## Conventions Used in SenSage AP Documentation

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Indicates	Example
Names of user interface items, such as field names, buttons, menu choices, and keystrokes	Click Clear Filter.
Indicates a variable name or a new term the first time it	http:// <host>:<port>/ index.mhtml</port></host>
appears	Use the whammerjammer to adjust the whamming frequency.
Indicates a literal value, such as a command name, file name, information typed by the user, or information displayed by the system	atquery localhost:8072 myquery.sql
Indicates a key on the computer keyboard	Press ENTER.
In a syntax line, curly braces surround a set of options from which you must choose one and only one.	{ start   stop   restart }
NOTE: Syntax specifications for SELECT statements include curly braces as part of the {INCLUDE_BAD_LOADS] keyword.	
In a syntax line, square brackets surround an optional	atquery [options]
parameter	<host>:<port> -</port></host>
In a syntax line, a pipe within square brackets or curly braces separates a choice between mutually exclusive parameters NOTE: Syntax for defining a Nearline Storage Address (NSA) includes a pipe.	{ start   stop   restart } [g m]
In a syntax line, ellipses indicate a repetition of the previous parameter	The following example indicates you can enter multiple, comma-separated options:
	<pre><option>[, <option>[]]</option></option></pre>
A backslash in command-line syntax or in a	atqueryuser=administrator \
•	pass=pass:p@ss localhost:8072\
character immediately following it. In SenSage AP	-e='SELECT * FROM
of the newline character as a command terminator.	system.users;'
Without the backslash, pressing ENTER at the end of the line causes the Univ system to execute the text	
preceding the ENTER. Without the backslash, you must allow long commands to wrap over multiple lines as a single line.	
	Names of user interface items, such as field names, buttons, menu choices, and keystrokes  Indicates a variable name or a new term the first time it appears  Indicates a literal value, such as a command name, file name, information typed by the user, or information displayed by the system  Indicates a key on the computer keyboard  In a syntax line, curly braces surround a set of options from which you must choose one and only one.  NOTE: Syntax specifications for SELECT statements include curly braces as part of the {INCLUDE_BAD_LOADS] keyword.  In a syntax line, square brackets surround an optional parameter  In a syntax line, a pipe within square brackets or curly braces separates a choice between mutually exclusive parameters NOTE: Syntax for defining a Nearline Storage Address (NSA) includes a pipe.  In a syntax line, ellipses indicate a repetition of the previous parameter  A backslash in command-line syntax or in a command example behaves as the escape character on Unix. It removes any special meaning from the character immediately following it. In SenSage AP documentation, a backslash nullifies the special meaning of the newline character as a command terminator. Without the backslash, pressing ENTER at the end of the line causes the Unix system to execute the text preceding the ENTER. Without the backslash, you must allow long commands to wrap over multiple lines as a