Oracle® Forms
Migrating Forms Applications From Forms 6i
10g (10.1.2.0.2) for Windows and UNIX
B15572-01

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Preface

Welcome! This manual describes:

- Features and functionality that have been removed from Forms Developer and Forms Services
- Information about migration events that automatically occur when you open or deploy a Forms 6i application in Oracle Forms.
- Information about the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant, a tool to help you convert your applications.
- Information about steps that developers, system administrators, and DBAs need to take to migrate Forms applications from Forms 6i to Oracle Forms Forms.

Intended Audience

This manual is intended for developers, system administrators, and DBAs who develop and deploy Oracle Forms applications.

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- Oracle Application Server 10g (10.1.2.0.2) Release Notes (see the Oracle Forms Services section)
- Oracle Forms Developer Suite 10g (10.1.2.0.2) Release Notes
- Oracle Application Server Forms Services 10g Deployment Guide
- Oracle Forms Developer Online Help, available from the Help menu in Oracle Forms Developer.

In addition, you will find white papers and other resources at http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/forms/.

Conventions
The following text conventions are used in this document:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>boldface</strong></td>
<td>Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>italic</em></td>
<td>Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>monospace</em></td>
<td>Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This chapter contains the following sections:

- Section 1.1, "Overview"
- Section 1.2, "About Upgrading Your Forms Applications to 10g (10.1.2)"
- Section 1.3, "Forms 6i Features Removed from Oracle Forms"
- Section 1.4, "Components Removed from the Developer Product Suite"
- Section 1.5, "How are Obsolete Item Types Handled when Migrating Forms 6i Applications?"
- Section 1.6, "Are Tools Available to Assist with the Migration of Obsolete Features?"

1.1 Overview

Oracle Forms Developer and Oracle Application Server Forms Services have been upgraded to simplify the development and deployment of Forms applications on the Web. A number of new features have been added. In restructuring the Oracle Forms product, some legacy features have been dropped or scaled back. The future of Forms includes improving the Java-based Web user interface and extending product "openness" by allowing Java integration on all three tiers.

1.2 About Upgrading Your Forms Applications to 10g (10.1.2)

To upgrade your Oracle Forms applications, open your Forms 6i source files (FMB, MMB, PLL, etc.) in the Oracle Forms 10g (10.1.2) Builder, save them, then compile them. You can also use the Oracle Forms Compiler to upgrade your Forms 6i applications.
### 1.3 Forms 6i Features Removed from Oracle Forms

The following features have been dropped from Oracle Forms 9.0.2 and later:

- Client-server runtime
- Character mode runtime
- Various runform command line options
- Character mode properties and logical attributes
- Item types that are operating-system specific
- Various Built-ins
- Various properties
- Various menu features including:
  - Character mode menu properties
  - Obsolete types from the Menu-Items command type property
  - Menu parameters
  - Menu Built-ins
  - Full screen menu style
  - Bar (Lotus) menu style
- Forms version 2 style triggers and list of values (LOVs)
- Graphics Chart Wizard

In addition, rules enforcing trigger usage have become stricter.

### 1.4 Components Removed from the Developer Product Suite

The following components have been removed.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obsolete Component</th>
<th>Migration Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oracle Graphics</td>
<td>If your applications use the Graphics Web Cartridge or Oracle Graphics Runtime, you should remain on Forms 6i. You can upgrade and deploy existing Forms applications that contain embedded Oracle Graphics using the RUN_PRODUCT call, or by displaying them as chart objects. To do this, you must install Oracle Graphics6i on the same machine as Forms Services, but in a separate ORACLE_HOME.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.5 How are Obsolete Item Types Handled when Migrating Forms 6i Applications?

When you open a Forms application, obsolete item types are listed at the end of the item-type poplist in the Property Palette. The property values for obsolete items are indicated as obsolete. For example, the property value for VBX would be "VBX Control (Obsolete)."

Note: If you are migrating from older releases of Forms to Oracle Forms, you must first migrate your applications to Forms 6i, and then migrate them to Oracle Forms. See Chapter 16, "Upgrading from Pre-Forms 6i Applications to Oracle Forms" for more information.
You can use the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant, described in Chapter 2, "Using the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant", to resolve many migration issues.

1.6 Are Tools Available to Assist with the Migration of Obsolete Features?

The Oracle Forms Migration Assistant is provided with Oracle Forms to help you migrate your Forms 6i applications. See Chapter 2, "Using the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant" for details.
2

Using the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant

This chapter contains the following sections:

- Section 2.1, "What Does the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant Do?"
- Section 2.2, "Editing the converter.properties File"
- Section 2.3, "Editing the search_replace.properties File"
- Section 2.4, "Starting the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant"

Go to http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/forms/ for the latest version of the tool.

2.1 What Does the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant Do?

The Oracle Forms Migration Assistant updates obsolete usage in your PL/SQL code in order to migrate your Forms 6i applications to Oracle Forms. The tool issues warnings when it cannot make the required changes automatically. This tool has a command line and a wizard version. The Oracle Forms Migration Assistant does the following for all Forms module types (including object libraries and PL/SQL libraries):

- Updates PL/SQL code where possible, for example:
  - Updates RUN_PRODUCT to the RUN_REPORT_OBJECT Built-in when used to call Reports.
  - Updates CHANGE_ALERT_MESSAGE to the SET_ALERT_PROPERTY Built-in.
- Provides a list of obsolete code usage, including code that the tool cannot change when there is not a straight-forward equivalent for migration, for example:
What Does the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant Do?

- Provides warnings when specific obsolete Built-ins are used at runtime, such as ITEM_ENABLED.

**Note:** The Oracle Forms Migration Assistant replaces Built-ins and issues warnings about Built-ins that exist within code comments.

- Provides warnings when obsolete functionality is encountered, such as when obsolete item types are included in the code.
- Provides warnings about triggers defined at incorrect levels.
- Replace simple one-for-one code strings such as OHOST to HOST, MENU_CLEAR_FIELD to CLEAR_ITEM, and MENU_FAILURE to FORM_FAILURE.
- Performs more complex substitutions such as CHANGE_ALERT_MESSAGE to SET_ALERT_PROPERTY Built-in, DISABLE_ITEM to SET_MENU_ITEM_PROPERTY Built-in, ITEM_ENABLED to GET_ITEM_PROPERTY Built-in, and ENABLE_ITEM to SET_MENU_ITEM_PROPERTY Built-in.
- Raises a warning in the Form module’s log if V2-style triggers are found.
- Raises a warning in the Form module’s log if Built-ins related to obsolete object types are found such as VBX.FIRE_EVENT, VBX.GET_PROPERTY, and VBX.GET_VALUE_PROPERTY.

You run the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant in batch mode. You can re-enter the utility as needed to run the migration process on a Forms application more than once. You can also use the wizard version of the Migration Assistant to migrate multiple modules.

By editing the converter.properties file, you can set options before you start the batch migration. By editing the search_replace.properties file you can specify the strings that the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant will search for and replace, and edit the warnings that are issued when an obsolete Built-ins is encountered.

The tool creates a log file so that you can navigate to problem areas in the application and make modifications manually.

### 2.1.1 Multiple Log Support

The Forms Migration Assistant allows you either to write all log information into a single log file or span multiple log files. If the Forms Migration Assistant spans multiple log files, the Forms Migration Assistant generates individual log files for each module that is processed.

You’ll need to specify the directory in which the Forms Migration Assistant writes the log files. The name of the log file which is generated is `modulename_moduletype.log`.

For example, if you process a module by name, such as test.fmb, the name of the log file is `test_fmb.log`. If you select test.fmb and test.mmb for migration, the Forms Migration Wizard does not overwrite the log files. However, if you converted two modules test.fmb from two different directories, the log files will be overwritten. The Forms Migration Assistant generates two log files: `test_fmb.log` and `test_mmb.log`.
2.2 Editing the converter.properties File

To change migration options, edit the converter.properties file in a text editor. You can set the following migration options:

Table 2–1 Oracle Forms Migration Assistant converter.properties File Options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Log File Name (default.logfilename)</td>
<td>Specifies the file name and location for log information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports Queue Table Installed (default.usequeueables)</td>
<td>When using web-based reports, these queue tables can be used to monitor queued and processed reports. When used with the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant, the queue table provides detailed error messages when installed in the application schema. (For example, if a report cannot run due to uncompiled PL/SQL, you can use the queue table to query for full error messages.) The resulting report is automatically printed. See the Reports Services documentation for more information about the Reports Queue Table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports Servlet Directory (default.servletdir)</td>
<td>Specifies the name that has been defined for the virtual path used for the Reports Servlet, which is used for running reports on the web. This setting is required when converting Run_Product calls to Run_Report_Object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports Servlet Name (default.servletname)</td>
<td>Specifies the name for the Reports Servlet used for running reports on the web. This setting is required when converting Run_Product calls to Run_Report_Object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports Server Host (default.reportshost)</td>
<td>The name or IP address of the machine running the Reports Server. This setting is required when converting Run_Product calls to Run_Report_Object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESTYPE (default.destype)</td>
<td>The type of destination device that will receive the report output. See the Reports Developer Reference for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESFORMAT (default.desformat)</td>
<td>The printer driver to be used when DESTYPE is FILE. See the Reports Developer Reference for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESNAME (default.desname)</td>
<td>The name of the file, printer, e-mail ID, or distribution list to which the report output will be sent. See the Reports Developer Reference for details.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports Server Host (default.reportshost)</td>
<td>The name or IP address of the machine running the Reports Server. This setting is required when converting Run_Product calls to Run_Report_Object.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2.3 Editing the search_replace.properties File

The search_replace.properties file contains the strings that the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant will search for and replace. It also contains a list of obsolete Built-ins that will generate warnings.

2.3.1 Adding Search-and-Replace Strings

You can edit this file to add your own search-and-replace strings, as follows:

1. Open the search_replace.properties file in a text editor.
2. Go to the end of the list of search-and replace strings.
3. Add a string to search for and replace using the following syntax:

   SearchString|ReplaceString
4. Save the search_replace.properties file.

2.3.2 Modifying Warnings for Obsolete Built-Ins

The warnings for Built-ins have the following syntax:

```xml
<class>.Message=<WarningMessage>
<class>.Warning1=<BuiltIn1>
<class>.Warning2=<BuiltIn2>
<class>.Warning3=<BuiltIn3>
```

etc.

For example, for the class `obsoleteMenuParam`, the warnings are coded as follows:

```
obsoleteMenuParam.Message=Menu Parameters are no longer supported, the parameter and usage of %s should be replaced using a Forms parameter or global variable.
obsoleteMenuParam.Warning1=MENU_PARAMETER
obsoleteMenuParam.Warning2=QUERY_PARAMETER
obsoleteMenuParam.Warning3=TERMINATE
```

`<class>` is a group of Built-ins that have a common warning. `<WarningMessage>` can contain one variable string (%s).

When the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant finds a Built-in for which a warning should be issued, it logs the warning and replaces the variable string (%s) with the Built-in name.

Classes that have already been created in the search_replace.properties file are:

- `obsoleteItemTypeBuiltin`
- `obsoleteBuiltin`
- `obsoleteMenuParam`
- `obsoleteItemTypeConstantProp`
- `obsoleteConstantProp`
- `obsoleteConstant`
- `obsoleteHardCodedUserExit`
- `obsoleteComplexBuiltin`
- `DataParameterWithReports`
- `NoErrorOrWarningFromForms`

You can add more Built-in warnings to an existing class, or create new classes and warnings:

1. Open the search_replace.properties file in a text editor.
2. Go to the end of the list of warning messages.
3. Add a warning to an existing class or create new classes and warnings using the syntax described above.
4. Save the search_replace.properties file.

**Note:** Do not delete the last two commands in the search_replace.properties file.
2.4 Starting the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant

You should upgrade the common modules (such as OLB files) and Libraries (PLL files) that a Form relies upon and ensure that these are available in the FORMS_PATH, before running the migration assistant.

---

**Note:** For UNIX, an xterm display is required to run the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant.

---

**Note:** The forms\rp2rrro.pll and forms\EnableDisableItem.pll files should be in the FORMS_PATH in order to convert RUN_PRODUCT to RUN_REPORT_OBJECT.

In UNIX, set the variable FORMS_PATH, such as `setenv FORMS_PATH $ORACLE_HOME/forms`.

---

**Table 2–2 Oracle Forms Migration Assistant Command Line Parameters**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>module (required in batch mode only)</td>
<td>Specifies the module to migrate. The module name parameter can take only one value. See &quot;Running the Wizard Version of the Forms Migration Assistant&quot; if you want to migrate multiple modules at a time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log (optional)</td>
<td>Specifies the log file to which the migration results are written. If not specified, the default values from the converter.properties file are used.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode (optional)</td>
<td>This option has two values (batch and wizard). Use mode=batch to run the Migration Assistant in Batch mode, mode=wizard to run the wizard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Information about the progress of the migration process is displayed on the screen. It is also saved to the log file that you specify in the converter.properties file. (To change migration options, see Editing the converter.properties File.)

Check the log file for information about required migration steps that the tool did not modify. Manually make these changes to your application.

2.4.1 About the Migration Assistant in Batch Mode

You can convert multiple applications by running the Forms Migration Assistant in batch mode from the command line. Batch mode is useful for converting multiple Forms applications. For example, on Windows, create a batch file (for example upgrade.bat) that contains the following:

```
for %%ff in (%1) do call frmplsqlconv module=%%ff
```

Then run the batch file as follows:

```
upgrade *.fmb
```

or

```
upgrade foo*.mmb
```

On UNIX, create a shell script (for example upgrade.sh) that contains the following:
for file in $*
do
    frmplsqlconv.sh module=$ff
done

Then run the shell script as follows:
upgrade.sh *.fmb

or
upgrade.sh foo*.mmb

2.4.2 Starting the Migration Assistant in Batch Mode

To start the Migration Assistant in batch mode in Windows:

```
frmplsqlconv mode=batch module=<filename> log=<logname>
```

**Note:** A dialog window will appear recommending that you backup your files before converting. Select the **Show me this again** check box to enable this warning in the future.

To start the Migration Assistant in batch mode in UNIX:

```
frmplsqlconv.sh mode=batch module=<filename> log=<logname>
```

where `<filename>` is the name of the file you want to convert, and `<logname>` is the name of the log file that will get generated.

In the following example:

```
frmplsqlconv mode=batch module=d:\temp\test.fmb log=d:\temp\test.log
```

Forms Migration Assistant will look for the file “test.fmb” in the d:\temp directory and will name the generated log file “test.log” and place it in the d:\temp directory. You can give the log file any name you want and specify any location you want. By default the log file is written in $ORACLE_HOME\bin. The module parameter can take only one value.

The output of the conversion is displayed on the screen. It is also saved to the default log file. Note that in batch mode, all converter options are taken from the converter.properties file. To change the converter options, see "Editing the converter.properties File".

2.4.3 Running the Wizard Version of the Forms Migration Assistant

You can run the wizard version of the Forms Migration Assistant and edit converter options.

**To start the wizard version of the Forms Migration Assistant:**

1. On Windows systems, set the environment variable FORMS_PATH:
```
SET FORMS_PATH=%ORACLE_HOME%\forms
```

On UNIX systems, set the variable FORMS_PATH as in the example below:
setenv FORMS_PATH $ORACLE_HOME/forms

2. In Windows, from the Start menu, select ORACLE_HOME \ Forms Developer \ Oracle Forms Migration Assistant (GUI Mode), or at the command line, start the conversion utility by entering: frmplsqlconv.bat mode=wizard.

or

in UNIX, enter frmplsqlconv.sh mode=wizard.

The Conversion Wizard Welcome dialog displays.

---

**Note:** You can get help by typing -h after the command, for example, frmplsqlconv -h.

---

3. Click Next.

4. In the Modules dialog, click the Add Module(s) button.

5. Select the modules that you want to convert.

6. Click Next.

7. In the Converter options dialog, enter the location and name of the log file that will be generated. A browse button is provided to assist in choosing a location.

8. If you have Forms that include embedded reports, fill in the remaining fields. Otherwise, you may ignore these fields.

9. For more information about the Reports fields, see Reports Developer Reference. For more information about advanced converter options, see the following section, “Setting Advanced Converter Options”.

10. Click Next.

11. In the Finish dialog, you will see the modules you selected. Click Finish to start the conversion.

12. Progress displays in the Log window. (Log output is written to the log file name(s) that you specify in the Options dialog. See the following section for information about setting options.)

13. Check the log file(s) for information about required conversion steps that the tool did not modify. Manually make these changes to your application.

**2.4.3.1 Setting Advanced Converter Options**

---

**Note:** For information about setting the search_replace.properties file, see “Editing the converter.properties File”.

---

You can set conversion options before running the wizard:

1. In the Converter options dialog (step 2 of the wizard), click Advanced Options.
2. Converter properties display in the left column of the dialog. Edit the property values as needed, as described in Table 2–3, “Converter Properties”:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table 2–3 Converter Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Display Backup Warning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log File Name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Log Dir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports Servlet Virtual Directory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports Servlet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reports Server</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default DESFORMAT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default DESTYPE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default DESNAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Default Browser</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Click OK to save the configuration. The data is saved to the converter.properties file, and the settings you specify will be used in the current and future sessions of the utility.
Because some properties are obsolete in Oracle Forms, you cannot directly convert Forms 6i FMTs and MMTs to Oracle Forms FMBs and MMBs using Forms Developer.

### 3.1 Converting a Forms 6i FMT to an Oracle Forms FMB

To convert a Forms 6i FMT or MMT to an Oracle Forms FMB or MMB, do the following:

1. Use the Forms 6i Builder or Compiler to convert the Forms 6i FMT or MMT to a Forms 6i FMB or MMB.
2. Then, use Forms Developer to convert the Forms 6i FMB or MMB to an Oracle Forms FMB or MMB. Open the Forms 6i source files in the Oracle Forms Builder, save them, then recompile them; or use the Oracle Forms Compiler.
In order to streamline the tools available and simplify the development process for building Forms applications for the Web, Built-ins, constants, packages, and some syntax that are not applicable to Web deployment have been removed.

This chapter contains the following:

- Section 4.1, "Obsolete Menu Built-ins"
- Section 4.2, "Other Obsolete Built-ins"
- Section 4.3, "Obsolete Built-in Packages"
- Section 4.4, "Obsolete Constants"
- Section 4.5, "Obsolete Syntax"

### 4.1 Obsolete Menu Built-ins

Menus associated with full-screen display and character mode have been removed. Code that contains these Built-ins will not compile and should be recoded, although exceptions are mentioned in the following table. Built-ins that are equivalent to obsolete Built-ins are also noted in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obsolete Menu Built-in</th>
<th>Migration Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Application_Menu</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Application_Parameter</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality. See Chapter 12, &quot;Menu Parameters&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Background_Menu&lt;n&gt;</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4–1 (Cont.) Obsolete Menu Built-ins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obsolete Menu Built-In</th>
<th>Migration Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Debug_Mode</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality. Code containing this Built-in will compile but will not provide functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disable_Item</td>
<td>Use SET_MENU_ITEM_PROPERTY().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enable_Item</td>
<td>Use SET_MENU_ITEM_PROPERTY().</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exit_Menu</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hide_Menu</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item_Enabled</td>
<td>Use GET_MENU_ITEM_PROPERTY(&lt;name&gt;, ENABLED). Item Enabled will work in Oracle Forms, but will be removed in a future release.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main_Menu</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu_Clear_Field</td>
<td>Use CLEAR_ITEM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu_Failure</td>
<td>Use FORM_FAILURE flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu_Help</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu_Message</td>
<td>Use MESSAGE.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu_Next_Field</td>
<td>Use NEXT_ITEM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu_Parameter</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality. See Chapter 12, &quot;Menu Parameters&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu_Previous_Field</td>
<td>Use PREVIOUS_ITEM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu_Redisplay</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu_Show_Keys</td>
<td>Use SHOW_KEYS. The upgrade process will make this change automatically.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu_Success</td>
<td>Use FORM_SUCCESS flag.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New_Application</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New_User</td>
<td>Use LOGOUT and LOGON.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Next_Menu_Item</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS_Command</td>
<td>Use HOST.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OS_Command1</td>
<td>Use HOST.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous_Menu</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Previous_Menu_Item</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Query_Parameter</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality. See Chapter 12, &quot;Menu Parameters&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set_Input_Focus</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show_Background_Menu</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Show_Menu</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Terminate</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality. See Chapter 12, &quot;Menu Parameters&quot;.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where_Display</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.2 Other Obsolete Built-ins

The following Built-ins have been removed. Code that contains these Built-ins will not compile and should be recoded, although exceptions are mentioned in the following table. Built-ins that are equivalent to the obsolete Built-ins are also noted in the table.

Table 4–2 Other Obsolete Built-ins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obsolete Built-in</th>
<th>Migration Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BLOCK_MENU</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BREAK</td>
<td>Migrate to DEBUG.SUSPEND.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CALL</td>
<td>Use CALL_FORM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHANGE_ALERT_MESSAGE</td>
<td>Use SET_ALERT_PROPERTY(..., ALERT_MESSAGE_TEXT,...);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DISPATCH_EVENT</td>
<td>Applied only to OLE and OCX items. Therefore, no migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(FORMS_OLE.) ACTIVATE_SERVER</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(FORMS_OLE.) CLOSE_SERVER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(FORMS_OLE.) EXEC_VERB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(FORMS_OLE.) FIND_OLE_VERB</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(FORMS_OLE.) GET_INTERFACE_POINTER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(FORMS_OLE.) GET_VERB_COUNT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(FORMS_OLE.) GET_VERB_NAME</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(FORMS_OLE.) INITIALIZE_CONTAINER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(FORMS_OLE.) SERVER_ACTIVE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MACRO</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHOST</td>
<td>Use HOST.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLAY_SOUND</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>READ_SOUND_FILE</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROLLBACK_FORM</td>
<td>CLEAR_FORM(NO_COMMIT,FULL_ ROLLBACK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROLLBACK_NR</td>
<td>CLEAR_FORM(NO_COMMIT,FULL_ ROLLBACK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROLLBACK_RL</td>
<td>CLEAR_FORM(NO_COMMIT,FULL_ ROLLBACK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROLLBACK_SV</td>
<td>CLEAR_FORM(NO_COMMIT,FULL_ ROLLBACK)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUN_PRODUCT</td>
<td>Valid only for integration with Oracle Graphics. Use RUN_REPORT_OBJECT for integration with Oracle Reports. For all other uses, code will compile but will generate run-time errors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 4.3 Obsolete Built-in Packages

The following Built-in packages have been removed. Code that contains these packages will not compile and should be recoded, although exceptions are mentioned in the following table. Packages that are equivalent to the obsolete packages are also noted in the table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Package</th>
<th>Migration Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VBX.FIRE_EVENT</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBX.GET_PROPERTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBX.GET_VALUE_PROPERTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBX.INVOKE_METHOD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBX.SET_PROPERTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VBX.SET_VALUE_PROPERTY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRITE_SOUND_FILE</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.4 Obsolete Constants

The following constants used in the GET_ITEM_PROPERTY and SET_ITEM_PROPERTY Built-ins have been removed. Code that contains these constants will not compile and should be recoded, although exceptions are mentioned in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Migration Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DATE_FORMAT_COMPATIBILITY</td>
<td>Used by GET_APPLICATION and SET_APPLICATION properties. This constant is ignored.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 4–4 (Cont.) Obsolete Constants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obsolete Constant</th>
<th>Migration Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>COMPRESSION_OFF</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMPRESSION_ON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGHEST_SOUND_QUALITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIGH_SOUND_QUALITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOW_SOUND_QUALITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOWEST_SOUND_QUALITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEDIUM_SOUND_QUALITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONOPHONIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIGINAL_QUALITY</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORIGINAL_SETTING</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPUPMENU_CUT_ITEM</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPUPMENU_COPY_ITEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPUPMENU_DELOBJ_ITEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPUPMENU_INSOBJ_ITEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPUPMENU_LINKS_ITEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPUPMENU_OBJECT_ITEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPUPMENU_PASTE_ITEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPUPMENU_PASTESPEC_ITEM</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOW_FAST_FORWARD_BUTTON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOW_PLAY_BUTTON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOW_POPUPMENU</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOW_RECORD_BUTTON</td>
<td>No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOW_REWIND_BUTTON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOW_SLIDER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOW_TIME_INDICATOR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOW_VOLUME_CONTROL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STEREOPHONIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.5 Obsolete Syntax

Using the ampersand (&) as a functional equivalent to `NAME_IN()` is now obsolete.
In order to streamline the tools available and simplify the development process for building Forms applications for the Web, triggers that are not applicable to Web deployment have been removed. In addition, the functionality of some triggers is being more strictly enforced.

5.1 Obsolete Triggers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obsolete Triggers</th>
<th>Migration Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ON-DISPATCH-EVENT</td>
<td>Applies only to OLE and OCX items. Therefore, no migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All V2-style triggers</td>
<td>When you open FMBs that contain V2-style triggers, the triggers are dropped and a warning message lists the names of the dropped triggers. You should recode V2-style triggers into PL/SQL in Forms 6i, before upgrading to this release.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 Stricter Enforcement of Triggers

The use of the following triggers is more strictly enforced. These triggers will not execute if they are used incorrectly.
### Table 5–2  Triggers with Restricted Usage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Trigger</th>
<th>Restricted Usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WHEN-CLEAR-BLOCK</td>
<td>Allowed at the Block and Form level only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEN-CREATE-RECORD</td>
<td>No longer allowed at the Item level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEN-DATABASE-RECORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEN-NEW-RECORD-INSTANCE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEN-REMOVE-RECORD</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHEN-NEW-FORM-INSTANCE</td>
<td>Allowed at the Form level only. No longer allowed at the Block and Item level.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In order to streamline the tools available and simplify the development process for building Forms applications for the Web, properties that are not applicable to Web deployment have been removed.

### 6.1 Obsolete Properties

Many properties, including those associated with character mode and menus, have been removed. When you open a form that contains these properties, the properties are ignored and do not appear in Oracle Forms. Except as noted, code that attempts to use these properties at runtime will fail. Refer to Table 6–1, “Obsolete Properties” for more information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obsolete Property</th>
<th>Applies to</th>
<th>Migration Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Character Mode Logical Attribute</td>
<td>items, canvases, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 6–1 (Cont.) Obsolete Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obsolete Property</th>
<th>Applies to</th>
<th>Migration Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Command Type</td>
<td>menu items</td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> This property is partially obsolete. The only valid values are Null, PL/SQL, and Menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>If your menu module uses Plus, Form, or Macro, which are no longer valid values, the values are replaced by the following PL/SQL code in the Command Text property:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Plus: /* HOST('plus80 &lt;old_code&gt;'); */ null;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Form: /* CALL_FORM(&lt;old_code&gt;); */ null;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Macro: /* MACRO: &lt;old_code&gt; ; */ null;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>where <code>&lt;old_code&gt;</code> is the value of the Command Text property before migration. The replacement PL/SQL code is commented out so that you can replace the original code with new PL/SQL code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data Block Description blocks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fixed Length</td>
<td>items</td>
<td>Use a format mask with the relevant number of placeholders to limit or control the length of data entered for an item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Help Description</td>
<td>menu items</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed in Data Block Menu blocks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List Type</td>
<td>LOVs</td>
<td>Because all LOVs are now based on record groups, this property is obsolete.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu Source</td>
<td>forms</td>
<td>A value of Database is no longer valid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>File is the only valid value for this property, which indicates that at runtime, Forms will use the normal search path to locate the MMX file.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Runtime Compatibility Mode forms</td>
<td></td>
<td>Ignored at runtime. 5.0 behavior is always used. (See the Forms Developer online help for a description of runtime behavior.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To allow WHEN-VALIDATE-ITEM to run for NULL items, specify 4.5 for the DEFER_REQUIRED_ENFORCEMENT property.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(If your Forms application used &quot;4.5&quot; as the Runtime Compatibility Mode property setting, the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant will automatically set the Defer Required Enforcement property to &quot;4.5&quot;).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trigger Style</td>
<td>triggers</td>
<td>All triggers are now PL/SQL triggers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White on Black</td>
<td>items, canvases, etc.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This section contains the following:

- Section 7.1, "Overview"
- Section 7.2, "Effect on Forms Development"
- Section 7.3, "Obsolete Forms Runtime Command Line Options"
- Section 7.4, "Obsolete Character Mode Runtime"

### 7.1 Overview

In order to streamline the tools available and simplify the development process for building Forms applications for the Web, client-server runtime is obsolete in Forms Developer and Forms Services, as it is not applicable to Web deployment.

If you currently deploy applications in a client-server environment and do not want to switch to Web-based deployment, you must remain on Forms 6i. When you use Forms Developer, part of the migration process is to upgrade your Forms applications for Web-based deployment.

See Chapter 15, "Migrating Client-Server Applications to the Web" for information about how client-server deployment differs from Web-based deployment.

### 7.2 Effect on Forms Development

The obsolescence of client-server deployment will have little to no effect on the development and debugging of Forms applications. You can still run your code in Forms Developer without having to deploy on the Web first. Use the run-on-Web facility, which renders a true WYSIWYG representation of a Web-deployed form.
The PL/SQL debugger has been improved to allow debugging in a three-tier environment.

7.3 Obsolete Forms Runtime Command Line Options

The following command line options for Runform have been removed because they relate to obsolete features:

- OptimizeSQL
- OptimizeTP
- Keyin
- Keyout
- Output_file
- Interactive
- Block_menu
- Statistics

7.4 Obsolete Character Mode Runtime

Character mode runtime, which was only available on UNIX and VMS platforms, is no longer available. All character mode support has been removed from Forms Developer and Forms Services. See Chapter 6, "Properties" and Chapter 9, "Logical and GUI Attributes" for more information.
In order to streamline the tools available and simplify the development process for building Forms applications for the Web, item types that are not applicable to Web deployment have been removed.

### 8.1 Item Types Specific to Operating Systems

The following item types are operating-system specific and are obsolete in Forms Developer and Forms Services. These items are not removed by the migration process. However, any modules that contain them will not compile. Use JavaBeans and Pluggable Java Components for equivalent functionality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Type</th>
<th>Migration Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VBX</td>
<td>Was applicable to 16-bit Windows platforms only. No migration path or replacement functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OLE Container</td>
<td>Was applicable to Windows platforms only. Programmatic OLE interaction is supported with external OLE servers on the middle tier.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCX/ActiveX Controls</td>
<td>Was applicable to Windows platforms only. JavaBean support provides similar functionality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sound</td>
<td>No migration path. JavaBeans can be used to provide equivalent functionality.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In order to streamline the tools available and simplify the development process for building Forms applications for the Web, logical and GUI attributes that are not applicable to Web deployment have been removed.

9.1 Use Visual Attributes to Replace Logical and GUI Attributes

For Web-deployed forms, you can use Visual Attributes in place of logical and GUI attributes to define the appearance of dynamic items.

9.2 Obsolete Logical and GUI Attributes

Replace any references to the following obsolete logical and GUI attributes in SET_ITEM_PROPERTY, SET_FIELD, or DISPLAY_ITEM with an equivalent Visual Attribute.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obsolete Attribute</th>
<th>Where Used and Migration Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alert</td>
<td>Alert text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AlertBackground</td>
<td>Alert background.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AlertIcon</td>
<td>Icon in an alert window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AlertMessage</td>
<td>Message text in an alert window.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boilerplate</td>
<td>Constant text.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bold</td>
<td>Bold for all items (including check boxes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bold-inverse</td>
<td>Inverse bold for all items.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 9–1  (Cont.) Obsolete Logical and GUI Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obsolete Attribute</th>
<th>Where Used and Migration Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bold-text</td>
<td>Boilerplate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button-current</td>
<td>Current button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button-non-current</td>
<td>Non-current button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field-current</td>
<td>Color for current text item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field-non-current</td>
<td>Color for text item that is not currently selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field-Queryable</td>
<td>Queryable field in Enter-Query mode.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field-selected-current</td>
<td>Currently selected text item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field-selected-non-current</td>
<td>Text item that is not currently selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-screen-title</td>
<td>Screen title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ItemQueryDisabled</td>
<td>When a Block goes into Enter-Query Mode, any non-queryable items will inherit this set of attributes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListItemNonSelect</td>
<td>Unselected item in a text list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListItemSelect</td>
<td>Selected item in a text list.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListPrefix</td>
<td>List prefix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ListTitle</td>
<td>List of Values (LOV) title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu hasMenu</td>
<td>Selected menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu-bottom-title</td>
<td>Current title at bottom of menu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MenuItemDisabled</td>
<td>Disabled menu item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MenuItemDisableMnemonic</td>
<td>Mnemonic of a disabled menu item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MenuItemEnable</td>
<td>Enabled, non-current menu item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MenuItemEnableMnemonic</td>
<td>Mnemonic of an enabled menu item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MenuItemSelect</td>
<td>Current menu item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MenuItemSelectMnemonic</td>
<td>Mnemonic of the current menu item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu-subtitle</td>
<td>Current menu subtitle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Menu-title</td>
<td>Current menu title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal</td>
<td>Text item.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NormalAttribute</td>
<td>Normal background for windows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PushButtonDefault</td>
<td>Default or current button.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PushButtonNonDefault</td>
<td>Button that is not default.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scroll-bar-fill, Inverse, Inverse-line, Bold-line, Bold-inverse-line</td>
<td>These logical attributes are not unique to Forms Developer. As a result, these logical attributes can be overridden by the visual attributes defined by the window manager.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ScrollThumb</td>
<td>Elevator box on scroll bar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status-Empty</td>
<td>Controls the look of the empty Status Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status-Hint</td>
<td>Controls the font of any item hint appearing on the Status Line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 9–1 (Cont.) Obsolete Logical and GUI Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obsolete Attribute</th>
<th>Where Used and Migration Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Status-Items</td>
<td>Controls the look of the Operator Information Area which contains the LOV lamp, record count, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Status-Message</td>
<td>Controls the font of any message appearing on the Status Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sub-menu</td>
<td>Selected submenu.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TextControlCurrent</td>
<td>Current field or text editor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TextControlFailValidation</td>
<td>When an item fails a validation check, it will be set to this attribute set.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TextControlNonCurrent</td>
<td>Disabled or non-current field or text editor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TextControlSelect</td>
<td>Selected text in an enabled field or text editor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToolkitCurrent</td>
<td>Generic attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToolkitCurrentMnemonic</td>
<td>Generic attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToolkitDisabled</td>
<td>Generic attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToolkitDisabledMnemonic</td>
<td>Generic attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToolkitEnabled</td>
<td>Generic attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ToolkitEnabledMnemonic</td>
<td>Generic attribute.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underline</td>
<td>Underline for all items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WindowTitleCurrent</td>
<td>Title of active window.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In order to streamline the tools available and simplify the development process for building Forms applications for the Web, List of Values (LOVs) that are not applicable to Web deployment have been removed.

10.1 Obsolete List of Values (LOVs)

LOVs based on record groups are still valid.

"Old-style" LOVs (V2.3-style LOVs) are obsolete in Oracle Forms.

When forms that contain old-style LOVs are migrated to Forms Developer, the old-style LOVs’ Old LOV Text property, which refers to a table and column (such as EMP.ENAME), is converted to a "new-style" LOV by creating a record group based on a query (select <column> from <table>). The new-style LOV is based on the new record group.
As a result of removing old-style (V2) triggers, V2 user exits have also been removed.

### 11.1 Obsolete V2 User Exits

The following user exits, which are hard-coded callbacks to V2 trigger functionality, have been removed. It is now assumed that any calls to these user exits is calling a user-defined user exit rather than an Built-in one. Therefore, any code that attempts to locate them is directed to the user exit with the same name in the IAPXTB structure. (IAPXTB is a file that acts as an index to locate each of the user exits that you create at runtime.)

You should recode any code that uses these callbacks to PL/SQL:

- COPY
- ERASE
- HOST
- EXEMACRO
- EZ_GOREC
- EZ_CHKREC
In order to streamline the tools available and simplify the development process for building Forms applications for the Web, menu parameters, which are not applicable to Web deployment, have been removed.

All menu parameters will be removed from your applications when you migrate to Oracle Forms.

### 12.1 Predefined Menu Parameters

Predefined menu parameters have names like UN and PW. Using predefined menu parameters, you were able to refer to bind variables, for example, :UN and :PW in PL/SQL code attached to menu items.

When migrating to Forms Developer, use the recommended Built-ins as replacements for the obsolete predefined menu parameters in the following table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obsolete Parameter</th>
<th>Recommended Built-in</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>:UN</td>
<td>GET_APPLICATION_PROPERTY(USERNAME)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:PW</td>
<td>GET_APPLICATION_PROPERTY(PASSWORD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:LN</td>
<td>GET_APPLICATION_PROPERTY(USER_NLS_LANG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:AD</td>
<td>GET_FORM_PROPERTY(NAME_IN('SYSTEM.CURRENT_FORM'),FILE_NAME)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>:SO</td>
<td>:SYSTEM.TRIGGER_MENUOPTION</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
|:TT              |Only relevant in a character mode environment. This parameter has no replacement.
12.2 User-Defined Menu Parameters

User-defined menu parameters are obsolete for Oracle Forms. Any menu item that calls the MENU_PARAMETER or APPLICATION_PARAMETER Built-ins allowed you to define values for menu parameters.

At runtime, an un-customizable Query Parameters dialog box would let you inspect or change the values of menu parameters. Built-ins associated with Query Parameter dialogs, such as TERMINATE, are obsolete as well. See Chapter 4, "Built-ins, Packages, Constants, and Syntax" for more information.

Therefore, to replace obsolete user-defined parameters, manually redefine them as Global variables (:GLOBAL). The initial value property of parameters can be emulated by initializing your replacement Global variables in your Menu startup code.

For other features, such as the dialog box that pops up using the MENU_PARAMETER Built-in, there is no replacement functionality, although you can emulate this functionality by building a dialog using Forms.
This chapter describes migration steps to take if your Forms applications use Java-related components.

13.1 Using oracle.ewt Classes in Pluggable Java Components

Pluggable Java Components (PJC}s) and JavaBeans use classes that are part of the oracle.ewt framework. The sample PJC{s} and JavaBeans provided by Oracle are re-coded to use Swing classes or oracle.ewt classes. When upgrading to Oracle Forms, there are steps you must take to ensure equivalent functionality.

- The Oracle Forms Jar files (frmall.jar and frmall_jinit.jar) contain only the EWT classes that are required by the Forms Java Client. Therefore, PJC{s} that had been used with Forms 6i may fail at runtime in Oracle Forms because the classes that were available in Forms 6i can no longer be located. Missing oracle.ewt classes are available in ewt.jar, which is supplied with Oracle JDeveloper.

- Because of security constraints related to Java 1.3, which is used by Oracle Forms, you must re-sign all of the classes (including the Forms classes) with your own certificate. Java 1.3 requires that all classes from the same package be signed with the same certificate. Therefore, if you need to use extra classes from ewt.jar in combination with frmall.jar, you must re-sign all of the classes with your own certificate.

13.2 JDK Versions and Font-Rendering Issues

When migrating Forms applications from JDK 1.1 to JDK 1.3 or higher, you may encounter font height changes. This is because the code that renders fonts underwent significant changes from JDK 1.1 to JDK 1.3. As a result of these changes, the font height for logical fonts of the same size increased in JDK 1.3. For example, a
dialog font of size 12 points has a height of 15 points in JDK 1.1 and a height of 17 points in JDK 1.3.

In Forms applications, the font size changes may affect labels, which can overlap text fields. One possible workaround is to set the following applet parameter to "yes":

<PARAM NAME = "mapFonts" VALUE = 'yes' >

After making this change, check the appearance of the font size to be sure it is acceptable. You may still need to modify the form if this workaround does not provide acceptable font sizes. See the Oracle Application Server Forms Services Deployment Guide for details.

Another workaround is that when the font is unspecified, the default font name and size in Registry.dat will be used. The default font in registry.dat is Dialog with a default size of 900. The size of this font can be modified to a smaller value in the registry.dat file. In cases where the font is not specified, you can work around the problem without modifying the form. However, use caution because it will modify the font size for the entire application.
This chapter contains the following:

- Section 14.1, "Overview"
- Section 14.2, "Oracle Graphics6i"
- Section 14.3, "About Integration with Oracle Reports"

14.1 Overview

Oracle Graphics6i is no longer shipped with Oracle Forms versions 9.0.2 and higher. In addition, the Charting wizard has been removed from Forms. This chapter describes how you can call existing Graphics6i and Reports applications from a form.

14.2 Oracle Graphics6i

You cannot create new chart modules because Oracle Graphics6i is no longer shipped with Oracle Forms. However, you can display existing charts in Forms and Reports applications that have been migrated.

The following whitepapers at http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/forms provide additional information:

- Deploying Oracle Graphics in Oracle Forms Services 10g: Best practices for integrating Oracle Graphics in Forms on the Web
- Deploying Interactive Charts on the Web: Migrating from the Graphics Cartridge
- Integrating OracleAS Reports in OracleAS Forms
14.2.1 Displaying Existing Charts in Oracle Forms

If your form contains embedded Oracle Graphics6i displays, you can still display them in Oracle Forms by doing the following:

- Use the Oracle Graphics (OG) package wrappers
- Be sure that Oracle Graphics6 is installed on the same machine as Forms Services, but in a separate ORACLE_HOME, for example, OG6I_HOME.
- On Windows, set the registry variable ORACLE_GRAPHICS6I_HOME to the ORACLE_HOME directory where Graphics6i is installed. This variable must be set in the registry key that contains other Oracle Forms registry variables. The version of Graphics6i must include Developer 6i Patch 8 or higher.
- On UNIX, set the environment variable ORACLE_GRAPHICS6I_HOME to the ORACLE_HOME directory where Graphics6i is installed. The version of Graphics6i must include Developer 6i Patch 8 or higher.
- If you use OG.PLL to run Graphics6i, then you must open and compile OG.PLL in Forms Developer before you can use it. OG.PLL also needs to be included in FORMS_PATH.
- Set the path definition in the Oracle Forms (not Forms 6i) servlet environment to include Graphics in the default.env file as follows:

```bash
PATH=%FORMS_HOME%\bin;%ORACLE_GRAPHICS6I_HOME%\bin;
```

**Note:** You must also add the ORACLE_GRAPHICS6I_HOME and GRAPHICS60_PATH variables to the default.env file in Oracle Forms. You can add these variables with Enterprise Manager Application Server Control. For information on how to do this, see Chapter 4 of the *Oracle Application Server Forms Services Deployment Guide* part number B14032-01.

**Note:** The following registry entries are read directly from the Graphics 6i ORACLE_HOME registry:

- `GRAPHICS60 = %ORACLE_HOME%\TOOLS\DBTAB60\GRAPH60`
- `DE60 = %OG6I_HOME%\TOOLS\COMMON60`
- `GRAPHOGD60 = %ORACLE_HOME%\TOOLS\DBTAB60\GRAPH60\GWIZ_OGD`
- `MM60 = %OG6I_HOME%\TOOLS\COMMON60`
- `TK60 = %OG6I_HOME%\TOOLS\COMMON60`
- `UI60 = %OG6I_HOME%\TOOLS\COMMON60`
- `VGS60 = %OG6I_HOME%\TOOLS\COMMON60`
- `OCL60 = %ORACLE_HOME%\TOOLS\DBTAB60\GRAPH60`

14.2.2 Editing Existing Chart Items

You can edit the properties of existing Oracle Forms chart items, create new Oracle Forms chart items in Forms Developer, and populate an Oracle Forms chart item with
an OGD file that was created in Oracle Graphics6i Developer. However, future releases of Forms may further restrict Graphics6i functionality.

Since Oracle Graphics was not originally conceived for Web deployment, issues may arise when forms with embedded charts are re-deployed from a client-server environment to the Web, particularly more complex charts with more complex character sets. In some cases, text dimensions may alter, causing text items to overlap or to extend over the edge of a display. These issues, particularly concerning scaling, are akin to the side effects that can occur when porting applications from one platform to another. Recommendations on how to deal with these issues can be found in Deploying Oracle Graphics in Oracle Forms Services 10g at http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/forms/.

Migration to the Web of forms with embedded Oracle Graphics displays may well entail modifications to modules. Allow time to check the behavior of each embedded chart on the Web, and decide if any of the suggestions in the white paper need to be implemented. See how the chart looks with the largest set of data it is likely to be passed, not just a small set of test data (good practice whether running in a client-server environment or on the Web). Consider whether reports deployment may be preferable in some cases. Review the charts to see if there are any items that can be removed, particularly redundant axes labels or legends. If you are migrating forms with embedded OGDs from client-server deployment to Oracle Application Server on the Web, it would be best to break this down into two stages. First migrate to Forms Services 6i Web deployment and then upgrade to Oracle Application Server. In this way, you can deal with any Oracle Graphics Web-migration issues in the 6i environment in which you still have Graphics Builder and the Chart Wizard. Nevertheless, in the second stage, the upgrade to this release, check out the appearance of your charts once again.

14.3 About Integration with Oracle Reports

You can embed new and existing Reports applications in forms that have been migrated to Oracle Forms.

You can no longer use the Reports client runtime engine to output Reports in the Web. From Forms5.0 forward, the RUN_REPORT_OBJECT Built-in is available in Forms Developer to run integrated reporting in Forms. The RUN_PRODUCT Built-in is obsolete in Oracle Forms for running Oracle Reports applications from Oracle Forms.

Oracle Forms and Oracle Reports versions 9.0.2 and higher are now Web-based only, and do not have client/server runtime engines. Therefore, integrated reports in Oracle Forms applications must be recoded to use the RUN_REPORT_OBJECT Built-in and Oracle Application Server Reports Services.

For additional information about integrating Oracle Forms with Reports, see Integrating OracleAS Reports in OracleAS Forms at the Oracle Technology Network at http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/forms/.

14.3.1 Displaying Reports in Oracle Forms

If your form contains embedded Oracle Reports applications, you can migrate the form to Oracle Forms by changing the integrated call to Oracle Reports to use:

- RUN_REPORT_OBJECT Built-in (Do not use the RUN_PRODUCT Built-in to call Reports.)
- WEB.SHOW_DOCUMENTBuilt-in
Using RUN_PRODUCT in Oracle Forms to run integrated Oracle Reports is no longer supported in this release. The Migration Assistant is provided to help you migrate your applications to use RUN_REPORT_OBJECT. See Chapter 2, "Using the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant" for more information.

14.3.2 Example

The following example runs a report using the RUN_REPORT_OBJECT Built-in. The report_object node defined in Oracle Forms is assumed to be "report_node1". A user-defined Reports parameter "p_deptno" is passed by Forms using the value in the "dept.deptno" field. The Reports parameter form is suppressed. For additional details about the logic used in this example, see Notes About the Example.

/* The following example runs a report using the RUN_REPORT_OBJECT Built-in. The report_object node defined in Forms Developer is assumed to be "report_node1". A user-defined Reports parameter "p_deptno" is passed by Forms using the value in the "dept.deptno" field. The Reports parameter form is suppressed */

DECLARE
v_report_id Report_Object;
vc_report_job_id VARCHAR2(100); /* unique id for each Report request */
vc_rep_status VARCHAR2(100); /* status of the Report job */
BEGIN
/* Get a handle to the Report Object itself. */
v_report_id:= FIND_REPORT_OBJECT('report_node1');
SET_REPORT_OBJECT_PROPERTY(v_report_id,REPORT_COMM_MODE, SYNCHRONOUS);
SET_REPORT_OBJECT_PROPERTY(v_report_id,REPORT_DESTYPE,CACHE);

/* Define the Report output format and the name of the Reports Server as well as a user-defined parameter, passing the department number from Forms to the Report. The Reports parameter form is suppressed by setting paramform to "no". */
SET_REPORT_OBJECT_PROPERTY(v_report_id,REPORT_DESFORMAT,
'HTML|HTMLCSS|PDF|RTF|XML|DELIMITED');
/* replace <ReportServerTnsName> with the name of the Reports Services as defined in your tnsnames.ora file */
SET_REPORT_OBJECT_PROPERTY(v_report_id,REPORT_SERVER, '<ReportServerTnsName>');
SET_REPORT_OBJECT_PROPERTY(v_report_id,REPORT_OTHER, 'p_deptno=:dept.deptno,paramform=no');
/* finally, run the report and retrieve the Reports job_id as a handle to the Reports process */
vc_report_job_id:=RUN_REPORT_OBJECT(report_id);

/* The report output is not delivered automatically to the client, which is okay because the Web is a request model. Thus the next step is to check if the report finished. */

vc_rep_status := REPORT_OBJECT_STATUS(vc_report_job_id);
IF vc_rep_status='FINISHED' THEN
/* Call the Report output to be displayed in a separate browser window. The URL for relative addressing is only valid when the Reports Server is on the same host as the Forms Server. For accessing a Remote Reports Server on a different machine, you must use the prefix http://hostname:port/ */
web.show_document ('/<virtual path>/<reports cgi or servlet name>/getjobid='||
vc_report_job_id || '?server='|| '<ReportServerTnsName>', '_blank');
ELSE
message ('Report failed with error message '||rep_status);
END IF;
END;
14.3.3 Notes About the Example

- Calling a report synchronously makes the user wait while the report gets processed on the server. For long-running Reports, it is recommended that you start the report asynchronously, by setting the REPORT_COMM_MODE property to asynchronous and the REPORT_EXECUTION_MODE to batch.

```sql
SET_REPORT_OBJECT_PROPERTY(report_id,REPORT_EXECUTION_MODE,BATCH);
SET_REPORT_OBJECT_PROPERTY(report_id,REPORT_COMM_MODE,ASYNCHRONOUS);
```

- After calling the RUN_REPORT_OBJECT Built-in, you must create a timer to run frequent checks on the current REPORT_OBJECT_STATUS using a When-Timer-Expired trigger. For performance reasons, the timer should not fire more than four times a minute. After the report is generated, the When-Timer-Expired trigger calls the WEB.SHOW_DOCUMENT Built-in to load the Reports output file, identified by a unique job_id, to the client's browser.

```
Note: Do not forget to delete the timer when it is no longer needed.
```

The following example shows the When-Timer-Expired trigger that checks for the Report_Object_Status.

```sql
/* :global.vc_report_job_id needs to be global because the information about the Report job_id is shared between the trigger code that starts the Report and the When-Trigger-Expired trigger that checks the current Report status. */
vc_rep_status:= REPORT_OBJECT_STATUS(:global.vc_report_job_id);
IF vc_rep_status='FINISHED' THEN
  web.show_document ('/<virtual path>/<reports cgi or servlet name>/getjobid='||
  vc_report_job_id ||'?server='|| '<ReportServerTnsName>','_blank');
ELSIF vc_rep_status not in ('RUNNING','OPENING_REPORT','ENQUEUED') THEN
  message (vc_rep_status||'  Report output aborted');
END IF;
```

14.3.4 Using Parameter Lists in RUN_REPORT_OBJECT

Parameter lists that were used with RUN_PRODUCT in client-server mode can also be used with RUN_REPORT_OBJECT calling Oracle Application Server Reports Services. System parameters must be set by the Set_Report_Object_Property. The syntax for using parameter lists in RUN_REPORT_OBJECT is as follows:

```sql
report_job_id:=run_report_object(report_id,paramlist_id);
```

where paramlist_id is the same id used with RUN_PRODUCT.

Parameter settings can be any of the following:

- **REPORT_COMM_MODE**: Batch, Runtime
- **REPORT_EXECUTION_MODE**: Synchronous, Asynchronous
- **REPORT_DESTYPE**: FILE, PRINTER, MAIL, CACHE, PREVIEW, FTP, FAX, WEBDAV, ORACLEPORTAL, ORACLEWIRELESS, SECUREPDF, BLOBDESTINATION
- **REPORT_FILENAME**: The report filename (not used with CACHE)
- **REPORT DESNAME**: The report destination name (not used with Cache)
- **REPORT DESSFORMAT**: The report destination format

Note: Do not forget to delete the timer when it is no longer needed.
- REPORT_SERVER: The report server name
  
  Other settings are as follows:
- Reports CGI name is “rwcgi.sh” (UNIX) and “rwcgi.exe” (Windows)
- Reports Servlet default name is “rwservlet”
- Reports Servlet virtual path is /reports/

### 14.3.5 Migration Steps

You can use the Forms Migration Assistant described in Chapter 2, "Using the Oracle Forms Migration Assistant" to change integrated Reports calls in your Oracle Forms modules. The Migration Assistant adds code to your application modules that redirects Run_Product calls to Reports and uses the Run_Report_Object Built-in and Reports Services. The resulting conversion is of the same quality as using Run_Product and the runtime engine in Forms 6i.

To manually migrate Reports in Oracle Forms, do the following:

1. Find all occurrences of Run_Product.
2. Identify and locate the parameter lists used with these calls.
3. Remove all of the Reports system parameter settings like desname and destype from the parameter lists.
4. Find the Reports node ID for the Reports node name defined in Oracle Forms or the Forms 6i Builder.
5. Create Set_Report_Object_Property codes for DESNAME, REPORT_SERVER, DESFORMAT, DESTYPE, COMM_MODE, and EXECUTION_MODE in your PL/SQL.
6. Use Run_Report_Object(report_node_id, paramlist_id) to reuse your parameter lists that had been created for Run_Product.

---

**Note:** Detailed information about how to change calls to Oracle Reports in Forms 6i to use Run_Report_Object are provided in a whitepaper on [http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/forms/](http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/forms/).
If you are currently using the client-server version of Forms Server, migrating applications to Forms Services for the Web is straightforward.

This chapter contains:

- Section 15.1, "Guidelines for Migration"
- Section 15.2, "About Client-Server-Based Architecture"
- Section 15.3, "About Web-Based Architecture"

In addition, you will find white papers and other resources at [http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/forms/](http://www.oracle.com/technology/products/forms/).

15.1 Guidelines for Migration

When migrating your applications from client-server deployment to the Web, note that a Web-based application:

- Supports JPEG and GIF image types only, so convert existing images to these formats.
- Supports the use of compressed JAR (Java Archive) files for file transfer, so use JAR files whenever the transfer of large files is required between the Forms Services and the Java client.
- Does not support ActiveX, OCX, OLE, or VBX controls in the user interface. Instead, use JavaBeans to duplicate functionality in the user interface. Any other Microsoft Windows user interface dependencies should also be replaced with JavaBeans. You can also use WebUtil to restore some of these functions.
About Client-Server-Based Architecture

- Does not support MouseMove triggers, such as When-Mouse-Enter, When-Mouse-Leave, and When-Mouse-Move.
- Does not natively support write access to the client hard drive. This can be accomplished by writing a JavaBean for the pluggable Forms user interface.
- Supports Java fonts only, so check applications for the types of fonts used. If necessary, switch to Java fonts. Java uses a font alias list, located in the Registry.dat file. The font aliases described in Table 15–1 are supported:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Java font</th>
<th>Windows font</th>
<th>XWindows font</th>
<th>Macintosh font</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Courier</td>
<td>Courier New</td>
<td>adobe-courier</td>
<td>Courier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dialog</td>
<td>MS San Serif</td>
<td>b&amp;h-lucida</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DialogInput</td>
<td>MS San Serif</td>
<td>b&amp;h-lucidatypewriter</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helvetica</td>
<td>Arial</td>
<td>adobe-helvetica</td>
<td>Helvetica</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symbol</td>
<td>Wingdings</td>
<td>itc-zapfdingbats</td>
<td>Symbol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Times Roman</td>
<td>Times New Roman</td>
<td>adobe-times</td>
<td>Times Roman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Has some Built-ins and packages that execute only in the application server, but not in the client browser:
  - TEXT_IO
  - HOST
  - ORA_FFI
  - GET_FILE_NAME
  - READ_IMAGE_FILE
  - WRITE_IMAGE_FILE

If the functionality of these Built-in and packages is required for the client, use JavaBeans as a replacement or WebUtil.

15.2 About Client-Server-Based Architecture

In the client-server-based implementation, shown in Figure 15–1, the Forms Server Runtime Engine and all application logic are installed on the user’s desktop machine. All user interface and trigger processing occurs on the client, except for database-server-side triggers and logic that may be included in some applications.
15.3 About Web-Based Architecture

In a Web-based implementation, shown in Figure 15–2, the Forms Services Runtime Engine and all application logic are installed on application servers, and not on client machines. All trigger processing occurs on the database and application servers, while user interface processing occurs on the Forms client, located on users’ machines.
Figure 15–2  Oracle Forms Web Architecture

Client Tier

Web Browser

Client

Middle Tier

Forms Listener Servlet
Forms Runtime Engine

Application Server

Database Tier

Database Server
Forms Developer is upwardly compatible with earlier versions of Oracle Forms, including Versions 3.0, 4.0, 4.5, and 5.0.

**Note:** If you are migrating from older releases of Forms to Oracle Forms, you must first migrate your applications to Forms 6i, and then migrate them to Oracle Forms.

**Note:** Before converting your forms or menus, it is recommended that you first make backup copies of all files. Once you upgrade a module, you will not be able to open it in an earlier version of Forms Developer.

### 16.1 Upgrading a Form

To upgrade a version 4.x or 5.x Forms application to Forms 6i:

1. Start Forms 6i.
2. Choose **File | Open** to display the file or database dialog.
3. Choose the module you want to upgrade.
4. Click **OK**.
5. Choose **File | Save**.
6. Choose **Program | Compile | All** to compile the newly-upgraded module.
To upgrade a pre-4.0 Forms application to Forms 6i:

To upgrade a pre-4.0 form to Forms 6i, first upgrade the form to version 4.5 (using Forms 4.5 to perform the upgrade), and then upgrade from version 4.5 to version 6i according to the instructions above.

To upgrade a pre-4.0 form to version 4.5, type this statement at the command line, substituting the correct form of the Forms 4.5 Generate command for your environment:

```
f45gen32 <module_name> <username>/<password> upgrade=yes version=<version_number>
```

### Table 16–1  Version Number for Forms 4.5 Generate Command

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To upgrade from</th>
<th>Use this version number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Version 3.0</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version 2.3</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Version 2.0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 16.2 PL/SQL 10 Support

Stored program units can use all the new PL/SQL 10 features.

#### 16.2.1 Compatibility with Earlier Versions of PL/SQL

If you have client-side program units written in PL/SQL V1 or V2, you must convert that code to the new level.

Stored program units can use all the new PL/SQL 9 features that are valid for use in client side PL/SQL. Certain PL/SQL features such as the supplied DBMS_LOB routines cannot be directly called from Client Side PL/SQL. Forms programs must call a stored procedure which in turn calls the routine in question in these restricted cases.

### 16.3 Forms Developer Runtime Behavior

The default runtime behavior of forms created with Forms 5.0 through 6i differed from runtime behavior for Forms 4.5. The form-level Runtime Compatibility Mode property could be set to "4.5" to provide Forms release 4.5 behavior. (This happened by default in forms that were upgraded from Forms release 4.5.)

Starting with Forms Developer, 5.0 behavior is used in all cases, and the form-level property "Runtime Compatibility Mode" is ignored.

If you are upgrading a form that specifies 4.5 behavior to Oracle Forms, you must alter the logic, as necessary, to reflect the differences between 4.5 and 5.0 behavior. See the Forms 6i online help for information about the Runtime Compatibility Mode property and the differences between 4.5 and 5.0 behavior.
## Symbols

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(FORMS_OLE.) CLOSE_SERVER, 4-3  
(FORMS_OLE.) EXEC_VERB, 4-3  
(FORMS_OLE.) FIND_OLE_VERB, 4-3  
(FORMS_OLE.) GET_INTERFACE_POINTER, 4-3  
(FORMS_OLE.) GET_VERB_COUNT, 4-3  
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