

OptiNum Grid Installer

User and Reference Manual edition 1.0

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OptiNum Grid Installer User and Reference Manual, edition 1.0.

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1 Introduction

The OptiNum Grid Installer consists of the following packages:

- A client/server application ‘`optdbcli/optdbsrv`’. See Chapter 7 [Server Connection Function Reference], page 43, and Chapter 8 [Client Connection Function Reference], page 44.
- A web application ‘`optwbsrv`’. See Chapter 9 [Web Application], page 45.
- A program for “hidden installation” ‘`scrinstl`’. See Section 10.2 [Hidden Software Installation], page 50.

Miscellaneous auxiliary programs, shellscripts, etc., are included in these packages.

The three individual packages are distributed in the form of compressed archive files (*zipped tar files* or “tarballs”):

Client/Server	<code>optdbcli/optdbsrv</code>	<code>dbsrvcli-1.0.tar.gz</code>
Web Application	<code>optwbsrv</code>	<code>optwbsrv-1.0.tar.gz</code>
Hidden Installation	<code>scrinstl</code>	<code>scrinstl-1.0.tar.gz</code>

1.1 Building and Installing

1.1.1 Server and Client

Please note that a functioning version of the server ‘`optdbsrv`’ will not be built if the MySQL-client library ‘`libmysqlclient`’ is not available. In this case, only the client ‘`optdbcli`’ will be built. (A non-functioning version of ‘`optdbsrv`’ that issues an error message and exits will be built.)

In the future, the client may also require a MySQL database for handling *session data*. See Chapter 25 [Session_Data_Type Reference], page 85. If ‘`libmysqlclient`’ is not available, then the client should still be built, but without support for session data.

Unpack the distribution ‘`dbsrvcli-1.0.tar.gz`’:

```
tar xvfz dbsrvcli-1.0.tar.gz
```

Change the working directory to `./dbsrvcli-1.0`:

```
cd dbsrvcli-1.0
```

Run the `configure` script:

```
./configure --prefix=<installation directory>
```

For example, to install the package in the working directory, i.e., the ‘`dbsrvcli`’ directory itself, `configure` can be called like this:

```
./configure --prefix='pwd'
```

or like this:

```
./configure --prefix='pwd'
```

The executable files will be installed in a subdirectory ‘`bin`’ of the directory specified as the argument to the ‘`--prefix`’ option. If the latter is not used, they will instead be installed

in `/usr/bin`, which requires `root` privileges. An *absolute path* must be specified, that is, not a *relative path* containing `.` or `..`.

Build the package:

```
make
```

Install the package:

```
make install
```

1.1.1.1 Database Setup

This is only needed for the server, since the client doesn't access the MySQL database.

The shellscript `'crtsrvdb.sh'` in `'dbsrvcli-1.0/src/DATABASE'` can be used to create the database `'dbsrvcli'`. It uses the file `'crtsrvdb.sql'`, which contains SQL code.

`'crtsrvdb.sh'` can be called with or without arguments. If it is called with no arguments or with `'0'`, `"0"` or `'0'` as the first argument, `'dbsrvcli'` will be the name of the database created, which is what the installer package requires. For testing purposes, another name may be passed as the first argument.

Additional arguments are "users" that will be inserted in order into the `'Users'` table. See Section 30.1 [Users Database Table], page 97. Please note that in this case, `'0'` (or `'dbsrvcli'`) must be passed to `'crtsrvdb.sh'` as its first argument, if the database created is to have the default name `'dbsrvcli'`.

If the database to be created already exists, `'crtsrvdb.sh'` exits with an error.

`'crtsrvdb.sh'` also creates a user `'OptiNum'`, unless this user already exists. If it does, a message is issued and the shellscript continues execution.

1.1.1.2 Prerequisites

The client program `'optdbcli'` has fewer prerequisites than the server program `'optdbsrv'`. If the client doesn't require a package, this is indicated in the following list.

g++ The GNU C++ Compiler.

GNU Bison

 The GNU version of the compiler generator `yacc`

Flex A free version of the scanner generator `lex`

GNUTLS A C library that implements the TLS protocol (formerly SSL)

libtasn1 A C library for processing data

 in "Abstract Syntax Notation One" (ASN.1) format. Used by GNUTLS.

libgcrypt11 The GNU Crypto Library.

 Used by GNUTLS

CWEB A *literate programming* tool for the source code. CWEB is included in both versions of the Installer package and built when `'make'` is invoked.

MySQL Database software. Server only.

For the documentation, the following packages are also required.

Texinfo The documentation tool used for creating this handbook. It is currently not required for the client-only version. However, it may be in the future.

T_EX A package for computer typesetting. Used by **Texinfo**.

On a GNU/Linux system where **yast2** or **zypper** is available, it should be possible to install the packages listed here with no difficulty.

1.2 Communication Among the Programs

**Create/Edit/Delete/Display Entries
with client program `dbsrvcli` directly**

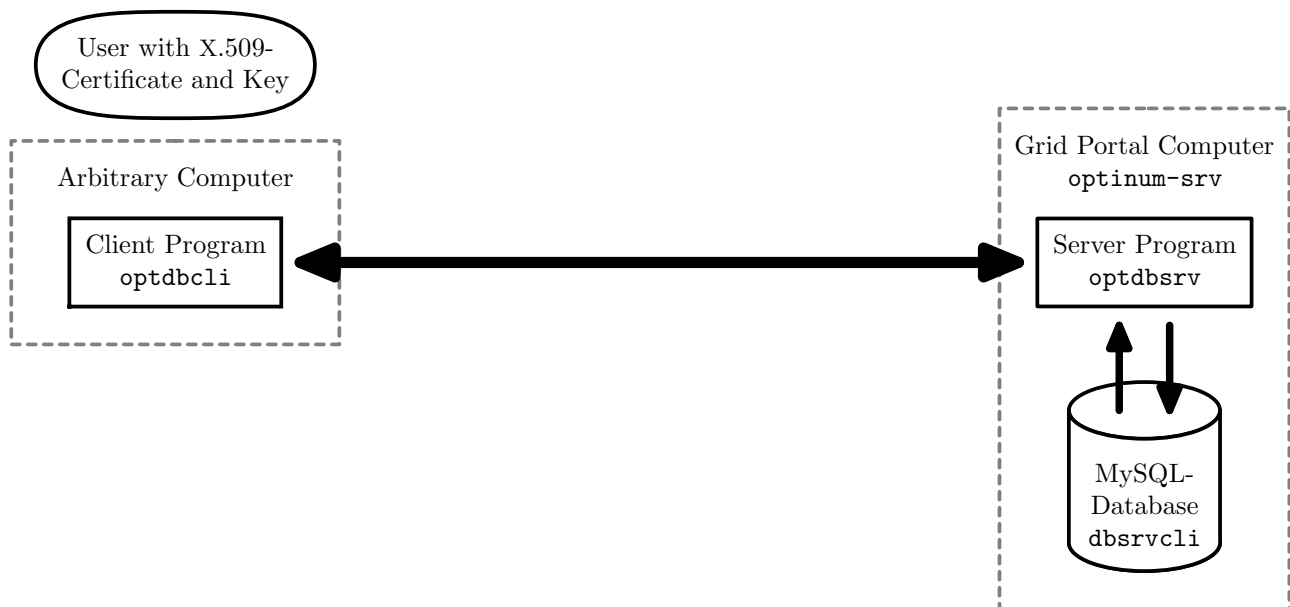


Fig. 1

Create/Edit/Delete/Display Entries with web application optwbsrv

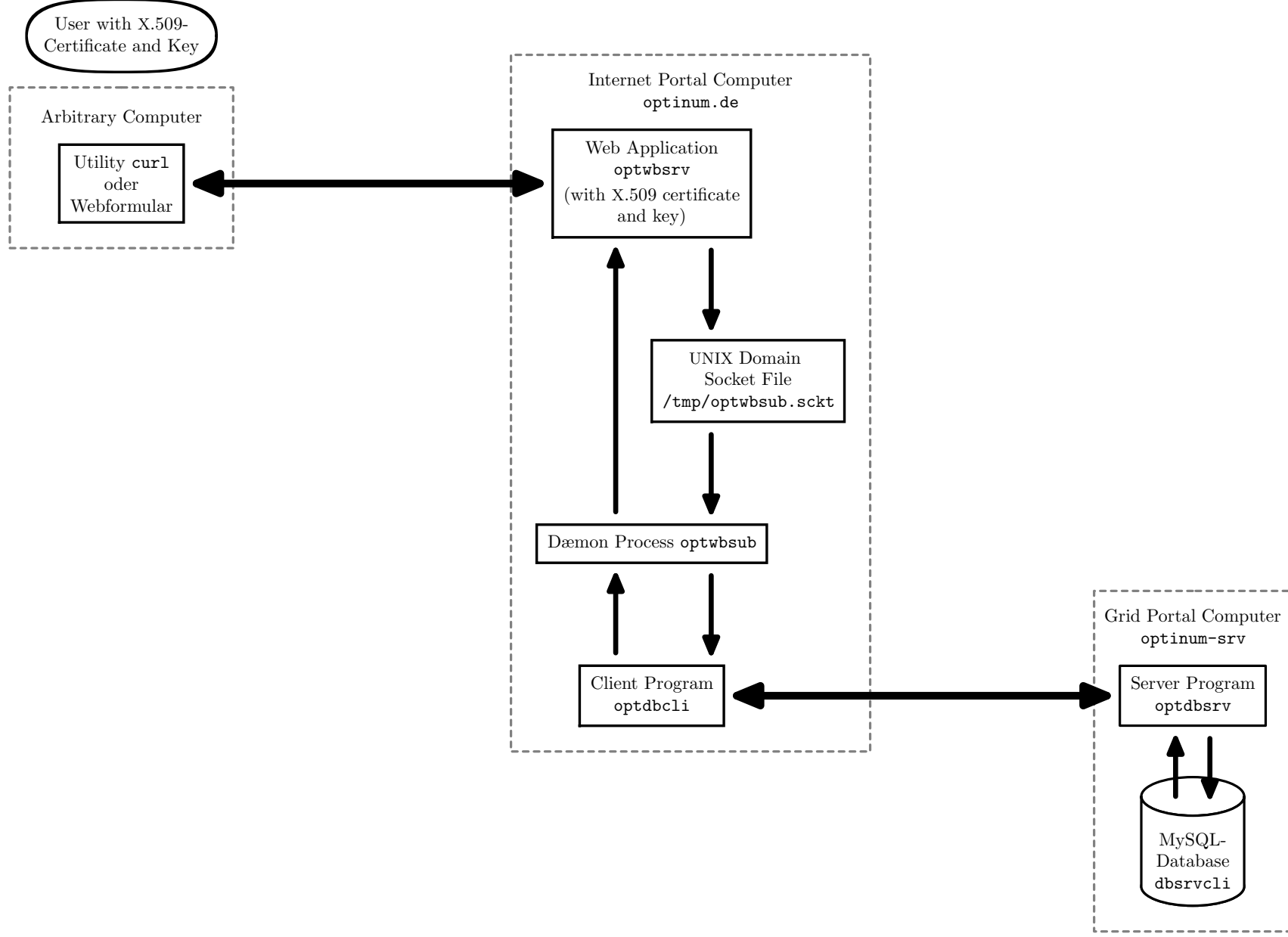


Fig. 2

Web Application

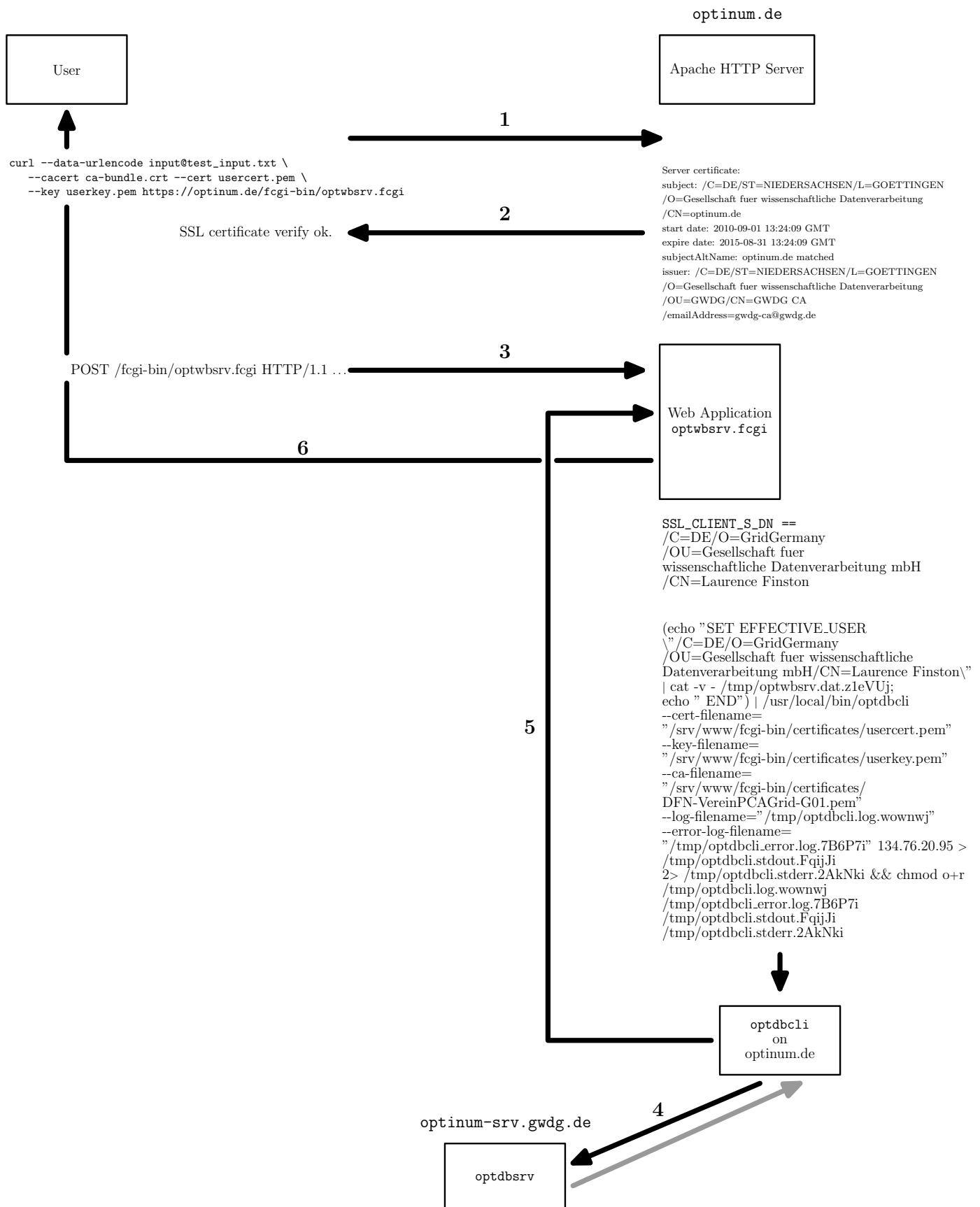


Fig. 3

2 Invoking optdbcli/optdbsrv

In order to maintain consistency, the server and the client share the program code for their command-line options. The code is located in the file `'cmdlnopt.web'`.

Some options are only used by the server or the client, while others are interpreted differently by the two programs.

In the following synopses and list of options, `'ARG'` without square brackets indicates a required argument, `'[ARG]'` an optional one.

```
optdbsrv [options] [port number authenticated] \
        [port number non-authenticated]
```

```
optdbcli [options] IP-address_of_server [input filename] \
        [server port number]
```

`'optdbsrv'` has no required arguments. The defaults for `'[port number authenticated]'` and `'[port number non-authenticated]'` are 5556 and 5557, respectively. See Chapter 5 [Global Variables and Constants optdbcli/optdbsrv], page 38.

`'optdbcli'` has a single required argument, namely the IP address of the server to which it should connect. The IP address may be specified using digits and periods, e.g., `'134.76.20.95'` or as the name, e.g., `'optinum-srv.gwdg.de'`. The default for the `'[server port number]'` argument is 5556, if the connection uses X.509 certificate authentication and 5557 otherwise.

2.1 Command Line Arguments and Options

The command-line options are processed using the C library function `'getopt_long_only'` and are handled as described in its GNU/Linux manual page (*man page*). Single hyphens can be used instead of double hyphens and unambiguous abbreviations of options are permitted, e.g., `'--bi'` or `'-bi'` for `'--bison-trace'`.

Required arguments may appear following the option with intervening whitespace or they may be specified like this: `'--option=ARG'`. An optional argument must be specified in the second way, otherwise, it will be interpreted as a non-option argument.

Most of the command-line options are associated with *global variables*. See Section 5.2 [Global Variables optdbcli/optdbsrv], page 39, for more information.

2.1.1 Help Options

`--version`

Server and client. Outputs program name with version number and copyright information and exits

`--help`

Server and client. Outputs a help message and a list of options and exits.

2.1.2 Connection Options

`--port-auth ARG`

`--port-non-auth ARG`

Server and client. The ports on which `'optdbsrv'` listens for connections from the client. `'--port-auth'` is for connections where the user provides an X.509

certificate and key pair and ‘--port-non-auth’ is for connections where the user provides a *proxy credential*. The values used by the server and client must match. Normally, there should be no need to specify values explicitly, unless the default ports (5556 for ‘--port-auth’ and 5557 for ‘--port-non-auth’) are being used for something else on the server-side.

2.1.3 X.509 Authentication/Authorization Options

--cert-filename ARG

--key-filename ARG

Server and client. Filenames of the X.509 certificate and key files. Client: Authentication and authorization are performed using either an X.509 certificate and a private key or a *proxy credential* (see option ‘--proxy-credential’, below). Server: The server identifies itself to the client using an X.509 certificate/key pair. The default files are ‘hostcert.pem’ and ‘hostkey.pem’, respectively, in the directory from which ‘optdbsrv’ is called.

--ca-filename ARG

Server and client. Filename of the *CA certificate*, i.e., the X.509 certificate of the *certification authority* that issued the user certificate. In the future, it should be possible to use this option multiple times so that the server or client can verify certificates against more than one CA certificate. However, this has not yet been implemented.

--crl-filename ARG

Server and client. Revocation list for the CA certificate (see ‘--ca-filename’ above). **Please note:** This option currently has no effect, since the use of revocation lists has not yet been implemented.

--cert-format

Certificate format, i.e., X.509 or some other format. Currently, this option isn’t used and only X.509 certificates are supported.

--key-encrypt

Currently not used. The key files for X.509 certificates can be encrypted. At present, the package doesn’t support the use of encrypted keys.

--proxy-credential ARG

Client only. A proxy credential containing an X.509 certificate/key pair issued by a user’s certificate, i.e., not a certification authority, and usually with a short period of validity. A proxy credential can be generated using the shellscript ‘gen_proxy.sh’, which is included in the distribution. See [Client/Server (optdbcli/optdbsrv) Shellscripts], page 106.

--grid-mapfile ARG

Normally, server only. The grid-mapfile to be used for determining the validity of the *Distinguished Name* extracted from the proxy credential, when one is used by the client for authentication/authorization, and for associating a Distinguished Name with a user name. The default value is ‘/etc/grid-security/grid-mapfile’.

For testing, this option can be useful for the client as well. However, since there is a risk of misuse, it is disabled on the the hosts ‘optinum-srv.gwdg.de’, ‘rocks-goegrid.gwdg.de’ ‘optinum.de’ and ‘fau136a.informatik.uni-erlangen.de’. On all other hosts, it is permitted.

2.1.4 Input and Output Options

--input-filename ARG

Client only. The input file contains commands that are sent verbatim to the server without processing by the client.

--output-filename ARG

Currently not used.

--log-filename ARG

--error-log-filename ARG

Client only. Filenames for log and error log files.

2.1.5 Software Installation Options

These options are for the client only.

--package-name ARG

Specifies the name of a package to be installed, if used in combination with the ‘--install’ option. If used in combination with the ‘--fetch’ option, the name of a package, for which download and installation information should be extracted from the database. See below for information on the ‘--install’ and ‘--fetch’ options.

--package-version [ARG]

If the option ‘--package-name’ is specified more than once, and a version number is specified for at least one of the packages, then ‘--package-version’ must be specified exactly as many times as ‘--package-name’, in order to maintain the correspondence between package name and package version. In this case, ‘--package-version’ can be specified without an argument as a placeholder.

Please note: If an argument is specified, it must be specified like this: ‘--package-version=ARG’. If it were specified as ‘--package-version ARG’, the argument would be interpreted as a non-option argument.

--fetch Causes the server to extract information for the packages specified with ‘--package-name’ and possibly ‘--package-version’ from the database and send it to the client.

This information consists of the package name, the package version, if any, the download URL and/or command and an installation script, if present. However, the package is not downloaded or installed, unless the ‘--install’ is also specified. ‘--install’ implies ‘--fetch’, so it is redundant to use ‘--fetch’ together with ‘--install’. However, it does no harm.

--install

Causes the packages specified with ‘--package-name’ and possibly ‘--package-version’ to be installed. If the ‘--no-resolve-dependencies’

is *not* used, the software prerequisites of these packages will also be installed. ‘--resolve-dependencies’ can be explicitly specified, but resolving dependencies is currently the default behavior.

--no-install

Suppresses installation of packages specified with ‘--package-name’ and possibly ‘--package-version’. This option will normally not be needed, since ‘--install’ must be specified explicitly for packages to be installed. However, it may be useful for testing, since this option will suppress installation if it appears in an invocation of ‘optdbcli’ following ‘--install’. (The converse is also true, i.e., installation will be performed if ‘--install’ follows ‘--no-install’.)

--reinstall

Forces reinstallation of the package or packages specified using the ‘--package-name’ option. If one or more of these packages has prerequisites, and neither ‘--no-prerequisites-reinstall’ nor ‘--no-resolve-dependencies’ has been specified, reinstallation will also be forced for the prerequisites.

--resolve-dependencies

--no-resolve-dependencies

If ‘--resolve-dependencies’ is specified, the software prerequisites for the packages specified with ‘--package-name’ are also fetched or installed. If ‘--no-resolve-dependencies’ is specified, this is suppressed. The default is to resolve dependencies.

--prerequisites-reinstall

--no-prerequisites-reinstall

Specify that prerequisites should be reinstalled or not. These options can be used if the default behavior is not desired. This is for prerequisites to be handled like the packages specified using the ‘--package-name’ option directly, i.e., they are reinstalled or not, according to whether the ‘--install’ or ‘--reinstall’ option has been used. However, it may often be undesirable for prerequisites to be reinstalled, even when reinstalling packages that depend on them.

Currently, it is only possible to specify how all prerequisites in a given run should be handled; it is not possible to make finer distinctions, i.e., that the prerequisites of package A should be reinstalled, but not the prerequisites of package B.

--install-directory ARG

The directory in which software packages are installed (in their own subdirectories). Default is ‘\$HOME/Installer/’.

--download-fail-continue

--install-fail-continue

If used, ‘optdbcli’ will continue to execute if the command for downloading and/or installing a package fails. The default behavior is for the ‘optdbcli’ to exit with a non-zero return value. Continuing may be useful when installing multiple packages where at least package that’s installed later doesn’t depend on all previous packages having been downloaded and installed successfully.

--create-links

--no-links

Create or suppress the creation of *symbolic links* after installing one or more software packages.

As of 2012.02.27, links are created by default. The author plans to change this. By default, links are created in '\$HOME/bin/', '\$HOME/include/', '\$HOME/lib/' and/or '\$HOME/share/', as appropriate. A directory other than '\$HOME/' may be specified using the '--link-directory' option (see below).

--link-directory ARG

The directory where links are created in subdirectories 'bin/', 'include/', 'lib/' and 'share/', as appropriate. The default is '\$HOME'. See '--create-links' and '--suppress-links', above.

2.1.6 Debugging Options

--trace [ARG]

Server and client. Sets the debugging value for all functions that have a `DEBUG` variable and which call the function `set_debug_level`, which is most of them. See Chapter 26 [Utility Function Reference], page 86. It also sets the debugging level for the parsing functions `yyparse` and `zzparse`. See Chapter 15 [Parser Server], page 60, and Chapter 17 [Parser Client], page 62. Therefore, the use of the '--bison-trace' option (see below) is redundant if '--trace' is used with `ARG > 0`.

`ARG > 0` Debugging is turned on.

`ARG < 0` Debugging is turned off.

`ARG = 0` Debugging level is left unchanged.

--bison-trace [ARG]

--parser-trace [ARG]

Server and client. These options are synonymous. They enable debugging output for the parsing functions `yyparse` and `zzparse`. See Chapter 15 [Parser Server], page 60, and Chapter 17 [Parser Client], page 62.

No argument

Debugging output automatically generated by Bison

`ARG ≤ 0` No debugging output

`ARG = 1` Programmed debugging output from actions only

`ARG > 1` Automatically generated and programmed debugging output

Invalid (non-integer) argument

No debugging output

--flex-trace

--scanner-trace

Server and client. These options are synonymous. They enable debugging output for the scanning functions `yylex` and `zzlex`. See Chapter 14 [Scanner Server], page 59, and Chapter 16 [Scanner Client], page 61.

--save-temp-files

Server and client. For debugging. Disables deletion of temporary files created by the programs.

--sleep ARG

Server and client. For debugging and testing threads in the server.

2.1.7 Session Data Options

--session-id ARG

Client only. This option primarily intended for use with the web application in order to maintain a “state” encompassing multiple invocations of the client program ‘optdbcli’. It must be used in combination with the ‘**session_id**’ command in the input sent to the server; otherwise it has no effect. If the session ID ‘**ARG**’ doesn’t match the session ID, which the server sends back to the client, the client exits with an error. See Chapter 25 [Session_Data_Type Reference], page 85.

2.1.8 Alphabetical List of Options

--bison-trace

Section 2.1.6 [Debugging Options], page 10.

--ca-filename

Section 2.1.3 [X.509 Authentication/Authorization Options], page 7.

--cert-filename

Section 2.1.3 [X.509 Authentication/Authorization Options], page 7.

--cert-format

Section 2.1.3 [X.509 Authentication/Authorization Options], page 7.

--create-links

Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.

--crl-filename

Section 2.1.3 [X.509 Authentication/Authorization Options], page 7.

--download-fail-continue

Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.

--error-log-filename

Section 2.1.4 [Input and Output Options], page 8.

--fetch Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.

--flex-trace

Section 2.1.6 [Debugging Options], page 10.

--grid-mapfile

Section 2.1.3 [X.509 Authentication/Authorization Options], page 7.

--help Section 2.1.1 [Help Options], page 6.

--input-filename

Section 2.1.4 [Input and Output Options], page 8.

- `--install`
Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.
- `--install-directory`
Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.
- `--install-fail-continue`
Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.
- `--key-encrypt`
Section 2.1.3 [X.509 Authentication/Authorization Options], page 7.
- `--key-filename`
Section 2.1.3 [X.509 Authentication/Authorization Options], page 7.
- `--link-directory`
Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.
- `--log-filename`
Section 2.1.4 [Input and Output Options], page 8.
- `--no-install`
Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.
- `--no-links`
Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.
- `--no-prerequisites-reinstall`
Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.
- `--no-resolve-dependencies`
Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.
- `--output-filename`
Section 2.1.4 [Input and Output Options], page 8.
- `--package-name`
Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.
- `--package-version`
Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.
- `--parser-trace`
Section 2.1.6 [Debugging Options], page 10.
- `--port-auth`
Section 2.1.2 [Connection Options], page 6.
- `--port-non-auth`
Section 2.1.2 [Connection Options], page 6.
- `--prerequisites-reinstall`
Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.
- `--proxy-credential`
Section 2.1.3 [X.509 Authentication/Authorization Options], page 7.

`--reinstall`
 Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.

`--resolve-dependencies`
 Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.

`--save-temp-files`
 Section 2.1.6 [Debugging Options], page 10.

`--scanner-trace`
 Section 2.1.6 [Debugging Options], page 10.

`--session-id`
 Section 2.1.7 [Session Data Options], page 11.

`--sleep` Section 2.1.6 [Debugging Options], page 10.

`--trace` Section 2.1.6 [Debugging Options], page 10.

`--version`
 Section 2.1.1 [Help Options], page 6.

2.2 Variable Reference

The following variables and functions are defined in ‘`cmdlnopt.web`’.

`vector<string> cert_filenames` [Global variables]
`vector<string> key_filenames`
`vector<string> ca_filenames` [Global variables]
`vector<string> crl_filenames`
 These variables are used by the server only.

2.3 Function Reference

`int process_command_line_options (int argc, char* argv[])` [Function]
`int show_filename_arguments (void)` [Function]
 Show filename arguments for certificates, keys, CAs (*Certification Authorities*), and CRLs (*Certificate Revocation Lists*). For debugging.

3 Using the Server Program `optdbsrv`

Starting the server program ‘`optdbsrv`’ is simpler than starting the client. Normally, it should suffice to start it without any arguments. For testing purposes, it can be called like this:

```
optdbsrv
```

In this case, it will listen on port 5556 for connections from clients using authentication with X.509 certificates and on port 5557 for clients that use an *X.509 proxy credential* to identify themselves. (Other ports can be specified with the ‘`--port-auth`’ and ‘`port-non-auth`’ options, if desired. See Section 2.1.2 [Connection Options], page 6.) The defaults for the certificates used are ‘`DFN-VereinPCAGrid-G01.pem`’ for the CA certificate and ‘`hostcert.pem`’ and ‘`hostkey.pem`’ for the certificate and key used by the server to identify itself to the client.

In production use, the server will normally run continuously in the background as a *daemon* process and should therefore be invoked as follows:

```
nohup ./optdbsrv 2>&1 &
```

The final ampersand places the process in the background while ‘`nohup`’ ensures that it will continue to run after the user that starts it logs out. It would be a good idea to create a user *without* root permissions for the purpose of running ‘`optdbsrv`’, and perhaps for other tasks connected with the Installer package.

Any output written by ‘`optdbsrv`’ to standard output or standard error will be redirected to ‘`nohup.out`’. (‘`2>&1`’ redirects standard error to standard output while the latter is redirected to `nohup.out`.) Whoever is responsible for administering ‘`optdbsrv`’ should ensure that this file is truncated once in a while, so it doesn’t grow too large.

For testing purposes, ‘`optdbsrv`’ can simply be invoked from the command line (i.e., as a foreground process):

```
./optdbsrv
```

The options ‘`--bison-trace`’, ‘`--flex-trace`’ and/or ‘`--trace`’ can be specified for more debugging output. (In addition, ‘`--parser-trace`’ and ‘`--scanner-trace`’ are synonyms for ‘`--bison-trace`’ and ‘`--flex-trace`’, respectively.)

The option ‘`--trace`’, with no argument or a numerical argument > 0 , causes debugging information for most if not all of the functions that are called while ‘`optdbsrv`’ is running. See Chapter 2 [Invoking `optdbcli/optdbsrv`], page 6, for more information about these options and others that can be used when invoking ‘`optdbsrv`’. See Section 2.1.6 [Debugging Options], page 10, for more information.

4 Using the Client Program `optdbcli`

Most users will only require the client program `'optdbcli'` and won't need to build, install or run the server program `'optdbsrv'`, as long as there's an instance of the latter running somewhere to which the client can connect.

`'optdbcli'` is used for several different purposes:

1. Storing information in the remote software database administered by `'optdbsrv'`
2. Initiating a remote software installation on the cluster front-end computer associated with a Globus site
3. Fetching information about software packages from the remote database and installing the software on the local machine where `'optdbcli'` is running
4. Fetching and displaying information from various tables of the remote database
5. For users who are responsible for maintaining information about Globus sites, certain administrative tasks can be performed using `'optdbcli'` instead of accessing the database using a MySQL client (such as `mysql`).

In the first two cases, commands, either from a file or passed to `'optdbcli'` via standard input, are sent by `'optdbcli'` to the server program `'optdbsrv'`. They are not processed in any way by `'optdbcli'`.

In the third case, no input file or input from a pipe is used, because in the “normal” case of a remote installation, `'optdbcli'` is called as part of a *Globus job* and there is no way of passing it input in either of these ways, at least not at present. Instead, the command line options `'--install'` or `'--reinstall'` together with the options `'--package-name'` and optionally `'--package-version'` are used to control the operation of `'optdbcli'`.

Let's assume that the server `'optdbsrv'` is running on `'optinum-srv.gwdg.de'` and that the file `'input.txt'` contains commands for telling the server to store information about software packages and how to install them in the database for the user who's invoking the client. The contents of `'input.txt'` can be sent to the server in the following, equivalent ways:

```
optdbcli --input-file input.txt optinum-srv.gwdg.de
optdbcli --input-file=input.txt optinum-srv.gwdg.de
optdbcli --input-file "input.txt" optinum-srv.gwdg.de
optdbcli optinum-srv.gwdg.de input.txt 5556
cat input.txt | optdbcli optinum-srv.gwdg.de
```

Arguments may be quoted to prevent expansion by the shell (see Section “Shell Expansion” in *The GNU Bash Manual*). See Chapter 2 [Invoking `optdbcli/optdbsrv`], page 6, for details about options and their arguments.

These invocations assume that the user's certificate and private key file and are in the default location, namely `'$HOME/.globus/usercert.pem'` and `'$HOME/.globus/userkey.pem'`, respectively. In addition, it assumes that the *CA certificate* (Certificate Authority certificate) is also in the default location, which is determined by means of conditionally compiled code. If these files are not in the default locations, they must be specified using the options `'--cert-filename'`, `'--key-filename'` and/or `'--ca-filename'`. In addition, the default filenames may be changed in the source code before building the package, if desired.

Please note that the default value for the path of the CA certificate is the empty string for platforms that are not among the ones referred to specifically in the conditionally compiled code! It will therefore normally be necessary to specify the CA certificate using the ‘`--ca-filename`’ option.

4.1 How the Client and the Server Communicate

When ‘`optdbcli`’ is invoked, input can be passed to it:

1. as the argument to the ‘`--input-filename`’ option
2. as a non-option filename argument following the name or IP address of the machine where the server program is running (e.g., ‘`optinum-srv.gwdg.de test_input.txt`’)
3. through a pipe to its standard input. In this case, the input need not be stored in a file, it could be a string argument to the `echo` command or the output of another command or program.

See Chapter 2 [Invoking `optdbcli`/`optdbsrv`], page 6.

‘`optdbcli`’ does not process these commands in any way, but passes them unexamined to ‘`optdbsrv`’, following the *handshake procedure*, i.e., authentication/authorization using an X.509 certificate/private key pair or an X.509 proxy credential, and the establishment of secure communication using the GNUTLS library, which implements the TLS 1.0 protocol.

‘`optdbcli`’ and ‘`optdbsrv`’ each contains its own *parser function*, `yyparse` for ‘`optdbsrv`’ and `zzparse` for ‘`optdbcli`’. See Section 17.2 [Parser Client Functions], page 62, and Section 17.2 [Parser Client Functions], page 62. A parser function in effect implements a “language” that a computer program “understands”, so to speak.

The parser functions `yyparse` and `zzparse` are generated by the program GNU Bison from input in a special format that generates *rules of grammar* and specifies actions to be taken when input to the program “matches” the rules. For more information about GNU Bison, parsing, etc., see Section “Bison” in *The GNU Bison Manual*.

`optdbcli` and `optdbsrv` have different parser functions and therefore each has its own “language”. They communicate by sending each other messages using each other’s language. That is, `optdbcli` sends messages to `optdbsrv` in `optdbcli`’s language and `optdbsrv` sends messages back to `optdbcli` in `optdbcli`’s. This implies that the programs send messages that they themselves wouldn’t be able to interpret, but there is no need for them to be able to do this.

The commands in the input that can be passed to `optdbcli` are in the “`optdbsrv` language”. Certain command-line options to `optdbcli` also cause it to send commands to `optdbsrv`. The latter then takes action on these commands, where appropriate, and sends commands back to `optdbcli`, which may react by sending more commands back to `optdbsrv`. This continues until both partners are finished sending commands to the peer. At this point, the connection is ended (normally by `optdbcli`, unless there’s an error). See Section 7.1 [Exchange Data With Client], page 43, and Section 8.1 [Exchange Data With Server], page 44.

4.2 How To Read Parser Rules

The following sections provide examples of commands that can appear in the input file. For complete information about the symbols, grammar rules and states of `yyparse`, i.e., the parser function for `optdbsrv`, see Chapter 15 [Parser Server], page 60.

This is an example of a parser rule:

```
⟨program⟩ → ⟨statement list⟩ END
```

Parser rules have a *left-hand* and a *right-hand side*, separated by the symbol ‘ \rightarrow ’. The items that appear in a parser rule are either *terminal* or *non-terminal symbols*. In this manual, terminal symbols, also known as *tokens*, are printed in uppercase in a fixed-width, typewriter-style font, like ‘END’ in this example. Non-terminal symbols are printed in lowercase in a roman font, and surrounded by angle braces, like ‘⟨program⟩’ and ‘⟨statement list⟩’ in this example.

Only a single, non-terminal symbol can ever appear on the left-hand side of a rule, like ‘⟨program⟩’ in this example. Non-terminal symbols can also appear on the right-hand sides of rules, like ‘⟨statement list⟩’ in this example, while terminal symbols can only appear on the right-hand side of parser rules.

In the reference sections Chapter 15 [Parser Server], page 60 and Chapter 17 [Parser Client], page 62 you will see that the terminal symbols all end in ‘_YY’ or ‘_ZZ’, respectively. This is because terminal symbols are implemented in the C code as preprocessor macros, the definitions appear in the header file generated by `bison` and the latter is included by various other source files. The suffixes ‘_YY’ and ‘_ZZ’ help to ensure that these names won’t interfere with the names of other entities in the source code, e.g., variables, functions, other preprocessor macros, etc. *In this section and other other sections containing examples of parser rules, the suffixes are omitted for the sake of better readability.*

The non-terminal symbol on the left-hand side is the “target” of the rule. It *maps to* the sequence of items on the right-hand side of the rule. When the ‘`optdbsrv`’ or ‘`optdbcli`’ receives input, the scanner function `yyscan` or `zzscan`, respectively, converts the stream of characters into a sequence of tokens (i.e., terminal symbols) and passes the latter to the parser function `yyparse` or `zzparse`, respectively.

The parser function matches the sequence of tokens to its set of rules *reducing* as it proceeds. If the sequence of tokens fails to match the grammar rules defined by the Bison code, this causes an error.

A single left-hand side can map to more than one right-hand side:

```
⟨download info⟩ → DOWNLOAD_URL | DOWNLOAD_COMMAND | ⟨download info encrypted⟩
```

The ‘|’ symbol stands for “or”. The previous example is thus equivalent to:

```
⟨download info⟩ → DOWNLOAD_URL
⟨download info⟩ → DOWNLOAD_COMMAND
⟨download info⟩ → ⟨download info encrypted⟩
```

That is, `DOWNLOAD_URL`, `DOWNLOAD_COMMAND`, and ‘⟨download info encrypted⟩’ all *reduce to* ‘⟨download info⟩’.

Many rules contain the special “symbol” ‘(Empty)’, which stands for “nothing” or “no symbol at all”, e.g.,

$$\langle \text{statement list} \rangle \longrightarrow (\text{Empty}) \mid \langle \text{statement list} \rangle \langle \text{statement} \rangle$$

This means that a $\langle \text{statement list} \rangle$ may be empty, i.e., map to no symbols at all, or it may map to a $\langle \text{statement list} \rangle$ followed by a $\langle \text{statement} \rangle$. This is an example of a *recursive rule*, where the non-terminal on the left-hand side also appears on the right-hand side of the rule. This example means that a $\langle \text{statement list} \rangle$ can be nothing or a $\langle \text{statement list} \rangle$ followed by a $\langle \text{statement} \rangle$. In this way, a $\langle \text{statement list} \rangle$ can be constructed from an unlimited number of statements, including no statements at all!

For example, input containing only `END` is valid for ‘`optdbsrv`’:

```
echo "END" | optdbcli localhost
```

‘`optdbcli`’ sends the input to ‘`optdbsrv`’. The scanner function `yyscan` converts the character ‘E’, ‘N’ and ‘D’ to the token ‘`END`’ (really ‘`END_YY`’, as explained above) and passes the latter to the parser function `yyparse`. From the point of view of `yyparse`, a $\langle \text{program} \rangle$ is a $\langle \text{statement list} \rangle$ followed by the terminal symbol `END`. The “nothing” preceding `END` matches the rule ‘ $\langle \text{statement list} \rangle \longrightarrow (\text{Empty})$ ’, reducing to $\langle \text{statement list} \rangle$, which, followed by the `END` token, in turn matches the rule ‘ $\langle \text{program} \rangle \longrightarrow \langle \text{statement list} \rangle \text{END}$ ’, ending execution successfully.

‘(Empty)’ can also be used for *options*, i.e., elements of commands which may appear or be left out, e.g.,

$$\langle \text{statement} \rangle \longrightarrow \text{SHOW CERTIFICATE USER } \langle \text{html optional} \rangle \\ \mid \text{SHOW CERTIFICATES ALL } \langle \text{html optional} \rangle$$

$$\langle \text{html optional} \rangle \longrightarrow (\text{Empty}) \mid \text{HTML}$$

If the option ‘`HTML`’ is used, the output is formatted as for a web page, using `HTML` commands. If left out, it is formatted as plain text.

Implementing options by means of rules with empty right-hand sides in this way usually works well, but occasionally it causes reduce/reduce conflicts in the grammar, whereby there is no obvious reason why it should occur in one case but not in another. In such cases, the grammar must be reformulated in order to remove the conflicts. See Section “Reduce/Reduce Conflicts” in *The GNU Bison Manual*, and Section “Bison Grammar Files” in *The GNU Bison Manual*, for more information about Bison grammars in general.

There is nearly a one-to-one correspondence between the commands a user writes and the parser rules for `yyparse`, except for the ones that process messages returned from ‘`optdbcli`’. Most of the terminal symbols correspond to keywords of the “`optdbsrv`” language, such as ‘`SHOW`’, ‘`HTML`’, ‘`FOR`’, ‘`TO`’, etc. It is not necessary to type them in uppercase, as in the descriptions of the parser rules; they can be typed either in uppercase or lowercase, but the cases cannot be mixed within a single word, e.g.,

```
show entries user
SHOW ENTRIES USER
SHOW entries USER
show ENTRIES user
etc.,
```

are all valid, but not `'sHow eNtrIES uSer'`.

The following terminal symbols, however, do not refer to keywords:

`'INTEGER'` An optional sign `'+'` or `'-'`, followed by one or more decimal digits 0–9.

`'STRING'` Strings may contain the alphanumerical characters and a selection of special characters. This selection may need to be extended depending on what characters are used in URLs, filenames, or other items that can appear in commands for `'optdbsrv'`. The selection is determined by the corresponding rules in the file `'scanner.web'`, from which the input file for Flex is generated.

Strings may be undelimited or delimited by double quotation marks (`'"`) or angle braces (`'<>'`).

`'SEMI_COLON'`

`'SLASH'` Punctuation characters in the input are converted to appropriately-named tokens. Currently, these are the only punctuation characters used in the input for `'optdbsrv'`.

Some other terminal or non-terminal symbols may appear in rules that do not correspond to commands which would ever be written by a user, but which are generated by `'optdbcli'` as responses and sent back to `'optdbsrv'`.

4.3 Sample Dialogue

The following is a sample dialogue between the client program ‘`optdbcli`’ and the server program ‘`optdbsrv`’, leaving out a couple of less interesting steps.

Storing Software Package Data

Client invocation: `./optdbcli --input-filename=filename optinum-srv.gwdg.de`

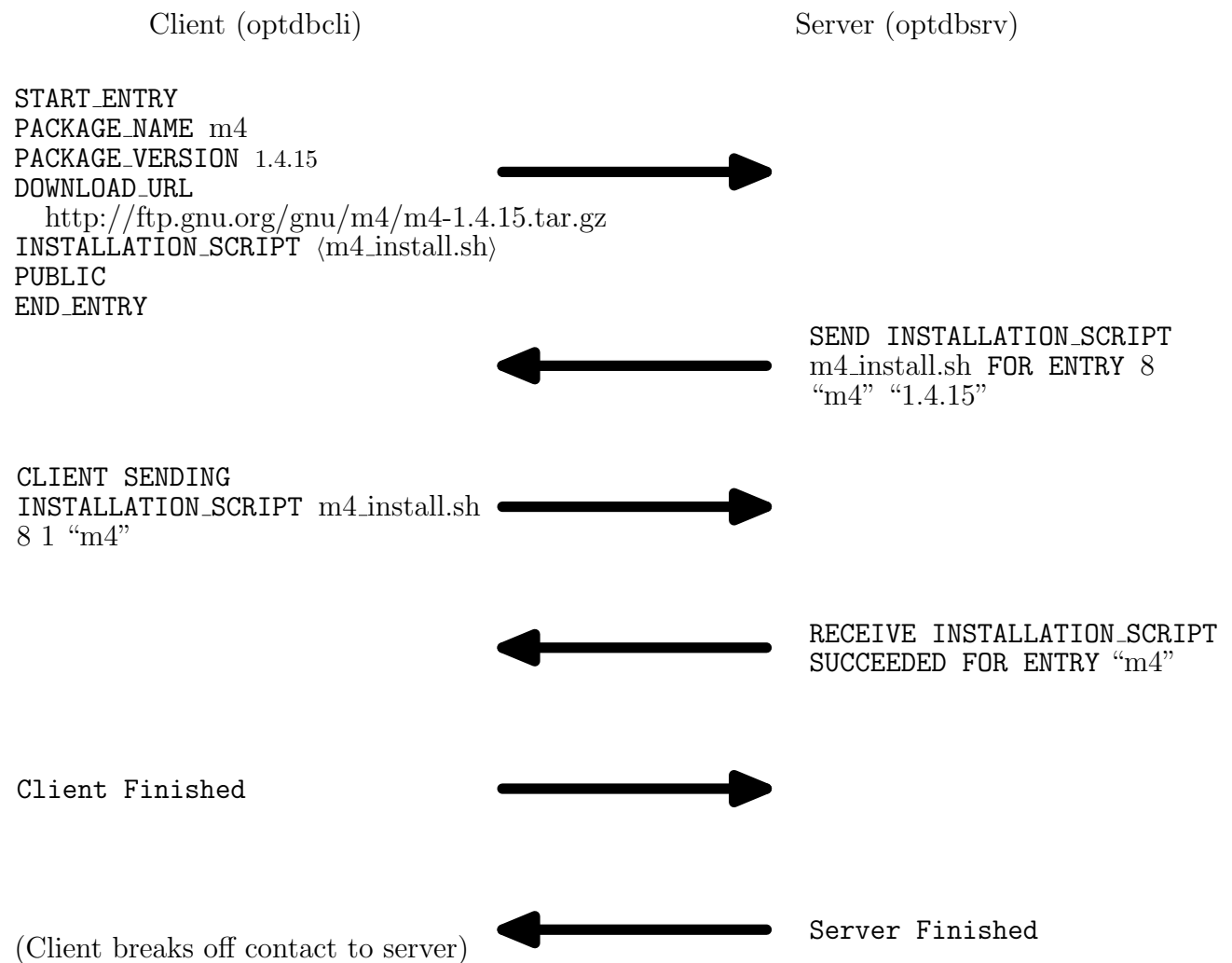


Fig. 4

4.4 Software Package Information

4.4.1 Adding Software Package Information

`<statement> → START_ENTRY <entry statement list> END_ENTRY`

```

⟨entry statement list⟩ → (Empty)
                        | ⟨entry statement list⟩ ⟨keyword value pair⟩
                        | ⟨entry statement list⟩ ⟨prerequisite statement⟩
                        | ⟨entry statement list⟩ PRIVATE
                        | ⟨entry statement list⟩ PUBLIC

```

```

⟨keyword value pair⟩ → PACKAGE_NAME STRING
                     | PACKAGE_VERSION STRING
                     | PACKAGE_VERSION INTEGER
                     | DOWNLOAD_URL STRING
                     | DOWNLOAD_URL_ENCRYPTED STRING
                     | DOWNLOAD_COMMAND STRING
                     | DOWNLOAD_COMMAND_ENCRYPTED STRING
                     | INSTALLATION_SCRIPT STRING
                     | INSTALLATION_SCRIPT_ENCRYPTED STRING
                     | OWNER STRING
                     | AUTHORIZATION STRING

```

```

⟨prerequisite statement⟩ → PREREQUISITE STRING
                        | PREREQUISITE STRING STRING

```

In the sample dialogue above, the user passes the following input to ‘`optdbcli`’, which sends it on to to ‘`optdbsrv`’:

```

START_ENTRY
PACKAGE_NAME      m4
PACKAGE_VERSION   1.4.15
DOWNLOAD_URL      http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/m4/m4-1.4.15.tar.gz
INSTALLATION_SCRIPT "m4_install.sh"
END_ENTRY

```

```

END

```

Here, the ‘`DOWNLOAD_URL`’ keyword is used. When ‘`optdbcli`’ is invoked at a later time to initiate the installation of ‘`m4 1.4.15`’, `wget` is used to download the compressed archive file (“gzipped tar file” or *tarball*) ‘`m4-1.4.15.tar.gz`’ located at `http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/m4/m4-1.4.15.tar.gz`.

This approach will not work for packages that cannot simply be download in this way. For example,

```

DOWNLOAD_COMMAND git clone git://git.savannah.gnu.org/m4.git

```

In this case, the download URL and the filename for the installation script don’t require quoting, since they don’t contain any whitespace or characters that might be interpreted as *wildcards* for expansion in the course of processing by the server. Nonetheless, it is safest to quote download URLs just in case. Double quotation marks, as above, or angle braces (`<>`) may be used.

Entries Table Row Without Encrypted Data

user_id	1
entry_id	9
package_name	m4
package_version	1.4.15
version_ctr	NULL
download_url	ftp://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/gnu/ftp/gnu/m4/m4-latest.tar.gz
download_command	NULL
maintainer_name	NULL
maintainer_email_address	NULL
private	0
checked_by_admin	0
installation_script	#!/bin/bash echo "m4 installation script" PACKAGE_NAME=m4 PACKAGE_VERSION=1.4.15 [...]
created	2011-09-09 07:30:56 UTC
last_modified	2011-09-09 07:30:56 UTC
encrypted	0
owner	NULL
download_url_encrypted	NULL
download_command_encrypted	NULL
installation_script_encrypted	NULL
authorization	NULL

Fig. 5

Entries Table Row With Encrypted Data

user_id	1
entry_id	11
package_name	hello
package_version	2.7
version_ctr	NULL
download_url	NULL
download_command	NULL
maintainer_name	NULL
maintainer_email_address	NULL
private	1
checked_by_admin	0
installation_script	NONE
created	2011-09-09 07:30:56 UTC
last_modified	2011-09-09 07:30:56 UTC
encrypted	1
owner	C=DE/O=GridGermany/OU=Gesellschaft fuer wissenschaftliche Datenverarbeitung mbH/CN=Laurence Finston
download_url_encrypted	-----BEGIN PGP MESSAGE----- Version: GnuPG v2.0.9 (GNU/Linux) hQIOA9va92BAyk8NEAf8C0SjONiwZnp5l9J3y76ETzlUduHP0+SMdhby Qgs09ppkWMS3f8pAzmbKONGr80V98bhX/ryJdiPZVilCrzmidogxX2AI [...] -----END PGP MESSAGE-----
download_command_encrypted	NULL
installation_script_encrypted	-----BEGIN PGP MESSAGE----- Version: GnuPG v2.0.9 (GNU/Linux) hQIOA9va92BAyk8NEAgAgXA5CM9GDE3Vt5jnhthmF4Dei9taUCShQrrc rlvAT+GI49bjYVsm5FaH3lJHccOyXVE8n/1JhD47BOPGXNwm6inAbMps [...] -----END PGP MESSAGE-----
authorization	-----BEGIN PGP MESSAGE----- Version: GnuPG v2.0.9 (GNU/Linux) hQIOA9va92BAyk8NEAf9GTwSyTxCZFVKH1jJByMDqVG0b0hAjP9 SyPr1CqK3dFtqreNIxz6WU2UT8HRIMvLu3HA8bqfV44H+7Ipf8Y [...] -----END PGP MESSAGE-----

Fig. 6

4.4.2 Deleting Software Package Information

```

<statement> → MARK AS DELETED ENTRY <entry string list>
              | MARK AS DELETED ALL ENTRIES FOR USER
              | UNDELETE ENTRY <entry string list>
              | UNDELETE ALL DELETED ENTRIES FOR USER
              | DELETE ENTRY <entry string list> FINALLY
              | DELETE ALL ENTRIES FOR USER FINALLY
              | DELETE PREREQUISITE <prerequisite string list> FOR ENTRY <entry string list>
              | DELETE PREREQUISITES FOR ENTRY <entry string list>

```

```

<entry string list> → (Empty) | <entry string list> STRING

```

```

<prerequisite string list> → (Empty) | <prerequisite string list> STRING

```

A software package entry can be marked for deletion, for example:

```
mark as deleted entry "hello" "2.7"
```

```
⇒
```

```
Marked entry 'hello 2.7' as deleted successfully.
```

```
show entry hello 2.7
```

```
⇒
```

```
*** User Entries ***
```

```

user_id:                1
commonName:             Laurence Finston
organizationalUnitName: Gesellschaft fuer wissenschaftliche \
                        Datenverarbeitung mbH
countryName:            DE
entry_id:               1
package_name:           hello
package_version:        2.7
version_ctr:            NULL
download_url: \
    ftp://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/gnu/ftp/gnu/hello/hello-2.7.tar.gz
download_command:       NULL
maintainer_name:        NULL
maintainer_email_address: NULL
private:               0
checked_by_admin:       0
installation_script:    PRESENT
created:               2012-05-21 12:16:25 UTC
last_modified:          2012-05-21 14:19:12 UTC
encrypted:              0
owner:                 NULL
download_url_encrypted: NULL

```

```

download_command_encrypted:    NULL
installation_script_encrypted: NULL

authorization:                 NULL

deleted:                       1

```

The ‘deleted’ field is set to 1 (‘true’) and the timestamp in the ‘last_modified’ field is updated. The entry will now remain in the database for approximately 24 hours before being deleted by the function `cull_database` (see Section 27.3 [Cull Database], page 88). This function runs in a thread of its own and “wakes up” every two hours to delete expired items from the database. A software package entry that has been marked for deletion should therefore never remain in the ‘Entries’ table for more than 26 hours plus a few seconds.

Between the time that an entry has been marked for deletion and the time it’s actually deleted, it will still be shown by a ‘show’ command and *and can still be installed*. It can also be “undeleted”, if the user decides that it’s needed after all:

```

undelete entry hello 2.7
⇒
Unmarked entry ‘hello 2.7’ as deleted successfully.

```

The ‘delete ... finally’ commands delete one or more entries “irrevocably”¹:

```

delete entry hello 2.7 finally
⇒
Deleted entry ‘hello 2.7’.

```

Marking an entry for deletion that’s already been marked or undeleting one that hasn’t been marked for deletion has no effect. Nor does marking or undeleting a non-existent entry. However, in all of these cases the server sends a warning to the client:

```

mark as deleted entry bison 2.4.3
⇒
Marked entry ‘bison 2.4.3’ as deleted successfully.

mark as deleted entry bison 2.4.3
⇒
WARNING! Failed to mark entry ‘bison 2.4.3’ as deleted:
Entry already marked for deletion.
Continuing.
WARNING! In ‘main’: ‘warnings_occurred’ == 1
(No errors)
See error logfile ‘/tmp/optdbcli_error.log.JV95cR’ and/or \
    logfile ‘/tmp/optdbcli.log.pXk2pp’ for more information.
Exiting function with return value 4.

delete entry bison 2.4.3 finally
⇒
Deleted entry ‘bison 2.4.3’.

```

¹ Of course, a new entry containing the same data can be created again at any time.

```

delete entry bison 2.4.3 finally
⇒
WARNING! Failed to delete entry 'bison 2.4.3'. Continuing.
WARNING! In 'main': 'warnings_occurred' == 1
(No errors)
See error logfile '/tmp/optdbcli_error.log.GT0Rhp' and/or \
logfile '/tmp/optdbcli.log.uM6HOM' for more information.

```

When software package entries are deleted “finally”, or “culled” from the ‘Entries’ database table by `cull_database`, rows in the ‘Prerequisites’ table that refer to these packages are deleted, too. Please note that they are *not* deleted when a package has merely been marked for deletion. Otherwise, the information in the ‘Prerequisites’ table would be lost, if the package were undeleted before being deleted finally.

In the following example, ‘m4 1.4.15’ is a prerequisite of both ‘bison 2.4.3’ and ‘hello 2.7’. After the entry for ‘m4 1.4.15’ has been deleted, it is no longer a prerequisite of the other packages:

```

show entries user with_dependents with_prerequisites
⇒
*** User Entries ***

user_id:                1
commonName:             Laurence Finston
organizationalUnitName:  Gesellschaft fuer wissenschaftliche \
                        Datenverarbeitung mbH
countryName:            DE
entry_id:               1
package_name:           bison
package_version:        2.4.3
[...]
deleted:                0

Prerequisites:          m4 1.4.15

No dependents

user_id:                1
commonName:             Laurence Finston
organizationalUnitName:  Gesellschaft fuer wissenschaftliche \
                        Datenverarbeitung mbH
countryName:            DE
entry_id:               2
package_name:           hello
package_version:        2.7
[...]
deleted:                0

```

Prerequisites: m4 1.4.15

No dependents

```

user_id: 1
commonName: Laurence Finston
organizationalUnitName: Gesellschaft fuer wissenschaftliche \
                        Datenverarbeitung mbH
countryName: DE
entry_id: 3
package_name: m4
package_version: 1.4.15
[...]
deleted: 0

```

No prerequisites

```

Dependents: bison 2.4.3
            hello 2.7

```

delete entry m4 1.4.15 finally

⇒

Deleted entry 'm4 1.4.15'.

show entries user with_dependents with_prerequisites

⇒

*** User Entries ***

```

user_id: 1
commonName: Laurence Finston
organizationalUnitName: Gesellschaft fuer wissenschaftliche \
                        Datenverarbeitung mbH
countryName: DE
entry_id: 1
package_name: bison
package_version: 2.4.3
[...]

deleted: 0

```

No prerequisites

No dependents

```

user_id:                1
commonName:             Laurence Finston
organizationalUnitName:  Gesellschaft fuer wissenschaftliche \
                        Datenverarbeitung mbH
countryName:            DE
entry_id:               2
package_name:           hello
package_version:        2.7
[...]
deleted:                0

```

No prerequisites

No dependents

See also Section 21.2.3.3 [Functions for Deleting Entries], page 77.

4.4.3 Showing Software Package Information

The ‘show entries’ command is used for fetching information about software packages from the database and displaying them on the user’s computer terminal.

The complete syntax of the ‘show entries’ command is as follows:

```

⟨statement⟩ → SHOW ENTRY ⟨entry string list⟩ ⟨show option list⟩
              | SHOW ENTRIES ⟨show option list⟩

⟨show option list⟩ → (Empty) | ⟨show option list⟩ ⟨show option⟩

⟨show option⟩ → ALL | USER | PUBLIC | WITH_PREREQUISITES WITH_DEPENDENTS
              | WITH_INSTALLATION_SCRIPT | HTML | JAVASCRIPT | LEVELS ⟨level list⟩

⟨level list⟩ → (Empty) | ⟨level list⟩ INTEGER INTEGER
              | ⟨level list⟩ INTEGER INTEGER SEMI_COLON
              | ⟨level list⟩ INTEGER INTEGER SLASH

```

Example:

```

show entries user
⇒
*** User Entries ***

user_id:                1
commonName:             Laurence Finston
organizationalUnitName:  Gesellschaft fuer wissenschaftliche \
                        Datenverarbeitung mbH
countryName:            DE
entry_id:               1
package_name:           hello
package_version:        2.7
version_ctr:            NULL

```

```

download_url:                ftp://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/gnu/ftp/gnu/\
                             hello/hello-2.7.tar.gz
download_command:            NULL
maintainer_name:             NULL
maintainer_email_address:    NULL
private:                     0
checked_by_admin:            0
installation_script:          PRESENT
created:                     2012-05-14 13:00:45 UTC
last_modified:               2012-05-14 13:00:45 UTC
encrypted:                   0
owner:                       NULL
download_url_encrypted:      NULL
download_command_encrypted:  NULL
installation_script_encrypted: NULL

authorization:               NULL

deleted:                     0

```

See also Section 21.2.3.4 [Showing Entries], page 78.

4.5 Setting Effective User

`<statement> → SET EFFECTIVE_USER STRING`

‘STRING’ is the Distinguished Name of another user.

Example:

```

SET EFFECTIVE_USER "/C=DE/O=GridGermany/OU=Gesellschaft fuer \
wissenschaftliche Datenverarbeitung mbH/CN=Laurence Finston"
⇒
Set effective user succeeded.

```

This command can only be executed by a user who is permitted to act as a *delegate* for the user referred to by the Distinguished Name (‘STRING’) argument. That is, there must be a corresponding row in the ‘Delegates’ database table (see Section 30.5 [Delegates Database Table], page 99) or the user who executes the command must have the ‘superuser’ privilege. See Section 30.4 [Privileges Database Table], page 98. Otherwise, an error message is issued and ‘optdbcli’ exits:

```

SET EFFECTIVE_USER "/C=DE/O=GridGermany/OU=Gesellschaft fuer \
wissenschaftliche Datenverarbeitung mbH/CN=Laurence Finston"
⇒
ERROR: In ‘zzparse’:
Set effective user failed.
Exiting ‘zzparse’ unsuccessfully With return value 1.
ERROR! In ‘exchange_data_with_server’: ‘zzparse’ returned 1

```



```

Exiting function unsuccessfully with return value 1.
ERROR! (3) In 'client_connect_auth': 'exchange_data_with_server' \
    failed, returning 1:
Exiting function unsuccessfully with return value 1.
ERROR! In 'main': 'client_connect_auth' failed, returning 1
'errors_occurred' == 2
'warnings_occurred' == 0
See error logfile '/tmp/optdbcli_error.log.AL2MbF' and/or \
    logfile '/tmp/optdbcli.log.dkHaAP' for more information.
Exiting 'main' unsuccessfully with exit value 1.

```

4.6 Showing X.509 Certificates

The complete syntax of the `'show certificates'` command is as follows:

```

<statement> → SHOW CERTIFICATE USER <html optional>
              | SHOW CERTIFICATES ALL <html optional>

```

```

<html optional> → (Empty) | HTML

```

Any user can show the data stored in the remote database for his or her own X.509 certificate, i.e., the row for that user in the `'Certificates'` database table. See Section 30.3 [Certificates Database Table], page 97. There should be row for all users; if there isn't, `'optdbcli'` should have exited.

Only users with at least one of the privileges `'superuser'`, `'show_certificates'`, `'add_globus_site_admin'`, or `'delete_globus_site_admin'` may show certificate information for other users.

Users who can add or delete administrators of the data pertaining to Globus sites in the `'Globus_Sites'` database table must be able to view the certificate information in order to find the user IDs for the `add admin globus_site` and `delete admin globus_site` commands. See Section 30.8 [Globus_Sites Database Table], page 100, and Section 30.13 [Globus_Sites_Admins Database Table], page 101.

Normally, the `'show_certificates'` should be set for these users, but the function `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type::edit_globus_site_admin` will check `'add_globus_site_admin'` or `'delete_globus_site_admin'`, as appropriate, just in case it isn't. See Section 21.2.6 [Globus Site Functions], page 79.

If a user without at least one of these privileges sends the command `'show certificates all'` to the server, his or her own certificate data will be shown and a warning will be issued that the user may not view the certificate data for other users.

4.7 Environment Shellscripts

4.7.1 Sending Environment Shellscripts

```

<statement> → CLIENT TO SEND ENVIRONMENT SHELLSCRIPT STRING GLOBUS_SITE
              STRING <admin optional>

```

⟨admin optional⟩ → (Empty) | ADMIN

Environment shellscripts are used during *remote installation*. See Section 27.1 [Remote Installation], page 87. They are executed in the shell in which the installation takes place. An environment shellscript will therefore typically contain assignments to variables such as ‘PATH’, ‘LD_LIBRARY_PATH’, ‘CFLAGS’, ‘LDFLAGS’ etc., in order to ensure that programs, libraries, header files, and other things needed for installation are found.

An environment shellscript is specific to a particular Globus site. An administrator of a Globus site entry in the database (who may or may not be the administrator of the Globus site itself) may store one or more environment shellscripts for that Globus site in the ‘Environment_Shellscripts’ database table. See Section 30.12 [Environment_Shellscripts Database Table], page 101. (There may be more than one such administrator for a given Globus site.) When a user (i.e., any user) starts a remote installation, passing that Globus site as an argument, this shellscript or these shellscripts will be fetched from the database and executed in the shell before the installation is started. They are fetched and executed in the order in which they appear in the database, i.e., according to the value stored in the ‘environment_shellscript_id’ field for the corresponding row in the table. In general, this means that they will be executed in the order in which they were stored in the database.

In addition, any user can store one or more environment shellscripts in the database. When *this user* (i.e., not other users) starts a remote installation, these shellscripts will be fetched from the database and executed in the shell before the installation is started, but after the ones supplied by the administrators. Like these, they are executed in the order in which they were stored in the database.

See also Section 21.2.8 [Environment Shellscript Functions], page 80, and Section 30.12 [Environment_Shellscripts], page 101.

4.7.2 Showing Environment Shellscripts

The complete syntax of the ‘show environment shellscripts’ command is as follows:

⟨statement⟩ → SHOW ENVIRONMENT SHELLSCRIPTS ⟨show environment shellscript option list⟩

⟨show environment shellscript option list⟩ → (Empty)
| ⟨show environment shellscript option list⟩ ⟨show environment shellscript option⟩

⟨show environment shellscript option⟩ → USER | GLOBUS_SITE STRING | GLOBUS_SITES ALL

A user can show his or her own environment shellscripts and/or the “admin” shellscripts for a particular Globus sites or all Globus sites.

Example:

```
show environment shellscripts globus_sites all
⇒
*** Environment shellscripts ***

environment_shellscript_id: 1
user_id: 12
user_name: dgon0015
commonName: Laurence Finston
```

```

organizationalUnitName: Gesellschaft fuer wissenschaftliche \
    Datenverarbeitung mbH
globus_site_id: 1
hostname: optinum-srv.gwdg.de
admin: 1
disabled: 0
shellscript: #### Environment variables for optinum-srv.gwdg.de

export LIBS="$LIBS -lmysqlclient"
export LDFlags="$LDFlags -L/opt/optinum/dbsrvcli/lib"
export CFlags="$CFlags -I/opt/optinum/dbsrvcli/include"
export CXXFlags="$CFlags -I/opt/optinum/dbsrvcli/include"

```

See also Section 21.2.8 [Environment Shellscript Functions], page 80.

4.8 Showing Privileges

The complete syntax of the ‘show privileges’ command is as follows:

```

<statement> → SHOW PRIVILEGES USER <html optional> | SHOW PRIVILEGES ALL <html optional>

<html optional> → (Empty) | HTML

```

Any user can show his or her own privileges, i.e., the row (if any) for that user in the ‘Privileges’ database table. See Section 30.4 [Privileges Database Table], page 98. If a user has no special privileges, then there will probably be no data in the table for that user. However, it is possible that there would be a row with a value of 0 for each of the fields corresponding to a privilege.

Only users with the privilege ‘superuser’ or ‘show_privileges’ can show data for other users from the ‘Privileges’ table. If a user without at least one of these privileges sends the command ‘show privileges all’ to the server, his or her own privileges will be shown (if they exist) and a warning will be issued that the user may not view privileges information about other users:

```

show privileges all
⇒
*** Privileges info for user 1 (lfinsto) ***

user_id:                1
user_name:               lfinsto
commonName:              Laurence Finston
organizationalUnitName:  Gesellschaft fuer wissenschaftliche \
                        Datenverarbeitung mbH
superuser:               0
show_certificates:       0
show_privileges:         0
add_globus_site:         0
delete_globus_site:      0
enable_globus_site:      0

```

```

edit_globus_site:          0
add_globus_site_admin:     0
delete_globus_site_admin:  0
delegate:                  0

```

```

WARNING! In 'zzparse': Rule 'statement: SERVER_ZZ SHOW_ZZ \
                                PRIVILEGES_ZZ FAILED_ZZ INTEGER_ZZ':
User not permitted to view privileges for other users.
Continuing.
WARNING! In 'main': 'warnings_occurred' == 1
(No errors)
See error logfile '/tmp/optdbcli_error.log.I5pwAH' \
and/or logfile '/tmp/optdbcli.log.EoN9ru' for more information.
Exiting function with return value 4.

```

See also Section 21.2.7 [Functions for Privileges], page 80.

4.9 Retrieving Information and Installing Locally

Let us now assume that the user is working on the *front-end node* of a grid computer cluster and wishes to fetch information about downloading and installing the package 'GNU hello', version 2.7, which he or she has previously had stored in the database using the following commands:

```

start_entry
package_name <hello>
package_version <2.7>
download_url <ftp://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/gnu/ftp/gnu/hello/hello-2.7.tar.gz>
installation_script <inst_script_hello.sh>
end_entry

optdbcli --fetch --package-name hello --package-version="2.7" \
optinum-srv.gwdg.de
⇒
ftp://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/gnu/ftp/gnu/hello/hello-2.7.tar.gz # \
# hello # 2.7

```

When the option '--fetch' is used, the download command, download URL and/or installation script for the packages specified with the '--package-name' and (optionally) '--package-version' options are "fetched" from the database by the server and sent to the client. In this case, no further action is taken.

```

optdbcli --install --package-name hello --package-version="2.7" \
optinum-srv.gwdg.de
⇒
ftp://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/gnu/ftp/gnu/hello/hello-2.7.tar.gz # # \
hello # 2.7
Directory '/home/lfinsto/Installer/hello_2.7' doesn't exist.
iter->download_command ==

```

```

iter->download_url == \
ftp://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/gnu/ftp/gnu/hello/hello-2.7.tar.gz
...
'optdbcli' not creating symbolic links.
...
make install succeeded
In hello_2.7_install.sh: Installed hello 2.7 successfully in \
    /home/lfinsto/Installer/hello_2.7
bin subdirectory exists
no include subdirectory
no lib subdirectory

Execute the following commands in a shell to set its environment \
    (if desired):

export PATH=$PATH:/home/lfinsto/bin

In 'install_packages': Installed hello 2.7 successfully in \
    '/home/lfinsto/Installer/hello_2.7'.

```

This example differs from the last only in that the `--fetch` option has been replaced by `install`. In this case, the client will attempt to install the packages specified with the `--package-name` and (optionally) `--package-version` options. (`--install` implies `--fetch`.)

The directories `$HOME/Installer/` and `$HOME/installer_work/` are created, if they don't already exist. In addition, the subdirectory `$HOME/installer_work/hello_2.7/` is created, overwriting any existing subdirectory of this name.

If the entry for `hello 2.7` in the database contains an installation script, it is copied into `$HOME/installer_work/hello_2.7/`. Otherwise, a default shellsript is created in this directory.

If the entry contains a "download command", the latter is executed with `$HOME/installer_work/hello_2.7/` as the working directory. Otherwise, if it contains a "download URL", `wget` is used to fetch its contents, which in most cases will be a compressed `tar` file containing the distribution of the software package (here, `hello 2.7`).

Next, the installation script is executed, either the one stored in the database or the default script, if there was none. Normally, the script will unpack the compressed `tar` file, enter the top-level directory of the distribution and perform any actions needed to build the package. On Unix-like systems, this will typically consist of calls to `configure`, `make` and `make install`. However, any given may require special handling.

Multiple packages may be specified using `--package-name`. However, if `--package-version` is used, it must be used for all packages. In addition, the order in which the package versions are specified in the command must correspond to the order in which the packages are specified. For example, in this call:

```

optdbcli --package-name hello --package-name m4 \
    --package-version "2.7" --package-version="1.4.15" ...

```

the version of ‘hello’ to be fetched or installed is 2.7 while the version of ‘m4’ is 1.4.15.

Since some packages may not have version numbers or the user might not know or care about them, the argument to ‘--package-version’ is optional. However, if multiple packages are specified and at least one of them has a “non-empty” ‘--package-version’, instances of ‘--package-version’ without an argument must be specified as placeholders for each of the other packages, e.g.,

```
optdbcli --package-name hello --package-name m4 \
  --package-name bison --package-version --package-version="1.4.15" \
  --package-version ...
```

Here, only ‘m4’ has a non-empty package version, but empty instances of ‘--package-version’ must be used for ‘hello’ and ‘bison’.

The previous examples demonstrate the rules, but it’s better practice to keep corresponding instances of ‘--package-name’ and ‘--package-version’ together, e.g.,

```
optdbcli --package-name hello --package-version \
  --package-name m4 --package-version="1.4.15" \
  --package-name bison --package-version
...
```

See Chapter 2 [Invoking optdbcli/optdbsrv], page 6, for more details about arguments and options used when invoking the client program ‘optdbcli’.

4.10 Remote Installation

```
<statement> → install_or_reinstall PACKAGE_NAME STRING
              package_version_optional GLOBUS_SITE STRING
              stdout_filename_optional stderr_filename_optional timeout_optional
              reinstall_prerequisites_optional link_expression_list
```

```
install_or_reinstall → INSTALL | REINSTALL
```

```
<package version optional> (Empty) | PACKAGE_VERSION STRING
```

```
<stdout filename optional> (Empty) | STDOUT_FILENAME STRING
```

```
<stderr filename optional> (Empty) | STDERR_FILENAME STRING
```

```
<timeout optional> (Empty) | TIMEOUT INTEGER
```

```
<reinstall prerequisites optional> → (Empty) | REINSTALL PREREQUISITES
                                     | NO REINSTALL PREREQUISITES
```

```
<link expression list> → (Empty) | link_expression_list link_expression
```

`<link expression>` \longrightarrow `NO_LINKS` | `WITH_LINKS` | `LINK_DIRECTORY STRING`

See also Section 27.1 [Remote Installation], page 87, and Section 4.11 [Transferring Proxy Credential (`optdbcli`)], page 36.

4.11 Transferring Proxy Credential

Remote installation (see Section 27.1 [Remote Installation], page 87, and Section 4.10 [Remote Installation (`optdbcli`)], page 35, above) requires that a *proxy credential* be available on the computer where ‘`optdbsrv`’ is running. The following command is used to transfer the proxy credential:

`<statement>` \longrightarrow `CLIENT TO TRANSFER PROXY_CREDENTIAL STRING`

Example:

```
CLIENT TO TRANSFER PROXY_CREDENTIAL <x509up_u1000>
```

The proxy credential (‘`x509up_u1000`’ in this example) must already exist on the computer where the client is running. The shellscript ‘`gen_proxy.sh`’, which is included in the distribution, can be used to generate a proxy credential. See [Client/Server (`optdbcli`/`optdbsrv`) Shellscripts], page 106. It, in turn, uses the program ‘`grid-proxy-init`’, which is part of the Globus Toolkit distribution and should be located in ‘`$GLOBUS_LOCATION/bin/`’, e.g., ‘`/usr/local/globus-4.0.8/bin/grid-proxy-init`’.

‘`optdbsrv`’ processes this command immediately, so that a proxy credential can be transferred and one or more remote installation commands can be executed with a single invocation of the client. Please note that a proxy credential only needs to be transferred if there is no valid proxy available on the computer where ‘`optdbsrv`’ is running; it is not necessary to transfer proxy credentials for each remote installation or each invocation of ‘`optdbcli`’.

The proxy credential is stored in the ‘`/tmp/`’ directory on the computer where the server is running. The owner is the user on that system corresponding to the entry in the ‘`grid-mapfile`’ for the Distinguished Name of the certificate or proxy credential passed as an argument to ‘`optdbcli`’ or the Distinguished Name in a ‘`SET EFFECTIVE_USER`’ command. See Section 4.5 [Setting Effective User (`optdbcli`)], page 29. Please note that the latter case is only possible for users who are authorized to act as a *delegate* for one or more other users. See Section 4.5 [Setting Effective User (`optdbcli`)], page 29, and Section 30.5 [Delegates Database Table], page 99.

4.12 Globus Sites

The commands for adding, deleting, etc., Globus site information are only available to users with the appropriate privileges (‘`add_globus_site`’, ‘`delete_globus_site`’, etc.). See Section 30.4 [Privileges], page 98.

4.12.1 Adding Globus Sites

`<statement>` \longrightarrow `ADD GLOBUS_SITE STRING` `<globus site option list>`

`<globus site option list>` \longrightarrow `(Empty)` | `<globus site option list>` `<globus site option>`

$\langle \text{globus site option} \rangle \longrightarrow$ INTERACTIVE_NODE STRING | APPEND_LD_LIBRARY_PATH STRING
 | APPEND_PATH STRING | OPTDBCLI_PATH STRING | IP_ADDRESS STRING
 | INTERACTIVE_NODE_IP_ADDRESS STRING | ENABLED | DISABLED | REPLACE

4.12.2 Enabling and Disabling Globus Sites

$\langle \text{statement} \rangle \longrightarrow$ ENABLE GLOBUS_SITE STRING | DISABLE GLOBUS_SITE STRING

4.12.3 Deleting and Undeleting Globus Sites

$\langle \text{statement} \rangle \longrightarrow$ MARK AS DELETED GLOBUS_SITE STRING
 | UNDELETE GLOBUS_SITE STRING enable_optional
 | DELETE GLOBUS_SITE STRING FINALLY

enable_optional \longrightarrow (Empty) | ENABLE | DISABLE

4.13 Globus Site Administrators (optdbcli)

$\langle \text{statement} \rangle \longrightarrow$ add_or_delete ADMIN GLOBUS_SITE STRING USER INTEGER
 | EDIT GLOBUS_SITE STRING SET globus_site_option_list
 | EDIT GLOBUS_SITE STRING UNSET globus_site_option_list_1

$\langle \text{add or delete} \rangle \longrightarrow$ ADD | DELETE

$\langle \text{globus site option list 1} \rangle \longrightarrow$ (Empty) | globus_site_option_list_1 globus_site_option_1

$\langle \text{globus site option 1} \rangle \longrightarrow$ INTERACTIVE_NODE | APPEND_LD_LIBRARY_PATH
 | APPEND_PATH | OPTDBCLI_PATH | IP_ADDRESS
 | INTERACTIVE_NODE_IP_ADDRESS

5 Global Variables and Constants optdbcli/optdbsrv

5.1 Global Constants optdbcli/optdbsrv

`string DEFAULT_PORT_STR_AUTH = "5556"` [Global Constant]
The port to which users will be connecting per default with authentication as a string.

`int DEFAULT_PORT_NUM_AUTH = 5556` [Global Constant]
The port to which users will be connecting per default with authentication as an integer.

`string DEFAULT_PORT_STR_NON_AUTH = "5557"` [Global Constant]
The port to which users will be connecting per default without authentication as a string.

`int DEFAULT_PORT_NUM_NON_AUTH = 5557` [Global Constant]
The port to which users will be connecting per default without authentication as an integer.

`int MAX_PROTOCOL = 4` [Global Constants]
`int NULL_PROTOCOL = 0`
`int FTP_PROTOCOL = 1`
`int HTTP_PROTOCOL = 2`
`int HTTPS_PROTOCOL = 3`
MAX_PROTOCOL must be changed whenever protocols are added.

`string DEFAULT_CA_FILENAME`
The default value is conditionally compiled, depending on the platform. It is only non-empty for a selection of machines known to the author. If non-empty, the filename is always 'DFN-VereinPCAGrid-G01.pem', but the path differs.

`string DEFAULT_CRL_FILENAME = ""`

`int MAX_FILENAME = 128` [Global Constant]

`int MAX_USER_ID = 128` [Global Constant]

`unsigned int SHOW_USER_ENTRIES = 1` [Global Constant]

`unsigned int SHOW_PUBLIC_ENTRIES = 2` [Global Constant]

`string DEFAULT_LOG_FILENAME = "/tmp/optdbcli.log"` [Global Constant]

`string DEFAULT_ERR_LOG_FILENAME =` [Global Constant]
`"/tmp/optdbcli_error.log"`

5.2 Global Variables optdbcli/optdbsrv

<code>unsigned int thread_ctr</code> Initialized to 0.	[Global Variable]
<code>pthread_mutex_t thread_ctr_mutex</code> <code>pthread_mutex_t cerr_mutex</code> <code>pthread_mutex_t global_variable_mutex</code> <code>pthread_mutex_t session_data_mutex</code> <code>pthread_mutex_t log_strm_mutex</code> <code>pthread_mutex_t err_log_strm_mutex</code> Mutexes.	[Global Variables]
<code>ofstream output_file_strm</code> <code>ofstream log_strm</code> <code>ofstream err_log_strm</code> Output file streams.	[Global Variables]
<code>string server_ip_address</code> The IP address of the server. Used by the client.	[Global Variables]
<code>string port_str_auth</code> <code>string port_str_non_auth</code> <code>int port_num_auth</code> <code>int port_num_non_auth</code> Ports. Initialized to "" or 0, as appropriate.	[Global Variables]
<code>string input_filename</code> <code>string output_filename</code> Filenames.	[Global Variables]
<code>bool save_temp_files = false</code>	[Global Variable]
<code>string owner_certificate = ""</code>	[Global Variable]
<code>int sleep_value = 0</code> For debugging.	[Global Variable]
<code>map<string, string> dn_fields</code>	[Global Variable]
<code>map<string, string> dn_username_map</code>	[Global Variable]
<code>bool is_client</code> <code>bool is_server</code>	[Global Variables]
<code>string distinguished_name_str</code> <code>Distinguished_Name_Type distinguished_name</code> <code>vector<Distinguished_Name_Type> distinguished_name_vector</code>	[Global Variables]
<code>string grid_mapfile_filename</code> Initialized to a value depending on conditionally compiled code.	[Global Variable]

<code>vector<string> package_names</code>	[Global Variables]
<code>vector<string> package_versions</code>	
<code>bool resolve_dependencies = true</code>	[Global Variable]
<code>bool install = false</code>	[Global Variable]
<code>bool fetch = false</code>	[Global Variable]
<code>bool authenticated_connection = false</code>	[Global Variable]
<code>int errors_occurred = 0</code>	[Global Variable]
<code>int warnings_occurred = 0</code>	[Global Variable]
<code>string DEFAULT_CERT_FILENAME</code>	[Global Variables]
<code>string DEFAULT_KEY_FILENAME</code>	
<code>string log_filename</code>	[Global Variables]
<code>string err_log_filename</code>	
<code>bool download_fail_continue</code>	[Global Variables]
<code>bool install_fail_continue</code>	
<code>string link_directory</code>	[Global variable]
<code>int create_links_value = 0</code>	[Global variable]
<code>string globus_site</code>	[Global variable]
Set by means of the '--globus-site' option.	
<code>map<string, bool> globus_site_map</code>	[Global variable]
<code>string optimum_installer_gpg_pubkey_fingerprint</code>	[Global variable]
<code>string gpg_homedir</code>	[Global variable]
<code>int trace_value = 0</code>	[Global variable]
<code>bool scanner_trace = false</code>	[Global variable]
<code>bool reinstall_flag = false</code>	[Global variable]
<code>string install_directory</code>	[Global variable]
<code>int prerequisites_reinstall_value = 0</code>	[Global variable]
<code>vector<string> temp_file_vector</code>	[Global variable]
<code>vector<string> fifo_vector</code>	[Global variable]
<code>string proxy_cred_filename</code>	[Global variable]
<code>bool transfer_proxy_cred = false</code>	[Global variable]
<code>string transfer_proxy_cred_filename</code>	[Global variable]
<code>bool proxy_cred_verified = false</code>	[Global variable]
<code>vector<string> cert_filenames</code>	[Global variables]
<code>vector<string> key_filenames</code>	
<code>vector<string> ca_filenames</code>	[Global variables]
For server only, unless the client needs to verify a proxy credential. In this case, only the first one is used.	

`vector<string> crl_filenames`

For server only.

[Global variables]

`string session_id`

For client only.

[Global variable]

6 Global Functions optdbcli/optdbsrv

These functions are defined in ‘`glblfncls.web`’. They don’t require many declarations of data types, functions and/or variables declared in the OptiNum Installer package, so the corresponding header file can be included in files where other header files from the package are not included, or before these header files are included.

```
int set_cert_files (string &curr_key_filename, string [Function]
                  &curr_cert_filename, string &curr_ca_filename, string
                  &curr_crl_filename)
```

```
int init_maps (void) [Function]
```

```
void lock_cerr_mutex (void) [Function]
```

```
void unlock_cerr_mutex (void) [Function]
```

```
string get_datestamp (void) [Function]
```

7 Server Connection Function Reference

int main (*int argc, char** argv*) [Function]

Main function for server. Defined in ‘*optdbsrv.web*’.

Sets values of global variables. Some of these are set to other values in ‘*optdbcli*’, so they can’t be initialized where they are declared in ‘*glblvrbl.web*’.

Processes command-line options.

Performs initializations, i.e., of the mutexes that are used. In addition, some of the libraries with which ‘*optdbsrv*’ is linked require initialization, i.e., the MySQL, libgcrypt and GNUTLS libraries.

It then starts a thread with the function ‘*listen_auth*’ and another with the function ‘*listen_non_auth*’. These functions continue to execute until the server is stopped. In normal use, the server is meant to run in the background “forever”. In practice, it will be stopped when developing or debugging the program, whenever the machine on which it is running is rebooted, or for any number of other reasons.

While it doesn’t do any harm to just end the program by sending it a signal to “kill” it, which is what one normally does, the ‘*main*’ function contains code to “join with” the two threads, after which it destroys the mutexes and calls ‘*mysql_library_end*’ and ‘*gnutls_global_deinit*’. (In addition, it closes an output file, which as of 2010.07.23 is, however, not open.) This ensures that program ends cleanly if the threads exit for some reason, whereby both threads must exit; if only one exits, ‘*main*’ will block forever, waiting for the other one to exit.

The following functions are defined in ‘*connect.web*’.

void* connect_func (*void* v*) [Function]

For “authorized” connections using X.509 certification.

void* connect_func_non_auth (*void* v*) [Function]

7.1 Exchange Data With Client

int exchange_data_with_client (*Scan-Parameter-Type * param*) [Function]

exchange_data_with_client is one of the most important functions in the server program ‘*optdbsrv*’. It controls the communication with the client program ‘*optdbcli*’. See also Section 8.1 [Exchange Data With Server], page 44.

8 Client Connection Function Reference

`int main (int argc, char** argv)` [Function]
Defined in ‘`optdbcli.web`’.

`void finish (void)` [Function]
Exit handler. Passed as argument to ‘`atexit`’.

The following functions are defined in ‘`cnnectcli.web`’.

These functions are defined in ‘`cnnectcli.web`’.

`int client_connect_auth (void)` [Function]
Connects with the server using authorization/authentication by means of X.509 certificates.

`int client_connect_non_auth (void)` [Function]
Connects with the server using authorization/authentication by means of a *proxy credential* passed to the client as the argument to the command line option `--proxy-certificate`.

8.1 Exchange Data With Server

`int exchange_data_with_server (Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type & param)` [Function]
`exchange_data_with_server` is one of the most important functions in the client program ‘`optdbcli`’. It controls the communication with the server program ‘`optdbsrv`’. See also Section 7.1 [Exchange Data With Client], page 43.

9 Web Application

The web application ‘`optwbsrv.fcgi`’ makes it possible for users without access to the client application ‘`optdbcli`’ to create entries in the package database. It may not be possible or desirable to install ‘`optdbcli`’ on a particular computer for some reason or other. In particular, it may not be possible to install it on a system running under one of the Windows operating systems.

The web application ‘`optwbsrv.fcgi`’ is a *FastCGI* program that is executed under the control of a *webserver*, such as Apache `httpd`. (CGI stands for “Common Gateway Interface”.) Normally, users will not want to install it themselves, but will use ‘`curl`’ or a similar package to send commands to an instance of ‘`optwbsrv.fcgi`’ installed at a remote location.

However, it is, of course, possible to install ‘`optwbsrv.fcgi`’ locally. It must be installed in (i.e., copied to) a directory, where the webserver looks for such programs or “scripts”. A typical location would be ‘`/srv/www/fcgi-bin/`’. The owner of ‘`optwbsrv.fcgi`’ must either be root or a user with appropriate permissions. For example, a user created especially for the purpose of executing CGI and/or FastCGI scripts.

The C++ source code for the web application ‘`optwbsrv`’ is contained in a single file, namely ‘`[...]/optwbsrv/optwbsrv.web`’.

9.1 Accessing the Web Application

The web application can be accessed as follows:

```
curl --data-urlencode input@<data file> \
    --data-urlencode \
    installation_scripts@<installation script data file> \
    --cacert ca-bundle.crt \
    --cert usercert.pem --key userkey.pem \
    https://some-machine.somewhere.de/fcgi-bin/optwbsrv.fcgi
```

‘`curl`’ is a command-line program that sends data to a webserver. Here, the latter is installed on the computer ‘`some-machine.somewhere.de`’. The webserver resolves the path ‘`/fcgi-bin/`’ appended to the name of the server to some directory on its system. This is determined by the configuration of the webserver. The server calls the web application ‘`optwbsrv.fcgi`’ to process the *request*, passing to it any data it contains.

The arguments:

‘`input@<data file>`’ ‘`curl`’ sends the contents of the ‘`<data file>`’ to the server.

‘`installation_scripts@<installation script data file>`’ ‘`curl`’ sends the contents of the ‘`<installation script data file>`’ to the server.

‘`--data-urlencode`’ Ensures that special characters in ‘`test_data.txt`’ are *URL encoded*.

‘`--cacert ca-bundle.crt`’ A *CA certificate bundle*, i.e., a file containing one or more CA (Certification Authority) certificates

‘`--cert usercert.pem`’

‘`--key userkey.pem`’

‘`https://some-machine.somewhere.de/fcgi-bin/optwbsrv.fcgi`’

9.1.1 Data Files

When creating entries using ‘`optwbsrv`’ via ‘`curl`’ or in some other way, the command ‘`INSTALLATION_SCRIPT <filename>`’ cannot be used. The reason for this is that the contents of ‘`<data file>`’ are passed by ‘`optdbcli`’ (the client) directly to ‘`optdbsrv`’ (the server); they are processed neither by ‘`optdbcli`’ nor by ‘`optwbsrv`’. The filename must refer to a file on the computer where ‘`optdbcli`’ is running, which in this case is the one where ‘`optwbsrv`’ is running, since the latter calls ‘`optdbcli`’.

In order to solve this problem, commands must be sent separately to the web application which it *will* process, the contents of the files containing the installation scripts must be transferred to the computer where ‘`optwbsrv`’ is running, and they must be associated with the correct entries.

The file ‘`<installation script data file>`’ contains commands and the contents of the installation scripts in a special format, e.g.,

```
START_INSTALLATION_SCRIPT_OPTW
PACKAGE_NAME_OPTW <m4>
START_TEXT_OPTW
echo "m4 installation script"
...
exit 0;
END_TEXT_OPTW
END_INSTALLATION_SCRIPT_OPTW

START_INSTALLATION_SCRIPT_OPTW
PACKAGE_NAME_OPTW <bison>
START_TEXT_OPTW
echo "bison installation script"
...
exit 0;
END_TEXT_OPTW
END_INSTALLATION_SCRIPT_OPTW
```

It is not possible to determine beforehand what a shellscript might contain, so the syntax used for these files is deliberately verbose in order to reduce the chances that something might appear in a shellscript that ‘`optwbsrv`’ would interpret as a command. For example, the command names all use the suffix ‘`_OPTW`’, since it is unlikely that that a variable name used in a shellscript would also have this suffix. However, this is not, of course, complete protection.¹

When ‘`optwbsrv`’ processes this file, it stores the shellscript code between each instance ‘`START_TEXT_OPTW`’ and ‘`END_TEXT_OPTW`’ in its own temporary file and appends a corresponding ‘`ADD INSTALLATION_SCRIPT`’ command with this filename to the code passed to ‘`optdbcli`’ and from it to ‘`optdbsrv`’. That is, if new entries are to be created, the commands ‘`START_ENTRY ... END_ENTRY`’ will be in ‘`<data file>`’

¹ A more reliable method would be to count the bytes in the shellscript file and send exactly this many bytes to ‘`optdbsrv`’. However, the author does not believe that this extra degree of safety is needed at this time.

and `'START_INSTALLATION_SCRIPT_OPTW ... END_INSTALLATION_SCRIPT_OPTW'` in `'<installation script data file>'`.

9.2 Auxiliary_File_Type

`'struct Auxiliary_File_Type'` is declared in `'instsctp.web'`.

9.3 Global Variables and Constants

`extern char ** environ` [Global Variable]

`const int IN_BUFFER_SIZE = 1048576` [Global Constant]

9.4 Web Application Functions

`int main (int argc, char** argv)` [Function]
The main function for the web application.

`int init (void)` [Function]
Initialization function. Currently this function simply returns 0.

`int parse_args (string& buffer, vector<pair<string, string> >& parameters)` [Function]

9.5 Scanner

The Flex input code for generating the scanner is in `'scnwbsrv.web'`.

Apart from the `'INITIAL'` start condition, which is automatically defined, the scanner code defines the exclusive start condition `'SAVING'`, which is used when reading the text of the installation script.

Since shellscripts may contain many different characters and sequences of characters, and it would not be possible for the programs in the Optinum-Grid package (or their authors) to enforce restrictions beyond the ones set by the shells themselves, the scanner must be able to handle anything that might reasonably appear in a shellscript. In particular, it should not misinterpret text in a shellscript for commands meant for the scanner itself.

It is, of course, not possible to protect against this entirely: If a shellscript contains the string `'END_TEXT_OPTW'`, this will cause the scanner to “think” that it’s finished reading the text of the shellscript and leave the `'SAVING'` start condition. It will then expect commands, which will probably not be forthcoming, which will, in turn, cause an error to occur.

The name `'END_TEXT_OPTW'` and the names of the other commands were deliberately chosen so that it would be unlikely that anyone would use them in a shellscript, unless it was with the intention of causing an error.

9.5.1 Variables

`bool DEBUG_SCANNER` [Variable]

9.5.2 Functions

`int yylex (YYSTYPE* lvalp, yyscan_t parameter)` [Function]

9.6 Parser

The GNU Bison input code for generating the parser is in ‘`prswbsrv.web`’.

9.6.1 Functions

`int yyparse` (*yyscan_t parameter*) [Function]

`int yywrap` (*void*) [Function]

`int yyerror` (*void* v, char const* s*) [Function]

10 Software Installation

`int install_packages (Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type ¶m)` [Function]
Defined in `'instllfn.web'`.

This function is called when `'optdbcli'` is called using the `'--install'` option and at least one package name is specified using the `'--package-name'` option. Versions may also be specified using the `'--package-version'` option, whereby the number of instances of `'--package-version'` must either be zero or it must match the number of instances of `'--package-name'`. Otherwise, `'optdbcli'` would not be able to associate the versions to the package names. `'--package-version'` may be used without an argument as a placeholder for packages where the version is unknown or the user doesn't wish to specify one for some reason. See See Chapter 2 [Invoking `optdbcli/optdbsrv`], page 6, for more information.

Before this function is called, the server program `'optdbsrv'` will have retrieved information from the database for each of the packages specified. *Unless* `'optdbcli'` has been invoked using the `'--no-resolve-dependencies'` option, `'optdbsrv'` will also have retrieved information from the database for all of the packages upon which the packages specified with `'--package-name'` depend, i.e., their *prerequisites*. `'optdbcli'` may also be invoked using the option `'--resolve-dependencies'`, but resolving dependencies is the default behavior. (`'--resolve-dependencies'` may be used to cancel the effect of `'--no-resolve-dependencies'`, if the latter appears first on the command-line in an invocation of `'optdbcli'`.) See See Chapter 2 [Invoking `optdbcli/optdbsrv`], page 6.

If information for multiple packages is retrieved, and some packages are prerequisites of others, then the information will be sorted in order to ensure that packages are 1.~installed in the correct order and 2.~only installed once.

The information retrieved from the server consists of:

1. A number used for sorting, as described above.
2. A download URL, if present.
3. A download command, if present.
4. An installation script. If none is specified, a default script is created. (This occurs in the parser rule `'statement: NO_ZZ INSTALLATION_SCRIPT_ZZ FOR_ZZ ENTRY_ZZ entry_string_list ORDER_ZZ INTEGER_ZZ'`, which is defined in the file `'prsrcInt.web'`, see Chapter 17 [Parser Client], page 62.)
5. The package name.
6. The package version, if present. Please note that a package version may have been retrieved from the database even if `'optdbcli'` was invoked without an instance of the `'--package-version'` option for this package!

The directories `'$HOME/bin'`, `'$HOME/lib'`, `'$HOME/include'`, `'$HOME/installer_work'` and `'$HOME/Installer'` are created, if they don't already exist. In addition, a subdirectory for each package is created in `'$HOME/Installer/'`, where the names of these subdirectories consist either of the package name alone (if no package version was specified using the `'--package-version'` option) (e.g.,

“`“$HOME/Installer/ngspice”`”) or of the package name and the package version, separated by an underscore character (e.g., “`“$HOME/Installer/m4_1.4.14”`”).

A *download command*, if present, takes precedence over *download URL*. A download command is simply one or more shell commands, which are executed using ‘`system`’. If there is no download command, but a download URL is present, ‘`wget`’ is used to download the contents of the URL, which should contain the distribution of the package in question.

The package is downloaded into the directory ‘`$HOME/installer_work/`’. Then, the *installation script*, either one supplied by the user or the default installation script, is executed using ‘`system`’. The package is installed in the corresponding subdirectory of ‘`$HOME/Installer/`’, whose name is derived as described above.

Following installation, if the directories ‘`$HOME/Installer/<package>/bin/`’, ‘`$HOME/Installer/<package>/lib/`’, and/or ‘`$HOME/Installer/<package>/include/`’ exist, *symbolic links* are created in ‘`$HOME/bin/`’, ‘`$HOME/lib/`’, and/or ‘`$HOME/include/`’, that point to any files in these directories.

`int create_links (string source_dir)` [Function]

This function is currently only called for packages that are installed based on encrypted database entries (“secure installation”). If the installed package contains directories named ‘`bin`’, ‘`include`’ and/or ‘`lib`’, links are created in ‘`\$HOME/bin`’, ‘`\$HOME/include`’ and/or ‘`\$HOME/lib`’, respectively. Please note: These directories in the installed package can be at any level! For example, links to files in a directory ‘`hello-2.7/gnulib/lib`’ will also be made in ‘`\$HOME/lib`’; not ‘`\$HOME/gnulib/lib`’.

It would be possible to create the directory ‘`\$HOME/gnulib/lib`’, but within `optdbcli`, it is not known what directories will be created when the package is installed. That is, the directory into which `scrinstl` copies files is known. This is the `|source_dir|` argument to `|create_links|`. However, `optdbcli` has now further information about the directory structure below this directory, which will differ from package to package. \par This function therefore accounts for the most common cases in a simple way. If special handling is required, the installation script must account for it. However, the latter runs under the user id of the owner of the package (“company”), so it will probably be necessary to have it pass information back to `scrinstl` and possibly have `scrinstl` pass it back to `optdbcli`, in order to have one of these programs create the links under the user id of the user (“customer”).

10.1 Normal Software Installation

10.2 Hidden Software Installation

For many software packages, the source code is freely available and there is no need for secrecy regarding the source code itself, the location (URL) where the package is available for downloading or the installation procedure. In such cases, a user can store the URL and optionally an installation script in a database entry, as described above. An entry can be marked as ‘`private`’, so that other users of the OptiNum-Grid Installer system will not be able to view the database entry, but all of the information is, of course, available to the user who created it.

However, there are situations where this model doesn't apply, particularly where the software package itself or its use is sold commercially. For such cases, the OptiNum-Grid Installer provides a means of performing a *hidden software installation*.

The software database entry for a package that uses this facility differs from an ordinary database entry in that certain fields contain encrypted information that can only be decrypted by the owner of the package (*software provider*). The software provider provides its customers with encrypted files and the latter create database entries using them. When the package should be installed on a grid resource, the encrypted files are decrypted, the software is downloaded and the installation procedure is carried out *all under the user account of the software provider*. Upon successful installation, whatever the software provider intends to make available to the customer, e.g., executable, library, header and/or other files, are copied to the latter's account. In this way, it is ensured that the customer receive only as much material or information as the software provider wishes to provide.

```
int hidden_install (Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type &param, [Function]
                  vector<string> &arg_vector)
```

10.3 Local Software Installation

The OptiNum-Grid Installer is intended for installation software packages on grid resources. Therefore, from the user's point of view, the normal case is the "Remote Software Installation" (see below). However, it is also possible to use it for installing packages directly on the user's computer. This is especially useful for testing, but may be for other purposes, as well.

To install a package locally, invoke `optdbcli` using the options '`--install`' or '`--reinstall`' together with the option '`--package-name`' and optionally '`--package-version`', as described in Section 2.1.5 [Software Installation Options], page 8.

```
optdbcli --install --package-name="hello" --package-version="2.7"
```

10.4 Remote Software Installation

A *remote software installation* is performed on a grid resource. It is initiated by means of the command

```
[install | reinstall] package_name STRING [package_version STRING]
globus_site STRING [options]
```

in the input sent by `optdbcli` to `optdbsrv`.

For example,

```
reinstall package_name <hello> <2.7> globus_site <optinum-srv.gwdg.de>
```

causes 'hello 2.7' to be installed on 'optinum-srv.gwdg.de'. If it has already been installed by the users, it will be reinstalled.

Please note that no distinction is made between a normal and a hidden installation at this point. When `optdbsrv` retrieves the data for the software package from the database, it is determined whether the entry contains encrypted data or not. If it does, a hidden installation is performed. Otherwise, a normal installation is performed.

11 TLS Connections

TLS Connections: Communication using TLS.

11.1 Preprocessor Macros for TLS

```
TLS_SESSION_CACHE = 50
MAX_SESSION_ID_SIZE = 32
MAX_SESSION_DATA_SIZE = 512
DH_BITS = 1024
SA = struct sockaddr
SOCKET_ERR (err,s) if(err==-1) perror(s);pthread_exit(0);
```

[Preprocessor Macros]

11.2 Types for TLS

CACHE is struct declared by means of a typedef in 'gntlsfnc.web'.

```
char session_id[MAX_SESSION_ID_SIZE]
char session_id[MAX_SESSION_ID_SIZE]
int session_id_size
char session_data[MAX_SESSION_DATA_SIZE]
int session_data_size
```

[Data members]

Declared in 'gntlsfnc.web'.

11.3 Variables for TLS

```
gnutls_x509_crl_t * crl_list
```

[Variable]

Global within 'ex_verify.web'. All the available CRLs (Certificate Revocation Lists).

```
int crl_list_size
```

[Variable]

Global within 'ex_verify.web'.

```
static char srp_dh_group2048[]
```

[Variable]

Global within 'gntlsfnc.web'.

```
static CACHE * cache_db
```

[Variable]

Global within 'gntlsfnc.web'.

```
static int cache_db_ptr
```

[Variable]

Global within 'gntlsfnc.web'.

```
const string mysql_password_encrypted
```

[File-local constant]

If used, `mysql_password_encrypted` should be a password for the MySQL database engine, encrypted using GPG and ASCII-encoded. It is used in `listen_auth` (see Section 11.4 [TLS Functions], page 53, below) for connecting with the MySQL database on platforms where a password is required. This should be the case for "production" installations of 'optdbsrv', but may not be for local installations used for testing.

11.4 TLS Functions

`int verify_certificate (gnutls_session_t session, const char *hostname = 0)` [Function]
 Defined in ‘ex_rfc2818.web’.

`int verify_certificate_chain (gnutls_session_t session, const char *hostname, const gnutls_datum_t *cert_chain, int cert_chain_length, gnutls_x509_cert_t *ca_list, int ca_list_size, X509_Cert_Type* user_cert = 0, X509_Cert_Type* issuer_cert = 0, Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type* param = 0)` [Function]
 Defined in ‘ex_verify.web’.

`void verify_cert2 (gnutls_x509_cert_t crt, gnutls_x509_cert_t issuer, gnutls_x509_crl_t *crl_list, int crl_list_size, Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type *param = 0)` [Static Function]
 Defined in ‘ex_verify.web’. Verifies a certificate against an other certificate which is supposed to be it’s issuer. Also checks the *crl_list*, if any, for whether the certificate has been revoked.

`void verify_last_cert (gnutls_x509_cert_t crt, gnutls_x509_cert_t *ca_list, int ca_list_size, gnutls_x509_crl_t *crl_list, int crl_list_size, Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type* param = 0)` [Function]
 Defined in ‘ex_verify.web’.

`gnutls_session_t initialize_tls_session (gnutls_certificate_credentials_t& cert_cred)` [Function]
 Defined in ‘gntlsfnc.web’.

`int generate_dh_params (gnutls_dh_params_t& dh_params);` [Function]
 Defined in ‘gntlsfnc.web’.

`int generate_dh_params_non_auth (gnutls_dh_params_t& dh_params)` [Function]
 Defined in ‘gntlsfnc.web’.

`gnutls_session_t initialize_tls_session_non_auth (gnutls_anon_server_credentials_t& anoncred)` [Function]
 Defined in ‘gntlsfnc.web’.

<code>int generate_rsa_params (gnutls_rsa_params_t& rsa_params)</code> Defined in 'gntlsfnc.web'.	[Function]
<code>void wrap_db_init (void)</code> Defined in 'gntlsfnc.web'.	[Function]
<code>void wrap_db_deinit (void)</code> Defined in 'gntlsfnc.web'.	[Function]
<code>int wrap_db_store (void *dbf, gnutls_datum_t key, gnutls_datum_t data)</code> Defined in 'gntlsfnc.web'.	[Function]
<code>gnutls_datum_t wrap_db_fetch (void *dbf, gnutls_datum_t key)</code> Defined in 'gntlsfnc.web'.	[Function]
<code>int wrap_db_delete (void *dbf, gnutls_datum_t key)</code> Defined in 'gntlsfnc.web'.	[Function]
<code>int print_info (gnutls_session_t session)</code> Defined in 'gntlsfnc.web'.	[Function]
<code>const char * bin2hex (const void *bin, size_t bin_size)</code> Defined in 'gntlsfnc.web'.	[Function]
<code>void print_x509_certificate_info (gnutls_session_t session)</code> Defined in 'gntlsfnc.web'.	[Function]
<code>int extract_dn_fields (gnutls_x509 crt_t& cert, X509_Cert_Type* x509_cert = 0, bool subject = true, Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type* param = 0)</code> Defined in 'gntlsfnc.web'. The <code> bool subject </code> argument should be <code> false </code> when this function is used for the issuer's certificate.	[Function]
<code>void* listen_auth (void* v)</code> Defined in 'lstnfncs.web'. Thread function, called via 'pthread_create' in 'main' of 'optdbsrv'. This function "listens" in an endless "accept" loop on a port (5556 per default) for incoming connections with authentication/authorization using X.509 certificates. Theoretically, any application could contact the server, but in practice it only makes sense for 'optdbcli' (or 'optdbcli_1') to do this. After contact is initiated, a GNUTLS session is started and X.509 certificates are exchanged for mutual authentication/authorization. If this fails, the connection is broken off. If it succeeds, it will a new thread with the function 'connect_func' as its thread function. First, however, it creates a new object of type 'Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type'. A pointer to this object is passed to 'pthread_create' as a parameter and on to 'connect_func'. 'listen_func' sets several data members of this 'Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type'; in particular,	[Function]

`'listen_func'` creates a connection to the MySQL database and this connection is represented by `'MYSQL* Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type::mysql_ptr'`. (If `'listen_func'` fails to create the connection to the database, the thread will exit unsuccessfully.

The new thread is created with the attribute `'PTHREAD_CREATE_DETACHED'`, so that `'listen_func'` doesn't have to join with it. There's no need to check whether `'connect_func'` succeeds or fails and any errors or warnings will be logged.

Theoretically, if no errors occur, `'listen_auth'` could run forever, waiting for and handling incoming connections. However, it does contain some "clean-up" code following the main "accept" loop.

`void* listen_non_auth (void* v)` [Function]

Defined in `'lstnfncs.web'`.

Thread function, called via `'pthread_ctreate'` in `'main'` of `'optdbsrv'`. It is analogous to `'listen_func'` (see above), except that `'listen_non_auth'` doesn't require any form of authentication/authorization on the part of the client. It is assumed that any authentication/authorization required has been performed in some other way before the client application has been called.

The default port on which `'listen_non_auth'` listens is 5557.

`int tcp_connect (string ip_address = "127.0.0.1", string port_str = "5556")` [Function]

Defined in `'helper.web'`.

`void tcp_close (int sd)` [Function]

Defined in `'helper.web'`.

`void* get_in_addr (struct sockaddr *sa)` [Function]

Defined in `'helper.web'`.

12 X509_Cert_Type Reference

`class X509_Cert_Type` is defined in `'x509cert.web'`.

The following classes and functions are friends of `X509_Cert_Type`.

Classes:

`Distinguished_Name_Type`

Chapter 19 [Distinguished_Name_Type Reference], page 66

`Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type`

Chapter 21 [Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type Reference], page 72.

Functions:

`connect_func`

Chapter 7 [Server Connection Function Reference], page 43.

`extract_dn_fields`

Section 11.4 [TLS Functions], page 53

`verify_certificate_chain`

Section 11.4 [TLS Functions], page 53

12.1 Data Members

<code>string organization</code>	[Private variables]
<code>string organizationalUnitName</code>	
<code>string commonName</code>	
<code>string countryName</code>	
<code>string localityName</code>	
<code>string stateOrProvinceName</code>	
<code>unsigned int serialNumber</code>	
<code>time_t Validity_notBefore</code>	
<code>time_t Validity_notAfter</code>	
<code>X509_Cert_Type* issuer_cert</code>	
<code>string user_name</code>	
<code>unsigned int user_id</code>	

12.2 Member Functions

<code>void X509_Cert_Type (void)</code>	[Default constructor]
---	-----------------------

```

void X509_Cert_Type (unsigned int sserialNumber,                                [Constructor]
    X509_Cert_Type *iissuer_cert = 0,
    string oorganization = "",
    string oorganizationalUnitName = "",
    string ccommonName = "",
    string ccountryName = "",
    string llocalityName = "",
    string sstateOrProvinceName = "",
    unsigned int uuser_id = 0,
    string uuser_name = "",
    time_t VValidity_notBefore = 0,
    time_t VValidity_notAfter = 0)

int set (unsigned int sserialNumber,                                          [Function]
    X509_Cert_Type* iissuer_cert = 0,
    string oorganization = "",
    string oorganizationalUnitName = "",
    string ccommonName = "",
    string ccountryName = "",
    string llocalityName = "",
    string sstateOrProvinceName = "",
    unsigned int uuser_id = 0,
    string uuser_name = "",
    time_t VValidity_notBefore = 0,
    time_t VValidity_notAfter = 0)

void show (string s = "", Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type * param =                [Function]
    0, bool show_issuer = false)

bool is_in_database (Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type * param = 0)                  [Function]

int insert (Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type * param = 0)                          [Function]

string get_database_username (Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type *                    [Function]
    param = 0)

```

13 Proxy Credential Function Reference

The variables, constants and functions described in this chapter are declared and/or defined in ‘dhprxcrt.web’.

string certtool_path [Constant]
 File-local in ‘dhprxcrt.web’. The value of this constant depends on conditionally compiled code. On `optinum-srv.gwdg.de`, it’s ‘/opt/optinum/dbsrvcli/bin/certtool’. Otherwise it’s `certtool`, which implies that the path to the latter must be listed in the ‘PATH’ variable defined in the user’s environment.

int handle_proxy_cred (*string local_proxy_cred_filename* = *proxy_cred_filename*) [Function]

Return values:

- 0 Success
- 1 Local proxy credential filename is empty
- 2 Failed to open local proxy credential file
- 3 certtool failed
- 4 fread error: Failed to read output of `certtool`.
- 5 Too many characters in `certtool` output (> 1048575)
- 6 Failed to verify certificate chain: Expired
- 7 Failed to verify certificate chain: Other reason
- 8 popen error: Call to `certtool -i` failed
- 9 fread error: Failed to read output of `certtool -i`
- 10 Failed to find “Validity” information in proxy credential
- 11 Failed to find “Validity: Not Before” information in proxy credential
- 12 Failed to find “Validity: Not After” information in proxy credential
- 13 popen error: Calls to `date` failed
- 14 fscanf or getline error: Failed to read output of calls to `date`
- 15 Failed to set time in “seconds since the epoch” correctly
- 16 proxy credential not yet valid: Present time < “Not Before” value
- 17 proxy credential expired: Present time > “Not After” value

int extract_distinguished_name (*string cert_filename*, *string &dn*, *bool is_proxy* = *false*) [Function]

14 Scanner Server

The input file for the server's scanner is `'scanner.web'`.

14.1 Scanner Server Variables

`bool DEBUG_SCANNER` [Variable]

14.2 Scanner Server Functions

`int yylex (YYSTYPE *lvalp, yyscan_t parameter)` [Function]

`int yywrap (yyscan_t parameter)` [Function]

`int yyerror (void* v, char const* s)` [Function]

15 Parser Server

Terminal symbols (a.k.a., “tokens”) in Bison are implemented as preprocessor macros, defined in the header file created by Bison when it’s invoked using the `-d` or `--defines` option. This header file must be included in all C or C++ source files that refer to these terminal symbols. Since CPP (the C preprocessor) has no concept of namespaces, it is therefore necessary to ensure that the names of these terminal symbols differ from those of any other entities defined in the source code. For this reason, all of the terminal symbols defined by the programmer (as opposed to Bison itself) have the suffix “_YY”. Similarly, the terminal symbols in the parser for the client have the suffix “_ZZ” (see Chapter 17 [Parser Client], page 62).

15.1 Parser Server Symbols, Rules and States

The contents of the file ‘`parser.output`’, which is generated automatically by GNU Bison and contains information about the server parser, is contained in a separate document.

15.2 Parser Server Functions

`int yyparse (yyscan_t parameter)` [Function]
Definition generated by GNU Bison.

16 Scanner Client

The input file for the client's scanner is `'scnrclnt.web'`.

16.1 Scanner Client Variables

`bool DEBUG_SCANNER` [Variable]

16.2 Scanner Client Functions

`int zzlex (YYSTYPE *lvalp, yyscan_t parameter)` [Function]

`int zzwrap (yyscan_t parameter)` [Function]

`int zzerror (void* v, char const* s)` [Function]

17 Parser Client

Unlike the server's parser, the client's parser only processes input that comes from the peer, not input written by the user or generated by an external program. The user controls the behaviour of the client by means of Section 2.1 [Command Line Arguments and Options], page 6, not by means of an input file. (It would be possible to change this in the future, if it would ever seem desirable.) There is therefore no need for the input format of the client's parser to be particularly user-friendly. For example, all letters in keywords are uppercase. This is a safety measure that makes it less likely that an unquoted string would conflict with a keyword.

The server uses threads to process the commands sent to it from the client, so that the order of its responses to the client doesn't necessarily (and probably won't) correspond to the order of the commands. For this reason, the responses must contain more information than would otherwise be the case. For example, in the rule

```
SERVER_ZZ PREREQUISITES_ZZ FOR_ZZ ENTRY_ZZ entry_string_list
FOUND_ZZ prerequisite_list,
```

the *non-terminal symbols* 'entry_string_list' and 'prerequisite' list contain the names of the packages specified and possibly their version numbers, so that it's possible to associate this response with the command that caused it.

Terminal symbols (a.k.a., "*tokens*") in Bison are implemented as preprocessor macros, defined in the header file created by Bison when it's invoked using the `-d` or `--defines` option. This header file must be included in all C or C++ source files that refer to these terminal symbols. Since CPP (the C preprocessor) has no concept of namespaces, it is therefore necessary to ensure that the names of these terminal symbols differ from those of any other entities defined in the source code. For this reason, all of the terminal symbols defined by the programmer (as opposed to Bison itself) have the suffix "`_ZZ`". Similarly, the terminal symbols in the parser for the server have the suffix "`_YY`" (see Chapter 15 [Parser Server], page 60).

17.1 Parser Client Symbols, Rules and States

The contents of the file 'prsrcclnt.output', which is generated automatically by GNU Bison and contains information about the client parser, is contained in a separate document.

17.2 Parser Client Functions

```
int zzparse (yyscan_t parameter)
```

[Function]

Definition generated by GNU Bison.

18 Entry_Type Reference

class `Entry_Type` is defined in `'entries.web'`.

class `Entry_Type` represents a software package within the Installer application (`'optdbcli/optdbsrv'`) and corresponds to the database table `'Entries'`. See Section 30.6 [Entries Database Table], page 99. That is, the data members of `Entry_Type` correspond to the fields in the `'Entries'` database table. This implies that the type of a data member of `'Entry_Type'` must be compatible with the type of its corresponding field in the database table.

When a user adds software package information with the `'START_ENTRY ... END_ENTRY'` command (see Section 4.4.1 [Adding Software Package Information], page 20), the data for each package (except for data from files, which is transferred separately) is first stored in an `Entry_Type` object and then written to the database by the function `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type::write_entries`. See Section 21.2.3.1 [Functions for Adding Entries], page 75.

It would be possible to reverse the procedure and create an `Entry_Type` object using the data from a row of the `'Entries'` table, but in practice, this is never required. The function `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type::get_entries` does create `Entry_Type` objects containing the data from the `'package_name'` and `'package_version'` columns of the `'Entries'` table. See Section 21.2.3.5 [Fetching Entry Information], page 78.

The following classes and functions are friends of class `Entry_Type`.

Classes:

`Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type`

Chapter 21 [Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type Reference], page 72.

`less_timeout`

`equal_package_name_version_globus_site`

`less_package_name`

`less_package_version`

`less_package_name_version`

`less_package_name_globus_site_version`

`equal_package_name_globus_site`

Section 18.3 [Comparison Classes for Entry_Type], page 65.

Functions:

`exchange_data_with_client`

Section 7.1 [Exchange Data With Client], page 43.

`remote_install_rule_func`

Chapter 23 [Parser Function Reference], page 83.

`install_packages`

Chapter 10 [Software Installation], page 49.

`remote_install_func`

Section 10.4 [Remote Software Installation], page 51.

`yyparse` Section 15.2 [Parser Server Functions], page 60.

18.1 Data Members

```

int entry_id
string package_name
string package_version
string download_url
string download_command
string maintainer_name
string maintainer_email_address
string installation_script
int install_order
vector<Entry_Type> prerequisites
bool private_flag
bool encrypted_flag
string authorization
string installation_script_encrypted
string download_url_encrypted
string download_command_encrypted
string owner
unsigned int owner_key_id
time_t created
time_t last_modified
Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type* param
int remote_install_timeout
pthread_t remote_install_thread_id
pid_t remote_install_pid
    Two-element array, i.e., pid_t remote_install_pid[2].

struct timespec remote_install_timespec
int remote_install_retval
bool install_or_reinstall_flag
string stdout_filename
string stderr_filename
string globus_site
bool deleted

```

[Private variables]

18.2 Member Functions

18.2.1 Constructors

```

void Entry_Type (void)
void Entry_Type (string a, string b = "")
void Entry_Type (int id, string a = "", string b = "")
void Entry_Type (const Entry_Type &e)
void Entry_Type (const Entry_Type &e)

```

[Default constructor]

[Constructor]

[Constructor]

[Copy constructor]

[Destructor]

18.2.2 Operators

```
const Entry_Type& operator= (const Entry_Type &e)           [Assignment Operator]
int operator== (const Entry_Type &e)                       [const Operator]
    Equality predicate.
int operator< (const Entry_Type &e)                        [const Operator]
    Less-than predicate.
int operator> (const Entry_Type &e)                        [const Operator]
    Greater-than predicate.
```

18.2.3 Other Functions

```
int extract_prerequisites (Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type *      [const Function]
    param, stringstream & out_strm)
int show (string s = "", Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type* param = 0, [const Function]
    bool show_prereqs = true)
```

18.3 Comparison Classes for Entry_Type

class less_timeout, class less_package_name, class less_package_version, class less_package_name_version, class less_package_name_globus_site_version and class equal_package_name_globus_site class equal_package_name_version_globus_site are defined in 'entries.web'.

class Entry_Type is a friend of all of these classes.

18.3.1 Operators for Comparison Classes for Entry_Type

```
int less_timeout::operator() (const Entry_Type& e1,         [public const Operators]
    const Entry_Type& e2)
int less_package_name::operator() (const Entry_Type& e1, const
    Entry_Type& e2)
int less_package_version::operator() (const Entry_Type& e1, const
    Entry_Type& e2)
int less_package_name_version::operator() (const Entry_Type& e1, const
    Entry_Type& e2)
int less_package_name_globus_site_version::operator() (const
    Entry_Type& e1, const Entry_Type& e2)
int equal_package_name_globus_site::operator() (const Entry_Type& e1,
    const Entry_Type& e2)
int equal_package_name_globus_site::operator() (const Entry_Type& e,
    const pair<string, string> &s)
int equal_package_name_version_globus_site::operator() (const
    Entry_Type& e1, const Entry_Type& e2)
```

19 Distinguished_Name_Type Reference

class `Distinguished_Name_Type` is defined in `'dstngnmt.web'`.

A *Distinguished Name* consists of items of information from an X.509 certificate (or *proxy credential*). It is used by Globus Toolkit in the `'grid-mapfile'` for associating certificates with users' login names on Globus front-end computers (often referred to as *Globus front-ends*).

Example:

```
"/C=DE/O=GridGermany/OU=Gesellschaft fuer wissenschaftliche \
Datenverarbeitung mbH/CN=Laurence Finston"
```

class `Distinguished_Name_Type` contains data members for storing the individual items of information and various functions for constructing, setting and comparing `Distinguished_Name_Type` objects. See also Chapter 12 [X509_Cert_Type Reference], page 56.

The class `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type` (see Chapter 21 [Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type Reference], page 72) and the functions `client_connect_auth` and `client_connect_non_auth` (see Chapter 8 [Client Connection Function Reference], page 44) are friends of `Distinguished_Name_Type`.

19.1 Data Members

```
string organization [Private variables]
string organizationalUnitName
string commonName
string countryName
string localityName
string stateOrProvinceName
string user_name
int user_id
```

19.2 Member Functions

```
void Distinguished_Name_Type (void) [Default constructor]
void Distinguished_Name_Type [Constructor]
    (string oorganization,
     string oorganizationalUnitName = "",
     string ccommonName = "",
     string ccountryName = "",
     string llocalityName = "",
     string sstateOrProvinceName = "",
     unsigned int uuser_id = 0,
     string uuser_name = "")
int set (string distinguished_name_str, string* user_name = 0) [Function]
void operator= (const X509_Cert_Type &x) [Assignment operator]
    Defined in 'x509cert.web'.
```

<code>bool operator== (const Distinguished_Name_Type &d)</code> Equality operator.	[const Operator]
<code>bool operator!= (const Distinguished_Name_Type &d)</code> Inequality operator.	[const Operator]
<code>void clear (void)</code>	[Function]
<code>void show (string s = "")</code>	[const Function]

20 Response_Type Reference

`class Response_Type` is defined in `'rspnstp.web'`.

Objects of type `Response_Type` are used by both the server and the client to control their actions and to carry information from function-to-function within the program (in the case of the client) or the thread (in the case of the server).

As explained in Chapter 21 [Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type Reference], page 72, an object of type `class Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type` exists for each instance of `'optdbcli'` and each thread in `'optdbsrv'`. This object represents the “state”, so to speak, of a run of the client or a thread in the server.

`class Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type` contains a data member `deque<Response_Type> response_deque`. See Section 21.1 [Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type Data Members], page 73. `deque` is a *container class* from the C++ standard template library. A `deque` is like a stack, except that items can be pushed onto and popped off of both ends.

Many parser rules and functions within `'optdbsrv'` and `'optdbcli'` create “responses” in the form of objects of type `Response_Type` and push them onto the front or the back of `response_deque` during the course of execution: Onto the front, if an action needs to be carried out right away and onto the back, if it can wait until all the other pending operations have been done.

Normally, it is intended that the programmer only push items onto the front or back of `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type::response_deque`. Finer control of the order in which responses are processed is not usually needed, especially considering that one will not normally know what responses are on the `deque`.

However, as a special case, the function `deque_exchange_front_2` (see Chapter 26 [Utility Function Reference], page 86) swaps the front two items on `response_deque`. Currently, this is only used in the server-side parser rule `'statement: CLIENT_YY SENDING_YY KEY_PAIR_YY STRING_YY STRING_YY'`, where it causes messages to be sent to the client in an order which seems to the author to make more sense than would otherwise be the case.

The communication between client and server is handled by the function `exchange_data_with_server` (see Section 8.1 [Exchange Data With Server], page 44) on the client side and `exchange_data_with_client` (see Section 7.1 [Exchange Data With Client], page 43) on the server side. As long as `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type::response_deque` contains one or more responses, (i.e., objects of type `class Response_Type`), these functions pop the one at the front of the `deque` off, examine it, and carry out the necessary actions. Functions may be called that cause one or more new responses to be added to the front or back of the `deque`, either due to the functioning of the program itself, or because of messages sent from the peer. When there are no more responses left to be processed on either side, the communication between server and client is ended.

The following classes and functions are *friends* of `class Response_Type`.

Classes:

`Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type`

Chapter 21 [Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type Reference], page 72.

Functions:

`client_connect_auth`
`client_connect_non_auth`
`exchange_data_with_server`

Chapter 8 [Client Connection Function Reference], page 44.

`connect_func`
`connect_func_non_auth`
`exchange_data_with_client`

Chapter 7 [Server Connection Function Reference], page 43.

`remote_install_rule_func`

Chapter 23 [Parser Function Reference], page 83.

`remote_install_func`

Section 27.1 [Remote Installation], page 87.

`sub_distribute_key_pair`

Section 27.2 [GPG Key Distribution], page 88.

`yyparse` Section 15.2 [Parser Server Functions], page 60.

`zzparse` Section 17.2 [Parser Client Functions], page 62.

20.1 Data Members

`string local_filename` [Private data members]

`string local_filename_1`

`string remote_filename`

`string entry_name`

`string version`

`int entry_id`

`int type` [Private data member]

Value should be set to one of the “_TYPE” constants described below. If `type` is `COMMAND_ONLY_TYPE`, then only the string stored in `command` (see below) is sent to the peer.

`string distinguished_name_str` [Private data members]

`int install_order`

`string command` [Private data member]

`bool entries_all` [Private data members]

`bool entries_single`

`bool entries_public`

`bool entries_user`

`bool entries_with_prerequisites`

`bool entries_with_dependents`

`int output_format`

`int entries_ctr`

`bool certificate_user`

`bool certificates_all`


```

bool privileges_user
bool privileges_all
string local_stdout_filename
string local_stderr_filename
string remote_stdout_filename
string remote_stderr_filename
string globus_site
set<string> globus_site_set
map<int, int> show_level_map
unsigned int show_environment_shellscript_options

```

```

static const int NULL_RESPONSE_TYPE = 0           [Public static constants]
static const int INSTALLATION_SCRIPT_TYPE = 1
static const int INSTALLATION_SCRIPT_ENCRYPTED_TYPE = 2
static const int COMMAND_ONLY_TYPE = 3
static const int FETCH_INSTALLATION_SCRIPT_TYPE = 4
static const int FETCH_DOWNLOAD_INFO_TYPE = 5
static const int FETCH_AUTHORIZATION_TYPE = 6
static const int FETCH_PREREQUISITES_TYPE = 7
static const int FETCH_ENVIRONMENT_SHELLSCRIPT_TYPE = 8
static const int SEND_ENVIRONMENT_SHELLSCRIPTS_TYPE = 9
static const int RETURN_ENVIRONMENT_SHELLSCRIPT_TYPE = 10
static const int VALIDATE_DISTINGUISHED_NAME_TYPE = 11
static const int SHOW_ENTRIES_TYPE = 12
static const int SHOW_CERTIFICATES_TYPE = 13
static const int SHOW_ENVIRONMENT_SHELLSCRIPTS_TYPE = 14
static const int SHOW_GLOBUS_SITES_TYPE = 15
static const int SHOW_PRIVILEGES_TYPE = 16
static const int DOWNLOAD_URL_TYPE = 17
static const int DOWNLOAD_COMMAND_TYPE = 18
static const int DOWNLOAD_URL_ENCRYPTED_TYPE = 19
static const int DOWNLOAD_COMMAND_ENCRYPTED_TYPE = 20
static const int AUTHORIZATION_TYPE = 21
static const int PROXY_CREDENTIAL_TYPE = 22
static const int REMOTE_INSTALL_TYPE = 23
static const int SECRET_KEY_TYPE = 24
static const int PUBLIC_KEY_TYPE = 25
static const int KEY_PAIR_TYPE = 26
static const int FETCH_KEY_PAIR_TYPE = 27
static const int DISTRIBUTE_KEY_PAIR_TYPE = 28

```

Constants for setting the int type data member.

```

static const int OUTPUT_FORMAT_PLAIN_TEXT = 0       [Public static constants]
static const int OUTPUT_FORMAT_HTML = 1
static const int OUTPUT_FORMAT_TEX = 2
static const int OUTPUT_FORMAT_JAVASCRIPT = 3

```

Constants for setting the int output_format data member.

20.2 Member Functions

`void Response_Type (void)`

[Default constructor]

`int show (string s)`

[Function]

21 Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type Reference

`class Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type` is defined in `'scprpmtplib'`.

An object of type `class Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type` exists for each instance of `'optdbcli'` and each thread in `'optdbsrv'`. This object represents the “state”, so to speak, of a run of the client or a thread in the server.

For this reason, many of the functions defined in the Installer package are member functions of `class Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type`. If they were not, they would need to have a pointer or reference to `class Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type` as an argument or information from an `class Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type` would have to be passed to them as arguments.

In particular, functions that access the MySQL database are usually member functions of `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type`,¹ because each object of type `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type` on the server-side receives a connection to the database.

This occurs in the functions `listen_auth` and `listen_non_auth`.
See Section 11.4 [TLS Functions], page 53.

The following classes and functions are friends of `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type`.

Classes:

`Entry_Type`

Chapter 18 [Entry_Type Reference], page 63

`GPG_Key_Pair_Type`

Chapter 24 [GPG_Key_Pair_Type Reference], page 84

`X509_Cert_Type`

Chapter 12 [X509_Cert_Type Reference], page 56

Functions:

`accept_data`

Chapter 23 [Parser Function Reference], page 83

`client_connect_auth`

`client_connect_non_auth`

Chapter 8 [Client Connection Function Reference], page 44.

`connect_func`

`connect_func_non_auth`

Chapter 7 [Server Connection Function Reference], page 43.

`exchange_data_with_client`

Chapter 7 [Server Connection Function Reference], page 43.

`exchange_data_with_server`

Chapter 8 [Client Connection Function Reference], page 44

`extract_dn_fields`

Section 11.4 [TLS Functions], page 53

¹ `cull_database` is an exception, because it must run independently of any client/server communication. That is, it may run times when no `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type` objects exist on the server-side. See Section 27.3 [Cull Database], page 88.

`hidden_install`
 Section 10.2 [Hidden Software Installation], page 50

`install_packages`
 Chapter 10 [Software Installation], page 49.

`init_globus_site_map`
 Chapter 26 [Utility Function Reference], page 86

`listen_auth`
`listen_non_auth`
 Section 11.4 [TLS Functions], page 53

`parse_input`
 Chapter 23 [Parser Function Reference], page 83

`remote_install_func`
 Section 27.1 [Remote Installation], page 87.

`remote_install_rule_func`
 Chapter 23 [Parser Function Reference], page 83.

`sub_distribute_key_pair`
 Section 27.2 [GPG Key Distribution], page 88.

`verify_cert2`
`verify_certificate_chain`
`verify_last_cert`
 Section 11.4 [TLS Functions], page 53

`yylex` Section 14.2 [Scanner Server Functions], page 59

`yyparse` Section 15.2 [Parser Server Functions], page 60.

`zzlex` Section 16.2 [Scanner Client Functions], page 61

21.1 Data Members

`bool` `PARSER_DEBUG` [Private variables]
`int` `thread_ctr`
`pthread_t` `thread_id`
`int` `start_condition`
`unsigned int` `MAX_BUFFER`
`string` `date_time_str`
`string` `in_filename`
`string` `out_filename`
`ostream*` `out_strm`
`stringstream` `msg_strm`
`Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type*` `up`

`int` `fd` [Private variable]
 File descriptor. In `connect_func`, passed as an argument to `gnutls_transport_set_ptr`. See Chapter 7 [Server Connection Function Reference], page 43, and Section “Core functions” in *The GnuTLS Manual*.

```

vector<class Entry_Type> entries [Private variables]
vector<class Entry_Type> emendations
vector<class Entry_Type> install_vector
gnutls_certificate_credentials_t * cert_cred_ptr
gnutls_anon_server_credentials_t * anon_server_cred_ptr
gnutls_anon_client_credentials_t * anon_client_cred_ptr
gnutls_x509_crt_t * ca_list
unsigned int ca_list_size
MYSQL * mysql_ptr
string user_name
unsigned int user_id
string user_dn

string effective_user_dn [Private variables]
string effective_user_name
unsigned int effective_user_id
    See Section 4.5 [Setting Effective User (optdbcli)], page 29, and Section 30.5 [Delegates
    Database Table], page 99.

deque<Response_Type> response_deque [Private variable]
pthread_mutex_t response_deque_mutex [Private variable]
    See Chapter 20 [Response_Type Reference], page 68.

gnutls_session_t * session [Private variables]
string prerequisite_list
bool server_finished
bool client_finished
vector<string> prerequisite_string_vector
vector<string> entry_string_vector
string download_url_string
string download_command_string
string remote_ip_address
int remote_port
unsigned int show_options
string proxy_cred_filename
set<string> globus_site_set
Globus_Site_Info_Type globus_site_options

static const unsigned int MAX_KEY_PAIR_SIZE [Private variable]
    Initialized to 65536 ( $= 2^{16}$ ).

char key_pair_str [Private variable]
    Array with 65536 elements.

string key_name [Private variables]
unsigned long int key_id
string session_id
Session_Data_Type * session_data
map<int, int> show_level_map

```

```

set<string> show_environment_shellscript_globus_site_set
string environment_globus_site
string show_environment_shellscript_globus_site
stringstream environment_strm
unsigned int environment_admin_flag
unsigned int show_environment_shellscript_options
vector<string> environment_shellscript_filename_vector

```

21.2 Member Functions

21.2.1 Constructors and Destructor

```

void Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type (void) [Default constructor]
~Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type (void) [Destructor]

```

21.2.2 Functions for Managing Users

```

string get_database_username (X509_Cert_Type &cert) [Functions]
string get_database_username (int user_id)
int validate_distinguished_name (Response_Type &response) [Function]
int check_grid_mapfile (string distinguished_name_str, [Function]
    X509_Cert_Type *cert = 0, string *user_name = 0, bool break_on_found
    = false)
int check_delegation (char *dn_str) [Function]
int show_certificates (Response_Type &response, char buffer[]) [Function]
int lookup (const Distinguished_Name_Type &dn) [Function]

```

21.2.3 Functions for Entries

21.2.3.1 Adding Entries

```

int write_entries (void) [Function]
    Defined in 'spptwren.web'. Writes software database entries to MySQL database,
    which implies that it is only used by optdbsrv.

```

Called in `parse_input` (see Chapter 23 [Parser Function Reference], page 83) after `yyparse` exits successfully (see Section 15.2 [Parser Server Functions], page 60), if the `vector<Entry_Type> param->entries` is non-empty, where `param` is a pointer to `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type`, passed to `parse_input` as an argument.

The `Entry_Type` objects on the `vector param->entries` contain information about software packages sent to `optdbsrv` by the user by means of 'START_ENTRY ... END_ENTRY' commands in the input to `optdbcli`. See Section 4.4.1 [Adding Software Package Information], page 20. For example, this input:

```

START_ENTRY
PACKAGE_NAME      m4
PACKAGE_VERSION 1.4.15

```

```

DOWNLOAD_URL ftp://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/gnu/ftp/gnu/m4/m4-1.4.15.tar.gz
INSTALLATION_SCRIPT <install_m4.sh>
PUBLIC
END_ENTRY

```

causes the following SQL command to be generated and executed in `write_entries`:

```

insert into Entries (user_id, entry_id, package_name,
                    package_version, download_url,
                    download_command, maintainer_name,
                    maintainer_email_address, private,
                    created, last_modified, encrypted,
                    owner)
values (1, 1, 'm4', '1.4.15',
        'ftp://ftp.gwdg.de/pub/gnu/ftp/gnu/m4/m4-1.4.15.tar.gz',
        NULL, NULL, NULL, false, '2012-05-31 11:35:22',
        '2012-05-31 11:35:22', false, NULL)

```

Please note that this command does *not* store the file ‘install_m4.sh’ containing the installation script in this row of the ‘Entries’ table: `write_entries` generates requests for the installation script and any other files belonging to this database entry, which are sent to `optdbcli` by `exchange_data_with_client`, after `write_entries` and its caller `parse_input`, have exited. See Section 7.1 [Exchange Data With Client], page 43. Any data contained in files are thus sent separately. This reason for this is to avoid problems that may arise when transferring data. There is no predefined limit on the amount of data that a file may contain, so the amount of data to be transferred might be very large, which could be a potential source of problems. Sending data from files separately ensures that the database entry will not be corrupted at the time of creation because of a problem in transferring the data from the files.

int cond_append (*Entry_Type &e*) [Function]

Defined in ‘`sccprmpmtp.web`’. Called in `zzparse` (see Section 17.2 [Parser Client Functions], page 62) in the following rules:.

```

<statement> → SERVER_ZZ SENDING_ZZ <installation script>
              STRING_ZZ FOR_ZZ ENTRY_ZZ <entry string list>
              ORDER_ZZ INTEGER_ZZ

```

```

<statement> → SERVER_ZZ SENDING_ZZ <download info expression>
              FOR_ZZ ENTRY_ZZ <entry string list> ORDER_ZZ INTEGER_ZZ

```

```

<statement> → SERVER_ZZ SENDING_ZZ DOWNLOAD_URL_ENCRYPTED_ZZ
              FOR_ZZ ENTRY_ZZ <entry string list> ORDER_ZZ INTEGER_ZZ

```

```

<statement> → SERVER_ZZ SENDING_ZZ DOWNLOAD_COMMAND_ENCRYPTED_ZZ
              FOR_ZZ ENTRY_ZZ <entry string list> ORDER_ZZ INTEGER_ZZ

```

```

<statement> → SERVER_ZZ SENDING_ZZ AUTHORIZATION_ZZ
              FOR_ZZ ENTRY_ZZ <entry string list> ORDER_ZZ INTEGER_ZZ

```

```

(statement) → NO_ZZ INSTALLATION_SCRIPT_ZZ FOR_ZZ ENTRY_ZZ
              (entry string list) ORDER_ZZ INTEGER_ZZ

```

That is, this function is called in the course of the *local installation* of a software package. See Section 10.3 [Local Software Installation], page 51.

It conditionally appends `Entry_Type e` to `vector<Entry_Type> this->entries`. This function ensures that there is only one `Entry_Type` object per package on `entries` (where package name and package version uniquely identify a package).

It tries to find an object in `entries` equal to the argument `Entry_Type e`. The C++ Standard Template Library function `find`² uses the equality operator `Entry_Type::operator==`, which returns `true` if the `string` data member `package_name` and `package_version` of two `Entry_Type` objects are equal.

If `entries` contains a matching element, the values of `int Entry_Type::install_order` are compared and the existing `Entry_Type` on the vector has its `install_order` member set to the maximum of the two values. This ensures that it will be installed before any packages that require it.

21.2.3.2 Modifying Entries

```

int add_installation_script (string curr_filename,           [Function]
                             string curr_package_name,
                             string curr_package_version = "",
                             int encrypted = 0)

```

```

int add_authorization (string curr_string,                   [Function]
                       string curr_package_name,
                       string curr_package_version = "")

```

These functions are needed by the web application, because data from files must first be sent to the computer where the web application is running and from there to the server. When the data from a file is sent to the web application, it is stored in a temporary file whose name is not known in advance. The web application therefore saves the data, sends the commands for creating entries that it has received from the user, and appends commands for adding data from the files in the appropriate

```

int add_download_info (string curr_string,                   [Function]
                       string curr_package_name,
                       string curr_package_version = "",
                       int download_info_type = 0)

```

```

int write_emendations (void)                                 [Function]

```

21.2.3.3 Deleting Entries

See also Section 4.4.2 [Deleting Software Package Information (optdbcli)], page 24.

```

int delete_entries (string package_name = "", string         [Function]
                   package_version = "")

```

Deletes all of the entries with ‘`package_name`’ and ‘`package_version`’ (if the latter is present) for the current user. Normally, it shouldn’t be possible for there to be

² With arguments of type `vector<Entry_Type>::iterator` and `Entry_Type`, e.g.,
`vector<Entry_Type>::iterator iter = find(entries.begin(), entries.end(), e).`

more than one entry for a given ‘package_name’ with the same ‘package_version’ (or an empty ‘package_version’). However, if there is, this function will delete all of them. It also deletes all rows in the Prerequisites table where the ‘entry_id’ or ‘prerequisite_id’ corresponds to the values of ‘Entries.entry_id’ found for ‘package_name’, ‘package_version’ for the current user.

```
int mark_entries (bool deleted = true,                                     [Function]
                  string package_name = "",
                  string package_version = "")
```

Defined in ‘sptenfn.web’. Marks or unmarks all of the entries with |package_name| and |package_version| (if the latter is present) for the current user (identified by |curr_user_id|) as deleted (unless it’s already been marked). Normally, it shouldn’t be possible for there to be more than one entry for a given |package_name| with the same non-empty |package_version|. However, if there is, this function will mark or unmark all of them.

21.2.3.4 Showing Entries

```
int show_entries (Response_Type &response, char buffer[])               [Function]
    See also Section 4.4.3 [Showing Software Package Information (optdbcli)], page 28.
```

21.2.3.5 Fetching Entry Information

```
int get_entries (vector<Entry_Type> &ev, string package_name,           [Function]
                 string package_version = "")
int fetch_installation_script (Response_Type &response)                [Function]
int fetch_download_info (Response_Type &response)                      [Function]
int fetch_authorization (Response_Type &response)                      [Function]
int get_encrypted (const int &entry_id, string *key_name = 0,          [Function]
                  string *owner = 0)
```

21.2.4 Functions for Prerequisites

```
int fetch_prerequisites (Response_Type &response)                      [Function]
int sub_fetch_prerequisites (MYSQL_RES *result,                        [Function]
                             unsigned int row_ctr,
                             unsigned int field_ctr,
                             Entry_Type &entry)
int request_prerequisites (string package_name, string                 [Function]
                           package_version = "")
int add_prerequisite (int curr_entry_id, const Entry_Type &e)          [Function]
int add_prerequisite (string package_name,                             [Function]
                     string package_version,
                     string prerequisite_name,
                     string prerequisite_version)
```

The first version is called in ‘Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type::write_entries’ and in the second version, which is called in ‘yyparse’.

Return values:

- 0 Success
- 1 SQL query, `mysql_fetch_row` or `strtol` failed
- 2 No entry that matches this prerequisite
- 3 Ambiguous match for prerequisite
- 4 Duplicate prerequisite

```
int delete_prerequisites (bool delete_all,           [Function]
                        string package_name,
                        string package_version,
                        string prerequisite_name = "",
                        string prerequisite_version = "")
```

21.2.5 Database Functions

```
int check_database_tables (void)                   [Function]
    Defined in 'spptdbfn.web'.
```

```
int lock_tables (vector<string> *table_vector, bool unlock = false, [Function]
                string table = "")
```

```
int lock_table (string s)                          [inline function]
```

```
int unlock_tables (void)                          [inline function]
```

`lock_tables` is defined in 'spptdbfn.web'. The others are defined within the `class` declaration of `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type` in 'scprpmtmp.web'. They simply call `lock_tables` with appropriate arguments.

`lock_table` (with a `string` argument) is defined in order to make it more convenient to lock a single table, i.e., so the programmer doesn't have to declare a `vector<string>` and push the name of the table onto it just in order to call `lock_tables`.

`unlock_tables` doesn't require any arguments, because the MySQL command for unlocking tables doesn't take any, that is, all tables locked by a MySQL client session are unlocked.

21.2.6 Globus Site Functions

The functions in this subsection are used for adding, deleting and editing data pertaining to Globus sites. This data is stored in the database tables 'Globus_Sites' and 'Globus_Sites_Admins'. See Section 30.8 [Globus_Sites Database Table], page 100, and Section 30.13 [Globus_Sites_Admins Database Table], page 101. They are declared in 'scprpmtmp.web' and defined in 'spptgsfn.web'.

These functions use the `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type` member function `check_privileges` (see Section 21.2 [Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type Member Functions], page 75) to determine whether the user is permitted to perform the action in question, i.e, whether or not he or she may access and/or change the relevant data in the 'Globus_Sites' and 'Globus_Sites_Admins' database tables. If not, the server sends an error code to the client and the latter issues an error or a warning message, depending on the particular action requested.

<code>int add_globus_site (void)</code>	[Function]
<code>int mark_globus_site (bool delete_gs, string globus_site, int enable_optional = 0)</code>	[Function]
<code>int show_globus_sites (Response_Type &response, char buffer[])</code>	[Function]
<code>int delete_globus_sites (bool finally)</code>	[Function]
<code>int enable_globus_site (string globus_site, bool enable = true)</code>	[Function]
<code>int disable_globus_site (string globus_site)</code> Calls <code>enable_globus_site</code> (see above) with <code>enable = false</code> .	[inline function]
<code>int edit_globus_site (string globus_site, int set_or_unset)</code>	[Function]
<code>int check_globus_site_admin (unsigned int user_id, string globus_site)</code>	[Function]
<code>int edit_globus_site_admin (string globus_site, int admin_user_id, int action)</code>	[Function]

21.2.7 Functions for Privileges

<code>int check_privileges (unsigned int &privilege_val, bool quit_on_success = false, string privilege = "", string globus_site = "", int *save_globus_site_id = 0)</code> Used by various other <code>Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type</code> member functions for Globus sites. See Section 21.2.6 [Globus Site Functions], page 79, above.	[Function]
<code>int show_privileges (Response_Type &response, char buffer[])</code>	[Function]

21.2.8 Environment Shellscript Functions

<code>int fetch_environment_shellscripts (Response_Type &response)</code>	[Function]
<code>int store_environment_shellscript (void)</code>	[Function]
<code>int delete_environment_shellscripts (int id = 0, string globus_site = "")</code>	[Function]
<code>int show_environment_shellscripts (Response_Type &response, char buffer[])</code>	[Function]
<code>int enable_environment_shellscript (unsigned int id, bool disable_flag = false)</code>	[Function]

21.2.9 Functions for GPG Keys

<code>string get_key_name (const string &owner)</code>	[Function]
<code>int store_key_pair (const char *filename)</code>	[Function]
<code>int store_public_key (const char *filename)</code>	[Function]
<code>int fetch_key_pair (Response_Type &response)</code>	[Function]
<code>int get_key_pair (void)</code>	[Function]

<code>int install_key_pair (const char *key_name, const char *filename)</code>	[Function]
<code>int get_optinum_installer_gpg_pubkey_fingerprint (void)</code>	[Function]
<code>int distribute_key_pair (Response_Type &response)</code>	[Function]
<code>int check_public_key (void)</code>	[Function]
<code>int delete_key_pair (void)</code>	[Function]
<code>int delete_public_key (void)</code>	[Function]

21.2.10 Session Data Functions

<code>int get_session_data (void)</code>	[Function]
--	------------

21.2.11 Other Member Functions

<code>int send_data_to_peer (Response_Type &response, bool delete_local_file = false)</code>	[Function]
Defined in 'spptsdtp.web'. Called in the functions <code>exchange_data_with_client</code> and <code>exchange_data_with_server</code> . See Section 7.1 [Exchange Data With Client], page 43, and Section 8.1 [Exchange Data With Server], page 44.	
<code>int submit_mysql_query (string query, MYSQL_RES *&result, unsigned int *row_ctr = 0, unsigned int *field_ctr = 0, long *affected_rows = 0)</code>	[Function]
<code>void show (string s = "Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type:")</code>	[Function]

22 Globus_Site_Info_Type Reference

class `Session_Data_Type` is defined in `'glsinftp.web'`. class `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type` and the functions `main`, `yyparse` and `check_globus_site` are friends of class `Globus_Site_Info_Type`. See Chapter 21 [Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type Reference], page 72, Section 15.2 [Parser Server Functions], page 60, and Section 29.1 [Start Remote Installation], page 92.

class `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type` has a data member of type `Globus_Site_Info_Type`. This object is used in parser rules for the server's parser (i.e., `yyparse`) for storing the values of options for commands such as `'add_globus_site'` and `'edit_globus_site'`.

22.1 Data Members

```
int globus_site_id [Private variables]
string hostname
string ip_address
string interactive_node_name
string interactive_node_ip_address
string append_ld_library_path
string append_path
string optdbcli_path
bool replace

signed short enabled [Private variable]
    Using a signed short for the type of this variable makes it possible to determine
    whether it's been set or not:
    0          Not set
    -1         Disabled
    1          Enabled
```

22.2 Member Functions

```
Globus_Site_Info_Type (void) [Default constructor]

int show (string s) [Function]

int clear (void) [Function]
```

23 Parser Function Reference

These functions are defined in ‘`prsrfncs.web`’.

```
int parse_input (FILE *fp, char *buffer, Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type *param) [Function]

int accept_data (Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type *param, char *filename, [Function]
                 int entry_id, int file_type, string *return_filename = 0)

int remote_install_rule_func (Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type *param, [Function]
                              int install_or_reinstall, string package_name, string package_version, string
                              globus_site, string stdout_filename, string stderr_filename, int timeout, int
                              reinstall_prerequisites, string link_expression)
```

24 GPG_Key_Pair_Type Reference

class `GPG_Key_Pair_Type` is defined in `'scprpmtplib'`. As a convenience, `Gpg_Key_Pair_Type` is defined to be a synonym for `GPG_Key_Pair_Type`:

```
typedef GPG_Key_Pair_Type Gpg_Key_Pair_Type
```

The class `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type` (see Chapter 21 [Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type Reference], page 72) and the function `sub_distribute_key_pair` (see Section 27.2 [GPG Key Distribution], page 88) are friends of `GPG_Key_Pair_Type`.

24.1 GPG_Key_Pair_Type Data Members

```
Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type * param           [Private variables]
string globus_site
int return_value
unsigned int sub_thread_ctr
pthread_t ptid
```

24.2 GPG_Key_Pair_Type Member Functions

```
GPG_Key_Pair_Type (void)                   [Default constructor]
void show (string s = "", bool show_param = false) [Function]
```

25 Session_Data_Type Reference

class Session_Data_Type is defined in 'sssndttp.web'. class Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type is a friend of class Session_Data_Type. See Chapter 21 [Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type Reference], page 72.

25.1 Data Members

string session_id [Private variables]

25.2 Session_Data_Type Member Functions

Session_Data_Type (void) [Default constructor]

Session_Data_Type (const Session_Data_Type &s) [Copy constructor]

Session_Data_Type (string) [Constructor]

~Session_Data_Type (void) [Destructor]

const Session_Data_Type operator= (const Session_Data_Type &s) [Assignment operator]

int show (string s = "", Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type *param = 0) [const function]

26 Utility Function Reference

<code>int init_globus_site_map (void)</code> Defined in 'lstnfncs.web'.	[Function]
<code>void delete_temp_files (void)</code>	[Function]
<code>void delete_fifos (void)</code>	[Function]
<code>const char* get_dir (uid_t uid)</code>	[Function]
<code>int check_dir (const string path, bool exit_on_found = false)</code>	[Function]
<code>int dir_is_empty (const string path)</code>	[Function]
<code>int get_date_time (time_t* t = 0, char *d = 0, time_t s = 0)</code>	[Function]
<code>int create_temp_file (string& filename, ofstream *out_strm = 0, string prefix = "FF")</code>	[Function]
<code>string get_proxy_cred_filename (string user_name)</code>	[Function]
<code>template <class C> int deque_exchange_front_2 (deque<C> &d)</code>	[Template function]
<code>int set_debug_level (bool &DEBUG)</code>	[Function]

27 Thread Function Reference

27.1 Remote Installation

`void* remote_install_func (void *v)` [Thread function]
 Defined in ‘`thrdfncs.web`’.

Return values:

- 0 Success
- 1 In first child process (call to `sudo` for `strtinst` or `strtinst.sh`): `exec1` returned. It shouldn’t return at all. (see Section 29.1 [Start Remote Installation], page 92.)
- 2 First child process failed to exit.

1000 + exit status of first child process

First child process exited unsuccessfully.

If the call to `strtinst` in the child process fails because its call to `handle_proxy_cred` failed, `strtinst` returns 100 + the error code returned by `handle_proxy_cred`.

(Depending on the platform, it may not be possible for `remote_install_func` to invoke `strtinst` via `sudo`, in which case the “wrapper script” `strtinst.sh` is invoked instead. `strtinst.sh` simply returns the exit status of `strtinst`.)

If this function fails because `strtinst` failed, 1000 + the latter’s error code is returned.

By this means, the caller of this function can determine whether the ultimate cause of the failure was an error in `handle_proxy_cred`, and if so, what the specific error was. That is, if ‘`r`’ is the exit status of this function, and $(1000 - 100 - r) > 0$, then $(1000 - 100 - r)$ is the exit status of `handle_proxy_cred`.

The only caller of this function as of February 9, 2012 is `exchange_data_with_client`, which is defined in ‘`connect.web`’. See Section 7.1 [Exchange Data With Client], page 43. It calls this function by means of `pthread_create`. See Chapter 7 [Server Connection Function Reference], page 43.

- 3 Filename returned by child process too long (> 511 characters)
- 4 In second child process (call to `sudo` for `instchwn` or `instchwn.sh`): `exec1` returned. It shouldn’t return at all.
- 5 Second child process failed to exit

10,000 + exit status of second child process

Second child process exited unsuccessfully

(Depending on the platform, it may not be possible for `remote_install_func` to invoke `instchwn` via `sudo`, in which case the “wrapper script”

`instchwn.sh` is invoked instead. `instchwn.sh` simply returns the exit status of `instchwn`.)

If this function fails because `instchwn` failed, 10,000 + the latter's error code is returned.

By this means, the caller of this function can determine whether the ultimate cause of the failure was an error in `instchwn`, and if so, what the specific error was.

As of February 9, 2012, `exchange_data_with_client`, simply tests whether this function returns a value > 10,000 in order to determine whether it failed because of a failure of `instchwn`. It does not test for the specific cause.

- 6 No Globus site specified
- 7 Globus site not found on `globus_site_map`

27.2 GPG Key Distribution

`void* sub_distribute_key_pair (void *v)` [Thread function]

27.3 Cull Database

`void* cull_database (void *v)` [Thread function]

Defined in `'thrdfnscs.web'`. Deletes expired rows (see below) from the database tables `'Entries'`, `'Session_Data'` and `'Globus_Sites'`. These deletions may cause rows in `'Prerequisites'` and `'Globus_Sites_Admins'` to become unnecessary, so these rows are deleted as well. See Chapter 30 [Database Tables and Views], page 97.

The tables `'Entries'`, `'Globus_Sites'` and `'Session_Data'` each have a column containing a timestamp value. In `'Entries'` and `'Globus_Sites'`, it is the column `'last_modified'` while in `'Session_Data'`, it is the column `'timestamp'`. A row is expired when the value in this column is less (i.e., older) than one day.

Currently, `cull_database` is called (asynchronously) in a (detached) thread of its own every two hours, so that a row will probably not be deleted immediately when the row expires. On the other hand, there should never be any expired rows that have expired more than 26 hours before.

28 Hidden Installation Reference (scrinstl)

28.1 Global Variables

<code>vector<string> delete_files</code>	[Variable]
<code>char process_owner_dir[128]</code>	[Variable]
<code>bool proxy_cred_verified</code> Default false.	[Variable]
<code>pthread_mutex_t cerr_mutex</code>	[Variable]
<code>string grid_mapfile_filename</code> Default set by means of conditionally compiled code, based on the Globus front-end, on which 'scrinstl' will be running.	[Variable]

28.2 Global Functions

<code>int main (int argc, char **argv)</code> Defined in 'scrinstl.web'.	[Function]
<code>void finish (void)</code> Defined in 'scrinstl.web'.	[Function]
<code>void* connect_func (void *v)</code> Defined in 'cnctfnc.web'.	[Function]
<code>void* wait_func (void *v)</code> Defined in 'cnctfnc.web'.	[Function]
<code>int handle_proxy_cred (string proxy_cred_filename, string ca_cert_filename)</code> Defined in 'hdprxcrt.web'. Return values:	[Function]
0 Success	
1 Local proxy credential filename is empty	
2 Failed to open local proxy credential file	
3 <popen call="" certtool="" error:="" failed<="" p="" to=""></popen>	
4 fread error: Failed to read output of certtool.	
5 Too many characters in certtool output (> 1048575)	
6 Failed to verify certificate chain: Expired	
7 Failed to verify certificate chain: Other reason	
8 popen error: Call to 'certtool -i' failed	
9 fread error: Failed to read output of 'certtool -i'	

10	Failed to find “Validity” information in proxy credential	
11	Failed to find “Validity: Not Before” information in proxy credential	
12	Failed to find “Validity: Not After” information in proxy credential	
13	popen error: Calls to <code>date</code> failed	
14	<code>fscanf</code> or <code>getline</code> error: Failed to read output of calls to <code>date</code>	
15	Failed to set time in “seconds since the epoch” correctly	
16	proxy credential not yet valid: Present time < “Not Before” value	
17	proxy credential expired: Present time > “Not After” value	
<code>int</code>	<code>gen_enc_rd_str (string owner, char * buffer_enc, size_t size_enc, char * buffer_pln, size_t size_pln)</code>	[Function]
Generate encrypted random string. Defined in ‘ <code>rdmstrfs.web</code> ’. Currently not used. A random string generated by this function can be used in a “handshake” procedure between ‘ <code>scrinstl</code> ’ and ‘ <code>optdbcli</code> ’.		
<code>void</code>	<code>show_user_info (int uid = 0, const char * name = 0, const char * message = 0)</code>	[Function]
Defined in ‘ <code>utilfnscs.web</code> ’.		
<code>int</code>	<code>get_uid (char * name, char * dir)</code>	[Function]
Defined in ‘ <code>utilfnscs.web</code> ’.		
<code>const char*</code>	<code>get_dir (uid_t uid)</code>	[Function]
Defined in ‘ <code>utilfnscs.web</code> ’.		
<code>const char*</code>	<code>get_name (uid_t uid)</code>	[Function]
<code>int</code>	<code>decrypt (string in_filename, unsigned int key_id, char * buffer = 0, size_t size = 0, string out_filename = “”)</code>	[Function]
<code>int</code>	<code>check_checksum (string filename, string checksum)</code>	[Function]
<code>void</code>	<code>lock_cerr_mutex (void)</code>	[inline functions]
<code>void</code>	<code>unlock_cerr_mutex (void)</code>	
<code>void</code>	<code>delete_temp_files (void * v)</code>	[Function]
<code>void</code>	<code>wait_for_child_processes (void * v)</code>	[Function]
<code>string</code>	<code>get_datestamp (void)</code>	[Function]
<code>int</code>	<code>check_distinguished_name (string caller, string caller_dn)</code>	[Function]

28.3 Distinguished_Name_Type

`struct Distinguished_Name_Type` is defined in ‘`dstngnmt.web`’. It is nearly identical to `class Distinguished_Name_Type` from the ‘`dbsrvcli`’ (i.e., ‘`optdbcli/optdbsrv`’) package. See Chapter 19 [Distinguished_Name_Type Reference], page 66. Aside from `Distinguished_Name_Type` being declared as a `class` in ‘`dbsrvcli`’ and as a `struct` in ‘`scrinstl`’, the version in ‘`dbsrvcli`’ has `friend` declarations for functions that only exist in that package, and a couple of member functions that aren’t needed in ‘`scrinstl`’.

28.3.1 Distinguished_Name_Type Data Members

```
string organization [Public variables]
string organization
string organizationalUnitName
string commonName
string countryName
string localityName
string stateOrProvinceName
string user_name
int user_id
```

28.3.2 Distinguished_Name_Type Member Functions

```
void Distinguished_Name_Type (void) [Default constructor]
void Distinguished_Name_Type [Constructor]
    (string oorganization,
     string oorganizationalUnitName = "",
     string ccommonName = "",
     string ccountryName = "",
     string llocalityName = "",
     string sstateOrProvinceName = "",
     unsigned int uuser_id = 0,
     string uuser_name = "")
int set (string distinguished_name_str, string* user_name = 0) [Function]
bool operator== (const Distinguished_Name_Type &d) [const Operator]
    Equality operator.
bool operator!= (const Distinguished_Name_Type &d) [const Operator]
    Inequality operator.
void clear (void) [Function]
void show (string s = "") [const Function]
```

28.4 Parameter_Type

`struct Parameter_Type` is defined in ‘`paramtp.web`’. It is currently only used for storing a file descriptor for a socket in its sole data member `int sock`. It has no member functions at present. It could therefore easily be dispensed with, but it may be useful for something in the future. For example, if more complex communication between ‘`scrinstl`’ and ‘`optdbcli`’ becomes necessary, an object of type `Parameter_Type` could be passed to a scanner/parser pair as an argument to `yylex` and `yyparse`, as this is done in other parts of the OptiNum Installer package.

28.4.1 Parameter_Type Data Members

```
int sock [Public variable]
    The socket returned by accept in the main accept loop in main.
```

29 Auxiliary Program and Shellscript Reference

29.1 Start Remote Installation

`'strtinst.web'`.

`int main (int argc, char *argv[])` [Function]
Exit status values:

- 0 Success
- 1 Checking for Globus site failed
- 2 `getpwuid_r` failed
- 3 Cannot determine user name (`pwbuf.pw_name` is empty)
- 4 Cannot determine home directory (`pwbuf.pw_dir` is empty)
- 5 Home directory path too long (has too many characters)
- 6 X.509 proxy credential not found
- 100 + return value of `handle_proxy_cred`
X.509 proxy credential invalid. (see Chapter 13 [Proxy Credential Function Reference], page 58)
- 7 Incorrect number of arguments
- 8 `mkstemp` error: Failed to create temporary files
- 9 `fchmod` error: Failed to change mode of wrapper script file
- 10 Globus site not found
- 11 Globus site disabled
- 12 Invalid data for Globus site
- 13 Failed to write wrapper script
- 14 Failed to write RSL file
- 15 Invalid host (not `optinum-srv.gwdg.de` or `pcfinston`)
- 16 Installation process failed (call to `system`)
- 17 `atexit` failed
- 18 MySQL library couldn't be initialized
- 19 `mysql_init` failed
- 20 `popen` error
- 21 `fread` error
- 22 `mysql_real_connect` failed
- 23 `mysql_select_db` failed

```
int check_globus_site (MYSQL *mysql_ptr, string globus_site,      [Function]
                      Globus_Site_Info_Type & globus_site_info)
    Defined in 'strtinst.web'.
```

- 0 Success
- 1 mysql_query, mysql_store_result or mysql_fetch_row failed
- 2 mysql_query returned no rows, i.e., Globus site not found
- 3 Invalid data in row

29.2 Kill Process

The program 'killprcss' (source code in 'killprcss.web') is called by the function `exchange_data_with_client` (see Chapter 7 [Server Connection Function Reference], page 43.)

```
int main (int argc, char **argv)                                [Function]
```

29.3 Install GPG Key Pair

The program 'instkypr' (source code in 'instkypr.web') is called by the function `sub_distribute_key_pair` (see Chapter 27 [Thread Function Reference], page 87) via 'sudo', either directly or indirectly by the wrapper script 'instkypr.sh'. The latter is needed on platforms where 'sudo' can't start a login shell without the user having to enter a password or where it doesn't allow environment variables to be passed to the shell using 'env'.

```
const unsigned int MAX_BUFFER                                    [Global constant]
    Initialized to 65536.
```

```
int main (int argc, char *argv[])                               [Function]
```

29.4 Change Owner for Installed Files

Source code in file 'instchwn.web'.

```
int main (int argc, char **argv)                                [Function]
```

29.5 Generate Passwords or Passphrases

`optpsgen` generates one or more passwords or passphrases from randomly chosen characters. Options control the type of characters used, whether whitespace may be included, and other characteristics of the passwords or passphrases. Additionally, checksums may be output, using one of several checksum functions, i.e., md5, sha1, sha224, sha256, sha384, or sha512.

The files 'optpsgen.web' and 'optpsgsb.web' contain the source code.

29.5.1 Options

Options:

'--help' Outputs a message explaining usage and listing these options and exits.

`--debug-level INTEGER`

If `INTEGER > 0`, debugging information is output. Currently, there is only one “debugging level”, i.e., the magnitude of `INTEGER` otherwise makes no difference.

`--input-filename FILENAME`

For testing or debugging. The file `FILENAME` will be used instead of `/dev/urandom` (the default) or `/dev/random` (when the `--extra-random` option is used).

`--alpha`

`--alphanum, --alnum`

`--graph`

`--printable`

These options determine what types of characters may appear in the passwords or passphrases, i.e., alphabetical, alphanumeric, “graphical”, or printable, respectively. They correspond to the C functions `isalpha`, `isalnum`, `isgraph` and `isprint`. That is, the characters allowed depend on the current locale.

`--blank`

`--space`

`--no-tabs`

Intended for use with the options `--alpha`, `--alphanum` and `--alnum`. If `--space` is used, then whitespace characters are also allowed, while if `--blank` is used, only the actual space character (ASCII 32) and the tab character (ASCII 9) are allowed. `--no-tabs` causes tabs to be suppressed. `--blank --no-tabs` therefore has the effect of allowing the actual space character, but no other whitespace characters.

These options have no effect if used together with `--printable` or `--graph`, because `--graph` is equivalent to `--printable` minus whitespace. If desired, space characters may be included in passwords or passphrases generated using `--graph` (or `--printable`) by using the `--max-block-size` option (see below).

`--length INTEGER`

Specifies the length of the password or passphrase. Default is 8 characters.

`--extra-random`

Use `/dev/random` instead of `/dev/urandom` as the source of characters. This improves the quality of the “randomness”, but may cause the program to block, if not enough entropy is present in the system. A message to this effect is issued.

`--min-block-size [INTEGER]`

`--max-block-size [INTEGER] (default 8)`

Set the minimum and/or maximum size of “blocks” of non-whitespace characters. The argument is optional. The default for the minimum block size is 4, while that for the maximum is 8. Please note that these defaults only apply *if the corresponding option is specified*. Otherwise, there is no minimum or maximum block size.

These options have no effect if used with ‘`--graph`’, because the latter excludes whitespace entirely.

‘`--no-start-space`’

‘`--no-end-space`’

Prevent whitespace from occurring at the beginning or end of the password, respectively.

‘`--delimiters [ARG]`’

The password or passphrase will be output with a “delimiter” at the beginning and end. ARG is optional. If not used, ‘`''`’ will be used on both sides. If present, it should be a character or string. If it is a character or a string containing only one character, this character will be used on both sides. If it is a string containing more than one character, the first character will be used at the beginning and the second at the end. If there are more than two characters, the remaining ones are ignored.

Delimiters can be useful if whitespace may appear at the beginning and/or end of the password or passphrase.

‘`--exclude-chars STRING`’

STRING argument required. It is a list of characters which should *not* appear in the password or passphrase.

‘`--checksum [ARG]`’

Output a checksum for the generated password or passphrase. If ARG is not present, ‘`sha1sum`’ is used to generate the checksum. Valid values for ARG are ‘`md5`’, ‘`sha1`’, ‘`sha224`’, ‘`sha256`’, ‘`sha384`’ or ‘`sha512`’.

‘`--iterations INTEGER`’

The number of passwords or passphrases (and optionally checksums) to generate.

29.5.2 Global Variables

`extern const unsigned int DEFAULT_PASSWD_LEN = 8` [Constant]
Default length of password or passphrase.

`unsigned int passwd_len` [Variable]
Set to `DEFAULT_PASSWD_LEN` at the beginning of `main`.

`int debug_level = 0` [Variable]
Set by the ‘`--debug`’ option. See Section 29.5.1 [optpsgen Options], page 93.

`extern const unsigned int ALPHA_TYPE = 1` [Constants]
`extern const unsigned int ALPHANUM_TYPE = 2`
`extern const unsigned int GRAPH_TYPE = 4`
`extern const unsigned int PRINTABLE_TYPE = 8`
`extern const unsigned int BLANK_TYPE = 16`
`extern const unsigned int SPACE_TYPE = 32`
`extern const unsigned int NO_TABS_TYPE = 64`
`extern const unsigned int NO_START_SPACE_TYPE = 128`

```
extern const unsigned int NO_END_SPACE_TYPE = 256
```

Constants for controlling what characters may appear in the password or passphrase.

```
extern const unsigned int MD5_TYPE = 1 [Constants]
```

```
extern const unsigned int SHA1_TYPE = 2
```

```
extern const unsigned int SHA224_TYPE = 3
```

```
extern const unsigned int SHA256_TYPE = 4
```

```
extern const unsigned int SHA384_TYPE = 5
```

```
extern const unsigned int SHA512_TYPE = 6
```

```
extern const int DEFAULT_MIN_BLOCK_SIZE = 4 [Constants]
```

```
extern const int DEFAULT_MAX_BLOCK_SIZE = 8
```

```
int min_block_size = 0 [Variables]
```

```
int max_block_size = 0
```

```
unsigned int block_ctr = 0
```

```
bool extra_random = false [Variable]
```

```
string delim_start [Variables]
```

```
string delim_end
```

```
string in_filename [Variable]
```

```
vector<char> exclude_char_vector [Variable]
```

```
unsigned int checksum_type = 0 [Variable]
```

```
unsigned int iterations = 1 [Variable]
```

29.5.3 Functions

```
int main (int argc, char **argv) [Function]
```

```
int handle_options (int argc, char **argv) [Function]
```

29.6 Purge Installed Files

```
int main (int argc, char ** argv) [Function]
```

Defined in ‘secure/src/prginstl.web’. **Not currently in use.** This program deletes files created by a “software provider” for a “customer” which are located below the home directory of the latter, but belong to the former, so that the “customer” cannot delete them without root privileges. Therefore, the ‘**sudoers**’ file must contain an entry for this program, which makes it possible for users to delete such files.

However, this situation no longer occurs, because the ownership of such files is changed, so that they belong to the “customer”. This program has been left in the package for the time being, because it may turn out to be useful for something.

30 Database Tables and Views

30.1 Users

```

user_id    int primary key
user_name  varchar(128) unique not null

```

30.2 User_Info

This view contains the most commonly needed information about users from the ‘Users’ and ‘Certificates’ tables. It is can be more convenient to use this view rather than to formulate the query for extracting this information from the two tables.

```

user_id    int. From Users table.
user_name  varchar(128). From Users table.
commonName varchar(64). From Certificates table.
organizationalUnitName
            varchar(64). From Certificates table.

```

30.3 Certificates

```

certificate_id
            int primary key
user_id    int references Users(user_id)
issuer_cert_id
            int references Certificates(certificate_id)
is_ca      boolean not null (Is certification authority)
is_proxy   boolean not null (Is proxy credential)
serialNumber
            integer unsigned (Fields from here on use names from the X.509
                             specifications)
organization
            varchar(64)
organizationalUnitName
            varchar(64)
commonName
            varchar(64)
countryName
            char(2)

```

```

localityName
    varchar(64)

stateOrProvinceName
    varchar(64)

Validity_notBefore
    datetime

Validity_notAfter
    datetime

```

30.4 Privileges

The ‘Privileges’ database table is used for privileges that don’t require a one-to-many, many-to-one or many-to-many association of values. For example, if ‘delegate = 1’ for user 12, then this user is permitted act as a delegate for all other users (a “one-to-all” association, so to speak). If however, user 12 should only be allowed to act as a delegate for certain users, the *association table* ‘Delegates’ must be used. See Section 30.5 [Delegates Database Table], page 99, below.

```

user_id    int primary key unique not null references Users(user_id)

superuser
    boolean not null default 0
    If ‘superuser’ = 1, user ‘user_id’ has all of the permissions controlled by the
    other columns of this table. It is therefore equivalent to having all of the other
    columns set to 1.

show_certificates
    boolean not null default 0

show_privileges
    boolean not null default 0

add_globus_site
    boolean not null default 0

delete_globus_site
    boolean not null default 0

enable_globus_site
    boolean not null default 0

edit_globus_site
    boolean not null default 0

add_globus_site_admin
    boolean not null default 0

delete_globus_site_admin
    boolean not null default 0

delegate   boolean not null default 0.

```

The user may act as a delegate for any other user. This column is accessed by the function `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type::check_delegation`. See Section 21.2 [Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type Member Functions], page 75.

30.5 Delegates

The user referenced by `delegate_id` may act on behalf of the user referenced by `effective_user_id`. That is, the former may add, delete and edit entries, and start a remote installation (see Section 10.4 [Remote Software Installation], page 51) on behalf of the latter.

This table is accessed by the function `Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type::check_delegation`. See Section 21.2 [Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type Member Functions], page 75.

```
delegate_id
    int not null references Users(user_id)
effective_user_id
    int not null references Users(user_id)
```

30.6 Entries

```
user_id    int not null references Users(user_id)
entry_id   int primary key
package_name
    varchar(256) not null
package_version
    varchar(256)
version_ctr
    int default null
download_url
    varchar(256)
download_command
    varchar(256)
installation_script
    mediumtext
maintainer_name
    varchar(256)
maintainer_email_address
    varchar(256)
private    boolean not null default true
checked_by_admin
    boolean not null default false
created    timestamp default null
```

```

last_modified
    timestamp default null
    When a row is first inserted, 'last_modified' is set to the same value as
    'created', i.e., the current timestamp in UTC. This makes it possible to sort
    rows according to this field. To determine whether a row has been modified,
    the 'last_modified' and 'created' fields must be compared.

timezone char(3) default 'UTC'
owner    varchar(256)
encrypted
    boolean default 0

download_url_encrypted
    blob

download_command_encrypted
    blob

installation_script_encrypted
    blob

authorization
    blob

deleted  boolean not null default false

```

30.7 Prerequisites

```

entry_id  int not null references Entries(entry_id)
prerequisite_id
    int not null references Entries(entry_id)

```

30.8 Globus_Sites

```

globus_site_id
    int primary key

hostname  varchar(128) unique not null
ip_address
    varchar(128) unique not null

enabled   boolean not null default 1

```

30.9 Key_Pairs

```

key_pair_id
    int unsigned not null primary key

user_id  int not null references Users(user_id)
key_name  varchar(256) not null
key_pair  blob

```

30.10 Public_Keys

```

user_id    int primary key references Users(user_id)
key_name   varchar(256) not null
key_id     int unsigned not null

```

30.11 Session_Data

```

session_id
    varchar(256) not null
user_id    int not null references Users(user_id)
effective_user_id
    int references Users(user_id)
user_name
    varchar(128) references Users(user_name)
effective_user_name
    varchar(128) references Users(user_name)
timestamp
    timestamp default 0

```

30.12 Environment_Shellscripts

```

environment_shellscript_id
    int primary key
user_id    int not null default 0 references Users(user_id)
globus_site_id
    int not null default 0 references Globus_Sites(globus_site_id)
shellscript
    mediumtext
admin      boolean not null default 0. Can only be set if the user is an administrator of
           the Globus site.
disabled   boolean not null default 0. If 1 (true), the shellscript will not be returned by
           the server to the client, and therefore not executed, when one or more packages
           are installed on the Globus site referred to by globus_site_id.

```

30.13 Globus_Sites_Admins

For each row, the user referred to by `user_id` is an administrator of the Globus site referred to by `globus_site_id`. The use of a table separate from `Globus_Sites` makes it possible for there to be multiple administrators for a given Globus site.

```

globus_site_id
    int references Globus_Sites(globus_site_id)
admin_id    int references Users(user_id)

```


Glossary

C

CA See “Certification Authority”.

Certification Authority.
Issues X.509 certificates.

CGI See “Common Gateway Interface”. See also “FastCGI”.

Common Gateway Interface

C++ Standard Template Library

F

FastCGI An extension to CGI (“Common Gateway Interface”).

G

GNUTLS A software library for implementing communication among computers over the internet using the TLS (*Transport Layer Security*) protocol. See also TLS.

H

handshake

P

peer A term used with reference to the communication between a client and a server: Depending on the current point of view, the *peer* is the “other program”. That is, from the point of view of the client, the server is the peer, and vice versa.

proxy credential, X.509
See X.509 proxy credential.

S

Standard Template Library, C++
See C++ Standard Template Library

T

TLS Transport Layer Security. See also GNUTLS.

U

URL Uniform or Universal Resource Locator

X

X.509 Certificate

X.509 proxy credential
A file containing an X.509 certificate issued by a user (i.e., not a Certification Authority) and the *private key* for the certificate. Usually used for authorization

by application and only valid for a short time, because of the security risk involved in including the private key.

Lists of Source Files

Client/Server Source File List

Client/Server CWEB Files

- `'cmdlnopt.web'`
Code for command line options
- `'cnnectcli.web'`
GNUTLS connections for the client
- `'connect.web'`
GNUTLS connections for the server
- `'dbsrvcli.web'`
CWEB driver file. Contains no C++ code.
- `'dhprxcrt.web'`
- `'dstngnmt.web'`
- `'entries.web'`
Declaration of `class Entry_Type` and member function definitions.
- `'ex_rfc2818.web'`
GNUTLS functions. Taken from the GNUTLS distribution and adapted. (!! CHECK)
- `'ex_verify.web'`
GNUTLS functions. Taken from the GNUTLS distribution and adapted. (!! CHECK)
- `'glblfnsc.web'`
Global functions.
- `'glblvrbl.web'`
Global variables and constants.
- `'glsinftp.web'`
Declaration of `class Globus_Site_Info_Type` and member function definitions.
- `'gntlsfnc.web'`
GNUTLS functions. Taken from the GNUTLS distribution and adapted. (!! CHECK)
- `'helper.web'`
GNUTLS functions. Taken from the GNUTLS distribution and adapted. (!! CHECK)
- `'instchwn.web'`
This file contains the `main` (and only) function for the program `'instchwn'`, which changes the owner for files installed using “hidden installation”. See Section 10.2 [Hidden Software Installation], page 50.

<code>'instkypr.web'</code>	Install GPG key pair.	
<code>'instllfn.web'</code>	Installation.	
<code>'kllprcss.web'</code>		
<code>'lstnfncs.web'</code>	"Listen" functions for the server.	
<code>'oldsckt.web'</code>	Functions for using sockets. Not used.	
<code>'optdbcli.web'</code>	The main function for the client.	
<code>'optdbrsv.web'</code>	The main function for a rudimentary version of the server that can be called directly from the local host, i.e., without using a client.	
<code>'optdbsrv.web'</code>	The main function for the server.	
<code>'optwbsrv.web'</code>	The functions <code>main</code> , <code>init</code> and <code>parse_args</code> for the web application.	
<code>'parser.web'</code>	Bison code for the server's parser function (<code>yyparse</code>).	
<code>'prsrclnt.web'</code>	Bison code for the client's parser function (<code>zzparse</code>).	
<code>'prsrfncs.web'</code>	Functions for use in the parsers (<code>yyparse</code> and <code>zzparse</code>).	
<code>'prswbsrv.web'</code>	The GNU Bison input file for the web application <code>'optwbsrv'</code> .	
<code>'rspnstp.web'</code>		
<code>'scanner.web'</code>		
<code>'scnrclnt.web'</code>		
<code>'scnwbsrv.web'</code>	The Flex input file for the web application <code>'optwbsrv'</code> .	
<code>'scprpmtip.web'</code>		
<code>'spptdbfn.web'</code>	<code>Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type</code> member function definitions for use with the database.	
<code>'spptenfn.web'</code>	Definition of <code>Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type::mark_entries</code> . Section 21.2.3 [Functions for Entries], page 75.	See

`'spptenvf.web'`

`'spptgsfn.web'`

`'spptkyfn.web'`

`'spptprvl.web'`

Scan_Parse_Parameter_Type member function definitions for “privileges”. See Section 30.4 [Privileges Database Table], page 98.

`'spptsdtp.web'`

`'spptshen.web'`

`'spptwren.web'`

`'sssndttp.web'`

`'strtinst.web'`

`'thrdfncs.web'`

`'utilfncs.web'`

`'x509cert.web'`

Client/Server Shellscrip

`'checkproxy.sh'`

`'delopttf.sh'`

`'gen_proxy.sh'`

Generate proxy credentials. `'gen_proxy.sh'` uses the `'grid-proxy-init'` program from the Globus Toolkit distribution. **Please note** that if the environment variable `'GLOBUS_LOCATION'` is not set, this shellscrip sets it to `'/usr/local/globus-4.0.8'`. If this directory does not exist or does not contain `'grid-proxy-init'` (in the subdirectory `'/bin/'`) or the shellscrips `'globus-user-env.sh'` and `'globus-devel-env.sh'` (in the subdirectory `'/etc/'`), this shellscrip will fail.

`'instchwn.sh'`

Shellscrip. Wrapper scrip for calling the program `'instchwn'` (see `'instchwn.web'`, above), which changes the owner for files installed using “hidden installation”. See [Client/Server (optdbcli/optdbsrv) CWEB Files], page 104.

`'instkypr.sh'`

Install GPG key pair. Wrapper scrip for the program `'instkypr'` (see above).

`'instoipk.sh'`

GPG Public Key for `'optinum_installer'` and set trust level to “full”.

`'kill_optdbsrv.sh'`

`'kyprinst.sh'`

`'prpencfs.sh'`

`'clprpenc.sh'`

`'setupkyp.sh'`

Create GPG key pair using Distinguished Name from certificate. Sign the public key belonging to `'optinum_installer (scrinstl)'` with it. The filename of the certificate may be passed as the first (currently only) argument to this shell scrip. Otherwise, the default is `'./usercert.pem'`, if it exists. If it does not exist, this shellscrip issues an error message and exits with exit status 1.

`'strtinst.sh'`

Wrapper script for calling `'strtinst'`. See Section 29.1 [Start Remote Installation], page 92.

Hidden Installation Source File List

`'cnnctfnc.web'`
`'dstngnmt.web'`
`'glblvrbl.web'`
`'hdprxcrt.web'`
`'paramtp.web'`
`'prginstl.web'`
`'rdmstrfs.web'`
`'scrclnt.web'`
`'scrinstl.web'`
`'scrsrvr.web'`
`'secure.web'`
`'utilfnsc.web'`

Hidden Installation CWEB Files

`'cnnctfnc.web'`
`'dstngnmt.web'`
`'glblvrbl.web'`
`'hdprxcrt.web'`
`'paramtp.web'`
`'prginstl.web'`
`'rdmstrfs.web'`
`'scrclnt.web'`
`'scrinstl.web'`
`'scrsrvr.web'`
`'secure.web'`
`'utilfnsc.web'`

Hidden Installation Shellscripsts

`'restart_scrinstl.sh'`
`'start_scrinstl.sh'`
`'setup_logs.sh'`
`'gnkeybtc.sh'`

Web Application Source File List

`'auxfltp.web'`

Declaration of `'struct Auxiliary_File_Type'`.

'ckietye.web'
'dbfuncs.web'
'optwbsrv.web'
'optwbsub.web'
'optwtyps.web'
'prswbsrv.web'
'scnwbsrv.web'
'test_js.web'
'thrdfncs.web'
'utilfncs.web'

Application CWEB Files

'auxfltp.web'
'ckietye.web'
'dbfuncs.web'
'optwbsrv.web'
'optwbsub.web'
'optwebap.web'
'optwtyps.web'
'prswbsrv.web'
'scnwbsrv.web'
'thrdfncs.web'
'utilfncs.web'

Application Shellscripts

'kill_optwbsub.sh'
'restart_optwbsub.sh'
'setup_logs.sh'
'start_optwbsub.sh'
'prinscrp.sh'
'prspstdt.sh'
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