BioSAR Enterprise 10.0

Chem & Bio Office Enterprise 2008
Decision Support Platform
Enterprise 10

User Guide

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Contents

BioSAR Enterprise 10 User Guide

About this Guide

Welcome to the BioSAR Enterprise 10.0 User Guide. Inside this guide, you will find a full description of BioSAR Enterprise, its features, and complete instructions on how to use them. This guide is available in print (this file), CHM, and Web-based format.

BioSAR Enterprise is a database management tool, specific to ChemOffice Enterprise. BioSAR Enterprise lets you combine data from multiple applications, such as ChemOffice Enterprise applications and Excel, and subsequently perform searches on the data and display it according to the requirements. The application is fully customizable; allowing you to create your own search forms and display data according to the way you want.

Terminology

Schema

A schema details the structure of a particular database, which BioSAR Enterprise can access. Each schema is made up of one or more tables and each table can contain multiple fields.

In addition to describing the content of each table, a schema also defines the relationships between tables and fields contained in it. The relationships between tables and fields of a schema are automatically generated when you enable the schema for use.

Relationships across schemas can also exist. For example, if a registration id number in the REGDB schema is also included in the CHEMINVDB2 schema, these two fields can be linked within the application.

Table

Table refers to a database table that exists in a schema in the Oracle instance. Tables define entities in the schema. For example, one schema may have a table defining a person with fields, such as person id, last name, and first name. Similarly, another table might define an order with fields like customer id, product, and order date.

View

View refers to a virtual table that is composed of the result of a query. You can create views by assigning the result of a query to a new table in the database.

For example, a view can be made from the tables defining person and order. This view can include the last name and first name of the person as well as the order date. Now, the view can be accessed in the same way as the table was accessed, thereby eliminating the need for longer, more complicated SQL statements to access the information.

In database theory, a view is read-only whereas a table can be modified. However, in BioSAR Enterprise, tables and views are treated as synonymous entities because users do not have direct access to the tables.

Form

Each form created in BioSAR Enterprise is actually a combination of three forms: search

form, list view form, and details view form. The three forms are interlinked.

NOTE: The three interlinked forms are collectively called a formgroup.

When creating forms, you are able to assign access rights to other users. If users, other than the creator is given access to a form, the form is considered public.

Accessing BioSAR Enterprise

The BioSAR Enterprise application is accessed through the ChemOffice Enterprise home page.

To access the BioSAR Enterprise application:

1. Enter http://<servername>/ into your web browser address bar. <servername> is the name of the server where Chem & Bio Office Enterprise 10 is installed. The **User Login** page of ChemOffice Enterprise appears.
2. Enter a valid username and password.
3. Click the **Log in** button to display the home page of ChemOffice Enterprise.
4. Click the **Open Form** link within the **BioSAR Enterprise** section. A page showing the existing forms appears:

Form Management

BioSAR Enterprise allows you to search and view data in multiple application databases at the same time. To search and view data, you need to define the search criteria and return values. The Form Management page lets you create and customize search criteria and return values.

NOTE: Not all users are entitled to make their own forms. Consult your system administrator regarding the privileges to make new forms.

To open the Form Management page, do either of the following:

- Click the **Manage your forms** link in the global login page of ChemOffice Enterprise.
- Select **Manage > Forms** from the BioSAR Enterprise **Forms** menu.

The Form Management page lets you perform various tasks:

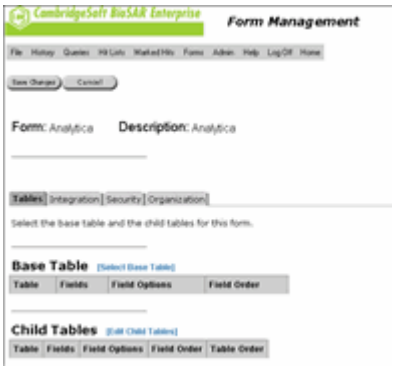
- Create a new form
- Edit the contents of an existing form
- Rename an existing form
- Duplicate an existing form
- Delete an existing form
- Open a form

Creating a New Form

To create a new form:

1. Click the **Create New Form** button in the first page of the Form Management interface.
2. Enter a name and description for the new form in the appropriate text boxes.

3. Click the **Save Changes** button. The newly created form appears:



Selecting a Base Table

A base table is the table on which the form is based. The base table is the first table in any form and all additional tables included in the form must be linked to the base table.

When defining a search form, you can select any table in the visible schemas as the base table. Only one base table can be chosen for a form. The list of child tables changes based on the base table selected.

To select a base table:

1. Click the **Select Base Table** link in the newly created form. The following page appears:

2. Select a schema from the **Schema** list box. The **Base Table** list box is populated accordingly.
3. Select the base table from the **Base Table** list box.
4. Click the **Save Changes** button. The chosen base table is displayed, as shown in the following figure:

SELECTING FIELDS IN A TABLE

After selecting a base or child table, you need to select the fields that are visible to the form user. You also need to define the conditions when the fields are visible.

To select fields in a table:

1. Click the **Edit** link in the **Fields** column of the relevant table. A page listing all available fields appears:

Three columns, representing different views, are shown to the right of field names and descriptions in the table. These columns are as follows:

- Query: Visible in the query form used to search.
- List: Visible in the results list form in which multiple records are viewed at a time.
- Detail: Visible when a single record is viewed at a time.

2. Select the check boxes in the appropriate columns to indicate the field that should be visible in a particular view.
3. Click the **Save Changes** button.

DISPLAYING FIELDS IN FORMS

After selecting the fields to be displayed for a table, you can define how the selected fields should be displayed in a form.

NOTE: You can modify the options for only those fields that you have selected to be visible.

To define how fields of a table are displayed in forms:

1. Click the **Edit** link in the **Field Options** column of the relevant table. The list of selected fields along with the display options, appears.
2. Select the display options according to your requirements.

   NOTE: Some fields have only one way of being displayed. In such cases, no choice is given.

3. Enter the desired dimensions of each field in each view.

   NOTE: When configuring column width values, remember that with the default font settings, you will need 7 points for each character you wish to display.
   For example, to display a 12 character registration number, the column width should be 84. The content of the table cell will be truncated to a fixed number of characters based on the configured width of the column and a conversion factor based on the font type and size.
   The default font for table cell data is Lucida Console 9pt, which is an equi-spaced font. The truncated text will be followed by "..." and the full text of the cell value will be displayed as a tip when the mouse pointer will move over the truncated value.

4. Select the **Show** check box corresponding to a field, if you would like the field to be visible to users in the specified view.
5. Click the **Save Changes** button to save the changes.

FIELD DISPLAY OPTIONS

The field display options are as follows:

- Structure: Displays a structure window. This option is available in Search view.
- ChemDraw Plug-in: Displays a CDX file, which can be edited with ChemDraw toolbar. The ChemDraw Plug-in option is available in List and Detail views.
- Graphic: Displays a graphic. An IN-LINE graphic appears in the current window. NEW WINDOW means a link to the graphic will be displayed and clicking on the link will open the graphic in a new window. The Graphic option is available in List and Detail views.
- Static GIF: Displays a GIF image showing an image of the structure. The image cannot be edited. This is only available if the field in the database is base64. The Static GIF option is available in List and Detail views. This option will not be available if the field is of type CDX_BLOB, SMILES, MOLFILE or CDXML.
- Hyperlink: Allows users to access files or web pages on remote servers. However, in the results window, only the word 'link' will be displayed instead of the actual URL and clicking on the link will open a file or web page. The Hyperlink option is available in List and Detail views.
- Text Box: Displays a text box. This option is available in Search view.

- Text Area: Lets you enter multiple lines of text. This option is available in Search view.
- TextBoxAllowList: Lets you browse to a list of files and use that as the entry or enter multiple values delimited by commas, tabs, or linefeeds. These values can be pasted from Excel, or a text file. The TextBoxAllowList option is available in Search view.
- DatePicker: Includes a calendar icon allowing easier input of dates. This option is available in Search view.
- Date: Validates as date. This option is available in Search view.
- URL: Lets you create hyperlinks using Hyperlink and Link Text fields, based on the data contained in the form. The URL option is available in List and Detail views.
- Link Text: Lets you create hyperlinks using Hyperlink and URL fields, based on the data contained in the form. The Link Text option is available in List and Detail views.

AUGMENTED HYPERLINKS

The augmented hyperlink functionality allows you to create hyperlinks based on the data contained in the form.

The fields, Hyperlink, URL and Link Text are used to create augmented hyperlinks. To create augmented hyperlinks, these fields can be combined in three ways, as follows:

- Hyperlink selected, URL blank, Link Text blank: This method requires the entire URL to be stored in the database.
- Hyperlink selected, URL entered, Link Text blank: This method shows the value of the column and the link goes to the URL entered in the URL box. For example, if you make regid a link, it will show the actual regid.
- Hyperlink selected, URL entered, Link Text Entered: This method displays the link text instead of the value.

NOTE: The base id of the base table is not available to be displayed as a link. However, the id is available for use when creating a link on another field.

NOTE: Links that contain replacement values in a child table cannot be displayed in the base table. The link must be created in the child table of the form. Values from the parent table can exist in the child tables of a form.

MASKS

You can use format masks in some fields to format the output of the fields and display the results. The format models described below can be used in the Format Mask field when building your form.

Conversion Formats. Several of the conversion functions, such as TO_CHAR, TO_DATE and TO_NUMBER use format models to determine the format of the converted data. Format models convert strings to dates and strings to numbers. The default format for dates as character values is DD-MON-YY. However, if you want, you can specify your own default date format with the NLS_DATE_FORMAT parameter, as follows:

NLS_DATE_FORMAT = `MM/DD/YYYY'

The following table describes the various date format masks:

Mask	Description
SCC or CC	CC represents a century in A.D. SCC format is used to represent centuries in B.C. A B.C. century is prefaced with a hyphen (-).
SYYYY or YYYY	YYYY represents a four-digit year. SYYYY format is used to represent a B.C. year. A B.C. year is prefaced with a hyphen (-).
IYYY	The four-digit ISO standard year.
YYY or YY or Y	The last three, two, or one digits of the year. The default value is the last three, two, or one digit of the current year.
IYY or IY or I	The last three, two, or one digits of the ISO standard year. The default value is the last three, two, or one digit of the current ISO standard year.
Y,YYY	The four-digit year with a comma.
SYEAR or YEAR or SYear or Year	The year spelled out. The S prefix places a negative sign in front of B.C. dates.
RR	The last two digits of the year. This format is used to display years in centuries other than our own.
BC or AD	The B.C. or A.D. indicator, without periods.
B.C. or A.D.	The B.C. or A.D. indicator, with periods.
Q	The quarter of the year, from 1 through 4. January through March are in the first quarter, April through June in second quarter.
MM	The number of the month in the year, from 01 through 12. January is month number 01, September is 09.
RM	The Roman numeral representation of the month number, from I through XII. January is I, September is IX.
MONTH or Month	The name of the month, either in upper- or mixed-case format.
MON or Mon	The abbreviated name of the month, as in JAN for January.

Mask	Description
WW	The week in the year, from 1 through 53.
IW	The week in the year, from 1 through 52 or 1 through 53, based on the ISO standard.
W	The week in the month, from 1 through 5. Week 1 starts on the first day of the month and ends on the seventh.
DDD	The day in the year, from 1 through 366.
DD	The day in the month, from 1 through 31.
D	The day in the week, from 1 through 7. The first day is defined by the NLS_TERRITORY initialization parameter for the database instance.
DAY or Day	The name of the day in upper- or mixed-case format.
DY	The abbreviated name of the day, as in TUE for Tuesday.

Mask	Description
J	The Julian day format of the date (counted as the number of days since January 1, 4712 B.C., the earliest date supported by the Oracle RDBMS).
AM or PM	The meridian indicator (morning or evening) without periods.
A.M. or P.M.	The meridian indicator (morning or evening) with periods.
HH or HH12	The hour in the day, from 1 through 12.
HH24	The hour in the day, from 0 through 23.
MI	The minutes component of the date's time, from 0 through 59.
SS	The seconds component of the date's time, from 0 through 59.
SSSSS	The number of seconds since midnight of the time component. Values range from 1 through 86399, with each hour comprising 3600 seconds.

Mask	Description
TH	The suffix that converts a number to its ordinal format. For example, 4 becomes 4th and 1 becomes 1st. This element can appear only at the end of the entire format mask. The return value is always in English, regardless of the date language.
SP	The suffix that converts a number to its spelled format. For example, 4 becomes FOUR, 1 becomes ONE, and 221 becomes TWO HUNDRED TWENTY-ONE. This element can appear only at the end of the entire format mask. The return value is always in English, regardless of the date language.
SPTH	The suffix that converts a number to its spelled and ordinal format. For example, 4 becomes FOURTH and 1 becomes FIRST. This element can appear only at the end of the entire format mask. The return value is always in English, regardless of the date language.
FX	The element that requires exact pattern matching between data and format model. FX stands for Format eXact.
FM	The element that toggles suppression of blanks in output from conversion. FM stands for Fill Mode.
Other text	Any punctuation, such as a comma (,) or slash (/) or hyphen (-), will be reproduced in the formatted output of the conversion. You can also include text within double quotes ("). This text will then be represented as entered in the converted value. See examples in TO_CHAR for an illustration of this element.

Using Text in Dates. Two parameters determine the type of text returned in dates, such as MONTH, MON, DAY, DY, AM, and PM. These parameters are:

- The National Language Support parameters, NLS_DATE_LANGUAGE and NLS_LANGUAGE
- The optional date language argument you can pass to both TO_CHAR and TO_DATE.

Some examples of date format masks composed with the above format elements are:

- 'Month DD, YYYY'
- 'MM/DD/YY Day A.M.'
- 'Year Month Day HH24:MI:SS'
- 'J'
- 'SSSSS-YYYY-MM-DD'
- '"A beautiful summer morning on the "DDth" day of "Month'

Number Format Models. The number formats are used in TO_CHAR and TO_NUMBER. The number format in TO_CHAR translates a numeric value to a VARCHAR2 data type. The number format in TO_NUMBER translates a VARCHAR2 value to a numeric data type.

A number format mask can comprise one or more elements from the table shown below. The resulting format of the character string or the converted numeric value will reflect the combination of the format elements.

Format elements with a description starting with "Prefix:" can be used only at the beginning of the complete format mask. Format elements with a description starting with "Suffix:" can be used only at the end of the complete format mask.

The following table describes the number format model elements:

Format Elements	Description
9	Represents a significant digit to be returned. Leading zeros in a number are displayed or treated as blanks.
0	Represents a significant digit to be returned. Leading zeros in a number are displayed or treated as zeros.
$	Puts a dollar sign in front of the number. It is used as a prefix.
B	Returns a zero value as blanks, even if the format element was used to show a leading zero. It is used as a prefix.
MI	Places a minus sign (-) after the number, if it is negative. For positive values, it returns a trailing space. It is used as a suffix.
S	Places a plus sign (+) in front of a positive number and a minus sign (-) before a negative number. It is used as a prefix.
PR	Places angle brackets (< and >) around a negative value. For positive values it places leading and trailing spaces around the number. It is used as a suffix.

Format Elements	Description
D	Specifies the location of the decimal point in the returned value. All format elements to the left of the D will format the integer component of the value. All format elements to the right of the D will format the fractional part of the value. The character used for the decimal character is determined by the database initialization parameter NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTERS.
G	Specifies the location of the group separator in the returned value in the same ways as a comma is used to separate thousands as in 6,734. The character used for the group separator is determined by the database initialization parameter NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTERS.
C	Specifies the location of the ISO currency symbol in the returned value.
L	Specifies the location of the local currency symbol, such as $, in the returned value.
, (comma)	Specifies that a comma be returned in that location in the return value.
. (period)	Specifies that a period is returned in that location in the return value.
V	Multiplies the number to the left of the V in the format model by 10 raised to the nth power, where n is the number of 9s found after the V in the format model.
EEEE	Specifies that the value be returned in scientific notation. It is used as a suffix.
RN or rn	Specifies that the return value be converted to upper- or lowercase Roman numerals. The range of valid numbers for conversion to Roman numerals is between 1 and 3999. The value must be an integer.

Some examples of numeric format masks built from these elements, are as follows:

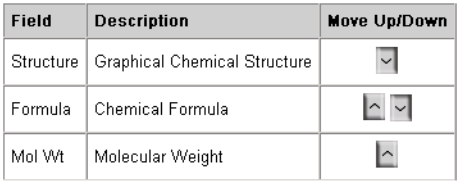
- 9.999EEEE
- 00V99
- S9,999,999
- 00009MI
- 999D99

- 9G999G999
- L999.99

Display Order of Fields

To display the order of fields to be displayed in forms:

1. Click the appropriate view name in the **Field Order** column of the relevant table. A table listing all chosen fields appears:



Field	Description	Move Up/Down
Structure	Graphical Chemical Structure	
Formula	Chemical Formula	
Mol Wt	Molecular Weight	

2. Click the arrows to the right of a field name to move a field higher or lower on the form.
3. Click the **Save Changes**.

Selecting Child Tables

To select a child table:

1. Open a form in edit mode and click the **Select Child Tables** link to display the list of child tables.
2. Select the child tables.
3. Click the **Save Changes** button. The names of the tables chosen are listed in the **Child Tables** table.
4. Select the appropriate fields for each table. Fields are selected in the same way as for the base table.
5. Indicate the order you would like the tables to be displayed in the form by clicking on the arrows in the **Table Order** column.
6. Click the **Save Changes** button.

Selecting Integration Options

The Integration tab allows users to export the data displayed in forms to either an Excel spreadsheet or ChemFinder BioViz.

When exporting data to Excel, you can choose one of the following options:

- MERGED_CHILD: Puts data of child table into a single cell
- PARENT_REPEATED: Puts data of child table into individual cells, repeating the parent table data in each row.
- PARENT_NOT_REPEATED: Puts data of child table into individual cells, without the parent data in each row.

NOTE: The administrator can also configure the cfserver.ini file so that a particular report option is already for all users and users are not allowed to select a different export option.

NOTE: Exporting to Excel for Office 2007 is not supported in BioSAR Enterprise 10.

Selecting Users and Roles

Users with appropriate privileges can choose specific users and roles that should have access to a form. You can assign users and roles to a form using the **Security** tab of the form.

To add users or roles for the form, highlight the appropriate item in the All Users and Roles list box and click the Add button. This will move the selected items to the Permitted Users and Roles list box.

To remove an item from the Permitted Users and Roles list box, highlight the appropriate

item in the Permitted Users and Roles list box and click the Remove button.

NOTE: When roles or users are chosen, even if an individual user is missing a role (for example, one to view a specific table in the form), the missing role is granted to the user automatically.

Assigning Forms to Projects

Forms can be assigned to any number of projects in the system using the Organization tab. The following figure shows the Organization tab of a form:

To assign a form to a project:

1. Click the **Organization** tab of the form.
2. Click the **Add to Private Category** or **Add to Public Category** link to display the **Tree View** window containing the list of projects.
3. Navigate to the appropriate project.
4. Click the project to assign the form to it. The selected project is listed under the appropriate form category.

CHANGING PROJECT ASSIGNMENT

To change the project assignment to a different project:

1. Click the **move** link corresponding to the project name. The **Tree View** window is displayed.
2. Navigate to the appropriate project.
3. Click the project to assign the form to it. The selected project is listed in place of the earlier project.

DELETING PROJECT ASSIGNMENT

To delete a project assignment:

1. Select the project to be deleted in the private or public form category.
2. Click the **Delete** link corresponding to the project to be deleted.

To learn more about adding, removing, and editing project groups, see “Organizing Projects” on page 26

Editing a Form

After creating a form, you can edit it anytime as long as you are logged in as the user who created the form or you are assigned the appropriate privileges to edit other user's forms.

To edit a form:

1. Click the **Manage your forms** link within the BioSAR Enterprise section in the ChemOffice Enterprise home page to display the Form Management interface.

2. Select a form and click the **Edit** link. A page showing the definition of the form appears:

3. Edit the form's definition. There are six properties of a form's definition, as follows:

- Name and description
- Base table
- Child tables
- Users and roles
- Integration options
- Project(s) to which the form is assigned

Renaming a Form

To rename or change the description of a form:

1. Click the **Manage your forms** link within the BioSAR Enterprise section in the ChemOffice Enterprise home page to display the Form Management page.
2. Select the form whose name you want to change.
3. Click the **Rename** link. A page allowing you to rename the form appears.
4. Edit the name and description in the appropriate text boxes.
5. Click the **Save Changes** button.

Duplicating a Form

Duplicating a form is useful when you need to include many properties of an existing form in a new form. For example, if you are creating a new form with the same base table and field properties of an existing form, duplicating the existing form can save time in defining the new form.

To duplicate a form:

1. Click the **Manage your forms** link within the BioSAR Enterprise section in the ChemOffice Enterprise home page to display the Form Management interface.
2. Select the form to be duplicated from the drop down list in the Form Management interface.
3. Click the **Duplicate** link. The form is duplicated and appears in the forms drop down list. The name of the duplicate form is the name of the old form preceded by "Copy of", as shown in the following figure:

Deleting a Form

To delete an existing form:

1. Click the **Manage your forms** link within the BioSAR Enterprise section in the ChemOffice Enterprise home page to display the Form Management page.
2. Select the form to be deleted from the drop down list in the Form Management page.
3. Click the **Delete** link. A warning message appears.
4. Click the **OK** button to delete the form.

Using Forms to Search Data

One way to retrieve data is to perform a search using a search form. For more information about defining search forms, see “Form Management” on page 2

To search data using a search form:

1. Select **Menu** > **Forms > Open Form** in the Form Management page. A page containing the list of existing forms appears.
2. Select a search form to use. The selected search form appears.

NOTE: The form you see will depend on the form group chosen.

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3. Enter the desired information in the form.
4. Select the sorting criterion from the **Sort Search By** drop down menu, if desired.
5. Click the **Search** button. The search results are displayed.

Searching

There are four different ways to retrieve search results:

- Using a search form
- Retrieving a saved query
- Retrieving a query in the history

After a search is performed, the results always appear in the same format.

For more information about viewing search results, see “Viewing Search Results” on page 16

Using Saved Queries

You can save a query after it has been entered. Saved queries are useful when you need to repeatedly search data by using the same criteria. For example, you can save a query that searches for batch information for a particular compound. Since batches are not all made at once, one day the results may be one set, but the next day (after another batch was made), more results would be retrieved.

To save a query:

1. Perform a search operation using a form and obtain the results.
2. Select **Save** from the **Queries** menu.
3. Enter the name and description of the query to be saved.
4. Click the **OK** button.

To use a saved query:

1. Select **Queries > Restore** > **Last** or **Queries > Restore** > **Saved**, depending on the query you wish to restore. If you select **Queries > Restore** > **Last**, query is displayed in the same page that displayed the search results. If you select **Queries > Restore** > **Saved**, the **Queries** window appears.
2. Select the appropriate form and the query associated with that form.
3. Click the **Restore** button. The saved query is displayed.
4. Add more information related to the search criteria, if desired.
5. Click the **Search** button to perform the search.

Using the History

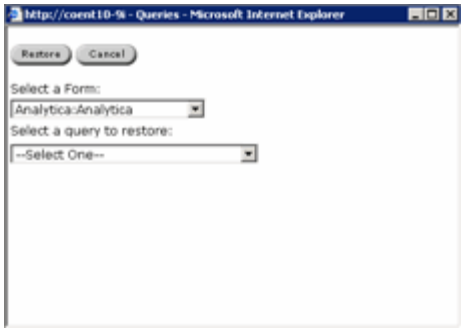
BioSAR Enterprise creates a history of searches performed for each session. Once a session ends, the history is erased. If you would like to save a query permanently, see “Using Saved Queries” on page 15 The name format of the queries saved in the history is as follows:

HISTORY-<date><time>

where <*date*> is the date when the query was entered and <*time*> is the time at which the query was entered

To access a query in the history:

1. Select **History** > **Queries** from the menu bar of the Form Management interface. The following window appears:



2. Select the appropriate search form and the query saved in history.
3. Click the **Restore** button to display the saved query.
4. Add more information related to the search criteria, if desired.
5. Click the **Search** button to display the search result.

Viewing Search Results

After a search is performed, the results are displayed in a list form allowing the user to view partial content of each record retrieved, as shown in the following figure:

NOTE: The Jump to drop down list lets you change forms with the same base table. The list of forms that can be accessed is based on a combination of security and a common base table.

To show complete information for a particular record, click the **Show Details** button corresponding to that record.

The information to be displayed at the different view levels is defined when creating a new form.

It is possible to view the detailed results in different formats. The information displayed in each of the formats is same and the screen differs only in its layout. The view formats are as follows:

- Frame View
- Tab View
- Frame/Tab View
- Report View
- Excel View
- BioViz View

Sorting

You can search results by clicking on the table header of one of the columns.

Editing a Form Dynamically

Often, once a form is opened, you would like to edit the layout or content. To edit the form, which is currently open:

1. Select **Edit this Form** from the Forms menu.
2. Make changes to the form definition.
3. Click the **Save Changes** button. You are returned to the open form, reflecting the changes made.

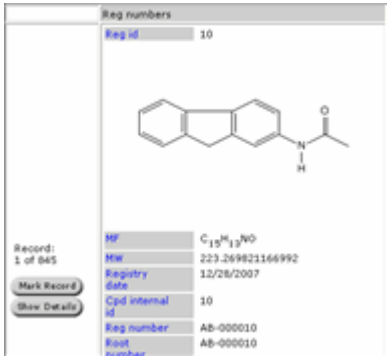
Editing List View Options

List view refers to the result view wherein the retrieved records are listed with partial information. List view provides two layout options, as follows:

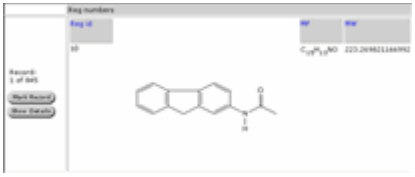
- Columns Down: Arranges fields in columns spaced horizontally.
- Columns Across: Arranges fields in columns spaced vertically.

Click the Toggle Layout tab to view information in the desired layout. The following figure shows search results in both Columns Down and Columns Across formats:

Columns Down



Columns Across



NOTE: You can use the Toggle Child Data button to switch between criteria based view and all the available data of child table views. This button appears on child associated tables only.

Displaying Search Results in Excel

When in list view, users have the option to view search results in a MS Excel spreadsheet. However, this option is available only if the form creator has integrated the form with Excel. For more information about integrating with Excel, see "Selecting Integration Options" on page 12

To view data in an Excel spreadsheet, click the Display in Excel tab. The data appears in a spreadsheet in a new window.

Details View Options

After a search is performed, you can view the detailed results by clicking the Show Details button corresponding to a particular record. In the details view, it is possible to view the results in different formats. The information displayed in each of the formats is same and the screen differs only in its layout.

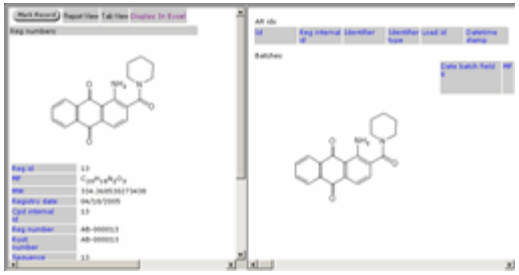
The view formats are as follows:

- Frame View
- Tab View
- Frame/Tab View
- Report View

- Excel View
- BioViz view

FRAME VIEW

Frame view is the default view of detailed search results. This view shows data in two frames, the base table in the left frame and the child tables in the right frame, as shown below:



TAB VIEW

In Tab view, each table's or view's data is separated into tabs. Click the appropriate tab to view the desired information, as shown in the following figures:

Reg numbers Tab

Alt ids Tab

Batches Tab

FRAME/TAB VIEW

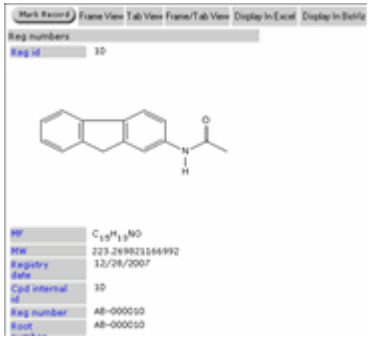
In Frame/Tab view, there are two frames; the left frame shows information from the base table while the right frame contains tabular

view of the child tables, as shown in the following figure:

NOTE: Navigating through records maintains the most recently selected tab in the right frame.

REPORT VIEW

In the Report view, all data is displayed on one page, in one frame. Base table data is displayed at the top, and child table data appears below, as shown in the following figure:



EXCEL VIEW

In Excel View, all data appears in the form of an Excel spreadsheet.

NOTE: When you click the Display on Excel tab, a window appears and allows you to select the format of the Excel spreadsheet to be displayed. Select a format and click the Create Spreadsheet button to display data.

BIOVIZ VIEW

In the BioViz view, data is displayed within the ChemFinder application. When you click the Display in BioViz tab, the ChemFinder application launches and displays data.

Generating Reports

BioSAR Enterprise allows you to generate reports based on search results.

To generate a report:

1. Perform a search using a public form group.
2. Select **Generate Report** from the **Reports** menu in the menu bar. The **BioSAR_Reports** window appears:

3. Select the appropriate options for your report. The following headings describe the report settings, which define a report:

DATA VIEW

Options:

- List
- Details

Description: Allows you to set the amount of information to be displayed in the report.

TABLE LAYOUT

Options:

- Tables Across
- Tables Down

Description: Allows you to define the table layout. Tables can be placed across (arranged horizontally next to each other) or down (arranged vertically).

SETTING PROFILE

Options: List of all available profiles. Profiles can be made public.

Description: Allows you to define the display settings for a report. This includes font size, color, and style as well as the inclusion or exclusion of logos. Use the available links to view, create, edit or duplicate the selected profile before creating the report.

PAGE ORIENTATION

Options:

- Auto
- Portrait
- Landscape

Description: Allows you to define the layout of the report. Reports can be created so that they fit into a portrait of landscape format. If the Auto option is selected, the appropriate size is used.

PAGE SIZE

Options:

- Letter (8.5 x 11 in.)
- Legal (8.5 x 14 in.)
- A3 (297 x 197 mm)
- A4 (210 x 297 mm)
- B4 (250 x 354mm)
- B5 (182 x 257mm)
- Tabloid (11 x17in.)

Description: Allows you to set the page size of the report. The page size is implemented when the report is created to fit on the page you are using.

1 RECORD EACH PAGE

Options:

- No
- Yes

Description: Allows you to insert a page break after each record.

REPORT FORMAT

Options:

- SNP (Microsoft Access format)
- PDF

Description: Allows you to select the format for displaying the report.

4. Click the **Run Report** button to generate the report.

NOTE: If structures are not appearing in your reports, the schema may not be configured correctly.

NOTE: To show structures in generated reports, there must be a CLOB column that contains Base64 holding those structures. To configure the system to recognize this column as the structures column, click the Lookup Column

link for the table with the MOL_ID. Then, select the table containing the base64 column and set that as the lookup column.

Creating a New Profile

A report profile controls the font color, style, and size of reports. In addition, report profiles control the inclusion or exclusion of logos and header lines.

To create a new profile:

1. Click the **New** link corresponding to the **Settings Profile** list box in the **BioSAR _Reports** window. The following window appears:

2. Enter the appropriate settings. The following table lists the tasks that need to be performed for setting the profile:

If you would like to ...	Then ...
Give the profile a name (*required)	Enter a name for your profile in the Profile Name text box. This name is used as an identifier.
Write a brief description of the profile	Enter a description in the Description text box.
Make the profile public	Select Yes in the Public drop down list. *NOTE: Making a profile public makes it available to other users when generating reports. Only the owner of a profile can edit or delete a profile.*

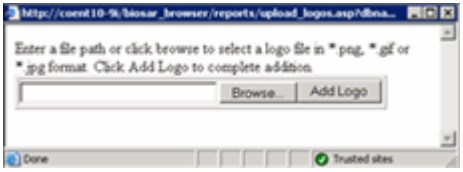
If you would like to ...	Then ...
Set the margin width	Select the appropriate margin size in the margin drop down lists, such as Right Margin and Left Margin.
Set the color of the header, footer, or detail in the report	Select the color in the color drop down lists, such as Header Color and Footer Color.
Adjust the font type, style, size, weight, or color of a particular part of your report	Select the appropriate options from the drop down lists corresponding to the attributes, such as font type and style.
Insert header lines to the top of the report	Enter text into the header line text boxes.
Include a logo	Select the logo to include from the Logo drop down list or click the Add link to add a new logo.

3. Click the **OK** button.

ADDING LOGOS

Logos can be added at the top of reports. To add a logo to the list of options:

1. Click the **Add** link to the right of the **Logo** drop down list. The following window appears:



2. Click the **Browse** button and browse to the logo file. The logo files can be of three types, as follows:
   - GIF (.gif)
   - JPEG (.jpg)
   - PNG (.png)
3. Click the **Add Logo** button.

Editing a Profile

You can edit a profile only if you have created it. Even if a profile is public, any user other than the creator will not be able to edit it.

To edit an existing profile:

1. Select the profile to be edited in the **Settings Profile** drop down list within the **BioSAR_Reports** window.
2. Click the **Edit** link corresponding to the **Settings Profile** drop down list. The **BioSAR Browser Report Profile** window appears.
3. Change the profile settings according to your requirements.
4. Click the **OK** button.

Viewing a Profile

To view an existing profile:

1. Select the profile to be viewed in the **Settings Profile** drop down list within the **BioSAR_Reports** window.
2. Click the **View** link corresponding to the **Settings Profile** drop down list. The selected profile appears.

Duplicating a Profile

Users can create a duplicate of an existing profile, even if the profile is public.

To create a duplicate of an existing profile:

1. Select the profile to be duplicated in the **Settings Profile** drop down list within the **BioSAR_Reports** window.
2. Click the **Duplicate** link corresponding to the **Settings Profile** drop down list. The selected profile appears.
3. Enter a name and description for the duplicate profile.
4. Change the other profile settings, if required.
5. Click the **OK** button to save the profile.

Deleting a Profile

Profiles can be deleted only by the user who created them, even if the profile is public. The default profile cannot be deleted.

To delete an existing profile:

1. Select the profile to be deleted in the **Settings Profile** drop down list within the **BioSAR_Reports** window.
2. Click the **Delete** link corresponding to the **Settings Profile** drop down list. A confirmation message is displayed.
3. Click the **OK** button.

Changing Field Attributes in Reports

The attributes of fields, such as order and size, displayed in reports are based on the field attribute values set in the corresponding forms. Therefore, to change the way in which fields are displayed in reports, you need to change the field attributes specified in the corresponding forms.

To change the order of fields in a report:

1. Close the **BioSAR_Reports** window.
2. Select **Forms** > **Manage** > **Forms** from the menu bar to display the first page of the **Form Management** interface.
3. Select the form that generated the report.
4. Click the **Edit** link to display the list of tables related to the selected form.
5. Click a link in the **Field Order** column corresponding to the appropriate table.
6. Use the arrow buttons to move fields up and down.
7. Click the **Save Changes**.

To change the size of a field label displayed in a report:

1. Close the **BioSAR_Reports** window.
2. Select **Forms** > **Manage** > **Forms** from the menu bar to display the first page of the **Form Management** interface.
3. Select the form that generated the report.

4. Click the **Edit** link to display the list of tables related to the selected form.
5. Click the **Edit** link under the **Field Options** column of the appropriate table to display a page containing the field attribute values.
6. Scroll to the appropriate field and set the field attribute according to your requirements.
7. Click the **Save Changes** button.
8. Generate the report again. The changes you made to the field attributes will be reflected in the report.

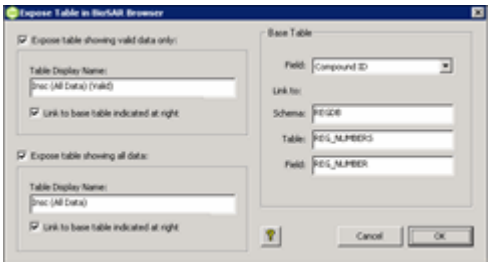
Integrating with BioAssay

BioSAR Enterprise provides the Integration feature, which allows you to access data stored in the BioAssay protocols by exposing a BioAssay table and then accessing it in BioSAR Enterprise.

Exposing a BioAssay table

To expose a BioAssay table:

1. Open the BioAssay Enterprise application.
2. Click the **Application Settings** link in the **Start Page** section. The **BioAssay HTS Settings** dialog box appears.
3. Ensure that the user name and server name of BioSAR Browser correct.
4. Click the **OK** button to close the **BioAssay HTS Settings** dialog box.
5. Create a One Table Legacy Data protocol called “Integration Demo” in BioAssay Enterprise. The protocol should include the following fields:
   - Experiment Date
   - Scientist
   - Compound
   - IC50
   - Comments
6. Create a relevant file import template for the Integration Demo protocol.
7. Import data into the protocol using a data file.
8. Load the data from the imported file.
9. Click the **Definition** tab.
10. Click the **Results** table and then click the **Expose Table in BioSAR Browser** button. The Expose Table in BioSAR Browser dialog box appears:



NOTE: The Expose Table in BioSAR Browser feature is specific to BioAssay Enterprise. The feature is not available in BioAssay Desktop.

11. Disable the check box, **Expose table showing valid data only**.
12. Type **Integrate** in the **Table Display Name** text box.
13. Click the **OK** button to close the **Expose Table in BioSAR Browser** dialog box.

Accessing the Exposed Table

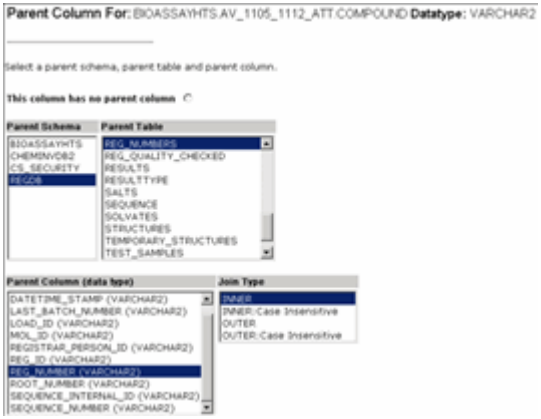
To access the exposed BioAssay table using BioSAR Enterprise:

1. Log into the BioSAR Enterprise as user, biosar_admin.
2. Click the **Schema Management** link to display the BIOASSAYHTS schema in the Schema Management page.
3. Expand the **BIOASSAYHTS** schema.

4. Set the schema password to *Oracle*.
5. Click the **Integrate** link within the BIOASSAYHTS schema. A table appears.
6. Click the **Primary Key** radio button corresponding to the **ROW_ID** field.

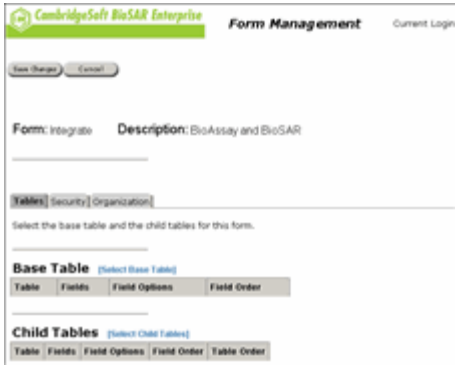
NOTE: If any of the fields in your table is of Attachment (Database Storage) type, then select the appropriate content type, such as MS Word, JPEG, or GIF. For this, you need to click the cell corresponding to the Content Type column and set the appropriate content type.

7. Click **REGDB.REG_NUMBERS.REG_NUMBER** in the column, Parent Column. The following list boxes appear:



8. Click the radio button, **This column has no parent column**.
9. Click the **Save Changes** button.
10. Click the **Security** tab. The following page appears:

11. Add the **BIOSAR_ADMIN** user as a user with selected privileges.
12. Click the **Save Changes** button to display the Schema Management page.
13. Go to **Forms** > **Manage** > **Forms**.
14. Click the **Create New Form** button. The page for creating new form appears.
15. Type Integration in the **Name** text box.
16. Enter relevant description in the **Description** text box and click the **Save Changes** button. The following page appears:

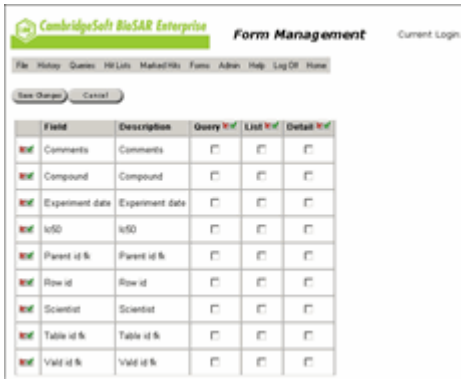


17. Click the **Select Base Table** link. The **Choose Base Table** page appears.

18. Select **BIOASSAYHTS** in the **Schema** list box and **Integrate** in the **Base Table** list box.

NOTE: The Results table of BioAssay is displayed as the table, Integrate in BioSAR.

19. Click the **Save Changes** button.
20. Click the **Edit** link in the **Fields** column. The following page appears:

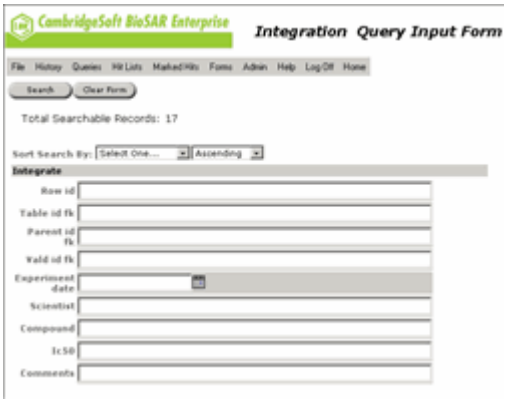


21. Click the tick marks in the **Query**, **List**, and **Details** columns.
22. Click the **Save Changes** button.

NOTE: If any of the fields in your table is of Attachment (Database Storage) type, then you need to edit the Field Options column in your Base Table table and set the Format attribute of the attachment field to NEW WINDOW. This will ensure that in the Results page, only a link is displayed corresponding to the attachment field and clicking the link opens a new window showing the graph or image stored in that attachment field. Attachment files like, JPEG and GIF images may be displayed in the Results page if you do not set the format in the base table. However, it is recommended that you display them in a new window.

23. Click the **Save Changes** button. The following page appears:

24. Click the **Open** link. The following page appears:



25. Type 5.23 in the **IC50** field and click the **Search** button. The matching data in the Results table of BioAssay appear.

Organizing Projects

Tables and forms can be organized into project groups. To update the list of project groups:

1. Select the appropriate menu item according to your requirements. The options are as follows:

- Table organization: To organize tables, go to **Admin** > **Manage** >**Organization**.

NOTE: If the Organization menu item is not enabled, select Admin > Manage>Schema and thereafter select Manage>Organization.

- Personal form organization: To organize personal forms, select **Forms > Manage** >**Organization (my forms)**.

NOTE: If the Organization (my forms) menu item is not enabled, select Manage>Forms from the Forms menu and thereafter select Manage>Organization (my forms).

- Public form organization: To organize public forms, select **Manage** >**Organization (public forms)** from the **Forms** menu.

The **TreeView** window appears:

2. Highlight the project you would like to update. The links to perform various actions appear.
3. Click the appropriate link to perform the desired action. For example, click the **Move** link to move the form to a different location.

Managing Users and Roles

The BioSAR Enterprise application uses the global Chem & Bio Office Enterprise User Management interface for managing users and roles.

You can manage users and roles for the Chem & Bio Office Enterprise applications only if you have sufficient privileges. The links for managing users and roles for a ChemOffice application are available within the interface of the application as well as on the home page of Chem & Bio Office Enterprise. For more information on managing users and roles, refer to the sections “Managing Users” and “Managing Roles” in the chapter based on Chem & Bio Office Enterprise Core.

BioSAR Enterprise Roles

When setting up new user accounts, your system administrator assigns specific roles to each individual. Depending upon the roles assigned, the screenshots displayed to different users may vary and users may not be able to utilize certain features. Consult your system administrator if you have questions about your roles.

The following table lists the roles available in BioSAR Enterprise:

Role Name	Privileges
BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_BROWSER	Read Only
BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER	Add/Edit/Delete User Forms

Role Name	Privileges
BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN	Add/Edit/Delete User and Public Forms Add/Edit/Delete Users and Roles
BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN	Full Control: Add/Edit/Delete User and Public Forms Add/Edit/Delete Users and Roles Add/Edit/Delete Schemas

An individual role can contain a number of privileges. For example, although BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_BROWSER only has the privilege to read the contents of a container, BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER is allowed to add, edit, and delete user forms as well.

BioSAR Enterprise Privileges

The privileges associated with the BioSAR Enterprise roles and their Oracle privilege names are:

- Add a user formgroup
  - Oracle privilege name: ADD_USER_FORMGROUP
  - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER, BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Edit a user formgroup
  - Oracle privilege name: EDIT_USER_FORMGROUP
  - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER, BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Delete a user formgroup
  - Oracle privilege name: DELETE_USER_FORMGROUP
  - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER, BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Make a formgroup public
  - Oracle privilege name: SET_FORMGROUP_PUBLIC
  - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Search
  - Oracle privilege name: SEARCH_USING_FORMGROUP
  - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_BROWSER, BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER, BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Duplicate a formgroup
  - Oracle privilege name: DUPLICATE_GRANTED_FORMGROUP

    - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER, BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN
- Edit a formgroup
    - Oracle privilege name: EDIT_GRANTED_FORMGROUP
    - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN
- Edit any formgroup
    - Oracle privilege name: EDIT_ANY_FORMGROUP
    - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Add a schema
    - Oracle privilege name: ADD_ADMIN_SCHEMA
    - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Edit a schema
    - Oracle privilege name: EDIT_ADMIN_SCHEMA
    - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Delete a schema
    - Oracle privilege name: DELETE_ADMIN_SCHEMA
    - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Add a user
    - Oracle privilege name: ADD_USERS_TABLE
    - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Edit a user
    - Oracle privilege name: EDIT_USERS_TABLE
    - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Delete a user
    - Oracle privilege name: DELETE_USERS_TABLE
    - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Add a role
    - Oracle privilege name: ADD_ROLES_TABLE
    - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Edit a role
    - Oracle privilege name: EDIT_ROLES_TABLE
    - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Delete a role
    - Oracle privilege name: DELETE_ROLES_TABLE
    - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Add people
    - Oracle privilege name: ADD_PEOPLE_TABLE
    - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN
- Edit people
    - Oracle privilege name: EDIT_PEOPLE_TABLE

- Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN

- Delete people
  - Oracle privilege name: DELETE_PEOPLE_TABLE
  - Roles including privilege: BIOSAR_BROWSER_USER_ADMIN, BIOSAR_BROWSER_ADMIN

Schema Management

The Schema Management feature in BioSAR Enterprise allows administrators to control the visibility of information stored in the database. The visibility of information is controlled by managing the schemas, tables, views, and fields that can be used in forms.

NOTE: The Schema Management feature also lets you use the Structure field in forms. However, it does not support the MOLFILE structure. To perform ChemOffice Enterprise searches, you must ensure that the chemical data is in base64cdx format.

There are two methods for using the Schema Management feature:

- By clicking the **Schema Management** link in the **BioSAR Enterprise** section in the ChemOffice Enterprise's global login page, as shown in the following figure:

- By selecting **Manage** > **Schema** from the BioSAR Enterprise's **Admin** menu.

The following figure shows the Schema Management page:

The Schema Management page allows BioSAR administrators to control all aspects of schema configurations for the BioSAR Enterprise application.

NOTE: If no schemas have been defined in the database, the Schema Management page does not show any schema.

Refreshing Tables

The Refresh All Tables or Refresh Table button in the Schema Management page lets you view the fields that have been recently added to a schema. Before clicking the Refresh All Tables or Refresh Table button, you need to be aware of the following consequences:

- The fields displayed by this button do not have any column order. Administrators need to make the fields visible and set the column order after refresh.
- If a field is renamed, a new column is added with the new name. However, the old field remains as-is. Administrators need to set the old field visibility so that it is no longer visible to users.
- If a field is deleted, the field will remain in BioSAR Enterprise after refreshing. In such cases, administrators need to set the field

visibility so that it is no longer visible to users.

- Clicking this button removes links between schemas and there is no option for cancelling the operations.

Adding and Removing Schemas

Only administrators can add or remove schemas. The administrators can set the visibility of any schema in the Oracle database so that it is visible to BioSAR Enterprise users. If a schema is not visible, BioSAR Enterprise users will not be able to see or use the tables or views within the schema.

To add or remove schemas from the list of available schemas:

1. Click the **Add/Remove Schemas** button in the first page of the **Schema Management** interface. A list of all the schemas in the Oracle database appears:

2. Select the check boxes in the **Exposed** column corresponding to the names of schemas that you would like to display to users. To remove a schema from the list of visible schemas, disable the check box in the **Exposed** column corresponding to that schema.
3. Click the **Save Changes** button.

Editing a Description/Password

To edit the description or password for a schema:

1. Expand the schema whose description/password you want to edit.
2. Click the **Edit Schema Description/Password** link. The following page appears:

NOTE: The display name for the schema is the name that will be visible to users. The default display name is the name of the schema. It is recommended that you enter a more descriptive name for the schema so that it can be easily identified.

The password for the schema is assigned when the schema is created. For information about schema passwords for CambridgeSoft schemas, contact esupport@cambridgesoft.com.

NOTE: For non-CambridgeSoft databases, you might need to contact the system administrator.

3. Change the display name and password of the schema according to your requirements.
4. Click the **Save Changes** button to save the changes.

Defining Table Details

To define the details of a table contained in a schema:

1. Expand the schema whose table details you want to define.
2. Expand the **Edit Table Fields** link, if it is not yet expanded. The following page appears:

3. Click the table that you need to define in detail. The page for defining the selected table appears:

The page consists of three tabs, as follows:

- Tables: Lets you to edit the properties of tables and fields in the table.
- Security: Lets you to manage the security of the table.
- Organization: Lets you to assign the table to projects.

4. Define the table information according to your requirements.
5. Click the **Save Changes** button.

Tables Tab

The Tables tab corresponding to a table lets you edit the table definition and the table fields.

The Tables tab lets you define various properties, as follows:

- Table Properties
  - Table display name
  - Primary key
  - Default column order
- Field Properties
  - Fields that are visible to users
  - Display name
  - Display description
  - A lookup table
  - A parent column
  - The index type
  - The content type

TABLE PRIMARY KEY

The primary key is a field that contains a unique value for each row. The primary key is usually the ID number of an entity record. BioSAR Enterprise requires every table to have a primary key even if the table does not have a primary key defined in the database. Each table can have only one primary key, and the primary key must be an integer.

To choose the primary key for a table, select its radio button in the Primary Key column.

DEFAULT COLUMN ORDER

Default Column Order determines the default order of fields in a table. If you select the fields to use in a form, the order they will appear in the form, by default, is indicated by the corresponding value in the Default Column Order column.

The field with a lower value in the Default Column Order column will appear first. For example, if the value of Default Column Order for field A is 2 and that of field B is 10, the field A will be the first column and the field B will be the second column.

TABLE DISPLAY NAME

The display name for a table is the name of the table that BioSAR Enterprise displays. A user with appropriate privileges can set the display name of a table so that it is different from the actual name of the table in the database. By default, the display name and the actual name of a table are same. However, it is often more desirable to enter a more descriptive name for the table.

Table Fields

The fields contained in a table have various attributes, such as name and visibility. These attributes allow users to identify and access required information.

FIELD VISIBILITY

This attribute determines whether users can see a particular field. To make a field visible to users, select the corresponding check box in the **Visible?** column.

FIELD NAME

The field name is the name of the table field that BioSAR Enterprise displays to the user. By default, the field name and the name of the field in the database are the same. However, if you want to change the field name for the field, enter the new name in the text box in the Display Name column.

FIELD DESCRIPTION

The field names are often in abbreviated form. The field description property helps you to provide more information about the fields. For example, when defining a field, you can enter the field name as Cus_ID and enter “Customer Identity” in the Description column. By default, the display name and descriptive name of a field are the same.

FIELD LOOKUP TABLE

The lookup table feature is used to draw more information about a field in a table by linking it to another table containing related information.

For example, the reg_batch_view table in BioSAR Enterprise contains information about the registration numbers as well as batch numbers. Hence, when the field reg_number appears in a BioAssay table, the reg_batch_view table of BioSAR Enterprise can serve as the lookup table and provide the batch number for the corresponding reg_number field.

The lookup table feature is enabled through the Lookup Table column.

To link a table with another table using the lookup table feature, you need to define various properties of the lookup table. These properties are:

- Linking Column
- Display Column
- Join Type
- Sort Direction

Linking Column

The Linking column is the column in the lookup table that has the same value as the field whose lookup table is being defined.

For example, assume that there are two tables in the REGDB schema: EXPERIMENTS and

EXPERIMENTTYPE. Also assume that both the tables contain a field called EXPERIMENT_TYPE_ID.

The EXPERIMENT_TYPE_ID field in the EXPERIMENTS table may not provide much information to a user.

However, the EXPERIMENTTYPE table provides detailed information about the experiments.

Since, the EXPERIMENTTYPE table also contains the EXPERIMENT_TYPE_ID field, this field serves as the linking column and helps to relate the two tables.

Display Column

The display column is the value that is displayed in forms in place of actual field values.

In the above example, two tables are linked together. Assume that the EXPERIEMENTS table contains a field called EXPERIMENT_TYPE_NAME in addition to the EXPERIMENT_TYPE_ID field. EXPERIMENT_TYPE_NAME field contains a name for each ID. Therefore, EXPERIMENT_TYPE_NAME is displayed in forms and it is the display column for EXPERIMENT_TYPE_ID.

Join Type

Join refers to the procedure of combining two tables, resulting in a new, temporary table. In BioSAR Enterprise, joins can be of four types, as follows:

- INNER
- INNER: Case Insensitive
- OUTER
- OUTER: Case Insensitive

The INNER join operation selects rows from a parent table and its child tables in such a way that the values in one column of parent table matches the values in certain columns of the child tables. For example, assume that there is a parent table P, as follows:

Dept_ID	Dept_Name
101	Biology
102	Chemistry
103	Botany

Assume that the child table C is as follows:

Dept_Head	Dept_ID
James	101
Jones	102

The result of inner join on the parent table will be as follows:

Dept_ID	Dept_Name	Dept_Head	Dept_ID
101	Biology	James	101
102	Chemistry	Jones	102

By default, INNER join is case sensitive. If you want to avoid case sensitivity, select INNER: Case Insensitive from the Join Type list.

The OUTER join operation selects rows from parent table and child tables so that the resultant column includes all rows from parent table and matched rows of child table. A field in a result row will be null if the child table did not contain a matching row. By default, OUTER join is case sensitive. If you want to avoid case

sensitivity, select “OUTER: Case Insensitive” from the Join Type list.

Sort Direction

You can sort the columns in either ascending or descending order.

Defining a Lookup Table

To define a lookup table for a field:

1. Open the table in the Schema Management interface.
2. Click the **Choose** link in the **Lookup Table** column corresponding to the field name in the **Tables** tab. The following page appears:

3. Select from the **Lookup Schema** list box the schema where the lookup table exists. The **Lookup Table** list box is populated.
4. Select the lookup table from the **Lookup Table** list box. The **Linking Column**, **Display Column**, **Join Type**, and **Sort Direction** list boxes is populated.
5. Select relevant list items in the **Linking Column**, **Display Column**, **Join Type**, and **Sort Direction** list boxes, according to your requirements.
6. Click the **Save Changes** button to save the changes.

FIELD PARENT COLUMN

The parent column of a field defines a table, which is related to many tables in the same way. In contrast to a lookup table, which has a one-to-one relationship with its related table, a parent table has a one-to-many relationship.

For example, the REG_NUMBERS table is a parent of the BATCHES table because one compound can contain many batches. For each REGDB.REG_NUMBERS.REG_ID field in the REG_NUMBERS table, there are one or more matching records in the BATCHES table. The BATCHES.REG_INTERNAL_ID field in the BATCHES table contains the same value as REGDB.REG_NUMBERS.REG_ID.

NOTE: During installation, parent columns are automatically recorded for ChemOffice Enterprise schemas.

Defining a Parent Column

To define a parent column for a field:

1. Click the **Choose** link in the **Parent Column** column corresponding to the field name in the Tables tab.
2. Select the schema where the parent table exists, in the **Parent Schema** list box. The **Parent Table** list box is populated automatically.
3. Select the parent table in the **Parent Table** list box. The **Parent Column** list box is populated automatically.
4. Select the parent column and join type according to your requirements.
5. Click the **Save Changes** button.

FIELD INDEX TYPE

The index type for a field is valid only if the field contains an object that is indexed. Currently, the only supported index type is the Oracle Cartridge (CS_CARTRIDGE). Fields containing non-indexed objects, such as GIF

and JPEG images, should be assigned the index type, NO_INDEX.

FIELD CONTENT TYPE

Content type refers to the HTTP MIME_TYPE of object contained in a field. Examples of Content type are chemical/x-cdx and IMAGE/gif.

Security Tab

The Security tab lets you adjust the security level on tables by assigning different privileges to other users or roles.

You can add or remove privileges from users/roles by selecting a user or role in the BioSAR Users and Roles list and then clicking the A**dd or Remove** button.

NOTE: If the list of permitted users and roles contains an item with the specifier, USER NESTED or ROLE NESTED, the privileges are applied indirectly through another role or a non-BioSAR role. Grants to non-BioSAR roles cannot be revoked through the Security tab.

Organization Tab

The Organization tab lets you add tables to any number of projects in the system and change project assignments. This allows you to find tables more easily when designing forms.

ADDING TABLES

To add a table to a project:

1. Open the table through the Schema Management page.
2. Click the **Organization** tab.
3. Click the **Add to Project Category** link to display the **TreeView** window.
4. Click on the project name to select it. A success message is displayed.
5. Click the **OK** button. The added items will be displayed.

CHANGING PROJECT ASSIGNMENTS

To change the project assignment:

1. Click the **Move** link corresponding to the project name to display the **TreeView** window.
2. Select the project by clicking the project name. A success message is displayed.
3. Click the **OK** button.

DELETING PROJECT ASSIGNMENT

To delete a project assignment, click the Delete link corresponding to the project name.

To learn more about adding, removing, and editing project groups, see “Organizing Projects” on page 26

Custom Style Sheets

BioSAR Enterprise allows administrators to create and modify Custom Style Sheets (CSS) and apply customized styles through standard CSS mechanisms. The customized styles can be applied in several ways as follows:

- Custom styles for all forms
- Custom styles specific to forms
- Data specific styles for List view and Details view

Before applying customized styles, you need to configure BioSAR Enterprise so that it supports CSS.

To enable support for CSS:

1. Open the cfserver.ini file located at: <webroot>biosar_browser\config.
2. Set USECUSTOMCSS=1 in the GLOBALS section.
3. Perform iisreset.

Applying CSs to all Forms

To apply custom styles to all the forms:

1. Open the 'styles' folder located at: <webroot>biosar_browser\config\. In the 'styles' folder, by default, there will be four stylesheet files: customquery.css, customlist.css, customlistCD.css, and customdetail.css.

   NOTE: customlistCD.css is the stylesheet that is used when you toggle the result list layout. CD stands for Columns Down

2. Edit any of the four stylesheet files as desired. Changing styles in these files will change the format for all forms, which do not have their own custom stylesheets.

   NOTE: It is recommended that you do not change styles related to position or layers. Such styles include float, position, and z-index.

3. Perform iisreset.

APPLYING FORMGROUP SPECIFIC STYLES

To apply custom styles to specific formgroups:

1. Make a copy of customquery.css, customdetail.css, customlist.css, and customlistCD.css file in the 'styles' folder.
2. Rename the duplicate copies to meet the following pattern: formgroup id + detail/list + .css. For example, 1021query.css, 1021detail.css,1021list.css, and 1021listCD.css. To determine the formgroup id:
   a. Open the form.
   b. Right-click the bottom frame and select **Properties** to display the **Properties** dialog box
   c. Look for the **formgroup** parameter in the **Address (URL)** field. You might need to select and scroll because the URL text is not displayed entirely in the **Properties** dialog box.
3. Edit any of the four duplicate stylesheet files as desired.
4. Perform iisreset.

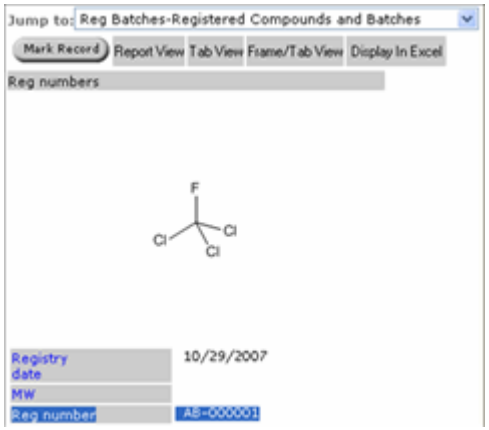
NOTE: Once you apply a formgroup specific set of styles, the customquery.css, customdetail.css, customlist.css, and customlistCD.css files are completely ignored for that formgroup. Therefore, if you want a style change in the default custom styles and in a specific formgroup then you will need to apply your changes to both the original and duplicate stylesheet files.

NOTE: If you want to determine the style you wish to edit, find the style name in the html source file and edit it. To open the html source file, right-click the appropriate frame and select View Source.

APPLYING LABEL/DATA SPECIFIC STYLES

Certain styles can be applied based on text labels. For example, if you have a field called Reg Number and you want the field to be highlighted, you can apply a style specific to that

field/column. The following figure shows the highlighted field, Reg Number:



To apply a custom style for a heading or label, create a style called columnNameClass + field name; replace any spaces in the field name with an underscore (_).

To change the style for the data, add a style called valueClass + field name. For example, to highlight the actual Reg Number data, create a class called valueClassReg_number as shown in the following code.

```
TD.parent_cell_value
{
   FONT-SIZE: 9pt;
   FLOAT: none;
   VERTICAL-ALIGN: top;
   FONT-FAMILY: 'Lucida Console';
   POSITION: relative
}

TD.valueClassReg_number
{
   FONT-SIZE: 9pt;
   FLOAT: none;
   COLOR:Red;
   VERTICAL-ALIGN: top;
   FONT-FAMILY: 'Lucida Console';
   POSITION: relative
}
```

Styles are inherited from parent classes. For example, in list view, the column headings are inherited from TD.child_cell_value or from a custom class related to the name. In the detail view, it might inherit from child_cell_value or parent_cell_value.

In the TD.valueClassReg_number class, you can observe that apart from color, all the other style elements have been inherited from the TD.parent_cell_value class.

Examples of custom styles are included in the customdetail.css and customlist.css files. If at any point you are unsure the style that you need to customize, look in the html source file. For custom column label and value areas, their class attributes will have two classes defined. For example, CLASS="parent_cell_value valueClassReg_number".

NOTE: Typically, the style names in the list.css and the listCD.css are the same. Therefore, if you apply a style to one and want it in the other format as well, you can copy the custom style and put it in the other one.

Check Configuration File Settings

Configuration files are used by BioSAR Enterprise to define parameters that allow the BioSAR Enterprise application to find necessary information and how to react in certain situations. If the settings in these files are not correctly recorded, the application may not be able to operate.

The configuration files for BioSAR Enterprise are found in:

<webroot>/ChemOffice/biosar_browser/config

If you are having difficulties, check to make sure the following settings are correct in the cfserver.ini file:

- DBA_PWD
- DBA_USERNAME
- ORA_SERVICENAME

Tips for the Report Writer

Report Generator Configuration Issues

- Before installing this patch, be sure to quit Reports.exe or shut down the reports service if you are running this as a service.
- Open /biosar_browser/reports and check that there is no biosar_reports.ldb file. Delete the file if it is present. If it still exists after doing this, please reboot your server and delete the lock file manually.

NOTE: Failure to follow this procedure will lead to corruption of the new biosar_browser.mdb file installed from this patch.

- If you are using Terminal Services or PC Anywhere for remote administration and you are running reports.exe as a service then be sure to use user that the service is running under for any configuration tasks related to the report generator
- If you have reports.exe in a startup folder and you are using Terminal Services or PC Anywhere, when you log-in via these modes a second reports.exe will be started. You must end this using task manager. Having two reports.exe will prevent the report generator from working.

Default Printer Setup

When using the report generator, you must have a default printer set otherwise reports will not be generated.

If you are running reports.exe as a service then you must set the default printer while logged in as the same user that reports.exe is running under.

Launching MS Access

If you are running reports.exe as a service you should launch MS Access one time before starting the service while logged in as the user the service is running under. This will allow you to answer any start-up dialogs question presented.

Some installations have difficulty starting MS Access from the Report Writer (when running the report writer as a service). This is not always an issue, but it can be resolved by following the directions found at this link:

http://support.microsoft.com/?id=288367

Compacting Biosar_Browser.mdb

As reports are generated biosar_browser.mdb will grow in size even though all report objects are deleted after a report is generated. To reduce the size of the file, it is advised to stop and start the reports service or reports.exe so that the biosar_browser.mdb file will automatically compact.

Report Generator Performance

If performance of the report generator is very slow you can do one of the following: a) restart the application. This will truncate the csdohitlist table which has likely grown quite large. and b) perform an analyze on the cs_security schema, in particular the csdohitlist table. You

can run the analyze wizard in DBA Studio. In DBA Studio, simply right-click over a schema, table or index and choose Analyze. A 10% estimate is usually sufficient. Re-analysis should be done periodically to update statistics.

General Performance

In general we recommend running analyze on all schemas and tables that BioSAR is searching via formgroups. In addition, periodic re-analysis should be done after large data loads or data deletions from tables. Refer to your Oracle documentation for more information about Analyze.

Adding Roles

If you are intending to use a schema with BioSAR Enterprise which is not configured for BioSAR Enterprise, you will need to grant select privileges to the biosar administrator role.

For example, if the custom schema is called MyNewSchema and has tables Moltable and Synonyms, first create a role which has select privileges on the two tables: Grant select on Moltable, Synonyms to MyNewSchemaRole.

Now, grant this new role to the BioSAR Enterprise administrator user or role.

- To grant the role to a user: The user that should be granted this role is the user performing the schema management tasks (biosar_admin by default). Grant myNewSchemaRole to Biosar_admin.
- To grant the role to the administrator role: Grant myNewSchemaRole to Biosar_browser_admin

Now that the roles have been granted to the administrator, this user granted the role, or a user with the biosar_browser_admin role can now login.

To start using the schema in BioSAR Enterprise:

1. From the ChemOffice Enterprise home page, click Schema Management.
2. Click on MyNewSchema.
3. Enter a password for the schema.

Changing the Font Size in List View

To change the font in list view (for all forms):

1. Open: \Inetpub\wwwroot\ChemOffice\biosar_browser\source\biosar_ns.css for Netscape and \Inetpub\wwwroot\ChemOffice\biosar_browser\source\biosar_ie.css for Internet Explorer.
2. Change the font attributes to reflect what you would like to see.

The css files are HTML style sheets. For more information about style sheets, please see your CHM documentation. In general, the following is true:

- FONT-SIZE is the size of the font you desire
- FONT-FAMILY is the family of fonts you desire.

Indexing Linking Fields

Administrators can link fields in a table to other fields or tables in the same or a different schema. In such cases, the fields involved (both the field being linked and the field or table being linked to) are both indexed. If the case-insensitive option is selected, be sure to create a lCase functional index on both fields.

Example:

create index myindex on lcase(myfield)

Cfserver.ini Configuration File

The CFServer.ini file is found in the following location: *<webroot>/ChemOffice/biosar_browser/config*

It defines parameters that allow the BioSAR Enterprise application to find necessary information and how to react in certain situations. When editing fields in this file, it is important to be sure what is going to change because many of these settings are necessary for the application to function properly.

The Cfserver.ini file has two sections:

- GLOBALS
- CS_SECURITY

NOTE: It is the responsibility of a site's administrator to propagate any changes made to ChemOffice Enterprise application files to future versions of the application. New versions of the ChemOffice Enterprise use default configurations.

GLOBALS

ADJUST_NETSCAPE_WIDTHS

Example: ADJUST_NETSCAPE_WIDTHS = 1

Description: Corrects for the differences in widths in Netscape compared to IE. 1 will scale Netscape pages, 0 will not make any changes.

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

ADMIN_REQUIRED

Example: ADMIN_REQUIRED = 1

Description: Set to True(1) flags the system indicating that username and passwords are required. Editing this value will cause unpredictable behavior.

Default: 0

Options: 0 | 1

ADOCONN_PWDKeyword

Example: ADOCONN_PWDKeyword = password

Description: Enables the BioSAR Enterprise application to build the ADO connection string for connecting to the database. The value of ADOCONN_PWDKeyword depends on the ADO provider being used for connecting to the database. For example, currently all ChemOffice WebServer applications use OLEDB Providers. Therefore, the value of ADOCONN_PWDKeyword is always 'password'. However, if you use a DSN or ODBC Driver for database connection, the value of ADOCONN_PWDKeyword will be 'pwd'.

NOTE: It is recommended that the value of ADOCONN_PWDKeyword should not be changed without explicit request from the support staff of the ChemOffice product.

Default: password

Options: Should not be edited.

ADOCONN_UserIDKeyword

Example: ADOCONN_UserIDKeyword = user id

Description: Enables the BioSAR Enterprise application to build the ADO connection string for connecting to the database. The value of ADOCONN_UserIDKeyword depends on the ADO provider being used for connecting to the database. For example, currently all ChemOffice WebServer applications use OLEDB Providers. Therefore, the value of

ADOCONN_UserIDKeyword is always 'user id'. However, if you use a DSN or ODBC Driver for database connection, the value of ADOCONN_UserIDKeyword will be 'uid'.

NOTE: It is recommended that the value of ADOCONN_UserIDKeyword should not be changed without explicit request from the support staff of the ChemOffice product.

Default: user id

Options: Should not be edited

ALLOW_COOKIE_LOGIN

Example: ALLOW_COOKIE_LOGIN = 1

Description: Internal setting for disabling/ enabling the global login feature.

Default: = 1

Options: Should not be edited.

ALLOW_FLAT_SDFILE_EXPORT

Example:
ALLOW_FLAT_SDFILE_EXPORT = 1

Description: Determines if SDFiles can be exported in flat format. Hits can be exported as SDFiles in either flat or nested. 1 indicates flat SDFile export is allowed. If set to 0, the user will not be given the option, and all SDFiles will be exported in the nested format.

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

ALLOW_HITLIST_MANAGEMENT

Example:
ALLOW_HITLIST_MANAGEMENT = 1

Description: Determines if hitlist management can be accessed from the application. Hitlist management allows users to add, subtract, create the intersection, and union of hitlists. 1 indicates hitlist management is allowed.

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

ALLOW_HITLIST_MNGMNT_FG_SELECTOR

Example:
ALLOW_HITLIST_MNGMNT_FG_SELECTOR = 1

Description: Using hitlist management you can recover and operate on lists that were saved under a given form group. That is, hitlists are formgroup specific so the hitlist dialogs show lists from the currently open formgroup. BioSAR Enterprise is an exception because it deals with multiple form groups simultaneously. If ALLOW_HITLIST_MNGMNT_FG_SELECTOR is set to 1, an additional drop down list in the hitlist management dialog appears to allow you to select which hitlist you want to save (the hitlist from which formgroup).

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

ALLOW_PUBLIC_HITLISTS

Example: ALLOW_PUBLIC_HITLISTS = 1

Description: Determines if saved hitlists can be made public. Making a hitlist public allows all other users of the application to access that hitlist. 1 indicates hitlists can be made public.

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

ALLOW_PUBLIC_QUERIES

Example: ALLOW_PUBLIC_QUERIES = 1

Description: Determines if saved queries can be made public. Making a query public allows all other users of the application to access that query. 1 indicates queries can be made public.

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

ALLOW_QUERY_MANAGEMENT

Example:
ALLOW_QUERY_MANAGEMENT = 1

Description: Determines if query management can be accessed from the application. Query management allows users save and recover queries. 1 indicates query management is allowed.

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

ALLOW_QUERY_MNGMNT_FG_SELECTOR

Example:
ALLOW_QUERY_MNGMNT_FG_SELECTOR = 1

Description: Using query management you can recover queries that were saved under a given form group. That is, queries are formgroup specific so the query dialogs show queries from the currently open formgroup. BioSAR Enterprise is an exception because it deals with multiple form groups simultaneously. If ALLOW_QUERY_MNGMNT_FG_SELECTOR is set to 1, an additional drop down list in the query management dialog appears to allow you to select which query you want to save (the query from which formgroup).

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

ALLOW_SORT_ALL_FIELDS

Example: ALLOW_SORT_ALL_FIELDS = 0

Description: When set to the *default* (0), only fields from the base table are shown in the sort by drop down list found on query forms. If set to 1 then the base table and the child table fields are shown. In this later case, choosing from a child record will result in a sort, but also a duplication of each child record in the resulting list.

Default: 0

Options: 0 | 1

ALWAYS_DISPLAY_ALERTS

Example: ALWAYS_DISPLAY_ALERTS = 0

Description: Indicates if a user should receive alerts (e.g. compound was registered). 1 turns on all alerts. 0 removes alerts which are not required.

Default: 0

Options: 0 | 1

APP_NAME

Example: APP_NAME = biosar_browser

Description: name of the application displayed in some parts of the user interface.

Default: biosar_browser

Options:

Application Name	APP_NAME value
Sample	sample
Registration Enterprise	chem_reg
Inventory Enterprise	cheminv
Mixture Registration	
BioSAR Enterprise	biosar_browser
ChemACX	chemacx
Documentation Manager	

APP_TYPE

Example: APP_TYPE = databrowser

Description: Tells the system that this is a data browsing application.

Default: databrowser

Options: databrowser

biosar_browser_PWD

Example: biosar_browser_PWD = ORACLE

Description: The cs_security schema owner's password.

Default: ORACLE

Options: Valid password for the username in biosar_browser_PWD.

biosar_browser_USERNAME

Example: biosar_browser_USERNAME = cs_security

Description: The cs_security schema owner.

Default: cs_Security

Options: Valid username for the cs_security schema

BIOVIZ_INTEGRATION

Example: BIOVIZ_INTEGRATION = 0

Description: Allows users to include integration with BioViz as an option in their form if set to 1.

Default: 0

Options: 0 | 1

BODY_BACKGROUND

Example: BODY_BACKGROUND = "#FFFFFF"

Description: Indicates the background that should be used for the body section of the page.

Default: "#FFFFFF"

Options: A color (recorded in HEX format) or a relative path to a GIF

CDX_CACHING

Example: CDX_CACHING = true

Description: If set to True, the application will cache cdx files. Registration Enterprise overrides this value internally, so changing the setting will not make a difference in Registration Enterprise.

Default: true

Options: true | false

DATE_FORMAT

Example: DATE_FORMAT = 8

Description: Indicates which international date format to use. The choices are:

- 8 - US - mm/dd/yyyy
- 9 - Europe - dd/mm/yyyy
- 10 - Japanese - yyyy/mm/dd

Default: 8

Options: 8 | 9 | 10

DB_NAMES

Example: DB_NAMES = biosar_browser

Description: The name of the directory containing the forms necessary for proper operation of the application. Editing this value may cause unpredictable behavior.

Default: biosar_browser

Options: Usually the name of the application. If you would like to enter a list of directories, separate the list with a comma.

Application Name	DB_NAMES value
Sample	sample
Registration Enterprise	chem_reg
Inventory Enterprise	cheminv
Mixture Registration	

Application Name	DB_NAMES value
BioSAR Enterprise	biosar_browser
ChemACX	chemacx
Documentation Manager	

DB_PWD

Example: DBA_PWD = MANAGER

Description: The password that can be used for accessing limited dba functions for users with permissions allowing adding users/roles.

Default: MANAGER

Options: A DBA password with correct permissions

DBA_USERNAME

Example: DBA_USERNAME = SYSTEM

Description: The username that can be used for accessing limited dba functions for users with permissions allowing adding users/roles.

Default: SYSTEM

Options: A DBA username with correct permissions

DEFAULT_COLUMN_LAYOUT

Example: DEFAULT_COLUMN_LAYOUT = fields_across

Description: Indicates that by default, the list view layout will be in the fields across layout (i.e. each field is to the right of the one before it. The other option is to "stack" the fields where each field is below the one before it (fields_down).

Default: fields_across

Options: fields_across | fields_down

DELETE_METADATA_WHEN_UNEXPOSING_TABLE_OR_VIEW

Example: DELETE_METADATA_WHEN_UNEXPOSING_TABLE_OR_VIEW = 1

Description: Determines tables/views presence within the BioSAR forms. 0 indicates “Visible” feature for the table and 1 indicates “Exposed” feature for the table.

If set to 0, Visible option appears on the Schema Management > Edit Exposed Tables, for Table Name. Non-visibility for any table hides table to the user but internally works as a normal table.

If set to 1, Exposed option appears on the Schema Management > Edit Exposed Tables, for Table Name. Un-exposing tables/views will remove them from the BioSAR schema. As a consequence, the tables/views will be removed from any form referencing them as a child table. Further, all forms that use unexposed tables as a base table will be deleted.

Default: 0

Options: 0 | 1

DIRECT_KEYWORD_SUPPORT

Example: DIRECT_KEYWORD_SUPPORT = true

Description: Takes care of problems in the back end associated with different versions of Oracle. Should be set to false or NONE when the Oracle instance is found on a UNIX machine, or with Oracle version 7. Otherwise, set to true.

Default: true

Options: true | false | NONE

ENABLE_QUERY_MANAGER

Example: ENABLE_QUERY_MANAGER = 1

Description: Determines if the query manager can be accessed from the application. Query management allows users save and recover queries. 1 indicates query the manager is enabled.

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

ENABLE_REPORT_GENERATION

Example:
ENABLE_REPORT_GENERATION = 1

Description: Determines if users can generate reports from their hitlists. 1 indicates reports can be generated and the Reports link is available.

Default: 0

Options: 0 | 1

ENABLE_SDFILE_SEARCH

Example: ENABLE_SDFILE_SEARCH = 1

Description: Determines if user can search records from the SD files. If set to 1, "Structures From SD File" option displays on the search window to support facility for SD file search.

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

ENCRYPT_PWD

Example: ENCRYPT_PWD = FALSE

Description: When this setting is turned on for the first time, the user names and passwords (listed under the ENCRYPT_PWD_KEYS setting) in this file should be entered in plain text ahead of time. When the application is accessed for the first time the passwords will be encrypted and inserted into this INI file as encrypted text. If a password is changed, change all passwords in this INI file back to plain text and restart the application. The passwords will again be encrypted and stored.

Default: FALSE

Options: TRUE | FALSE

ENCRYPT_PWD_KEYS

Example: ENCRYPT_PWD_KEYS = BIOSAR_BROWSER_PWD,SEC_PWD,DBA_PWD

Description: A comma delimited list of password settings to be encrypted.

Default:
BIOSAR_BROWSER_PWD,SEC_PWD,DBA_PWD

Options: The names of password settings in the cfserver.ini file to be encrypted

ENCRYPT_PWD_SECTION

Example: ENCRYPT_PWD_SECTION = GLOBALS

Description: This setting identifies the heading name that the password settings are found under in the cfserver.ini file.

Default: GLOBALS

Options: The name of a heading in the cfserver.ini file

EXCEL_INTEGRATION

Example: EXCEL_INTEGRATION = 1

Description: Allows users to include integration with MS Excel as an option in their form if set to 1.

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

EXPIRE_HITLIST_HISTORY_DAYS

Example:
EXPIRE_HITLIST_HISTORY_DAYS = 30

Description: The value of this setting is in days. After the number of days specified, hitlist history entries are removed.

Default: 30

Options: An integer indicating a number of days

EXPIRE_MARKED_HITS_DAYS

Example: EXPIRE_MARKED_HITS_DAYS = 365

Description: The value of this setting is in days. After the number of days specified, the marked hits list is cleared.

Default: 365

Options: An integer indicating a number of days

EXPIRE_QUERY_HISTORY_DAYS

Example: EXPIRE_QUERY_HISTORY_DAYS = 2

Description: The value of this setting is in days. After the number of days specified, queries in the history are removed.

Default: 2

Options: An integer indicating a number of days

FORM_MANAGEMENT_SCHEMA

Example: FORM_MANAGEMENT_SCHEMA = BIOSARDB

Description: The value of this setting is the name of the BioSAR Enterprise schema. This field should not need to be edited.

Default: BIOSARDB

Options: The name of the BioSAR Browser Oracle schema

FORMAT_FORMULA

Example: FORMAT_FORMULA = 1

Description: Indicates if super- and subscripts should be used when displaying a molecular formula. 0 removes formatting.

Default: 0

Options: 0 | 1

FORMGROUP_UNIQUE_IDENTIFIER

Example: FORMGROUP_UNIQUE_IDENTIFIER = FORMGROUP_ID

Description: Indicates what field is used as the unique identifier for each formgroup. This is necessary to identify the selected formgroup at given times in the application so this field should have a distinct value for each formgroup.

Default: FORMGROUP_ID

Options: Any valid field in formgroup definitions

GET_MW_FORMULA_METHOD

Example: GET_MW_FORMULA_METHOD = PLSQL

Description: Indicates how the molecular weight and molecular formula are searched. The options are as follows:

- PLSQL: Retrieves molecular weight and formula using the fastindexaccess procedure.
- STANDARD: Uses the Oracle Cartridge functions.
- JOIN: Uses a direct join to the cartridge tables. This option requires a dba grant select on these tables either to public or to individual roles. The tables are in the following format:
  - Molweight: <SchemaName>_<index_name>_W

    For *example* - Regdb_mx_W in the Molecular Weight table for the regdb schema where the index table in mx.
  - Molecular Formula: <SchemaName>_<index_name>_A

For *example* - Regdb_mx_A in the Molecular Formula table for the regdb schema where the index table in mx.

The PLSQL option requires no additional changes to the database and will improve searching speed (over the STANDARD option with CS Oracle Cartridge version 2.1) by an average of five times.

Default: PLSQL

Options: PLSQL | STANDARD | JOIN

GLOBAL_SEARCH_DBS

Example: GLOBAL_SEARCH_DBS = biosar_browser

Description: An internal setting required for global searching.

Default: biosar_browser

Options: The name of an application, or list of applications separated by a comma.

Application Name	DB_NAMES value
Sample	sample
Registration Enterprise	chem_reg
Inventory Enterprise	cheminv
Mixture Registration	
BioSAR Enterprise	biosar_browser
ChemACX	chemacx
Documentation Manager	

GLOBAL_SEARCH_BASE_DB

Example: GLOBAL_SEARCH_BASE_DB = biosar_browser

Description: An internal setting required for global searching.

Default: biosar_browser

Options: The name of an application.

Application Name	DB_NAMES value
Sample	sample
Registration Enterprise	chem_reg
Inventory Enterprise	cheminv
Mixture Registration	
BioSAR Enterprise	biosar_browser
ChemACX	chemacx
Documentation Manager	

HIGHLIGHT_BACKGROUND

Example: HIGHLIGHT_BACKGROUND="border= ""1"" bordercolor= ""#cc0033"""

Description: Color used to make the highlighted border for required fields. Only matters if HIGHLIGHT_REQUIRED_FIELDS = 1.

Default: "border=""1"" bordercolor = ""#cc0033"""

Options: Border size and color (in hex format)

HIGHLIGHT_REQUIRED_FIELDS

Example: HIGHLIGHT_REQUIRED_FIELDS = 1

Description: 1 indicates required fields (listed in another location in the cfserver.ini) should appear with a border around them in edit mode. 0 indicates no border.

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

INLINE_STRUC_HIT_TO_PAGE_RATIO

Example:
INLINE_STRUC_HIT_TO_PAGE_RATIO = 20

Description: Indicates when the base64 structures should be displayed in-line on a search results list view page. The ratio calculated is (# of hits displayed per page / total # of hits). If the ratio is greater than the percent indicated in this setting, the records are displayed by making a call to the database for each base64 display. Otherwise, the records are displayed inline.

NOTE: This setting is only available to browsers using Active X version 8.x

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Default: 20

Options: a positive integer between 1 and 100

MAIN_WINDOW

Example: MAIN_WINDOW = top.frames["main"]

Description: The frame name for the central frame used internally by javascript. Editing this value may cause unpredictable behavior.

Default: top.frames["main"]

Options: Should not be edited

MW_ROUND_DIGIT

Example: MW_ROUND_DIGIT = 5

Description: This is to set the rounding of the Molecular Weight. If set to 2 (or other numbers), the MW will be rounded to two digits like 123.45.

Default: 5

Options: Any Integer

NAV_BAR_WINDOW

Example: NAV_BAR_WINDOW = top.frames["navbar"]

Description: The frame name for the top most frame used internally by javascript. Editing this value may cause unpredictable behavior.

Default: top.frames["navbar"]

Options: Should not be edited

NAV_BUTTONS_GIF_PATH

Example: NAV_BUTTONS_GIF_PATH = /biosar_browser/graphics/

Description: *Default* graphics path

Default: /biosar_browser/graphics/

Options: Absolute or relative path to a directory containing images.

OPTIMIZE_RESULT_DISPLAY_AREA

Example:
OPTIMIZE_RESULT_DISPLAY_AREA = 0

Description: This controls the appearance of the result display. Setting this to 1 will change the display so the logo and form name area are removed and some additional space optimizations are performed.

Default: 0

Options: 0 | 1

ORA_SERVICENAME

Example: ORA_SERVICENAME = SERVER1

Description: The oracle net 8 service name where the regdb schema resides.

Default: YOUR ORACLE SERVICE NAME

Options: The name of the Oracle service

ORA_SQLLDRPATH

Example: ORA_SQLLDRPATH = sqlldr.exe

Description: The path to the oracle sqlldr executable. This may need to be set to a full path name.

Default: sqlldr.exe

Options: Relative or absolute path to the sqlldr executable

PreventReportAboveMax

Example: PreventReportAboveMax = True

Description: When set to False, it is assumed that the display message (PreventReportAboveMaxMessage) is a warning thereby allowing the report to be run. If set to true it does not allow a full hitlist to be generated in a report - only the hitlist up to the ReportMaxHits will appear in the report.

Default: True

Options: True | False

PreventReportAboveMaxMessage

Example: PreventReportAboveMaxMessage = "Your hitlist exceeds the report maximum of #REPORT_MAX_HITS#. Only the first #REPORT_MAX_HITS# will be in the generated report."

Description: Message text displayed when PreventReportAboveMax = True.

Default: ="Your hitlist exceeds the report maximum of #REPORT_MAX_HITS#. Only the first #REPORT_MAX_HITS# will be in the generated report."

Options: Any text that you would like used as the message

PRIV_TABLE_NAME

Example: PRIV_TABLE_NAME = Biosar_Browser_Privileges

Description: The table name in the cs_security schema that stores the flags for the privileges that toggle buttons in the user interface.

Default: Biosar_Browser_Privileges

Options: Table name

ReportAboveMaxWarningMessage

Example: ReportAboveMaxWarningMessage = "This report will require a long time to generated. It is suggested that you run this at a time when the server activity is low."

Description: Message text displayed when PreventReportAboveMax = False and the number of hits to be reported is high.

Default: "This report will require a long time to generated. It is suggested that you run this at a time when the server activity is low."

Options: Any text that you would like used as the message

ReportMaxHits

Example: ReportMaxHits = 500

Description: Displays a message when a hitlist count is greater then the number specified.

Default: 500

Options: Any Integer

REPORTS_MDB_PATH

Example: REPORTS_MDB_PATH = "c:\chemoffice_data\biosar_browser\"

Description: This setting allows the *default* location of the reports mdb files, it also supports facility for optional configuration option to allow overriding of the path to the reports mdb files.

Default: "c:\chemoffice_data\biosar_browser\"

Options: Any location or path of mdb folder

SEC_PWD

Example: SEC_PWD = ORACLE

Description: The CS_Security schema password.

Default: ORACLE

Options: A password for the CS_Security schema.

SEC_USERNAME

Example: SEC_USERNAME = CS_SECURITY

Description: The CS_Security schema owner.

Default: CS_SECURITY

Options: A username for the CS_Security schema

SHOW_ONLY_CHILD_DATA_AS_DEFAULT

Example: SHOW_ONLY_CHILD_DATA_AS_DEFAULT = 0

Description: Determines the default state of the Show Child Data radiobutton on all search forms. If set to 1, the Show Only Child Date Matching Entered Criteria option is selected by default.

Default: 0

Options: 0 | 1

SHOW_SUBTABLE_BORDERS

Example: SHOW_SUBTABLE_BORDERS = 0

Description: When set to the *default*(0), fields in sub tables of list and detail view have no table border. If set to true, uses a border="1".

Default: 0

Options: 0 | 1

SHOW_SUBTABLE_HEADERS_ONCE

Example: SHOW_SUBTABLE_HEADERS_ONCE = 1

Description: If set to 1, headers for sub tables in list view are only shown once, at the top of the page.

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

STORE_ENCRYPTED_PWD_IN_BIOVIZ_XML

Example: STORE_ENCRYPTED_PWD_IN_BIOVIZ_XML = 1

Description: While integrating a form with BioViz, if a user chooses to export data to BioViz, the BioSAR Enterprise application exports a .bsbxml file. If STORE_ENCRYPTED_PWD_IN_BIOVIZ_XML is set to 1, there is an encrypted password in the .bsbxml file for the user. If set to 0, the password field is left blank and the user needs to enter password while opening the .bsbxml file in ChemFinder.

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

TABLE_CELL_FONT_HORIZONTAL_POINTS_PER_CHAR

Example: TABLE_CELL_FONT_HORIZONTAL_POINTS_PER_CHAR = 7

Description: The field, TABLE_CELL_FONT_HORIZONTAL_POINTS_PER_CHAR determines the number of horizontal points required to display each character in a table cell. This field is also called conversion factor and is dependent on the font type and size. The default font and size for a table cell is Lucida Console, 9pt. For the Lucida Console font the conversion factor has been determined to be 7.

Default: 7

Options: The value of this field can be changed based upon your requirements.

NOTE: This parameter will need to be changed only if the font type or size for the classes, TD.parent_table_cell_value and

TD.child_table_cell_value is changed via the cascading style sheet, biosar_ie.css file located at biosar_browser/source/.

TEMP_DIR_NAME

Example: TEMP_DIR_NAME = CFWTEMP

Description: The name of the virtual directory which stores temporary files. Editing this value may cause unpredictable behavior

Default: CFWTEMP

Options: This can be changed to whatever you would like the name of the temp directory to be. The path to the directory is found in TEMP_DIR_PATH.

TEMP_DIR_PATH

Example: TEMP_DIR_PATH = C:\Inetpub\wwwroot\ChemOffice\cfwtemp

Description: The path to the directory where temporary files are stored. If the installation is not made to the C drive, this must be edited.

Default: C:\Inetpub\wwwroot\ChemOffice\cfwtemp

Options: This can be changed to wherever you would like the temp directory to exist. The name of the directory is found in TEMP_DIR_NAME.

TOO_MANY_HITS_MAXIMUM_RETRIEVABLE

Example: TOO_MANY_HITS_MAXIMUM_RETRIEVABLE = 2000

Description: Indicates the maximum number of records to be displayed in list view. If this number is exceeded, the user is given a warning saying the maximum number of hits has been exceeded. If this happens, all hits can be exported and the full list is used in hit list handling functions.

Default: 2000

Options: A positive number.

UNCORRELATED_SDF_FLATENING

Example: UNCORRELATED_SDF_FLATENING = 1

Description: If set to 1, it determines the relationship of the uncorrelated flattening of child record in sdf export. This will result in a lower number of records in the resulting flattened sdf because each record will contain data from only one child table. If set to 0 then you will get all child tables to appear in each record and resulting in a full cartesian product.

Default: 1

Options: 1 | 0

USE_ANIMATED_GIF

Example: USE_ANIMATED_GIF = 1

Description: Indicates a GIF should be used for the progress icon.

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

USER_INFO_WINDOW

Example: USER_INFO_WINDOW = top.frames["userinfo"]

Description: The frame name for the left most frame used internally by javascript. Editing this value may cause unpredictable behavior.

Default: top.frames["userinfo"]

Options: Should not be edited

USERWINDOWBACKGROUND

Example: USERWINDOWBACKGROUND = "#FFFFFF"

Description: Determines the background gif to be used in the left most frame of the window.

Default: "#FFFFFF"

Options: A hexadecimal number representing a color or path to a GIF

USE_LEADING_HINT

Example: USE_LEADING_HINT = 1

Description: Supports to account the display behavior which usually causes by slow searches and missing indexes.

Default: N/A

Options: 0 | 1

TRUNCATE_CELL_DATA

Example: TRUNCATE_CELL_DATA = 0

Description: Internal setting for truncating cell data to a specific number of digits.

Default: 0

Options: 0 | 1

CS_SECURITY

ALLOW_COOKIE_LOGIN

Example: ALLOW_COOKIE_LOGIN = 1

Description: Internal setting for disabling/ enabling the global login feature.

Default: = 1

Options: Should not be edited

COOKIE_EXPIRES_MINUTES

Example: COOKIE_EXPIRES_MINUTES = 25

Description: Internal setting for disabling/ enabling the global login feature. Indicates how long a user should stay logged in after a period of inactivity (in minutes).

Default: = 25

Options: Integer in minutes

CS_SECURITY_UDL_PATH

Example: CS_SECURITY_UDL_PATH= "C:\Inetpub\wwwroot\chemoffice\cs_security\config\cs_security.udl"

Description: Internal setting for disabling/ enabling the global login feature. Value is the path to the cs_security udl file.

Default: C:\Inetpub\wwwroot\chemoffice\cs_security\config\cs_security.udl

Options: Relative or absolute path to the cs_security.udl file

MINIMUM_REQUIRED_PRIVILEGE

Example: MINIMUM_REQUIRED_PRIVILEGE = "SEARCH_REG"

Description: Internal setting for disabling/ enabling the global login feature.

Default: SEARCH_REG

Options: Should not be edited

PRIVILEGE_TABLE_LIST

Example: PRIVILEGE_TABLE_LIST = "CS_SECURITY_PRIVILEGES,CHEM_REG_PRIVILEGES"

Description: Internal setting for disabling/ enabling the global login feature.

Default: CS_SECURITY_PRIVILEGES,CHEM_REG_PRIVILEGES

Options: Should not be edited

STARTUP_LOCATION

Example: STARTUP_LOCATION = "/chem_reg/reg/mainpage.asp?dbname=reg&formgroup=base_form_group&timer="

Description: Internal setting for disabling/ enabling the global login feature.

Default: ="/chem_reg/reg/mainpage.asp?dbname=reg&formgroup=base_form_group&timer="

Options: Should not be edited

USE_CS_SECURITY_APP

Example: USE_CS_SECURITY_APP = 1

Description: Internal setting for disabling/enabling the global login feature.

Default: 1

Options: 0 | 1

BioSAR_Browser.ini Configuration File

The Biosar_browser.ini file, found in the following location: <webroot>/ChemOffice/biosar_browser/config

defines many parameters that allow the BioSAR Enterprise application to function properly, including the definitions of formgroups (which define all forms) in the application. Most of this file should not be edited since editing this file in the wrong place could cause major problems when running the application.

NOTE: It is the responsibility of a site's administrator to propagate any changes made to ChemOffice Enterprise application files to future versions of the application. New versions of the ChemOffice Enterprise use default configurations.

The BioSAR_Browser.ini file has two sections:

- GLOBALS
- BASE_CONNECTION

GLOBALS

ABOUT_WINDOW

Example: ABOUT_WINDOW = BioSAR Enterprise 9

Description: The text that appears in the about window describing the name of the data view.

Default: BioSAR Browser 9

Options: Up to one line of text

ADO_CONNECTION_NAMES

Example: ADO_CONNECTION_NAMES = base_connection

Description: Names of all ado connection definition sections in the ini file. This list must be comma delimited with no spaces. If the connection name is not here, it will not be loaded by the application. An ADO definition section describes variables for connecting to data source via ADO. In general there is only the default definition base_connection_group, since most views access the same database. However, this is flexible and allows more definitions then just the default.
ADO_Connection_Names are referenced by individual tables.

Default: base_connection

Options: Comma delimited list of connection definitions found in the ini file

CHEM_CONNECTION_NAMES

Example: CHEM_CONNECTION_NAMES = NULL

Description: Names of all ChemFinder connection definition sections in the ini file. This list must be comma delimited with no spaces. If the connection name is not here, it will not be loaded by the application. A ChemFinder connection definition section describes variables for connecting to ChemFinder for searching of chemical information. In views that deal with reaction databases, there may be three (or more) definitions, one for the reaction, one for the solvent and one for the catalyst. (e.g.config/chemprep.ini file in the chemrxn application).

Default: NULL

Options: Comma delimited list of ChemFinder connection definitions found in the ini file.

DB_RECORD_COUNT

Example: DB_RECORD_COUNT = 0

Description: The number of records in the database. This appears in all input and result windows in the upper left corner next to Total-Records.

Default: 0

Options: Any integer (equal to the number of records in the database)

DB_TYPE

Example: DB_TYPE = STRUC

Description: States the type of database.

Default: STRUC

Options:

DISPLAY_NAME

Example: DISPLAY_NAME = BioSAR Browser

Description: The name used in global search screens to identify the view.

Default: BioSAR Browser

Options: Any text

FIELD_MAP_GROUPS

Example: FIELD_MAP_GROUPS = NULL

Description: Names of field map group definition sections in the ini file. This must be comma delimited, with no spaces. If the field group names are not here, they will not be loaded by the application. Field Map groups specify field mapping used by global search. If global searching is not used, the FIELD_MAP_GROUPS (default group created by the wizard) can be set to NULL. FIELD_MAP_GROUPS are reference by formgroups.

Default: NULL

Options: Comma delimited list of field map group definitions found in the ini file.

FORM_GROUPS

Example: FORM_GROUPS = base_form_group,manage_users_form_group, manage_roles_form_group,manage_tables_form_group

Description: Names of form group definition sections in the ini file. This must be comma delimited, with no spaces. If the form group names are not here, they will not be loaded by the application. Form_groups specify a sub set of information including the input and result forms to use, the fields that can be searched, the table group to use for searching as well as additional information that will be described in later sections. The default formgroup is "base_form_group" this group is used most commonly. There may also be "basenp_form_group" which is used for input forms that do not have a plugin, "gs_form_group" used for performing global searches over many data views in the application; "add_record_form_group" which is reserved for future use but is not currently implemented and "drill_down_form_group" for displaying results for a drill down link contained in another form groups such as "base_form_group". Form_groups are referenced by hyperlinks from the main.asp page and carried throughout all functions and subroutines within ChemOffice Enterprise.

Default: base_form_group,manage_users_form_group, manage_roles_form_group,manage_tables_form_group

Options: Comma delimited list of form group definitions found in the ini file.

MAIN_PAGE

Example: MAIN_PAGE = 0

Description: Displays main page of the application.

Default: 0

Options: Should not be edited

MAXHITS

Example: MAXHITS = 1000

Description: The number of hits returned before a Get More button will appear.

Default: 1000

Options: Any integer

SUBFORM_VIEW_NAMES

Example: SUBFORM_VIEW_NAMES = NULL

Description: Internal Setting.

Default: NULL

Options: Should not be edited.

TABLE_ALIASES

Example: TABLE_ALIASES = MolTable,Sites,biosar_browser_PRIVILEGES ,Privilege_Tables,Security_Roles,People

Description: Names of all table definition sections in the ini file. This list must be comma delimited with no spaces. If the table name is not here, it will not be loaded by the application. Table definition sections describe all the information needed by ChemOffice Enterprise for searching tables.

Default: MolTable,Sites,biosar_browser_PRIVILEGES ,Privilege_Tables,Security_Roles,People

Options: Comma delimited list of tables

TABLE_GROUPS

Example: TABLE_GROUPS = base_table_group

Description: Name of table group definition sections in the ini file. This must be comma delimited, with no spaces. If the table group names are not here, they will not be loaded by the application. A table group specifies information about the order of searching tables, what the base table (searched via ADO) is and what the molecule table (searched via ChemFinder) is. The majority of applications use the *default* table group named "base_table_group". Table_groups are referenced by Form_Groups.

Default: base_table_group

Options: Comma delimited list of table group definitions found in the ini file.

BASE_CONNECTION

CONN_TYPE

Example: CONN_TYPE = DBQ

Description: Specifies the type of connection string.

Default: DBQ

Options: DBQ | DSN | OLEDB

CONNECTION_PASSWORD

Example: CONNECTION_PASSWORD = "login_required"

Description: Contains the password for the connection. The way the password is entered is different for different datasources. Otherwise, this entry are probably left empty.

Default: "login_required"

Options: N/A

CONNECTION_STRING

Example: CONNECTION_STRING = C:\Inetpub\wwwroot\ChemOffice\BioSar_Browser\config\biosar_browser.udl

Description: The connection string for the CONN_TYPE specified.

Default: C:\Inetpub\wwwroot\ChemOffice\BioSar_Browser\config\biosar_browser.udl

Options: A Connection String

CONNECTION_TIMEOUT

Example: CONNECTION_TIMEOUT = 30

Description: The amount of time in minutes before a connection will automatically close upon no activity. We suggest 15 to 30 minutes.

Default: 30

Options: An integer indicating a number of minutes

CONNECTION_USERNAME

Example: CONNECTION_USERNAME = "login_required"

Description: Contains the username for the connection.

Default: "login_required"

Options: N/A

COMMAND_TIMEOUT

Example: COMMAND_TIMEOUT = 30

Description: The amount of time in minutes before a command object will automatically close upon no activity. We suggest 15 to 30 minutes.

Default: 30

Options: An integer indicating a number of minutes.

DBMS

Example: DBMS = ORACLE

Description: The version number for the ini file.

Default: ORACLE

Options: Should not be edited.

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