies the Web server environment variable to use for identifying Calendar administrator users. The type of the user identification present in this variable (for example, userid or email) is specified by [ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]web_attribute_type. For example: web_attribute_name = SSL_CLIENT_S_DN_UID	Any environment variable	None
web_attribute_type	**Web authentication - user attribute type** Specifies the user attribute type of the environment variable specified by web_attribute_name which will be used to authenticate Calendar administrator users. Use the value custom to specify any other unique user identifier.	userid email fullname mobile (Cell phone number) custom	userid
web_CAL_sharedkey	**Web authentication - WEB:CAL shared key** Specifies the shared key when using the WEB:CAL plug-in. For example: web_CAL_sharedkey = mypassword **Note:** This parameter applies to Oracle Calendar standalone deployments only.	Any string	None

Table 4–3 ocad.ini configuration parameters - [ADMIN] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
acceptportalurl	**Accept portal Uniform Resource Locators** Allow the Oracle Calendar administrator to accept a portal Uniform Resource Locator as a CGI parameter. This parameter applies to Oracle Calendar in standalone mode only. If this parameter is applied to Oracle Collaboration Suite installations, it will be ignored.	TRUE (accept portal URLs) FALSE (do not accept portal URLs)	TRUE
accepttemppages	**Display temporary page before starting a long process** When set to TRUE, the Calendar administrator displays a temporary page before starting a long process. This page contains an auto-refresh command that invokes a second process which checks whether 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 displays another temporary page that later checks the status of the first long process, and so on until the first long process terminates. The temporary pages provide a means to interrupt the long processes with 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 or a node start).	TRUE (Use temporary pages) FALSE (Do not use temporary pages)	TRUE
authentication	**Authentication mechanism** Authentication mechanism used by the Calendar administrator when signing in to the Oracle Calendar server.	WEB:OTMT WEB:CAL	Complete Collaboration Suite installation: WEB:OTMT Stand-alone Oracle Calendar server installation: WEB:CAL
dataretrievingblocksize	**Size of buffer for retrieving calendar data** Size of buffer used to retrieve data from the Oracle Calendar server. Smaller values allow long processes to be interrupted quickly. Larger values reduce the number of transactions with the Oracle Calendar server.	A positive integer	50

Table 4–3 (Cont.) ocad.ini configuration parameters - [ADMIN] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
discovermasterhost	**Discover Oracle Calendar server with masternode** Enable discovery of the Oracle Calendar server instance containing the master node. When set to TRUE, the Oracle Calendar administrator will automatically discover, the default Oracle Calendar server instance registered in Oracle Internet Directory. This parameter applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only.	TRUE (discover at startup) FALSE (do not discover at startup)	TRUE
logfile	**Path and name for the administrator log file** Specify the path and name of the Oracle Calendar administrator log file.	Any full path, including a filename. For Example: logfile = /tmp/ocad.log	$ORACLE_HOME/ocad/bin/ocad.log
sessionsdir	**Path to temporary directory for session information** Relative or fully qualified path to the directory where temporary files for session information will be saved.	A valid path to a directory	$ORACLE_HOME/ocad/sessions
showssolink	**Enable link to SSO** When set to TRUE, the Calendar administrator will display a SSO button. **Note:** This paramter applies to Oracle Collaboration Suite deployments only.	TRUE (Display SSO button) FALSE (Do not display SSO button)	Complete Collaboration Suite installation: TRUE Stand-alone Oracle Calendar server installation: FALSE
templatesdir	**Path to template files** Specifies the path to the directory which will hold the template files.	A valid path to a directory	$ORACLE_HOME/ocad/templates

5

Oracle Calendar Application System Parameters

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

- ocas.conf: Oracle Calendar application system itself (affects all products)
- ocwc.conf: Oracle Calendar Web client
- ocws.conf: Oracle Calendar Web services
- ocst.conf: Oracle Mobile Data Sync

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 5–1 ocas.conf

Section	Parameter	Description
[system]	charset	Event Log Character Set
[system]	connection	Connection Mode
[system]	datapoolchunk	Datapool Chunk Size
[system]	dispatchhttperror	Dispatch HTTP Error
[system]	dispatchstats	Processing Statistics
[system]	dispatchstatslog	Processing statistics logs directory
[system]	dispatchtime	Dispatch Process Time Log
[system]	eventlevel	Logging Level
[system]	eventlog	Log Path
[system]	language	Log Language
[system]	linkdbencodefilename	LinkDB filename
[system]	linkdbstorebasepath	UID Link Path
[system]	standalone	Set to Standalone

Table 5–1 (Cont.) ocas.conf

Section	Parameter	Description
[sessiondb]	ocheckleteventlog	Cleanup Utility Log Path
[sessiondb]	sessiontimeout	Session Object Timeout
[sessiondb]	sessionpath	Session Database Path
[sessiondb]	cleanuptime	Cleanup Utility
[connection]	mnode	Master Node
[ACE]	Authentication	Oracle Calendar Application System ACE Settings
[ACE]	Compression	Oracle Calendar Application System ACE Settings
[ACE]	Encryption	Oracle Calendar Application System ACE Settings
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_attribute_type	ACE Web Attribute Type
[ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT]	web_attribute_name	ACE Web Attribute Name
[languages]	american	American English
[languages]	brazilian_portuguese	Brazilian Portuguese
[languages]	french	French
[languages]	german	German
[languages]	italian	Italian
[languages]	korean	Korean
[languages]	spanish	Spanish
[plugins]	pluginxx	Plugins to be Loaded with OCAS

Table 5–2 ocwc.conf

Section	Parameter	Description
[url_prefix]	cgi_prefix	Application Prefix Name
[url_prefix]	global_prefix	Fast-cgi Directory Alias
[url_prefix]	img_prefix	Image Prefix Path
[url_prefix]	img_button_prefix	Image Button Prefix Path
[url_prefix]	javascript_prefix	Javascript Prefix Path
[url_prefix]	style_sheet_prefix	Style Sheet Prefix
[url_prefix]	help_prefix	Help Prefix
[url_prefix]	banner_prefix	Banner Prefix
[href]	logout_docname	Logout URL
[href]	max_login_attempts_url	Max Login Attempts URL
[limits]	maxfavourite	Maximum Number of Entries in the Favorites List
[pref_attr]	autolog	Auto Login State

Table 5–2 (Cont.) ocwc.conf

Section	Parameter	Description
[admin]	ssn_timeout	Timeout value
[admin]	check_user_credential	SSO validation
[admin]	sso_user_env_key	SSO Environment Key Configuration
[admin]	max_login_attempts	Number of Invalid Login Attempts
[admin]	login_fail_timeout	Timeout After Login Failure
[admin]	secure_login	Secure Login Control
[ADA]	enable	Enable Accessible Mode
[ADA]	hide_toggle_link	Hide Accessibility Toggle Link
[modules]	accrights	Hide Access Rights Icon
[modules]	add_as_location	Allow resource name in location field
[modules]	chgpwd	Hide Change Password Icon
[modules]	details_per_instance	Enable Per-Instance Attachements and Details
[modules]	enable_autologin	Enable Automatic Login
[modules]	enable_designate	Enable View as Designate
[modules]	enable_print_all_details	Enable the Printer Extension Functionality
[modules]	enable_task_default_time	Use Default Task Due/Start Times
[modules]	enable_web_conferencing	Allow creation of Web Conferences
[modules]	hide_eventcal	Disable Event Calendar Searching
[modules]	hide_global	Send and View Global Calendar
[modules]	hide_taskview	Disable Task View
[modules]	hide_managegroups	Disable Manage Groups
[modules]	hide_show_unconfirmed	Disable Show Unconfirmed Entries
[modules]	hide_suggesttime	Disable Suggest Date and Time
[modules]	hide_updateall	Disable Update All Instances
[modules]	hide_viewpub	Disable View Other Users' Calendars
[modules]	logout	Hide Logout Icon
[modules]	modify_emailadd	Enable E-mail Modification
[modules]	multiday_day_event	Enable Mutliday Day Event Display
[modules]	prefs	Hide Preferences Icon
[modules]	serverlist_login	Show Server Alias List
[modules]	showicalvcal	Enable iCal/vCal Attachments
[modules]	userlist_login	Show List of Matching Users at Sign-In
[image_button]	img_enable	Enable Image Buttons
[minical]	mini_calendar	Mini-Calendar Position
[file_attachment]	download_enable	Enable Attachment Download

Table 5–2 (Cont.) ocwc.conf

Section	Parameter	Description
[file_attachment]	html_filtering	Enable Security Filtering
[file_attachment]	max_attach_file_size	Maximum Attachment Size
[file_attachment]	upload_enable	Enable Attachment Upload
[file_attachment]	tmp_attach_file_loc	Temporary Upload Location
[download_ extensions]	(Various)	File Extensions and Mime Types
[banners]	ban_bot	Bottom Banner File
[banners]	ban_left	Left Banner File
[banners]	ban_top	Top Banner File
[banners]	sec_left_banner	Display Left Banner in Secondary Views
[javascript]	extension	Extension of the Javascript File
[attributes]	(Various)	Secondary Page Attributes
[display]	left_ban_width	Left Banner Width
[display]	top_ban_height	Top Banner Height
[taskview]	quickCreateStartTime	Default Task Start Time
[taskview]	quickCreateEndTime	Default Task Due Time
[taskview]	showQCCompletion	Show Task Completion Level
[calendar_view]	default_view	Default Calendar View
[calendar_view]	default_dayview_mode	Daily View
[calendar_view]	default_weekview_mode	Week View
[calendar_view]	enable_default_view_prefs	Enable Default View Preferences
[calendar_view]	hide_dayview_toggle	Hide Planner/List Toggle Links
[calendar_view]	hide_weekview_toggle	Hide Planner/List Toggle Links
[calendar_view]	pdv_notes_top_task_bottom	Show List of Tasks
[calendar_view]	default_color_mgt_by	Color-Code Meetings
[pff_paper_size]	paper_key	Paper Names and Formats
[cookies]	domain	Set Cookie Domain
[ACE]	Authentication	ACE Authentication Settings for Oracle Calendar Web Client
[ACE]	Compression	ACE Compression Settings for Oracle Calendar Web Client
[ACE]	Encryption	ACE Encryption Settings for Oracle Calendar Web Client

Table 5–3 ocws.conf

Section	Parameter	Description
[webservices]	maxattendee	Maximum Attendees
[webservices]	maxresults	Maximum Result Elements
[ACE]	Authentication	ACE Authentication Settings for Web Services
[ACE]	Compression	ACE Compression Settings for Web Services
[ACE]	Encryption	ACE Encryption Settings for Web Services

Table 5–4 ocst.conf

Section	Parameter	Description
[ACE]	Authentication	ACE Authentication Settings for Oracle Mobile Data Sync ACE Settings
[ACE]	Compression	ACE Compression Settings for Oracle Mobile Data Sync ACE Settings
[ACE]	Encryption	ACE Encryption Settings for Oracle Mobile Data Sync ACE Settings
[ocst]	absolutemaxmessagesize	Absolute Maximum Message Size
[ocst]	attendeesindetails	Include Attendees in Details
[ocst]	confresolution	Conflict Resolution
[ocst]	disabledayevents	Disable Day Events
[ocst]	deleteoutofrange	Delete Out of Range
[ocst]	enablemaxdel	Enable Maximum Number of Deletions
[ocst]	linkdbprocessrecycling	End Connection to Link Database
[ocst]	linkdbtimeout	Lock Connection to Link Database
[ocst]	maxattendees	Number of Attendees to Sync
[ocst]	maxdelperdb	Maximum Deletions per Store
[ocst]	maxmessagesize	Maximum Message Size
[ocst]	requiremd5	Enforce MD5 Authentication
[ocst]	syncrangeback	Sync Range Lower Boundary
[ocst]	syncrangeforward	Sync Range Upper Boundary
[ocst]	uncertifiedclients	Uncertified Clients
[ocst]	wantattendanceintitle	Include Attendance Status in Title
[ocst]	wantcalendars	Enable Event and Task Synchronization
[ocst]	wantcontacts	Enable Contact Synchronization
[ocst]	wantlocationintitle	Include Location in Title
[ocst]	wantnoattendees	Sync Attendees to Device

Table 5–4 (Cont.) ocst.conf

Section	Parameter	Description
[ocst]	wantownershipintitle	Include Event Ownership in Title
[ocst]	wantrefusedentries	Synchronize Refused Entries
[ocst]	webconferenceindetails	Include Web Conferences in Details
[ocst-devices]	device<#>	Devices

OCAS.CONF

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

Table 5–5 ocas.conf configuration parameters - [system] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
dispatchtransactionstats	**Enable Processing Statistics** Enables the tracking of product level processing statistics output to the a statistics log in the directory defined by the dispatchstatslog parameter. The file name of the resulting log will be in the form of stat_<PID>_log. Where <PID> is the process ID for an individual FastCGI Oracle Calendar application system module. For example, a stat_ocws_log will appear with log information related to the Oracle Calendar web client. **Note:** When set to TRUE, transaction based statistics will be enabled and cannot be controlled through ocontrol.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE
charset	**Event Log Character Set** Specifies the event log character set.	All code page identifiers supported in Oracle NLS library.	WE8ISO8859P1
connection	**Connection Mode** The connection mode used to the Oracle Calendar server.	masternode: All connection information can be retrieved from one specified node. Only one [connection] mnode parameter must be specified. traditional: All connections must be explicitly outlined.	masternode

Table 5–5 (Cont.) ocas.conf configuration parameters - [system] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
datapoolchunk	**Datapool Chunk Size** The datapool chunk size permits the preallocation of a large number of user data objects at each allocation time.	0 - 65535	0
dispatchhttperror	**Dispatch HTTP Error** When set, a Lex-Status: [OK | Error] will be output to the HTTP Header response generated by Oracle Calendar application system.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE
dispatchstats	**Processing Statistics** Enables the tracking of product level processing statistics sent to the statistics log on shutdown.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE
dispatchstatslog	**Processing statistics logs directory** When dispatchtransactionstats is enabled, this parameter specifies the directory for the resulting processing statistics logs.	A valid directory path	../logs/
dispatchtime	**Dispatch Process Time Log** Enables an event log entry stating each request's processing time.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE

Table 5–5 (Cont.) ocas.conf configuration parameters - [system] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
`eventlevel`	**Logging Level** Indicates the level of messages to be logged during Oracle Calendar application system operation.	`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 Oracle Calendar application system, 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 Oracle Calendar application system `debug`: messages used to help debug Oracle Calendar application system	`error`
`eventlog`	**Log Path** Provides the path to where Oracle Calendar application system events are written. The path must have the proper file system permission.	Any valid path and filename	`../logs/ocas_log`
`language`	**Log Language** The language string used to create the event log.	Any Oracle language string.	`american`

Table 5–5 (Cont.) ocas.conf configuration parameters - [system] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
linkdbencodefilename	**LinkDB filename** LinkDB filename encoding used to encode the files related to UID links.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE
linkdbstorebasepath	**UID Link Path** The path used to store UID link information. This path must be common for all instances of Oracle Calendar application system across all hosts. The proper file system permissions must be set.	Any valid path.	../linkdb
standalone	**Set to Standalone** Standalone is used to indicate that the application server is running in an environment outside of Oracle Collaboration Suite.	FALSE: Collaboration Suite Mode TRUE: Standalone Mode	FALSE

Table 5–6 ocas.conf configuration parameters - [sessiondb] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
ocheckleteventlog	**Cleanup Utility Log Path** Path to the cleanup utility event log. The file path must have the proper file system permission.	Any valid path and filename	../logs/ocheckle t_log
sessiontimeout	**Session Object Timeout** The timeout in minutes before an untouched session object is erased from the disk.	0 - 65535	15
sessionpath	**Session Database Path** The file system path to the session database. This path must be accessible by all Oracle Calendar application system instances across all hosts. The file path must have the proper file system permission.	Any valid path and filename	../sessiondb
cleanuptime	**Cleanup Utility** The wait time in minutes between two consecutive cleanup utility sessions.	0 - 65535	20

Table 5–7 ocas.conf configuration parameters - [connection] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
mnode	**Master Node** The mnode identifies the master node of the Oracle 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.	N/A	mnode=<host>:<port>,<node>

Table 5–8 ocas.conf configuration parameters - [ACE] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
Authentication	**Oracle Calendar Application System ACE Settings** ACE authentication settings to be used by the Oracle Calendar Application System system module.	N/A	default
Compression	**Oracle Calendar Application System ACE Settings** ACE compression settings to be used by the Oracle Calendar Application System system module.	N/A	default
Encryption	**Oracle Calendar Application System ACE Settings** ACE encryption settings to be used by the Oracle Calendar Application System system module.	N/A	default

Table 5–9 ocas.conf configuration parameters - [ACE_PLUGINS_CLIENT] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
web_attribute_name	**ACE Web Attribute Name** Web attribute name required by ACE components for AUTH Web.	A valid environment variable.	REMOTE_USER
web_attribute_type	**ACE Web Attribute Type** Web attribute type required by ACE components for AUTH Web.	userid email fullname mobile custom	userid

Table 5–10 ocas.conf configuration parameters - [languages] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
american	**American English** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	en
brazilian_ portuguese	**Brazilian Portuguese** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	pt-br
czech	**Czech** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	cs
danish	**Danish** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	da
dutch	**Dutch** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	nl
finnish	**Finnish** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	fi
french	**French** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	fr
german	**German** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	de
greek	**Greek** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	el

Table 5–10 (Cont.) ocas.conf configuration parameters - [languages] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
hungarian	**Hungarian** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	hu
italian	**Italian** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	it
japanese	**Japanese** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	ja
korean	**Korean** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	ko
norwegian	**Norwegian** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	no
polish	**Polish** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	pl
portuguese	**Portuguese** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	pt
romanian	**Romanian** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	ro
russian	**Russian** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	ru

Table 5–10 (Cont.) ocas.conf configuration parameters - [languages] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
simplified_ chinese	**Simplified Chinese** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	zh-cn
spanish	**Spanish** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	es
swedish	**Swedish** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	sv
traditional_ chinese	**Traditional Chinese** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	zh-tw
turkish	**Turkish** Specifies the languages that Oracle Calendar Application System will support. **Note**: Never add a language with capital letters. All values must be without capital letters.	The actual ISO language code given to the application through the Accept-Language variable in the HTTP header of each request.	tr

Table 5–11 ocas.conf configuration parameters - [plugins] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value

pluginxx	**Plugins to be Loaded with OCAS**
	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.
		plugin01=./liblexcaldata.so
		# Oracle Calendar server provider
		plugin02=./liblexwebhtml.so
		# Oracle Calendar Web client
		plugin03=./liblexsyncml.so
		# Oracle Mobile Data Sync
		plugin04=./liblexxml.so
		# Oracle Calendar Web services
			N/A

OCWC.CONF

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

Table 5–12 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [url_prefix] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
banner_prefix	**Banner Prefix** Specifies the location of the banners that are inserted at the top, left, and bottom of the calendar pages. %ocwc_language% is replaced at runtime with the subdirectory corresponding to the current language, specified in ocas.conf under [languages].	N/A	/ocas/ocwc/%ocwc_language%/banners/
cgi_prefix	**Application Prefix Name** Used to prefix the application name in Web client URL navigation. For example: http://<host>:<port><cgi_prefix>ocas.fcgi	N/A	/ocas-bin/
global_prefix	**Fast-cgi Directory Alias** Fast-cgi directory alias used for global calendar access. When configured it allows users viewing a global agenda to bypass the Single Sign-On server. 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. **Note:** If this parameter is modified, the parameter of the same name must also be modified in the $ORACLE_HOME/ocas/conf/ocal.conf file.	N/A	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: /global-bin/ For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: /ocas-bin
help_prefix	**Help Prefix** Specifies the location of the help html and image files. %ocwc_language% is replaced at runtime with the subdirectory corresponding to the current language, specified in ocas.conf under [languages].	N/A	/ocas/ocwc/%ocwc_language%/help/
img_button_prefix	**Image Button Prefix Path** Specifies the location of the image buttons used in html forms. %ocwc_language% is replaced at runtime with the subdirectory corresponding to the current language, specified in ocas.conf under [languages].	N/A	/ocas/ocwc/%ocwc_language%/buttons/

Table 5–12 (Cont.) ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [url_prefix] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
img_prefix	**Image Prefix Path** Images are prefixed with this path. %ocwc_language% is replaced at runtime with the subdirectory corresponding to the current language, specified in ocas.conf under [languages]. **Note**: Images used to submit forms are under the parameter img_button_prefix.	N/A	/ocas/ocwc/%ocwc_language%/images/
javascript_prefix	**Javascript Prefix Path** Location of the Javascript files directory. %ocwc_language% is replaced at runtime with the subdirectory corresponding to the current language, specified in ocas.conf under [languages]	N/A	/ocas/ocwc/%ocwc_language%/javascript
style_sheet_prefix	**Style Sheet Prefix** Specifies the location of the style sheets used throughout the product. %ocwc_language% is replaced at runtime with the subdirectory corresponding to the current language, specified in ocas.conf under [languages].	N/A	/ocas/ocwc/%ocwc_language%/stylesheet/

Table 5–13 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [href] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
logout_docname	**Logout URL** The URL opened after logout. Upon logout, OSS re-directs to a different page.	N/A	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: /osso_logout/ For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: /<help_prefix>/home.htm
max_login_attempts_url	**Max Login Attempts URL** Redirect URL for when a user reaches the maximum number of failed login attempts.	N/A	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: N/A For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: login_fail.htm

Table 5–14 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [limits] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
maxfavourite	**Maximum Number of Entries in the Favorites List** Specifies the maximum number of entries users can have in their Favorites list. This parameter only applies to the Oracle Calendar Web client.	Maximum is 15	15

Table 5–15 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [pref_attr] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
autolog	**Auto Login State** Specifies the state of the Auto-login field.	Normal (The field is editable.) Read_only (The field is visible but not editable.) Hidden (The field is not visible)	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: N/A For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: Normal

Table 5–16 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [admin] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
ssn_timeout	**Timeout value** Session timeout expressed in minutes. If value is 0, then the session will not timeout. In Oracle Collaboration Suite, this should be set to zero because OSSO uses a separate timeout value.	Up to 65000.	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: 0 For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: 15
check_user_credential	**SSO validation** Enable SSO verification of user credentials when using SSO. In Collaboration Suite with SSO, this must be set to TRUE.	TRUE FALSE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: TRUE For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: FALSE
sso_user_env_key	**SSO Environment Key Configuration** Environment variable to use for checking SSO credentials. This is only used when check_user_credentials is TRUE.	N/A	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: REMOTE_USER For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: Only used when check_user_credentials is TRUE (this should not happen in Oracle Calendar server standalone installations).

Table 5–16 (Cont.) ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [admin] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
max_login_attempts	**Number of Invalid Login Attempts** Number of invalid standalone login attempts allowed, at which point the user is redirected to [href] max_login_attempts_url.	An integer between 1 and 2^{32}.	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: N/A For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: 5
login_fail_timeout	**Timeout After Login Failure** Amount of time a user is denied access after he has reached the maximum number of standalone login attempts. Expressed in minutes.	N/A	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: N/A For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: 1
secure_login	**Secure Login Control** Controls the security level of error messages displayed in the standalone Login page. When set to TRUE, only generic failure messages are used.	TRUE FALSE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: N/A For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: TRUE

Table 5–17 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [ADA] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
enable	**Enable Accessible Mode** Enables accessible mode	TRUE FALSE	TRUE
hide_toggle_link	**Hide Accessibility Toggle Link** Specifes whether or not to hide the link that switches between accessible mode and regular mode.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE

Table 5–18 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [modules] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
accrights	**Hide Access Rights Icon** Hide Access Rights icon in the toolbar. In Midtier, Access Rights are always available.	SHOW or HIDE.	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: N/A For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: SHOW
add_as_location	**Allow resource name in location field** Specify whehter resource names are added to the meeting location field.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE
chgpwd	**Hide Change Password Icon** 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.	SHOW or HIDE.	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: N/A For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: SHOW

Table 5–18 (Cont.) ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [modules] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
details_per_instance	**Enable Per-Instance Attachements and Details** Enable the ability to have details and attachements on a per-instance basis.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE
enable_autologin	**Enable Automatic Login** 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.	TRUE/FALSE (not applicable in Collaboration Suite)	FALSE
enable_designate	**Enable View as Designate** Enable the View as Designate feature.	TRUE FALSE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: TRUE For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: TRUE
enable_print_all_details	**Enable the Printer Extension Functionality** Enable the ablitity to display all details of meetings in the printer friendly format and printout of a user's calendar.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE
enable_task_default_time	**Use Default Task Due/Start Times** Specify whether entry defaults will be used when users create tasks. When set to FALSE, users will have to input the desired times manually.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE
enable_web_conferencing	**Allow creation of Web Conferences** Enable ability to create Oracle Real-Time Collaboration Web Conferences. This is only available in the Application tier.	TRUE FALSE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: TRUE For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: FALSE
hide_eventcal	**Disable Event Calendar Searching** Set to TRUE in order to disable event calendar functionality.	TRUE FALSE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: FALSE For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: FALSE
hide_global	**Send and View Global Calendar** Configure access to global calendar functionality.	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.	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: FALSE For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: FALSE

Table 5–18 (Cont.) ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [modules] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
hide_managegroups	**Disable Manage Groups** Disable the Manage Groups feature.	TRUE FALSE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: FALSE For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: FALSE
hide_show_unconfirmed	**Disable Show Unconfirmed Entries** Disable the Show Unconfirmed Entries option.	TRUE FALSE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: FALSE For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: FALSE
hide_suggesttime	**Disable Suggest Date and Time** Disable the Suggest Date and Time feature.	TRUE FALSE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: FALSE For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: FALSE
hide_taskview	**Disable Task View** When set to TRUE, the task view is disabled.	TRUE FALSE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: FALSE For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: FALSE
hide_updateall	**Disable Update All Instances** Disable the Update All Instances feature.	TRUE FALSE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: FALSE For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: FALSE
hide_viewpub	**Disable View Other Users' Calendars** Disable View Other Users' Calendars feature, including Designate feature.	TRUE FALSE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: FALSE For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: FALSE
logout	**Hide Logout Icon** Hide logout icon in the toolbar. In Midtier, the logout icon is always present.	SHOW HIDE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: N/A For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: SHOW
modify_emailadd	**Enable E-mail Modification** Enable ability to modify the e-mail address.	TRUE FALSE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: N/A For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: FALSE
multiday_day_event	**Enable Mutliday Day Event Display** Specify whether a day event spanning multiple days will appear on multiple days of the Calendar.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE
prefs	**Hide Preferences Icon** Hide Preferences icon in the toolbar. In Midtier, the preferences are always available.	SHOW HIDE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: N/A For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: SHOW

Table 5–18 (Cont.) ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [modules] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
serverlist_login	**Show Server Alias List** 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:OTMT), 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.	TRUE FALSE	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: N/A For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: FALSE
showicalvcal	**Enable iCal/vCal Attachments** Enable ability to attach iCal/vCal attachments to notification.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE
userlist_login	**Show List of Matching Users at Sign-In** 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:OTMT), the login page will not appear and this setting will have no bearing.	SHOW or HIDE.	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: N/A For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: FALSE

Table 5–19 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [image_button] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
img_enable	**Enable Image Buttons** Enables image buttons for html forms. <img_button_prefix> is used for the image location. Available image button keys are in this section.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE

Table 5–20 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [minical] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
mini_calendar	**Mini-Calendar Position** Specifies the position of the mini-calendar	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)	0

Table 5–21 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [file_attachment] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
download_enable	**Enable Attachment Download** Enable download of entry attachments.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE
html_filtering	**Enable Security Filtering** Enable built-in security filtering when downloading attachments of "text/html" mime type.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE
max_attach_file_size	**Maximum Attachment Size** The maximum size of entry attachments expressed in bytes.	Choose an appropriate maximum for your system.	409600
upload_enable	**Enable Attachment Upload** Enable upload of entry attachments.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE
tmp_attach_file_loc	**Temporary Upload Location** Path to a temporary upload location for attachments.	A valid path to a directory with read/write permission.	../tmp

Table 5–22 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [download_extensions] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
(Various)	**File Extensions and Mime Types** This section contains a list of file extensions and their associated mime types. If an attachment's extension is not listed here, the type is assumed to be octet-stream (binary file).	Any valid file format and mime type	The following values are included by default: .wav = audio/x-wav .bmp = image/bmp .gif = image/gif .jpg = image/jpeg .jpeg = image/jpeg .png = image/png .htm = text/html .html = text/html .txt = text/plain .doc = application/msword .xls = application/vnd.ms-excel .zip = application/zip

Table 5–23 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [banners] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
ban_bot	**Bottom Banner File** Specifies which banner files to use for the bottom banner.	Any valid banner file	bot.temp

Table 5–23 (Cont.) ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [banners] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
ban_left	**Left Banner File** Specifies which banner files to use for the left banner. Set this parameter in conjunction with left_ban_width.	Any valid banner file	None
ban_top	**Top Banner File** Specifies which banner files to use for the top banner. Set this parameter in conjunction with top_ban_height.	Any valid banner file	top.temp
sec_left_banner	**Display Left Banner in Secondary Views** Specifies whether to display the left banner in secondary views.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE

Table 5–24 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [javascript] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
extension	**Extension of the Javascript File** Specify the extension of the Javascript file. **Note:** This value must be specified between double-quotes: "<extension>".	N/A	".ojs"

Table 5–25 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [attributes] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
(Various)	**Secondary Page Attributes** Visual attributes not defined in the style sheet. These attributes are used on secondary pages (the Calendar view uses values from the style sheet). They must be kept in sync with the style sheet.	Valid style sheet settings	The following values are included by default: app_col = "#ffffff" left_ban_col = "#ffffff" top_ban_col = "#ffffff" bot_ban_col = "#ffffff" minical_bg_col = "#ffffff" minical_bord_col = "#ffffff" minical_border = 0 cal_toolbar_col = "#00c6c6" cal_weekend_col = "#c600c6" cal_weekday_col = "#c6c600" cal_titlebar_inmonth_col = "#f4faac" cal_titlebar_outmonth_col = "#c9d3f9" conf_font_col = "#ef4a4a" pers_font_col = "#487aa8" norm_font_col = "#000000" pub_font_col = "#569a63" conf_font_attr = italic pers_font_attr = italic norm_font_attr = normal pub_font_attr = bold popupmenu_bgcolor="#e5e5e5" popupmenu_bdcolor="#64618f" popupmenu_width=150 popupmenu_fontsize=12 grpViewSelTimeBGCol ="#ffffcc" taskview_header_col ="#999966"

Table 5–26 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [display] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
left_ban_width	**Left Banner Width** Specify the width of the left banner; use in conjunction with Left Banner File.	Use pixel values that match the banner dimensions.	100
top_ban_height	**Top Banner Height** Set the height of the top banner and width of the left banner; use in conjunction with Top Banner File.	Use pixel values that match the banner dimensions.	118

Table 5–27 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [taskview] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
quickCreateEndTime	**Default Task Due Time** Default due time for tasks, using the 24-hour format; for example, "17" means 5 p.m.	0 to 23	17
quickCreateStartTime	**Default Task Start Time** Default start time for tasks, using the 24-hour format; for example, "17" means 5 p.m.	0 to 23	9
showQCCompletion	**Show Task Completion Level** Show task completion level	TRUE FALSE	TRUE

Table 5–28 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [calendar_view] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
default_color_mgt_by	**Color-Code Meetings** Set meetings to be color-coded by Importance, Attendance or Ownership.	1 (Importance) 2 (Attendance) 3 (Ownership)	2
default_view	**Default Calendar View** Set the default Calendar view to Daily, Weekly or Monthly.	1 (Daily) 2 (Weekly) 3 (Monthly)	1
default_dayview_mode	**Daily View** Set the default Daily view to List or Planner.	0 (List) 1 (Planner)	1
default_weekview_mode	**Week View** Set the default Weekly view to List or Planner.	0 (List) 1 (Planner)	1
enable_default_view_prefs	**Enable Default View Preferences** Enable default Calendar view preferences. When set to TRUE, users can change their default viewing preferences. These viewing preferences will be maintained as long as the cookie is not deleted.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE

Table 5–28 (Cont.) ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [calendar_view] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
hide_dayview_toggle	**Hide Planner/List Toggle Links** Hide the link to toggle between Planner and List views in the Daily view.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE
hide_weekview_toggle	**Hide Planner/List Toggle Links** Hide the link to toggle between Planner and List views in the Weekly view.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE
pdv_notes_top_task_bottom	**Show List of Tasks** Show list of tasks at the bottom.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE

Table 5–29 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [pff_paper_size] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Values
paper_key	**Paper Names and Formats** 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.	N/A	The following values are included by default: 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

Table 5–30 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [cookies] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
domain	**Set Cookie Domain** Specifies the domain for HTTP cookies	A valid domain name or suffix, with at least two dots	N/A

Table 5–31 ocwc.conf configuration parameters - [ACE] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
`Authentication`	**ACE Authentication Settings for Oracle Calendar Web Client** ACE authentication settings to be used by Oracle Calendar Web client.	N/A	For Oracle Collaboration Suite installations: `web:OTMT` For Oracle Calendar server standalone installations: `default`
`Compression`	**ACE Compression Settings for Oracle Calendar Web Client** ACE compression settings to be used by Oracle Calendar Web client.	N/A	`default`
`Encryption`	**ACE Encryption Settings for Oracle Calendar Web Client** ACE enryption settings to be used by Oracle Calendar Web client.	N/A	`default`

OCWS.CONF

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

Table 5–32 ocws.conf configuration parameters - [webservices] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
`maxattendee`	**Maximum Attendees** Limit the number of attendee elements that are fetched from the Oracle Calendar server and returned to the caller. This value is also limited server side.	`0 - 65535`	`200`
`maxresults`	**Maximum Result Elements** Limit the number of result elements that are returned to the caller. This value may be limited by the server as well.	`0 - 65535`	`200`

Table 5–33 ocws.conf configuration parameters - [ACE] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
`Authentication`	**ACE Authentication Settings for Web Services** The ACE settings are used to define the low level connection to the Oracle Calendar server. These values are typical for all product plugins and should be kept at their default. **Note**: The Authentication setting only affects the BasicAuth authentication mechanism. For TrustedAuth or ProxyAuth, it is ignored.	N/A	`default`
`Compression`	**ACE Compression Settings for Web Services** The ACE settings are used to define the low level connection to the Oracle Calendar server. These values are typical for all product plugins and should be kept at their default.	N/A	`default`
`Encryption`	**ACE Encryption Settings for Web Services** The ACE settings are used to define the low level connection to the Oracle Calendar server. These values are typical for all product plugins and should be kept at their default.	N/A	`default`

OCST.CONF

The following sections describe settings that can be changed in the Oracle Mobile Data Sync configuration file, `ocst.conf`. For more information about common configuration tasks for Oracle Mobile Data Sync, see "Oracle Mobile Data Sync Administrative Tasks" in Chapter 3 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.

Table 5–34 ocst.conf configuration parameters - [ACE] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
`Authentication`	**ACE Authentication Settings for Oracle Mobile Data Sync ACE Settings** ACE settings to be used for low level connections to the Oracle Calendar server.	N/A	`default`
`Compression`	**ACE Compression Settings for Oracle Mobile Data Sync ACE Settings** ACE settings to be used for low level connections to the Oracle Calendar server.	N/A	`default`
`Encryption`	**ACE Encryption Settings for Oracle Mobile Data Sync ACE Settings** ACE settings to be used for low level connections to the Oracle Calendar server.	N/A	`default`

Selected parameters listed in the `[ocst]` section can be applied to a device profile in the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocas/conf/ocst.conf` file. Specifications as to whether an `[ocst]` parameter can be applied to an `[ocst-<device>]` section is included within the table below. If the table indicates that you cannot apply a parameter to an `[ocst-<device>]` section, it has been designated as an exclusive `[ocst]` system-wide parameter.

WARNING: Do not apply system-wide `[ocst]` parameters to device profile.

For more information about devices and device profiles see "Device Profiles" in Chapter 3 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.

Table 5–35 ocst.conf configuration parameters - [ocst] section

Parameter	Can be Applied to [ocst-<device>] Sections	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
`absolutemaxmessagesize`	No	**Absolute Maximum Message Size** The absoolute maximum message size, in bytes, allowable by Oracle Mobile Data Sync. This cannot be overridden by any other message size parameters.	`0 - 10000000`	`200000`

`attendeesindetails`	Yes	**Include Attendees in Details**
		Specifies whether attendees should be included in the details on the client (if there is more than 1 attendee). This setting can be overridden on a per device basis.
		Note: To use this feature, set `wantnoattendees` to `FALSE` and set `maxattendees` to a value greater than 1.
			`no`
			`short`
			`full`
				`no`

`confresolution`	Yes	**Conflict Resolution** Specifies whether a modified entry on the device or server takes precedence upon synchronization. `confresolution=1` means the server takes precedence. `confresolution=2` means the device takes precedence.	`1` `2`	`1`
`disabledayevents`	Yes	**Disable Day Events** Specifies whether to filter out day events from synchronization. When set to `TRUE`, day events, daily notes, or holidays on the Oracle Calendar server are not sent to the device. Moreover, any all day events on the device will be stored on to the Oracle Calendar server and then deleted from the device.	`TRUE` `FALSE`	`FALSE`
`deleteoutofrange`	Yes	**Delete Out of Range** Specifies whether to remove out of range entries from the device.	`TRUE` `FALSE`	`TRUE`
`enablemaxdel`	No	**Enable Maximum Number of Deletions** Specifies whether to limit the number of deletions on the server that can be inititated by a client. See Also: `maxdelperdb`	`TRUE` `FALSE`	`TRUE`

Table 5–35 (Cont.) ocst.conf configuration parameters - [ocst] section

Parameter	Can be Applied to [ocst-<device>] Sections	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
linkdbprocessrecycling	Yes	**End Connection to Link Database** Specifies whether Oracle Mobile Data Sync will terminate the previous connection to the link database. If a user cancels a synchronization and immediately starts a new one, the previous connection to the link database may still be running and must be stopped before a new synchronization can occur. Setting this parameter to TRUE allows Oracle Mobile Data Sync to stop the previous connection.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE
linkdbtimeout	Yes	**Lock Connection to Link Database** Specifies the number of minutes to lock a user out while allowing the user's previously canceled synchronization to finish. Specifying a value of 0, means that there is no timeout value. **Note:** Although this parameter's default value upon installation is 3, 30 is used if the parameter is not included in the ocst.conf configuration file. **See Also:** linkdbprocessrecycling	0 - 65535	3
maxattendees	Yes	**Number of Attendees to Sync** Specifies how many attendees should be returned to the client. This setting can be overridden on a per device basis. **Note**: To use this feature, set the wantnoattendees parameter to TRUE.	0 - 65535	10
maxdelperdb	No	**Maximum Deletions per Store** Specifies the limit of deletions allowed per data store (contacts, events, and so on). Note: In order to use this parameter, enablemaxdel must be set to TRUE.	0 - 99 or -1 (allow all deletes)	3
maximumdeletestosendtodevice	Yes	**Maximum Deletes to Send to the Device** Specifies the maximum number of deletes to send to a device in a single message. The purpose of this parameter is to avoid sending such a large number of deletes to a device that the device will return a timed out message reponse to Oracle Mobile Data Sync.	0 - 65535 (where 0 implies no limit)	100

Table 5–35 (Cont.) ocst.conf configuration parameters - [ocst] section

Parameter	Can be Applied to [ocst-<device>] Sections	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
maxmessagesize	No	**Maximum Message Size** Specifies the maximum size, in bytes, of pieces of data that can be sent by all devices to the server. This helps avoid synchronization being halted if data pieces are too large, and provides a waya of making sure that clients split data into manageable chunks. This can be overridden by the device msgsize parameter, as long as msgsize does not exceed absolutemaxmessagesize, the Oracle Mobile Data Sync's absolute overall maximum. Overriding maxmessagesize in this way is useful for the Consilient2 server, which requires a value of about 200,000 bytes, much greater than other clients.	0 - 10000000	40000
requiremd5	No	**Enforce MD5 Authentication** Specifies whether Oracle Mobile Data Sync requires MD5 authentication.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE
syncrangeback	Yes	**Sync Range Lower Boundary** The lower boundary of the sync range. It is specified in number of days in the past from the current date. This setting can be overridden on a per device basis.	0-999	7
syncrangeforward	Yes	**Sync Range Upper Boundary** The upper boundary of the sync range. It is specified in number of days in the future from the current date. This setting can be overridden on a per device basis.	0-999	7
uncertifiedclients	No	**Uncertified Clients** Species whether or not to allow an uncertified client to synchronize. When set to allow, an uncertified client will be allowed to attempt synchronization. When set to disallow, an uncertified client will not be allowed to attempt synchronization.	allow disallow	allow
wantattendanceintitle	Yes	**Include Attendance Status in Title** Specifies whether the user's attendance status should be included in the title on the device (events only). This setting can be overridden on a per device basis.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE
wantcalendars	Yes	**Enable Event and Task Synchronization** Indicate whether the Oracle Mobile Data Sync enables event and task synchronization.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE

Table 5–35 (Cont.) ocst.conf configuration parameters - [ocst] section

Parameter	Can be Applied to [ocst-<device>] Sections	Description	Accepted Values	Default Value
wantcontacts	Yes	**Enable Contact Synchronization** Indicate whether the Oracle Mobile Data Sync enables contact synchronization.	TRUE FALSE	TRUE
wantlocationintitle	Yes	**Include Location in Title** Specifies whether the location should be included in event titles on the client. This setting can be overridden on a per device basis.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE
wantnoattendees	Yes	**Sync Attendees to Device** Specifies whether attendees should be returned to the device. This setting can be overridden on a per device basis.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE
wantownershipintitle	Yes	**Include Event Ownership in Title** Specifies whether users' ownership of entries should be indicated in event titles on the device. This setting can be overridden on a per device basis.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE
wantpersonalnotes	Yes	**Include Personal Notes in Details** Specifies whether personal notes should be included in the details on the device.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE
wantrefusedentries	Yes	**Synchronize Refused Entries** Specifies whether refused events should be synchronized to the device. This setting can be overridden on a per device basis.	TRUE FALSE	FALSE
webconferenceindetails	Yes	**Include Web Conferences in Details** Specifies whether Oracle Web Conferencing information should be included in the details sections of Oracle Web Conferencing events. This setting can be overridden on a per device basis..	no short full	no

Table 5–36 ocst.conf configuration parameters - [ocst-devices] section

Parameter	Description	Accepted Values	Default Values
device<#>	**Devices** Lists all device configuration sections that follow in the file.	The value can be any arbitrary string but the corresponding section name must be the value prefixed by "ocst-".	The following values are included by default: device01=nokia9210 device02=nokia9290 device03=nokia7650 device04=nokia3300 device05=nokia3650 device06=nokia6108 device07=nokia6200 device08=nokia6600 device09=nokia6630 device10=nokia6800 device11=nokia6810 device12=nokia6820 device13=nokia7250 device14=nokia7250i device15=nokia_phones_v1 device16=nokia_phones_v11 device17=nokia_corp_phones_v11 device18=ericsson_phones device19=sonyericsson_phones device20=sonyericsson_phones2 device21=sonyericsson_p800 device22=sonyericsson_p900 device23=oracle_syncml_client device24=siemens_s55 device25=siemens_m55 device26=synthesis_palm_std device27=synthesis_pocketpc_std device28=synthesis_palm_pro device29=synthesis_pocketpc_pro device30=siemens device31=consilient device32=nokia9500 device35=nokia9300 device36=nokiaNGage device37=nokia6620 device38=nokia6230 device39=sonyericsson_p910a device40=sonyericsson_p910i device41=sysync_palm_std device42=sysync_palm_pro device43=sysync_pocketpc_std device44=sysync_pocketpc_pro device45=sysync_smartphone_std device46=sysync_smartphone_pro device47=nokia6610i device48=nokia6822 device49=sonyericsson_SEMC device50=nokiaCatalina device51=nokia7260 device52=nokia6810_v528 device53=siemensSX1 For more information about devices and device profiles, see "Device Profiles" in Chapter 3 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.

6

Calendar Server Utilities

This chapter contains full instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with your Oracle Calendar server. Note that the Oracle Universal Installer does not install UNIX-only utilities on Windows platforms. All utilities are installed in the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/bin` directory.

The following table lists all utilities in alphabetical order.

Table 6–1 Oracle Calendar server utilities

Utility	Function
UNIACCESSRIGHTS	Manage access rights between users.
UNIADDNODE	Create a new Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server.
UNIB2LENDIAN	Convert an Oracle Calendar server node database from a format for big-endian processors to a format for little-endian processors.
UNICHECK (UNIX ONLY)	Verify the Oracle Calendar server file system.
UNICKSUM	Generate a checksum for a file.
UNICLEAN (UNIX ONLY)	Clean up the Oracle Calendar server file system (remove transient files and set permissions).
UNICPINR	Copy resource data from a file created by `unicpoutr` to an Oracle Calendar server node.
UNICPINU	Copy the contents of a file of user data created by `unicpoutu` to an Oracle Calendar server node.
UNICPOUTR	Copy resource data from an Oracle Calendar server node into a file.
UNICPOUTU	Copy user data from an Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server.
UNIDBCONV	Convert a version 2.50 or 2.60 node database to a 2.61 node database.

Table 6–1 (Cont.) Oracle Calendar server utilities

Utility	Function
UNIDBFIX	Check, repair, defragment and maintain an Oracle Calendar server node database.
UNIDBRESTORE	Restore the contents of an Oracle Calendar server from a backup created by `unidbbackup`.
UNIDB2LDIF	Export an Oracle Calendar server node to LDIF
UNIDSACISETUP	Set the access control information in the directory server for the Oracle Calendar server ADMIN group. (External directories only, not available for Oracle Internet Directory)
UNIDSDIFF	Find and delete differences between an Oracle Calendar server node and a directory server. (external directory only)
UNIDSSEARCH	List all users in a directory server who are not Oracle Calendar server users (external directory only).
UNIDSSYNC	Synchronize the information in an Oracle 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 an Oracle Calendar server configuration file
UNIGROUP	Create, modify and delete administrative and public groups
UNIICAL	Import iCAL VEVENTs into an agenda.
UNIL2BENDIAN	Convert an Oracle Calendar server node database from a format for little-endian processors to a format for big-endian processors.
UNILOGONS	Display Oracle Calendar server SIGNON/SIGNOFF statistics.
UNIMEM (UNIX ONLY)	Display information on memory usage
UNIMMIMPSRV	Import data from MeetingMaker servers to Oracle Calendar server.
UNIMVUSER	Move a user from one Oracle Calendar server node to another.
UNINODE	Administer an Oracle Calendar server node network.
UNIOIDCONF	Utility used by the installation process to configure Oracle Calendar server with Oracle internet Directory.
UNIPASSWD	Change a user password on an Oracle Calendar server database. Internal directory servers only.
UNIPING	Ping an Oracle 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 an Oracle Calendar server database.

Table 6–1 (Cont.) Oracle Calendar server utilities

Utility	Function
UNIRNDEL	Delete a remote node from a local Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server installation.
UNISLICE (UNIX ONLY)	Extract information from Oracle Calendar server log files.
UNISNAPSHOT	Compile Oracle Calendar server information for diagnostic purposes.
UNISNCDUMP	Retrieve statistics from the Oracle Calendar server's Synchronous Network Connection daemon/service.
UNISTART	Start up a node, the Oracle Calendar server or some components only.
UNISTAT	Produce a report on an Oracle Calendar server node.
UNISTATS	Display summary statistics of the data in an Oracle Calendar server statistics (stats.log) file.
UNISTATUS	Determine the status of the Oracle Calendar server.
UNISTOP	Shut down a node, the Oracle Calendar server or some components only.
UNISTRCONV	Convert a string to UTF-8
UNISYNCREFRESH	Refresh synchronization records.
UNITZINFO	Print information about an Oracle 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 Oracle 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 <filter>
[-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname:port>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
[-designate] [-eventview] [-taskview] [-scheduling]

uniaccessrights -mod -grantee <user>  -grantor <filter>
[-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname:port>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
[-designate <modifier>] [-taskview <modifier>] [-eventview <modifier>]
[-scheduling <modifier>]

uniaccessrights -reset -grantee <user>  -grantor <filter>
[-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname:port>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
```

```
[-designate] | [-taskview] | [-eventview] | [-scheduling]]

uniaccessrights -info [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname:port>]
[-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 Oracle 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

filter: <user> / [<resource>] / [<eventcal>]

Specify the entity that is granting the rights for access to its calendar. The grantor can be a user, resource or event calendar. If more than one match for the entity 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 syntax information.

-grantee

<user>

Specify the user or users to whom the access rights are granted. If this is a multi-node network, specify the grantee's remote node-ID. 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` if you want 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:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host on which the grantor's account exists. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-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 with a valid Kerberos ticket. To use this option, the user running the utility must be an Oracle Calendar server user with administrative rights, and have a UID on the Kerberos server that matches the Oracle Calendar server UID. This option cannot be used with the **-uid** option.

-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 on which the grantor's account exists. Required if more than one node exists on the host.

-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 (for example, 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 6–2 Accepted keys: UNIACCESSRIGHTS

Key	X.400 Field
S	Surname
G	Given name

Table 6–2 (Cont.) Accepted keys: UNIACCESSRIGHTS

Key	X.400 Field
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
NODE-ID	Node ID
DEPARTMENT	Department
DISPLAYNAME	Display name
HOMEPHONE	Home phone number
HOMEPHONE2	Alternate home phone number
PHONE2	Alternate business phone
OFFICE-BUILDING	Building name
OFFICE-ADDRESS	Office street address
OFFICE-CITY	City
OFFICE-STATE	State
OFFICE-POSTALCODE	Postal Code
PAGER	Pager
ALIAS	User's Alias
NOTES	Notes
ASSISTANT	Assistant's name
ASSISTANT-PHONE	Assistant's phone number

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 6–3 Accepted keys and values for UNIACCESSRIGHTS -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 6–4 Accepted keys and values for UNIACCESSRIGHTS -eventview option

Key	Values
ALL	[true, false]
CONFIDENTIAL	[NONE, TIMES, ALL]
PERSONAL	[NONE, TIMES, ALL]
NORMAL	[NONE, TIMES, ALL]

Table 6–5 Accepted keys and values for UNIACCESSRIGHTS -taskview option

Key	Values
ALL	[true, false]
CONFIDENTIAL	[NONE, ALL]
PERSONAL	[NONE, ALL]
NORMAL	[NONE, ALL]

Table 6–6 Accepted keys and values for UNIACCESSRIGHTS -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"
```

- 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 -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 -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
-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 -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 -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 -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 -n 24 -taskview "ALL=true"
```

- Give all remote users of node 2001 full designate rights to the Saturn conference room. In this case, (multi-node networks) the node-ID must specify the node on which the grantor's account exists, and the remote node must be specified in the grantee's filter; for example:

```
% uniaccessrights -mod -grantor "R=Conference Room Saturn" -grantee
```

```
"NODE-ID=2001" -n 2000 -designate "ALL=TRUE"
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

UNIADDNODE

`uniaddnode` - Create a new Oracle Calendar server node or re-initialize an existing one.

SYNTAX

Internal Directory (no external directory)

```
uniaddnode -n <node-ID> [-t <timezone>] [-a <nodealias>] [-r] [-y]
uniaddnode -sn <startNode-ID> [-num <numberOfNodes>] [-y]
uniaddnode -v
uniaddnode -h
```

External Directory Server (OCS)

```
uniaddnode [-n nodeId] [-t timezone] [-a alias] [-r] [-y]
uniaddnode -sn StartNode -num NumberOfNodes [-y]
uniaddnode -v
uniaddnode -h
```

External Directory Server (standalone)

```
uniaddnode -n <node-ID> [-t <timezone>] [-a <nodealias>] [-r] [-y]
uniaddnode -sn <startNode-ID> [-num <numberOfNodes>] [-y]
uniaddnode -v
uniaddnode -h
```

DESCRIPTION

This utility creates and initializes a new Oracle 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 Oracle 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.

-r

Re-initialize the node.

> **Caution: All existing calendar data of the node is lost.**

Note that in the case of an external LDAP directory, 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 Oracle Calendar server. Time zones can be obtained from the `unitzinfo` utility, the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/timezone.ini` file, or in Chapter 7, "Calendar Time Zone Table".

-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. Used with the **-sn** option to confirm the node range when nodes already exist in that range.

-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 an Oracle Calendar server using a directory server:

```
% uniaddnode -n 44 -a admin -t EST5EDT
uniaddnode: Database initialization done
```

```
uniaddnode: node [44] has been successfuly initialized
```

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 Oracle 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 nonzero value signals an error.

UNIADMRIGHTS

uniadmrights - Manage the administration rights of users.

SYNTAX

```
uniadmrights -info [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname:port>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniadmrights -ls -u <user> [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname:port>] [-uid <uid>] |
[-krb]]

uniadmrights -scope <scope> -u <user> [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname:port>]
[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniadmrights -u <user> [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname:port>]
[-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, or a user with administration rights 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, or a user with administration rights to a user. Note that the **-ls** option is mutually exclusive with the other options.

The Oracle 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 an Oracle 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:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host. Required if the host is remote. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-krb

Use automatic Kerberos login with a valid Kerberos ticket. To use this option, the user running the utility must be an Oracle Calendar server user with administrative rights,

and have a UID on the Kerberos server that matches the Oracle Calendar server UID. This option cannot be used with the **-uid** option.

-ls

List all rights granted to the specified user.

-n

Specify the node. Required if more than one node exists on the host.

<node-ID>

-node

<rightsFilter>

Specify the node level administration rights. See FORMAT OF THE <rightsFilter> ARGUMENT for details on the <rightsFilter> argument.

-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 user's own 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 (for example, 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 6–7 Accepted keys: UNIADMRIGHTS

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

Table 6–7 (Cont.) Accepted keys: UNIADMRIGHTS

Key	X.400 Field
O	Organization
C	Country
A	Administration domain
P	Private domain
DEPARTMENT	Department
DISPLAYNAME	Display name
HOMEPHONE	Home phone number
HOMEPHONE2	Alternate home phone number
PHONE2	Alternate business phone
OFFICE-BUILDING	Building name
OFFICE-ADDRESS	Office street address
OFFICE-CITY	City
OFFICE-STATE	State
OFFICE-POSTALCODE	Postal Code
PAGER	Pager
ALIAS	User's Alias
NOTES	Notes
ASSISTANT	Assistant's name
ASSISTANT-PHONE	Assistant's phone number

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 6–8 Accepted keys and values for UNIADMRIGHTS -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

Table 6–8 (Cont.) Accepted keys and values for UNIADMRIGHTS -user option

Key	Possible values	Description
Setviewing	[true, false]	Grant viewing rights to a user's calendar data
Password	[true, false]	Change user passwords
Transferevent	[true, false]	Transfer event ownership from one user to another

Table 6–9 Accepted keys and values for UNIADMRIGHTS -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
Password	[true, false]	Change resource passwords
Transferevent	[true, false]	Transfer event ownership from one resource to another

Table 6–10 Accepted keys and values for UNIADMRIGHTS -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
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
Password	[true, false]	Change event calendar passwords
Manageevent	[true, false]	Manage event calendar's entries

Table 6–11 Accepted keys and values for UNIADMRIGHTS -admgrp option

Key	Possible values	Description
All	[true, false]	All rights listed in this table

Table 6–11 (Cont.) Accepted keys and values for UNIADMRIGHTS -admgrp option

Key	Possible values	Description
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 6–12 Accepted keys and values for UNIADMRIGHTS -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
Detach	[true, false]	Remove a user from a group

Table 6–13 Accepted keys and values for UNIADMRIGHTS -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, or time zone) using the Calendar Administrator WEB interface

Table 6–14 Accepted keys and values for UNIADMRIGHTS -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 6–15 Accepted keys and values for UNIADMRIGHTS -csm option

Key	Possible values	Description
All	[true, false]	All rights listed in this table

Table 6–15 (Cont.) Accepted keys and values for UNIADMRIGHTS -csm option

Key	Possible values	Description
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 -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
```

WARNINGS

Directory Server Warning

It is important to understand the implications of the directory server configuration for Oracle 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 an Oracle 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

UNICPINR

`unicpinr` - Copy resource data from a file created by `unicpoutr` to an Oracle Calendar server node.

SYNTAX

```
unicpinr [-add] [-f <filename>] [-start <day> <month> <year>]
```

```
[-end <day> <month> <year>] [-host <hostname:port>] -n <Node-ID>

unicpinr [-add] [-start <day> <month> <year>] [-end <day> <month> <year>]
[-host <hostname:port>] -n <Node-ID>  < [<filename>]

unicpinr -ls [<filename(s)>]

unicpinr -v
unicpinr -h
```

DESCRIPTION

Copies a file containing resource data (created with the `unicpoutr` utility) into an Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server node. If this is not the case, the **-add** option is used to add it.

`unicpinr` can only be run if the Oracle 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 appear 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:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host. Required if the host is remote. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-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.

-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 6–16 Accepted keys: UNICPINR

Key	Description
R	Resource name
N	Resource number
CA	Capacity
S	Contact's surname
G	Contact's given name
LOC	Location
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".

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 manually.

  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 Oracle 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 an Oracle Calendar server utility is reading from a consumer directory server that has not yet been synchronized with its supplier.

SEE ALSO

`unicpoutr, unicpr`

UNIARCH (UNIX ONLY)

`uniarch` - Create a tar archive of the Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server, you invoke `uniarch` from outside of the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal` directory.

`uniarch` can only be run if the Oracle Calendar server is down.

Caution: uniarch backs up the Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 an Oracle Calendar server node database from a format for big-endian UNIX processors to a format for little-endian Windows 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 an Oracle Calendar server running on a big-endian UNIX machine such as Solaris, HP-UX or AIX, to one running on a little-endian machine, such as Windows.

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 Oracle 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 an Oracle Calendar server running on a big-endian machine to an Oracle Calendar server running on a little-endian system.

1. Stop the Oracle 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. If the target node is part of a node network, you MUST update the network information before restarting the Oracle Calendar server.

Caution: Failure to carry out this step may result in data loss and/or database corruption.

First, stop all Oracle 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.

7. Restart all Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server file system.

SYNTAX

```
unicheck [-nowarn] [-nodb | -maxdb <n>] [-c]

unicheck -v
unicheck -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unicheck verifies the Oracle Calendar server file system. The utility first checks that the version of the Oracle 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 by running uniclean.

unicheck should be run periodically to ensure that the file system is in good order.

unicheck can be run whether the Oracle 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 Warning error

4 Severe error

5 Critical error

6 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 Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server file system.

SYNTAX

```
uniclean

uniclean -v
uniclean -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`uniclean` cleans up the Oracle 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 Oracle 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`

UNICPINU

`unicpinu` - Copy the contents of a file of user data created by `unicpoutu` to an Oracle Calendar server node.

SYNTAX

```
unicpinu [-add ] [-f <filename>] [-start <day> <month> <year>] [-end <day> <month>
<year>] [-host <hostname:port>] -n <node-ID>

unicpinu [-add ] [-start <day> <month> <year>] [-end <day> <month> <year>] [-host
<hostname:port>] -n <node-ID> < <filename>

unicpinu -ls [<filename(s)>]

unicpinu -v
unicpinu -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unicpinu` copies a file containing user data (created by `unicpoutu`) into an Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server node. If this is not the case, they can be added using the **-add** option.

`unicpinu` can only be run if the Oracle 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.

Caution: 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:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host. Required if the host is remote. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-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.

-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 6–17 Accepted keys: UNICPINU

Key	Description
`S`	Surname
`G`	Given name
`I`	Initials
`X`	Generation
`OU1`	Organizational Unit 1
`OU2`	Organizational Unit 2
`OU3`	Organizational Unit 3

Table 6–17 (Cont.) Accepted keys: UNICPINU

Key	Description
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".

> **Caution:** Use this procedure ONLY if unimvuser cannot complete 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 Oracle 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 an Oracle 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 an Oracle Calendar server node into a file.

SYNTAX

```
unicpoutr -u resname [-f <filename>] [-host <hostname:port>]
[-start <day> <month> <year>] [-end <day> <month> <year>] -n <node-ID>

unicpoutr -v
unicpoutr -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unicpoutr` copies a resource's data from an Oracle 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 Oracle 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, and so on)
- 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. 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:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host. Required if the host is remote. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node.

-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 (for example, 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 6–18 Accepted keys: UNICPOUTR

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 Oracle 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 an Oracle 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 an Oracle Calendar server node to a file.

SYNTAX

```
unicpoutu -u username [-f <filename>] [-host <hostname:port>]
[-start <day> <month> <year>] [-end <day> <month> <year>] [-holiday]
-n <node-ID>

unicpoutu -v
```

```
unicpoutu -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unicpoutu` copies a user's data from an Oracle 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 Oracle 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:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host. Required if the host is remote. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node.

-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 (for example, 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 6–19 Accepted keys: UNICPOUTU

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 Oracle 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 an Oracle 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 6–20 Accepted lines: UNICPR <resource identification>

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
R d *phone_number*	string	Resource's phone number
R e *extension*	string	Resource's extension number

Table 6–20 (Cont.) Accepted lines: UNICPR <resource identification>

Code and Arguments	Data Type	Description
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 6–21 Accepted lines: UNICPR <event descriptions>

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 6–22 Accepted lines: UNICPU <user identification>

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	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 6–23 Accepted lines: UNICPU <event description>

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

Table 6–23 (Cont.) Accepted lines: UNICPU <event description>

Code and Arguments	Data Type	Description
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 6–24 Accepted lines: UNICPU <task description>

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
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 an Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server standalone installation.

SYNTAX

```
unidb2ldif -n <node-ID> [-host <hostname:port>]
[-u <user>]

unidb2ldif -v
unidb2ldif -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unidb2ldif exports the database of a specific Oracle 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 Oracle 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 is not available with Oracle Collaboration Suite installations. It is intended to be used with the standalone Oracle Calendar server installation.

OPTIONS

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node to be exported.

-host

<hostname:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host. Required if the host is remote. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-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 (for example, 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 6–25 Accepted keys for specifying event calendars: UNIDB2LDIF

Key	X.400 Field
N	Event calendar name

Table 6–26 Accepted keys for specifying resources: UNIDB2LDIF

Key	X.400 Field
R	Resource name
N	Resource number
UID	Resource unique identifier

Table 6–27 Accepted keys for specifying users: UNIDB2LDIF

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

Table 6–27 (Cont.) Accepted keys for specifying users: UNIDB2LDIF

Key	X.400 Field
C	Country
A	Administration domain
P	Private domain
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 -host 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 6–28 Accepted keys for userfilterfmt parameter

X.400 Field	Format Parameter
Surname	%S%
Given name	%G%
Initials	%I%
User ID	%UID%
Email	%EMAIL%
Identifier	%ID%
Generation	%X%
Organizational Unit 1	%OU1%
Organizational Unit 2	%OU2%
Organizational Unit 3	%OU3%
Organizational Unit 4	%OU4%
Organization	%O%
Country	%C%

Table 6–28 (Cont.) Accepted keys for userfilterfmt parameter

X.400 Field	Format Parameter
Administration domain	%A%
Private domain	%P%
Phone number	%PHONE%
Fax phone number	%FAX%
Employee number	%en%
Job title	%jt%

[LDAP]

host = <hostname:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host on which the directory server is running. Should be specified when migrating to an existing directory server installation. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

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 Oracle Calendar server administrators in the Directory Information Tree.

admingroup = <dncomponent>

Use in conjunction with baseDN to specify the location of the Oracle Calendar server administrators' group in the Directory Information Tree.

defaultpwd = <password>

Default user password to use for new Oracle 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 an Oracle 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 an Oracle 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.

Caution: 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 Oracle Calendar server is either up or down.

Caution: unidbbackup backs up the Oracle 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 afterward. 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). If 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 Oracle 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 nonzero 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 timeout, 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 timeout, 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, or 6.00 node database to version 6.10.

SYNTAX

```
unidbconv -n <node-ID> | all [-kp <numpages>] [-x] [-d <directory>]

unidbconv -v
unidbconv -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unidbconv converts a version 2.62, or 6.00 node database to version 6.10. In general you do not invoke this utility directly (a conversion is done automatically during the upgrade to a newer version of the Oracle 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.

Caution: You should back up the Oracle Calendar server before invoking unidbconv as this utility overwrites the existing database.

The Oracle Calendar server must be down to run `unidbconv`.

In the database's `Misc` directory, you need to have a file named `state.ini` that contains a section named `[SETUP]` and at least one blank line. Data on the conversion process will be written to this file so that the conversion can be resumed in case of a failure.

OPTIONS

-d

<directory>

Specify the temporary directory to be used for the conversion. The directory must exist. By default, a directory named `New` will be used; this directory is found at the same level as `Misc`.

-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 32000 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 Oracle 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 an Oracle 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.

Caution: Database corruption may occur if you do not use the version of unidbfix that ships with, or is compatible with, the version of the Oracle Calendar server you are running. Consult Oracle Support if you have any questions on compatibility.

Caution: 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 6–29 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
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 Oracle 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. full 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 Oracle 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. To ensure database consistency, unidbfix checks the database for errors and fixes any it finds before it proceeds with defragmentation.

Caution: 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 (for example, 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 32000 is used instead. Larger values may significantly increase key scanning and rebuilding performance.

-level

`basic | full`

Specify the level for check and fix modes. Full is the default level. The `basic` level 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 or on which to build/scan key files. 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 malfunction 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.

   Caution: 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
   ```

   Caution: 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 an Oracle 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 an Oracle Calendar server from a backup created by `unidbbackup`.

Caution: By default, the destination directory for the restore is `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal`. This means that the restore overwrites the existing files of the Oracle Calendar server database. Thus, this utility should be used with extreme care to ensure the Oracle Calendar server database is not inadvertently corrupted. A more careful approach would be to use the -d option to specify a different directory for the restore and then copy the individual files from the restored directory into the `$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.

Caution: 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 Oracle Calendar server is down.

Caution: unidbrestore restores the Oracle Calendar server's internal database. If a directory server is being used, its database is untouched by unidbrestore. Therefore, if you restore an Oracle 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 Oracle 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 nonzero 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 timeout, in seconds, for the lock operation on the database.

- `restore_timeout`

  This parameter sets the timeout, 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 Oracle Calendar server ADMIN group. This utility is not available with Oracle Collaboration Suite. It is intended to be used with Oracle Calendar server standalone installations.

SYNTAX

```
unidsacisetup
unidsacisetup -info
unidsacisetup -v
unidsacisetup -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unidsacisetup sets the directory server access control information (ACI) for the Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server utilities do not run unless the ACI for the ADMIN group is set.

This utility should be run every time a new Oracle 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 Oracle 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 an Oracle Calendar server standalone installation.

OPTIONS

-info

Display the list of directory servers for which this utility can create access control information.

-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 Oracle 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 an Oracle Calendar server node and a directory server.

SYNTAX

```
unidsdiff [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname:port>] [-d] [-y]
[-verbose]

unidsdiff -v
unidsdiff -h
```

DESCRIPTION

This utility finds all users, resources and event calendar accounts in an Oracle 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 Oracle 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:

1. all accounts in the Oracle Calendar server node appear in the directory server (if the **-d** option was used, any users, resources or event calendars appearing only in the Oracle Calendar server node are removed)
2. all calendar accounts in the directory server appear in the Oracle 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 Oracle 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:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host to connect to. Required if the host is remote. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-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.

-verbose

Display all Distinguished Names in the directory associated with the node.

-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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 an Oracle Calendar server utility is reading from a consumer directory server that has not yet been synchronized with its supplier.

Directory Servers are often implemented with a size limit for search results. This limit can prevent entries from being retured from a search request. In such cases the output of a `unidsseach` may not contain all the non-calendar users. Use the **-f** option to supply an additional filter if the user you are looking for is not listed.

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 Oracle 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 (for example, 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 Oracle 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 an Oracle 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 an Oracle 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:port>]

unidssync -galrefresh [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname:port>]

unidssync -absync [SCHEDULED | <user>] [-n <node-ID>]

unidssync -v
unidssync -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unidssync` is only used when connected to an external directory server. This utility synchronizes the information in an Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server.

This condition might allow discrepancies to arise between the information in the internal store of the Oracle 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.

Note: The `unidssync` utility follows directory server syntax rules. The utility performs a comparison based on the attribute matching rule. If the matching rule is case insensitive, and only the case is changed, the Oracle Calendar server will not consider the change a difference. Therefore, the attribute value change will not be propagated to the Oracle Calendar server.

The Oracle Calendar server must be up to run `unidssync`.

OPTIONS

-absync

Synchronize Common Address Book entries with the Directory Server. By default, Common Address Book synchronization is executed at a preset interval. Using the **-absync** option forces an immediate synchronization of the Common Address Book.

-galrefresh

Refresh the Global Address List (GAL).

-host

<hostname:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host. Required if connecting to a remote host. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node. Required if more than one node exists.

-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 (for example, 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 6–30 Accepted keys for specifying event calendars: UNIDSSYNC

Key	X.400 Field
N	Event calendar name

Table 6–31 Accepted keys for specifying resources: UNIDSSYNC

Key	X.400 Field
R	Resource name
N	Resource number
UID	Resource unique identifier

Table 6–32 Accepted keys for specifying users: UNIDSSYNC

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

Table 6–32 (Cont.) Accepted keys for specifying users: UNIDSSYNC

Key	X.400 Field
C	Country
A	Administration domain
P	Private domain
PHONE	Phone number
FAX	Fax phone number
EMPL-ID	Employee number

EXAMPLES

- Synchronize the contents of node 10 on host "fergus" with the directory server information for that node:

```
% unidssync -n 10 -host fergus
```

- Synchronize Common Address Books for all users on node 1:

```
% unidssync -absync -n 1
```

- Synchronize the Common Address Book for uid "jsmith" on node 5:

```
% unidssync -absync UID=jsmith -n 5
```

WARNINGS

Directory Server Warning

It is important to understand the implications of the directory server configuration for Oracle 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 an Oracle 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:port>]

unidsup -v
unidsup -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unidsup reports whether or not the directory server is running.

The Oracle Calendar server must be up to run unidsup.

OPTIONS

-host

<hostname:port>

Specify the name and DAS port number of the host. Required if the host is remote. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-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 an Oracle Calendar server configuration file.

SYNTAX

```
uniencrypt -m <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 an Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server configuration file. For example:

```
[LDAP]
bindpwd = "{std}ruyr84jf"
```

`uniencrypt` can be run when the Oracle 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:port>] [-n <node-ID>] [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

unigroup -ls [<group>] [-members] [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

unigroup -add <group> [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <nodeid>]
```

```
[[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

unigroup -del <group> [-y] [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <nodeid>]
[[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

unigroup -mod <group> -m <modifier> [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <nodeid>]
[[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

unigroup -attach <group> -u <user> [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <nodeid>]
[[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

unigroup -detach <group> -u <user> [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <nodeid>]
[[-uid <uid>] | [-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 listed.

`unigroup` can only be run if the Oracle 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:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host. Required if the host is remote. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-info

Display information on the valid parameters for defining groups.

-krb

Use automatic Kerberos login with a valid Kerberos ticket. To use this option, the user running the utility must be an Oracle Calendar server user with administrative rights, and have a UID on the Kerberos server that matches the Oracle Calendar server UID. This option cannot be used with the **-uid** option.

-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.

-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 (for example, 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 6–33 Accepted keys for specifying resources: UNIGROUP

Key	X.400 Field
`R`	Resource name
`N`	Resource number
`UID`	Resource unique identifier

Table 6–34 Accepted keys for specifying users: UNIGROUP

Key	X.400 Field
`S`	Surname
`G`	Given name
`I`	Initials
`ID`	Identifier
`UID`	User unique ID

Table 6–34 (Cont.) Accepted keys for specifying users: UNIGROUP

Key	X.400 Field
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
DEPARTMENT	Department
DISPLAYNAME	Display name
HOMEPHONE	Home phone number
HOMEPHONE2	Alternate home phone number
PHONE2	Alternate business phone
OFFICE-BUILDING	Building name
OFFICE-ADDRESS	Office street address
OFFICE-CITY	City
OFFICE-STATE	State
OFFICE-POSTALCODE	Postal Code
PAGER	Pager
ALIAS	User's Alias
NOTES	Notes
ASSISTANT	Assistant's name
ASSISTANT-PHONE	Assistant's phone 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 (for example, 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 6–35 Accepted keys for specifying groups: UNIGROUP

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
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. The uniical utilility supports the iCalendar format as specified by Oracle Calendar SDK. For more information about this format see, "Calendar SDK Supported Data Components and Properties" in Chapter 3 of *Oracle Calendar Application Developer's Guide*.

SYNTAX

```
uniical -import -u <user> [-f <filename>] [-charset <charset>] [-stoponerror]
[-organizer <email>][ [-neverresolvemail] | [-alwaysresolvemail] ]
-host <hostname:port> -n <node-ID> [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniical -process -u <user> [-f <filename>] [-charset <charset>] [-stoponerror]
[-organizer <email>][ [-neverresolvemail] | [-alwaysresolvemail] ]
-host <hostname:port> -n <node-ID> [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniical -export -u <user> [-f <filename>]
[ [-end <date>] [-start <date>] | [-eventuid <uid>] ]
-host <hostname:port> -n <node-ID> [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniical -del -u <user> [-f <filename>] [-charset <charset>] [-stoponerror]
-host <hostname:port> -n <node-ID> [[-uid <uid>]| [-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 Oracle 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 the **-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 Oracle Calendar server node as the SYSOP. To sign-on as a designate user use the **-uid** option to specify a designate user.

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.

`Uniical` by default passes the `-alwaysresolveemail` option to the server, so whether the user organizes the meeting or is simply an attendee, the other attendees are shown as 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

-alwaysresolvemail and**-neverresolvemail** options to change this behavior 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 an Oracle Calendar server. The Oracle 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. With this option, the match will be attempted even when the organizer is someone else. When no existing Calendar users are found, the attendee is set as an external attendee.

-charset

<charset>

Define the NLS character set of the iCalendar data in the input file. When not specified, the `AL32UTF8` character set will be used. The value specified will not affect environment settings. 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:port>

Specify the name and port number of the specified user's node database. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-import

Import all existing events specified in the input file into the user's agenda.

-krb

Use automatic Kerberos login with a valid Kerberos ticket. To use this option, the user running the utility must be an Oracle Calendar server user with administrative rights,

and have a UID on the Kerberos server that matches the Oracle Calendar server UID. This option cannot be used with the **-uid** option.

-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'.

-organizer

<e-mail>

Specify the e-mail address of the event organizer which will override the one in the iCAL object.

-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

-stoponerror

Stop after encountering an error.

-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. When managing holidays using uniical, use the `-u` option with the `holiday` argument.

-uid

<user-ID>

The user under whose authority the uniical is executed. It can be the same user as specified in the **-u** option, or a designate user. If none is specified the Calendar SysOp is used.

-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:Oracle/Oracle Calendar Server 10.1.1.0.1
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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server field. The Oracle 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 or 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:Oracle/Oracle Calendar Server 9.0.4
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:Oracle/Oracle Calendar Server 9.0.4
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 (for example, 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 6–36 Accepted event calendar keys for the -u option: UNIICAL

Key	X.400 Field	Format Parameter
N	Event calendar name	%N%

Table 6–37 Accepted resource keys for the -u option: UNIICAL

Key	X.400 Field	Format Parameter
R	Resource name	%R%
N	Resource number	%N%
UID	Resource unique identifier	%UID%

Table 6–38 Accepted user keys for the -u option: UNIICAL

Key	X.400 Field	Format Parameter
S	Surname	%S%

Table 6–38 (Cont.) Accepted user keys for the -u option: UNIICAL

Key	X.400 Field	Format Parameter
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%
DEPARTMENT	Department	%DEPARTMENT%
DISPLAYNAME	Display name	%DISPLAYNAME%
HOMEPHONE	Home phone number	%HOMEPHONE%
HOMEPHONE2	Alternate home phone number	%HOMEPHONE2%
PHONE2	Alternate business phone	%PHONE2%
OFFICE-BUILDING	Building name	%OFFICE-BUILDING%
OFFICE-ADDRESS	Office street address	%OFFICE-ADDRESS%
OFFICE-CITY	City	%OFFICE-CITY%
OFFICE-STATE	State	%OFFICE-STATE%
OFFICE-POSTALCODE	Postal Code	%OFFICE-POSTALCODE%
PAGER	Pager	%PAGER%
ALIAS	User's Alias	%ALIAS%
NOTES	Notes	%NOTES%
ASSISTANT	Assistant's name	%ASSISTANT%
ASSISTANT-PHONE	Assistant's phone number	%ASSISTANT-PHONE%

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" -host horus -n
12 -f /pediatric/IDXtoCST.txt

uniical: Event has been imported.
  UID = 20030614T160536Z-423-18b6-Oracle@server1

uniical: Event has been imported.
  UID = 20030614T150536Z-234-18b6-Oracle@server1

uniical: Event has been imported.
  UID = 20030614T160566Z-432-18b6-Oracle@server1

uniical: Event has been imported.
  UID = 20030614T160586Z-243-18b6-Oracle@server1
```

- 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" -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" -host horus -n 12
-f ./axe.txt
uniical: Event has been deleted.
  UID = 20030616T160546Z-403-18b6-Oracle@server1

uniical: Event has been deleted.
  UID = 20030616T167776Z-403-18b9-Oracle@server1
```

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 an Oracle Calendar server node database from a format for little-endian Windows 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 an Oracle Calendar server running on a little-endian Windows 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 format.

`unil2bendian` can only be run when the Oracle 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 an Oracle Calendar server running on a little-endian machine to an Oracle Calendar server running on a big-endian system.

1. Stop the Oracle 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 `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/db/nodes/<N#>/perm` directory on the big-endian system. If the node same <N#> exists on the new host, rename the directory before moving the target directory to the new host.
5. On the new host, copy the `$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. If the target node is part of a node network, you MUST update the network information before restarting the Oracle Calendar server.

   Caution: Failure to carry out this step may result in data loss and/or database corruption.

   First, stop all Oracle 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.
7. Restart all Oracle 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 Oracle 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 an Oracle 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.

Note: This utility does not display signon and signoff activity that occurred using the Oracle Calendar Web Client

---

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 (for example, 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 Oracle 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 (for example, jan, feb, mar, and so on). Note that month is not case-sensitive.

- `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, and so on, 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

UNIMEM (UNIX ONLY)

unimem - Display information on memory usage.

SYNTAX

```
unimem
unimem -p
unimem -pmap <pid>
unimem -system
unimem -v
unimem -h
```

DESCRIPTION

The unimem utility provides information on memory usage. unimem can be used to obtain information on: system memory, detailed reports of the memory usage of all the daemons processes of Oracle Calendar server, and a summary of the memory usage of all the daemons with an average on a per calendar session basis.

By default unimem displays the memory usage of all daemons in a table. Each daemon has its own column and the last column is the total of all daemons. It should be noted that some totals are not always the sum of the previous columns. For instance, the last column of the "Total shared" line in included examples, represents the biggest value of all shared memory used by the daemons, since all daemons are linking to the same shared libraries and using the same shared memory segments.

OPTIONS

-p

Display a summary of the memory usage of all the daemons of the Oracle Calendar server followed by a detailed address space map for each process of each daemon.

-pmap

<pid>

Display the address space map of the specified process.

-system

Display system memory information.

-v

Print the current version number of unimem.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run unimem.

PLATFORM SPECIFIC NOTES

The methodology used to gather memory usage information on the different platforms is explained in this section.

LINUX

The entry /proc/<pid>/maps of the process file system is used to obtain the address space allocation of each process. The actual memory utilization is computed from the address space allocation as follows:

- The size of memory segments with permission "rw-p" is added to the private memory usage total.
- The size of memory segments with permission "rwxp" (i.e., process and thread stacks) is added to the private memory usage total. A maximum of 64 Kb is added to the private memory usage total for each memory segment, as the Oracle Calendar server never uses more than 64 Kb of the allocated address space for that type of memory segment.
- The size of memory segments with permission "s" (Shared) is added to the shared memory usage total.
- The size of memory segments with permissions "r--p" or "r-xp" (used by shared libraries) is added to the shared memory usage total.

The "free" utility is used to gather system memory information.

SOLARIS

The utility /usr/proc/bin/pmap is used to gather the memory mapping of each process.

- The size of memory segments that have the "write" permission but not the "shared" permission are added to the private memory usage total.
- The size of memory segments that have the "shared" permission, but not the "write" permission, are added to the shared memory usage total.

The "top" utility is used to gather system memory information.

HPUX

The utility $ORACLE_HOME/ocal/bin/hppmap is used to gather both system information and per process memory segment information.

The following functions are used to gather process memory segment information: pstat_getprocvm, sysfs, setmtent, and statvfs. The size of the memory segments with the PS_SHARED flag are added to the shared memory usage total, and the size of all the other memory segments is added to the private memory usage total.

The following "pstat" functions are used to gather information about various system contexts: pstat_getstatic, pstat_getdynamic, and pstat_getvminfo.

- The command used to get the size of the cache buffers, is as follows:

```
% sysdef | grep bufpages | awk '{print $2}'
```

- The physical memory estimated to be in use is computed using the following formula:

  physical_memory - psd_freememory - bufpages

EXAMPLES

- Display the current system memory information:

```
% unimem -system
```

```
                In Use        Free     Free(%)       Total
            ----------- ----------- ----------- -----------
Physical          582M        442M         43%       1024M
Swap              509M       4338M         89%       4847M
```

- Display memory usage of all daemons:

```
% unimem

================================================================================
=
                     CSM      CWS      DAS      ENG      LCK      SNC      TOTAL
Total shared       22616    25360    22664    48328    22240    23816      48328
Total private       1608     6864    98552   287008     4832     6488     405352
Total              24224    32224   121216   335336    27072    30304     453680
Number of sess.      N/A      N/A      N/A      254      N/A      N/A        254
Private/Session      N/A      N/A      N/A     1129      N/A      N/A       1595
Shared/Session       N/A      N/A      N/A      190      N/A      N/A        190
Total/Session        N/A      N/A      N/A     1320      N/A      N/A       1786
```

- Display the address space map of a specific process:

```
% unimem -pmap 2452

2452: uniengd-5730
 Address   Kbytes Resident Shared Private Permissions       Mapped File
00010000    9640    7152    7152       - read/exec         engd
00988000     216     216     176      40 read/write/exec   engd
009BE000     752     112      88      24 read/write/exec     [ heap ]
FB400000    9768    9768    9768       - read/write/exec/shared  [ shmid=0x1e1
]
FC002000       8       -       -       - read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FC104000       8       -       -       - read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FC206000       8       -       -       - read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FC308000       8       -       -       - read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FC40A000       8       -       -       - read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FC50C000       8       -       -       - read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FC60E000       8       -       -       - read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FC70C000       8       8       -       8 read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FC710000       8       -       -       - read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FC80E000       8       8       -       8 read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FC900000     608       8       8       - read/write/exec/shared  [ shmid=0x1dc
]
FCA00000    1696    1032    1032       - read/write/exec/shared  [ shmid=0x1da
]
FD4E0000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec/shared  [ shmid=0x1e3
]
FD4F0000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec/shared  [ shmid=0x1e2
]
FD500000     688     688     688       - read/exec         libc.so.1
FD5BC000      32      32       8      24 read/write/exec   libc.so.1
FD5D0000       8       -       -       - read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FD5E4000       8       -       -       - read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FD5F0000      40      40      40       - read/write/exec/shared  [ shmid=0x1df
]
FD600000    1600     680     680       - read/exec         libCstd.so.1
FD79E000      40      40      40       - read/write/exec   libCstd.so.1
FD7B0000     200       8       8       - read/write/exec/shared  [ shmid=0x1de
]
FD7F0000      40      40      40       - read/write/exec/shared  [ shmid=0x1dd
]
FD800000   12200    2472    2472       - read/exec         libclntsh.so.10.1
FE3F8000     400     400     400       - read/write/exec   libclntsh.so.10.1
FE45C000      64      16      16       - read/write/exec   libclntsh.so.10.1
FE480000      96      96      96       - read/write/exec/shared  [ shmid=0x1db
]
```

```
FE4A0000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec/shared  [ shmid=0x1e0
]
FE4B4000       8       -       -       - read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FE4C0000      16      16      16       - read/exec         libc_psr.so.1
FE4D0000       8       8       -       8 read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FE4E0000      24      24      24       - read/exec         librt.so.1
FE4F6000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec   librt.so.1
FE500000      32      32      32       - read/exec         libaio.so.1
FE518000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec   libaio.so.1
FE520000       8       8       8       - read/exec         libsched.so.1
FE532000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec   libsched.so.1
FE540000       8       8       8       - read/exec         libkstat.so.1
FE552000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec   libkstat.so.1
FE560000      16      16      16       - read/exec         libmp.so.2
FE574000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec   libmp.so.2
FE580000    2016     624     624       - read/exec         libnnz10.so
FE786000     136     128     128       - read/write/exec   libnnz10.so
FE7A8000       8       -       -       - read/write/exec   libnnz10.so
FE7B0000       8       8       -       8 read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FE7C0000     120     120     120       - read/exec         libthread.so.1
FE7EE000       8       8       -       8 read/write/exec   libthread.so.1
FE7F0000      48      24       -      24 read/write/exec   libthread.so.1
FE800000     808     472     472       - read/exec         libocci.so.10.1
FE8D8000      24      24      24       - read/write/exec   libocci.so.10.1
FE8F0000      48      48      48       - read/exec         libCrun.so.1
FE90A000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec   libCrun.so.1
FE90C000      16       -       -       - read/write/exec   libCrun.so.1
FE920000       8       8       -       8 read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FE930000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec/shared   [ anon ]
FE940000      24      24      24       - read/exec         libgen.so.1
FE956000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec   libgen.so.1
FE960000      40      40      40       - read/exec         libsocket.so.1
FE97A000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec   libsocket.so.1
FE980000     568     568     568       - read/exec         libnsl.so.1
FEA1E000      40      40      40       - read/write/exec   libnsl.so.1
FEA28000      24       -       -       - read/write/exec   libnsl.so.1
FEA40000       8       8       8       - read/exec         libdl.so.1
FEA50000       8       8       8       - read/exec         libw.so.1
FEA60000      24      24      24       - read/exec         libpthread.so.1
FEA76000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec   libpthread.so.1
FEA80000      88      32      32       - read/exec         libm.so.1
FEAA4000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec   libm.so.1
FEAB0000     184     184     184       - read/exec         libctsis.so
FEAEC000      16      16       -      16 read/write/exec   libctsis.so
FEB00000     864     296     296       - read/exec         libctcore.so
FEBE6000      16      16       8       8 read/write/exec   libctcore.so
FEBEA000       8       -       -       - read/write/exec   libctcore.so
FEC00000       8       8       -       8 read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FEC10000       8       8       8       - read/exec         libsrvctsiscb.so
FEC20000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec   libsrvctsiscb.so
FEC30000      16      16      16       - read/exec         libctsis_cpp.so
FEC42000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec   libctsis_cpp.so
FEC50000     176     176     176       - read/exec         libctschema.so
FEC8A000     152     152     152       - read/write/exec   libctschema.so
FECC0000     176     176     176       - read/exec         libctgt_cpp.so
FECFA000       8       8       8       - read/write/exec   libctgt_cpp.so
FED00000    1392     784     784       - read/exec         libctcutl_cpp.so
FEE6A000      32      32      32       - read/write/exec   libctcutl_cpp.so
FEE80000    1400    1064    1064       - read/exec         libcsa.so
FEFEC000      56      56      56       - read/write/exec   libcsa.so
```

```
FF000000    3120    2448    2448       - read/exec         libctcalutl.so
FF31A000     200     200     192       8 read/write/exec   libctcalutl.so
FF360000     104     104     104       - read/exec         libctgt_c.so
FF388000      16      16      16       - read/write/exec   libctgt_c.so
FF390000       8       8       -       8 read/write/exec     [ anon ]
FF3A0000       8       8       8       - read/exec         libintl.so.1
FF3B0000     160     160     160       - read/exec         ld.so.1
FF3E6000      16      16       -      16 read/write/exec   ld.so.1
FFBE0000      64      32       8      24 read/write/exec     [ stack ]
--------  ------  ------  ------  ------
total Kb   50704   31248   31000     248
```

Note: The output depends on the platform on which the command line utility was run

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.

Important: 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`:

- This version of `unimmimpsrv` has been certified with the following versions of MeetingMaker:

  5.*x*, 6.*x*, 7.0, 7.01, 7.02, 7.1, 7.2, 7.5.3

- The `unimmimpsrv` utility can only be run against an Oracle Calendar server in standalone mode with an internal directory.

- 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:

Type of Data	MeetingMaker	Oracle Calendar mapping
Administrative data	Server Name	X.400 OU4 field, or, if set, the value of the `mapservername` parameter in the `unimmimpsrv.ini` file
Administrative data	MeetingMaker Holidays	Oracle Calendar holidays
Administrative data	MeetingMaker Public Groups & associated sub-groups	Oracle Calendar public groups
Administrative data	Time Zones	Oracle Calendar node time zone (must be manually set during node creation)
User data	Sign-in Name	X.400 UID field, or, if set, the value of the `mapsignin` parameter in the `unimmimpsrv.ini` file
User data	First Name	X.400 Given Name field
User data	Last Name	X.400 Surname field
User data	Password	X.400 Password field, unless the `unimmimpsrv.ini` "`importpassword`" parameter is set to "`FALSE`". In this case, Password is set to `NULL`.
User data	Company	X.400 A field, or, if set, the value of the `mapcompany` parameter in the `unimmimpsrv.ini` file
User data	Department	X.400 OU1 field, or, if set, the value of the `mapcompany` parameter in the `unimmimpsrv.ini` file
User data	Title	X.400 Job-title field
User data	Phone	X.400 Phone field
User data	Extension	X.400 Ext field
User data	Fax	X.400 Fax field
User data	Street Address (excluding City, State, Zip)	Address
User data	E-mail	The value of the `unison.ini [ENG] usermailmap` parameter, or, if set, the value of the `mapcompany` parameter in the `unimmimpsrv.ini` file
User data	Server Name	X.400 OU4 field, or, if set, the value of the `mapcompany` parameter in the `unimmimpsrv.ini` file
User data	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 data	User Activities	Oracle Calendar meetings with no attendees
User data	User Meetings	Oracle Calendar meetings with the same attendees

Type of Data	MeetingMaker	Oracle Calendar mapping
User data	User Banners	Oracle Calendar daily notes, one for each day covered by the banners
User data	User ToDos	Oracle Calendar tasks
User data	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`
Resource Data	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
MeetingMaker Activity and Meeting data	Title	Title
MeetingMaker Activity and Meeting data	Location	Location
MeetingMaker Activity and Meeting data	Time	Time
MeetingMaker Activity and Meeting data	Date	Date
MeetingMaker Activity and Meeting data	Duration	Duration
MeetingMaker Activity and Meeting data	Repetitions	Recurrences
MeetingMaker Activity and Meeting data	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
MeetingMaker Banners	Location	Appended to daily note Title
MeetingMaker Banners	Date	Daily note Date
MeetingMaker Banners	Repetition	Daily note recurrences
MeetingMaker Banners	Information	Attendees and their attendance status (local attendees only, remote attendees have attendance status set to "Will confirm later")
MeetingMaker ToDos data	Title	Task Title
MeetingMaker ToDos data	Date	Task Date
MeetingMaker ToDos data	Invitees	Each invitee has a copy of this task created in their agenda

Type of Data	MeetingMaker	Oracle Calendar mapping
MeetingMaker ToDos data	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 Oracle Calendar server node to another.

SYNTAX

```
unimvuser -u <user> -host1 <hostname1:port1> -host2 <hostname2:port2>
-n1 <node-ID1> -n2 <node-ID2> [-up <userPsw>] [-UIDpreserve] [-verbose]

unimvuser -v
unimvuser -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unimvuser` moves a user from one Oracle Calendar server node to another. Designate and remote designate rights are preserved.

> **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 Oracle Calendar server.

The move operation makes the following changes to the user information:

- 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 Oracle Calendar server.

In addition, the user being moved should not attempt to sign in to the Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server's internal directory, but cannot move a user from a node using the Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server hosts of earlier versions. For example, if your node network has two Oracle Calendar server hosts of version 9.0.4 and one host of version 10.1.1, you should use the `unimvuser` utility in the `bin` directory of the 10.1.1 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 Oracle Calendar server must be up to run `unimvuser` with all connected nodes enabled.

OPTIONS

-host1

<hostname1:port1>

Specify the host name and port number of the source node.

-host2

<hostname2:port2>

Specify the host name and port number of the destination node.

-n1

<node-ID1>

Specify the source node.

-n2

<node-ID2>

Specify the destination node.

-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 login to the Oracle 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 (for example, 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 6–39 Accepted keys: UNIMVUSER

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 Oracle 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 an Oracle 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 an Oracle Calendar server node network.

SYNTAX

```
uninode -add [-nologinfo] -host <hostname:port>

uninode -apply [-y | -n] [-nologinfo]

uninode -cws [-nologinfo] [-compact]
[-n <node-ID> | -host <hostname:port> | -group <group>]

uninode -edit [-e <editor>]

uninode -import [-nologinfo]

uninode -init [-nologinfo]

uninode -reset [-nologinfo][-n <node-ID> | -host <hostname:port> | -group <group>]

uninode -retry [-nologinfo][-n <node-ID> | -host <hostname:port> | -group <group>]

uninode -snc [-nologinfo] [-compact]
[-n <node-ID> | -host <hostname:port> | -group <group>]

uninode -test -n <node-ID> | -host <hostname:port> | -group <group>

uninode -v
uninode -h
```

DESCRIPTION

uninode is a centralized tool for setting up and administering an Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar servers are linked. Furthermore,

you manage the Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server versions, always make sure that the host of the `nodes.ini` file is of the most recent version.

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:port> 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

For information on on the meaning of each of these values, see "Connecting Nodes" in Chapter 12 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*. 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 an Oracle Calendar server node network must use the same directory server.

`uninode` only runs if the Oracle Calendar server is up.

OPTIONS

-add

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 terminate the operation.

-group

<group>

Restrict the nodes to those of the group specified by <group>. <group> can be `all`, `included` or `excluded`.

-host

<hostname:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host on which the nodes reside. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-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.

-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 Oracle Calendar server. You want to set up a node network and manage it from the Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar servers.

   ```
   % uninode -add -host gravlax
   % uninode -add -host gnocchi
   % uninode -add -host 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
+ H=biryani/N=31/ALIAS=adminIndia
- H=gnocchi/N=26/ALIAS=tempItaly
+ H=gnocchi/N=25/ALIAS=supportItaly
+ H=gnocchi/N=24/ALIAS=financeItaly
+ H=gnocchi/N=23/ALIAS=r&dItaly
+ H=gnocchi/N=22/ALIAS=salesItaly
+ H=gnocchi/N=21/ALIAS=adminItaly
- H=gravlax/N=16/ALIAS=tempSweden
+ H=gravlax/N=13/ALIAS=r&dSweden
+ H=gravlax/N=12/ALIAS=salesSweden
+ H=gravlax/N=11/ALIAS=adminSweden
included: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.

For information on configuring connections between nodes, see "Connecting Nodes" in Chapter 12 of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.

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 Oracle 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.

SYNTAX

```
unioidconf -upgrade [-f <filename>]

unioidconf -grantproxyprivilege <dn> [-f <filename>] [-D <bindDN>]

unioidconf -listproxyprivilege [-f <filename>] [-D <bindDN>]

unioidconf -revokeproxyprivilege <dn> [-f <filename>] [-D <bindDN>]

unioidconf -resetacl -D <bindDN>

unioidconf -setsysoppassword -D <bindDN>

unioidconf -resetentityentry -D <bindDN>

unioidconf -resetdeployment [-master] -D <bindDN>

unioidconf -setdatabase <dbglobalname> -D <bindDN>

unioidconf -setschemapassword <dbglobalname> -D <bindDN>

unioidconf -registercontainers [-f <filename>] -D <bindDN>

unioidconf -registernodes -D <bindDN>

unioidconf -setserviceurl <url> -subtype <subtype> -urllabel <urllablel>
-D <bindDN>

unioidconf -registerprovattributes -D <bindDN>

unioidconf -registerprovplugins -D <bindDN>

unioidconf -createprovprofile [-master] -D <bindDNJ>

unioidconf -deleteprovprofile -D <bindDN>
```

```
unioidconf -enableprovprofile -D <bindDN>

unioidconf -disableprovprofile -D <bindDN>

unioidconf -displaydiscovery

unioidconf -deletenode -n <node-ID> -D <bindDN>

unioidconf -clean -D <bindDN>

unioidconf -v
unioidconf -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unioidconf` utility is used to modify various calendar specific entries in the Oracle Internet Directory. It is also used by the installation process of the Oracle Calendar server.

The **-grantproxyprivilege** and **-revokeproxyprivilege** keywords are used to grant or revoke proxy privilege to a user. The proxy privileges can be listed using **-listproxyprivilege**.

OPTIONS

-D

<bindDN>

Specify the bind DN.

-f

<filename>

Specify the calendar configuration file. By default, the file `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unison.ini` is used.

-clean

Delete all calendar-related data associated with the Calendar instance from the Oracle Internet Directory. The Oracle Calendar server instance will not be usable after running the utility with this option. This option should only be used with with the assistance of Oracle Support.

-createprovprofile

Create the Calendar provisioning profile. The provisioning profile contains various component specific details, including host information, needed to interact with the Directory Integration Platform Provisioning Framework. This option is used by the installation process.

-deleteprovprofile

Delete the Calendar provisioning profile.

-deletenode

Delete all calendar-related data associated with the node from the Oracle Internet Directory. Running the utility will make the Oracle Calendar server node unusable.

-disableprovprofile

Disable the Calendar provisioning profile.

-displaydiscovery

Display information about other components from the Oracle Internet Directory Service Registry.

-enableprovprofile

Enable the Calendar provisioning profile.

-grantproxyprivilege

<dn>

Grant proxy privilege to user specified by <dn>.

-listproxyprivilege

List the proxy privilege.

-master

Use this option after the **-createprovprofile** option to indicate that the new profile will be the Calendar master provisioning profile. Also, use this option after the **-resetdeployment** option to recreate any directory entries that are usually associated with the Calendar master instance -- for example, the service registry.

-registercontainers

Register or recreate the containers required for Calendar on the Oracle Internet Directory.

-registernodes

Register calendar nodes in the Oracle Internet Directory.

-registerprovattributes

Register calendar provisioning attributes. These attributes will be displayed upon user creation in the Oracle Internet Directory DAS provisioning console.

-registerprovplugins

Register calendar provisioning plugins.

-resetacl

Reset the Oracle Calendar server's access control settings on the Oracle Internet Directory. Using this option will grant the Oracle Calendar server the same access control settings as those assigned at the time of installation.

-resetdeployment

Reset the calendar deployment in the Oracle Internet Directory. Using this option will reset various entries to their values after installation.

-resetentityentry

Reset the calendar application entity credentials. This option should be used if the application entity entry is erroneously modifed or removed from the Oracle Internet Directory, resulting in corruption.

-revokeproxyprivilege

<dn>

Revoke proxy privileges from user specified by <dn>.

-setdatabase

<dbglobalname>

Associate this calendar installation to a specific database entry.

-setschemapassword

<dbglobalname>

Reset the stored calendar schema password.

-setserviceurl

<url>

Register the Calendar service URL to the Oracle Internet Directory with a subtype and labels. This option should only be used with with the assistance of Oracle Support.

-setsysoppassword

Set the Oracle Calendar server SYSOP password.

-subtype

<subtype>

Service sub type. Use `OCAL` for Oracle Calendar server related information, `OCAD` for Calendar administrator and `OCAS` for Oracle Calendar Application System.

-upgrade

Upgrade or migrate CorporateTime 5.5 directory entries to the Oracle Calendar server format. This mode is invoked automatically by the upgrade procedure. It is not recommended to invoke this option manually.

-urllabel

<urllabel>

Service URL label.

-v

Print the current version number of `unioidconf`.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unioidconf`.

EXAMPLES

- Grant proxy privilege to John Doe:

```
% unioidconf -grantproxyprivilege "cn=John Doe,cn=users, dc=oracle,dc=com"
cn=orcladmin
```

or:

```
% unioidconf -grantproxyprivilege "cn=John Doe,cn=users, dc=oracle,dc=com"
```

- Delete references to node 1000 from the Oracle Internet Directory:

```
% unioidconf -deletenode -n 1000 -D cn=crcladmin
```

- Set the calendar sysop administraor password to a new value:

```
% unioidconf -setsysoppassword -D cn=orcladmin
```

- Remove references to the Oracle Calendar server instance from the Oracle Internet Directory:

```
% unioidconf -clean -D cn=orcladmin
```

- Register a database for this Calendar instance -- required for provisioning only:

```
% unioidconf -setdatabase storage.mydomain.com -D cn=orcladmin
```

- The Oracle Calendar server has been installed on host host1.mydomain.com:5730. At the time of installation, the Oracle Calendar server was registered with the following Calendar service URL:

```
labeleduri;appuri = x-oracle-calendar://host1.mydomain.com:5730
```

The Oracle Calendar server is then moved to host2.mydomain.com:5730. In order to re-register the Calendar service URL to the Oracle Internet Directory to reflect a change in host name run the following command:

```
% unioidconf -setserviceurl "x-oracle-calendar://host2.mydomain.com:5730"
-subtype OCAL -label appuri -D cn=orcladmin
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNIPASSWD

`unipasswd` - Change a user's password or the Oracle Calendar server SYSOP password.

SYNTAX

```
unipasswd [-u <user> | -sysop] [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname:port>]

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 Oracle 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:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host on which the operation is to be performed. The default is the local host. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node on which the password is to be changed. Required if more than one node exists.

-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 <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 (for example, 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 6–40 Accepted keys: UNIPASSWD

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
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 Oracle Calendar server.

SYNTAX

```
uniping [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <node-ID>] [-u <user>] [-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 Oracle 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:port>

Specify the name and port number of an Oracle Calendar server host. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-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 Oracle Calendar server specified by the **-host** option.

-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 (for example, 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 6–41 Accepted keys: UNIPING

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
PHONE	Phone number
FAX	Fax phone number
EMPL-ID	Employee number
JOB-TITLE	Job title

EXAMPLES

- Ping node 14 of an Oracle 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>] [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 Oracle 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).

-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 <group>. 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:

```
eventattend
eventdeleted
eventcreated
itemadd
itemdeleted
itemmodified
nodeitemsget
attendadd
instancemodified
eventmodified
```

```
securitydeleted
securitymodified
securityadd
instanceadded
fhcreate
fhmodify
fhdelete
fhupdate
remoteattendeeadd
groupreplicate
eventcalendarreplicate
itemdatatransfer
```

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
  ```

- Delete all requests in the queue which originate in node 10, and interactively prompt for confirmation before deleting each one:

  ```
  unireqdump -delete -n 10
  ```

- 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
  ```

- 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
  ```

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:port>]

unirestore -ls <user> -path <bkpPath>
-n <node-ID> [-host <hostname:port>]

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 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 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 Oracle Calendar server is up. There is no need to restart the server after running `unirestore`.

> **Note:** `unirestore` restores deleted events. If an event exists in a user's agenda at the time of a restore, and that same event exists in the backup source for restore, the event that is already in the agenda will take precedence. The event is not synchronized for the most current changes.

OPTIONS

-futureReplies

Restore the user's attendance status for future agenda entries.

-host

<hostname:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-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. Always required.

-noAddAttendee

Do not update other users' agendas with changes to meetings that the user does not own but was invited to.

-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" -n 10 -host
hubert3
```

- Restore John Smith's agenda:

```
% unirestore -u "smithj" -path "/backups/cserver/jan0799" -noAddAttendee -host
hubert3 -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 an Oracle Calendar server database.

SYNTAX

```
unirmold [-u <user>] [-d <numOfDays>] [-y] [-event] [-task] [-attachment]
[-include <types>] [-sync] -n <node-ID>

unirmold -resource [<resource>] [-d <numOfDays>] [-y] [-attachment]
-n <node-ID>

unirmold -v
unirmold -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unirmold removes events and/or tasks older than a specified number of days from user or resource agendas in an Oracle 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 Oracle 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.

-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 (for example, 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 6–42 Accepted keys: UNIRMOLD

Key	X.400 Field
S	Surname
G	Given name
I	Initials
ID	Identifier
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

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 (for example, 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 6–43 Accepted keys: UNIRMOLD

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 -u "s=wembley" -event -d 30 -n 10
```

- Remove all event and task attachments that are more than 360 days old from John Smith's calendar account:

```
% unirmold -u "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 Oracle Calendar server node database.

SYNTAX

```
unirndel -rn <node-ID> [-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 Oracle 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:port>] -n <node-ID> [-host
<hostname:port>]

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 Oracle Calendar server must be up to run `unirnsynch`.

OPTIONS

-host

<hostname:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host where the node that has had deletions to local information resides. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the node-ID of the node that has had deletions to its local information.

-rhost

<hostname:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host where the node that is to have its remote node information updated resides. Default is the local host. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-rn

<node-ID>

Specify the node-ID 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 -n 30 -host pepper
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Usage error

2 System error

SEE ALSO

uninode

UNISIZEOF

unisizeof - Compute the size of the Oracle Calendar server installation.

SYNTAX

```
unisizeof [-db | -n <node-ID>]

unisizeof -v
unisizeof -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unisizeof computes the size of an Oracle Calendar server installation. By default, it determines the size of the $ORACLE_HOME/ocal directory, including all database nodes and the Oracle Calendar server (executables and *.ini files). 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 Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server installation:

```
% unisizeof
unisizeof: total size of the Oracle Calendar server 44216K
```

- Determine the size of the entire database:

```
% unisizeof -db
unisizeof: total size of the Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server information for diagnostic purposes.

SYNTAX

```
unisnapshot [<date>] [-nolog]

unisnapshot [-s <starttime>] [-e <endtime>] [-nolog]

unisnapshot -v
unisnapshot -h
```

DESCRIPTION

unisnapshot assembles information used by support staff to diagnose most Oracle 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.

See FORMAT OF THE date ARGUMENT for details on how to specify <date>.

unisnapshot can be run whether the Oracle 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.

-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 Oracle Calendar server's Synchronous Network Connection daemon/service.

SYNTAX

```
unisncdump [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <node-ID>] [-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:port>

Specify the name and port number of the host on which the `unisncd` is located. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the Oracle Calendar server node. Required if more than one node exists.

-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 Oracle Calendar server or start a node.

SYNTAX

```
unistart [-bypass] [-nocws] [-nosnc] [-nocsm] [-nodas] [-r]

unistart -standby [-bypass] [-r]

unistart -csmhost <hostname:csmport> [-bypass] [-nocws] [-nosnc] [-nodas] [-r]

unistart -n <node-Id> -csmhost <hostname:csmport>

unistart -n <node-Id>

unistart -v
unistart -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unistart` is used to start a single node or to start the Oracle Calendar server. The default action is to start all Oracle 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 Oracle 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 an Oracle Calendar server or a node, use the **-csmhost** option.

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

<hostname:csmport>

Specify the name and port number of the host on which the remote `unicsmd` is located. Use the following format: "hostname:csmport".

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the Oracle 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. unicsmd can be brought up later by simply running unistart again without this option. This option is only available in Oracle Calendar standalone deployments.

-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. This option is only available in Oracle Calendar standalone deployments.

-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. This option is only available in Oracle Calendar standalone deployments.

-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. This option is only available in Oracle Calendar standalone deployments.

-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 6–44 Deleted log files

Component	Log files
CSM	csm.log
CWS	cws.log
DAS	das.log
ENG	eng.log, lck.log, dbv.log, act.log, utl.log, script.log, notify.log, utility.log
LCK	lck.log
SNC	snc.log

-standby

Start the unicsmd daemon/service only.

-v

Print the current version number of unistart.

-h

Print a usage message explaining how to run `unistart`.

EXAMPLES

- Start the Oracle Calendar server without running `unicheck`; remove the old log files at the same time:

```
% unistart -bypass -r
```

- Start the Oracle Calendar server; do not run the Corporate-Wide Services daemon/service:

```
% unistart -nocws
```

- Start node 120 on a remote Oracle Calendar server:

```
% unistart -n 120 -csmhost hercules:7688
```

EXIT STATUS

Exit values are:

0 Success

1 Failure

2 Usage error

3 User interrupt

UNISTAT

`unistat` - Produce a content report on an Oracle Calendar server node.

SYNTAX

```
unistat [-l] [-s | -g] [-m] -n <node-ID>

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. In order to use this utility, the `[ENG] stats` parameter must be enabled in the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/misc/unison.ini` file. For more information about the `[ENG] stats` parameter, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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 Oracle 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.

-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 an Oracle 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 an Oracle 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 an Oracle 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 (for example, 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 Oracle Calendar server. <version> is the version number of that server (for example, 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 (for example, 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 6–45 Accepted keys: UNISTATS

OPTION	KEY	MEANING OF THE KEY
-client	`N`	Client Name
-client	`V`	Client Version
-user	`S`	Surname

Table 6–45 (Cont.) Accepted keys: UNISTATS

OPTION	KEY	MEANING OF THE KEY
-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 (for example, jan, feb, mar, and so on). Note that month is not case-sensitive;
- <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. For example, 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 6–46 unistats CLIENT output fields

CLIENT fields	Description
`CLIENT`	Name and Version of the calendar client
`SYSTEM`	Name of the host operating system of the Oracle Calendar server
`SERVER`	The Oracle Calendar server version
`SIGNONS`	Number of records used for the summary statistics of this client
`SESSION AVERAGE`	Average session time
`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 Oracle 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 6–47 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 Oracle Calendar server and nodes.

SYNTAX

```
unistatus [-f] [-d] [-s] [-cws] [-lck] [-reset] [-q] [-w] [-e]

unistatus -csmhost <hostname:csmport> [-f] [-d] [-s] [-cws] [-lck] [-reset] [-q]
[-w] [-e]

unistatus -n [<node-Id>]

unistatus -csmhost <hostname:csmport> -n [<node-ID>]
```

```
unistatus -v
unistatus -h
```

DESCRIPTION

By default `unistatus` determines which of the Oracle 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.

The `unistatus` utility will report the state of the Oracle Calendar server as being up, partially up, down, in stand-by mode (the Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server. This can be used by scripts to test whether the Oracle 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** option. 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 Oracle Calendar server is up or down. To run `unistatus` remotely, the Calendar Server Manager (unicsmd) must be running on the remote server.

OPTIONS

-csmhost

<hostname:csmport>

Specify the name and port number of the host on which the remote Oracle Calendar server is located. Use the following format: "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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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.

-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 Windows there are no sessions and no controllers—only listeners will be shown. For Solaris, only controllers and listeners will be displayed. For AIX, the 3 classes will be shown. Output fields displayed by `unistatus`:

Table 6–48 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 Windows 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 Windows: listener, task. Under UNIX: controller, listener, session, task
INFO	Additional information for the daemon/service operations

EXAMPLES

- Print out the Oracle Calendar server status.

```
% unistatus
unistatus: The Oracle Calendar server is partially up
unistatus: the Calendar Corporate-Wide Services is down
```

- Produce a full report on all Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server or a node.

SYNTAX

```
unistop [-bypass] [-standby] [-cws] [-snc] [-das] [-csm] [-y]

unistop -csmhost <hostname:csmport> [-bypass>]
[-cws] [-snc] [-das] [-nostandby] [-y]

unistop -n <node-Id> [-y]

unistop -n <node-Id> -csmhost <hostname:csmport> [-y]

unistop -clean [-force]

unistop -v
unistop -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unistop` shuts down all or part of a running Oracle 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 remote 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 an Oracle Calendar server or a node, use the **-csmhost** option. 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 the remote server's `unison.ini`. When stopping a server remotely, the remote 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 Oracle 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. This option might be useful if `unistart` was abruptly terminated but is still detected as running.

OPTIONS

-bypass

Allow `unistop` to execute even if another `unistart` or `unistop` process is running. Use this option with care, and always verify that `unistart` is indeed not running before specifying this option.

-clean

Clean the system resources allocated by the server. The server must be shut down completely to use this option. If the Oracle Calendar server is down, but unistop still considers it running for an unknown reason, try `unistop -y -bypass`, or use the **-force** option.

-csm

Shut down only the Calendar Server Manager daemon/service (`unicsmd`).

-csmhost

<hostname:csmport>

Specify the name and port number of the host on which the remote unicsmd is running to stop the daemon. Use the following format: "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, even if the server is up. This is normally not necessary and should only be used as a last resort.

-n

<node-ID>

Specify the Oracle Calendar server node to stop.

-nostandby

Stop the daemons on the remote server, including `unicsmd` daemon. This option is used, when stopping a remote server, to force the remote `unicsmd` to stop as well. The remote server will no longer be accessible remotely.

-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

Stop the Oracle Calendar server, but leave the unicsmd daemon running. Use this option so that after stopping a local server, you can restart it remotely.

-y

By default, if there are any users signed on to the Oracle 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 Oracle 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
  ```

- 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>]
[-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 Oracle Calendar server sync records.

SYNTAX

```
unisyncrefresh [-n <node-ID>] [-host <hostname:port>] [-fr <date>]

unisyncrefresh -v
unisyncrefresh -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`unisyncrefresh` refreshes the Oracle Calendar server synchronization records.

With the new version of the Oracle 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 Oracle 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:port>

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. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-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.

-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 Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server is printed in an 80-character-wide format.

The Oracle Calendar server table contains time zone information from the year 1991 to 2074 inclusive.

`unitzinfo` can be run whether the Oracle 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 6–49 Time zone fields

Field	Description
`COUNTRY`	Country name
`TIMEZONE`	Time zone name
`ST`	The difference (in hours) from GMT

Table 6–49 (Cont.) Time zone fields

Field	Description
DST	The difference (in hours) from GMT during Daylight Savings Time (DST)
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 (for example, 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 Oracle 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:port>] -n <node-ID>
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]] [-ext] [-showdefault]

uniuser -defaultls [-s <section>] [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniuser -inactivels <date> [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [ [-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
[-ext] [-showdefault]

uniuser -newls <date> [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
[-ext] [-showdefault]
```

Addition

```
uniuser -add <filter> [-s <section>] [-host <hostname:port>] [-attach <filter>] -n
<node-ID>
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
```

Deletion

```
uniuser -del <filter> [-y] [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniuser -desdel -u <filter> [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniuser -grpdel -u <filter> [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
```

Modification

```
uniuser -mod <filter> -s <section> | -m <modifier> [-host <hostname:port>] [-n
<node-ID>] [-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
```

Multiple additions, deletions, modifications

```
uniuser -ex <filename> [-s <section>] [-y] [-k]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <node-ID>]
[[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniuser -edit <filter> [-host <hostname:port>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]
```

Other

```
uniuser -transfer <filter> -u <targetfilter> [-host <hostname:port>]
[-n <node-ID>]
[[-event <filter>] | [-group <filter>]| [-task <filter>]| [-folder <filter>]]
[-user | -resource] [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniuser -info [<attribute>][-host <hostname:port>] [-n <node-ID>]
[-user | -resource | -eventcal] [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniuser -user -deprovision <filter> [-host <hostname:port>] -n <node-ID>

uniuser -dsinfo [-host <hostname:port>] -n <node-ID> [[-uid <uid>] | [-krb]]

uniuser -galinfo [-host <hostname:port>] -n <node-ID> [[-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 options: **-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.

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 <resource> 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 <eventcal> 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 Oracle Calendar server. Any attributes that can be modified using the Oracle Internet Directory administration tools directly should not be modified through `uniuser`.

The Oracle Calendar server must be up to run `uniuser`.

OPTIONS

-add

filter: <user> / <resource> / <eventcal>

Use this command to 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 Oracle 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.

-attach

Use this option in conjunction with the **-user** and **-add** options to re-provision a currently deprovisioned user.

-defaults

Use this command to 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

filter: <user> / <resource> / <eventcal>

Use this command to 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 Oracle Calendar server for other users. After running the `uniuser` utility with this option, background processing to remove data related to the deleted entries will still be in progress. It is recommended that you only delete users in off-peak hours.

-deprovision

Use this option with the **-user** option to deprovision a calendar user account

-desdel

Use this command to 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.

-dsinfo

Use this command to display the X400 attribute list and directory server attribute list mapping information. This option is not available on Oracle Calendar server standalone deployments with an internal directory.

-edit

filter: <user> / <resource> / <eventcal>

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 Windows, 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 <filter> -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 no 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

Key	Values	Definition
NOTE	true, false	Notes
NORMALEVENT	true, false	Meetings and appointments
ALL	true, false	All types

-ex

<filename>

Use this command to 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
'+'	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.

-galinfo

Use this option to display the Global Address List attributes based on the current Oracle Calendar server GAL view.

-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

Use this command to 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:port>

Use this connection option to specify the name and port number of 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. The port is optional and if omitted, the default port is used.

-inactivels

<date>

Use this command to list the inactive accounts (users, resources or event calendars) since the specified date. The date format is "YYYY-MM-DD".

-info

<attribute>

Use this command to 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 configuration. 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 with a valid Kerberos ticket. To use this option, the user running the utility must be an Oracle Calendar server user with administrative rights, and have a UID on the Kerberos server that matches the Oracle Calendar server UID. This option cannot be used with the **-uid** option.

-ls

`[`<filter>`]`

If a user, resource or event calendar is specified, the **-ls** command lists that user, resource or event calendar in the specified node. If no user, resource or event calendar is specified, all users or resources or event calendars 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>

Use this command to modify the information associated with the specified user resource or event calendar. 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 Oracle 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>

Use this connection option to 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>

Use this command to list accounts (users, resources or event calendars) created since the specified date. The date format is "YYY-MM-DD".

-s

<section>

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** <section> to apply values from the configuration file.

After the **-s** option, specify a section name (for example, "GEN" specifies the section GEN). Only one section can be specified at a time. To apply mulitple sections, the `uniuser` utility must be run multiple times.

-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>

Use this command to 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, and on the same node, 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>

Specify the administrator's user ID with this authentication option. If no user ID is specified, the SysOp's 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 (for example, 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 6–50 Accepted keys for UNIUSER -eventcal option

Key	X.400 Field	Format Parameter
N	Event calendar name	%N%
PSW	Event calendar account password	%PSW%

Table 6–51 Accepted keys for UNIUSER -resource option

Key	X.400 Field	Format Parameter
R	Resource name	%R%
N	Resource number	%N%
UID	Resource unique identifier	%UID%

Table 6–52 Accepted keys for UNIUSER -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%

Table 6–52 (Cont.) Accepted keys for UNIUSER -user option

Key	X.400 Field	Format Parameter
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	%EMPL-ID%
JOB-TITLE	Job title	%JOB-TITLE%
EMAIL	Value of [ENG] usermailmap parameter	%EMAIL%
DEPARTMENT	Department	%DEPARTMENT%
DISPLAYNAME	Display name	%DISPLAYNAME%
HOMEPHONE	Home phone number	%HOMEPHONE%
HOMEPHONE2	Alternate home phone number	%HOMEPHONE2%
PHONE2	Alternate business phone	%PHONE2%
OFFICE-BUILDING	Building name	%OFFICE-BUILDING%
OFFICE-ADDRESS	Office street address	%OFFICE-ADDRESS%
OFFICE-CITY	City	%OFFICE-CITY%
OFFICE-STATE	State	%OFFICE-STATE%
OFFICE-POSTALCODE	Postal Code	%OFFICE-POSTALCODE%
PAGER	Pager	%PAGER%
ALIAS	User's Alias	%ALIAS%
NOTES	Notes	%NOTES%
ASSISTANT	Assistant's name	%ASSISTANT%
ASSISTANT-PHONE	Assistant's phone number	%ASSISTANT-PHONE%

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
```

- Add a resource to a specific DN on node 1:

```
% uniuser -resource -add "R=Lab/DID=cn=Labs,ou=lab,o=vision.com/PSW=123" -n 1
```

DELETION

- Delete the user "Eeva Kilpi" from node 24:

```
% uniuser -user -del "S=Kilpi/G=Eeva" -n 24
```

DEPROVISION

- Deprovision user "John Smith" from node 1:

```
% uniuser -user -deprovision "UID=jsmith" -n 1
```

```
Enter a password:
Deprovision "S=smith/G=john/UID=jsmith/ID=304/NODE-ID=1" [y/n]: y
uniuser: "S=smith/G=john/UID=jsmith/ID=304/NODE-ID=1" has been deprovisioned
```

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, four 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/PSW=<userpassword>
A S=Hesse/G=Herman/PSW=<userpassword>
A S=Lessing/G=Doris/PSW=<userpassword>
A S=Kauranen/G=Anja/PSW=<userpassword>
M ID=154
- G=Walter
D G=Nicole/S=Brossard
```

RE-PROVISION

- Re-provision a currently deprovisioned user to the Oracle Calendar server

```
% uniuser -user -add "DID=cn=john.smith,cn=users,dc=us,dc=visioncorp,dc=com"
-attach "S=smith" -n 1
Enter a password:
uniuser: "S=smith/G=john/UID=jsmith/ID=304/NODE-ID=1" has been added
```

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
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
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 Oracle Calendar server Reference Manual, Chapter 1, "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 Oracle 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 an Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server.

SYNTAX

```
universion [-all] [-nowarn]

universion -v
universion -h
```

DESCRIPTION

`universion` displays the version number of the Oracle Calendar server and checks all scripts and binaries to see if their versions are up to date.

`universion` runs whether the Oracle Calendar server is up or down.

OPTIONS

-all

Display version number for each component of the Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server and check that all of its components are up to date:

  ```
  % universion
  ```

- Display the version number of the Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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.

> **Note:** Terminating sessions should be done with caution. On some platforms one Calendar process will serve several users. Terminating the prosses will therefore affect all users served by this process.

`uniwho` can only be run if the Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 an Oracle 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.

7

Calendar Time Zone Table

Setting the time zone correctly is crucial to the success of your Oracle 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 7–1 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
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

Table 7–1 (Cont.) Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
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
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

Table 7–1 (Cont.) Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
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
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
Germany	MEZ-1MESZ

Table 7–1 (Cont.) Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
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
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

Table 7–1 (Cont.) Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
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
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

Table 7–1 (Cont.) Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
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
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
Russian Fed. Zone 3 (Izhevsk)	RFT-4RFTDST
Russian Fed. Zone 4 (Ekaterinburg)	RFT-5RFTDST
Russian Fed. Zone 5 (Novosibirsk)	RFT-6RFTDST

Table 7–1 (Cont.) Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
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
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

Table 7–1 (Cont.) Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
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
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

Table 7–1 (Cont.) Time Zones

Country	Current Time Zone Notation
Zambia	UCT-2
Zimbabwe	UCT-2

8

Calendar Extensions to the Directory Server Schema

This chapter presents the Oracle 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 8–1 Oracle Calendar server object classes

Object Class	Description
ctCalUser	The object class for Oracle Calendar server users. Note that a Oracle Calendar server user entry is usually added to an existing user entry in the directory server.
ctCalAdmin	The object class for Oracle Calendar server reserved users.
ctCalResource	The object class for Oracle Calendar server resources.

Oracle Calendar server object classes

The following tables present the ctCalUser, ctCalAdmin, and ctCalResource object classes respectively.

Each Oracle Calendar server object class is composed of attributes specific to that class, and attributes inherited from superior classes. All attributes specific to a Oracle Calendar server object class have the prefix "ctCal" and are of type "case ignore string". See "Attribute definitions" on page 8-5 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 Oracle Calendar server object classes. The first describes attributes specific to the Oracle 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 8–2 ctCal* attribute definitions

Attribute	Description
ctCalAdmd	X.400 Administration Management Domain Name (A).
ctCalOrgUnit2	X.400 Organizational Unit 2 (OU2).
ctCalOrgUnit3	X.400 Organizational Unit 3 (OU3).
ctCalOrgUnit4	X.400 Organizational Unit 4 (OU4).
ctCalPrmd	X.400 Private Management Domain Name (P).
ctCalPublishedType	Calendar type: Not Published, Published, Event Calendar
ctCalResourceCapacity	Capacity of resource.
ctCalResourceNumber	Identification number of resource.
ctCalXItemId	Identification number of the node on which the Oracle Calendar server user's data is stored as well as the identification number of the Oracle Calendar server user's item.

Table 8–3 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.
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.

Table 8–3 (Cont.) Inherited attribute definitions

Attribute name	Class	Description
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 Oracle Calendar server uses for certain attributes to ensure these map properly into your directory server schema.

In order to view the current mappings for attribute names on your Oracle Calendar server, use the `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/bin/uniuser` utility with the `-dsinfo` option. For more information on this utility and option, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

You can 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.

Caution: 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 5, "Using Oracle Calendar with Directory Servers" for details.

Table 8–4 Configuration parameters for LDAP attribute names

Configuration parameter	Default value
attr_address	"postalAddress"
attr_admindomain	"ctCalAdmd"
attr_capacity	"ctCalResourceCapacity"
attr_commonname	"cn"
attr_country	" "
attr_employeeid	"employeeNumber"
attr_fax	"facsimileTelephoneNumber"
attr_generation	"generationQualifier"
attr_givenname	"givenName"
attr_groupname	"cn"
attr_initials	"initials"
attr_jobtitle	"title"

Table 8–4 (Cont.) Configuration parameters for LDAP attribute names

Configuration parameter	Default value
attr_mail	"mail"
attr_member	"member"
attr_mobile	"mobile"
attr_objclass	"objectClass"
attr_organization	""
attr_orgunit1	"ou"
attr_orgunit2	"ctCalOrgUnit2"
attr_orgunit3	"ctCalOrgUnit3"
attr_orgunit4	"ctCalOrgUnit4"
attr_password	"userPassword"
attr_phone	"telephoneNumber"
attr_privmdomain	"ctCalPrmd"
attr_publishedtype	"ctCalPublishedType"
attr_resourcename	"cn"
attr_resourcenumber	"ctCalResourceNumber"
attr_surname	"sn"
attr_uid	"uid"
attr_uniquemember	"uniquemember"
attr_xitemid	"ctCalXItemId"

A

Calendar Error Code Categories

This appendix provides a starting point for Oracle 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 `$ORACLE_HOME/ocal/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 Oracle 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 exist
- 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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.

[0x1B0…] CRYPTO_ERR_ID

Error codes within this category indicate that an error occurred with the `crypto` function.

[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 exist
- 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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.

B

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 Oracle 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.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

0x1130B: NETWRK_CONNECT_ERR

Cause: The client or utility cannot connect to the indicated Oracle Calendar server.

Action: Verify that the Oracle Calendar server is running. If not, restart the Oracle 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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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 Oracle Calendar server is subsequently restarted.

Action: Delete the `.sck` files from the `$ORACLE_HOME/tmp` directory and restart the server.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

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 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

For information on calculating kernel parameter values, see "Adjusting Kernel Parameters" in Appendix B of *Oracle Calendar Administrator's Guide*.

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 Oracle Calendar server you are running.

- A level 3 shutdown is guaranteed to succeed but it may corrupt the Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server and directory server
- Wait until all data involved has been replicated, then repeat the operation

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

0x13209: UNIAPI_SECURITY_ERR

Cause: The utility failed because the access control information (ACI) in the OID for the Oracle Calendar server ADMIN group may be set improperly.

Action: Run `unidsacisetup` to ensure the ACI for the ADMIN group is set correctly.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

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.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

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 Oracle 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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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 Oracle 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 Oracle Calendar server and directory server.
- Wait until all data involved has been replicated, then repeat the operation

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

0x132D7: UNIAPI_DASDISABLED_ERR

Cause: unidssearch

failed because the Directory Access Service (DAS) is down, or the Oracle Calendar server is configured to use its internal directory.

Action: Ensure that your Oracle Calendar server is configured to connect to an LDAP directory server and that the `unidasd` daemon/service is running.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

0x137CC: static ERRCODE ProcessConferencingAddUpdate

Additional Error Message Text: Conferencing response error 9: System error:There was an error processing participants input details.

Cause: When this error code appears with the additional error message text above, a discrepancy likely exists between the Oracle Calendar server `[CONFERENCING] allowguestusers` parameter and the Oracle Real-Time Collaboration Web Conferencing `GuestUserAccessEnabled` property.

Action: Ensure that the Oracle Calendar server parameter and Web Conferencing property is set to the same value. For more information about the `allowguestusers` parameter and it's relationship with the Oracle Web Conferencing `GuestUserAccessEnabled` property, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

0x13AB1: UDBUTL_DBVISTA_ERR

Cause: Token socket files remaining in the `$ORACLE_HOME/tmp` directory cause a conflict when the Oracle Calendar server is subsequently restarted.

Action: Delete the `.sck` files from the `$ORACLE_HOME/tmp` directory and restart the server.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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 (*).

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

0x16603: STAT_CLIENTNOTVALID_ERR

Cause: The `unistats -client` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

0x16604: STAT_DUPLICATEENTRY_ERR

Cause: A duplicate option was specified with the `unistats` utility.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

0x16608: STAT_ENDNOTVALID_ERR

Cause: The `unistats -e` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

0x16610: STAT_RESNOTVALID_ERR

Cause: The `unistats -res` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

0x16611: STAT_SERVERNOTVALID_ERR

Cause: The `unistats -server` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

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.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

0x16613: STAT_STARTNOTVALID_ERR

Cause: The `unistats -s` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

0x16615: STAT_UNKOWNARG_ERR

Cause: An invalid option was specified with the `unistats` utility.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

0x16616: STAT_USERNOTVALID_ERR

Cause: The `unistats -user` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

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.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

0x1660C: STAT_NODEIDNOTVALID_ERR

Cause: The `unistats -n` argument is missing or invalid.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

0x16801: UNIMISC_USAGE_ERR

Cause: Invalid or missing option specified with the `unimvuser` utility.

Action: Correct the syntax and retry the command.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

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 Oracle Calendar servers.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

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 Oracle 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 Oracle 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.

For instructions on setting the parameters available to configure your Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 3, "Calendar Server Parameters".

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.

For instructions on the usage and syntax of all utilities shipped with the Oracle Calendar server, see Chapter 6, "Calendar Server Utilities".

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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