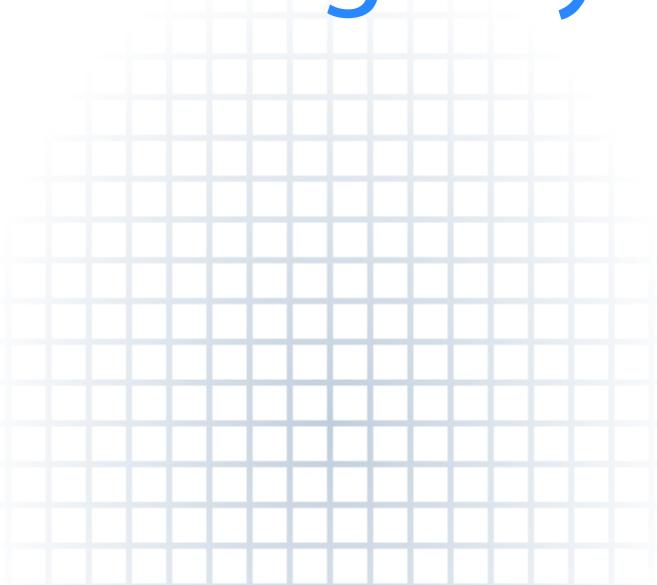


Integrity



MKS Integrity 2009
CLI Reference Guide

Workflows and Documents

MKS Integrity 2009 Reference Guide for Workflows and Documents

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MKS Integrity provides a command line interface (CLI) to manage issues/items, time entries, queries, documents, test results, charts, reports, and dashboards. For information about MKS Integrity administration commands, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration CLI Reference Guide*.

Note: The terms item and issue refer to the same Integrity object and are indistinguishable. Issue is a term embedded in legacy command and option names; therefore, item and issue are used interchangeably in the CLI documentation.

MKS Integrity commands for workflows and documents follow the `im` prefix. For example, `im editissue` allows you to edit an MKS Integrity issue.

Each command allows a limited set of options. Single letter options must always be preceded by a single dash (-), while longer option strings must be preceded by a double dash (--). The long strings are not case sensitive, but are shown in mixed case to facilitate readability.

To view a list of options available to a particular command, simply append `-?` or `--usage` to the command, for example,

```
im copyquery --usage
```

In options, square brackets indicate optional strings, for example, the `no` is an optional prefix in `--[no]batch`. The two ways to use this option would be `--nobatch` or `--batch`.

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im intro

[introduction to reference pages](#)

DESCRIPTION

A description of an individual topic (for example, a command) is called the **reference page** for that topic, even if it is actually several pages long.

There are three alternatives for accessing the reference pages to each MKS Integrity command through the CLI [man](#) command.

First, you can type the `im` prefix and the command together as one word. Second, you can type the `im` prefix and the command with an underscore between them. Third, you may quote the `im` prefix and the command, with a space in the middle. For example:

```
man imabout  
man im_about  
man "im about" (Windows client only)
```

See the reference page for the `man` command itself, by typing `man man`, to find out more details. You can also use the `-h` option which allows you to view the reference pages in HTML Help format (Windows client only).

Note:

To view MKS Integrity online reference pages (CLI commands) in HTML Help, you must have Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 or higher installed. MKS recommends Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 or higher to avoid any problems with HHCTRL.OCX.

This reference page describes the parts of a reference page with examples taken from real MKS Integrity reference pages.

The following sections discuss the various elements of a reference page.

Name

The **NAME** section provides the name of the command and a brief functional description.

Synopsis

In the reference page for a command, the **SYNOPSIS** section provides a quick summary of the command's **format**. For example, here is the synopsis of the [im_createissue](#) command.

```
im createissue [--[no] showWorkflow] [--addAttachment=value] [--addRelationships=value] [-type=type] [--field=value]  
[--richContentField=value] [--hostname=value] [-port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)]  
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [-quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]  
[(-N)--no] [(-Y)--yes] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]]
```

The synopsis takes the form of a command line as you might type it into the system; it shows what you can type in and the order you should do it in. The parts that are enclosed in square brackets are **optional**; you may omit them if you choose. Parts that are not enclosed in square brackets must be present for the command to be correct.

The synopsis begins with the name of the command itself. The workflow and document commands all include the `im` prefix. In MKS Integrity documentation, command names are always written in **bold Courier** font.

After the command name comes a list of options. A typical MKS Integrity command option consists of either a single dash (-) followed by a single character, usually an uppercase or lowercase letter; or it may consist of a double dash (--) followed by a multi-character option name. Often there are single-character and multi-character options that do the same thing. The multi-character strings are not case sensitive, but are shown in mixed case to facilitate readability. For example, you might have `-?` or `--usage`.

Note: If you do not specify any options when you type an `im` command, MKS Integrity prompts you to fill out the values for the mandatory options.

To view a list of all available im CLI commands, enter `im`.

The synopsis line shows options in **bold Courier** font.

In some cases, *value* provides extra information for using an option. For example, the [im_editissue](#) command allows you to edit one or more MKS Integrity issues; here is the command's synopsis:

```
im editissue [--[no] showWorkflow] [--[no]batchEdit] [--query=[user:]query] [--removeAttachment=value]  
[--removeRelationships=value] [--addAttachment=value] [--addRelationships=value] [--field=value]  
[--richContentField=value] [--hostname=value] [-port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)]  
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [-quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
```

```
[( -N| --no)] [(-Y| --yes)] [-- [no]batch] [-- cwd=value] [-- forceConfirm=[yes|no]] issue id...
```

In this example, note the option

```
--query=query
```

This option tells the [im editissue](#) command to select the issues returned in the specified query for editing. In a command synopsis, anything appearing in *italics* is a **placeholder** for information that you are expected to supply. Sometime after the synopsis, the reference page explains what kind of information is expected in place of the placeholder.

When you specify a value for an option, such as `--query=query`, values that contain spaces must be enclosed in double quotes, for example, `--query="Cosmos Defects"`. However, since the query Defects does not contain spaces, `--query=Defects` is acceptable. Values that contain special characters must be enclosed in double quotes.

The end of the [im editissue](#) synopsis is

```
issue...
```

Since there are no square brackets around the list, in this example, it is mandatory.

The ellipsis means one or more issue IDs. The ellipsis (...) stands for repetitions of whatever immediately precedes it. Most MKS Integrity commands allow you to specify lists of multiple issues using spaces between them.

See the [options](#) reference page for more details on general and universal options that apply to MKS Integrity commands.

The order of issues on the command line is important. When you type in a command line, you should specify the parts of the command line in the order they appear in the command synopsis. The exceptions to this are options marked with a - or a --; they do not have to be given in the exact order shown in the synopsis. However, all the - or -- options must appear in the correct area of the command line. For example, you can specify

```
im editissue --field=State=Verified --addRelationships=42,45 32  
im editissue --addRelationships=42,45 --field=State=Verified 32
```

but you will not get correct results if you specify

```
im editissue 32 --field=State=Verified --addRelationships=42,45  
im editissue --field=State=Verified 32 --addRelationships=42,45
```

and so on.

Description

The *DESCRIPTION* section outlines what the command does and how each option works.

Inside the *DESCRIPTION* section, the names of files and directories are written in normal *Courier* font. The names of environment variables are written in *italic Courier* font.

See Also

The *SEE ALSO* section refers to other reference pages that may contain information relevant to the reference page you have just read.

NAME

man — display online reference pages

SYNOPSIS

man [-wx] [-M path] [type] entry ...

man [-wx] [-T txt_indexes] [type] entry ...

man -h [-wx] [-C chm_indexes] [type] entry ...

man -k [-M path] keyword ...

DESCRIPTION

The **man** command either displays online reference pages or searches for reference pages that have specified keywords associated with them.

Normally, **man** displays the reference page for each specified *entry*. To display only a reference page of a given type, specify *type* on the command line. *type* is a number representing which type of reference pages to search. Reference pages come in the following types:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Commands and Utilities |
| 3 | Functions |
| 4 | File Formats |
| 5 | Miscellaneous |

To indicate an operating system specific version of the entry (if one exists) or to indicate a command specific to a given set of commands and/or functions, append one of the following letters to the specified *type*:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| n | for Windows NT/2000/XP/2003 |
| w | for Windows Me |
| t | for Tcl |

When output is sent to the terminal, **man** invokes a pager command to filter and display the reference pages. If **MANPAGER** is defined, it is used. If not, and if **PAGER** is defined, it is used. If neither is defined, **man** defaults to using the command **more -A -s**.

Options

-c *filelist*

specifies a list of .idx files (corresponding to .chm files) to search before searching the files listed in **MAN_CHM_INDEX**.

-h

launches the HTML Help viewer and displays the HTML Help version of the reference page. The reference page is found by searching each .idx listed in the **MAN_CHM_INDEX** file (or indicated by the -c option) for an entry matching *entry* and *type* that indicates which page in the corresponding .chm file to display.

-k

searches a precomputed database of synopsis lines for information on *keywords*.

-M *path*

searches the directories indicated by *path* for reference pages. If -M is not specified, **man** uses the path specified in the **MANPATH** environment variable if it is set; otherwise **man** searches **ROOTDIR/etc**. All reference pages are found by searching similarly structured file trees rooted at one or more places. See the [FILES](#) section for a description of the files and directories **man** should find in each directory that it searches.

-T *filelist*

specifies a list of .idx files to search before searching the files listed in **MAN_TXT_INDEX** when looking for a text version of a reference page.

-w

displays only the file name of the file containing the specified entry.

-x

displays the files that **man** is searching as it tries to find the entry.

Search Rules

To find a given entry, **man** follows a set of search rules. When you specify a *type*, **man** searches for the appropriate page amongst pages of that type; otherwise, **man** looks for the first page named *entry* regardless of the type.

When the `-h` option is specified, `man` searches the `.idx` files listed in the ***MAN_CHM_INDEX*** environment variable for an entry matching the specified *entry* which indicates the HTML Help page in corresponding `.chm` to display. The HTML Help viewer is launched, displaying the page. Once you exit, the view, the `man` command exits.

When `-h` is not specified, `man` takes the following steps to find the entry. Once a step results in finding the entry, `man` displays the reference page and exits.

- `man` searches the `.idx` files listed in the ***MAN_TXT_INDEX*** environment variable for an entry matching the request *entry* which indicates the text (`.txt`) reference page to display.
- `man` checks each directory in ***MANPATH*** for a file named `man.dbz`. If it exists, `man` looks for the requested *entry* in its index (see [man.dbz File Format](#)).
- For each possible type (that is, *type* if you specified it, or all types in order from 1 through 9, then 0 if you did not):
 - `man` checks each directory in ***MANPATH*** for a file named `cat n/entry.n[l]` where *n* is the type number, and *l* is the optional letter code. If it exists, `man` checks to see if it was compressed with `pack`, `compress` or `mkszip`, and uncompresses it (calling `pcat` if the file was `packed`).
 - `man` checks each directory in ***MANPATH*** for a file named `man n/entry.n[l]`.

man.dbz File Format

Sometimes, the reference pages are kept in a single large file, called `man.dbz`. The file starts with a magic text string:

```
!<man database compressed>\n
```

and continues with the index:

```
14 bytes formatted reference page name
9 bytes seek pointer
9 bytes length
```

The name is simply the page name, followed by a dot and the type number. For example, this reference page would be named `man.1`. When `man` finds a matching entry, it seeks to the point in the file specified by the given seek pointer, and uncompresses for length bytes. Each reference page is compressed separately.

EXAMPLES

To find the utilities that do comparisons, type:

```
man -k compar
```

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

MAN_CHM_INDEX

contains a semicolon separated list of `.idx` files to search for *entry* when the `-h` is specified.

MAN_TXT_INDEX

contains a semicolon separated list of `.idx` files to search for *entry* when the `-h` is not specified.

MANPATH

contains a semicolon separated list of paths to search for reference pages.

MANPAGER, PAGER

contains an output filtering command for use when displaying reference pages on a terminal.

TMPDIR

identifies the directory where temporary files reside.

FILES

ROOTDIR/etc

is the default directory for the online reference pages. The rest of the files listed here reside in this directory.

`cat [0-9]/*.[0-9]`

pre-formatted reference pages in normal, compressed, or packed form.

`man [0-9]/*.[0-9]`

unformatted reference pages.

`whatis`

is a database used by `-k` option.

*.chm

HTML Help files containing collections of reference pages complete with index, table of contents, and full text search.

*.idx

index files that `man` how to find HTML Help and text versions of individual reference files. The `.idx` files to search are indicated by the **MAN_CHM_INDEX** and **MAN_TXT_INDEX** environment variables.

man.dbz

is a master file containing all reference pages.

The `etc` directory is found using the **ROOTDIR** environment variable.

DIAGNOSTICS

Possible exit status values are:

0

Successful completion.

1

Failure due to any of the following:

- unknown command line option
- missing *path* after an `-M` option
- no information available on the desired subject
- unable to create a child process to format reference page
- child process returned with non-zero exit status

PORATABILITY

POSIX.2. x/OPEN Portability Guide 4.0. All UNIX systems. Windows Me. Windows NT 4.0. Windows 2000. Windows XP. Windows Server 2003.

The `-C`, `-h`, `-M`, `-T`, `-w`, and `-x` options, the **MANPAGER**, **MAN_CHM_INDEX**, and **MAN_TXT_INDEX** environment variables, the default pager, the ability to specify `type` on the command line, and the ability to display reference pages in HTML Help format are all extensions to the POSIX and XPG standards.

AVAILABILITY

MKS Toolkit for Power Users

MKS Toolkit for System Administrators

MKS Toolkit for Developers

MKS Toolkit for Interoperability

MKS Toolkit for Professional Developers

MKS Toolkit for Developers

MKS Toolkit for Developers 64-Bit Edition

MKS AlertCentre

MKS Integrity

SEE ALSO

Commands:

`help`, `manstrip`, `more`

im about

displays product information

SYNOPSIS

```
im about [(-g|--gui)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [--[no]batch] [-- cwd=value]  
[( -?|--usage)]
```

DESCRIPTION

im about displays information about this version of MKS Integrity.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

SEE ALSO

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im addlabel

adds a label to an issue based on a current or historical date

SYNOPSIS

```
im addlabel [ --[no]movelabel ] [ --asOf=<date>/label:<label> ] [ (L=label| --label= label) ] [ --hostname=server ] [ --port=number ]  
[ --password=password ] [ --user=name ] [ (-?| --usage) ] [ (-F file| --selectionFile=file) ] [ (-N| --no) ] [ (-Y| --yes) ] [ --[no]batch ]  
[ --cwd=directory ] [ --forceConfirm=[yes/no] ] [ (-g| --gui) ] [ --quiet ] [ --settingsUI=[gui/default] ] [ --status=[none/gui/default] ]  
issue id...
```

DESCRIPTION

`im addlabel` assigns a label to an MKS Integrity issue.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]movelabel

determines that if the label exists, it can be moved using `--asOf`. To move the label "Release ABC" to an issue based on a specific time you would enter

```
im addlabel --movelabel -L "Release ABC" --asOf="January 8, 2007 10:00:00 AM EST"  
123
```

--asOf=[<date>/label:<label>]

allows you to add or move a label as of a specific date or label. For example, to add the label with a specific date, type

```
im addlabel -L "Release ABC" --asOf="January 8, 2007 10:00:00 AM EST" 123
```

If a value is not provided the label is added as of the server's current time. This field is optional.

-L label

--label=label

identifies a label name for an issue. To add the label "Release ABC" to an issue you would enter

```
im addlabel -L "Release ABC"
```

issue id...

identifies the ID of the issue(s) associated with the label you want to add or move.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im deletelabel](#)

Miscellaneous:

[ACL](#), [diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im baseline

[create or move an existing baseline](#)

SYNOPSIS

```
im baseline[-- [no]move] [--asOf=<date>/label:<label>] [-- [no] subSegment] [(L=label| --label=Label)] [--hostname=server]
[--port=number] [--password=password] [- - user=name] [(-?| --usage)] [(-F file| --selectionFile=file)] [(-N| --no)]
[(-Y| --yes)] [ - - [no]batch] [ - - cwd=directory] [ - - forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [(-g| - -gui)] [ - - quiet] [ - - settingsUI=[gui/default]]
[ - - status=[none/gui/default]] segment id...
```

DESCRIPTION

im baseline creates a baseline or moves an existing baseline. A baseline is a meaningful date and time for a document, marked with a label. For example:

```
im baseline -L "Release ABC" --asOf="January 8, 2007 10:00:00 AM EST" 123
```

adds the baseline label "Release ABC" to document ID 123 as of January 8, 2007 10:00:00 AM EST.

Note:

A baseline applied to a document root is applied to all document content.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

-- [no]move

if the baseline exists, determines whether it will be moved to the new baseline specified using **--asOf**.

-- [no] subSegment

specifies to baseline the referenced subsegment instead of the owning segment. To learn about referenced and included subsegments, see your *MKS Integrity 2009 User Guide*.

-- asOf=<date>/label:<label>

allows you to create a baseline or move a baseline as of a specific date or label. This field is optional. If a value is not provided the label is added as of the current time.

-L label

--label=Label

specifies a label for the baseline. Labels cannot contain colons(:), square brackets ([]), or leading spaces.

Note:

Labels that include spaces must be enclosed by quotes.

segment id...

the ID of the segment and/or node you want to baseline. To baseline a subsegment you must specify **--subsegment**.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_removebaseline](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im branchsegment

branches a segment

SYNOPSIS

```
im branchsegment [--asOf=<date>|label:<label>] [--project=value] [--hostname=server] [--port=number] [-parentID=project] [--insertLocation=number[first|last|before:name|after:name] [- [no] subSegment [- [no] swap] [- [no:confirm] large] [- [no] branch] [- [threshold=value] [- [password=password] [- [user=name] [(- ?|- usage)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|- no)] [(-Y|- yes)] [- [no] batch] [- [cwd=directory] [- [forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [(-g|- gui)] [- quiet] [- [settingsUI=[gui|default]] [- [status=[none|gui|default]] segment id...
```

DESCRIPTION

im branchsegment branches a segment. A segment can be a document root or a subsegment. Branching creates a copy of the segment and adds it to the project history. You can branch a segment as of a specific date or label. For example:

```
im branchsegment --asOf="January 8, 2007 10:00:00 AM EST" 123
```

branches segment 123 as of January 8, 2009.

For more information on branching, see the *MKS Integrity 2009 User Guide*.

Note: A confirm message displays by default when you run command from the API. You must specify --noConfirmLarge for this command to complete.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all im commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--asOf=<date>:label:<label>

allows you to branch the segment as of a specific date or label.

If a value is not provided the segment is branched as of the server's current time. This field is optional.

--project=project

the project you want to assign the branched segment to.

--[no] subSegment

branches the subsegment if the selected node references a subsegment.

--[no] swap

specifies to branch the referenced subsegment instead of the owning segment and swaps in the new branch. Specified with --subSegment. The default value is --noswap.

--[no] branch

indicates that the copy operation you are performing will be a branch. Branching creates a copy of the segment and adds it to the project history. You can branch a segment as of a specific date or label.

--[no:confirm] large

specifies to display a message to users confirming that they are copying a large number of content issues. The default is 50 and can be modified using the --threshold option.

Note: A confirm message displays by default when you run this command from the API. You must specify --noConfirmLarge if you want the command to complete.

--threshold=value

specifies the number of content issues to allow users to copy. The default threshold is 50. Users will be prompted to confirm a copy operation of more than 50 issues. If you increase the default threshold, you can specify --[no]confirmLarge option to either notify users or bypass notification.

--parentID=value

the ID of the parent segment that the segment will be added to. A parent ID is optional.

--insertLocation=number[first|last|before:name|after:name]

determines where the segment should go in the parent segment's structural relationship list. You must specify a --parentID. The options are as follows:

first inserts the segment at the beginning of the list

last inserts the segment at the end of the list

before:<ID> inserts the segment before the specified ID

after:<ID> inserts the segment after the specified ID

[0,...] inserts the segment at the specified location. If a negative is specified, the segment is inserted at the beginning of the list. If the number specified is too large, the segment is inserted at the end of the list. The default insert location is last in the structural relationship list.

segment id...

the ID of the segment and/or node you want to branch. To branch a subsegment you must specify **--subsegment**.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createsegment](#), [im viewsegment](#), [im insertsegment](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im changesegmentproject

changes the project defined for an entire segment, including all referenced and/or included subsegments

SYNOPSIS

```
im changesegmentproject [--project=project] [--[no] recurseInclude] [--[no] recurseReference] [--[no] subSegment]
[--user=name] [--hostname=server] [--password=password] [--port=number] [--quiet] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-F file) --selectionFile=file] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [-- cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]]
[-g] --gui] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] segment id...
```

DESCRIPTION

im changesegmentproject changes the project for an entire segment, including all referenced and/or included subsegments. The project on every node in a segment must be the same as the project on the segment root.

Example

```
im changesegmentproject --project=/Test2 4
```

Note: You cannot modify projects for shared items in MKS Integrity 2009. Running this command on a shared item has no effect.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--project=project

specifies the project you want to change for the segment and/or subsegment.

--[no] recurseInclude

specifies that the project will be changed on all nodes included or referenced by the Segment ID. If this is not specified, only the segment root project changes.

--[no] recurseReference

specifies to change the projects associated with all referenced included subsegments parented by the specified segment ID. To learn more about included subdocuments, see your *MKS Integrity 2009 User Guide*.

--[no] subSegment

changes the subsegment's project if the node specified references a subsegment. --subSegment has no effect if none of the selections is a reference to a segment root. If the node references a shared issue or the option is clear, the segment root is changed.

segment id...

the ID of the segment and/or nodes containing the project you want to change.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im viewsegment](#), [im branchsegment](#), [im insertsegment](#), [im importsegment](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im charts

[displays a list of charts](#)

SYNOPSIS

```
im charts [--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [--fieldsDelim=value] [-- [no] showHistory] [-- [no] showReferences]
[--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [-user=value] [-hostname=value] [-password=value] [-port=value]
[(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]]
[--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [-- [no]batch] [-- cwd=value] [-- forceConfirm=[yes|no]] chart...
```

DESCRIPTION

im charts displays a list of MKS Integrity charts. By default, the command displays all charts that are currently shared with you.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...

specifies the chart fields to display and the width of each field in characters. If the output is directed to the GUI, the width is specified in pixels.

For example,

```
im charts --fields=name,chartType,createdBy --fieldsDelim=, "Defect Analysis By Project"
```

displays the name, chart type and creator for the Defect Analysis By Project chart, with each field separated by a comma.

The chart fields you can specify are:

chartType

displays the type of chart.

createdBy

displays the name of the user who created the chart.

description

displays a description of the chart.

graphStyle

displays the style of graph used for the chart.

lastModified

displays the date the chart was last modified.

name

displays the name of the chart.

query

displays the name of the query the chart is based on.

shareWith

displays the users and groups that the chart is shared with.

sharedGroups

displays the groups that the chart is shared with.

id

displays the database ID of the chart. This is for MKS Customer care only.

references

displays all system provided and user objects that reference the chart.

isAdmin

displays whether the chart is a system provided object.

--fieldsDelim=value

specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between fields.

-- [no] showHistory

specifies whether to display a read-only log of all changes to the chart.

-- [no] showReferences

specifies whether to display all system provided and user objects that reference the chart.

chart

identifies the names of the charts to view.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copychart](#), [im createchart](#), [im deletechart](#), [im editchart](#), [im viewchart](#), [im runchart](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im columnsets

provides a tabular list view of column sets based on the selection

SYNOPSIS

```
im columnsets [--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [--fieldsDelim=value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value]
[--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value]
[(-F value|--selectionFile=value)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)]
[(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] columnset
```

DESCRIPTION

Note: Column sets are no longer supported for the MKS Integrity client. This command can only be used to view column sets for the MKS Worktray used in integrations. For more information on integrations, see the *MKS Integration Users Guide*

Column sets are a grouping of Issue fields into columns for viewing. The issue field names are used as the column headings and are referred to as *column types*. The order of the column headings and the rows may be sorted by field name. Column sets are individually saved for each user. A user may not view, modify, or delete another user's column sets.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...

specifies the columnset fields, and their respective widths, to be included in the tabular list view. Field *n* can be `fields`, `name`, `sortDirection`, or `sortField`. Use commas to specify more than one field. For output directed to the CLI, the field width is specified in characters. For output to the GUI, the field width is specified in pixels.

--fieldsDelim=value

specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between the fields in the tabular display.

columnset

specifies the column set you want to display. If you do not specify a column set, all column sets display.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copycolumnset](#), [im_createcolumnset](#), [im_deletecolumnset](#), [im_editcolumnset](#), [im_viewcolumnset](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im connect

establishes a connection to an MKS Integrity Server

SYNOPSIS

```
im connect [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)]  
[(-F value|--selectionFile=value)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]]  
[(-g|--gui)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

`im connect` establishes a connection to an MKS Integrity Server host. Most commands implicitly connect to the host; this does so explicitly. In fact, all the other commands call `im connect` to establish the connection. You can use [im disconnect](#) to disconnect from an MKS Integrity Server host.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

`--hostname=value`

identifies the name of the host server where the MKS Integrity Server is located.

`--port=value`

identifies the port on the host server where the MKS Integrity Server is located.

`--password=value`

identifies the password to use for connecting to the MKS Integrity Server.

`--user=value`

identifies the user to use for connecting to the MKS Integrity Server. This typically defaults to the name you have used to log into your client machine.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im disconnect](#), [im exit](#), [im servers](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im copychart

copies the common fields of an existing MKS Integrity chart to a new chart

SYNOPSIS

```
im copychart [--bgColor=value] [--chartFootnote=value] [--chartTitle=value] [--dataColors=value] [--descriptionFont=value] [- - [no] displayDescription] [- - [no] displayLegend] [- - [no] displayLabels] [- - endDate=value] [- - fieldFilter=field=value,value,...] [- - fieldValues=value] [- - footnoteFont=value] [- - graphStyle=[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]] [- - groupingValues=value] [- - [no] is3D] [- - [no] isAutoColors] [- - [no] isShowZeroFieldCount] [- - [no] isShowZeroGroupingCount] [- - legendBgColor=value] [- - legendPosition=[Right|Bottom|Left|Top]] [- - xLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalDown|VerticalUp|45Down|45Up]] [- - legendTitle=value] [- - outlineColor=value] [- - query=[user:query]] [- - startDate=value] [- - numberofSteps=value] [- - titleFont=value] [- - trendStep=[Hour|Day|Week|Month|Quarter|Year]] [- - [no] useIssueDefinedOrigin] [- - [no] xReverse] [- - [no] xShowGrid] [- - [no] xShowTitle] [- - yLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalUp]] [- - [no] yReverse] [- - [no] yShowGrid] [- - [no] yShowTitle] [- - description=value] [- - name=value] [- - shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...] [- - sharedAdmin] [- - computations=value] [- - startDateField=field] [- - runDateIsEndDate] [- - [no] deltasOnly] [- - issueIdentifier=value] [- - [no] displayShapesForLineGraphs] [- - [no] swapRowsAndColumns] [- - [no] displayRowTotals] [- - [no] displayColumnTotals] [- - rangeDefinitions=value] [- - hostname=value] [- - port=value] [- - password=value] [- - user=value] [(-?|-usage)] [(-g|-gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [- - quiet] [- - settingsUI=[gui|default]] [- - status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|-no)] [(-Y|-yes)] [- - [no] batch] [- - cwd=value] [- - forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [user:chart]
```

DESCRIPTION

im copychart copies the common fields of an existing MKS Integrity chart to a new chart. MKS Integrity displays a chart selection dialog box when you use the -g or --gui option.

For example,

```
im copychart --name="Release 3.0 Docs Issues By User" --query="Release 3.0 Docs Issues" "Release 2.0 Docs Issues"
```

copies the existing Release 2.0 Docs Issues by User chart to create a new chart that shows the same type of information for Release 3.0.

For more information on charts, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Note the following:

- A chart can be edited by the user who created it. Principals (users and groups) that a chart is shared to can edit it if they have edit permissions assigned to them by the chart creator. A chart can only be deleted by the user who created it or by an administrator.
- The minimum information required to create a distribution chart is a chart name, a field, and a query. The minimum information required to create a trend chart is a chart name, step type, start and end date, and a field. The minimum information required to create an issue fields chart is a chart name, query, and aggregate expression. The minimum information required to create an issue fields trend chart is a chart name, query, step type, start and end date, and numeric field. All other modifications and additional information are optional.
- Charts can do more than just display field information in a graphical format. You can also perform arithmetic calculations between numeric fields, displaying the values in the chart. For example, you can calculate the average for a group of field values or count the number of issues in a specific state. To perform these calculations, you create a computed expression. For more information on the syntax, operators, functions, and operations applicable to computed expressions, see your administrator or the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.
- All charts are subject to visibility rules set by your administrator. Visibility rules restrict access to specific information based on project and/or issue type. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*, or see your administrator.
- Symbolic dates in rules and queries are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

`--chartFootnote=value`
specifies the footnote text of the chart.

`--chartTitle=value`
specifies the title of the chart.

`--titleFont=value`
specifies the font to be used for the chart title. Use the following format: `name,style,size`; where `style` is 0 for plain, 1 for bold, 2 for italic, and 3 for bold italic. For example, `helvetica,1,10`. When the chart is run, if the specified font cannot be found, MKS Integrity uses a substitute font.

`--descriptionFont=value`
specifies the font to be used for the description. Use the following format: `name,style,size` format; where `style` is 0 for plain, 1 for bold and 2 for italic. For example, `helvetica,1,10`.

`--[no] displayDescription`
specifies whether to display the chart description.

`--trendStep=[Hour|Day|Week|Month|Quarter|Year]`
specifies the interval for each point on a trend or issue fields trend chart graph.

`--[no] useIssueDefinedOrigin`
specifies whether to use the start date defined in an issue field for an issue fields trend chart.

`--startDate=value`
specifies the start date for trend or issue fields trend charts. To specify a date and time, type `MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]`.

Other acceptable date formats include:

MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss a z
MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss.SSS a z
MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss a
MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss.SSS a
MM/dd/yyyy

--endDate=value
specifies the end date for trend or issue fields trend charts. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]*. See the --startDate=value option for additional date and time formats.

--description=value
specifies a short description for the chart.

--name=value
specifies the new name of the chart. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...,g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...
specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the chart. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]
specifies how field filters can be applied to the chart when it is run. The first component of the value is the field name. Currently, only project field filters are supported. The second component specifies the project(s) that you want to filter the chart data by when it is run. For example, --fieldFilter="Project=/Project1" filters for issues that have a value of Project1 in the Project field. If you do not specify a value, MKS Integrity filters for issues with a value of Unspecified in the Project field.

Note: You can also define project filters for dashboards. Depending on how you design your dashboard, when a chart is run through a dashboard, the dashboard's project filter can override the chart's project filter.

--fieldValues=value
specifies the field, field values and aliases used by the chart. For example: --fieldValues=Type=Documentation, Development[Feature Request, Bug] would include issues that have a Type field with a value of Documentation, Feature or Bug, with Feature and Bug types combined on the chart under the alias Development.

Use * to include all field values, and + to automatically include all future field values. For example: --fieldValues=Type=*, +, Development[Feature Request, Bug] would include all current values and any future values for the Type field, with Feature and Bug types combined on the chart under the alias Development.

For more information on specifying chart values, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--footnoteFont=value
specifies the font to use for the footnote. Use the following format: *name,style,size* format, where style is 0 for plain, 1 for bold, 2 for italic, and 3 for bold italic, for example, helvetica,1,10.

--groupingValues=value
specifies the field, field values, and aliases to use to group the data in the chart. For example: --groupingValues=State=Submit, In Work[In Progress, In Development] would group chart data into separate components for Submit and In Work, with In Work being a combination of the In Progress and In Development states.

Use * to include all field values, and + to automatically include all future field values. For example: --groupingValues=State=*, +, In Work[In Progress, In Development] would group chart data into separate components for all current values and any future values for the State field, with In Work being a combination of the In Progress and In Development states.

For more information on specifying chart values, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--query=[user:]query
specifies the name of the query that the chart is based on.

Note: If the chart is a shared admin object, an admin query is required.

--graphStyle=[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]
specifies the graph style used of the chart.

--dataColors=value
specifies the custom data colors to be used using the RGB color model. For example:
'R,G,B;R,G;G,B'
where R,G and B are within the range 0-255.

If the chart has more data points than the data colors you specify, the colors are repeated. If the --[no]isAutoColors option is true, the colors specified here are ignored.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--bgColor=value
specifies the background color of the chart using the RGB color model. For example:
'R,G,B'

where R,G and B are within the range 0-255.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] **displayLegend**
specifies whether to display the chart legend.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] **displayLabels**
specifies whether to display labels for values in the chart. If you select a pie graph style, this option is automatically selected. -- **nodisplayLabels** is the default option.

Note: This option is invalid for table graphs.

-- [no] **is3D**
specifies whether to display bar and pie graphs in 3D.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] **isAutoColors**
specifies whether to use the default chart colors. If false, you must provide colors through the data colors option.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] **isShowZeroFieldCount**
specifies whether to include empty field values in the chart.

-- [no] **isShowZeroGroupingCount**
specifies whether to include empty grouping values in the chart.

-- **legendBgColor**=*value*
specifies the background color for the chart legend using the RGB color model. For example:
'R,G,B'
where R,G and B are within the range 0-255

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- **legendPosition**=[Right|Bottom|Left|Top]
specifies the legend position in relation to the graph.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- **legendTitle**=*value*
specifies the title for the chart legend.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- **outlineColor**=*value*
specifies the outline color of the graph using the RGB color model. For example:
'R,G,B'

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- **xLabelRotation**=[Horizontal|VerticalDown|VerticalUp|45Down|45Up]
specifies the rotation of the horizontal axis labels for the chart.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] **xReverse**
specifies whether the chart uses a horizontal axis with a reverse orientation (left).

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] **xShowGrid**
specifies whether to display horizontal grid lines.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] **displayLegend**
specifies whether to display the chart legend.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] **displayLabels**
specifies whether to display labels for values in the chart. If you select a pie graph style, this option is automatically selected. -- **nodisplayLabels** is the default option.

Note: This option is invalid for table graphs.

-- [no] **is3D**
specifies whether to display bar and pie graphs in 3D.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] **isAutoColors**
specifies whether to use the default chart colors. If false, you must provide colors through the data colors option.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] **isShowZeroFieldCount**
specifies whether to include empty field values in the chart.

-- [no] **isShowZeroGroupingCount**
specifies whether to include empty grouping values in the chart.

-- **legendBgColor**=*value*
specifies the background color for the chart legend using the RGB color model. For example:
'R,G,B'
where R,G and B are within the range 0-255

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- **legendPosition**=[Right|Bottom|Left|Top]
specifies the legend position in relation to the graph.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- **legendTitle**=*value*
specifies the title for the chart legend.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- **outlineColor**=*value*
specifies the outline color of the graph using the RGB color model. For example:
'R,G,B'

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- **xLabelRotation**=[Horizontal|VerticalDown|VerticalUp|45Down|45Up]
specifies the rotation of the horizontal axis labels for the chart.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] **xReverse**
specifies whether the chart uses a horizontal axis with a reverse orientation (left).

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] **xShowGrid**
specifies whether to display horizontal grid lines.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] xShowTitle
specifies whether to display the title for the horizontal axis.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--yLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalUp]
specifies the rotation of the vertical axis labels for the chart.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] yReverse
specifies whether the chart uses a vertical axis with a reverse orientation (down).

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] yShowGrid
specifies whether to display vertical grid lines.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

-- [no] yShowTitle
specifies whether to display the title for the vertical axis.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--sharedAdmin
specifies the chart as a system provided object (objects within the MKS Integrity object model that support solution definition and management, as well as workflow migration). For more information, see your administrator.

Important: Once a user object is converted to a system provided object, you cannot revert it to a user object again.

--computations=expression:name:pattern:axis name:minRangeValue:maxRangeValue:tickUnitValue
specifies an expression and numeric axes attributes.

Note the following about specifying numeric axes attributes:

- If you specify one set of numeric axes attributes (minimum range, maximum range, and tick unit), these attributes are specified for the X and Y axes. For XY (scatter) charts, MKS recommends against setting individual numeric axes attributes for the X and Y axes.
- For bubble charts, MKS recommends against specifying numeric axes attributes because they override the calculated values provided by the underlying expression and users will have to zoom in/out to properly view chart values.

expression specifies an aggregate expression for a distribution chart, a computed expression for an issue fields chart, or a numeric field for an issue fields trend chart. For information on creating expressions, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

name specifies the label name for the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field as you want it to appear in the chart. If you do not define a label, the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field name displays.

pattern specifies the display pattern for the value of the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field value.

axis name specifies a name for the numeric axis as you want it to appear in the chart.

minRangeValue specifies the minimum range to display numeric field values in the chart. If you do not specify a range, a default range displays in the chart.

maxRangeValue specifies the maximum range to display numeric field values in the chart. If you do not specify a range, a default range displays in the chart.

tickUnitValue specifies the units that display on the numeric axis. For example, if you specify a minimum range of 0, a maximum range of 100, and a tick unit of 10, the numeric axis displays 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, and so on up to 100.

Note: Field names in expressions and expression labels with colons must be enclosed by escaped double quotes, and the whole computation must be enclosed in double quotes, for example, --computations="\"Actual Dev Time\":"Hours: Development\":pattern:...".

--startDateField=field
specifies the date field containing the date you want to use as the start date for each issue in an issue fields trend chart.

--numberOfSteps=value
specifies the trend chart's time span. If this option is specified, the chart's end date is determined by the specified step type multiplied by the specified number of steps.

Note: You cannot have more than 500 steps in a trend chart.

--runDateIsEndDate
specifies that the chart's run date is the end date. This option replaces the --endDate=value option.

-- [no] deltasOnly

specifies whether to display only the differences between the current and previous values of the reported numeric fields in an issue fields trend chart.

--issueIdentifier=value

specifies the field that you want to identify issues by in an issue field or issue fields trend chart. For example, if you specify --issueIdentifier={Project}, each issue in the chart is identified by the value of the Project field.

If you want to add text that precedes the specified field, type it before the field, for example, --issueIdentifier=Project:{Summary}. The chart then identifies each issue by displaying Project: *Summary field value*.

--[no]displayShapesForLineGraphs

specifies whether to display shapes in a line graph chart. The shapes in the chart represent data, allowing you to more easily differentiate the data in the chart.

--[no]swapRowsAndColumns

specifies whether to invert the appearance of columns and rows in a table chart.

--[no]displayRowTotals

specifies whether to display row totals in a table chart.

--[no]displayColumnTotals

specifies whether to display column totals in a table chart.

--rangeDefinitions=value

specifies range definitions for computed expressions included in a table chart, where *value* consists of the following attributes: *expression name;range field name;range label:lower limit:upper limit:icon:background color:text color:text style:display format; lower limit:upper limit:.....;extend to axis*.

expression name specifies the name of the computed expression that the range definition applies to. An expression name is mandatory and must be a valid expression in the chart. For column or row totals, valid expression names are -**Column Totals**- and -**Row Totals**-.

For distribution charts containing multiple computed expressions, row or column totals must be followed by the expression name.

range field name specifies a valid field name if you want to relate the range definitions to an existing range field. For one chart range, specify an empty string as the range field name. If a valid range field name is defined for each range, define a range label, background color, text color text style, and display format. For individual range definitions, define a range label, lower limit, upper limit, icon, background color, text color text style and display format for each range.

range label specifies a label for the range.

lower limit specifies the lower limit of the range. If a lower limit is not specified, **-Infinity** is automatically specified.

upper limit specifies the upper limit of the range. If an upper limit is not specified, **Infinity** is automatically specified.

Note: A numeric value must be specified for a defined range; range intersections are invalid. For example, the following ranges are invalid: 0 - 5 and 4 - 8, or 0 - 5 and 5 - 10. For an integer field, an acceptable range would be 0 - 5 and 6 - 10. For a floating point field, an acceptable range would be 0 - 5 and 5.01 - 10.

icon specifies an image file representing the range category. This is optional.

background color specifies the background color of the range using the RGB color model, for example, 'R,G,B', where R, G, and B are within the range 0-255.

text color specifies the text color of the range using the RGB color model, for example, 'R,G,B', where R, G, and B are within the range 0-255.

text style specifies the text style. Available text styles are **plain**, **bold**, **italic**, **bolditalic**, or **defaultplain**.

display format specifies how to display the range in the table chart. Available options are **value**, **iconvalue**, **icon**, **label**, **iconlabel**, or **blank**.

extendToAxis specifies whether to apply the range definition associated with a computed expression to all computed expressions in the chart. This option can be **false** or **true**. By default, **false** is specified.

Note the following:

- You cannot specify a range for the **Count** expression.
- You can specify a range for each computed expression; however, only one computed expression can specify the *extendToAxis* option.
- If a table cell contains a display definition that conflicts with the *extendToAxis* option of another table cell, both table cells display the *background color* option of the table cell with the enabled *extendToAxis* option.

[user:]chart

specifies the name of the chart to copy, and the user who created that chart. This is useful when multiple users have the same name for a chart.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a chart name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and chart name, it searches for a chart name matching the exact text. For example, if you type **jhoyt:CosmosDefects**, MKS Integrity searches for the **CosmosDefects** chart created by **jhoyt**. If MKS Integrity cannot find the chart and/or user, it searches for the **jhoyt:CosmosDefects** chart created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_editchart](#), [im_deletechart](#), [im_createchart](#), [im_viewchart](#), [im_runchart](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im copycolumnset

[copies the properties of an existing columnset and allows you to rename it as your own](#)

SYNOPSIS

```
im copycolumnset [--fields=field,field,...] [--name=value] [--[no]sortAscending] [--sortField=field] [--hostname=value]
[--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] columnset
```

DESCRIPTION

Note: Column sets are no longer supported for the MKS Integrity client. This command can only be used to copy column sets for the MKS Worktray used in integrations. For more information on integrations, see the *MKS Integration Users Guide*

im copycolumnset copies the properties of an existing column set and allows you to rename it as your own.

Important: You cannot use the name of an existing column set. If you do not specify a name for the new column set, **Copy of** is prefixed to the original column set name, for example, **Copy of Cosmos Defects View**.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field,field,...

specifies the issue fields to be included in the column set, for example, **ID**, **Type**, **Summary**, **State**, **Project**. Your administrator defines the fields in an issue type. Use commas to specify more than one field.

--name=value

specifies the name of the column set to create.

--[no]sortAscending

specifies whether to sort the specified field in ascending or descending order.

--sortField=field

specifies the field to sort issues by.

columnset

specifies the column set you want to copy.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_createcolumnset](#), [im_editcolumnset](#), [im_viewcolumnset](#), [im_deletecolumnset](#), [im_columnsets](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im copycontent

[copies nodes\(s\) to a new segment](#)

SYNOPSIS

```
im copycontent [--asOf=<date>:<label>] [--parentID=value] [--insertLocation=number[first|last|before:name|after:name]
[--[no] recurse] [--[no] confirmLarge] --threshold=value] [--[no] traces] [--refmode[reuse:share]] [--[no] branch]
[--hostname=server] [--port=number] [--password=password] [--user=name] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F file)--selectionFile=file]
[(-N|-no)] [(-Y|-yes)] [--[no] batch] [--cwd=directory] [-forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [(-g|-gui)] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]] node id...
```

DESCRIPTION

`im copycontent` copies nodes to a new segment. You can insert the copied content at a specified location in the segment structure. For example:

```
im copycontent --parentID=23 --insertLocation=3 15 242 590
```

copies issues 15, 242 and 590 and inserts them at locations 3, 4 and 5 in the structural relationship list for segment 23.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--asOf=<date>:<label>

allows you to copy content as of a specific date or label. For example, to copy content based on a specific date:, type

```
im copycontent --asOf="January 8, 2007 10:00:00 AM EST" 123
```

--[no] recurse

indicates whether to copy all nodes and/or segments beneath the specify.

--threshold=value

specifies the number of content issues to allow users to copy. The default threshold is 50. Users will be prompted to confirm a copy operation of more than 50 issues. If you increase the default threshold, you can specify `--[no] confirmLarge` option to either notify users or bypass notification.

--[no] confirmLarge

specifies to display a message to users confirming that they are copying a large number of content issues. The default is 50 and can be modified using the `--threshold` option.

--[no] traces

indicates whether to copy all existing trace relationships to the new (copied) nodes. The default is `--notraces`. Use [im propagateTraces](#) to copy traces to the branched document.

--threshold=value

--[no] branch

indicates that the copy operation you are performing will be a branch. Branching creates a copy of the segment and adds it to the project history. You can branch a segment as of a specific date or label.

specifies the number of content issues to allow users to copy. The default threshold is 50. Users will be prompted to confirm a copy operation of more than 50 issues. If you increase the default threshold, you can specify `--[no] confirmLarge` option to either notify users or bypass notification.

--parentID=value

the ID of the parent segment or node that will contain the reference to the node being copied. This option is required.

--refmode=[reuse:share]

specifies the reference mode you want to apply to the copied content. See your *MKS Integrity Guide* for details about reference modes and standard copy and paste operations and/or copy and paste for reuse.

--insertLocation=number[first|last|before:name|after:name]

determines where the copied content should go in the parent segment's structural relationship list. The options are as follows

first inserts the content at the beginning of the list

last inserts the content at the end of the list

before:<ID> inserts the content before the specified ID

after:<ID> inserts the content after the specified ID

[0,...] inserts the content at the specified location. If a negative is specified, the content is inserted at the beginning of the list. If the number specified is too large, the content is inserted at the end of the list.

node id...

the ID(s) of the nodes you want to copy. Use a space separated list to specify more than one issue ID, for example, 240 241 242.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_createcontent](#), [im_createsegment](#) [im_removecontent](#), [im_movecontent](#), [im_importcontent](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im copydashboard

copies an MKS Integrity dashboard

SYNOPSIS

```
im copydashboard [--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...] [--description=value] [--name=value]
[--fieldFilterConstraint=field:[Open[:value,value,...]]|[Fixed[:value,value,...]]|[Restricted[:value,value,...][:value,value,...]]] [--layout=value] [--layoutFile=file]
[--sharedAdmin] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value]
[--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]]
[user:]dashboard
```

DESCRIPTION

im copydashboard copies the properties of an MKS Integrity dashboard to a new dashboard. For more information on dashboards, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

For example,

```
im copydashboard --name="Release 2.0 Defect Trends" --fieldFilterConstraint=project:Fixed:/"Release 2.0" jriley:"Release 1.0 Defect Trends"
```

copies the Release 1.0 Defect Trends dashboard created by jriley to a new dashboard called Release 2.0 Defect Trends, with a fixed filter for the release 2.0 project.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...

specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the dashboard. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--name=value

specifies the name of the dashboard. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

Note: If you do not specify a different name for the new dashboard, MKS Integrity adds **Copy of** as a prefix to the query name, for example, **Copy of Project Overview**.

--description=value

specifies a short description for the dashboard.

--fieldFilterConstraint=field:[Open[:value,value,...]]|[Fixed[:value,value,...]]|[Restricted[:value,value,...][:value,value,...]]

specifies how field filters can be applied to the dashboard at runtime. The first component of the value is the field name. Currently, only project field filters are supported. The second component is the filter type.

Open specifies that all projects can be selected as filter values when the dashboard is run. You can also specify default filter values to apply.

Fixed specifies that when the dashboard is run it will be filtered by the specified values. You cannot change this filter at runtime.

Restricted specifies that when the dashboard is run you can select any of the specified filter values. You can also specify default filter values to apply.

Note: Depending on how you design your dashboard layout, the dashboard filter may not be applied to chart, report, report link or query link dashboard components. If this option is not specified, the **Open** filter is used.

--layoutFile=value

specifies the file that contains the complete definition of the dashboard layout.

--layout=value

the XML representation of the dashboard layout. The layout must conform to a specified format. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*. This setting is optional.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the dashboard as a system provided object (objects within the MKS Integrity object model that support solution definition and management, as well as workflow migration). For more information, see your administrator.

Important: Once a user object is converted to a system provided object, you cannot revert it to a user object again.

Note: If the dashboard you are copying is a system provided dashboard, the **--sharedAdmin** option is not set in the copy.

[user:]dashboard

specifies the name of the dashboard to copy, and the user who created that dashboard. This is useful when multiple users have the same name for a dashboard.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a dashboard name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and dashboard name, it searches for a dashboard name matching the exact text. For example, if you type `jhoyt :ProjectOverview`, MKS Integrity searches for the `ProjectOverview` dashboard created by `jhoyt`. If MKS Integrity cannot find the dashboard and/or user, it searches for the `jhoyt :ProjectOverview` dashboard created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[`im editdashboard`](#), [`im deletedashboard`](#), [`im createdashboard`](#), [`im viewdashboard`](#), [`im dashboards`](#), [`im rundashboard`](#)

Miscellaneous:

[`options`](#)

im copyissue

[copies the common fields of an existing MKS Integrity issue to a new issue](#)

SYNOPSIS

```
im copyissue [--asOf=<date>|label:<label>] [- - [no] showWorkflow] [- - [no] copyFields] [- - [no] link] [- - linkToField=field]
[- - addAttachment=value] [- - addRelationships=value] [- - type=type] [- - field=value] [- - richContentField=value]
[- - hostname=value] [- - port=value] [- - password=value] [- - user=value] [(-?|- --usage)] [(-g|- --gui)]
[(-F value|- --selectionFile=value)] [- - quiet] [- - settingsUI=[gui|default]] [- - status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|- --no)]
[(-Y|- --yes)] [- - [no] batch] [- - cwd=value] [- - forceConfirm=[yes|no]] issue
```

DESCRIPTION

`im copyissue` copies the common fields of an existing MKS Integrity issue to a new issue. This includes any attachments referenced in rich text fields. You can complete fields in the new issue, and add relationships and attachments. You can also use the `im copyissue --link` or the `im copyissue --linkToField` command to create a relationship between the source issue and the copied issue. To select an issue, use the `-g` or `--gui` option and MKS Integrity displays an issue selection dialog box.

For example,

```
im copyissue --link --type=Docs --asOf="January 8, 2007 10:00:00 AM EST" 123
```

creates a new Docs issue from issue 123, copying the content of the common fields as of January 8, 2008, and linking the new issue to the original issue through the Forward Relationship field.

Note the following:

- Your administrator can configure long text fields to support rich content. *Rich content* enhances the display of text in long text fields by adding formatted text, tables, background colors, images, and hyperlinks. From the CLI, rich content is applied using a limited set of HTML elements and attributes. For a complete list of supported elements and attributes, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.
- Your administrator defines which issue types and custom fields you are allowed to edit. If your administrator defines a field as a logging text field, you may only enter new text and not edit existing text.
- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.
- The list of users in the Assigned User field is limited to those with permissions to the issue's project. The same applies to the Assigned Group field.
- Depending on your workflow, you may not be able to edit an issue that is in an end state.
- Your administrator may include the time in date fields. You can specify the time when you select a date from the calendar. Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM. If you do not specify a time, the current time displays in the date field.
- To retrieve metrics from a configuration management project related to the issue you are copying, your administrator may define a field that accepts a configuration management project as a value. Optionally, you can specify a checkpoint revision or development path. If you specify a configuration management project and a checkpoint, then save the issue, one or both of the following may occur when you view the issue in the GUI or Web interface:
 - One or more computed expressions in the issue calculate specific metrics about the project, displaying the results as a read-only value in a computed field (the visibility of the computed field depends on the field's relevance rules). For example, once you specify a project for the `Source Code` field, a `Lines of Code` field could calculate and display the number of lines of code in that project. As lines of code are added or removed from the project, the `Lines of Code` field updates to display the new value.
 - A `metrics` hyperlink displays in the configuration management project field. Clicking the hyperlink displays various configuration management metrics about the project.

In addition, the server and project information display in the configuration management project field as a hyperlink. Clicking on the hyperlink displays the project in a Project view.

To select a configuration management project, you require the OpenProject permission for the specified project. Once a configuration management project has been specified, metrics can be obtained by any user with permissions to view the configuration management project field. For more information on selecting configuration management projects and viewing configuration management metrics, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*. For more information on creating configuration management metrics, refer to the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Important: Metrics are only maintained against project checkpoints; therefore, to generate metrics, you must specify a checkpoint when you specify the configuration management project.

- You cannot set a date field to null if the date has been previously set.
- Your administrator may include the time in date fields. You can specify the time when you select a date from the calendar. Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM. If you do not specify a time, the current time displays in the date field.
- You can modify a value from a mandatory field and save it.
- If your administrator has set up electronic signatures, you may need to provide your user name and password when making specific edits to an issue. For example, you could be required to provide an electronic signature when you change an issue's state to Completed.
- By default, MKS Integrity allows file attachments to a maximum size of 4 MB and a maximum of 255 characters for file names. Your administrator may define a higher or lower limit depending on the requirements of your system. You can also attach more than one file to a single issue.
- Integer fields allow a maximum of nine digits and floating point fields allow a maximum of 15 digits. Your administrator can define default, minimum, and maximum values.
- If you attempt to save changes to an issue after another user saves changes to the same issue, the following error message may appear:

Could not save modified issue: The issue was changed by another user after you began your edit.

Typing Cancel discards your changes. Typing OK displays your unsaved changes to the issue. MKS recommends copying your changes, canceling the issue, then re-editing the issue and adding your changes.

- Copying an issue containing user, group or project fields with inactive values results in an error message.
- Inactive pick list values cannot be specified for pick list fields; however, pick list fields retain inactive pick list values. If you edit a multi-valued pick list field, inactive pick list values can no longer be specified, even if only one of the values was previously inactive.
- If an issue contains multi-valued user or group fields with inactive values, editing the inactive values and saving the issue prompts you to leave the fields unchanged or clear the inactive values.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--asOf=[<date>]|label:<label>]

allows you to copy an issue as of an historical date or label. This option is used with the `--issues` option. If a value is not provided the issue is copied as of the server's current time. This field is optional.

--[no]showWorkflow

specifies whether to display the workflow for the issue type, if your administrator has enabled it. This option can only be specified with `-g` or `--gui`. Viewing the Workflow panel is useful for determining where you can progress in the workflow. The Workflow panel displays the complete workflow for the issue type, unvisited states, visited states, the current state, other state transitions, and phases, as indicated by the Legend.

--[no]copyFields

specifies whether to copy the common fields of the specified issue to the new issue. Common fields refer to fields that are visible and editable for both the specified issue and new issue types (if the types differ). The default is to copy common fields.

--[no]link

specifies whether to link the new issue to the Forward Relationships field on the source issue. The ID of the source issue appears in the Backward Relationships field on the new issue.

Note: Your administrator determines which issue types can be linked to other issues.

--linkToField=field

specifies the relationship field on the source issue to use to link to the newly created issue. The ID of the new issue appears in the specified field.

Note: Your administrator defines relationship fields and determines which issue types can be linked to other issues.

--addAttachment=value

adds attachments, where *value* is of the form "field=fieldName,path=pathToFile[,name=nameOfAttachment][,summary=shortDescription]"

Note: The "pathToFile" must include the path and filename. The "nameOfAttachment" is optional, and gives the attachment a different name than the name of the file specified in "pathToFile".

For example,

```
addAttachment="field=Attachments,path=c:/temp/notes.txt,name=notes123.txt,summary="Notes for issue 123"
```

adds the existing notes.txt file as an attachment with the name of notes123.txt.

If you do not specify the name of the attachment, the file name is used as the attachment name. You can use this option multiple times to specify multiple attachments. An issue cannot have more than one attachment with the same name.

Note: Attachment size limits are set by your administrator. The default attachment size limit is 4 MB.

--addRelationships=value

specifies a relationship field, the ID of the related issue, and any relationship flag for the related issue, where *value* is of the form [fieldName:]id[relationshipFlags][,...]. Use commas to specify more than one issue ID, for example, 23, 242 If no *fieldName* is specified, the **Forward Relationships** field is used.

--type=type

specifies the issue type to create. Your administrator defines issue types. This option is mandatory.

--field=value

specifies a field and its value for the new issue, where *value* is of the form "fieldName=fieldValue", for example, --field=Severity=Critical. If the field is multi-valued, *value* is of the form "fieldName=fieldValue,...".

To specify more than one field, specify this option for each field you want to add to the issue.

--richContentField=value

specifies a rich content field and its value for the new issue, where *value* is of the form "richcontentfieldname=FieldValue".

Note: In the korn shell command line interface, HTML tags must be surrounded by quotes, for example, "Feature Overview". In the Windows command line interface (cmd.exe), the ^ escape character must precede the < and > characters in HTML tags, for example, ^<b^>Feature Overview^</b^> .

issue

specifies the ID of the issue you want copy.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_createissue](#), [im_editissue](#), [im_extractattachments](#), [im_viewissue](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im copyquery

copies the properties and constraints of a query and allows you to rename it as your own

SYNOPSIS

```
im copyquery [--image=[none|default|<path>] [--copyColumnsFromQuery=[user:]query] [--fields=field,field,...]
[--[no]sortAscending] [--sortField=field] [--image=[none|default|path] [-description=value]
[--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...] [--name=value] [--hostname=value]
[--queryDefinitionFile=value] [--queryDefinition=query] [--[no]referenceOriginalQuery] [--sharedAdmin]
[--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value]) [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [- cwd=value]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [user:]query
```

DESCRIPTION

im copyquery copies the properties and constraints of a query and allows you to rename it as your own.

For example,

```
im copyquery --name="Release 2.0 Docs Issues Hours" --fields="State", "Estimated Hours", "Actual Hours", "Assigned User" "Release 2.0 Docs Issues"
```

copies the existing `Release 2.0 Docs Issues` query to create a new query that shows the estimated and actual hours for the same issues.

Note the following about using the **im copyquery** command:

- Copying a Quick Query creates a named query that can be shared with others.
- If the query you are copying is a system provided object, the `--sharedAdmin` option is not set in the copy.
- Unique names must be used for all queries created by you.
- If you do not specify a different name for the new query, MKS Integrity adds `Copy of` as a prefix to the query name, for example, `Copy of Cosmos Critical Defects`.
- You cannot query on configuration management project fields.
- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields and time entries vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.
- When specifying a date range in a query, all dates are treated as timestamps, converted to the time zone on the MKS Integrity Server, and then truncated to a date-only format. The resulting date-only format is then converted to a Structured Query Language (SQL) statement format on the MKS Integrity Server, and the query is run based on the time zone of the server. If the user defining the date range is not in the same time zone as the MKS Integrity Server, a day can be lost or gained at either end of the defined range. The rollback of dates can cause the query results to vary.

Important: The date range conversion does not cause any problems when the user is in the same time zone as the MKS Integrity Server.

For example, if the MKS Integrity Server is in the America/New_York time zone and the following query date range is defined by a user in Germany: Jan 1, 2006 to Jan 31, 2006.

The final conversion of the date range is: Dec 31, 2005 06:00:00 AM GMT+01:00 to Jan 31, 2006 06:00:00 AM GMT+01:00.

To avoid any date rollbacks when working with query date ranges in MKS Integrity, MKS recommends that users specify the time zone that is used by the MKS Integrity Server they are connecting to.

- Symbolic dates are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Because dynamically computed fields are not stored in the database, dynamically computed short text fields cannot be located with an all text field search in the MKS Integrity Client. To search for dynamically computed short text fields, create a query that includes a specific "field contains" comparison. For more information about computed fields, see your administrator.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--copyColumnsFromQuery=[user:]query
specifies a different query to copy the column configuration from to use as the default for the new query. If you do not specify a query to copy from, the new query uses the column configuration of the original query.

Note: --fields=field, field,..., --[no]sortAscending, and --sortField=field are not mandatory, but if specified, they overwrite the current default column configuration.

--fields=field,field,...
specifies the fields to use as the default columns for your query. This overrides the current default columns.

--[no]sortAscending
specifies the sort direction that issues are displayed in. This overrides the current default sort direction.

--sortField=field
specifies the field that issues are sorted by. This overrides the current default sort field.

--image=[none|default|<path>]
specifies whether an image appears for the new query.
--image=none does not specify an image for the query.

--image=default specifies the default funnel image for the query.

--image=<path> specifies the path and name of a custom image for the query, for example, c:\images\defect_icon.gif.

Note: Images must be GIF or JPEG format, and no larger than 16 by 24 pixels.

--shareWith==user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...,g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...
specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the query. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--description=value
specifies a short description for the new query.

--name=value
specifies the name of the new query.

--[no]referenceOriginalQuery
specifies whether the original query definition is referenced in the new query as a subquery. If the original query definition is referenced, any changes to the original query definition are reflected in the new query. The default is to copy the original query, not reference it.

--queryDefinition=query
specifies a string to define the query constraints. The query must be of the following format:

<rule> is defined as (<filtergroup>)

<filtergroup> is defined as one of the following:

(<filtergroup> and <filtergroup> and ...)
(<filtergroup> or <filtergroup> or ...)
((<filter>) and (<filter>) and ...)
((<filter>) or (<filter>) or ...)

where

<filter> is defined as disabled (<filter>)

<filter> is defined as not (<filter>)

<filter> is defined as <fields>|<subquery>|<attachment>|<relationship>|<genericccp>|<histval>|<histdate>|<histuser>|<timeentry>

<histuser> is defined as histuser[Summary|State|..] was changed by <user>

<histuser> is defined as histuser.any field was changed by <user>

<histdate> is defined as histdate[Summary|State|..] was changed <datevalue>

<histdate> is defined as histdate.any field was changed <datevalue>

<histval> is defined as histval[Summary|State|..] <value>

<genericccp> is defined as genericccp:<cptype>:<attrfieldidentifier>:[fieldname]

where <attrfieldidentifier> is *attribute* or *entryattribute* and [fieldname] is the real name, not the display name, of the attribute. Use the **im viewcptype** command to find the attribute name.

<genericccp> is defined as *not(genericccp:si:attribute[resolutionlist]is empty)*

<genericccp> is defined as *genericccp:<cptype>.exists*

<relationship> is defined as *relationship[ID|Created User..] using [Relationship Field]=<value>*

<relationship> is defined as *relationship.exists backward|forward using [Relationship Field]*. To restrict your query to either backward or forward relationships, *backward* must be specified if you specify the Backward Relationships field, and the *forward* option must be specified if you specify the Forward Relationships field or a custom relationship field.

<relationship> is defined as *relationshipFlag [Relationship Flag Name] backward|forward using [Relationship Field]*

<attachment> is defined as *attachment[file size|file name|mime type] <value>*

<attachment> is defined as *attachment.exists*

<timeentry> is defined as *timeentry[issue ID|user|entry date|source|duration|notes|created by|created date|modified by|modified date]*

<timeentry> is defined as *timeentry.exists*

<testresult> is defined as *testresult.isrelatedto*

<testresult> is defined as *testresult.exists*

<testresult> is defined as *testresult.hasattachment*

<testresult> is defined as *testresult.hasrelateditem*

<testresult> is defined as *[ID]comparison* where *ID* can be one of *Verdict*, *Verdict Type*, *Modified By*, *Modified Date*, *Session ID*

<subquery> is defined as *subquery[Query1|Query2|...]*

<fields> is defined as *field[ID|Created User|Created Date..] <value>*

<fields> is defined as *field.any text field*

<value> is defined as <value> or "is empty"

<value> is defined as "is empty"

<value> is defined as <leftrangeop> num and <rightrangeop> num

<value> is defined as contains <text>

<value> is defined as <operator> num and <operator> num

<value> is defined as <operator> num

<rightrangeop> is defined as < | <=

<leftrangeop> is defined as > | >=

<value> is defined as = <uservalue>, <uservalue>, ..

<uservalue> is defined as "me" | "unspecified" or "is empty" | user1 | user2 | ...

<value> is defined as <datevalue>

<datevalue> is defined as *between mm/dd/yyyy and mm/dd/yyyy*

<datevalue> is defined as *between mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss and mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss* (*Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.*)

<datevalue> is defined as *in the last|next num days|months|years*

<datevalue> is defined as *in the last|next num days|months|years hours|minutes|seconds* (*Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.*)

<datevalue> is defined as *today|yesterday|tomorrow*

num is defined as .. | -1 | 0 | 1 | ..

<operator> is defined as = | > | >= | <= | < | <>

For example:

((field[Summary] contains "Hello") or (field[Assigned Group] = "everyone"))

and

(attachment.exists))

Note: To reference the original query definition in the new query so that any changes to the original query definition are reflected in the

new query, define <subquery> as subquery[OriginalQuery]

--queryDefinitionFile=value

specifies a file that contains the complete definition of the query. See --queryDefinition for the file format.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the query as a system provided object (objects within the MKS Integrity object model that support solution definition and management, as well as workflow migration). For more information, see your administrator.

Important: Once a user object is converted to a system provided object, you cannot revert it to a user object again.

[user:]query

specifies the name of the user who the copied query belongs to and the query name, for example, jhoyt:Cosmos Critical Defects. You do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the query name. This option is useful when multiple users have the same name for a query.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type jhoyt:CosmosDefects, MKS Integrity searches for the CosmosDefects query created by jhoyt. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the jhoyt:CosmosDefects query created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_createquery](#), [im_deletequery](#), [im_editquery](#), [im_viewquery](#), [im_queries](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im copyreport

copies the properties of an existing report to create a new report

SYNOPSIS

```
im copyreport [--query=[user:]query] [--reportTemplate=value] [--reportTemplateFile=value]
[--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...] [--name=value] [--description=value]
[--sharedAdmin] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-F file) --selectionFile=file] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [user:report]
```

DESCRIPTION

im copyreport copies the properties of an MKS Integrity report to a new MKS Integrity report. For more information on reports, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

For example,

```
im copyreport --query=mchang:"Docs Items Worked On This Week" --name="Docs Weekly Status"
jriley:"Docs Daily Status"
```

copies the Docs Daily Status report created by jriley to a new report called Docs Weekly Status, based on a query created by mchang.

Note the following:

- Reports can do more than just display field information. You can also perform arithmetic calculations between numeric fields, displaying the values in the report. For example, you can add up column totals or count the number of issues in a specific state. To perform these calculations, you create a computed expression. For more information on the syntax, operators, functions, and operations applicable to computed expressions, see your administrator or the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.
- A report can be edited by the user who created it. Principals (users and groups) that a report is shared to can edit it if they have edit permissions assigned to them by the report creator. A report can only be deleted by the user who created it or by the administrator.
- Because reports are based on queries, reports are subject to visibility rules set by your administrator. Visibility rules restrict access to specific information based on project and/or issue type. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*, or contact your administrator.
- Symbolic dates in rules and queries are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Creating deeply nested reports with a large number of inter-related issues can create extremely large reports and/or cause the MKS Integrity Server to stop responding. When creating a report, take into consideration that the average number of links per issue and the number of levels in the report multiply the size of the report.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.
- Although the electronic signature fields Signed By and Signature Comment are only visible in an issue's history (if enabled by your administrator), you can report on the historical values by specifying the fields in the report.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--query=[user:]query

specifies the name of the query that defines the selection criteria for the report, and the user who created the query.

--reportTemplate-value

specifies the report template on which the report is based. For information on the report template format, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

--reportTemplateFile=value

specifies the file name that contains a report template. For information on the report template file format, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...

specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the report. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--name=value

specifies the name of the report.

Note: If you do not specify a different name for the new report, MKS Integrity adds `Copy of` as a prefix to the query name, for example, `Copy of Cosmos Critical Defects`.

--description=value

specifies a description for the report.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the report as a system provided object (objects within the MKS Integrity object model that support solution definition and management, as well as workflow migration). For more information, see your administrator.

Important: Once a user object is converted to a system provided object, you cannot revert it to a user object again.

Note: If the report you are copying is an admin report, the `--sharedAdmin` option is not set in the copy.

[username:]report

specifies the name of the report to copy, and the user who created that report. This is useful when multiple users have the same name for a report.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a report name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and report name, it searches for a report name matching the exact text. For example, if you type `jhoyt:CosmosDefects`, MKS Integrity searches for the `CosmosDefects` report created by `jhoyt`. If MKS Integrity cannot find the report and/or user, it searches for the `jhoyt:CosmosDefects` report created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createreport](#), [im editreport](#), [im viewreport](#), [im runreport](#), [im deletereport](#), [im reports](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im cps

displays the attribute information for a selected change package type

SYNOPSIS

```
im cps [--attributes=attribute1,attribute2...] [--filter=type:name] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value]
[--[no]batch] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-g|--gui)] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] issue/issue:change package id...
```

DESCRIPTION

`im cps` allows you to display attribute information for the selected change package type. You can select the change package using an issue ID or change package ID. The selected change package does not have to be assigned to you.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--attributes=attribute1,attribute2...

specifies the change package attributes. Common change package attributes include `id`, `type`, `status`, `summary`, `createdby`, `entrycount`, and `createddate`.

--filter=type:name

specifies the filter to use to refine the change package selection.

issue...

issue:change package id...

`issue` identifies a specific issue that contains all change packages that you want to view; use spaces to specify more than one issue.

`issue:change package id` identifies a specific change package to view; use spaces to specify more than one change package.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im viewcp](#)

Miscellaneous:

[ACL](#), [options](#)

im createchart

creates a new chart

SYNOPSIS

```
im createchart [--chartType=[Distribution|Trend|Issue Fields|Issue Fields Trend]] [--bgColor=value] [--chartFootnote=value] [--chartTitle=value] [--dataColors=value] [--descriptionFont=value] [--noDisplayDescription] [--noDisplayLegend] [--noDisplayLabels] [--endDate=value] [--fieldFilter=field,value,...] [--fieldValues=value] [--footnoteFont=value] [--graphStyle=[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]] [--groupingValues=value] [--noIs3D] [--noIsAutoColors] [--noIsShowZeroFieldCount] [--noIsShowZeroGroupingCount] [--legendBgColor=value] [--legendPosition=[Right|Bottom|Left|Top]] [--xLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalDown|VerticalUp|45Down|45Up]] [--legendTitle=value] [--outlineColor=value] [--query=[user:query]] [--startDate=value] [--numberOfSteps=value] [--titleFont=value] [--trendStep=[Hour|Day|Week|Month|Quarter|Year]] [--noUseIssueDefinedOrigin] [--noXReverse] [--noXShowGrid] [--noXShowTitle] [--yLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalUp]] [--noYReverse] [--noYShowGrid] [--noYShowTitle] [--description=value] [--name=value] [--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...]] [--sharedAdmin] [--computations=value] [--startDateField=field] [-runDateIsEndDate] [--noDeltasOnly] [--issueIdentifier=value] [--noDisplayShapesForLineGraphs] [--noSwapRowsAndColumns] [--noDisplayRowTotals] [--rangeDefinitions=value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|-usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=gui|default] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)]
```

DESCRIPTION

You can define and store any number of charts using MKS Integrity. A chart is a summary of data presented in a graphical format.

For more information on charts, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

For example,

```
im createchart --name="Release 2.0 Docs Issues By User" --chartType=Distribution --query="Release 2.0 Docs Issues" --fieldValues="Assigned User=jriley,mchang" --groupingValues="State=In Progress"
```

creates a new chart showing the distribution of Release 2.0 Docs issues among the specified users.

Note the following:

- A chart can be edited by the user who created it. Principals (users and groups) that a chart is shared to can edit it if they have edit permissions assigned to them by the chart creator. A chart can only be deleted by the user who created it or by an administrator.
- The minimum information required to create a distribution chart is a chart name, a field, and a query. The minimum information required to create a trend chart is a chart name, step type, start and end date, and a field. The minimum information required to create an issue fields chart is a chart name, query, and aggregate expression. The minimum information required to create an issue fields trend chart is a chart name, query, step type, start and end date, and numeric field. All other modifications and additional information are optional.
- Charts can do more than just display field information in a graphical format. You can also perform arithmetic calculations between numeric fields, displaying the values in the chart. For example, you can calculate the average for a group of field values or count the number of issues in a specific state. To perform these calculations, you create a computed expression. For more information on the syntax, operators, functions, and operations applicable to computed expressions, see your administrator or the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.
- All charts are subject to visibility rules set by your administrator. Visibility rules restrict access to specific information based on project and/or issue type. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*, or see your administrator.
- Symbolic dates in rules and queries are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.

For trend charts, the following are valid option combinations:

--startDate	--endDate
--startDate	--numberOfSteps (positive value)
--startDate	--runDateIsEndDate
--startDateField*	--numberOfSteps (positive value)
--numberOfSteps (negative value)	--endDate
--numberOfSteps (negative value)	--runDateIsEndDate

*Only applies to Issue Fields Trend charts.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--chartType=[Distribution Trend Issue Fields Issue Fields Trend]	specifies the chart type.
--chartFootnote=value	specifies the footnote text of the chart.
--chartTitle=value	specifies the title of the chart.
--titleFont=value	

specifies the font to be used for the chart title. Use the following format: *name,style,size*, where *style* is 0 for plain, 1 for bold, 2 for italic, and 3 for bold italic, for example, helvetica,1,10. When the chart is run, if the specified font cannot be found, MKS Integrity uses a substitute font.

--descriptionFont=value

specifies the font to be used for the description. Use the following format: *name,style,size* format, where *style* is 0 for plain, 1 for bold and 2 for italic, for example, helvetica,1,10.

--[no]displayDescription

specifies whether to display the chart description.

--trendStep=[Hour|Day|Week|Month|Quarter|Year]

specifies the interval for each point on a trend or issue fields trend chart graph.

--[no]useIssueDefinedOrigin

specifies whether to use the start date defined in an issue field for an issue fields trend chart.

--startDate=value

specifies the start date for trend or issue fields trend charts. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]*.

Other acceptable date formats include:

MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss a z

MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss.SSS a z

MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss a

MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss.SSS a

MM/dd/yyyy

--endDate=value

specifies the end date for trend or issue fields trend charts. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]*. See the **--startDate=value** option for additional date and time formats.

--description=value

specifies a short description for the chart.

--name=value

specifies the new name of the chart. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...,g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...

specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the chart. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]

specifies how field filters can be applied to the chart when it is run. The first component of the value is the field name. Currently, only project field filters are supported. The second component specifies the project(s) that you want to filter the chart data by when it is run. For example, **--fieldFilter="Project=/Project1"** filters for issues that have a value of Project1 in the Project field. If you do not specify a value, MKS Integrity filters for issues with a value of Unspecified in the Project field.

Note: You can also define project filters for dashboards. Depending on how you design your dashboard, when a chart is run through a dashboard, the dashboard's project filter can override the chart's project filter.

--fieldValues=value

specifies the field, field values and aliases used by the chart. For example: **--fieldValues=Type=Documentation, Development [Feature Request, Bug]** would include issues that have a Type field with a value of Documentation, Feature or Bug, with Feature and Bug types combined on the chart under the alias Development.

Use * to include all field values, and + to automatically include all future field values. For example: **--fieldValues=Type=*, +, Development [Feature Request, Bug]** would include all current values and any future values for the Type field, with Feature and Bug types combined on the chart under the alias Development.

For more information on specifying chart values, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--footnoteFont=value

specifies the font to use for the footnote. Use the following format: *name,style,size* format, where *style* is 0 for plain, 1 for bold, 2 for italic, and 3 for bold italic, for example, helvetica,1,10.

--groupingValues=value

specifies the field, field values, and aliases to use to group the data in the chart. For example: **--groupingValues=State=Submit, In Work[In Progress, In Development]** would group chart data into separate components for Submit and In Work, with In Work being a combination of the In Progress and In Development states.

Use * to include all field values, and + to automatically include all future field values. For example: **--groupingValues=State=*, +, In Work[In Progress, In Development]** would group chart data into separate components for all current values and any future values for the State field, with In Work being a combination of the In Progress and In Development states.

For more information on specifying chart values, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--query=[user:]query

specifies the name of the query that the chart is based on.

Note: If the chart is a shared admin object, an admin query is required.

--graphStyle=[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]
specifies the graph style used of the chart.

--dataColors=value
specifies the custom data colors to be used using the RGB color model. For example:
'R,G,B;R,G,B'
where R, G and B are within the range 0-255.

If the chart has more data points than the data colors you specify, the colors are repeated. If the --[no]isAutoColors option is true, the colors specified here are ignored.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--bgColor=value
specifies the background color of the chart using the RGB color model. For example:
'R,G,B'
where R, G and B are within the range 0-255.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]displayLegend
specifies whether to display the chart legend.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]displayLabels
specifies whether to display labels for values in the chart. If you select a pie graph style, this option is automatically selected. --nodisplayLabels is the default option.

Note: This option is invalid for table graphs.

--[no]is3D
specifies whether to display bar and pie graphs in 3D.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]isAutoColors
specifies whether to use the default chart colors. If false, you must provide colors through the data colors option.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]isShowZeroFieldCount
specifies whether to include empty field values in the chart.

--[no]isShowZeroGroupingCount
specifies whether to include empty grouping values in the chart.

--legendBgColor=value
specifies the background color for the chart legend using the RGB color model. For example:
'R,G,B'
where R, G and B are within the range 0-255

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--legendPosition=[Right|Bottom|Left|Top]
specifies the legend position in relation to the graph.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--legendTitle=value
specifies the title for the chart legend.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--outlineColor=value
specifies the outline color of the graph using the RGB color model. For example:

'R,G,B'

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--xLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalDown|VerticalUp|45Down|45Up]
specifies the rotation of the horizontal axis labels for the chart.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]xReverse
specifies whether the chart uses a horizontal axis with a reverse orientation (left).

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]xShowGrid
specifies whether to display horizontal grid lines.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]xShowTitle
specifies whether to display the title for the horizontal axis.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--yLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalUp]
specifies the rotation of the vertical axis labels for the chart.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]yReverse
specifies whether the chart uses a vertical axis with a reverse orientation (down).

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]yShowGrid
specifies whether to display vertical grid lines.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]yShowTitle
specifies whether to display the title for the vertical axis.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--sharedAdmin
specifies the chart as a system provided object (objects within the MKS Integrity object model that support solution definition and management, as well as workflow migration). For more information, see your administrator.

Important: Once a user object is converted to a system provided object, you cannot revert it to a user object again.

--computations=expression:name:pattern:axis name:minRangeValue:maxRangeValue:tickUnitValue
specifies an expression and numeric axes attributes.

Note the following about specifying numeric axes attributes:

- If you specify one set of numeric axes attributes (minimum range, maximum range, and tick unit), these attributes are specified for the X and Y axes. For XY (scatter) charts, MKS recommends against setting individual numeric axes attributes for the X and Y axes.
- For bubble charts, MKS recommends against specifying numeric axes attributes because they override the calculated values provided by the underlying expression and users will have to zoom in/out to properly view chart values.

expression specifies an aggregate expression for a distribution chart, a computed expression for an issue fields chart, or a numeric field for an issue fields trend chart. For information on creating expressions, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

name specifies the label name for the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field as you want it to appear in the chart. If you do not define a label, the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field name displays.

pattern specifies the display pattern for the value of the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field value.

axis name specifies a name for the numeric axis as you want it to appear in the chart.

minRangeValue specifies the minimum range to display numeric field values in the chart. If you do not specify a range, a default range displays in the chart.

`maxRangeValue` specifies the maximum range to display numeric field values in the chart. If you do not specify a range, a default range displays in the chart.

`tickUnitValue` specifies the units that display on the numeric axis. For example, if you specify a minimum range of 0, a maximum range of 100, and a tick unit of 10, the numeric axis displays 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, and so on up to 100.

Note: Field names in expressions and expression labels with colons must be enclosed by escaped double quotes, and the whole computation must be enclosed in double quotes, for example, `--computations="\"Actual Dev Time\":\\"Hours: Development\\":pattern:..."`.

--startDateField=field

specifies the date field containing the date you want to use as the start date for each issue in an issue fields trend chart.

--numberOfSteps=value

specifies the trend chart's time span. If this option is specified, the chart's end date is determined by the specified step type multiplied by the specified number of steps.

Note: You cannot have more than 500 steps in a trend chart.

To specify an interval in the past, use a negative value.

--runDateIsEndDate

specifies that the chart's run date is the end date. This option replaces the `--endDate=value` option.

--[no]deltasOnly

specifies whether to display only the differences between the current and previous values of the reported numeric fields in an issue fields trend chart.

--issueIdentifier=value

specifies the field that you want to identify issues by in an issue field or issue fields trend chart. For example, if you specify `--issueIdentifier={Project}`, each issue in the chart is identified by the value of the Project field.

If you want to add text that precedes the specified field, type it before the field, for example, `--issueIdentifier=Project:{Summary}`. The chart then identifies each issue by displaying `Project: Summary field value`.

--[no]displayShapesForLineGraphs

specifies whether to display shapes in a line graph chart. The shapes in the chart represent data, allowing you to more easily differentiate the data in the chart.

--[no]swapRowsAndColumns

specifies whether to invert the appearance of columns and rows in a table chart.

--[no]displayRowTotals

specifies whether to display row totals in a table chart.

--[no]displayColumnTotals

specifies whether to display column totals in a table chart.

--rangeDefinitions=value

specifies range definitions for computed expressions included in a table chart, where `value` consists of the following attributes: `expression name;range field name;range label:lower limit:upper limit:icon:background color:text color:text style:display format; lower limit:upper limit:.....;extend to axis`.

`expression name` specifies the name of the computed expression that the range definition applies to. An expression name is mandatory and must be a valid expression in the chart. For column or row totals, valid expression names are `-Column Totals-` and `-Row Totals-`. For distribution charts containing multiple computed expressions, row or column totals must be followed by the expression name.

`range field name` specifies a valid field name if you want to relate the range definitions to an existing range field. For one chart range, specify an empty string as the range field name. If a valid range field name is defined for each range, define a range label, background color, text color text style, and display format. For individual range definitions, define a range label, lower limit, upper limit, icon, background color, text color text style and display format for each range.

`range label` specifies a label for the range.

`lower limit` specifies the lower limit of the range. If a lower limit is not specified, `-Infinity` is automatically specified.

`upper limit` specifies the upper limit of the range. If an upper limit is not specified, `Infinity` is automatically specified.

Note: A numeric value must be specified for a defined range; range intersections are invalid. For example, the following ranges are invalid: `0 - 5 and 4 - 8`, or `0 - 5 and 5 - 10`. For an integer field, an acceptable range would be `0 - 5 and 6 - 10`. For a floating point field, an acceptable range would be `0 - 5 and 5.01 - 10`.

`icon` specifies an image file representing the range category. This is optional.

`background color` specifies the background color of the range using the RGB color model, for example, '`R,G,B`', where `R`, `G`, and `B` are within the range 0-255.

`text color` specifies the text color of the range using the RGB color model, for example, '`R,G,B`', where `R`, `G`, and `B` are within the range 0-255.

`text style` specifies the text style. Available text styles are `plain`, `bold`, `italic`, `bolditalic`, or `defaultplain`.

`display format` specifies how to display the range in the table chart. Available options are `value`, `iconvalue`, `icon`, `label`, `iconlabel`, or `blank`.

`extendToAxis` specifies whether to apply the range definition associated with a computed expression to all computed expressions in the chart. This option can be `false` or `true`. By default, `false` is specified.

Note the following:

- You cannot specify a range for the `Count` expression.
- You can specify a range for each computed expression; however, only one computed expression can specify the `extendToAxis` option.
- If a table cell contains a display definition that conflicts with the `extendToAxis` option of another table cell, both table cells display the `background color` option of the table cell with the enabled `extendToAxis` option.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copychart](#), [im_deletechart](#), [im_editchart](#), [im_viewchart](#), [im_runchart](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im createcolumnset

creates a single column set

SYNOPSIS

```
im createcolumnset [--fields=field,field,...] [--name=value] [-- [no] sortAscending] [--sortField=field] [--hostname=value]
[--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [-- [no]batch] [-- cwd=value]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]]
```

DESCRIPTION

Note: Column sets are no longer supported for the MKS Integrity client. This command can only be used to create column sets for the MKS Worktray used in integrations. For more information on integrations, see the *MKS Integration Users Guide*

Column sets are a grouping of Issue fields into columns for viewing. The issue field names are used as the column headings and are referred to as *column types*. The order of the column headings and the rows may be sorted by field name. Column sets are individually saved for each user. A user may not view, modify, or delete another user's column sets.

A default column set (named `default`) has already been created for you.

Note the following:

- You cannot delete or rename the default column set.
- You cannot give the column set the same name as another column set you have already created. You cannot give the column set the name `default`.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field,field,...

specifies the issue fields to be included in the column set. Your administrator defines the fields in an issue type. Use commas to specify more than one field.

--name=value

specifies the name of the column set to create.

Note: You *must* specify a column set name. Do not use square brackets in column set names.

-- [no] sortAscending

specifies whether to sort the specified field in ascending or descending order.

--sortField=field

specifies the field to sort issues by.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copycolumnset](#), [im deletecolumnset](#), [im editcolumnset](#), [im viewcolumnset](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im createcontent

creates new content and adds it to a segment

SYNOPSIS

```
im createcontent [--addRelationships=value] [--addAttachments=value] [--type=type] [--field=value]
[--richContentField=value] [--insertLocation=[first|last|before : ID|after : ID| [0, . . .]]] [--quiet] [--user=name]
[--hostname=server] [--password=password] [--port=number] [(-?|-usage)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|--no)]
[(-Y|--yes)] [--batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]]
[-g|--gui] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]] --parentID=value
```

DESCRIPTION

im createcontent creates new content and adds it to a parent segment. You can insert the content into a specified location in the parent segment's structural relationship list. For example:

```
im createcontent --parentID=23 --insertLocation=first
```

creates an empty issue and inserts it at the beginning of the structural relationship list for parent segment 23.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all im commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--field=value

specifies a field and its value for the issue, where value is of the form "fieldName=FieldValue", for example, --field=Severity=Critical. If the field is multi-valued, value is of the form "fieldName=FieldValue,...".

To specify more than one field, specify this option for each field you want to add.

To specify a workflow and document project, project names must be preceded by a (/), for example, --field=Project=/testProject.

To specify a configuration management project, use the following syntax: --field=fieldname, server=server, project=projectname, [devpath=devpath | revision=checkpointrevision].

--richContentField=value

specifies a rich content field and its value for the issue, where value is of the form "richcontentfieldname=FieldValue".

Note: In the korn shell command line interface, HTML tags must be surrounded by quotes, for example, "Feature Overview". In the Windows command line interface (cmd.exe), the ^ escape character must precede the < and > characters in HTML tags, for example, ^<b^>Feature Overview^</b^>.

--addRelationships=value

adds related issues to the issue, where value is of the form [FieldName]:IssueID[relationshipFlags][,...]. If no field name is specified, the Forward Relationships field is used.

Note: Adding a related issue is only permitted if your administrator has allowed relationships for the segment's issue type.

--addAttachment=value

adds attachments to the issue, where value is of the form "fieldName, path=pathToFile [, name=nameOfAttachment] [, summary=shortDescription] ".

Note: Attachment size limits are set by your administrator. The default attachment size limit is 4 MB.

--insertLocation=[first|last|before : ID|after : ID| [0, . . .]]

determines where the new content should go in the parent segment's structural relationship list. The options are as follows:

first inserts the content at the beginning of the list

last inserts the content at the end of the list

before:<ID> inserts the content before the specified ID

after:<ID> inserts the content after the specified ID

[0,...] inserts the content at the specified location. If a negative is specified, the content is inserted at the beginning of the list. If the

number specified is too large, the content is inserted at the end of the list.

--parentID=value

the ID of the parent segment that the issue will be added to. This option is required.

--type=type

specifies the type of issue. Your administrator defines issue types.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_removecontent](#), [im_copycontent](#), [im_movecontent](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im createdashboard

creates new dashboard

SYNOPSIS

```
im createdashboard [--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...] [--description=value]
[--name=value]
[--fieldFilterConstraint=field:[Open[:value,value,...] | [Fixed[:value,value,...] | [Restricted[:value,value,...[:value,value,...]]] | [None]
[--layout=value] [--layoutFile=value] [--sharedAdmin] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value]
[--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]]
[--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]]]
```

DESCRIPTION

You can define and store any number of dashboards using MKS Integrity. A dashboard is a static, user-definable view comprised of any combination of the following components: charts, reports, images, labels, links to reports, links to queries, and URLs. For more information on dashboards, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...

specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the dashboard. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--name=value

specifies the name of the new dashboard. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

--description=value

specifies a short description for the new dashboard.

--fieldFilterConstraint=field:[Open[:value,value,...] | [Fixed[:value,value,...] | [Restricted[:value,value,...[:value,value,...]]] | [None]

specifies how field filters can be applied to the dashboard at runtime. The first component of the value is the field name. Currently, only project field filters are supported. The second component is the filter type.

Open specifies that all projects can be selected as filter values when the dashboard is run. You can also specify default filter values to apply.

Fixed specifies that when the dashboard is run it will be filtered by the specified values. You cannot change this filter at runtime.

Restricted specifies that when the dashboard is run you can select any of the specified filter values. You can also specify default filter values to apply.

None specifies that when the dashboard is run, no project filter displays.

Note: Depending on how you design your dashboard layout, the dashboard filter may not be applied to chart, report, report link or query link dashboard components. If this option is not specified, the **Open** filter is used.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the dashboard as a system provided object (objects within the MKS Integrity object model that support solution definition and management, as well as workflow migration). For more information, see your administrator.

Important: Once a user object is converted to a system provided object, you cannot revert it to a user object again.

--layoutFile=value

specifies the file that contains the complete definition of the dashboard layout.

--layout=value

the XML representation of the dashboard layout. The layout must conform to a specified format. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*. This setting is optional.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copydashboard](#), [im_deletedashboard](#), [im_editedashboard](#), [im_viewdashboard](#), [im_dashboards](#), [im_rundashboard](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im createissue

creates a new MKS Integrity issue

SYNOPSIS

```
im createissue [-- [no] showWorkflow] [-- addAttachment=value] [-- addRelationships=value] [-- type=type] [-- field=value]
[-- richContentField=value] [-- hostname=value] [-port=value] [-- password=value] [-- user=value] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F value|--selectionFile=value)] [-quiet] [-- settingsUI=[gui|default]] [-- status=[none|gui|default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [-- [no]batch] [-- cwd=value] [-- forceConfirm=[yes|no]]
```

DESCRIPTION

You create an issue by providing issue data. You can also link the issue you are creating to another issue, or add an attachment to it.

For example,

```
im createissue --type=Docs --field="Type=Docs" --field="Summary=Update release notes" --
description="Update content of release notes" --field="Assigned User=jriley" --
field="Project=/Release 2.0"
```

creates a new Docs issue with the specified field values.

Note the following:

- Your administrator can configure long text fields to support rich content. *Rich content* enhances the display of text in long text fields by adding formatted text, tables, background colors, images, and hyperlinks. From the CLI, rich content is applied using a limited set of HTML elements and attributes. For a complete list of supported elements and attributes, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.
- The types of issues that you can create depend on the types created by your administrator. If there are no issue types to select, contact your administrator.
- Text fields, such as Summary, support HTTP hyperlinks. This is useful if you want to include a link to a document on an internal or external Web site, such as a design document. You must include the `http://` prefix.
- If you can specify an issue type but not create it, contact your MKS Integrity administrator. The issue may contain a custom field defined to be both mandatory and invisible for this issue type.
- If your administrator has set up electronic signatures, you may need to provide your user name and password when creating an issue.
- Your administrator may include the time in date fields. You can specify the time when you select a date from the calendar. Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM. If you do not specify a time, the current time displays in the date field.
- To retrieve metrics from a configuration management project related to the issue you are creating, your administrator may define a field that accepts a configuration management project as a value. Optionally, you can specify a checkpoint revision or development path. If you specify a configuration management project and a checkpoint, then save the issue, one or both of the following may occur when you view the issue in the GUI or Web interface:
 - One or more computed expressions in the issue calculate specific metrics about the project, displaying the results as a read-only value in a computed field (the visibility of the computed field depends on the field's relevance rules). For example, once you specify a project for the `Source Code` field, a `Lines of Code` field could calculate and display the number of lines of code in that project. As lines of code are added or removed from the project, the `Lines of Code` field updates to display the new value.
 - A `metrics` hyperlink displays in the configuration management project field. Clicking the hyperlink displays various configuration management metrics about the project.

In addition, the server and project information display in the configuration management project field as a hyperlink. Clicking on the hyperlink displays the project in a Project view.

To select a configuration management project, you require the `OpenProject` permission for the specified project. Once a configuration management project has been specified, metrics can be obtained by any user with permissions to view the configuration management project field. For more information on selecting configuration management projects and viewing configuration management metrics, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*. For more information on creating configuration management metrics, refer to the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Important: Metrics are only maintained against project checkpoints; therefore, to generate metrics, you must specify a checkpoint when you specify the configuration management project.

- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.
- Your administrator determines the types of issues that can have attachments. Attachment fields can display under Fields or Attachments, and can display in comma separated values or table display format, depending on how your administrator has defined the attachment field. This procedure is based on the following configuration: an attachment field in table display format under Attachments.
 - By default, MKS Integrity allows file attachments to a maximum size of 4 MB and a maximum of 255 characters for file names. Your administrator may define a higher or lower limit depending on the requirements of your system. You can also attach more than one file to a single issue.
- Relationship fields can display under Fields or Relationships, and can display in comma separated values or table display format, depending on how your administrator has defined the relationship field. This procedure is based on the following configuration: a relationship field in table display format under Relationships.
- Adding a related issue is only permitted if your MKS Integrity administrator has allowed relationships for the issue type.
- To quantify numeric field values, your administrator may define display patterns for numeric fields, for example, as currency or percentages. In addition, a display pattern may format the value you initially enter in the numeric field, for example, an input value of 0.126 may display as 0.13 after you create the issue. For more information on display patterns, contact your administrator.
- If a floating point field does not contain a display pattern, the field in the created issue displays the same number of decimal places as when the value was typed in the numeric field.
- Integer fields allow a maximum of nine digits and floating point fields allow a maximum of 15 digits. Your administrator can define default, minimum, and maximum values.
- Setting a user, group or project field to an inactive value results in an error message.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

`-- [no] showWorkflow`

specifies whether to display the workflow for the issue type, if your administrator has enabled it. This option can only be specified with `-g` or `--gui`. Viewing the Workflow panel is useful for determining where you can progress in the workflow. The Workflow panel displays the complete workflow for the issue type, unvisited states, visited states, the current state, other state transitions, and phases, as indicated by the Legend.

`-- addAttachment=value`

adds attachments, where `value` is of the form "`field=fieldName,path=pathToFile[,name=nameOfAttachment][,summary=shortDescription]`"

Note: The "`pathToFile`" must include the path and filename. The "`nameOfAttachment`" is optional, and gives the attachment a different name than the name of the file specified in "`pathToFile`".

For example,

```
addAttachment="field=Attachments,path=c:/temp/notes.txt,name=notes123.txt,summary="Notes for issue 123"
```

adds the existing `notes.txt` file as an attachment with the name of `notes123.txt`.

If you do not specify the name of the attachment, the file name is used as the attachment name. You can use this option multiple times to specify multiple attachments. An issue cannot have more than one attachment with the same name.

Note: Attachment size limits are set by your administrator. The default attachment size limit is 4 MB.

--addRelationships=value
adds related issues, where *value* is of the form [*FieldName*]:*IssueID*[*relationshipFlags*][,...]. If no field name is specified, the **Forward Relationships** field is used.

Note: Adding a related issue is only permitted if your administrator has allowed relationships for the issue type.

--type=type
specifies the issue type to create. Your administrator defines issue types. This option is mandatory.

--field=value
specifies a field and its value for the new issue, where *value* is of the form "field*Name*=field*Value*", for example, --field=Severity=Critical. If the field is multi-valued, *value* is of the form "field*Name*=field*Value*,...".

To specify more than one field, specify this option for each field you want to add to the issue.

To specify an MKS Integrity project, project names must be preceded by a (/), for example, --field=Project=/testProject.

To specify a configuration management project, use the following syntax: --field=field-name=server=server:port::project=projectname/project.pj:(devpath=devpath|revision=checkpoint-revision).

To specify a Parameters field, use the following format:

```
<Parameter Name>=<Parameter Type>
<Parameter Name>;values=<Parameter Values>
<Parameter Name>;description=<Description>
```

To specify a Parameter Values field, use the following format:

```
<Parameter Name>=<Parameter Value>
<Parameter Name>[;locked]=true|false
<Parameter Name>[;description]=A textual description
```

The *<Parameter Type>* can be "String" or "Pick List". The "String" type does not have any parameter values. The "Pick List" type has a comma-separated list of values. The locked attribute is optional. If it is not specified the parameter value is not locked. If a parameter name contains a ":";, ";" or "=" the character must be escaped. An entry with a given parameter name can only appear once. For more information on parameter fields, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--richContentField=value
specifies a rich content field and its value for the new issue, where *value* is of the form "richcontentfield*name*=field*Value*".

Note: In the korn shell command line interface, HTML tags must be surrounded by quotes, for example, "Feature Overview". In the Windows command line interface (cmd.exe), the ^ escape character must precede the < and > characters in HTML tags, for example, ^<b^>Feature Overview^</b^> .

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copyissue](#), [im_editissue](#), [im_extractattachments](#), [im_viewissue](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

F

im createquery

creates a new MKS Integrity query

SYNOPSIS

```
im createquery [ --copyColumnsFromQuery=[user:]query ] [ --fields=field,field,... ] [ --[no]sortAscending ] [ --sortField=field ]
[ --image=[none|default|<path>] [ --description=value ]
[ --shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],... ] [ --name=value ] [ --hostname=value ]
[ --queryDefinitionFile=value ] [ --queryDefinition=query ] [ --sharedAdmin ] [ --port=value ] [ --password=value ]
[ --user=value ] [ (-?|--usage) ] [ (-g|--gui) ] [ (-F value)--selectionFile=value ) ] [ --quiet ] [ --settingsUI=[gui|default] ]
[ --status=[none|gui|default] ] [ (-N|--no) ] [ (-Y|--yes) ] [ --[no]batch ] [ --cwd=value ] [ --forceConfirm=[yes|no] ]
```

DESCRIPTION

You can define and store any number of queries using MKS Integrity. A query is a request to select and list the issues that meet specific selection criteria. A selection criterion is a logical expression of specific values, or ranges of values, of the fields of the issue. For more information on queries and creating query constraints, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

For example,

```
im createquery --name="Release 2.0 Docs Issues" --
queryDefinition='((field[Type]="Docs") and (field[Project]="Release 2.0"))'
```

creates a new query that displays all Docs type issues that are part of the Release 2.0 project.

Note the following:

- When creating a query that includes a project name in a query constraint, the project name must include the forward slash (/).
- You cannot query on configuration management project fields.
- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields and time entries vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.
- Symbolic dates are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- When specifying a date range in a query, all dates are treated as timestamps, converted to the time zone on the MKS Integrity Server, and then truncated to a date-only format. The resulting date-only format is then converted to a Structured Query Language (SQL) statement format on the MKS Integrity Server, and the query is run based on the time zone of the server. If the user defining the date range is not in the same time zone as the MKS Integrity Server, a day can be lost or gained at either end of the defined range. The rollback of dates can cause the query results to vary.

Important: The date range conversion does not cause any problems when the user is in the same time zone as the MKS Integrity Server.

For example, if the MKS Integrity Server is in the America/New_York time zone and the following query date range is defined by a user in Germany: Jan 1, 2007 to Jan 31, 2007.

The final conversion of the date range is: Dec 31, 2005 06:00:00 AM GMT+01:00 to Jan 31, 2007 06:00:00 AM GMT+01:00.

To avoid any date rollbacks when working with query date ranges in MKS Integrity, MKS recommends that users specify the time zone that is used by the MKS Integrity Server they are connecting to.

- Because dynamically computed fields are not stored in the database, dynamically computed short text fields cannot be located with an all text field search in the MKS Integrity Client. To search for dynamically computed short text fields, create a query that includes a specific "field contains" comparison. For more information about computed fields, see your administrator.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--copyColumnsFromQuery=[user:]query

specifies an existing query to copy the column configuration from to use as the default for the new query. If you do not specify a query to copy from, the new query uses the server default column configuration which consists of ID, Type, Summary, State, Assigned User, and Project columns, sorted by ID in ascending order.

Note: --fields=field, field,..., --[no]sortAscending, and --sortField=field are not mandatory, but if specified, they overwrite the current default column configuration.

--**fields**=*field,field,...*
 specifies the fields to use as the default columns for the query. This overrides the current default columns.

-- [no]**sortAscending**
 specifies the sort direction that issues are displayed in. This overrides the current default sort direction.

--**sortField**=*field*
 specifies the field that issues are sorted by. This overrides the current default sort field.

--**image=[none|default|<path>]**
 specifies whether an image appears for the new query.

--**image=none** does not specify an image for the query.

--**image=default** specifies the default funnel image for the query.

--**image=<path>** specifies the path and name of a custom image for the query, for example, c:\images\defect_icon.gif.

Note: Images must be GIF or JPEG format, and no larger than 16 by 24 pixels.

--**shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...,g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...**
 specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the query. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--**description=value**
 specifies a short description for the new query.

--**name=value**
 specifies the name of the new query. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

--**queryDefinition=query**
 specifies a string to define the query constraints. The query must be of the following format:

<rule> is defined as (<filtergroup>)

<filtergroup> is defined as one of the following:

- (<filtergroup> and <filtergroup> and ...)
- (<filtergroup> or <filtergroup> or ...)
- ((<filter>) and (<filter>) and ...)
- ((<filter>) or (<filter>) or ...)

where

<filter> is defined as disabled (<filter>)
<filter> is defined as not (<filter>)
<filter> is defined as
<fields>|<subquery>|<attachment>|<relationship>|<genericccp>|<histval>|<histdate>|<histuser>|<timeentry>|<testresult>
<histuser> is defined as histuser[Summary|State].. was changed by <user>
<histuser> is defined as histuser.any field was changed by <user>
<histdate> is defined as histdate[Summary|State].. was changed <datevalue>
<histdate> is defined as histdate.any field was changed <datevalue>
<histval> is defined as histval[Summary|State].. <value>
<genericccp> is defined as genericccp:<cptype>:<attrfieldidentifier>:[fieldname]

where <attrfieldidentifier> is *attribute* or *entryattribute* and [fieldname] is the real name, not the display name, of the attribute. Use the **imviewcptype** command to find the attribute name.
<genericccp> is defined as not(genericccp:si:attribute[resolutionlist] is empty)
<genericccp> is defined as genericccp:<cptype>.exists

<relationship> is defined as relationship[ID|Created User].. using [Relationship Field]=<value>
<relationship> is defined as relationship.exists backward|forward using [Relationship Field]. To restrict your query to either backward or forward relationships, *backward* must be specified if you specify the Backward Relationships field, and the *forward* option must be specified if you specify the Forward Relationships field or a custom relationship field.

<relationship> is defined as *relationshipFlag* [Relationship Flag Name] backward/forward using [Relationship Field]

<attachment> is defined as *attachment*[file size|file name|mime type] <value>

<attachment> is defined as *attachment.exists*

<timeentry> is defined as *timeentry*[issue ID|user|entry date|source|duration|notes|created by|created date|modified by|modified date]

<timeentry> is defined as *timeentry.exists*

<testresult> is defined as *testresult.isrelatedto*

<testresult> is defined as *testresult.exists*

<testresult> is defined as *testresult.hasattachment*

<testresult> is defined as *testresult.hasrelateditem*

<testresult> is defined as [ID]comparison where ID can be one of Verdict, Verdict Type, Modified By, Modified Date, Session ID

<subquery> is defined as *subquery*[Query1|Query2|...]

<fields> is defined as *field*[ID|Created User|Created Date|..] <value>

<fields> is defined as *field.anyTextField*

<value> is defined as <value> or "is empty"

<value> is defined as "is empty"

<value> is defined as <leftrangeop> num and <rightrangeop> num

<value> is defined as contains <text>

<value> is defined as <operator> num and <operator> num

<value> is defined as <operator> num

<rightrangeop> is defined as < | <=

<leftrangeop> is defined as > | >=

<value> is defined as = <uservalue>, <uservalue>, ..

<uservalue> is defined as "me" | "unspecified" or "is empty" | user1 | user2 | ...

<value> is defined as <datevalue>

<datevalue> is defined as between mm/dd/yyyy and mm/dd/yyyy

<datevalue> is defined as between mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss and mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)

<datevalue> is defined as in the last|next num days|months|years

<datevalue> is defined as in the last|next num days|months|years hours|minutes|seconds (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)

<datevalue> is defined as today|yesterday|tomorrow

num is defined as .. | -1 | 0 | 1 | ..

<operator> is defined as = | > | >= | <= | < | <>

For example:

((field[Summary] contains "Hello") or (field[Assigned Group] = "everyone"))

and

(attachment.exists))

--sharedAdmin

specifies the query as a system provided object (objects within the MKS Integrity object model that support solution definition and management, as well as workflow migration). For more information, see your administrator.

Important: Once a user object is converted to a system provided object, you cannot revert it to a user object again.

--queryDefinitionFile=value

specifies a file that contains the complete definition of the query. See --queryDefinition for the file format.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copyquery](#), [im_deletequery](#), [im_editquery](#), [im_viewquery](#), [im_queries](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im createreport

creates a new MKS Integrity report

SYNOPSIS

```
im createreport [-query=[user:query] [-reportTemplate=value] [-shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...]] [-name=value] [-description=value] [-sharedAdmin] [-hostname=value] [-port=value] [-password=value] [-user=value] [(-?|-usage)] [(-F file|-selectionFile=file)] [(-N|-no)] [(-Y|-yes)] [(-[no]batch] [- cwd=value] [-forceConfirm=[yes|no]]]
```

DESCRIPTION

MKS Integrity allows you to create, edit, and generate various reports on the data in your projects. You can share your report with selected user groups, or you can keep it private. Only a user who created a report can modify it, delete it, and decide which user groups can see the report. Reports can be printed, displayed on screen, or exported as an HTML file for viewing on the Web.

For example,

```
im createreport --name="Docs Daily Status" --query="Docs Items Worked On This Week" --reportTemplateFile=/ProgramFiles/MKS/IntegrityServer/data/reports/recipes/One column.html
```

creates a new report based on a query and template.

For more information on reports, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Note the following:

- Reports can do more than just display field information. You can also perform arithmetic calculations between numeric fields, displaying the values in the report. For example, you can add up column totals or count the number of issues in a specific state. To perform these calculations, you create a computed expression. For more information on the syntax, operators, functions, and operations applicable to computed expressions, see your administrator or the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.
- You cannot create or edit a query while creating a report.
- A report can be edited by the user who created it. Principals (users and groups) that a report is shared to can edit it if they have edit permissions assigned to them by the report creator. A report can only be deleted by the user who created it or by the administrator.
- Because reports are based on queries, reports are subject to visibility rules set by your administrator. Visibility rules restrict access to specific information based on project and/or issue type. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*, or contact your administrator.
- Symbolic dates in rules and queries are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Creating deeply nested reports with a large number of inter-related issues can create extremely large reports and/or cause the MKS Integrity Server to stop responding. When creating a report, take into consideration that the average number of links per issue and the number of levels in the report multiply the size of the report.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.
- Although the electronic signature fields Signed By and Signature Comment are only visible in an issue's history (if enabled by your administrator), you can report on the historical values by specifying the fields in the report.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--query=[user:query]

specifies the name of the query that defines the selection criteria for the report, and the user who created the query.

--reportTemplate=value

specifies the report template on which the report is based. For information on the report template format, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

--reportTemplateFile=value

specifies the file name that contains a report template. For information on the report template file format, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...

specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the report. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the report as a system provided object (objects within the MKS Integrity object model that support solution definition and management, as well as workflow migration). For more information, see your administrator.

Important: Once a user object is converted to a system provided object, you cannot revert it to a user object again.

--name=value

specifies the name of the report. This field is mandatory. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters, and cannot contain square brackets.

--description=value

specifies a description for the report.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_editreport](#), [im_copyreport](#), [im_viewreport](#), [im_runreport](#), [im_deletereport](#), [im_reports](#)

im createsegment

creates a new segment

SYNOPSIS

```
im createsegment [--insertMode=[reference:include]] [--insertLocation=number[first|last|before:name|after:name]
[--parentID=value] [- -type=type] [- -addAttachment=value] [- -addRelationships=value] [- -field=value]
[--richContentField=value] [- -project=value] [- -user=name] [- -hostname=server] [- -password=password] [- -port=number]
[- -quiet] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F file)--selectionFile=file] [(-N)--no] [(-Y)--yes] [(-[n]o)batch] [- - cwd=directory]
[- -forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [-g | --gui] [- -settingsUI=[gui|default]] [- -status=[none/gui|default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im createsegment creates a new segment. A segment can be a document root or a subsegment. For example:

```
im createsegment --field='Project=/Project2/Release 1.0' --type='Test Document'
--field='Category=Document'
```

creates a test document

```
im createsegment --parentID=123 --field='Project=/Project2' --type='Requirement Document'
```

creates a requirement document under document root 123.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all im commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--insertMode=[reference:include]

indicates how the segment is to be inserted into a segment root. This option is required if you specify a --parentID. The options are as follows:

reference references related issues but does not include them.

include includes related issues as children of the parent issue.

--field=value

specifies a field and its value, where *value* is of the form "fieldName=FieldValue", for example, --field=Severity=Critical. If the field is multi-valued, *value* is of the form "fieldName=FieldValue,...".

To specify more than one field, specify this option for each field you want to add.

To specify an MKS Integrity project, project names must be preceded by a (/), for example, --field=Project=/testProject.

To specify a configuration management project, use the following syntax: --

```
field=fieldname, server=server, project=projectname, [devpath=devpath | revision=checkpointrevision]
```

--addRelationships=value

adds related issues to the segment, where *value* is of the form [FieldName]:IssueID[relationshipFlags][...]. If no field name is specified, the Forward Relationships field is used.

Note: Adding a related issue is only permitted if your administrator has allowed relationships for the segment's issue type.

--richContentField=value

specifies a rich content field and its value for the segment, where *value* is of the form "richcontentfieldname=FieldValue".

Note: In the korn shell command line interface, HTML tags must be surrounded by quotes, for example, "Feature Overview". In the Windows command line interface (cmd.exe), the ^ escape character must precede the < and > characters in HTML tags, for example, ^<b^>Feature Overview^</b^>.

--addAttachment=value

adds attachments to the segment, where *value* is of the form

```
"fieldName, path=pathToFile [, name=nameOfAttachment] [, summary=shortDescription]" .
```

Note: The "pathToFile" must include the path and filename. The "nameOfAttachment" is optional, and gives the attachment a different name than the name of the file specified in "pathToFile".

For example,

```
addAttachment="field=Attachments,path=c:/temp/notes.txt,name=notes123.txt,summary="Notes for issue 123"
```

adds the existing notes.txt file as an attachment with the name of notes123.txt.

If you do not specify the name of the attachment, the file name is used as the attachment name. You can use this option multiple times to specify multiple attachments. A segment cannot have more than one attachment with the same name.

Note: Attachment size limits are set by your administrator. The default attachment size limit is 4 MB.

--type=type

specifies the type of the segment. Your administrator defines segment types. This option is required if more than one segment type is allowed and the type field is not specified.

--parentID=value

the ID of the parent segment or node that will contain the reference to the segment being created. This option is required.

--insertLocation=number[first|last|before:name|after:name]

determines where the segment should go in the parent segment's structural relationship list. You must specify a --parentID. The options are as follows:

first inserts the segment at the beginning of the list

last inserts the segment at the end of the list

before:<ID> inserts the segment before the specified ID

after:<ID> inserts the segment after the specified ID

[0,...] inserts the segment at the specified location. If a negative is specified, the segment is inserted at the beginning of the list. If the number specified is too large, the segment is inserted at the end of the list.

--insertMode=[reference:include]

indicates how the segment is to be inserted into a segment root. This option is required if you specify a --parentID. The options are as follows:

reference references related issues but does not include them.

include includes related issues as children of the parent issue.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_viewsegment](#), [im_branchsegment](#), [im_insertsegment](#), [im_importsegment](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im dashboards

displays the list of dashboards

SYNOPSIS

```
im dashboards [-f fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [-f fieldsDelim=value] [-n showHistory] [-n showReferences] [-height=value] [-width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [-user=value] [-hostname=value] [-password=value] [-port=value] [(-?|-usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [(-quiet)] [(-settingsUI=gui|default)] [(-status=[none|gui|default]) [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [-n batch] [- cwd=value] [-forceConfirm=[yes|no]]
```

[username]:dashboard

DESCRIPTION

im dashboards displays the list of MKS Integrity dashboards. By default, the command displays all dashboards that are currently shared to you.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to im commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...

specifies the dashboard fields to display and the width of each field in characters. If the output is directed to the GUI, the width is specified in pixels.

For example,

```
im dashboards --fields=name,description,lastModified --fieldsDelim=, jriley:"Release 2 Overview"
```

displays the name, description, and date of the last modification for the Release 2 Overview dashboard create by jriley.

The dashboard fields you can specify are:

createdBy

displays the name of the user who created the dashboard.

description

displays a description of the dashboard.

id

displays the database ID of the dashboard. This is for MKS Customer care only.

layout

displays the XML representation of the dashboard layout. The layout must conform to a specified format. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

lastModified

displays the date the dashboard was last modified.

name

displays the name of the dashboard.

references

displays all system provided and user objects that reference the dashboard.

shareWith

displays the users and groups that the dashboard is shared with.

isAdmin

displays whether the dashboard is a system provided object.

--fieldsDelim=value

specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between fields.

[username]:dashboard

specifies the name of the dashboard to view, and the user who created it, for example, jhoyt:ProjectOverview. If you are viewing a dashboard you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the dashboard name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a dashboard name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and dashboard name, it searches for a dashboard name matching the exact text. For example, if you type jhoyt:ProjectOverview, MKS Integrity searches for the dashboard named ProjectOverview created by jhoyt. If MKS Integrity cannot find the dashboard and/or user, it searches for the dashboard named jhoyt:ProjectOverview created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copydashboard](#), [im_createdashboard](#), [im_deletedashboard](#), [im_editedashboard](#), [im_viewdashboard](#), [im_rundashboard](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im deletechart

Deletes an existing MKS Integrity chart

SYNOPSIS

```
im deletechart [-- [no] confirm] [-- hostname=value] [-- port=value] [-- password=value] [-- user=value] [(-?|--usage)]  
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value)] [-quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]  
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [-- [no]batch] [-- cwd=value] [-- forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [user:]chart...
```

DESCRIPTION

Eventually, you may want to delete charts that you no longer use.

You can only delete charts that you created, unless you are an administrator and the chart has been shared to you. If you are not authorized to delete the chart, you are presented with an error message stating that you may not delete the selected chart.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

-- [no] confirm

Specifies whether to be prompted to confirm the deletion of the chart. By default, you are prompted to confirm the deletion of the chart.

[user:]chart...

Specifies the name of the user who the chart belongs to and the chart name, for example, `jhoyt : "Cosmos Critical Defects"`. If you are deleting your own chart and if no other charts exist with the same name, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the chart name. Use spaces to specify more than one user and chart name. This option is useful for administrators who want to delete charts that belong to users who no longer exist.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a chart name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and chart name, it searches for a chart name matching the exact text. For example, if you type `jhoyt : CosmosDefects`, MKS Integrity searches for the `CosmosDefects` chart created by `jhoyt`. If MKS Integrity cannot find the chart and/or user, it searches for the `jhoyt : CosmosDefects` chart created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copychart](#), [im createchart](#), [im editchart](#), [im viewchart](#), [im charts](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im deletecolumnset

Deletes a column set

SYNOPSIS

```
im deletecolumnset [--[no]confirm] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-g|--gui)]  
[(-?|--usage)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value]  
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] columnset...
```

DESCRIPTION

Note: Column sets are no longer supported for the MKS Integrity client. This command can only be used to delete column sets for the MKS Worktray used in integrations. You cannot use the `-g` option with this command. For more information on integrations, see the *MKS Integration Users Guide*

`im deletecolumnset` deletes column sets that are no longer needed. You cannot delete or rename the `default` column set. You cannot undo a column set deletion and you cannot delete another user's column set.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

`--[no]confirm`

Specifies whether to confirm the deletion of the specified column set.

`columnset...`

Specifies the column set to delete. Use spaces to specify more than one column set.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copycolumnset](#), [im_createcolumnset](#), [im_viewcolumnset](#), [im_editcolumnset](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im deletedashboard

[deletes an existing MKS Integrity dashboard](#)

SYNOPSIS

```
im deletedashboard [ - - [no] confirm] [ --hostname= value] [ --port= value] [ --password= value] [ --user= value] [(- ?| - - usage)]  
[(-g| --gui)] [(-F value| --selectionFile= value)] [ - quiet] [ --settingsUI=[gui| default]] [ --status=[none| gui| default]]  
[(-N| --no)] [(-Y| - yes)] [ -- [no]batch] [ -- cwd= value] [ -- forceConfirm= [yes | no] ] [user:]dashboard...
```

DESCRIPTION

Eventually, you may want to delete dashboards that you no longer use, or if you have too many to manage.

You can only delete dashboards that you created unless you are an administrator and the dashboard has been shared to you. If you are not authorized to delete the dashboard, you are presented with an error message stating that you may not delete the selected dashboard.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all *im* commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

-- [no]confirm

specifies whether to be prompted to confirm the deletion of the dashboard. By default, you are prompted to confirm the deletion of the dashboard.

[user:]dashboard...

specifies the name of the user who the dashboard belongs to and the dashboard name, for example, jhoyt : "Project Overview". If you are deleting your own dashboard and if no other dashboards exist with the same name, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the dashboard name. Use spaces to specify more than one user and dashboard name. This option is useful for administrators who want to delete dashboards that belong to users who no longer exist.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a dashboard name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and dashboard name, it searches for a dashboard name matching the exact text. For example, if you type jhoyt : ProjectOverview, MKS Integrity searches for the dashboard named ProjectOverview created by jhoyt. If MKS Integrity cannot find the dashboard and/or user, it searches for the dashboard named jhoyt : ProjectOverview created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copydashboard](#), [im_createdashboard](#), [im_editedashboard](#), [im_viewdashboard](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im deletelabel

removes a label from an issue

SYNOPSIS

```
im deletelabel [(-L label|--label=label)|  
[--hostname=server] [--port=number] [--password=password] [--user=name]  
[(-?|--usage)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]  
[--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [(-g|--gui)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]] issue id...
```

DESCRIPTION

im deletelabel removes a label from one or more issues.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

-L *label*
--label=*label*

identifies a label to delete. Labels cannot contain colons(:), square brackets ([]), or leading spaces.

Note:

Labels that include spaces must be enclosed by quotes.

issue id...

identifies a specific issue to delete the label from; use spaces to specify more than one issue.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im addlabel](#)

Miscellaneous:

[ACL](#), [diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im deletequery

Deletes an existing MKS Integrity query

SYNOPSIS

```
im deletequery [-- [no] confirm] [-- hostname=value] [-- port=value] [-- password=value] [-- user=value] [(-?|--usage)]  
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F value|--selectionFile=value)] [-quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]  
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [-- [no]batch] [-- cwd=value] [-- forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [user:]query...
```

DESCRIPTION

Eventually, you may want to delete queries that you no longer use, or if you have too many to manage.

You can only delete named queries that you created unless you are an administrator and the query has been shared to you. If you are not authorized to delete the query, you are presented with an error message stating that you may not delete the selected query.

Important: You cannot delete the Quick Query; however, you can clear it in the graphical user interface or Web interface, resetting the default fields to empty values.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

-- [no] confirm

Specifies whether to be prompted to confirm the deletion of the query. By default, you are prompted to confirm the deletion of the query.

[user:]query...

Specifies the name of the user who the query belongs to and the query name, for example, `jhoyt : "Cosmos Critical Defects"`. If you are deleting your own query and if no other queries exist with the same name, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the query name. Use spaces to specify more than one user and query name. This option is useful for administrators who want to delete queries that belong to users who no longer exist.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type `jhoyt : CosmosDefects`, MKS Integrity searches for the `CosmosDefects` query created by `jhoyt`. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the `jhoyt : CosmosDefects` query created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copyquery](#), [im_createquery](#), [im_editquery](#), [im_viewquery](#), [im_queries](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im deletereport

[deletes an MKS Integrity report](#)

SYNOPSIS

```
im deletereport [--[no]confirm=value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value]
[(-?|--usage)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [-- cwd=value]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [username:]report
```

DESCRIPTION

im deletereport deletes an MKS Integrity report.

You can only delete reports that you created unless you are an administrator and the report has been shared to you. If you are not authorized to delete the report, you are presented with an error message stating that you may not delete the selected report.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]confirm=value

specifies whether to be prompted to confirm the deletion of the report. By default, you are prompted to confirm the deletion of the report.

[username:]report

specifies the name of the user the report belongs to. If you are deleting a report you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the report name. Only the creator of a report or an administrator can delete a report.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a report name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and report name, it searches for a report name matching the exact text. For example, if you type `jhoyt :CosmosDefects`, MKS Integrity searches for the `CosmosDefects` report created by `jhoyt`. If MKS Integrity cannot find the report and/or user, it searches for the `jhoyt :CosmosDefects` report created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createreport](#), [im editreport](#), [im copyreport](#), [im viewreport](#), [im runreport](#), [im reports](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im disconnect

disconnects from the MKS Integrity Server

SYNOPSIS

```
im disconnect [-- [no]confirm] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)]  
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value)] [-quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]  
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im disconnect disconnects the client connection to the host Integrity Server.

Note: When disconnecting a connection that is the current connection, all open client views close. All new views use the connection specified in the MKS Integrity preferences, or an existing connection, as the new current connection.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

-- [no]confirm

controls whether to implement the MKS Integrity Server disconnection confirmation policy.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_connect](#), [im_servers](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im editchart

edits an existing MKS Integrity chart

SYNOPSIS

```
im editchart [--bgColor=value] [--chartFootnote=value] [--chartTitle=value] [--dataColors=value] [--descriptionFont=value] [-- [no] displayDescription] [-- [no] displayLegend]
[-- [no] displayLabels] [--endDate=value] [--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]] [--fieldValues=value] [--footnoteFont=value]
[--graphStyle=[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]] [--groupingValues=value] [-- [no] is3D] [-- [no] isAutoColors]
[-- [no] isShowZeroFieldCount] [-- [no] isShowZeroGroupingCount] [--legendBgColor=value] [--legendPosition=[Right|Bottom|Left|Top]]
[--xLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalDown|VerticalUp|45Down|45Up]] [--legendTitle=value] [--outlineColor=value] [--query=[user:]query] [--startDate=value] [--numberOfSteps=value]
[--titleFont=value] [--trendStep=[Hour|Day|Week|Month|Quarter|Year]] [-- [no] useIssueDefinedOrigin] [-- [no] xReverse] [-- [no] xShowGrid] [-- [no] xShowTitle]
[--yLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalUp]] [-- [no] yReverse] [-- [no] yShowGrid] [-- [no] yShowTitle] [--description=value] [--name=value]
[--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...] [--sharedAdmin] [-- [no] confirmSharedAdmin] [--computations=value] [--startDateField=field]
[--runDateIsEndDate] [-- [no] deltasOnly] [--issueIdentifier=value] [-- [no] displayShapesForLineGraphs] [-- [no] swapRowsAndColumns] [-- [no] displayRowTotals]
[-- [no] displayColumnTotals] [--rangeDefinitions=value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|-usage)] [(-g|-gui)] [(-F value|--selectionFile=value)]
[--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|-no)] [(-Y|-yes)] [-- [no] batch] [-- cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes | no]] [user:]chart
```

DESCRIPTION

im editchart edits the properties of an MKS Integrity chart. MKS Integrity displays a chart selection dialog box when you use the -g or --gui option.

For more information on charts, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

For example,

```
im editchart --name="Release 3.0 Docs Issues By User" --query="Release 3.0 Docs Issues" "Release 2.0 Docs Issues By User"
```

edits the existing Release 2.0 Docs Issues By User chart to change its name and the query that it is based on.

Note the following:

- A chart can be edited by the user who created it. Principals (users and groups) that a chart is shared to can edit it if they have edit permissions assigned to them by the chart creator. A chart can only be deleted by the user who created it or by an administrator.
- You cannot create or edit a query while creating a chart.
- Charts can do more than just display field information in a graphical format. You can also perform arithmetic calculations between numeric fields, displaying the values in the chart. For example, you can calculate the average for a group of field values or count the number of issues in a specific state. To perform these calculations, you create a computed expression. For more information on the syntax, operators, functions, and operations applicable to computed expressions, see your administrator or the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.
- All charts are subject to visibility rules set by your administrator. Visibility rules restrict access to specific information based on project and/or issue type. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*, or see your administrator.
- Symbolic dates in rules and queries are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.

For trend charts, the following are valid option combinations:

--startDate	--endDate
--startDate	--numberOfSteps (positive value)
--startDate	--runDateIsEndDate
--startDateField*	--numberOfSteps (positive value)
--numberOfSteps (negative value)	--endDate
--numberOfSteps (negative value)	--runDateIsEndDate

*Only applies to Issue Fields Trend charts.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to im commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--chartFootnote=value

specifies the footnote text of the chart.

--chartTitle=value
specifies the title of the chart.

--titleFont=value
specifies the font to be used for the chart title. Use the following format: *name,style,size*, where *style* is 0 for plain, 1 for bold, 2 for italic, and 3 for bold italic, for example, *helvetica,1,10*. When the chart is run, if the specified font cannot be found, MKS Integrity uses a substitute font.

--descriptionFont=value
specifies the font to be used for the description. Use the following format: *name,style,size* format, where *style* is 0 for plain, 1 for bold and 2 for italic, for example, *helvetica,1,10*.

--[no]displayDescription
specifies whether to display the chart description.

--trendStep=[Hour|Day|Week|Month|Quarter|Year]
specifies the interval for each point on a trend or issue fields trend chart graph.

--[no]useIssueDefinedOrigin
specifies whether to use the start date defined in an issue field for an issue fields trend chart.

--startDate=value
specifies the start date for trend or issue fields trend charts. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]*.
Other acceptable date formats include:
MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss a z
MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss.SSS a z
MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss a
MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss.SSS a
MM/dd/yyyy

--endDate=value
specifies the end date for trend or issue fields trend charts. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]*. See the **--startDate=value** option for additional date and time formats.

--description=value
specifies a short description for the chart.

--name=value
specifies the new name of the chart. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...,g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...
specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the chart. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]
specifies how field filters can be applied to the chart when it is run. The first component of the value is the field name. Currently, only project field filters are supported. The second component specifies the project(s) that you want to filter the chart data by when it is run. For example, **--fieldFilter="Project=/Project1"** filters for issues that have a value of *Project1* in the *Project* field. If you do not specify a value, MKS Integrity filters for issues with a value of *Unspecified* in the *Project* field.
Note: You can also define project filters for dashboards. Depending on how you design your dashboard, when a chart is run through a dashboard, the dashboard's project filter can override the chart's project filter.

--fieldValues=value
specifies the field, field values and aliases used by the chart. For example: **--fieldValues=Type=Documentation, Development [Feature Request, Bug]** would include issues that have a *Type* field with a value of *Documentation*, *Feature* or *Bug*, with *Feature* and *Bug* types combined on the chart under the alias *Development*.
Use * to include all field values, and + to automatically include all future field values. For example: **--fieldValues=Type=*, +, Development [Feature Request, Bug]** would include all current values and any future values for the *Type* field, with *Feature* and *Bug* types combined on the chart under the alias *Development*.
For more information on specifying chart values, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--footnoteFont=value
specifies the font to use for the footnote. Use the following format: *name,style,size* format, where *style* is 0 for plain, 1 for bold, 2 for italic, and 3 for bold italic, for example, *helvetica,1,10*.

--groupingValues=value

specifies the field, field values, and aliases to use to group the data in the chart. For example: `--groupingValues=State=Submit, In Work[In Progress, In Development]` would group chart data into separate components for Submit and In Work, with In Work being a combination of the In Progress and In Development states.

Use * to include all field values, and + to automatically include all future field values. For example: `--groupingValues=State=*, +, In Work[In Progress, In Development]` would group chart data into separate components for all current values and any future values for the State field, with In Work being a combination of the In Progress and In Development states.

For more information on specifying chart values, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--query=[user:]query

specifies the name of the query that the chart is based on.

Note: If the chart is a shared admin object, an admin query is required.

--graphStyle=[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]

specifies the graph style used of the chart.

--dataColors=value

specifies the custom data colors to be used using the RGB color model. For example:

'R,G,B;R,G,B'

where R,G and B are within the range 0-255.

If the chart has more data points than the data colors you specify, the colors are repeated. If the `--[no]isAutoColors` option is true, the colors specified here are ignored.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--bgColor=value

specifies the background color of the chart using the RGB color model. For example:

'R,G,B'

where R,G and B are within the range 0-255.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]displayLegend

specifies whether to display the chart legend.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]displayLabels

specifies whether to display labels for values in the chart. If you select a pie graph style, this option is automatically selected. `--nodisplayLabels` is the default option.

Note: This option is invalid for table graphs.

--[no]is3D

specifies whether to display bar and pie graphs in 3D.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]isAutoColors

specifies whether to use the default chart colors. If false, you must provide colors through the data colors option.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]isShowZeroFieldCount

specifies whether to include empty field values in the chart.

--[no]isShowZeroGroupingCount

specifies whether to include empty grouping values in the chart.

--legendBgColor=value

specifies the background color for the chart legend using the RGB color model. For example:

'R,G,B'

where R,G and B are within the range 0-255

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--legendPosition=[Right|Bottom|Left|Top]

specifies the legend position in relation to the graph.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--legendTitle=value

specifies the title for the chart legend.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--outlineColor=value

specifies the outline color of the graph using the RGB color model. For example:

'R,G,B'

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--xLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalDown|VerticalUp|45Down|45Up]

specifies the rotation of the horizontal axis labels for the chart.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]xReverse

specifies whether the chart uses a horizontal axis with a reverse orientation (left).

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]xShowGrid

specifies whether to display horizontal grid lines.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]xShowTitle

specifies whether to display the title for the horizontal axis.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--yLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalUp]

specifies the rotation of the vertical axis labels for the chart.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]yReverse

specifies whether the chart uses a vertical axis with a reverse orientation (down).

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]yShowGrid

specifies whether to display vertical grid lines.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]yShowTitle

specifies whether to display the title for the vertical axis.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the chart as a system provided object (objects within the MKS Integrity object model that support solution definition and management, as well as workflow migration). For more information, see your administrator.

Important: Once a user object is converted to a system provided object, you cannot revert it to a user object again.

--[no]confirmSharedAdmin

specifies whether to confirm the conversion of the chart to a system provided object.

--computations=expression:name:pattern:axis name:minRangeValue:maxRangeValue:tickUnitValue

specifies an expression and numeric axes attributes.

Note the following about specifying numeric axes attributes:

- If you specify one set of numeric axes attributes (minimum range, maximum range, and tick unit), these attributes are specified for the X and Y axes. For XY (scatter) charts, MKS recommends against setting individual numeric axes attributes for the X and Y axes.
- For bubble charts, MKS recommends against specifying numeric axes attributes because they override the calculated values provided by the underlying expression and users will have to zoom in/out to properly view chart values.

expression specifies an aggregate expression for a distribution chart, a computed expression for an issue fields chart, or a numeric field for an issue fields trend chart. For information on creating expressions, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

name specifies the label name for the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field as you want it to appear in the chart. If you do not define a label, the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field name displays.

pattern specifies the display pattern for the value of the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field value.

axis name specifies a name for the numeric axis as you want it to appear in the chart.

minRangeValue specifies the minimum range to display numeric field values in the chart. If you do not specify a range, a default range displays in the chart.

maxRangeValue specifies the maximum range to display numeric field values in the chart. If you do not specify a range, a default range displays in the chart.

tickUnitValue specifies the units that display on the numeric axis. For example, if you specify a minimum range of 0, a maximum range of 100, and a tick unit of 10, the numeric axis displays 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, and so on up to 100.

Note: Field names in expressions and expression labels with colons must be enclosed by escaped double quotes, and the whole computation must be enclosed in double quotes, for example, --computations="\"Actual Dev Time\":\"Hours: Development\":pattern:...".

--startDateField=field

specifies the date field containing the date you want to use as the start date for each issue in an issue fields trend chart.

--numberOfSteps=value

specifies the trend chart's time span. If this option is specified, the chart's end date is determined by the specified step type multiplied by the specified number of steps.

Note: You cannot have more than 500 steps in a trend chart.

To specify an interval in the past, use a negative value.

--runDateIsEndDate

specifies that the chart's run date is the end date. This option replaces the --endDate=value option.

--[no]deltasOnly

specifies whether to display only the differences between the current and previous values of the reported numeric fields in an issue fields trend chart.

--issueIdentifier=value

specifies the field that you want to identify issues by in an issue field or issue fields trend chart. For example, if you specify --issueIdentifier={Project}, each issue in the chart is identified by the value of the Project field.

If you want to add text that precedes the specified field, type it before the field, for example, --issueIdentifier=Project:{Summary}. The chart then identifies each issue by displaying Project: *Summary field value*.

--[no]displayShapesForLineGraphs

specifies whether to display shapes in a line graph chart. The shapes in the chart represent data, allowing you to more easily differentiate the data in the chart.

--[no]swapRowsAndColumns

specifies whether to invert the appearance of columns and rows in a table chart.

--[no]displayRowTotals

specifies whether to display row totals in a table chart.

--[no]displayColumnTotals

specifies whether to display column totals in a table chart.

--rangeDefinitions=value

specifies range definitions for computed expressions included in a table chart, where *value* consists of the following attributes: *expression name;range field name;range label:lower limit:upper limit:icon:background color:text color:text style:display format; lower limit:upper limit:.....;extend to axis* .

expression name specifies the name of the computed expression that the range definition applies to. An expression name is mandatory and must be a valid expression in the chart. For column or row totals, valid

expression names are **-Column Totals-** and **-Row Totals-**. For distribution charts containing multiple computed expressions, row or column totals must be followed by the expression name.

range field name specifies a valid field name if you want to relate the range definitions to an existing range field. For one chart range, specify an empty string as the range field name. If a valid range field name is defined for each range, define a range label, background color, text color text style, and display format. For individual range definitions, define a range label, lower limit, upper limit, icon, background color, text color text style and display format for each range.

range label specifies a label for the range.

lower limit specifies the lower limit of the range. If a lower limit is not specified, **-Infinity** is automatically specified.

upper limit specifies the upper limit of the range. If an upper limit is not specified, **Infinity** is automatically specified.

Note: A numeric value must be specified for a defined range; range intersections are invalid. For example, the following ranges are invalid: 0 - 5 and 4 - 8, or 0 - 5 and 5 - 10. For an integer field, an acceptable range would be 0 - 5 and 6 - 10. For a floating point field, an acceptable range would be 0 - 5 and 5.01 - 10.

icon specifies an image file representing the range category. This is optional.

background color specifies the background color of the range using the RGB color model, for example, '*R,G,B*', where *R*, *G*, and *B* are within the range 0-255.

text color specifies the text color of the range using the RGB color model, for example, '*R,G,B*', where *R*, *G*, and *B* are within the range 0-255.

text style specifies the text style. Available text styles are **plain**, **bold**, **italic**, **bolditalic**, or **defaultplain**.

display format specifies how to display the range in the table chart. Available options are **value**, **iconvalue**, **icon**, **label**, **iconlabel**, or **blank**.

extendToAxis specifies whether to apply the range definition associated with a computed expression to all computed expressions in the chart. This option can be **false** or **true**. By default, **false** is specified.

Note the following:

- You cannot specify a range for the **Count** expression.
- You can specify a range for each computed expression; however, only one computed expression can specify the *extendToAxis* option.
- If a table cell contains a display definition that conflicts with the *extendToAxis* option of another table cell, both table cells display the *background color* option of the table cell with the enabled *extendToAxis* option.

[user:]chart

specifies the name of the chart to edit, and the user who edited that chart. This is useful when multiple users have the same name for a chart.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a chart name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and chart name, it searches for a chart name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the *CosmosDefects* chart created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the chart and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* chart created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copychart](#), [im_deletechart](#), [im_createchart](#), [im_viewchart](#), [im_runchart](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im editcolumnset

edits the properties of a column set

SYNOPSIS

```
im editcolumnset [--fields=field,field,...] [--name=value] [--[no]sortAscending] [--sortField=field] [--hostname=value]
[--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] columnset
```

DESCRIPTION

Note: Column sets are no longer supported for the MKS Integrity client. This command can only be used to edit column sets for the MKS Worktray used in integrations. For more information on integrations, see the *MKS Integration Users Guide*

im editcolumnset make changes to the settings of existing column sets. You cannot delete or rename the `default` column set. Editing the default column set does not affect the default column set of other users.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field,field,...

specifies the issue fields to be included in the column set, for example, `ID`, `Type`, `Summary`, `State`, `Project`. Your administrator defines the fields in an issue type. Use commas to specify more than one field.

--name=value

specifies the new name of the column set. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

--[no]sortAscending

specifies whether to sort the specified field in ascending or descending order.

--sortField=field

specifies the field to sort issues by.

columnset

specifies the column set to edit.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copycolumnset](#), [im createcolumnset](#), [im viewcolumnset](#), [im deletecolumnset](#) [im columnsets](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im editdashboard

edits an MKS Integrity dashboard

SYNOPSIS

```
im editdashboard [--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...] [--description=value] [--name=value]
[--fieldFilterConstraint=field:[Open[:value,value,...] | [Fixed[:value,value,...] | [Restricted[:value,value,...[:value,value,...]]]] | [None] | --layout=value] | --layoutFile=file] | --sharedAdmin] | --[no]confirmSharedAdmin]
[--hostname=value] | --port=value] | --password=value] | --user=value] | (-?|-usage)] | (-g|--gui)] | (-F value| --selectionFile=value)] | --quiet] | --settingsUI=[gui|default]] | --status=[none|gui|default]] | (-N|-no]
| (-Y|-yes)] | --[no]batch] | --cwd=value] | --forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [user:]dashboard
```

DESCRIPTION

im editdashboard edits the properties of an MKS Integrity dashboard. You may only edit one dashboard at a time, and only dashboards created by you are available for editing. For more information on dashboards, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

For example,

```
im editdashboard --name="Docs Weekly Status" --fieldFilterConstraint=project:Open "Docs Weekly Status Release 2.0"
```

edits the Docs Weekly Status Release 2.0 dashboard to change its name to Docs Weekly Status and enable it to be filtered by any project value.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to im commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...

specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the dashboard. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--name=value

specifies the name of the dashboard. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

Note: If you do not specify a different name for the new dashboard, MKS Integrity adds "Copy of" as a prefix to the query name, for example, Copy of Project Overview.

--description=value

specifies a short description for the dashboard, for example, "Overview of current project status".

--fieldFilterConstraint=field:[Open[:value,value,...] | [Fixed[:value,value,...] | [Restricted[:value,value,...[:value,value,...]]]] | [None]

specifies how field filters can be applied to the dashboard at runtime. The first component of the value is the field name. Currently, only project field filters are supported. The second component is the filter type.

Open specifies that all projects can be selected as filter values when the dashboard is run. You can also specify default filter values to apply.

Fixed specifies that when the dashboard is run it will be filtered by the specified values. You cannot change this filter at runtime.

Restricted specifies that when the dashboard is run you can select any of the specified filter values. You can also specify default filter values to apply.

None specifies that when the dashboard is run, no project filter displays.

Note: Depending on how you design your dashboard layout, the dashboard filter may not be applied to chart, report, report link or query link dashboard components. If this option is not specified, the open filter is used.

--layoutFile=value

specifies the file that contains the complete definition of the dashboard layout.

--layout=value

the XML representation of the dashboard layout. The layout must conform to a specified format. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*. This setting is optional.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the dashboard as a system provided object (objects within the MKS Integrity object model that support solution definition and management, as well as workflow migration). For more information, see your administrator.

Important: Once a user object is converted to a system provided object, you cannot revert it to a user object again.

Note: If the dashboard you are copying is an admin dashboard, the --sharedAdmin option is not set in the copy.

--[no]confirmSharedAdmin

specifies whether to confirm the conversion of the dashboard to a system provided object.

[user:]dashboard

specifies the name of the dashboard to edit, and the user who edited that dashboard. This is useful when multiple users have the same name for a dashboard.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a dashboard name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and dashboard name, it searches for a dashboard name matching the exact text. For example, if you type jhoyt:ProjectOverview, MKS Integrity searches for the ProjectOverview dashboard created by jhoyt. If MKS Integrity cannot find the dashboard and/or user, it searches for the jhoyt:ProjectOverview

dashboard created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[`im_copydashboard`](#), [`im_deletedashboard`](#), [`im_createdashboard`](#), [`im_viewdashboard`](#), [`im_dashboards`](#), [`im_rundashboard`](#)

Miscellaneous:

[`options`](#)

im editissue

edits an existing MKS Integrity issue

SYNOPSIS

```
im editissue [-- [no] showWorkflow] [-- [no] batchEdit] [-- query=[user:]query] [-- removeAttachment=value]
[-- removeRelationships=value] [- addAttachment=value] [- addRelationships=value] [- field=value]
[-- richContentField=value] [- hostname=value] [- port=value] [- password=value] [- user=value] [(- ?) -- usage]
[(-g) -- gui] [(-F value) -- selectionFile=value] [- quiet] [- settingsUI=[gui|default]] [- status=[none|gui|default]]
[(-N) -- no] [(-Y) -- yes] [- [no] batch] [- cwd=value] [- forceConfirm=[yes|no]] issue id...
```

DESCRIPTION

You can edit and update issues, depending upon the permissions assigned to you by your administrator.

You would need to edit an issue if, for example, someone on your project team assigned an issue to you, making you responsible for performing some action; or if you were responsible for reviewing all new submissions and assigning them to other team members.

When you use the `-g` or `--gui` option, MKS Integrity displays an issue selection dialog box. If you browse for issues from the issue selection dialog box, any changes you make to the columns in the Issues View will not be applied to that view when it is accessed through the Integrity Client GUI.

Note the following:

- Your administrator can configure long text fields to support rich content. *Rich content* enhances the display of text in long text fields by adding formatted text, tables, background colors, images, and hyperlinks. From the CLI, rich content is applied using a limited set of HTML elements and attributes. For a complete list of supported elements and attributes, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.
- Your administrator defines which issue types and custom fields you are allowed to edit. If your administrator defines a field as a logging text field, you may only enter new text and not edit existing text.
- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.
- You cannot edit historical versions of issues.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.
- The list of users in the Assigned User field is limited to those with permissions to the issue's project. The same applies to the Assigned Group field.
- Depending on your workflow, you may not be able to edit an issue that is in an end state.
- Your administrator may include the time in date fields. You can specify the time when you select a date from the calendar. Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM. If you do not specify a time, the current time displays in the date field.
- To retrieve metrics from a configuration management project related to the issue you are editing, your administrator may define a field that accepts a configuration management project as a value. Optionally, you can specify a checkpoint revision or development path. If you specify a configuration management project and a checkpoint, then save the issue, one or both of the following may occur when you view the issue in the GUI or Web interface:
 - One or more computed expressions in the issue calculate specific metrics about the project, displaying the results as a read-only value in a computed field (the visibility of the computed field depends on the field's relevance rules). For example, once you specify a project for the `Source Code` field, a `Lines of Code` field could calculate and display the number of lines of code in that project. As lines of code are added or removed from the project, the `Lines of Code` field updates to display the new value.
 - A `metrics` hyperlink displays in the configuration management project field. Clicking the hyperlink displays various configuration management metrics about the project.

In addition, the server and project information display in the configuration management project field as a hyperlink. Clicking on the hyperlink displays the project in a Project view.

To select a configuration management project, you require the `OpenProject` permission for the specified project. Once a configuration

management project has been specified, metrics can be obtained by any user with permissions to view the configuration management project field. For more information on selecting configuration management projects and viewing configuration management metrics, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*. For more information on creating configuration management metrics, refer to the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Important: Metrics are only maintained against project checkpoints; therefore, to generate metrics, you must specify a checkpoint when you specify the configuration management project.

- You cannot set a date field to null if the date has been previously set.
- Your administrator may include the time in date fields. You can specify the time when you select a date from the calendar. Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM. If you do not specify a time, the current time displays in the date field.
- You can modify a value from a mandatory field and save it.
- If your administrator has set up electronic signatures, you may need to provide your user name and password when making specific edits to an issue. For example, you could be required to provide an electronic signature when you change an issue's state to Completed.
- Integer fields allow a maximum of nine digits and floating point fields allow a maximum of 15 digits. Your administrator can define default, minimum, and maximum values.
- By default, MKS Integrity allows file attachments to a maximum size of 4 MB and a maximum of 255 characters for file names. Your administrator may define a higher or lower limit depending on the requirements of your system. You can also attach more than one file to a single issue.
- If you attempt to save changes to an issue after another user saves changes to the same issue, the following error message may appear: Could not save modified issue: The issue was changed by another user after you began your edit. Typing Cancel discards your changes. Typing OK displays your unsaved changes to the issue. MKS recommends copying your changes, canceling the issue, then re-editing the issue and adding your changes.
- Setting a user, group or project field to an inactive value results in an error message.
- Inactive pick list values cannot be specified for pick list fields; however, pick list fields retain inactive pick list values. If you edit a multi-valued pick list field, inactive pick list values can no longer be specified, even if only one of the values was previously inactive.
- If an issue contains multi-valued user or group fields with inactive values, editing the inactive values and saving the issue prompts you to leave the fields unchanged or clear the inactive values.

For example,

```
im editissue --query="Deferred Release 2.0 Features" --field=Project:/Release 3.0"
```

edits all issues returned by the Deferred Release 2.0 Features query to change the Project field to Release 3.0.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

`--addAttachment=value`

adds attachments, where `value` is of the form "`field=fieldName,path=pathToFile[,name=nameOfAttachment][,summary=shortDescription]`"

Note: The "`pathToFile`" must include the path and filename. The "`nameOfAttachment`" is optional, and gives the attachment a different name than the name of the file specified in "`pathToFile`".

For example,

```
addAttachment="field=Attachments,path=c:/temp/notes.txt,name=notes123.txt,summary="Notes for issue 123""
```

adds the existing `notes.txt` file as an attachment with the name of `notes123.txt`.

If you do not specify the name of the attachment, the file name is used as the attachment name. You can use this option multiple times to specify multiple attachments. An issue cannot have more than one attachment with the same name.

Note: Attachment size limits are set by your administrator. The default attachment size limit is 4 MB.

--addRelationships=value
adds related issues, where *value* is of the form *[FieldName]:IssueID[relationshipFlags][...]*. If no field name is specified, the **Forward Relationships** field is used.

Note: Adding a related issue is only permitted if your administrator has allowed relationships for the issue type.

--[no]showWorkflow
specifies whether to display the workflow for the issue type, if your administrator has enabled it. This option can only be specified with -g or --gui. Viewing the Workflow panel is useful for determining where you can progress in the workflow. The Workflow panel displays the complete workflow for the issue type, unvisited states, visited states, the current state, and other state transitions, as indicated by the Legend.

--[no]batchEdit
specifies whether to edit multiple issues as one operation, or to edit each issue individually.

--batchEdit edits multiple issues as one operation and saves the changes only after all the issues are edited.

--nobatchEdit edits and saves the changes to each issue individually.

--field=value
specifies a field and its value for the issue, where *value* is of the form "fieldName=fieldValue", for example,
--field="Severity=Critical". If the field is multi-valued, *value* is of the form "fieldName=fieldValue,...".

To specify more than one field, specify this option for each field you want to add to the issue.

To specify an MKS Integrity project, project names must be preceded by a (/), for example, --field=Project=/testProject.

To specify a configuration management project, use the following syntax: --field=field-name=server=server:port::project=projectname/project.pj::(devpath=devpath|revision=checkpoint-revision).

--richContentField=value
specifies a rich content field and its value for the new issue, where *value* is of the form "richcontentfieldname=fieldValue".

Note: In the korn shell command line interface, HTML tags must be surrounded by quotes, for example, "Feature Overview". In the Windows command line interface (cmd.exe), the ^ escape character must precede the < and > characters in HTML tags, for example, ^<b^>Feature Overview^</b^> .

--query=[user:]query
specifies the name of a query to populate the issue selection, for example, "Cosmos Critical Defects". All issues returned in the query are selected for editing. If any issues are specified, the --query option is ignored).

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type jhoyt :CosmosDefects, MKS Integrity searches for the query named CosmosDefects created by jhoyt. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the query named jhoyt :CosmosDefects created by any user.

--removeAttachment=value
removes attachments, where *value* is of the form "[field=fieldName,name=nameOfAttachment]". If no attachment field is specified the default **Attachments** field is used.

--removeRelationships=value
removes related issues, where *value* is of the form *[fieldName]:id[...]*. If no field name is specified, the **Forward Relationships** field is used.

issue id...

specifies the ID of the issue you want to edit. Use spaces to specify more than one issue, for example 34 23. This option must be used if a query is not used to select issues for editing. This selection overrides the --query option.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copyissue](#), [im_createissue](#), [im_extractattachments](#), [im_viewissue](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im editquery

edits the properties of an existing MKS Integrity query

SYNOPSIS

```
im editquery [--copyColumnsFromQuery=[user:]query] [--fields=field,field,...] [--[no] sortAscending] [--sortField=field]
[--image=[none|default|<path>] [--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...,g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...]
[--[no] confirmSharedAdmin] [--description=value] [--name=value] [--sharedAdmin] [--hostname=value]
[--queryDefinition=query] [--queryDefinitionFile=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(-N)--no] [(-Y)--yes] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [user:]query
```

DESCRIPTION

im editquery edits the properties of an existing MKS Integrity query.

For example,

```
im editquery --fields="State", "Estimated Hours", "Actual Hours", "Assigned User" "Release 2.0 Docs Issues"
```

edits the existing Release 2.0 Docs Issues query to show the estimated and actual hours for the issues.

Note the following:

- You may edit only one query at a time and only queries that you have created.
- The quick query cannot be hidden, deleted, shared with other users and groups, renamed, or given a description.
- Queries with several filters may take longer to run than queries with only one or two filters.
- You cannot edit a query's associated column set if it is currently being used in an Issues view; however, you can edit the default column set if it is currently being used in an Issues view.
- You cannot query on configuration management project fields.
- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields and time entries vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.
- Symbolic dates are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- When specifying a date range in a query, all dates are treated as timestamps, converted to the time zone on the MKS Integrity Server, and then truncated to a date-only format. The resulting date-only format is then converted to a Structured Query Language (SQL) statement format on the MKS Integrity Server, and the query is run based on the time zone of the server. If the user defining the date range is not in the same time zone as the MKS Integrity Server, a day can be lost or gained at either end of the defined range. The rollback of dates can cause the query results to vary.

Important: The date range conversion does not cause any problems when the user is in the same time zone as the MKS Integrity Server.

For example, if the MKS Integrity Server is in the America/New_York time zone and the following query date range is defined by a user in Germany: Jan 1, 2006 to Jan 31, 2006.

The final conversion of the date range is: Dec 31, 2005 06:00:00 AM GMT+01:00 to Jan 31, 2006 06:00:00 AM GMT+01:00.

To avoid any date rollbacks when working with query date ranges in MKS Integrity, MKS recommends that users specify the time zone that is used by the MKS Integrity Server they are connecting to.

- Because dynamically computed fields are not stored in the database, dynamically computed short text fields cannot be located with an all text field search in the MKS Integrity Client. To search for dynamically computed short text fields, create a query that includes a specific "field contains" comparison. For more information about computed fields, see your administrator.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--copyColumnsFromQuery=[user:]query

specifies a query to copy the column configuration from to use as the new default for the query you are editing.

Note: **--fields=field, field,...**, **--[no] sortAscending**, and **--sortField=field** are not mandatory, but if specified, they overwrite the current default column configuration.

--fields=field,field,...

specifies the fields to use as default columns for the query. This overrides the current default columns.

-- [no] **sortAscending**
 specifies the sort direction that issues are displayed in. This overrides the current default sort direction.

-- **sortField=field**
 specifies the field that issues are sorted by. This overrides the current default sort field.

-- **image=[none|default|<path>]**
 specifies whether an image appears for the new query.
 --**image=none** does not specify an image for the query.
 --**image=default** specifies the default funnel image for the query.
 --**image=<path>** specifies the path and name of a custom image for the query, for example, c:\images\defect_icon.gif.

Note: Images must be GIF or JPEG format, and no larger than 16 by 24 pixels.

-- **shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...**
 specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the query. Your administrator defines users and groups.

-- [no] **confirmSharedAdmin**
 specifies whether to confirm the conversion of the query to a system provided object.

-- **description=value**
 specifies a short description for the query.

-- **name=value**
 specifies the new name of the query. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

-- **queryDefinition=query**
 specifies a string to define the query constraints. The query must be of the following format:

<rule> is defined as (<filtergroup>)

<filtergroup> is defined as one of the following:
 (<filtergroup> and <filtergroup> and ...)
 (<filtergroup> or <filtergroup> or ...)
 ((<filter>) and (<filter>) and ...)
 ((<filter>) or (<filter>) or ...)

where
 <filter> is defined as disabled (<filter>)
 <filter> is defined as not (<filter>)
 <filter> is defined as <fields>|<subquery>|<attachment>|<relationship>|<genericccp>|<histval>|<histdate>|<histuser>|<timeentry>
 <histuser> is defined as histuser[Summary|State|..] was changed by <user>
 <histuser> is defined as histuser.any field was changed by <user>
 <histdate> is defined as histdate[Summary|State|..] was changed <datevalue>
 <histdate> is defined as histdate.any field was changed <datevalue>
 <histval> is defined as histval[Summary|State|..] <value>
 <genericccp> is defined as genericccp:<cptype>:<attrfieldidentifier>:[fieldname]
 where <attrfieldidentifier> is attribute or entryattribute and [fieldname] is the real name, not the display name, of the attribute. Use the **im viewcptype** command to find the attribute name.
 <genericccp> is defined as not(genericccp:si:attribute[resolutionlist] is empty)
 <genericccp> is defined as genericccp:<cptype>.exists
 <relationship> is defined as relationship[ID|Created User|..] using [Relationship Field]=<value>
 <relationship> is defined as relationship.exists backward|forward using [Relationship Field]. To restrict your query to either backward or forward relationships, *backward* must be specified if you specify the Backward Relationships field, and the *forward* option must be specified if you specify the Forward Relationships field or a custom relationship field.
 <relationship> is defined as relationshipFlag [Relationship Flag Name] backward|forward using [Relationship Field]

<attachment> is defined as attachment[file size|file name|mime type] <value>
 <attachment> is defined as attachment.exists

 <timeentry> is defined as timeentry[issue ID|user|entry date|source|duration|notes|created by|created date|modified by|modified date]
 <timeentry> is defined as timeentry.exists

 <testresult> is defined as testresult.isrelatedto
 <testresult> is defined as testresult.exists
 <testresult> is defined as testresult.hasattachment
 <testresult> is defined as testresult.hasrelateditem
 <testresult> is defined as [ID]comparison where ID can be one of Verdict, Verdict Type, Modified By, Modified Date, Session ID

 <subquery> is defined as subquery[Query1|Query2|...]

 <fields> is defined as field[ID|Created User|Created Date|..] <value>
 <fields> is defined as field.any text field

 <value> is defined as <value> or "is empty"
 <value> is defined as "is empty"
 <value> is defined as <leftrangeop> num and <rightrangeop> num
 <value> is defined as contains <text>
 <value> is defined as <operator> num and <operator> num
 <value> is defined as <operator> num

 <rightrangeop> is defined as < / <= | <
 <leftrangeop> is defined as > / >= | >

 <value> is defined as = <uservalue>, <uservalue>, ..

 <uservalue> is defined as "me" | "unspecified" or "is empty" | user1 | user2 | ...

 <value> is defined as <datevalue>

 <datevalue> is defined as between mm/dd/yyyy and mm/dd/yyyy
 <datevalue> is defined as between mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss and mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)
 <datevalue> is defined as in the last|next num days|months|years
 <datevalue> is defined as in the last|next num days|months|years hours|minutes|seconds (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)
 <datevalue> is defined as today|yesterday|tomorrow

num is defined as .. | -1 | 0 | 1 | ..

<operator> is defined as = | > | >= | <= | < | <>

For example:

```
((field[Summary] contains "Hello") or (field[Assigned Group] = "everyone"))
and
(attachment.exists))
```

--queryDefinitionFile=value

specifies a file that contains the complete definition of the query. See --queryDefinition for the file format.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the query as a system provided object (objects within the MKS Integrity object model that support solution definition and management, as well as workflow migration). For more information, see your administrator.

Important: Once a user object is converted to a system provided object, you cannot revert it to a user object again.

[user:]query

specifies the name of the user who the query belongs to and the query name, for example, jhoyt : "Cosmos Critical Defects". If

you are editing a query you own, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the query name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type `jhoyt :CosmosDefects`, MKS Integrity searches for the `CosmosDefects` query created by `jhoyt`. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the `jhoyt :CosmosDefects` query created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copyquery](#), [im_createquery](#), [im_deletequery](#), [im_viewquery](#), [im_queries](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im editreport

edits an existing MKS Integrity report

SYNOPSIS

```
im editreport [--query=[user:jquery] [--reportTemplate=value] [--reportTemplateFile=value]
[--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...]
[--[no]confirmSharedAdmin] [--name=value]
[--description=value] [--sharedAdmin] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]]
[username:report]
```

DESCRIPTION

im editreport edits the properties of an MKS Integrity report. You may only edit one report at a time, and only reports created by you are available for editing. For more information on reports, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

For example,

```
im editreport --name="Docs Weekly Status Release 2.0" "Docs Weekly Status"
```

edits the Docs Weekly Status report to change its name to Docs Weekly Status Release 2.0.

Note the following:

- Reports can do more than just display field information. You can also perform arithmetic calculations between numeric fields, displaying the values in the report. For example, you can add up column totals or count the number of issues in a specific state. To perform these calculations, you create a computed expression. For more information on the syntax, operators, functions, and operations applicable to computed expressions, see your administrator or the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.
- You cannot create or edit a query while creating a report.
- A report can be edited by the user who created it. Principals (users and groups) that a report is shared to can edit it if they have edit permissions assigned to them by the report creator. A report can only be deleted by the user who created it or by the administrator.
- Because reports are based on queries, reports are subject to visibility rules set by your administrator. Visibility rules restrict access to specific information based on project and/or issue type. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*, or contact your administrator.
- Symbolic dates in rules and queries are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Creating deeply nested reports with a large number of inter-related issues can create extremely large reports and/or cause the MKS Integrity Server to stop responding. When creating a report, take into consideration that the average number of links per issue and the number of levels in the report multiply the size of the report.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.
- Although the electronic signature fields `Signed By` and `Signature Comment` are only visible in an issue's history (if enabled by your administrator), you can report on the historical values by specifying the fields in the report.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--query=[user:jquery]

specifies the name of the query that defines the selection criteria for the report, and the user who created the query.

--reportTemplate=value

specifies the report template on which the report is based. For information on the report template format, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

NOTE: This option can only be used with template-based reports, and is not supported for recipe-based reports.

--reportTemplateFile=value

specifies the file name that contains a report template. For information on the report template file format, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

NOTE: This option can only be used with template-based reports, and is not supported for recipe-based reports.

--shareWith=u=user1[:modify],user2[:modify],...;g=group1[:modify],group2[:modify],...
specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the report. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--[no] confirmSharedAdmin
specifies whether to confirm the conversion of the report to a system provided object.

--name=value
specifies the new name of the report. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

--description=value
specifies a description for the report.

--sharedAdmin
<

specifies the report as a system provided object (objects within the MKS Integrity object model that support solution definition and management, as well as workflow migration). For more information, see your administrator.

Important: Once a user object is converted to a system provided object, you cannot revert it to a user object again.

[username:]report

specifies the report to edit and the user who created it. If you are editing a report you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the report name. You can only edit reports that you created unless you are an administrator.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a report name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and report name, it searches for a report name matching the exact text. For example, if you type `jhoyt :CosmosDefects`, MKS Integrity searches for the `CosmosDefects` report created by `jhoyt`. If MKS Integrity cannot find the report and/or user, it searches for the `jhoyt :CosmosDefects` report created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_createreport](#), [im_copyreport](#), [im_viewreport](#), [im_runreport](#), [im_deletereport](#), [im_reports](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im exit

exits the current MKS Integrity Client session

SYNOPSIS

```
im exit [--[no]abort] [--[no|confirm]shutdown] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [(-N|--no)]  
[(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [(-g|--gui)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]]  
[--status=[none|gui|default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im exit exits the current MKS Integrity Client session. When you run any MKS Integrity command from the CLI, or when you open the MKS Integrity Client GUI or Web interface, you start a client session. Only one client session is running at a time, regardless of how many GUI windows you have open or how many CLIs you are using.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]abort

controls whether to shut down any other MKS Integrity commands that may be running. Some commands allow you to specify a **--persist** option that keeps those commands active during a client session. Using **--abort** with **im exit** is recommended for stopping all persistent views that have been specified with another command's **--persist** option.

--[no|confirm]shutdown

controls the shutting down of the MKS Integrity Client without getting a prompt.

Note:

Specifying **--noshutdown** with **im exit** is essentially a non-operation: it does nothing.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im about](#), [im connect](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im extractattachments

saves one or more attachments from an MKS Integrity issue

SYNOPSIS

```
im extractattachments [--issue=value] [--field=field] [--asOf=<date>/label:<label>] [--outputFile=value]
[--[no|confirm]overwriteExisting] [--hostname=value] [-port=value] [-password=value] [-user=value] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F value|--selectionFile=value)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] file...
```

DESCRIPTION

`im extractattachments` saves one or more attachments from an MKS Integrity issue for later viewing or printing.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--asOf=[<date>/label:<label>]

allows you to extract attachments as of a historical date or label. For example, to extract an attachment on an issue as of a specific date, type

```
im extractattachments --asOf="January 8, 2007 10:00:00 AM EST" 123
```

If a value is not provided the attachment displays as of the server's current time. This field is optional.

--issue=value

specifies the ID of the issue containing the attachment you want to save. This option is mandatory.

Note: if you are extracting an attachment from an historical item, the attachment is extracted based on the historical date and time.

--outputFile=value

specifies the name of the file that the attachment is extracted to. If not specified, the name of the attachment is used as the output file.

--field=field

specify the attachment field you want to extract from, for example, `attachmenturl field=Attachments abc.txt`. If not specified, the default attachment field is used.

--[no|confirm]overwriteExisting=value

specifies whether to overwrite an existing file.

file...

specifies the name of the attachment to save, for example, `test_spec.htm`. Use spaces to specify more than one file. If this option is not specified, all attachments are extracted.

Note: if `-- cwd` is not specified, the attachment is saved to the current working directory.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copyissue](#), [im createissue](#), [im editissue](#), [im viewissue](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im gui

starts the MKS Integrity Client graphical user interface

SYNOPSIS

```
im gui [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [(-N|--no)|(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [(-g|--gui)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im gui starts the MKS Integrity Client graphical user interface (GUI).

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--height=value

specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

--width=value

specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

-x value

specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

-y value

specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

SEE ALSO

Miscellaneous:

[options](#), [preferences](#)

im importcontent

creates content from imported information

SYNOPSIS

```
im importcontent [--parentID=value] [--insertLocation=number[first|last|before:name|after:name] [--segmentType=type]
[--field=value] [--richContentField=value] [- -subInsertMode=[reference|include]] [- -addRelationships=value]
[--addAttachment=value] [- -type=type] [- -quiet] [- -user=name] [- -hostname=server] [- -password=password]
[--port=number] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F file)--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|-no)] [(-Y|-yes)] [- -[no]batch] [- - cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [-g | --gui] [- -settingsUI=[gui|default]] [- -status=[none/gui/default]] item id...
```

DESCRIPTION

`im importcontent` creates content from imported information. You can import content into at a specified location in the parent's segment structure. For example:

```
im importcontent --parentID=123 --field='Category=System Requirement' --field='Text=New
requirement' ----insertLocation=after:34 15
```

creates content, inserts it after ID 34 in the relationship list for parent segment 123, and adds existing item 15 as a child for the new content.

Note:

This command is normally used with an API.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--field=value

specifies a field and its value, where *value* is of the form "*fieldName*=*fieldValue*", for example, `--field=Severity=Critical`. If the field is multi-valued, *value* is of the form "*fieldName*=*fieldValue*,...".

To specify more than one field, specify this option for each field you want to add.

To specify a workflow and document project, project names must be preceded by a (/), for example, `--field=Project=/testProject`.

To specify an configuration management project, use the following syntax: `--field=fieldname,server=server,project=projectname, [devpath=devpath|revision=checkpointrevision]`.

--addRelationships=value

adds related items, where *value* is of the form [*FieldName*]:*ID*[*relationshipFlags*][,...]. If no field name is specified, the Forward Relationships field is used.

Note: Adding a related item is only permitted if your administrator has allowed relationships for the item type.

--segmentType=type

specifies the segment type under which you want to import content if the `--parentID` is not specified. Required if you create content unrelated to a `--parentID`. Segment types are defined by your administrator.

--type=type

specifies the type of the segment. Your administrator defines segment types. This option is required if more than one segment type is allowed and the type field is not specified.

--richContentField=value

specifies a rich content field and its value, where *value* is of the form "*richcontentfieldname*=*fieldValue*".

Note: In the korn shell command line interface, HTML tags must be surrounded by quotes, for example, "`Feature Overview`". In the Windows command line interface (cmd.exe), the ^ escape character must precede the < and > characters in HTML tags, for example, `^Feature Overview^`.

--addAttachment=value

adds attachments, where *value* is of the form

`"fieldName, path=pathToFile [, name=nameOfAttachment] [, summary=shortDescription] "`.

Note: The "*pathToFile*" must include the path and filename. The "*nameOfAttachment*" is optional, and gives the attachment a different name than the name of the file specified in "*pathToFile*".

For example,

```
addAttachment="field=Attachments,path=c:/temp/notes.txt,name=notes123.txt,summary="Notes for item 123"
```

adds the existing notes.txt file as an attachment with the name of notes123.txt.

If you do not specify the name of the attachment, the file name is used as the attachment name. You can use this option multiple times to specify multiple attachments. A segment or node cannot have more than one attachment with the same name.

Note: Attachment size limits are set by your administrator. The default attachment size limit is 4 MB.

--subInsertMode=[reference/include]

specifies how subdocuments are inserted when content is imported into a document. The available options are Reference or Include. Reference inserts a subdocument but document contents are not visible in the tree structure; a subdocument must be opened in order to manage its contents. Include exposes all contents as if they were a sequential part of the parent document. You can only reference or include all content at the same time. The default is Reference. The options are as follows:

reference imports content as reference only.

include imports content as included subsections.

For example:

```
im importcontent --type=Node --field='Category=Heading' --subInsertMode=reference 57
```

creates a new node 60 and inserts a reference to document 57 beneath 60.

--parentID=value

the ID of the parent segment or node that will contain the reference to the node being imported. This option is required.

--insertLocation=number[first|last|before:name|after:name]

determines where the content should go in the parent segment's structural relationship list. This option is required if you specify a --parentID. You cannot use this option without specifying a --parentID. The options are as follows:

first inserts the content at the beginning of the list

last inserts the content at the end of the list

before:<ID> inserts the content before the specified ID

after:<ID> inserts the content after the specified ID

[0,...] inserts the content at the specified location. If a negative is specified, the content is inserted at the beginning of the list. If the number specified is too large, the content is inserted at the end of the list.

item id...

the ID(s) of content you want to import into an existing segment or node. Use a space separated list to specify more than one item ID, for example, 240 241 242.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_createcontent](#), [im_importsegment](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im importsegment

creates one or more new segments from imported requirement information

SYNOPSIS

```
im importsegment [--type=type] [--parentID=value] [--addAttachment=value] [--addRelationships=value] [--field=value] [--richContentField=value] [--insertMode=[reference/include]] [--subInsertMode=[reference/include]] [--insertLocation=number[first|last|before:name|after:name] [--user=name] [--hostname=server] [--password=password] [--port=number] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F file)--selectionFile=file]] [--parentID=value] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [-g] [--gui] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]] [segment id...]
```

DESCRIPTION

im importsegment creates one or more new segments from imported information. A segment can be a segment root or a subsegment. If importing as a subsegment, you can optionally add the segment at a specified location in the parent segment's structural relationship list. For example:

```
im importsegment --parentID=23 --insertLocation=after:34 --field='Project=Project2' --type='Subsegment' --field='Category=SubFolder'
```

creates a segment and inserts it after ID 34 in the structural relationship list for parent segment 23

```
im importsegment --field='Project=/Project2' --field='Category=Document' 241 245 243
```

creates a segment using the default type and adds children with IDs 241, 245 and 243 beneath it.

Note:

This command is normally used with an API.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all im commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--subInsertMode=[reference:include]

specifies how subdocuments are inserted when segments are imported into a document. The available options are Reference or Include.

Reference inserts a subdocument but the document contents are not visible in the tree structure; the subdocument must be opened in order to manage its contents. Include exposes the entire contents of the subdocument as if they were a sequential part of the parent document.

You can only reference or include all subdocuments at the same time. The default is Reference

. The options are as follows:

reference imports subdocuments as reference only.

include imports subdocuments as included subsections.

For example:

```
$ im importsegment --type=Segment --field='Project=/Document' --field='Shared Category=Document' --subInsertMode=include --parentId=55 56
```

results in the newly created document 57 being imported as a reference underneath 551, and 562 being inserted as an inclusion beneath the newly created document.

--field=value

specifies a field and its value, where value is of the form "fieldName=fieldValue", for example, --field=Severity=Critical. If the field is multi-valued, value is of the form "fieldName=fieldValue,...".

To specify more than one field, specify this option for each field you want to add.

To specify a workflow and document project, project names must be preceded by a (/), for example, --field=Project=/testProject. An MKS Integrity project is required.

To specify a configuration management project, use the following syntax: --field=fieldname, server=server, project=projectname, [devpath=devpath | revision=checkpointrevision]

--addRelationships=value

adds related items to the segment, where value is of the form [FieldName]:ID[relationshipFlags][,...]. If no field name is specified, the Forward Relationships field is used.

Note: Adding a related item is only permitted if your administrator has allowed relationships for the segment's item type.

--richContentField=value

specifies a rich content field and its value for the segment, where value is of the form "richcontentfieldname=fieldValue".

Note: In the korn shell command line interface, HTML tags must be surrounded by quotes, for example, "Feature Overview". In the Windows command line interface (cmd.exe), the ^ escape character must precede the < and > characters in HTML tags, for example, ^Feature Overview^".

--addAttachment=value

adds attachments to the segment, where value is of the form "fieldName, path=pathToFile [, name=nameOfAttachment] [, summary=shortDescription] ".

Note: The "pathToFile" must include the path and filename. The "nameOfFile" is optional, and gives the attachment a different name than the name of the file specified in "pathToFile".

For example,

```
addAttachment="field=Attachments,path=c:/temp/notes.txt,name=notes123.txt,summary="Notes for item 123"
```

adds the existing notes.txt file as an attachment with the name of notes123.txt.

Note: Attachment size limits are set by your administrator. The default attachment size limit is 4 MB.

--type=type

specifies the item type of the segment. Your administrator defines item types. This option is required if more than one segment type is allowed in the solution and the type field is not specified.

--parentID=value

the ID of the parent segment that will contain the reference to the segment being imported. The parent item must be a segment or a node. This option is required.

--insertLocation=number[first|last|before:name|after:name]

determines where the segment should go in the parent segment's structural relationship list. You must specify a --parentID. The options are as follows:

first inserts the segment at the beginning of the list

last inserts the segment at the end of the list

before:<ID> inserts the segment before the specified ID

after:<ID> inserts the segment after the specified ID

[0,...] inserts the segment at the specified location. If a negative is specified, the segment is inserted at the beginning of the list. If the number specified is too large, the segment is inserted at the end of the list.

--insertMode=[reference/include]

indicates the way content related to the segment should be imported. This option is required if you specify a --parentID. The options are as follows:

reference references related items but does not include them.

include includes related items as children of the parent item.

segment id...

the ID(s) of previously created segment(s) that you want to import the segment(s) into. Use a space separated list to specify more than one segment, for example, 240 241 242.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_importcontent](#), [im_insertsegment](#) [im_createsegment](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im insertsegment

inserts an existing segment into a parent segment

SYNOPSIS

```
im insertsegment [--insertMode=[reference:include]] [--insertLocation=number[first|last|before:name|after:name]
[--parentID=value] [--user=name] [--hostname=server] [--password=password] [--port=number] [--quiet] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-F file) --selectionFile=file] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]]
[-g|--gui] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] segment id...
```

DESCRIPTION

`im insertsegment` inserts an existing segment into a parent segment. You can insert the segment into a specified location in the parent segment's structural relationship list. For example:

```
im insertsegment --parentID=23 --insertLocation=after:34 15
```

inserts segment 15 into parent segment 23, placing it after ID 34 in the the structural relationship list.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--parentID=value

the ID of the parent segment or node that will contain the reference to the segment being inserted. This option is required.

--insertLocation=number[first|last|before:name|after:name]

determines where the segment should go in the parent segment's structural relationship list. You must specify a `--parentID`. The options are as follows:

first inserts the segment at the beginning of the list

last inserts the segment at the end of the list

before:<ID> inserts the segment before the specified ID

after:<ID> inserts the segment after the specified ID

[0,...] inserts the segment at the specified location. If a negative is specified, the segment is inserted at the beginning of the list. If the number specified is too large, the segment is inserted at the end of the list.

--insertMode=[reference:include]

indicates how related items are to be treated for the segment when it is inserted. This option is required if you specify a `--parentID`. You cannot use this option without specifying a `--parentID`. The options are as follows:

reference references related items but does not include them

include includes related items as children of the parent item

segment id...

the ID(s) of the segment(s) being inserted. Use a space separated list to specify more than one segment, for example, 240 241 242.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createsegment](#), [im viewsegment](#), [im branchsegment](#),

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im issues

presents issues found in the query results for the specified query

SYNOPSIS

```
im issues [--[no]applyDisplayPattern][--asOf=<date>|label:<label>]
[--fields=field[:width[:rich|plain]],field[:width[:rich|plain]],...][--fieldsDelim=value][--[no]sortAscending][--sortField=field]
[--fieldFilter=field=[value,value...]][--[no]inlineEditMode][--[no]ApplyDisplayPattern][--[no]showTallRows]
[--structureFieldIconDisplayField=field][--structureFieldDisplayFormat=value][--focusIssueID=value]
[--expandLevel=value][--traverseFields=field,field,...][--[no]substituteParams][--[no]showXHTML]
[--queryDefinition=query][--hostname=value][--port=value][--password=value][--user=value][--query=[user:]query]
[[-?|--usage]][(-g|--gui)][--height=value][--width=value][-x value][-y value][(-F value)--selectionFile=value]
[--quiet][--settingsUI=[gui|default]][--status=[none|gui|default]][(-N|--no)][(-Y|--yes)][--[no]batch][--cwd=value]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]][--hostname=value] issue id
```

DESCRIPTION

`im issues` presents, in list form, all the issues for a specified query. You can also choose the columns to use in displaying the issues view information.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]applyDisplayPattern

specifies whether to apply a display pattern to numeric fields. Display patterns are configured by your administrator and allow you to quantify integer and floating point field values, for example, as currency or percentages. `--applyDisplayPattern` is enabled by default.

Note: If you use scripts, MKS recommends using the `--noapplyDisplayPattern` option to avoid being impacted by administrative changes to display patterns.

--asOf=<date>|label:<label>

allows you to view rich content for issues as of a historical date or label. Use in conjunction with the `--fields=:rich` option. For example, to view the rich content of a Description field as of a specific date, type

```
10:00:00 AM EST" 123      im issues --fields=Description::rich --asOf="January 8, 2007
```

If a value is not provided the rich content information displays as of the server's current time.

Note the following:

- If you specify a `WEST` or `IST` time zone, the time is not displayed correctly. Instead, use the time zone `GMT+-hours:minutes`.
- This option can only be specified when items are explicitly provided as a selection; it will not work when the `--query` option is used.
- This option is intended only for use with the CLI or API and does not work when used with the `-g` option.

--fields=field[:width[:rich|plain]],field[:width[:rich|plain]],...

specifies the issue fields, and their respective widths, to be displayed. Your administrator defines the fields in an issue type. Fields can include `ID`, `Type`, `Assigned User`, `Assigned Group`, `Summary`, and others. Use commas to specify more than one field. The default fields displayed in the CLI are independent of the default fields (columns) specified in the GUI and Web interface.

For rich content fields, you can specify display patterns to display field values as rich content (`:rich`) or plain text (`:plain`). The rich content display pattern displays the underlying HTML elements and attributes in the rich content field. For example, `--fields=Description::rich` displays the Description field value with HTML elements and attributes. By default, rich content fields display plain text.

--fieldsDelim=value

specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between the fields in the display.

--focusIssueID=value

specifies the item ID to focus on in the table of returned issues.

--[no]sortAscending

specifies whether to sort the specified field in ascending or descending order.

--sortField=field

specifies the field to sort issues by, for example, *ID*.

Note the following:

- By default, issues are sorted by ID. Additional default fields that display are: type, state, and summary.
- If a sorting field is specified with **--sortField**, that field is used.
- If a list of fields are specified with **--fields**, the list of fields are used.

--fieldFilter=field=[value,value...]

specifies any field filters to be applied to the query results. The first component of the value is the field name. Currently, only project field filters are supported. The second component specifies the project(s) that you want to filter the issues by. For example, **--fieldFilter="Project=/Project1"** filters for issues that have a value of `Project1` in the `Project` field. If you do not specify a value, MKS Integrity filters for issues with a value of `Unspecified` in the `Project` field.

Note: Any project filtering applied to the query results in the GUI or Web interface does not apply in the CLI.

--[no] inlineEditMode

specifies whether to allow inline editing. This option must be specified with the **-g/-gui** option.

--[no] showTallRows

specifies whether to display variable height rows.

--[no] showXHTML

specifies if to display rich text field data in XHMTL format. Use with the **--fields** option and the `:rich` display pattern. The **--[no] showXHTML** option is intended for use in triggers, scripts, or custom integrations. The output converts all URLs to fully qualified server URLs. Special characters are included in the CLI output, but not the API output (API output is entity protected, for example < is converted to <).

--[no] substituteParams

specifies whether to replace parameter references in text fields with a parameter value. For more information on how parameter values are determined, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--structureFieldIconDisplayField=field

specifies the field from which the icon is taken. This is the icon that will be displayed for each node in the Outline pane.

--structureFieldDisplayFormat=value

specifies the fields and style that should be displayed for the tree nodes.

defines an output format for user-formatted text. The default formatting is suitable for interpretation by most users; the various formatting options are provided for programmatic control.

Uses the same values as **--fields**, but similar to a JAVA MessageFormat string (that is, it requires { } to surround each field). For example:

```
im viewsegment --structureFieldDisplayFormat="{ID},{Summary}"
```

--query=[user:]query

specifies the query to use to populate the view. If not specified, MKS Integrity uses the most recently run query.

--focusIssueID=value

specifies the item ID to highlight in the Structure column.

--expandLevel=value

specifies to expand the nodes in the Structure column to a specified level, for example, 1, 2, 3. The default is one.

--traverseFields=field,field,...

specifies the tree nodes to display in the Structure column.

--queryDefinition=query

specifies a string to define the query constraints. The query must be of the following format:

<rule> is defined as (<filtergroup>)

<filtergroup> is defined as one of the following:

(<filtergroup> and <filtergroup> and ...)
(<filtergroup> or <filtergroup> or ...)
((<filter>) and (<filter>) and ...)
((<filter>) or (<filter>) or ...)

where

<filter> is defined as disabled (<filter>)

<filter> is defined as not (<filter>)

<filter> is defined as <fields>|<subquery>|<attachment>|<relationship>|<genericccp>|<histval>|<histdate>|<histuser>|<timeentry>

<histuser> is defined as histuser[Summary|State]..] was changed by <user>

<histuser> is defined as histuser.any field was changed by <user>

<histdate> is defined as histdate[Summary|State]..] was changed <datevalue>

<histdate> is defined as histdate.any field was changed <datevalue>

<histval> is defined as histval[Summary|State]..] <value>

<genericccp> is defined as genericccp:<cptype>:<attrfieldidentifier>:[fieldname]

where <attrfieldidentifier> is attribute or entryattribute and [fieldname] is the real name, not the display name, of the attribute. Use the **im viewcptype** command to find the attribute name.

<genericccp> is defined as not(genericccp:si:attribute[resolutionlist]is empty)

<genericccp> is defined as genericccp:<cptype>.exists

<relationship> is defined as relationship[ID|Created User]..] using [Relationship Field]=<value>

<relationship> is defined as relationship.exists backward|forward using [Relationship Field]. To restrict your query to either backward or forward relationships, backward must be specified if you specify the Backward Relationships field, and the forward option must be specified if you specify the Forward Relationships field or a custom relationship field.

<relationship> is defined as relationshipFlag [Relationship Flag Name] backward|forward using [Relationship Field]

<attachment> is defined as attachment[file size|file name|mime type] <value>

<attachment> is defined as attachment.exists

<timeentry> is defined as timeentry[issue ID|user|entry date|source|duration|notes|created by|created date|modified by|modified date]

<timeentry> is defined as timeentry.exists

<testresult> is defined as testresult.exists

<testresult> is defined as testresult.hasattachment

<testresult> is defined as testresult.hasrelateditem

<testresult> is defined as [ID]comparison where ID can be one of Verdict, Verdict Type, Modified By, Modified Date, Session ID

<subquery> is defined as subquery[Query1|Query2|...]

<fields> is defined as field[ID|Created User|Created Date]..] <value>

<fields> is defined as field.any text field

<value> is defined as <value> or "is empty"

<value> is defined as "is empty"

<value> is defined as <leftrangeop> num and <rightrangeop> num

<value> is defined as contains <text>

<value> is defined as <operator> num and <operator> num

<value> is defined as <operator> num

<rightrangeop> is defined as < | <=

<leftrangeop> is defined as > | >=

<value> is defined as = <uservalue>, <uservalue>, ..

<uservalue> is defined as "me" | "unspecified" or "is empty" | user1 | user2 | ...

<value> is defined as <datevalue>

<datevalue> is defined as between mm/dd/yyyy and mm/dd/yyyy

<datevalue> is defined as between mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss and mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)

<datevalue> is defined as *in the last|next num days|months|years*

<datevalue> is defined as *in the last|next num days|months|years hours|minutes|seconds* (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)

<datevalue> is defined as *today|yesterday|tomorrow*

num is defined as .. | -1 | 0 | 1 | ..

<operator> is defined as = | > | >= | <= | < | >

For example:

((field[Summary] contains "Hello") or (field[Assigned Group] = "everyone"))

and

(attachment.exists))

Note: To reference the original query in the new query so that any changes to the original query are reflected in the new query, define <subquery> as *subquery[OriginalQuery]*

issue id

specifies the issue identification number of the issue you want to display in the view. Overrides the --query option.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_viewissue](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im loadrc

loads the MKS Integrity Client preferences file

SYNOPSIS

```
im loadrc [--[no]merge] [--rc=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value|--selectionFile=value)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]]
[--status=[none|gui|default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

`im loadrc` loads the user's `IntegrityClient.rc` file, which contains your personal preferences for configuring the MKS Integrity Client. If for some reason your personal `IntegrityClient.rc` file has changed, this command will reload your preferences. Your preferences file should not change, unless you happen to copy someone else's file or if you happen to restore a backup that you made.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]merge

controls whether settings from the loaded file should be merged into existing preferences.

--rc=value

identifies the file containing settings for running the MKS Integrity Client. The default is the `IntegrityClient.rc` file in your home directory.

SEE ALSO

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im movecontent

[moves content to a new location](#)

SYNOPSIS

`im movecontent [--parentID=value]`

`--insertLocation=number[first|last|before:name|after:name] [--[no] recurse] [--quiet] [--user=name] [--hostname=server]
[--password=password] [--port=number] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F file)--selectionFile=file] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch]
[--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [-g | -gui] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none/gui|default]] issue id...`

DESCRIPTION

`im movecontent` moves the selected issue(s) from their current parent and adds them to a new parent. You can specify where you want to move the content to in the new parent's structural relationship list. For example:

```
im movecontent --parentID=23 --insertLocation=first 15 242 590
```

moves issues 15, 242 and 590 and inserts them in that order at the beginning of the structural relationship list for segment 23.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

`--[no] recurse=value`

indicates whether to move all the issues in the moved issue's structural relationship list, or just move the selected issues. If only the selected issues are moved, the child issues are moved up to the removed issue's parent.

`--insertLocation=number[first|last|before:name|after:name]`

determines where the moved issue should go in the new parent issue's structural relationship list. The options are as follows

first inserts the content at the beginning of the list

last inserts the content at the end of the list

before:<ID> inserts the content before the specified ID

after:<ID> inserts the content after the specified ID

[0,...] inserts the content at the specified location. If a negative is specified, the content is inserted at the beginning of the list. If the number specified is too large, the content is inserted at the end of the list.

`--parentID=value`

the ID of the segment that the content will be moved to. This option is required.

issue id...

specifies the ID of the issue(s) being copied. Use a space separated list to specify more than one issue ID, for example, 240 241 242.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copycontent](#), [im removecontent](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im printissue

prints an MKS Integrity issue

SYNOPSIS

```
im printissue [--outputFile=value] [--asOf=<date>:<label>:<label>] [- - [no] showAttachments] [- - [no] showChangePackages]
[- - [no] showFields] [- - [no] showLabels] [- - [no] showBranches] [- - [no] showHistory] [- - [no] showHistoryAscending]
[- - [no] showRelationships] [- - [no] showTimeEntries] [- - [no] showHistoryWithComputedField] [- - [no] showTestResults]
[--query=[user:]query] [- - queryDefinition=query] [- - hostname=value] [- - port=value] [- - password=value] [- - user=value]
[(- ?| --usage)] [(-g| --gui)] [(-F value| --selectionFile=value)] [- - quiet] [- - settingsUI=[gui|default]]
[- - status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N| --no)] [(-Y| --yes)] [- - [no] batch] [- - cwd=value] [- - forceConfirm=[yes|no]] issue id...
```

DESCRIPTION

im printissue prints HTML output of the selected MKS Integrity issue to your console.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--asOf=[<date>:<label>:<label>]

allows you to print an issue as of a historical date or label. For example, to print an issue as of a specific date, type

```
im printissue --asOf="January 8, 2007 10:00:00 AM EST" 123
```

If a value is not provided the issue is printed as of the server's current time. This field is optional.

--outputFile=value

specifies the path to the file you want the issue data to be printed to. If the specified file already exists, you are asked to confirm an overwrite.

--[no] showAttachments

specifies whether to display attachments when printing the selected issue. The default is to display attachments.

Note: This option controls the visibility of the built in attachment field only. Custom attachment fields are always visible.

--[no] showBranches

specifies whether to show branches of issues when printing the selected issue. Branches will be printed if the issue has at least one branch.

--[no] showChangePackages

specifies whether to display change packages when printing the selected issue. The default is to display change packages.

--[no] showFields

specifies whether to display fields when printing the selected issue. The default is to display fields.

--[no] showLabels

specifies whether to display labels when printing the selected issue. The default is to print labels if there is more than one.

--[no] showHistory

specifies whether to display a read-only log of all changes to the issue. The default is to not show the history. If you do display the issue history, the information displays in reverse chronological order (the most recent changes appear at the top); however, you can configure the chronological ordering of history information using the `--[no] showHistoryAscending` option.

--[no] showHistoryAscending

specifies whether to display the issue history in ascending or descending chronological order. This option is used with the `--[no] showHistory` option.

--[no] showRelationships

specifies whether to display relationships when printing the selected issue. The default is to display relationships.

Note: This option controls the visibility of the built in relationship fields only. Custom relationship fields are always visible.

--[no] showTimeEntries

specifies whether to display time entries for the issue type, if enabled by your administrator. Time entries indicate time spent working on an issue. Time entries display the entry date, user, source, duration, and notes. Time entries are sorted in descending order of entry

date.

-- [no] **showHistoryWithComputedField**

specifies whether to display the changes to computed fields in the issue history. By default, computed fields are not displayed in the issue history.

-- [no] **showTestResults**

specifies whether to display test results for the issue type, if the issue type has been given a test management role by your administrator. Test results record the outcome of a test session, test case, or test step.

-- **query=[user:]query**

specifies the query used to populate the issue selection. Includes the name of the user who the query belongs to and the query name, for example, mchang:ActiveDefects. You do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the query name. This option is useful when multiple users have the same name for a query.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the first colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type mchang:ActiveDefects, MKS Integrity searches for the Active Defects query created by mchang. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the mchang:ActiveDefects query created by any user.

-- **queryDefinition=query**

specifies a string to define the query constraints for the query used to populate the issue selection. For the format of the query definition, see the [im issues](#) command.

issue id

specifies the ID of the issue you want to print. To specify multiple issues, use a space separated list, for example, im printissue 51 98 102. By default, attachments, fields, relationships, and change packages are also printed unless you specify otherwise. Overrides the --query option.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im viewissue](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im propagatetraces

allows you to copy selected trace relationships to a branched document

SYNOPSIS

```
im propagatetraces [[-- [no] subSegment] [-- [no] batch] [-- copyFromEnd=value] [-- copyFromStart=value]
[-- copyToEnd=value] [- - traces=field,field,...] [-- hostname=value] [- - port=value] [-- password=value] [- - height=value]
[-- width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [-- user=value] [(-g|--gui)] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F value)-- selectionFile=value)] [-- quiet]
[-- settingsUI=[gui|default]] [-- status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [- - cwd=value]
[-- forceConfirm=[yes|no]] segment id...
```

DESCRIPTION

The `im propagatetraces` command enables you to copy selected trace relationships to a branched document.

For example,

```
im propagatetraces --copyFromStart=801456 --copyFromEnd=801789 --copyToEnd=801112 --
fields=Tests 801123
```

copies the Tests trace relationships that exists between document 801456 and document 801789 to create new Tests trace relationships between document 801123 and 801112.

When you use the `-g` or `--gui` option, MKS Integrity displays the Finder dialog box. If you browse for issues from the issue selection dialog box, any changes you make to the columns in the Issues View will not be applied to that view when it is accessed through the Integrity Client GUI.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

-- [no] subSegments

specifies whether to follow document node references to subsegments if applicable.

--traces=field,field,...

trace relationship fields to copy to the branched document. If no fields are specified, all trace relationships found in the source documents are copied.

--copyFromStart=value

specifies the ID of the document you want to copy trace relationships from

--copyFromEnd=value

specifies the ID of the document that has trace relationships with the document identified in `--copyFromStart`.

--copyToEnd=value

specifies the document that you want to create the trace relationships for.

segment id...

specifies the ID of the document that you want to copy trace relationships to.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im branchsegment](#), [im viewsegment](#), [im createsegment](#), [im editsegment](#),

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im queries

[displays the list of queries](#)

SYNOPSIS

```
im queries [--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [--fieldsDelim=value] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value]
[-y value] [-z value] [-t value] [-u value] [-v value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-F value|--selectionFile=value)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)]
[(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] query...
```

DESCRIPTION

im queries displays the list of MKS Integrity queries. By default, the command displays all queries that are currently shared to you.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...

specifies the query fields to display and the width of each field in characters. If the output is directed to the GUI, the width is specified in pixels.

For example,

```
im queries --fields=name,description,lastModified --fieldsDelim=, "Release 2 Features"
```

displays the name, description, and date of the last modification for the Release 2 Features query, with each field separated by a comma.

The query fields you can specify are:

createdBy

displays the name of the user who created the query.

description

displays a description of the query.

fields

displays the fields visible in the associated column set.

id

displays the database ID of the query. This is for MKS Customer Care only.

image

displays whether there is an image, and if so, whether it uses the default funnel image or a custom image.

lastModified

displays the date the query was last modified.

name

displays the name of the query.

shareWith

displays the users and groups that the query is shared with.

sortDirection

displays the order that issues display in the associated column set.

sortfield

displays the field that issues are sorted by in the associated column set.

queryDefinition

displays the query definition that specifies the query constraints.

references

displays all system provided and user objects that reference the query.

isAdmin

displays whether the query is a system provided object.

--fieldsDelim=value

specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between fields.

query...

identifies the names of the queries to view.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copyquery](#), [im createquery](#), [im deletequery](#), [im editquery](#), [im viewquery](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im refmode

sets the sharing behaviour for content

SYNOPSIS

```
im refmode [--refmode=[reuse/share] [shareID=value] [[no]useDefault] [--hostname=server] [--port=number]
[--password=password] [--user=name] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F file)--selectionFile=file] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch]
[--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [(-g|--gui)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
node id..
```

DESCRIPTION

`im refmode` allows you to set or change the reference mode on individual or multiple nodes in a segment.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--refmode=[reuse/share]

allows you to specify the reference mode for content. Selecting `--share` creates a share relationship while `--reuse` removes one if it exists on a node. The available reference modes explained:

Share :When the author changes their content you will automatically see the changes reflected in your document.

Reuse: If the author changes content, the content will be branched and a copy of the changes is created. The reuser becomes the author of the new shared item. When this option is specified, neither `--shareID` nor `--useDefault` can be specified.

--shareID=value

When this option is specified, the reference mode does not need to be defined. `Share` is assumed.

--[no]useDefault

specifies to use the ID of the originating node from where the you want to change was branched. When `--useDefault` is specified, `--shareID` is ignored. When `--[no]useDefault` is specified, `--shareID` is required. Default is `--no`useDefault.

node id..

the node ID(s) of the content you want to change. Use a space separated list to specify more than one issue ID, for example, 240 241 242.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createsegment](#), [im viewsegment](#), [im insertsegment](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im relationships

displays all the relationships for one or more MKS Integrity issues

SYNOPSIS

```
im relationships [--asOf=<date>label:<label>] [--fields=field[:width[:rich|plain]],field[:width[:rich|plain]],...]
[--[no]displayBackwardFields][--[no]displayForwardFields][--[no]ApplyDisplayPattern]
[--structureFieldIconDisplayField=field][--structureFieldDisplayFormat=value][--focusIssueID=value]
[--expandLevel=value][--displayFields=field,field...][--[no]batchEdit][--nodeDisplayFields=value]
[--[no]showFieldNodes][--[no]showXHTML][--[no]showSectionNumbering][--traverseFields=field,field,...]
[--query=[user:]query][--queryDefinition=query][--height=value][--width=value][-x value][-y value][--hostname=value]
[--port=value][--password=value][--user=value][(-g|--gui)][(-?|--usage)][(-F value)--selectionFile=value][--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default]][--status=[none|gui|default]][(-N|--no)][(-Y|--yes)][--cwd=value]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] issue id...
```

DESCRIPTION

The **im relationships** command displays a relationship tree. You can expand the tree to show the relationship fields for the root issue(s), and expand each relationship field to see the related issues in that field. You can control which relationship fields display in the view, and you can perform functions on the issues in the view.

For example,

```
im relationship --noDisplayBackwardFields --noshowFieldNodes --field=ID,type,state,summary
80713
```

displays the ID, type, state, and summary for all issues that issue 80713 has a forward relationship with.

This command is only supported with the -g or --gui option. When you use the -g or --gui option, MKS Integrity displays an issue selection dialog box. If you browse for issues from the issue selection dialog box, any changes you make to the columns in the Issues View will not be applied to that view when it is accessed through the Integrity Client GUI.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field[:width[:rich|plain]],field[:width[:rich|plain]],...

allows you to select fields to be printed, specified in the format *field[:width],field[:width],...*. Specifying the column *[:width]* (in pixels) for each field is optional.

For rich content fields, you can specify display patterns to display field values as rich content (:rich) or plain text (:plain). The rich content display pattern displays the underlying HTML elements and attributes in the rich content field. For example, --fields=Description::rich displays the Description field value with HTML elements and attributes. By default, rich content fields display plain text.

--[no]applyDisplayPattern

specifies whether to apply a display pattern to numeric fields. Display patterns are configured by your administrator and allow you to quantify integer and floating point field values, for example, as currency or percentages. --applyDisplayPattern is enabled by default.

Note: If you use scripts, MKS recommends using the --noapplyDisplayPattern option to avoid being impacted by administrative changes to display patterns.

--focusIssueID=value

specifies the item ID to highlight in the tree pane when the segment displays. This colour is defined in the View > Options dialog in the context of the Document view.

--[no]displayBackwardFields

specifies whether or not to view only relationship fields containing backward relationships.

--[no]displayForwardFields

specifies whether or not to view only relationship fields containing forward relationships.

--asOf=<date>label:<label>

allows you to view relationships as of a historical date or label. For example, to view relationships on an issue as of a specific date, type

```
im relationships --asOf="January 8, 2007 10:00:00 AM EST" 123
```

If a value is not provided the relationships display as of the server's current time. This field is optional.

--displayFields=field,field...

specifies the relationship fields to view.

--structureFieldIconDisplayField=field

specifies the field from which the icon is taken. This is the icon that will be displayed for each node in the Outline pane.

--expandLevel=value

specifies to expand the nodes to a specified level, for example, 1, 2, 3. The default is one.

-- [no] showXHTML

specifies to enable rich text fields to be displayed as XHTML.

--structureFieldDisplayFormat=value

specifies the fields and style that should be displayed for the tree nodes.

defines an output format for user-formatted text. The default formatting is suitable for interpretation by most users; the various formatting options are provided for programmatic control.

--structureFieldDisplayFormat options use the same values as --fields, but similar to a JAVA MessageFormat string (that is, it requires { } to surround each field). For example:

```
im relationships --structureFieldDisplayFormat="{ID}, {Summary}"
```

-- [no] showFieldNodes

specifies whether or not to display field nodes.

-- [no] showSectionNumbering

specifies whether or not to display section numbering.

--traverseFields=field,field,...

specifies the tree nodes to display.

--query=[user:]query

specifies the query to use to populate the issue selection. If not specified, MKS Integrity uses the most recently run query.

--queryDefinition=query

specifies a string to define the query constraints for the query used to populate the issue selection. For the format of the query definition, see the [im_issues](#) command.

issue id...

specifies the ID of the issue(s) you want to view relationships for. Use spaces to specify more than one issue, for example 34 23.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copyissue](#), [im_createissue](#), [im_viewissue](#), [im_editissue](#),

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im removebaseline

[removes baseline labels from documents](#)

SYNOPSIS

```
im removebaseline [(-L label|--label=label) [- - [no] subSegment][--hostname=server] [--port=number]
[--password=password] [--user=name] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [- - [no]batch]
[--cwd=directory] [- - forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [(-g|--gui)] [- - quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [- - status=[none/gui/default]]
segment id...
```

DESCRIPTION

`im removebaseline` removes a baseline from a document. A baseline is a meaningful date and time in a set of issues, marked with a label.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

`-L label`

`--label=label`

identifies the baseline label to delete. Labels cannot contain colons(:), square brackets ([]), or leading spaces.

Note:

Labels that include spaces must be enclosed by quotes.

`- - [no] subSegment`

specifying `- - subSegment` specifies to remove the baseline on the referenced subsegment instead of the owning segment.

segment id...

the IDs of the documents you want to remove the baseline label from. Use a space separated list to specify more than one item ID, for example, 240 241 242.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_baseline](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im removecontent

removes content from a document

SYNOPSIS

```
im removecontent [-- [no] recurse] [-- [no] confirm] [--quiet] [--user=name] [--hostname=server] [--password=password]
[--port=number] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F file) --selectionFile=file] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [- cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [-g | --gui] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]] issue id...
```

DESCRIPTION

`im removecontent` removes the selected content from their parent segments. If the content being removed is shared with other segments, then the content is removed from its current parent only. For example:

```
im removecontent 15, 242 590
```

removes content IDs 15, 242 and 590 from their respective parents.

Note: You cannot remove shared content since other documents depend on it.

-- [no] confirm

specifies whether to be prompted to confirm the deletion of the content. By default, you are prompted to confirm the deletion.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

-- [no] recurse=value

indicates whether to remove all child content if the content being removed is a parent.

issue id...

specifies the issue ID of the content being removed. Use a space separated list to specify more than one issue ID, for example, 240 241 242.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_createcontent](#), [im_copycontent](#), [im_movecontent](#)

Miscellaneous:

[ACL](#), [diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im reports

displays a list of all MKS Integrity reports visible to the user

SYNOPSIS

```
im reports [--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [--fieldsDelim=value] [--name=value] [--description=value]
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [- -password=value] [- -user=value] [(-?| --usage)] [(-g| --gui)] [--height=value]
[--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [(-F value| --selectionFile=value)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]]
[--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N| --no)] [(-Y| --yes)] [--[no]batch] [-- cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im reports displays the list of MKS Integrity reports that are visible to you.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...

specifies the report fields to display and the width of each field in characters. If the output is directed to the GUI, the width is specified in pixels.

For example,

```
im reports --fields=name,description,lastModified --fieldsDelim=,
```

displays the name, description, and date of the last modification for all MKS Integrity reports that are visible to you.

The report fields you can specify are:

createdBy

displays the name of the user who created the report.

description

displays a description of the report.

lastModified

displays the date the report was last modified.

name

displays the name of the report.

shareWith

displays the users and groups that the report is shared with.

query

displays the name of the query the report uses to run on.

id

displays the database ID of the report. This is for MKS Customer Care only.

references

displays all system provided and user objects that reference the report.

isAdmin

displays whether the report is a system provided object.

--fieldsDelim=value

specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between fields.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createreport](#), [im editreport](#), [im copyreport](#), [im viewreport](#), [im runreport](#), [im deletereport](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im runchart

runs an MKS Integrity chart

SYNOPSIS

```
im runchart [--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]]  
[--graphStyle=[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]]  
[--imageHeight=value] [--imageWidth=value] [- -outputFile=value] [- -[no|confirm]overwriteOutputFile]  
[--hostname=value] [- -port=value] [- -password=value] [- -user=value] [(-?|-usage)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value]  
[(-g|-gui)] [- -quiet] [- -settingsUI=[gui|default]] [- -status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|-no)] [(-Y|-yes)] [- -[no]batch]  
[- -cwd=value] [- -forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [user:]chart
```

DESCRIPTION

im runchart runs an MKS Integrity chart, generating chart data. For more information on charts, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

For example,

```
im runchart --gui jriley:"Release 2 Features By Priority"
```

displays the Release 2 Features By Priority chart created by jriley.

Note the following:

- All charts are subject to visibility rules set by your administrator. Visibility rules restrict access to specific information based on project and/or issue type. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*, or see your administrator.
- For the best performance, avoid generating trend or issue fields trend charts using short intervals over long time spans.
- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields and time entries vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]

specifies project filter values to apply to the chart.

Note: If you are running a distribution chart that is based on a query with a project filter, the project filter values you specify here are combined with the query filter. In some cases, this could result in no data being returned. For example, if a chart is based on a query with an embedded project filter value of Cosmo1, and you specify a project filter value of Cosmo2, no data is returned.

--graphStyle=[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]
overrides the graph style defined for the chart.

--imageHeight=value

specifies the height of the image, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number. This option does not apply to table style charts.

--imageWidth=value

specifies the width of the image, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number. This option does not apply to table style charts.

--outputFile=value

specifies the name of the file you want the chart data to be saved in.

Note: Table style charts are saved in comma separated values (csv) format. All other styles of charts are saved in PNG format.

--[no|confirm]overwriteOutputFile

specifies whether to overwrite if the file specified in the **--outputFile** option already exists.

[user:]chart

specifies the name of the chart to run, and the user who created it. If you are running a chart you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the chart name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a chart name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and chart name, it searches for a chart name matching the exact text. For example, if you type **jhoyt:CosmosDefects**, MKS Integrity searches for the **CosmosDefects** chart created by **jhoyt**. If MKS Integrity cannot find the

chart and/or user, it searches for the `jhoyt :CosmosDefects` chart created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_createchart](#), [im_editchart](#), [im_copychart](#), [im_viewchart](#), [im_deletechart](#), [im_charts](#) [im_runchart](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im rundashboard

runs an MKS Integrity dashboard

SYNOPSIS

```
im rundashboard [--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value]
[(-?|--usage)] [(-F value|--selectionFile=value)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [(-g|--gui)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [user:]dashboard
```

DESCRIPTION

im rundashboard runs an MKS Integrity dashboard, generating dashboard data. This command only runs when used with a **-g** or **--gui** option. For more information on dashboards, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Note: Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields and time entries vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]

specifies the field filter to be applied to the dashboard. Currently, only project field filters are supported.

If the dashboard has a defined project filter type of **Restricted**, you can only specify filter values that are a subset of the filter values defined for the dashboard.

If the dashboard has a defined project filter type of **Fixed**, this option is invalid.

If the dashboard has a defined project filter type of **None**, this option is invalid.

Note: Depending on how you design your dashboard layout, the dashboard filter may not be applied to chart, report or query dashboard components.

[username:]dashboard

specifies the name of the dashboard to run, and the user who created it. If you are running a dashboard you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the dashboard name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a dashboard name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and dashboard name, it searches for a dashboard name matching the exact text. For example, if you type **jhoyt :ProjectOverview**, MKS Integrity searches for the dashboard named **ProjectOverview** created by **jhoyt**. If MKS Integrity cannot find the dashboard and/or user, it searches for the dashboard named **jhoyt :ProjectOverview** created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_createdashboard](#), [im_editedashboard](#), [im_copydashboard](#), [im_viewdashboard](#), [im_deletedashboard](#),
[im_dashboards](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im runreport

runs an MKS Integrity report

SYNOPSIS

```
im runreport [--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...],field=[value,value,...],...] [--asOf=<date>:label:<label>]
[--basetime=<date>:label:<label>] [--issues=value] [--issues2=value] [--outputFile=value]
[--[no|confirm]overwriteOutputFile] [--queryDefinition=query] [--queryDefinitionFile=value] [--param=value]
[--[no]substituteParams] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]]
[username:]report
```

DESCRIPTION

im runreport runs an MKS Integrity report, generating report data. For more information on reports, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

For example,

```
im runreport --issues=10001,10002,10003 jriley: "Docs Activity"
```

displays the Docs Activity report created by jriley showing data for items 10001, 10002, and 10003.

Note: Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields and time entries vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...],field=[value,value,...],...

specifies field filters and values to apply to the report. You can specify multiple field filters. You can filter based on values in the Project, Type, or State fields, or on values in any user, group, picklist or item backed picklist field.

--asOf=<date>:label:<label>

specifies the historical date or label to use for the issues included in the report. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]*. Each issue included in the report will be as of the date and time specified. This option is used with the **--issues** option.

--basetime=<date>:label:<label>

specifies a date or label to use for comparing two reports. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]*. This option is used with the **--asOf** option. Two reports are run: one based on the **--asOf** label or date/time, and one based on the **--basetime** label or date/time. The reports are compared and the results automatically display in the Visual Difference tool. For more information on this tool, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--issues=value

specifies the issues to report on, where *value* is a comma-delimited list of issue IDs. This overrides the query that the report is based on.

--issues2=value

specifies the issues to report on, applied to the base time. This overrides the query that the report is based on.

--outputFile=value

specifies the name of the file you want the report data to be saved in.

--[no|confirm]overwriteOutputFile

specifies whether to overwrite if the file specified in the **--outputFile** option already exists.

--queryDefinition=query

specifies a string to define the query constraints to override the report query. This option cannot be used with historical reports. The query must be of the following format:

<rule> is defined as (<filtergroup>)

<filtergroup> is defined as one of the following:

- (<filtergroup> and <filtergroup> and ...)
- (<filtergroup> or <filtergroup> or ...)
- ((<filter>) and (<filter>) and ...)
- ((<filter>) or (<filter>) or ...)

where

<filter> is defined as disabled (<filter>)

<filter> is defined as not (<filter>)

<filter> is defined as <fields>|<subquery>|<attachment>|<relationship>|<genericccp>|<histval>|<histdate>|<histuser>|<timeentry>

<histuser> is defined as histuser[Summary|State].. was changed by <user>

<histuser> is defined as histuser.any field was changed by <user>

<histdate> is defined as histdate[Summary|State].. was changed <datevalue>

<histdate> is defined as histdate.any field was changed <datevalue>

<histval> is defined as histval[Summary|State].. <value>

<genericccp> is defined as genericccp:<cptype>:<attrfieldidentifier>:[fieldname]

where <attrfieldidentifier> is attribute or entryattribute and [fieldname] is the real name, not the display name, of the attribute. Use the **im viewcptype** command to find the attribute name.

<genericccp> is defined as not(genericccp:si:attribute[resolutionlist]is empty)

<genericccp> is defined as genericccp:<cptype>.exists

<relationship> is defined as relationship[ID|Created User].. using [Relationship Field]=<value>

<relationship> is defined as relationship.exists backward|forward using [Relationship Field]. To restrict your query to either backward or forward relationships, backward must be specified if you specify the Backward Relationships field, and the forward option must be specified if you specify the Forward Relationships field or a custom relationship field.

<relationship> is defined as relationshipFlag [Relationship Flag Name] backward|forward using [Relationship Field]

<attachment> is defined as attachment[file size|file name|mime type] <value>

<attachment> is defined as attachment.exists

<timeentry> is defined as timeentry[issue ID|user|entry date|source|duration|notes|created by|created date|modified by|modified date]

<timeentry> is defined as timeentry.exists

<testresult> is defined as testresult.exists

<testresult> is defined as testresult.hasattachment

<testresult> is defined as testresult.hasrelateditem

<testresult> is defined as [ID]comparison where ID can be one of Verdict, Verdict Type, Modified By, Modified Date, Session ID

<subquery> is defined as subquery[Query1|Query2|...]

<fields> is defined as field[ID|Created User|Created Date].. <value>

<fields> is defined as field.any text field

<value> is defined as <value> or "is empty"

<value> is defined as "is empty"

<value> is defined as <leftrangeop> num and <rightrangeop> num

<value> is defined as contains <text>

<value> is defined as <operator> num and <operator> num

<value> is defined as <operator> num

<rightrangeop> is defined as < | <=

<leftrangeop> is defined as > | >=

<value> is defined as = <uservalue>, <uservalue>, ..

<uservalue> is defined as "me" | "unspecified" or "is empty" | user1 | user2 | ...

<value> is defined as <datevalue>

<datevalue> is defined as between mm/dd/yyyy and mm/dd/yyyy

<datevalue> is defined as between mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss and mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)

<datevalue> is defined as in the last|next num days|months|years

<datevalue> is defined as in the last|next num days|months|years hours|minutes|seconds (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)

<datevalue> is defined as *today/yesterday/tomorrow*

num is defined as .. | -1 | 0 | 1 | ..

<operator> is defined as = | > | >= | <= | < | >

For example:

```
((field[Summary] contains "Hello") or (field[Assigned Group] = "everyone"))
and
(attachment.exists))
```

Note: To reference the original query in the new query so that any changes to the original query are reflected in the new query, define <subquery> as *subquery[OriginalQuery]*

--queryDefinitionFile=value

specifies a file that contains the complete definition of the query. See **--queryDefinition** for the file format. This option cannot be used with historical reports.

--param=value

specifies a keyword contained in the tag of the report definition and the parameter value to replace the keyword. To specify a keyword and parameter value, type **--param=keyword=parameter value**, for example, `im runreport --param=segmentname=SegmentA BugReport`. Keywords and parameter values allow you to configure report content at runtime. Specify **--param** for each additional keyword and parameter value. For more information on keywords in report definitions, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide* or contact your administrator.

Note: The report must contain tags; otherwise, this option is ignored when you run the report. A parameter expansion not specified in **--param** substitutes an empty string.

-- [no] substituteParams

specifies whether to replace parameter references in text fields with a parameter value. For more information on how parameter values are determined, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

[username:]report

specifies the name of the report to run, and the user who created it. If you are running a report you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the report name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a report name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and report name, it searches for a report name matching the exact text. For example, if you type `jhoyt :CosmosDefects`, MKS Integrity searches for the report named `CosmosDefects` created by `jhoyt`. If MKS Integrity cannot find the report and/or user, it searches for the report named `jhoyt :CosmosDefects` created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_createreport](#), [im_editreport](#), [im_copyreport](#), [im_viewreport](#), [im_deletereport](#), [im_reports](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im serveralerts

displays MKS Integrity Server alert messages for all currently connected servers

SYNOPSIS

```
im serveralerts [--height=value] [--width=value] [--user=name] [--hostname=server] [--password=password]
[--port=number] [(-?|--usage)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [-[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [-g | --gui]
[(-F file) --selectionFile=file] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--quiet] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im serveralerts displays MKS Integrity Server alert messages for all servers that you are currently connected to. The alert message displays who sent the message, the server it came from, when it was sent, and the message. If you are not connected to any servers, a message informs you that there are no alert messages. Alert messages are sent by your administrator and are useful for notifying users about important information, such as an impending server upgrade in which the server will be shut down.

Note the following:

- In the Web interface, the date displayed for an alert message is the server's date, time, and time zone. In the GUI and CLI, the date displayed for an alert message is the client's date, time, and time zone.
- To avoid manually checking alert messages from the command line, launch the alert messages dialog box from the command line by specifying **-g** or **--gui** and keep the dialog box open. The dialog box automatically refreshes to display new alert messages.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im viewserveralert](#), [im admngui](#), [im servers](#),

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im servers

displays the current connections to an MKS Integrity Server

SYNOPSIS

```
im servers [-- [no] showVersion] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [(-?|--usage)]  
[(-F value| --selectionFile=value)] [(-N| --no)] [(-Y| --yes)] [-- [no] batch] [-- cwd=directory] [-- forceConfirm=[yes|no]]  
[(-g| --gui)] [-- [no] persist] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [-- status=[none|gui|default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

`im servers` displays active server connections in the format `user@host_name:port`.

The default server connection is indicated by `user@host_name:port(default)`.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

-- [no] showVersion

controls whether to show build version information for the connected server. The presentation of this information is in the format [Build: 2345].

-- [no]persist

controls whether this presentation of information should continue to be updated as new information becomes available. `--nopersist` forces a static "snapshot" of information, while `--persist` gives real-time updates.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im connect](#), [im disconnect](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im setprefs

sets preferences

SYNOPSIS

```
im setprefs [--command=value] [--[no]resetToDefault] [--[no]save] [--[no]ask] [--ui=[unspecified|gui|cli|api]]  
[(-?|--usage)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value)] [(-N)--no] [(-Y)--yes] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value]  
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] string...
```

DESCRIPTION

im setprefs sets preference options for MKS Integrity. These settings are used to determine default behaviors for other commands - each command option has a preference key associated with it. The [im viewprefs](#) command lists the commands and preference keys. Changes to your preferences are either for the current client session (until [im exit](#) is used) or can be permanently saved in your system's *home* directory, in the file named *IntegrityClient.rc*, using the **--save** option.

For example:

```
im setprefs --command=viewissuse --save showTimeEntries=true
```

sets the preferences for the **im viewissuse** command to always display time entries for the issue.

Caution: Do not edit the *IntegrityClient.rc* file manually. Preferences that appear more than once in the *IntegrityClient.rc* file can cause unpredictable behavior in MKS Integrity.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--command=value

identifies the command to be set.

--[no]resetToDefault

controls whether to revert specified settings to the default values as shipped with MKS Integrity Client. If specifying **--resetToDefault**, you must not specify individual preferences.

--[no]save

controls whether changes should be permanently saved.

--[no]ask

controls prompts to the user for specific preferences. Each preference option may be set to either **--ask** or **--noask**. When the command itself is run, any option set to **--ask** and that is not explicitly set with command line options will be queried. If this **--ask** option is set, then you do not specify a value for the preference at the same time, but instead the *pref=value* must supply one of the following four valid **ask** values:

once

asks the user the first time only, and then uses the provided value every time after.

never

never asks the user for a response, but uses the current setting (which may be specified by a preference).

element-last

asks the user for each element of the selection, providing the most recently used value as the default.

element-pref

asks the user for each element of the selection, resetting the default to the value specified by the preference.

--ui=[unspecified|gui|cli|api]

controls whether to apply the preference to the graphical user interface, the command line interface, or when the interface is unspecified. By default, **--ui=cli** is implied when using **im setprefs**. To set preferences for GUI behavior, however, you should specify **--ui=gui**. For example, to set the *showHistory* preference to be true in the GUI for the [im printissuse](#) command, you would type:

```
im setprefs --command=printissuse --ui=gui showHistory=true
```

These correlate to settings in the *IntegrityClient.rc* file that have the *gui.im.* or *cli.im.* prefix, or the *im.* prefix when it is unspecified.

string...

identifies the preference string. If you specified the `--resetToDefault` option, then you only need to specify the preference name; otherwise specify a value for the preference. Use spaces to specify multiple preferences.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[`im loadrc`](#), [`im viewprefs`](#)

Miscellaneous:

[`options`](#), [`preferences`](#)

im timeentries

displays time entries

SYNOPSIS

```
im timeentries [--entryUser=user] [--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [--fieldsDelim=value] [--filter-value]
[--height=value] [--width=value] [-x=value] [-y=value] [-mode=[view|edit|viewany|editany]] [--query=[user:jquery]
[--queryDefinition=value] [--password=value] [-user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [--hostname=value] [--port=value]
[(-F value)--selectionFile=value]) [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)]
[(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]]
```

DESCRIPTION

The `im timeentries` command allows you to view all time entries created by you or another user. Time entries are not private and can be viewed by any user; however, only the user who created a time entry can edit or delete it. To create, edit, or delete time entries, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

For example,

```
im timeentries --entryUser=jriley --fields=createdDate,duration,issue
```

displays the creation date, amount of time, and the item the time was recorded against for all time entries entered by `jriley`.

Note: Displayed time entries vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

`--entryUser=user`

specifies the user whose time entries you want to view or edit.

Note: You can specify only one of the following options in a command: `--entryUser`, `--filter`, `--query`, or `--queryDefinition`.

`--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...`

specifies the time entry fields to display and the width of each field in characters. If the output is directed to the GUI, the width is specified in pixels.

The time entry fields you can specify are:

`createdBy`

displays the name of the user who created the time entry.

`createdAt`

displays the date the time entry was created.

`duration`

displays the duration of the time entry. All time entries are represented in hours and formatted to two decimal places.

`entryDate`

displays the date the time entry was recorded to.

`issue`

displays the ID of the issue that the time entry was recorded to.

`modifiedBy`

displays the name of the user who last modified the time entry.

`modifiedDate`

displays the date that the time entry was last modified on.

`notes`

displays notes added to the time entry. Notes are optional.

`sourceDisplayName`

displays the display name of the source that entered the time entry, for example, MKS Integrity.

sourceName

displays the name of the source that entered the time entry, for example, mks_integrity.

user

displays the name of the user whose time entries you are viewing.

--fieldsDelim=value

specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between the fields in the display.

--filter=value

specifies a filter to display time entries by.

Note: You can specify only one of the following options in a command: --entryUser, --filter, --query, or --queryDefinition.

The filters you can specify are:

issue:expression

displays time entries in a specific issue ID or range of issue IDs. If you are specifying a range of issue IDs, use conditions and logical operators, for example, issue: > 1000 AND < 2000.

user:name

displays time entries belonging to one or more users, where *name* is the user's name. Use spaces to specify more than one user.

entrydate:date

displays time entries recorded on a specific date or during a time period, where *date* is the specified date or time period. If you are specifying a time period, use conditions and logical operators, for example, entrydate: between 11/01/2004 AND 11/01/2005.

source:name

displays time entries created by a specific source, where *name* is the source name.

creationdate:date

displays time entries created on a specific date or during a time period, where *date* is the specified date or time period. If you are specifying a time period, use conditions and logical operators, for example, creationdate: between 11/01/2004 AND 11/01/2005.

createdby:name

displays time entries created by one or more users, where *name* is the user's name. Use spaces to specify more than one user.

modificationdate:date

displays time entries modified on a specific date or during a time period, where *date* is the specified date or time period. If you are specifying a time period, use conditions and logical operators, for example, modificationdate: between 11/01/2004 AND 11/01/2005.

modifiedby:name

displays time entries modified by one or more users, where *name* is the specified user name. Use spaces to specify more than one user.

--mode=[view|edit|viewany|editany]

specifies whether to display or edit personal time entries (--mode=view|edit) or time entries belonging to another user (--mode=viewany|editany). The --mode=edit option can only be specified with the -g or --gui option.

Note: You can also edit a time entry when you edit an issue assigned to you (in the GUI or Web interface only).

--query=[user:]query

specifies the query used to filter time entries by issue. Includes the name of the user who the query belongs to and the query name, for example, mchang:ActiveDefects. You do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the query name. This option is useful when multiple users have the same name for a query.

Notes:

- MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the first colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type mchang:ActiveDefects, MKS Integrity searches for the Active Defects query created by mchang. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the mchang:ActiveDefects query created by any user.
- You can specify only one of the following options in a command: --entryUser, --filter, --query, or --queryDefinition.

queryDefinition.

--queryDefinition=*value*

specifies a string to define the query constraints for the query used to define the selection criteria for time entries. For the format, see the [im createquery](#) command.

Note: You can specify only one of the following options in a command: --entryUser, --filter, --query, or --queryDefinition.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im editissue](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im toggleinclude

allows you to change included subsegments to referenced subsegments within the Document view

SYNOPSIS

```
im toggleinclude [--hostname=server] [--port=number] [--password=password] [--user=name] [(-?|--usage)]  
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]]  
[(-g|--gui)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]] node id...
```

DESCRIPTION

im toggleinclude allows you to change included subsegments to referenced subsegments within the Document view.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

node id...

the ID of the included subsegment for which you want to change to a referenced subsegment in the Document view.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im refmode](#), [im insertsegment](#), [im importcontent](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im updateclient

updates the MKS Integrity Client

SYNOPSIS

```
im updateclient [--[no|confirm]download] [--[no|confirm]shutdown] [--[no|confirm]rollback]
[--[no|confirm]rollbackshutdown] [--hostname=server] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F value|--selectionFile=value)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [(-g|--gui)] [--quiet]
```

DESCRIPTION

im updateclient updates the MKS Integrity Client with a service pack if one is available. A service pack may be designated as required to address a known issue, or may provide enhancements. Client side service pack numbers are designated with a "C", for example, C04030003.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no|confirm]download

automatically downloads a service pack if one is available.

--[no|confirm]shutdown

automatically shutdowns the client if a service pack is downloaded.

--[no|confirm]rollback

automatically initiates a service pack rollback, if required to connect to the MKS Integrity Server.

--[no|confirm]rollbackshutdown

automatically shutdowns the client if a service pack rollback is initiated.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im about](#), [im connect](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im viewchart

displays the properties of an existing MKS Integrity chart

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewchart [-- [no] showHistory] [-- [no] showReferences] [-- hostname=value] [-- port=value] [-- password=value]
[-- user=value] [-- height=value] [-- width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-F value| --selectionFile=value)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)]
[(-Y|--yes)] [-- [no] batch] [-- cwd=value] [-- forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [username:]chart...
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewchart displays the properties of a selected MKS Integrity chart.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

-- [no] showHistory

specifies whether to display a read-only log of all changes to the chart.

-- [no] showReferences

specifies whether to display all system provided and user objects that reference the chart.

[user:]chart

specifies the name of the chart to view, and the user who created it. If you are viewing a chart you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the chart name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a chart name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and chart name, it searches for a chart name matching the exact text. For example, if you type `jhoyt :CosmosDefects`, MKS Integrity searches for the `CosmosDefects` chart created by `jhoyt`. If MKS Integrity cannot find the chart and/or user, it searches for the `jhoyt :CosmosDefects` chart created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copychart](#), [im createchart](#), [im deletechart](#), [im editchart](#), [im charts](#), [im runchart](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im viewcolumnset

displays the properties of a column set

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewcolumnset [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [- -user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]  
[(-F value|--selectionFile=value)] [- -quiet] [- -settingsUI=[gui|default]] [- -status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)]  
[(-Y|--yes)] [- - [no]batch] [- - cwd=value] [(-g|--gui)] [- - forceConfirm=[yes|no]] columnset...
```

DESCRIPTION

Note: Column sets are no longer supported for the MKS Integrity client. This command can only be used to view the properties of a column set for the MKS Worktray used in integrations. For more information on integrations, see the *MKS Integration Users Guide*

im viewcolumnset displays the properties of a column set. The properties of a column set are: issue fields, name of the column set, what order the specified field is set to (ascending or descending order), and the field that issues are sorted by.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

columnset...

specifies the column set whose properties you want to view. You can only specify one column set.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copycolumnset](#), [im_createcolumnset](#), [im_editcolumnset](#), [im_deletecolumnset](#), [im_columnsets](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im viewcp

displays the details of a change package

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewcp [--attributes=attribute1,attribute2...] [--entryAttributes=attribute1,attribute2...] [--[no]showEntries]
[--filter=type:name] [--height=value] [--width=value] [(-g|--gui)] [-x value] [-y value] [--[no]batch] [--hostname=value]
[--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [(-N)--no] [(-Y)--yes]
[--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
issue/issue:change package id...
```

DESCRIPTION

`im viewcp` allows you to view attribute and change package entry details on any change package you select. You can select the change package using an issue ID or change package ID. The selected change package does not have to be assigned to you. You can list and display multiple change packages.

For example,

```
im viewcp --attributes=type,summary --entryAttributes=revision,project 123
```

displays the type and summary for the change packages, and the revision and project for the change package entries, for issue 123.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--attributes=attribute1,attribute2...

specifies the change package attributes to display.

--entryAttributes=attribute1,attribute2...

specifies the change package entry attributes to display.

NOTE: The attribute `configpath` displays the configuration path of the change package entry (repository location of the member/subproject).

The following change package entry types display more than one configuration path:

- Move Subproject
 - from entry is the original configuration path of the subproject
 - to entry is the new destination configuration path
- Configure Subproject
 - from and to entries contain same configuration path
- Move Member
 - from entry is the original configuration path of the member
 - to entry is the new destination configuration path
- Rename Member
 - from and to entries contain same configuration path

--[no]showEntries

specifies whether to show the individual change package entries.

--filter=type:name

specifies the filter to use to refine the change package selection.

issue...

issue:change package id...

issue identifies a specific issue that contains all change packages that you want to view; use spaces to specify more than one issue.

issue:change package id identifies a specific change package to view; use a space separated list to specify more than one change package.

SEE ALSO

Miscellaneous:

[ACL](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im viewdashboard

displays the properties of an existing MKS Integrity dashboard

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewdashboard [-- [no] showHistory] [-- [no] showReferences] [-- hostname=value] [-- [no] showLayout] [-- port=value]
[-- password=value] [-- user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [-- [no]batch] [-- cwd=value]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [user:]dashboard
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewdashboard displays the properties of an MKS Integrity dashboard.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

-- [no] showHistory
specifies whether to display a read-only log of all changes to the dashboard.

-- [no] showReferences
specifies whether to display all system provided and user objects that reference the dashboard.

-- [no] showLayout
specifies whether to show the XML dashboard layout definition.

[username:]dashboard

specifies the name of the dashboard to view, and the user who created it. If you are viewing a dashboard you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the dashboard name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a dashboard name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and dashboard name, it searches for a dashboard name matching the exact text. For example, if you type `jhoyt:ProjectOverview`, MKS Integrity searches for the dashboard named `ProjectOverview` created by `jhoyt`. If MKS Integrity cannot find the dashboard and/or user, it searches for the dashboard named `jhoyt:ProjectOverview` created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copydashboard](#), [im_createdashboard](#), [im_deletedashboard](#), [im_editedashboard](#), [im_dashboards](#),
[im_rundashboard](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im viewissue

displays the issue information of one or more MKS Integrity issues

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewissue [--asOf=<date>|label:<label>] [- - [no] showAttachments] [- - [no] showAttachmentDetails]
[- - [no] showAnnotations] [- - [no] showBranches] [- - [no] showLabels] [- - [no] showChangePackages] [- - [no] showHistory]
[- - [no] showHistoryAscending] [- - [no] showRelationships] [- - [no] showWorkflow] [- - [no] showTimeEntries]
[- - [no] showHistoryWithComputedField] [- - [no] showRichContent] [- - [no] showXHTML] [- - [no] showTestResults]
[- - [no] substituteParams] [- - height= value] [- - width= value] [-x value] [-y value] [- - hostname= value] [- - port= value]
[- - password= value] [- - user= value] [(- ?| - - usage)] [(-g| - - gui)] [(-F value| --selectionFile= value)] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [- - status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N| - - no)] [(-Y| - - yes)] [- - [no]batch] [- - cwd= value]
[- - forceConfirm=[yes|no]] issue id...
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewissue displays the issue information of one or more MKS Integrity issues.

For example,

```
im viewissue --showTimeEntries --showAnnotations --asOf="January 8, 2007 10:00:00 AM EST" 123
```

displays information for issue 123, including time entries and annotations, as of January 8, 2007.

Note the following:

- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.

When you use the `-g` or `--gui` option, MKS Integrity displays an issue selection dialog box. If you browse for issues from the issue selection dialog box, any changes you make to the columns in the Issues View will not be applied to that view when it is accessed through the Integrity Client GUI.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `im` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--asOf=<date>|label:<label>

allows you to view an issue as of a historical date or label. If a value is not provided the issue displays as of the server's current time. This field is optional.

Note: If you specify a WEST or IST time zone, the time is not displayed correctly in the issue history. Instead, use the time zone `GMT+/-hours:minutes`.

--[no] showAttachments

specifies whether to display attachment file names. The default is to show attachments.

Note: This option controls the visibility of the built in attachment field only. Custom attachment fields are always visible.

--[no] showAttachmentDetails

specifies whether to display the following attachment details: added user, added date, summary and Mime type, and name and size of attachment. The default is not to display attachment details.

--[no] showAnnotations

specifies whether to display annotations or a audit record for an issue. The default is not to show annotations. One line per annotation in the following format

```
Annotations:  
Operation by: John Smith on Thu Aug 10 08:59:35 EDT 2006  
Add Label: mylabel against time Thu Aug 10 08:59:35 EDT 2006
```

--[no] showBranches

specifies whether to show branch issue numbers if branches exist. A separate line indicates if an issue was branched from a parent. If the branch was performed against an `--asOf` time the annotation indicates the target `--asOf` time. The default is not to show branches.

-- [no] showHistory

specifies whether to display a read-only log of all changes to the issue. The default is to not show the history. If you display the issue history, the information displays in chronological order (the most recent changes appear at the bottom) by default; however, you can configure the chronological ordering of history information using the `-- [no] showHistoryAscending` option.

-- [no] showHistoryAscending

specifies whether to display the issue history in ascending or descending chronological order. In the GUI, the issue history displays in descending order by default. In the CLI and API, the issue history displays in ascending order by default. This option requires the `-- [no] showHistory` option.

-- [no] showLabels

specifies whether to display the labels created on an issue against a specific date and time. The default is not to show labels.

-- [no] showChangePackages

specifies whether to display change package information. For more information on using change packages, refer to "Using the MKS Integrity Integration" in the *MKS Integrity User Guide*. The default is to show change packages.

-- [no] showRelationships

specifies whether to display related issue IDs from the Forward and Backward relationship fields. The default is to show these fields.

Note: This option controls the visibility of the related issue IDs from the built in relationship fields only. Related issue IDs from custom relationship fields are always visible.

-- [no] showWorkflow

specifies whether to display the workflow for the issue type, if your administrator has enabled it. This option can only be specified with `-g` or `--gui`. Viewing the Workflow panel is useful for determining where you can progress in the workflow. The Workflow panel displays the complete workflow for the issue type, unvisited states, visited states, the current state, other state transitions, and phases, as indicated by the Legend.

-- [no] showTimeEntries

specifies whether to display time entries for the issue type, if enabled by your administrator. Time entries indicate time spent working on an issue. Time entries display the entry date, user, source, duration, and notes. Time entries are sorted in descending order of entry date.

-- [no] showHistoryWithComputedField

specifies whether to display the changes to computed fields in the issue history. By default, computed fields are not displayed in the issue history.

-- [no] showRichContent

specifies whether to display rich text information. The data displays in raw rich text, with HTML elements and attributes. You can display rich text for the issue as of now, for the issue as of a historical date or label (using the `--asOf` option), or for the log of changes made to the item (using the `--showHistory` option).

Note: This option is intended only for use with the CLI or API and does not work when used with the `-g` option. By default, the data displays in plain text.

-- [no] showXHTML

specifies whether to display rich text field data in XHMTL format. Use with the `-- [no] showRichContent` option. The `-- [no] showXHTML` option is intended for use in triggers, scripts, or custom integrations. Special characters are included in the CLI output, but not the API output (API output is entity protected, for example < is converted to <).

-- [no] showTestResults

specifies whether to display test results for the issue, if enabled by your administrator for the issue type. The data displays as a list of test result IDs in the following format: *test session ID* : *test case ID*.

-- [no] substituteParams

specifies whether to replace parameter references in text fields with a parameter value. For more information on how parameter values are determined, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

issue id...

specifies the ID of the issue you want to view. Use a space separated list to specify more than one issue ID, for example, 240 241 242.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im_copyissue](#), [im_createcolumnset](#), [im_createissue](#), [im_editcolumnset](#), [im_editissue](#), [im_extractattachments](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im viewprefs

displays preferences

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewprefs [-- [no]global] [-- command=value] [-- [no]showValidValues] [-- [no]ask] [-- ui=[unspecified|gui|cli|api]]  
[(-?|--usage)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [-- [no]batch] [-- cwd=value]  
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [(-g|--gui)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewprefs displays preferences and configuration options for MKS Integrity. These settings are used to determine default behaviors for other commands. You can only view one set of preferences at a time.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions. For an easy way to see a list of commands and values that may be set, type the **im viewprefs** command, either piped through **| more** or redirected to a file, for example:

```
im viewprefs --global --showValidValues >prefs.txt
```

Alternatively, the **--gui** option presents a dialog box that lets you view and configure the preferences.

-- [no]global

specifies whether to show all preferences.

-- command=value

identifies the command that preferences are to be viewed for.

-- [no]showValidValues

specifies whether to display a list of valid values for the preferences.

-- [no]ask

specifies whether to show the ask preference. Each preference option may be set to either **--ask** or **--noask**. When the command itself is run, any option set to **--ask** and that is not explicitly set with command line options will be queried. If this **--ask** option is set, then you do not specify a value for the preference at the same time, but instead the *pref=value* must supply one of the following four valid **ask** values:

once

asks the user the first time only, and then uses the provided value every time after.

never

never asks the user for a response, but uses the current setting (which may be specified by a preference).

element-last

asks the user for each element of the selection, providing the most recently used value as the default.

element-pref

asks the user for each element of the selection, resetting the default to the value specified by the preference.

--ui=[unspecified|gui|cli|api]

controls whether to view the preference for the graphical user interface, the command line interface, or an unspecified interface. By default, **--ui=cli** is implied when using **im viewprefs**. To view preferences for GUI behavior, however, you should specify **--ui=gui**. For example, to view the preference for the [im printissue](#) command, type:

```
im viewprefs --command=printissue --ui=gui
```

These correlate to settings in the `IntegrityClient.rc` file that have the `gui.im.` or `cli.im.` prefix, or the `im.` prefix when it is unspecified.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im loadrc](#), [si setprefs](#)

Miscellaneous:

[ACL](#), [options](#)

im viewquery

displays the properties of an existing MKS Integrity query

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewquery [-- [no] showHistory] [-- [no] showReferences] [-- hostname=value] [-- port=value] [-- password=value]
[-- user=value] [-- height=value] [-- width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-F value| --selectionFile=value)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)]
[(-Y|--yes)] [-- [no] batch] [-- cwd=value] [-- forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [/user:]query...
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewquery displays the properties of an MKS Integrity query. The properties of an MKS Integrity query are: name, who created the query, description, image type, users and groups shared with, query definition, associated column set, and last modified date.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

-- [no] showHistory

specifies whether to display a read-only log of all changes to the query.

-- [no] showReferences

specifies whether to display all system provided and user objects that reference the query.

[/user:]query...

specifies the name of the user who the query belongs to and the query name, for example, `jhoyt:Cosmos Critical Defects`. If you want to view queries that have the same name, but different users, you must specify `/user:]query`. The query name is mandatory.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type `jhoyt:CosmosDefects`, MKS Integrity searches for the `CosmosDefects` query created by `jhoyt`. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the `jhoyt:CosmosDefects` query created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copyquery](#), [im createquery](#), [im deletequery](#), [im editquery](#), [im queries](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im viewreport

displays report information

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewreport [--[no]showHistory] [--[no]showReferences] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value]
[--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value]
[--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [-- cwd=value]
[(-g|--gui)] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [user:]report
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewreport displays the properties of an MKS Integrity report. Using the command line interface, you can select more than one report to view at a time.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]showHistory

specifies whether to display a read-only log of all changes to the report.

--[no]showReferences

specifies whether to display all system provided and user objects that reference the report.

[user:]report

specifies the name of the report and the user who created the report. If you are viewing a report you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the report name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a report name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and report name, it searches for a report name matching the exact text. For example, if you type `jhoyt :CosmosDefects`, MKS Integrity searches for the `CosmosDefects` report created by `jhoyt`. If MKS Integrity cannot find the report and/or user, it searches for the report created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createreport](#), [im editreport](#), [im copyreport](#), [im runreport](#), [im reports](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im viewsegment

displays a segment in the Document view

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewsegment [-- [no] applyDisplayPattern] [-- asOf=[<date>]/label:<label>] [- - [no] displayOutline]
[-- fields=field[:width[rich|plain]],field[:width[rich|plain]],... ] [- - filterFile] [- - followFlags=value] [- - [no] linkWithTable]
[- - [no] recurseInclude] [- - [no] recurseReference] [- - [no] displayOutline] [- - [no] showTallRows]
[- - [no] inlineEditMode] [- - queryDefinition [- - currentContext=value] [- - focusIssueID=value] [- - expandLevel=value]
[-- outlineColumns=field[:width[rich|plain]],field[:width[rich|plain]],... ] [- - structureFieldIconDisplayField=field]
[- - structureFieldDisplayFormat=value] [- - outlineItemFormat=value] [- - outlineIconField=field]
[- - outlineItemFormat=value] [- - [no] substituteParams] [- - hostname=value] [- - port=value] [- - password=value]
[- - user=value] [(-?|-usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)|--selectionFile=value)] [- - quiet] [- - settingsUI=[gui|default]]
[- - status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|-no)] [(-Y|-yes)] [- - [no] batch] [- - cwd=value] [- - forceConfirm=[yes|no]]
[- - height=value] [- - width=value] [-x value] [-y value] /user:]query, issue id...
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewsegment displays a segment in the Document view. A segment can be a document root or a subsegment. If you specify a subsegment, the Document View displays the document that contains the subsegment.

This command is only supported with the **-g** or **--gui** option. When you use the **-g** or **--gui** option, MKS Integrity displays an issue selection dialog box. If you browse for issues from the issue selection dialog box, any changes you make to the columns in the Issues View will not be applied to that view when it is accessed through the Integrity Client GUI.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--filterFile=value

specifies the name of the file that will filter the segment you are viewing.

--filterFlags=value

specifies relationship flags used to determine the content displayed (or excluded from) the Document view.

-- [no] recurseInclude

specifies whether or not to display included subsegments for the segment in the tree pane. When a subsegment is included into the parent, the entire contents of the subsegment are exposed as if they were a sequential part of the parent.

-- [no] recurseReference

specifies to display referenced segments in the tree pane. When a subsegment is inserted into a parent segment, only the reference to the subsegment is exposed. You must open a subsegment in order to manage its contents.

-- [no] substituteParams

specifies whether to replace parameter references in text fields with a parameter value. For more information on how parameter values are determined, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

-- [no] displayOutline

specifies to display the Outline, a tree-like relationship hierarchy stemming from the segment you used to launch the view.

-- [no] linkWithTable

specifies that when a segment or node is selected in the Outline pane in the Document view, the same portion of the segment or node is highlighted in the tree pane.

-- outlineColumns=field[:width[rich|plain]],field[:width[rich|plain]],...

specifies the columns to display in the Outline.

-- [no] applyDisplayPattern

specifies whether to apply a display pattern to numeric fields. Display patterns are configured by your administrator and allow you to quantify integer and floating point field values, for example, as currency or percentages. **-- applyDisplayPattern** is enabled by default.

Note: If you use scripts, MKS recommends using the **-- noapplyDisplayPattern** option to avoid being impacted by administrative changes to display patterns.

-- asOf= [<date>]/label:<label>]

specifies the date to use for the segment. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]*. To specify the current date, type `today`. To specify the current date and time, type `now`. All segment content included in the view is as of the date and time specified.

--fields=field[:width[rich|plain]],field[:width[rich|plain]],...

specifies the fields, and their respective widths, to display in the Document view. Your administrator defines the available fields. Fields can include **ID**, **Type**, **Assigned User**, **Assigned Group**, **Summary**, and others. Use commas to specify more than one field.

--focusIssueID=value

specifies the item ID to highlight in the tree pane when the segment displays. This colour is defined in the View > Options dialog in the context of the Document view.

--expandLevel=value

specifies to expand the nodes to a specified level, for example, 1, 2, 3. The default is one.

--currentContext=value

specifies the current task context in the Document view columns. If the value for **--currentContext** is not a valid context, it is ignored and the default task context will be used.

--[no]inlineEditMode

enables inline editing. You can edit issue fields from the Document view fields without requiring the Item > Edit command or its subsequent dialog box.

--[no]showTallRows

allows you to expand the height of a row to fit the data in the columns.

--structureFieldDisplayFormat=value

specifies the fields and style that should be displayed for the tree nodes.

defines an output format for user-formatted text. The default formatting is suitable for interpretation by most users; the various formatting options are provided for programmatic control.

Uses the same values as **--fields**, but similar to a JAVA Message Format string (that is, it requires { } to surround each field). For example:

```
im viewsegment --structureFieldDisplayFormat="{ID},{Summary}"
```

--structureFieldIconDisplayField=field

specifies the field from which the icon is taken. This is the icon that will be displayed for each node in the Outline pane.

--[no]substituteParams

specifies whether to replace parameter references in text fields with a parameter value. For more information on how parameter values are determined, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--queryDefinition

specifies a string to define the query constraints. The query must be of the following format:

<rule> is defined as (<filtergroup>)

<filtergroup> is defined as one of the following:

(<filtergroup> and <filtergroup> and ...)

(<filtergroup> or <filtergroup> or ...)

((<filter>) and (<filter>) and ...)

((<filter>) or (<filter>) or ...)

where

<filter> is defined as disabled (<filter>)

<filter> is defined as not (<filter>)

<filter> is defined as <fields>|<subquery>|<attachment>|<relationship>|<genericccp>|<histval>|<histdate>|<histuser>|<timeentry>

<histuser> is defined as *histuser[Summary|State]..* was changed by <user>

<histuser> is defined as *histuser.any field* was changed by <user>

<histdate> is defined as *histdate[Summary|State]..* was changed <datevalue>

<histdate> is defined as *histdate.any field* was changed <datevalue>

<histval> is defined as *histval*[Summary|State]..] <value>

<genericccp> is defined as genericccp:<cptype>:<attrfieldidentifier>:[fieldname]

where <attrfieldidentifier> is *attribute* or *entryattribute* and [fieldname] is the real name, not the display name, of the attribute. Use the **im viewcptype** command to find the attribute name.

<genericccp> is defined as *not(genericccp:si:attribute[resolutionlist]is empty)*

<genericccp> is defined as genericccp:<cptype>.exists

<relationship> is defined as *relationship*[ID|Created User]..] using [Relationship Field]=<value>

<relationship> is defined as *relationship.exists backward|forward* using [Relationship Field]. To restrict your query to either backward or forward relationships, *backward* must be specified if you specify the Backward Relationships field, and the *forward* option must be specified if you specify the Forward Relationships field or a custom relationship field.

<relationship> is defined as *relationshipFlag* [Relationship Flag Name] *backward|forward* using [Relationship Field]

<attachment> is defined as attachment[file size|file name|mime type] <value>

<attachment> is defined as attachment.exists

<timeentry> is defined as timeentry[issue ID|user|entry date|source|duration|notes|created by|created date|modified by|modified date]

<timeentry> is defined as timeentry.exists

<testresult> is defined as testresult.isrelatedto

<testresult> is defined as testresult.exists

<testresult> is defined as testresult.hasattachment

<testresult> is defined as testresult.hasrelateditem

<testresult> is defined as [ID]comparison where *ID* can be one of *Verdict*, *Verdict Type*, *Modified By*, *Modified Date*, *Session ID*

<subquery> is defined as subquery[Query1|Query2|...]

<fields> is defined as field[ID|Created User|Created Date]..] <value>

<fields> is defined as field.any text field

<value> is defined as <value> or "is empty"

<value> is defined as "is empty"

<value> is defined as <leftrangeop> num and <rightrangeop> num

<value> is defined as contains <text>

<value> is defined as <operator> num and <operator> num

<value> is defined as <operator> num

<rightrangeop> is defined as < | <=

<leftrangeop> is defined as > | >=

<value> is defined as = <uservalue>, <uservalue>, ..

<uservalue> is defined as "me" | "unspecified" or "is empty" | user1 | user2 | ...

<value> is defined as <datevalue>

<datevalue> is defined as between mm/dd/yyyy and mm/dd/yyyy

<datevalue> is defined as between mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss and mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)

<datevalue> is defined as in the last|next num days|months|years

<datevalue> is defined as in the last|next num days|months|years hours|minutes|seconds (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)

<datevalue> is defined as today/yesterday/tomorrow

num is defined as .. | -1 | 0 | 1 | ..

<operator> is defined as = | > | >= | <= | < | <>

For example:

((field[Summary] contains "Hello") or (field[Assigned Group] = "everyone"))

```
and  
(attachment.exists))
```

[user:]query

specifies the name of the user who the query belongs to and the query name, for example, jhoyt : "Cosmos Critical Defects". If you are editing a query you own, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the query name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type jhoyt : CosmosDefects, MKS Integrity searches for the CosmosDefects query created by jhoyt. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the jhoyt : CosmosDefects query created by any user.

issue id...

specifies the ID of the issue(s) of the segment(s) you want to view. Use spaces to specify more than one issue, for example 34 23.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createsegment](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im viewserveralert

displays MKS Integrity Server alert messages for a target server and all related servers

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewserveralert [--height=value] [--width=value] [--user=name] [--hostname=server] [--password=password]
[--port=number] [(-?|--usage)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [-[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [-g] --gui
[(-Ffile] --selectionFile=file)] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--quiet] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewserveralert displays MKS Integrity Server server alert messages for a target sever and all related servers, for example, a configuration management server and a proxy server. The alert message displays who sent the message, the server it came from, when it was sent, and the message. Alert messages are sent by your administrator and are useful for notifying users about important information, such as an impending server upgrade in which the server will be shut down.

- In the Web interface, the date displayed for an alert message is the server's date, time, and time zone. In the GUI and CLI, the date displayed for an alert message is the client's date, time, and time zone.
- To avoid manually checking alert messages from the command line, launch the alert messages dialog box from the command line by specifying -g or --gui and keep the dialog box open. The dialog box automatically refreshes to display new alert messages.
- A connection to the target server is required for the **im viewserveralert** command to display alert messages.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--hostname=server

specifies the host name of the target MKS Integrity Server to retrieve alert messages from.

--port=number

specifies the port of the target MKS Integrity Server to retrieve alert messages from.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im serveralerts](#), [im admngui](#), [im servers](#),

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

tm createresult

creates test results for the specified test cases

SYNOPSIS

```
tm createresult [--sessionID=value] [--addAttachment=value] [--addRelatedItem=[FieldName]:ItemID[relationshipFlags][...]]  
[--verdict=value] [--stepVerdict=stepID=value[:verdict=value][:annotation=value]] [--annotation=value] [- - [no] forceEdit]  
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?| --usage)] [(-g|-gui)]  
[(-F value)| --selectionFile=value] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N| --no)]  
[(-Y| --yes)] [- - [no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] test id...
```

DESCRIPTION

This command allows you to record the same test results for a group of test cases in a test session. The test results are created with the same result, annotation, attachments and related items.

For example,

```
tm createresult --sessionID=8017 --verdict=Passed --annotation="Works as designed" 9075 9025 9001
```

creates test results with a verdict of Passed and a annotation of Works as designed for test cases 9075, 9025 and 9001 in test session 8017.

This command reports status (progress) from the server and you can cancel the operation. If you cancel the command, no test results are created.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to MKS Integrity commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--sessionID=value

the ID of the test session that the test cases belong to. This option is mandatory.

Note: The test session must be in a state that allows test results to be created, and the test result policy for the session must allow the user to modify test results.

--addAttachment=value

adds attachments, where value is of the form "field=fieldName,path=pathToFile[,name=nameOfAttachment][,summary=shortDescription]"

Note: The "pathToFile" must include the path and filename. The "nameOfAttachment" is optional, and gives the attachment a different name than the name of the file specified in "pathToFile".

For example,

```
addAttachment="field=Attachments,path=c:/temp/notes.txt,name=notes123.txt,summary="Notes for issue 123"
```

adds the existing notes.txt file as an attachment with the name of notes123.txt.

If you do not specify the name of the attachment, the file name is used as the attachment name. You can use this option multiple times to specify multiple attachments. A test result cannot have more than one attachment with the same name.

Note: Attachment size limits are set by your administrator. The default attachment size limit is 4 MB.

--addRelatedItem=[FieldName]:ItemID[relationshipFlags][...]

the related items to add to the test results for the specified test cases.

If no field name is specified, the Forward Relationships field is used. You can use this option multiple times to specify multiple related items.

Related items are created as a result of test case failure.

Note: Adding a related item is only permitted if your administrator has allowed relationships for the item type.

--verdict=value

the outcome of the test cases, for example, passed, failed, or skipped. Contact your administrator for the available values for this option.

Note: If no verdict is specified, the pre-defined unspecified verdict is used.

--stepVerdict=stepID=value[:verdict=value][:annotation=value]

the outcome of the test case steps, for example, passed, failed, or skipped. Contact your administrator for the available values for this option. If required, you can also specify an annotation for the test case step.

If you are creating results for more than one test step, you must specify the ID of the test step or the command will fail.

You can use this option multiple times to specify the verdict and annotation for multiple steps.

Note: If an annotation is specified but no verdict is specified, the pre-defined unspecified verdict is used.

--annotation=value

notes about the test results, for example, reasons for test failure.

Note: Annotations are limited to 4000 characters.

--[no]forceEdit

if the test result being created already exists, edits it based on the new result. Forced edit should be used when automatically creating test results using the **setresults** command.

test id...

specifies the test case IDs to create test results for. The test cases must all belong to the session specified in the **--sessionID** option.

If you do not specify test case IDs, the results are recorded for all test cases in all test suites for the specified session. If there is a test case that already had a result in the specified session, the command will fail.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[tm_results](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_viewresult](#), [tm_extractattachments](#), [tm_stepresults](#), [tm_resulteditor](#), [tm_deleteresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_testcases](#), [tm_setresults](#), [tm_viewuntested](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

tm deleteresult

Deletes test results for the specified test cases

SYNOPSIS

```
tm deleteresult [--sessionID=value] [--height=value] [--width=value] [--x=value] [--y=value] [--hostname=value]
[--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value]
[--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [-- cwd=value]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] caseID/sessionID:caseID/sessionID:caseID:stepID...
```

DESCRIPTION

This command deletes test results for test cases.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to MKS Integrity commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--sessionID=value

Deletes all test results in the specified test session. If you use this option, do not specify test results using the `caseID | sessionID:caseID`.

caseID/sessionID:caseID/sessionID:caseID:stepID...

Specifies the test case IDs to delete test results for. The test cases must all belong to the session specified in the `--sessionID` option. If the session is not specified in the `--sessionID` option, you must specify the session ID and case ID for each test case you want to delete test results for. You can also specify individual test steps in a test case to delete results for. If you do not specify this option, you must specify the `--sessionID` option, and results are deleted for all results in all test cases for that session.

Note: The test session must be in a state that allows test results to be modified, and the test result policy for the session must allow the user to modify test results.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[tm_createresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_viewresult](#), [tm_extractattachments](#), [tm_stepresults](#), [tm_resulteditor](#), [tm_results](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_testcases](#), [tm_setresults](#), [tm_viewuntested](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

tm editresult

edits test results for the specified test cases

SYNOPSIS

```
tm editresult [--sessionID=value] [--addAttachment=value] [--removeAttachment=value]
[--addRelatedItem=[FieldName:ItemID[relationshipFlags]...] [-removeRelatedItem==value] [--verdict=value]
[--stepVerdict=stepID=value[:verdict=value][:annotation=value]] [-deleteStepResult=stepID=value [--annotation=value]
[--[no]forceCreate] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N)--no]
[(-Y)--yes] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] caseID/sessionID:caseID...
```

DESCRIPTION

This command allows you to modify the test results for a group of test cases in a test session. You can edit the result, annotation, attachments, test steps, and related items for the group of specified test cases.

For example,

```
tm editresult --verdict=Failed --sessionID=8071 9023
```

edits test case 9023 in test session 8071 to give it a verdict of Failed.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `tm` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--sessionID=value

the ID of the test session item that the test cases belong to.

Note: The test session must be in a state that allows test results to be modified, and the test result policy for the test session must allow the user to modify test results.

--addAttachment=value

adds attachments, where *value* is of the form "*field=fieldName,path=pathToFile[,name=nameOfAttachment][,summary=shortDescription]*"

Note: The "*pathToFile*" must include the path and filename. The "*nameOfAttachment*" is optional, and gives the attachment a different name than the name of the file specified in "*pathToFile*".

For example,

```
addAttachment="field=Attachments,path=c:/temp/notes.txt,name=notes123.txt,summary="Notes for issue 123"
```

adds the existing notes.txt file as an attachment with the name of notes123.txt.

If you do not specify the name of the attachment, the file name is used as the attachment name. You can use this option multiple times to specify multiple attachments. A test result cannot have more than one attachment with the same name.

Note: Attachment size limits are set by your administrator. The default attachment size limit is 4 MB.

--removeAttachment=field=fieldName,path=pathToFile[,name=nameOfAttachment][,summary=shortDescription]

removes attachments from the test results for the specified test cases, where *value* is of the form

"[*field=fieldName,name=nameOfAttachment*]". If no attachment field is specified the default **Attachments** field is used.

You can use this option multiple times to specify multiple attachments to remove. If none of the specified test cases have the attachment, the command fails.

Note: Attachment size limits are set by your administrator. The default attachment size limit is 4 MB.

--addRelatedItem=[*FieldName*:*ItemID*[*relationshipFlags*]...]

the related items to add to the test results for the specified test cases.

If no field name is specified, the **Forward Relationships** field is used. You can use this option multiple times to specify multiple related items.

Related items are created as a result of test case failure.

Note: Adding a related item is only permitted if your administrator has allowed relationships for the item type.

--removeRelatedItem=[*FieldName*]:*ItemID*[*relationshipFlags*][,...]

removes related issues from the test results for the specific test cases, where *value* is of the form [*fieldName*]:*id*[,...]. If no field name is specified, the **Forward Relationships** field is used.

You can use this option multiple times to specify multiple related items to remove. If none of the specified test cases have the related item, the command fails.

--verdict=*value*

the outcome of the test cases, for example, passed, failed, or skipped. Contact your administrator for the available values for this option.

--stepVerdict=stepID=*value*[:*verdict*=*value*][:*annotation*=*value*]

the outcome of the test case steps, for example, passed, failed, or skipped. Contact your administrator for the available values for this option. You can also add or edit an annotation for the test case step.

If you are editing results for more than one test case, you must specify the ID of the test step or the command will fail.

You can use this option multiple times to edit the verdict and annotation for multiple steps.

Note: You can add or edit a test step annotation without editing the test step verdict.

--deleteStepResult=stepID=*value*

the test step to remove from the test results for the specified test cases.

You can use this option multiple times to specify multiple steps to remove. If none of the specified test cases have the step, the command fails.

--annotation=*value*

notes about the test results, for example, reasons for test failure.

--[no]forceCreate

forces the creation of the test result being edited if it doesn't exist. Forced create should be used when automatically editing test results using the **setresults** command.

caseID|sessionID:caseID...

specifies the test case IDs to edit test results for. The test cases must all belong to the session specified in the **--sessionID** option. If the session is not specified in the **--sessionID** option, you must specify the session ID and case ID for each test case. If you do not specify this option, you must specify the **--sessionID** option, and results are edited for all test cases in all test suites for that session.

Note: The test session must be in a state that allows test results to be modified, and the test result policy for the session must allow the user to modify test results.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[tm_createresult](#), [tm_viewresult](#), [tm_extractattachments](#), [tm_deleteresult](#), [tm_results](#), [tm_stepsresults](#), [tm_resulteditor](#), [tm_testcases](#), [tm_setresults](#), [tm_viewuntested](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

tm extractattachments

saves an attachment from a test case result

SYNOPSIS

```
tm extractattachments [--resultID=sessionID:caseID] [--outputFile=value] [--[no|confirm]overwriteExisting]
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-F value|--selectionFile=value)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)]
[(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] attachment
```

DESCRIPTION

`tm extractattachments` saves an attachment from a test case result for later viewing or printing.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `tm` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--resultID=sessionID:caseID

the ID of the test session and test case that you want to extract result attachments from.

--outputFile=value

specifies the name of the file that the attachment is extracted to. If not specified, the name of the attachment is used as the output file.

attachment

specifies the name of the attachment to extract, for example, `test_spec.htm`. If no attachment is specified, then all attachments for the result are extracted.

Note: if `-- cwd` is not specified, the attachment is saved to the current working directory.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[tm_createresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_extractattachments](#), [tm_results](#), [tm_deleteresult](#), [tm_resuleditor](#),
[tm_stepsresults](#), [tm_testcases](#), [tm_setresults](#), [tm_viewuntested](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

tm resulteditor

allows you to manage the results of a test session

SYNOPSIS

```
tm resulteditor [--[no]applyDisplayPattern] [--[no]showOutline [--[no]showDetails [--[no]splitVertical  
[--[no]displayOutline] [--asOf=[<date>]/label:<label>] [--fields=field[:width[:rich|plain]],field[:width[:rich|plain]],...]  
[--[no]displayBackwardFields] [--[no]displayForwardFields] [--[no]batch] [--[no]showFieldNodes]  
[--structureFieldDisplayFormat=field] [--structureFieldIconDisplayField=value] [--traverseFields=field,field,...]  
[--query=[user:]query] [--[no]showXHTML] [--expandLevel=value] [--focusIssueID=value] [--height=value] [--width=value]  
[-x value] [-y value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-g|--gui)] [(-?|--usage)]  
[(-F value)|--selectionFile=value] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)]  
[(-Y|--yes)] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] issue id...
```

DESCRIPTION

The `tm resulteditor` command displays an editor for working with test results for a test session. You can expand the tree to show test cases for the root issue(s) and enter or change the test result for the test cases.

For example,

```
tm resulteditor --splitVertical --fields=ID,summary 80713
```

displays the `ID` and `summary` for all test cases contained in test session 80713. The editor displays both the Outline and details panes.

This command is only supported with the `-g` or `--gui` option.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to `tm` commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]applyDisplayPattern

specifies whether to apply a display pattern to numeric fields. Display patterns are configured by your administrator and allow you to quantify integer and floating point field values, for example, as currency or percentages. `--applyDisplayPattern` is enabled by default.

Note: If you use scripts, MKS recommends using the `--noapplyDisplayPattern` option to avoid being impacted by administrative changes to display patterns.

--[no]displayOutline

specifies whether to display the Outline, a tree-like relationship hierarchy stemming from the test session you used to launch the view.

--[no]displayDetails

specifies whether to display the details of the test case selected in the Outline.

--[no]splitVertical

specifies whether to split the test editor vertically, displaying the Outline on the left side and the test case details on the right side.

--fields=field[:width[:rich|plain]],field[:width[:rich|plain]],...

allows you to select fields to be displayed in the test result editor, specified in the format `field[:width],field[:width],...`. Specifying the column `[:width]` (in pixels) for each field is optional.

For rich content fields, you can specify display patterns to display field values as rich content (`:rich`) or plain text (`:plain`). The rich content display pattern displays the underlying HTML elements and attributes in the rich content field. For example, `--fields=Description::rich` displays the Description field value with HTML elements and attributes. By default, rich content fields display plain text.

--[no]displayBackwardFields

specifies whether or not to view only relationship fields containing backward relationships.

--[no]displayForwardFields

specifies whether or not to view only relationship fields containing forward relationships.

--asOf=[<date>]/label:<label>

allows you to view test cases as of a historical date or label. For example, to view test cases in a test session as of a specific date, type

```
tm resulteditor --asOf="January 8, 2007 10:00:00 AM EST" 123
```

If no value is provided the test cases display as of the date in the test session field specified by your administrator, or as of the server's current time if no test session date is specified. This field is optional.

--structureFieldDisplayFormat=*value*

specifies the fields and style that should be displayed for the tree nodes.

The default formatting is suitable for interpretation by most users; the various formatting options are provided for programmatic control.

--structureFieldDisplayFormat options use the same values as **--fields**, but similar to a JAVA MessageFormat string (that is, it requires { } to surround each field). For example:

```
tm resulteditor --structureFieldDisplayFormat="{ID},{Summary}"
```

--structureFieldIconDisplayField=*value*

specifies the field from which the icon is taken. This will specify the icon that will be displayed for each node in the Outline pane.

--[no]showXHTML

specifies whether rich text fields display in XHTML.

--expandLevel=*value*

specifies to expand the nodes to a specified level, for example, 1, 2, 3. The default is 1.

--focusIssueID=*value*

specifies the issue ID to focus on in the editor.

--traverseFields=*field,field,...*

specifies the tree nodes to display.

--query=[*user:|**query*

specifies the query to use to populate the issue selection. If not specified, MKS Integrity uses the most recently run query.

issue id...

specifies the ID of the test session issue(s) you want to manage results for. Use spaces to specify more than one issue, for example 34 23.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[tm_createresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_viewresult](#), [tm_extractattachments](#), [tm_stepresults](#), [tm_results](#), [tm_deleteresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_testcases](#), [tm_setresults](#), [tm_viewuntested](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

tm results

displays test results for test cases

SYNOPSIS

```
tm results [--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [--fieldsDelim=value] [--relatedToItemID=value]
[--[no]sortAscending] [--[no]showSharedResults] [--[no]lastResult] [--sortField=field] --verdictFilter=value
[--suiteID=value] [--sessionID=value] [--caseID=value] [--height=value] [--width=value] [--x=value] [--y=value]
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|-usage)] [(-g|-gui)]
[(-F value)|--selectionFile=value] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)]
[(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] caseID/sessionID:caseID...
```

DESCRIPTION

This command displays test results for test cases in a list format. You can specify which test result field values display. Attachments and related items display as a comma separated list of attachment names and related item IDs.

For example,

```
tm results --fields=caseID,verdict,annotation --sessionID=8071
```

displays the test case ID, verdict, and annotation for the results for all test cases in test session 8071.

Note: The test session item type and the test case item type must be visible to you in order for you to view the test results.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to MKS Integrity commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...
the test result fields, and their respective widths, to be displayed. Fields can be any of `caseID`, `result`, `annotation`, `hasAttachment`, `hasRelatedItem`, `hasStepResult`, `modifiedDate`, `modifiedUser`, `sessionID`, `sharedCaseID`, `verdict`, `verdictIcon`, `verdictType`, or `verdictTypeIcon`. Use commas to specify more than one field.

--fieldsDelim=value
the string to be used as a delimiter between the fields in the display.

--relatedToItemID=value
displays test results that are related to the specified item. If you use this option, do not specify test results using the `--sessionID`, `--caseID`, or `--suiteID` option or `sessionID:caseID`.

--verdictFilter=value
filters the results based on their verdict, for example, passed or failed.

--sortField=field
specifies the field to sort results by, for example, `result`. You can sort by any of the following fields: `caseID`, `result`, `annotation`, `hasAttachment`, `hasRelatedItem`, `hasStepResult`, `modifiedDate`, `modifiedUser`, `sessionID`, `sharedCaseID`, `verdictIcon`, `verdictType`, or `verdictTypeIcon`.

--[no]sortAscending
specifies whether to sort the specified sort field in ascending or descending order.

--[no]showSharedResults
if viewing results for a test case that is related to multiple test group documents, specifies whether to include results entered against the group.

--[no]lastResult
if viewing results for multiple test sessions, specifies whether to only show the latest result.

--suiteID=value
displays all test results in the specified test suite for the session specified in `--sessionID`. If you use this option, do not specify test results using the `--sessionID`, `--caseID` or `relatedToItemID` options, or `caseID|sessionID:caseID`.

--sessionID=value
displays all test results in the specified test session. If you use this option, do not specify test results using the `--suiteID`, `--caseID` or `relatedToItemID` options, or `caseID|sessionID:caseID`.

--caseID=value

displays test results for the specified test case. If you use this option, do not specify test results using the --suiteID, --sessionID or relatedToItemID options, or caseID|sessionId:caseID.

caseID|sessionId:caseID...

specifies the test case IDs to view test results for. The test cases must all belong to the session specified in the --sessionId option. If the session is not specified in the --sessionId option, you must specify the session ID and case ID for each test case. If you do not specify this option, you must specify the --sessionId option, and results are displayed for all test cases in that session.

Note: The test session item type and the test case item type must be visible to you in order for you to view the test results.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[tm_createresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_viewresult](#), [tm_extractattachments](#), [tm_stepresults](#), [tm_resulteditor](#),
[tm_deleteresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_testcases](#), [tm_setresults](#), [tm_viewuntested](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

tm setprefs

sets preferences for test management commands

SYNOPSIS

```
tm setprefs [--command=value] [--[no]resetToDefault] [--[no]save] [--[no]ask] [--ui=[unspecified|gui|cli|api]]  
[(-?|--usage)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value)] [(-N)--no] [(-Y)--yes] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value]  
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] string...
```

DESCRIPTION

This command sets preference options for MKS Integrity test management commands. These settings are used to determine default behaviors for other test management commands - each command option has a preference key associated with it. The [tm viewprefs](#) command lists the commands and preference keys. Changes to your preferences are either for the current client session (until [im exit](#) is used) or can be permanently saved in your system's *home* directory, in the file named *IntegrityClient.rc*, using the *--save* option.

For example:

```
tm setprefs --command=resulteditor --save substituteParameters=true
```

sets the preferences for the [tm resulteditor](#) command to always substitute parameters in the test result editor.

Caution: Do not edit the *IntegrityClient.rc* file manually. Preferences that appear more than once in the *IntegrityClient.rc* file can cause unpredictable behavior in MKS Integrity.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to MKS Integrity commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--command=value

identifies the command to be set.

--[no]resetToDefault

controls whether to revert specified settings to the default values as shipped with MKS Integrity Client. If specifying **--resetToDefault**, you must not specify individual preferences.

--[no]save

controls whether changes should be permanently saved.

--[no]ask

controls prompts to the user for specific preferences. Each preference option may be set to either **--ask** or **--noask**. When the command itself is run, any option set to **--ask** and that is not explicitly set with command line options will be queried. If this **--ask** option is set, then you do not specify a value for the preference at the same time, but instead the *pref=value* must supply one of the following four valid *ask* values:

once

asks the user the first time only, and then uses the provided value every time after.

never

never asks the user for a response, but uses the current setting (which may be specified by a preference).

element-last

asks the user for each element of the selection, providing the most recently used value as the default.

element-pref

asks the user for each element of the selection, resetting the default to the value specified by the preference.

--ui=[unspecified|gui|cli|api]

controls whether to apply the preference to the graphical user interface, the command line interface, or when the interface is unspecified. By default, **--ui=cli** is implied when using [tm setprefs](#). To set preferences for GUI behavior, however, you should specify **--ui=gui**. For example, to set the *substituteParameters* preference to be true in the GUI for the [tm resulteditor](#) command, you would type:

```
tm setprefs --command=resulteditor --ui=gui substituteParameters=true
```

These correlate to settings in the *IntegrityClient.rc* file that have the *gui.tm.* or *cli.tm.* prefix, or the *tm.* prefix when it is unspecified.

string..

identifies the preference string. If you specified the `--resetToDefault` option, then you only need to specify the preference name; otherwise specify a value for the preference. Use spaces to specify multiple preferences.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[tm_viewprefs](#), [tm_createresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_viewresult](#), [tm_extractattachments](#), [tm_stepresults](#),
[tm_resulteditor](#), [tm_deleteresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_testcases](#), [tm_setresults](#), [tm_results](#), [tm_viewuntested](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

tm setresults

creates or edits test results for a test session

SYNOPSIS

```
tm setresults [--sessionID=value] [--actionDefinition=value] [--actionDefinitionFile=value] [--hostname=value]
[--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [-- cwd=value]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]]
```

DESCRIPTION

This command creates or edits test results for a test session based on an action definition string or file. It is intended to be used for test automation or integrations with third party automated testing tools.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to MKS Integrity commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--sessionID=value

the ID of the test session item that the test cases belong to. The session ID must be specified either in this option or in the XML for --actionDefinition.

Note: The test session must be in a state that allows test results to be created, and the test result policy for the session must allow the user to modify test results.

--actionDefinition=value

the string giving the complete action definition for a single operation. Use either this option or the --actionDefinitionFile option to define the test result operation to be performed.

The XML must conform to the following DTD:

```
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='UTF-8'?>

<!ELEMENT ActionList (SetTestResult)*>

<!ELEMENT SetResult (Annotation?,
(AddRelatedItem*|RemoveRelatedItem*|AddAttachment*|RemoveAttachment*)*)>
<!ATTLIST SetTestResult

    result (Unspecified|Passed|Failed|Skipped) #REQUIRED
    id CDATA #REQUIRED
    >

<!ELEMENT Annotation (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT AddAttachment (Description)?>
<!ATTLIST AddAttachment
    name CDATA #IMPLIED
    file CDATA #REQUIRED
    >

<!ELEMENT RemoveAttachment EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST RemoveAttachment
    name CDATA #REQUIRED
    >

<!ELEMENT Description (#PCDATA)>
<!ELEMENT AddRelatedItem EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST AddRelatedItem>
    id CDATA #REQUIRED
```

```

>

<!ELEMENT RemoveRelatedItem EMPTY>
<!ATTLIST RemoveRelatedItem
id CDATA #REQUIRED

>

<!ELEMENT SetStepResult (Result?,Annotation?)>
<!ATTLIST SetStepResult
stepID CDATA #REQUIRED

>

<!ELEMENT Result (#PCDATA)>

Example of an action definition XML file:

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?> <!DOCTYPE ActionList SYSTEM "ActionList.dtd">

<ActionList>

<ActionList sessionID="1">

<SetResult caseID="1">

</Result>

failed

</Result>

<Annotation>result annotation</Annotation>

<AddAttachment file="path/attachment1.gif" name="attachmentName">

<Description>attachment description</Description>

</AddAttachment>

<AddRelatedItem id="12">

<AddRelatedItem id="13">

<SetStepTestResult step id="1">

<Result>

passed

</Result>

<Annotation>

step annotation

</Annotation>

<SetStepResult>

<SetStepTestResult step id="2">

<Result>

failed

</Result>

```

```

<Annotation>
step annotation
</Annotation>

<SetStepResult>
<SetResult>

<SetResult caseID="2">
</Result>

failed

</Result>

<Annotation>result annotation</Annotation>

<SetStepTestResult step id="4">

<Result>

passed

</Result>

<Annotation>

step annotation

</Annotation>

<SetStepResult>

<AddAttachment file="path/attachment2.gif" name="attachmentName">

<Description>attachment description</Description>

</AddAttachment>

<RemoveAttachment name="screenshot2.gif">

<AddRelatedItem id="14">

<RemoveRelatedItem id="15">

<SetResult>

<ActionList>

--actionDefinitionFile=value
the path to the action definition file. The action definition file can be an XML file only, or a zip file containing an XML file. If it is contained in a zip file, this command will automatically unzip the file in a temporary folder, look in the unzipped folder for the file with the same name as the zip file but with an .xml extension, and use that as the action definition file. See the --actionDefinitionFile option for the correct format for the file.

```

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[tm_createresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_viewresult](#), [tm_extractattachments](#), [tm_stepresults](#), [tm_resulteditor](#),
[tm_deleteresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_testcases](#), [tm_results](#), [tm_viewuntested](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

tm stepresults

displays test results for test case steps

SYNOPSIS

```
tm stepresults [--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [--fieldsDelim=value] [--sessionId=value] [--height=value]
[--width=value] [--x=value] [--y=value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F value|--selectionFile=value)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]]
caseID|sessionID:caseID|sessionID:caseID:stepID...
```

DESCRIPTION

This command displays test results for test case steps in a list format. You can specify which test result field values display.

For example,

```
tm stepresults --fields=stepID,verdict,annotation --sessionId=8071
```

displays the test step ID, verdict and annotation for the results for all test steps in all test cases in test session 8071.

Note: The test session item type, test case item type, and the test step item type must be visible to you in order for you to view the test step results.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to MKS Integrity commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...

the test step result fields, and their respective widths, to be displayed. Fields can be any of **caseID**, **stepID**, **sessionId**, **verdict**, **annotation**, or **verdictType**. Use commas to specify more than one field.

--fieldsDelim=value

the string to be used as a delimiter between the fields in the display.

--sessionId=value

displays all test results in the specified test session. If you use this option, do not specify test results using the **--suiteID**, **--caseID** or **relatedToItemID** options, or **caseID|sessionId:caseID**.

caseID|sessionID:caseID|sessionID:caseID:stepID...

specifies the test case IDs to view test step results for. The test cases must all belong to the session specified in the **--sessionId** option. If the session is not specified in the **--sessionId** option, you must specify the session ID and case ID for each test case you want to view test step results for. You can also specify individual test steps in a test case to view results for. If you do not specify this option, you must specify the **--sessionId** option, and results are displayed for all steps in all test cases for that session.

Note: The test session item type, test case item type, and test step item type must be visible to you in order for you to view the test step results.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[tm_createresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_viewresult](#), [tm_extractattachments](#), [tm_results](#), [tm_resulteditor](#),
[tm_deleteresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_testcases](#), [tm_setresults](#), [tm_viewuntested](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

tm testcases

displays test cases for a test session

SYNOPSIS

```
tm testcases [--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [--fieldsDelim=value] [- - [no] substituteParams]
[--queryDefinition=query] [- - width=value] [- - x=value] [- - y=value] [- - hostname=value] [- - port=value]
[- - password=value] [- - user=value] [(- ?| - - usage)] [(- g| - - gui)] [(- F value| --selectionFile=value)] [- - quiet]
[- - settingsUI=[gui|default]] [- - status=[none|gui|default]] [(- N| - - no)] [(- Y| - - yes)] [- - [no]batch] [- - cwd=value]
[- - forceConfirm=[yes|no]] caseID/sessionID:caseID...
```

DESCRIPTION

This command allows you to view the test cases for one or more test sessions. Test cases are displayed in the order they appear in the test document(s) referenced by the test session. Attachments and related items display as a comma separated list of attachment names and related item IDs.

Note: The test cases that display for test documents are based on the date in the test session's Tests As Of Date field. Test cases added to test suites after this date are not displayed.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to MKS Integrity commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...

the test case fields, and their respective widths, to be displayed. Use commas to specify more than one field.

--fieldsDelim=value

the string to be used as a delimiter between the fields in the display.

- - [no] substituteParams

specifies whether to replace parameter references in text fields with a parameter value. For more information on how parameter values are determined, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--queryDefinition=query

defines the query that determines what test cases display. For details of the query format, see [im_createquery](#).

Note: Do not use complex query definitions. For example, any form of query that uses a short or long text field.

sessionID...

specifies one or more test sessions that you want to view test cases for.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[tm_createresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_viewresult](#), [tm_extractattachments](#), [tm_stepresults](#), [tm_resulteditor](#),
[tm_deleteresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_results](#), [tm_setresults](#), [tm_viewuntested](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

tm viewprefs

displays preferences for test management commands

SYNOPSIS

```
tm viewprefs [-- [no]global] [--command=value] [- - [no]showValidValues] [- - [no]ask] [- -ui=[unspecified|gui|cli|api]]  
[(-?|--usage)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value] [- - [no]batch] [- - cwd=value]  
[- -forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [(-g)--gui] [- -quiet] [- -settingsUI=[gui|default]] [- -status=[none|gui|default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

tm viewprefs displays preferences and configuration options for MKS Integrity test management commands. These settings are used to determine default behaviors for other commands. You can only view one set of preferences at a time.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all MKS Integrity commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions. For an easy way to see a list of commands and values that may be set, type the **tm viewprefs** command, either piped through **|more** or redirected to a file, for example:

```
tm viewprefs --global --showValidValues >prefs.txt
```

Alternatively, the **--gui** option presents a dialog box that lets you view and configure the preferences.

-- [no]global

specifies whether to show all preferences.

-- command=value

identifies the command that preferences are to be viewed for.

-- [no]showValidValues

specifies whether to display a list of valid values for the preferences.

-- [no]ask

specifies whether to show the ask preference. Each preference option may be set to either **--ask** or **--noask**. When the command itself is run, any option set to **--ask** and that is not explicitly set with command line options will be queried. If this **--ask** option is set, then you do not specify a value for the preference at the same time, but instead the *pref=value* must supply one of the following four valid *ask* values:

once

asks the user the first time only, and then uses the provided value every time after.

never

never asks the user for a response, but uses the current setting (which may be specified by a preference).

element-last

asks the user for each element of the selection, providing the most recently used value as the default.

element-pref

asks the user for each element of the selection, resetting the default to the value specified by the preference.

--ui=[unspecified|gui|cli|api]

controls whether to view the preference for the graphical user interface, the command line interface, or an unspecified interface. By default, **--ui=cli** is implied when using **tm viewprefs**. To view preferences for GUI behavior, however, you should specify **--ui=gui**. For example, to view the preference for the [tm resulteditor](#) command, type:

```
tm viewprefs --command=resulteditor --ui=gui
```

These correlate to settings in the `IntegrityClient.rc` file that have the `gui.tm.` or `cli.tm.` prefix, or the `tm.` prefix when it is unspecified.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[tm setprefs](#), [tm createresult](#), [tm editresult](#), [tm viewresult](#), [tm extractattachments](#), [tm stepresults](#),
[tm resulteditor](#), [tm deleteresult](#), [tm editresult](#), [tm testcases](#), [tm setresults](#), [tm results](#), [tm viewuntested](#)

Miscellaneous:

[ACL](#), [options](#)

tm viewresult

displays test result details for the specified test cases

SYNOPSIS

```
tm viewresult [ --sessionID=value ] [ -- [no] showSteps [ -- [no] substituteParams ] [ --height=value ] [ --width=value ]  
[ --x=value ] [ --y=value ] [ --hostname=value ] [ --port=value ] [ --password=value ] [ --user=value ] [ (-?|--usage) ] [ (-g|--gui) ]  
[ (-F value| --selectionFile=value) ] [ --quiet ] [ --settingsUI=[gui|default] ] [ --status=[none|gui|default] ] [ (-N|--no) ]  
[ (-Y|--yes) ] [ -- [no] batch ] [ -- cwd=value ] [ --forceConfirm=[yes | no] ] caseID/sessionID:caseID...
```

DESCRIPTION

This command allows you to view the test result details for one or more test cases. Attachments and related items display as a comma separated list of attachment names and related item IDs.

For example,

```
tm viewresult --showSteps --sessionID=8071 9023
```

displays the test result details, including test steps, for test case 9023 in test session 8071.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to MKS Integrity commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--sessionID=value

the ID of the test session item that you want to view result details for.

-- [no] showSteps

specifies whether to show test steps for test case results. The default is to show the test steps.

-- [no] substituteParams

specifies whether to replace parameter references in text fields with a parameter value. For more information on how parameter values are determined, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

caseID/sessionID:caseID...

specifies the test case IDs to view test result details for. The test cases must all belong to the session specified in the **--sessionID** option. If the session is not specified in the **--sessionID** option, you must specify the session ID and case ID for each test case. If you do not specify this option, you must specify the **--sessionID** option, and result detailss are displayed for all test cases in that session.

Note: The test session item type and the test case item type must be visible to you in order for you to view the test result details.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[tm_createresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_results](#), [tm_extractattachments](#), [tm_stepresults](#), [tm_resulteditor](#),
[tm_deleteresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_testcases](#), [tm_setresults](#), [tm_viewuntested](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

tm viewuntested

displays untested test cases for the specified item and test session

SYNOPSIS

```
tm viewuntested [--sessionID=value] [--[no] substituteParams] [--fields=field[:width[:rich|plain]],field[:width[:rich|plain]],...]
[--fieldsDelim=value] [--height=value] [--width=value] [--x=value] [--y=value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value]
[--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F value)--selectionFile=value]] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=value]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] itemID...
```

DESCRIPTION

This command allows you to view the untested test cases for one or more items in one or more test sessions.

For example,

```
tm viewuntested --sessionID=8071 9023
```

displays the untested test cases for test suite 9023 in test session 8071.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to MKS Integrity commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--sessionID=value

the test session(s) that you want to view untested test cases for. If a test case does not have a verdict in the test session, it is considered to be untested for that session.

You must specify at least one test session for this command. If the --itemID is a test session, you do not need to specify a test session using this option.

--[no] substituteParams

specifies whether to replace parameter references in text fields with a parameter value. For more information on how parameter values are determined, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--fields=field[:width[:rich|plain]],field[:width[:rich|plain]],...

specifies the test case fields, and their respective widths, to be displayed. Your administrator defines the fields for the test case. Use commas to specify more than one field. The default fields displayed in the CLI are independent of the default fields (columns) specified in the GUI and Web interface.

For rich content fields, you can specify display patterns to display field values as rich content (:rich) or plain text (:plain). The rich content display pattern displays the underlying HTML elements and attributes in the rich content field. For example, --fields=Description::rich displays the Description field value with HTML elements and attributes. By default, rich content fields display plain text.

--fieldsDelim=value

specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between the fields in the display.

itemID...

specifies the item IDs to view untested test cases for. The items must have a Tests field. Any test cases related to the items through the Tests field, that do not have a test verdict for the test sessions specified in the --sessionID option are considered to be untested.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[tm_createresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_results](#), [tm_extractattachments](#), [tm_stepresults](#), [tm_resulteritor](#),
[tm_deleteresult](#), [tm_editresult](#), [tm_testcases](#), [tm_setresults](#), [tm_viewresult](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

ACL (Access Control List)

[permissions for MKS Integrity Server ACL interaction](#)

DESCRIPTION

The ACL (Access Control List) permissions control user access to MKS Integrity Server functions (configuration management; workflows and documents; and Deploy) by associating development objects and operations with specific permissions. For example, whenever a user initiates an operation such as checking a file in or out, MKS Integrity queries the ACL database to determine whether the user has permission to perform the operation. This reference page is provided as a guide to the ACL permissions.

By default, the following server-level ACLs are included:

- *mks*--controls root level access to MKS Integrity Server operations. This allows you to set administrative permissions for the MKS Integrity Server in one place; however, you can override the root level control by setting administrative permissions for the workflow and document, and configuration management components. For example, if the AdminServer permission is denied for the *mks* ACL, you can enable configuration management administration of the MKS Integrity Server by allowing the AdminServer permission for the *mks:si* ACL.
- *mks:aa*--controls the Login access to the AA application for managing the ACLs.
- *mks:aa:mks*--controls Read and Update access to the ACLs.
- *mks:im* controls access to workflow and document operations.
- *mks:si*--controls access to configuration management operations.
- *mks:sd*--controls access to Deploy operations.
- *mks:patch* controls the Download permission required for service pack management.
- *mks:system:viewsets*--controls access to publishing ViewSets.
- *mks:system:mksdomain*--controls access to administering the MKS domain.

For the most part, you will work with project ACLs, that control the permissions for a particular directory. Working with member ACLs is also possible, which control permissions for specific files -- this would be for those rare circumstances where security on specific, individual files must be heavily controlled and where the administrative costs are known and accepted.

The ACL name itself follows a specific hierarchical format:

- The default server-level ACL is named *mks:si*. All project and member ACLs will inherit permissions from this one.
- Project-level ACL names include a specific prefix, taking the format *mks:si:project:id:<project directory>*. The project directory is relative to the root of the MKS Integrity Server.
- Subproject ACLs have the same format as projects, simply appending the subdirectories using colons (:) instead of slashes.
- Variant project ACLs have a slightly different prefix, taking the format *mks:si:project:devpath:<devpathname>:id*.
- Member ACLs simply specify the file name in the ACL name, such as *mks:si:project:id:<project directory>:<member file name>*.
- Archive ACLs simply specify the archive name in the ACL name, such as *mks:si:archive:<archive path>*.

ACL PERMISSIONS

You must have the appropriate ACL permissions before you can perform configuration management, and workflow and document operations. For details on configuring ACLs, see the *MKS Integrity Server Installation and Configuration Guide*.

MKS Integrity Server Permissions

The following summarizes the MKS Integrity Server permissions available under *mks*:

AdminProxy

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform administrative functions on the proxy

Prerequisites: none.

AdminServer

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform administrative functions on the server.

Prerequisites: none.

DebugProxy

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform diagnostic functions on the proxy.

Prerequisites: none.

DebugServer

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform diagnostic functions on the server.

Prerequisites: none.

Login

Allows a user to log in to MKS Integrity.

Prerequisites: none.

Configuration Management Server Permissions

The following summarizes the configuration management server-related permissions available under `mks:si`:

AdminProxy

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform administrative functions on the proxy

Prerequisites: none.

AdminServer

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform administrative functions on the server.

Prerequisites: none.

DebugProxy

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform diagnostic functions on the proxy.

Prerequisites: none.

DebugServer

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform diagnostic functions on the server.

Prerequisites: none.

EditPolicy

Allows a user to modify and create configuration management policies on the MKS Integrity Server. The Edit Policy permission should be restricted to administrators and configuration management project managers

Prerequisites: Login.

Login

Allows a user to log in to MKS Integrity.

Prerequisites: none.

StagingSystemAdmin

Required to administer a staging system. Allows a user to perform any Deploy operation in the staging system. Users are automatically granted this permission at the project level when they create a staging system. This permission overrides any global permissions. To use this permission you must be licensed for Deploy. For more information, see the *MKS Deploy Administration Guide*.

Prerequisites: none.

ViewPolicy

Allows a user to view configuration management policies on the MKS Integrity Server. The View Policy permission should be restricted to administrators and configuration management project managers.

Prerequisites: Login.

Configuration Management Member Permissions

The following summarizes the configuration management member-related permissions available under `mks:si`:

ApplyLabel

Allows a user to add labels to revisions or move labels between revisions.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

CheckIn

Allows a user to check in working files as new revisions of members.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**, **ApplyLabel**, **Lock**, **ModifyAuthor**, **ModifyMemberRev**, **ModifyMemberAttribute**.

DeleteLabel

Allows users to delete a label from a revision.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

DeleteRevision

Allows a user to delete revisions from the member history.

Note:

This permission allows users to irrevocably delete revisions from the member history. Administrators should assign this permission carefully.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

Demote

This permission allows a user to change the promotion state of revisions from a higher setting to a lower one, when the **States=** configuration option defines a sequence of promotion states. For details, see the *MKS Integrity Server Installation and Configuration Guide*.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

DowngradeOtherUserLock

Allows a user to downgrade exclusive locks held by other users to non-exclusive locks.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

FetchRevision

Allows a user check out member revisions.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**, **Lock**, **ModifyMemberRev**.

Freeze

Allows a user to freeze members. When a member is frozen, all configuration management operations are run on the frozen member revision.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

Lock

Allows a user to lock revisions.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

ModifyAuthor

Allows a user to change the author name associated with a revision.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

ModifyMemberAttribute

Allows a user to set an attribute for a member that can be used later in a search.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

ModifyMemberRule

Allows a user to configure a member revision rule that can be applied to one or more members.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

MoveLabel

Allows a user to move a member label to another revision within the member history.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**, **ApplyLabel**.

Promote

This permission specifies that a user may promote revisions from the current promotion state to a higher state, when the **States=** configuration option defines a sequence of promotion states. For details, see the *MKS Integrity Server Installation and Configuration Guide*.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

ShareArchive

Allows sharing of member archives between two or more members.

Note:

Archive sharing is not recommended. Instead, creating variant Sandboxes is considered a better practice.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**, **Checkpoint**, **CheckIn**, **Lock**.

Thaw

Allows a user to thaw frozen members.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

Configuration Management Change Package Permissions

The following summarizes the configuration management change package-related permissions available under `mks:si`:

BypassChangePackageMandatory

Allows the user to bypass the Change Packages Mandatory policy, permitting the user to perform configuration management operations without change packages.

Prerequisites: none.

ChangePackageAdmin

Allows a user to edit, discard, close, and submit change packages; as well as move or discard change package unties, regardless of any documented user restrictions.

Prerequisites: none.

CreateChangePackage

If you are using configuration management functionality only, this permission allows a user to create change packages.

If you are using configuration management, and workflow and document functionality, this permission allows a user to create change packages based on the Change Package Creation Policy for the type that they want to create change packages for.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

PromoteCP

Required to promote a change package in the staging system corresponding to the ACL. Used to authorize use of the `sd_promotecp` command. To use this permission you must be licensed for Deploy. For more information, see the *MKS Deploy Administration Guide*.

Prerequisites: none.

SelfReview

Allows user to accept change packages under review that were created by that user.

SuperReview

Allows a user to accept or reject a change package under review regardless of the reviewer rules. Note: This permission supersedes the SelfReview permission.

Configuration Management Project Permissions

The following summarizes the configuration management project-related permissions available under `mks:si`:

AddMember

Allows a user to add new members to projects through a Sandbox.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**, **Lock**, **ShareArchive**, **ModifyAuthor**.

AddProject

Allows a user to re-add a dropped project.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

AddSubproject

Allows a user to re-add dropped subprojects to a project.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

ApplyProjectLabel

Allows a user to add labels to projects or move labels between revisions of the project.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

CheckPoint

Allows a user to check in a new revision of a project (that is, checkpoint the project).

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**, **ApplyLabel**, **Promote**, **PromoteProject**, **ApplyProjectLabel**.

ConfigureSubproject

Allows a user to configure a subproject's type. A subproject can be configured as a Normal, Variant, or Build subproject.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

CreateDevPath

Allows a user to create new development paths for variants of a project.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

CreateProject

Allows a user to create new projects.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

CreateSubproject

Allows a user to create new subprojects below existing projects.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

DeleteProjectLabel

Allows a user to delete a label from a project checkpoint.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

DemoteProject

This permission specifies that a user may demote projects from a higher promotion state to a lower state, when the **States=** configuration option defines a sequence of promotion states. For details, see the *MKS Integrity Server Installation and Configuration Guide*.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

Deploy

Required to perform deploy request operations and deploy change packages in the staging system corresponding to the ACL. Used to authorize use of `sd startdeployrequest`, `sd stopdeployrequest`, `sd canceldeployrequest`, `sd editdeployrequest`, and `sd deploycp` commands. To use this permission you must be licensed for Deploy. For more information, see the *MKS Deploy Administration Guide*.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

DropDevPath

Allows a user to drop a development path, also known as "dropping variants" from a project.

Prerequisites: [Login](#), [OpenProject](#).

DropMember

Allows a user to remove members from projects. The member archive remains, but the member is no longer treated as part of the project.

Prerequisites: [Login](#), [OpenProject](#).

DropProject

Allows a user to drop one or more top-level, registered projects from the server. The projects then become unregistered projects.

Prerequisites: [Login](#), [OpenProject](#).

DropSubProject

Allows a user to drop one or more subprojects from the server. The projects then become unregistered projects.

Prerequisites: [Login](#), [OpenProject](#).

ImportProject

Allows a user to import one or more projects from an earlier version of MKS Integrity. The import operation registers the project on the MKS Integrity Server.

Prerequisites: [Login](#), [OpenProject](#).

Metrics

Allows metrics to be tracked for a project. Allows a user to define metrics to be tracked for projects.

Prerequisites: [Login](#), [OpenProject](#).

ModifyMemberRev

Allows a user to make changes to the member revision of members.

Prerequisites: [Login](#), [OpenProject](#).

ModifyProjectAttribute

Allows a user to set an attribute for a project, which can be used later in a filter or search.

Prerequisites: [Login](#), [OpenProject](#).

MoveProjectLabel

Allows a user to move a project label to another project checkpoint within the project history.

Prerequisites: [Login](#), [OpenProject](#), [ApplyProjectLabel](#).

OpenProject

Allows a user to open existing registered projects. This is required for most actions.

Note:

When OpenProject is granted or denied on a project, clients accessing the project must disconnect and then reconnect in order to get the new permission set. If you do not disconnect and reconnect your client, you may see unexpected behavior due to out-of-date permissions.

Prerequisites: [Login](#).

PromoteProject

This permission specifies that a user may promote projects from the current promotion state to a higher state, when the **States=** configuration option defines a sequence of promotion states. For details, see the *MKS Integrity Server Installation and Configuration Guide*.

Prerequisites: [Login](#), [OpenProject](#).

RestoreProject

Allows a user to restore a project to a particular checkpointed version.

Prerequisites: [Login](#), [OpenProject](#), [Checkpoint](#).

SnapshotSandbox

Snapshot creates and records the state of the user's Sandbox as a project checkpoint that you can create a build Sandbox or a development path from.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**, **Checkpoint**, **AddMember**, **DropMember**.

StagingSystemAdmin

Required to administer a staging system. Allows a user to perform any Deploy operation in the staging system. Users are automatically granted this permission at the project level when they create a staging system. This permission overrides any global permissions. To use this permission you must be licensed for Deploy. For more information, see the *MKS Deploy Administration Guide*.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

ViewDeployRequest

Required to view a deploy request in the staging system corresponding to the ACL. Used to authorize use of the `mks:sd` `viewdeployrequest` command. To use this permission you must be licensed for Deploy. For more information, see the *MKS Deploy Administration Guide*.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

Workflow and Document Permissions

The following summarizes the workflow and document permissions available under `mks:im`:

Admin

Allows access to administrative functions related to workflows and documents. For super administrator whose tasks include managing users, groups, projects, states, types, and fields. Assign project administrators and type administrators. Customize permissions for change package types. Close change package initiated by another user. Create admin reports, dashboards, charts, and queries. Share reports, dashboards, charts, and queries created by another user, if shared to you. If the object is shared to you, you can also delete it. Create and clear MKS Integrity Server alert messages.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

AdminProxy

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform administrative functions on the proxy

Prerequisites: none.

AdminServer

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform administrative functions on the server.

Prerequisites: none.

CreateCPType

Allows the assigned user or group to create a custom change package type. For information on custom change package types, contact MKS Customer Care.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

CreateProject

Allows the assigned user or group to create a new top level project for workflows and documents, and assign another Project Administrator. This permission can be used to extend the capability of the Project Administrator. Denying this permission means the user cannot create a new top level project or assign another Project Administrator.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

CreateQuery

Allows a user to create a new query. Denying this permission restricts the user to using only those queries that already exist on the system.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

CreateSharedAdmin

Allows a user to specify if a query, dashboard, report, or chart is a system provided object.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

CreateType

Allows the assigned user or group to create a new type or assign another Type Administrator. This permission can be used to extend the capability of the Type Administrator. Denying this permission means the user cannot create any new types or assign another Type Administrator.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

DeleteItem

Delete items of any type.

Prerequisites: Login.

Login

Allows a user to login to MKS Integrity.

Prerequisites: none.

ModifyDeleteItemRule

Allows a user to set a type rule that specifies which users and groups can delete items of that type.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **CreateType**.

ModifyMyNotification

Allows a user to modify personal e-mail notification preferences.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **ViewMyNotification**.

PurgeTestResult

Allows a user to purge test results for the test cases in a test session.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

ShareToEveryone

Allows a user to share queries, charts, and reports to the Everyone group.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

TimeTrackingAdmin

Allows a user to create, edit, and delete time entries on behalf of other users. The ability to create, edit, and delete time entries is governed by normal issue permissions.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

ViewAdmin

Allows a user to view administrative information related to workflows and documents.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

ViewMyNotification

Allows a user to view personal e-mail notification preferences.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

Available Deploy Permissions

The following summarizes the Deploy permissions available under `mks:sd` to perform specific commands:

AdminServer

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform administrative functions on the server.

Prerequisites: none.

CreateStagingSystem

A global permission for creating staging systems used to authorize use of the `sd createstagingsystem` and `sd copystagingsystem` commands. For more information, see the *MKS Deploy Administration Guide*.

Prerequisites: Login, OpenProject.

Available MKS Domain Permissions

The following summarizes the MKS Domain permissions available under `mks:system:mksdomain` to perform specific commands:

AdminServer

Allows a user to administer the MKS Domain.

Prerequisites: none.

Available ViewSets Permissions

The following summarizes the ViewSets permissions available under `mks:system:viewsets` to perform specific commands:

PublishNewViewSet

Allows a user to publish ViewSets to the MKS Integrity Server.

Prerequisites: Login.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[aa_acls](#), [aa_addaclentry](#), [aa_availablepermissions](#), [aa_deleteacl](#), [aa_deleteaclentry](#), [aa_groups](#), [aa_users](#), [aa_viewacl](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#)

diagnostics

[applicable to MKS Integrity commands](#)

DESCRIPTION

The exit status values for MKS Integrity commands (`si`, `im`, `tm`, `aa`, `integrity`) can be used by event triggers for automating processes with MKS Integrity. This reference page is provided as a guide to the exit status values you may see.

DIAGNOSTICS

Possible exit status values for MKS Integrity commands are:

0

Successful completion.

or

No differences between the files being compared (using `si diff`).

1

Command usage error.

2

Command was cancelled by user. This does not include cancellations using CTRL-c, which overrides this exit status value. In those cases, the return code will be 130.

3

Invalid element in the selection for the command.

4

Sandbox specified was ambiguous (using an `si` command). Command not executed.

5

Unable to create or utilize the selection for the command.

6

Unable to continue with the selection for the command because the program cannot find the next element.

10

Connection failed: a network error caused the command to terminate.

16

diff compared the files and found them to be different (using `si diff`).

17

Failure due to any of the following (using `si diff`):

- invalid command line argument
- cannot open one of the input files
- out of memory
- read error on one of the input files
- more than LINE_MAX characters between newlines

19

At least one of the files is a binary file containing embedded NUL (\0) bytes (using `si diff`).

128

General command failure.

130

Command was canceled by the user using CTRL-c.

255

Unknown exception or error code.

SEE ALSO

Miscellaneous:

[ACL](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

options

applicable to MKS Integrity commands

DESCRIPTION

Some MKS Integrity commands (`si`, `im`, `aa`, `integrity`) share general options, while all take certain universal options. This reference page is provided as a guide to these common options.

This reference page contains the following information:

- [Specifying Members, Sandboxes and Projects for Configuration Management Commands](#)
- [Specifying Sandboxes Explicitly or Implicitly for Configuration Management Commands](#)
- [Specifying Configuration Management Projects](#)
- [Specifying Rules](#)
- [General Options](#)
- [Universal Options](#)

Specifying Members, Sandboxes and Projects for Configuration Management Commands

There are three types of configuration management commands, and therefore the way you specify the *member* varies:

1. Some commands can only be executed on members in the context of a Sandbox, because they manipulate the member's working file. These are noted as requiring a *sandbox member...*, such as `si ci`, `si co`, and `si merge`. These take a Sandbox member, and you may not perform the operation against a project member. If you try to specify a project for these commands, you will see an error message.
2. Other commands do not manipulate a member's working file, and therefore can be performed directly in the context of a project. If you specify a Sandbox, it is simply used as a pointer to find the project itself. The fact that you specify the Sandbox is only incidental. These are noted as requiring a *project member...*, and most of the commands that say *member...* fall into this category; for example, `si updaterevision`, `si updatearchive`, and `si addlabel`.
3. There are also some commands that perform differently depending on whether they are given a *sandbox* or a *project*. Examples for this would be `si diff` and `si edit`.

Specifying Sandboxes Explicitly or Implicitly for Configuration Management Commands

You can explicitly specify either `-P` or `-S` options for most commands. For `-P` you must specify a project or subproject, the `-P` option does not accept the filename of a Sandbox. For `-S` you must specify a Sandbox or sub Sandbox, `-S` does not accept the filename of a project.

MKS Integrity also allows for implicit Sandbox selection. This means that you can use commands without explicitly specifying a `-S` *sandbox* option, and MKS Integrity determines the Sandbox to operate on based on the directory you are working in.

For example, suppose you are working in the directory `C:/test/sbx/sub1/sub2`, and suppose you have a Sandbox only in the `/sbx` directory. Using the `-S` option to explicitly specify the Sandbox, you might enter the following to check in a file:

```
si ci -S c:/test/sbx/project.pj header.c
```

Using implicit Sandbox location to check in a file, you might enter:

```
si ci header.c
```

If the Sandbox is not specified explicitly through `-S`, MKS Integrity tries to locate one by starting in the current working directory and seeing if there is a Sandbox registered in that directory. If there isn't, it searches up the directory tree until it either finds one, or until it reaches the root of the drive. In the example provided, MKS Integrity first determines there is no Sandbox in `/sub2`, then `/sub1`, then finds the Sandbox in `/sbx` and uses that Sandbox.

Now suppose you have Sandboxes in each of `/sbx`, `/sub1`, and `/sub2`. This implicit Sandbox selection allows you to work with multiple Sandboxes in one command line entry, and without having to explicitly specify lengthy locations for each one. If you're working in the `C:/test/sbx` directory and decide to check in files to each Sandbox, for example, you might enter:

```
si ci header.c sub1/comp.c sub1/sub2/img.c
```

This checks in the file `header.c` to the Sandbox at `C:/test/sbx`, checks in the file `comp.c` to the Sandbox at `C:/test/sbx/sub1`, and checks in the file `img.c` to the Sandbox at `C:/test/sbx/sub1/sub2`.

A requirement for implicit Sandbox location to operate correctly is that there can be no more than one Sandbox (or sub Sandbox) in a single directory. If you create two or more Sandboxes in the same directory, the implicit Sandbox location algorithm cannot unambiguously determine which Sandbox to use in that directory, and it prompts you to clarify by specifying the name of the Sandbox that you want to use in that case. In general, you shouldn't create multiple Sandboxes in the same directory.

Note:

Certain `si` commands do not operate on Build Sandboxes, which are created as read-only for the purpose of building a programming artifact. Using inappropriate commands with a Build Sandbox causes error messages to appear.

Specifying Configuration Management Projects

This section provides information on the two available syntaxes for specifying projects, followed by examples of their usage. The following two syntaxes are available:

- *Source Configuration Path*
A keyword-based string that provides the ability to specify subprojects within the context of a project tree (see examples that follow).
- *Flat Path*
The legacy syntax that may not be supported in future releases. It takes the form of a simple pathname string, possibly accompanied by a development path name or a project checkpoint.

WELL FORMED PROJECTS: MKS recommends using well formed projects wherever possible. A well formed project is one where every directory contains a subproject (if not possible, then all members should belong to the nearest enclosing subproject), and that subproject is named `project.pj`.

BENEFIT: Well formed projects use more compact paths. Using a well formed project eliminates the need to use hash (#) values for specifying projects (refer to Path ambiguity example).

SCENARIOS WHERE SOURCE CONFIGURATION PATH IS SUPERIOR TO FLAT PATH SPECIFICATION

The following scenarios are documented in this section, and illustrate how using the source configuration path syntax is the superior choice compared to flat path specification:

- Subproject not on main development path
- Path ambiguity
- Ambiguous co-located subprojects

The following keywords are used in the examples:

- The # keyword specifies the well-formed project or subproject name. Well-formed project and subproject names end with `project.pj`.
- The #d keyword specifies the development path name.
- The #s keyword specifies the subproject in a poorly-formed project tree. A poorly-formed project tree has co-located subprojects or subprojects located more than one directory level deep. Using this keyword, you can only specify one subproject for each occurrence of the keyword.

For a description of all keywords, see the `-P` option under [General Options](#).

SUBPROJECT NOT ON MAIN DEVELOPMENT PATH

The flat path cannot handle the case where the object (in this case a sub project on a variant) MKS Integrity is locating does not exist in the main project tree (on the main devpath).

In the following diagram, user needs to specify project `sub2` on devpath Dev.

Tree 1

```
/aurora_project/project.pj  
|  
|  
--- sub/project.pj
```

Tree 2

```
/aurora_project/project.pj (Development Path Dev)  
|  
|  
---sub/project.pj  
|  
|  
---sub2/project.pj
```

Flat Path: `-P /aurora_project/sub2/project.pj --devpath Dev`

This syntax does not work because MKS Integrity attempts to find `/aurora_project/sub2/project.pj` on the main devpath first, and then jumps from there into the development path, but in this case that subproject does not exist in the main devpath.

Source Configuration Path: `-P "#/aurora_project#d=Dev#sub2"`

This syntax works because it instructs MKS Integrity to start with `/aurora_project` (which does exist in main devpath), then jump to devpath Dev, then move into `sub2`.

Summary: In this scenario, there is no way to specify `sub2` using the flat path syntax because it is not on the main development path. You must use the source configuration path syntax to specify `sub2`.

PATH AMBIGUITY

In some cases, the flat path lacks the ability to specify the desired project with no ambiguity.

In the following diagram, the user needs to specify subproject `beta/project.pj` (but only from the location in Tree 1 below).

Tree 1

```
/aurora_project/project.pj  
|  
|  
---codebase/project.pj (Development Path Dev1)  
|  
|  
---beta/project.pj (Development Path Dev2)
```

Tree 2

```
/aurora_project/codebase/project.pj [Reg as top-level proj]  
|  
|
```

--beta/project.pj

Flat Path: -P/aurora_project/codebase/beta/project.pj

This syntax is ambiguous, because it could be specifying the project on either node. MKS Integrity picks the first project it finds in the registry, which may not be the one desired. The contents of each project are not the same because one is on devpath Dev2, while the other is on the main devpath.

Source Configuration Path:

-P "#/aurora_project#codebase#beta"
-P "#/aurora_project/codebase#beta"

This syntax method is unambiguous. It is completely clear which beta subproject location is specified.

NOTE: The short form is used because the projects are assumed to be well formed. The long form example would be: -P #p=/aurora_project/project.pj#s=codebase/project.pj#s=beta/project.pj

-P #p=/aurora_project/codebase/project.pj#s=beta/project.pj

Summary: In this scenario, the flat path method is ambiguous while the source configuration path is not. The source configuration path can never be ambiguous.

AMBIGUOUS CO-LOCATED SUBPROJECTS

The flat path syntax cannot specify co-located subprojects (subprojects located in same directory).

In the following diagram, two subprojects are located in the same directory.

Tree 1

```
/aurora_project/source_code/root.pj  
    /colocatedsub.pj
```

NOTE: Project colocatedsub.pj is in the same directory as root.pj but is the subproject of root.pj in hierarchy.

Tree 2

```
/aurora_project/source_code/base.pj  
    /colocatedsub.pj
```

NOTE: Project colocatedsub.pj is in the same directory as base.pj but is the subproject of base.pj in the hierarchy.

In this scenario, root.pj, base.pj, and colocated.pj are all in the same directory.

File Path: -P /aurora_project/source_code/colocatedsub.pj

This syntax method is ambiguous because it is unclear which project the co-located project belongs to. There might be different policies that affect how colocatedsub.pj is administered or used.

Source Configuration Path -P #/aurora_project/source_code/root.pj#s=colocatedsub.pj

This syntax method clearly specifies a registered project and a subproject where there are co-located subprojects

Summary: In this scenario, the flat path syntax method is unable to specify the co-located subproject. Only the source configuration path syntax can specify the desired path.

Rules for Jumps

When jumping to a specific configuration in a project path, the following rules apply:

- You cannot jump anywhere from a build project
- You can jump from a normal project to a variant only if it is the root of the variant (the project through which the development path was created)
- You cannot jump to a variant if it differs from the closest variant higher in the project hierarchy (if there is a higher variant). When no subprojects are configured as variants in the hierarchy, the closest variant is the variant of the top-level project. When at least one subproject in the hierarchy is configured as a variant, the closest variant is the variant of the lowest configured subproject. This does not include the variant of the subproject on which the jump is specified, if it is currently configured as a variant.

The last two rules are verified based on the type of the parent project. You can always jump to the current configuration of a subproject, even if it violates the rules listed above.

The following provides examples of how jump rules are applied when jumping to a variant. If you had the following project setup:

```
/projects/aurora_project/source_code/savings_tool/project.pj
```

where source_code is a subproject currently configured as beta_variant and savings_tool is a shared subproject currently configured as normal.

The following jump would be allowed:

```
-P #/projects/aurora_project#source_code/savings_tool#d=beta_variant
```

The following jump would not be allowed:

```
-P #/projects/aurora_project#source_code/savings_tool#d=prod_variant
```

You can specify a jump to `beta_variant` from the subproject `savings_tool` because it is the same as the variant for `source_code`, and because as a shared subproject it is accepted as the local variant root (the project through which the development path was created). You cannot jump to `prod_variant` because it is different than the variant of `source_code`.

The following jumps would also be allowed:

```
-P #/projects/aurora_project#d=SP4#source_code#d=SP4
```

```
-P #/projects/aurora_project#d=SP4#source_code#d=beta_variant
```

The following jump would not be allowed:

```
-P #/projects/aurora_project#d=SP4#source_code#d=prod_variant
```

You can specify a jump to `SP4` from the subproject `source_code` because it is the same as the variant for `aurora_project`. You can specify a jump to `beta_variant` because `source_code` is currently configured as `beta_variant`. You cannot jump to `prod_variant` because it is different than the variant of `aurora_project`.

Note: If you are using a case-insensitive database repository, you can use case-insensitive keyword-based strings.

TIP: If the path contains a hash character (#), use a second hash character to escape it. For example:

```
-P #/projects/C##/aurora_project#d=SP4#source_code#d=SP4
```

Specifying Rules

Some MKS Integrity commands share the same rule syntax. The rule is of the following form:

A <rule> rule is defined as an <expression>

An <expression> is defined as one of the following:

```
( <expression> and <expression> and <expression> )
( <expression> or <expression> or <expression> )
( <user op> )
( <field> <operator> <value> )
```

where for users and groups:

```
<user op> rule is defined as a user is not a member of "<group>"
<user op> rule is defined as a user is a member of "<group>"
<value> rule is defined as a <field> | "<text>" | "<number>"
<field> rule is defined as a field[<fieldname>]
<fieldname> rule is defined as a ID | Summary | Priority | ...
<group> rule is defined as a (everyone | im-dev | ...)
<operator> rule is defined as a ( = | > | >= | <= | < | <> )
<number> rule is defined as a ( .. | -1 | 0 | 1 | ..)
```

For example:

```
((field[Summary] = "Hello") or (user is a member of "everyone"))
and
((field[ID] = "1") or (field[ID] = "2") or (field[ID] = "5"))
and
(field[Summary] <> field[Description]))
```

For trigger and notification rules, same syntax applies but:

```
<value> is defined as <field> | "<text>" | "<number>"
<field> is defined as field'[<fieldname>]
<field> is defined as field[<fieldname>]
<fieldname> is defined as ID | Summary | Priority | ...
<operator> is defined as ( = | > | >= | <= | < | <> )
<number> is defined as ( .. | -1 | 0 | 1 | ..)
```

For example:

```
((field[Summary] = "Hello") or (field'[Summary] = field[Summary]))  
and  
((field[ID] = "1") or (field[ID] = "2") or (field[ID] = "5"))  
and  
(field[Priority] <> field'[Priority)))
```

To prevent the field from being displayed, specify the rule value to be "`(false)`". This option is useful if you want to hide read-only custom fields (i.e. phase, range, computed) in Issue Detail and Issues views, but still be able to query on them and use them in column sets. Enabling this option replaces any existing rules with "`(false)`".

To specify a date and time for a date field, use the `MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]` format. You can specify a time only if the date field is configured to display the time. To specify the current date for a date or date/time field, type `today`. To specify an empty value for the date field, type `none`.

For rules specified in commands that use the `--notificationRule`, `--notificationRuleFile`, `--rule`, and `--ruleFile` options, you can also compare the new value of a field with an old value of the field (or constant) by specifying an apostrophe ('). For example, `Created Date'` compares the value of the field with an old value of the field (`Created Date`), but `Created Date'="01/26/2009 1:45:33 PM"` compares the value of a field with a constant (an actual date).

When specifying a user, you can choose yourself by specifying "me". "me" is a symbolic user which refers to the currently logged in user. For example, you could create a relevance rule that specifies the `Requirements` field is visible only if the currently logged in user is one of the users defined in the multi-valued `Stakeholders` field.

General Options

Some MKS Integrity commands share the following general options.

`--devpath=path`

identifies the development path of a variant project. This is a label that was associated with a branch of the project by `si createdevpath`. Paths that include spaces must be enclosed by quotes. The following characters may not be used in a development path: \n, \r, \t, :, [,], #.

Note: This option is always used in conjunction with the `-P` option and a flat string project path. It cannot be used if you specify a project using a keyword string for the `-P` option. It is also mutually exclusive with the `--projectRevision` and `--sandbox` options.

`--changePackageId=ID`

identifies a change package that is notified of this action, for example, `1452:1`. Note the following about using this option:

- This option can only be specified if change packages are enabled.
- You must specify this option if you have requested to obtain a lock and your administrator has set up locks to be tracked in change packages.
- You must specify this option if your administrator has made change packages mandatory.
- If your administrator has given you permission, you can bypass mandatory change packages by specifying `--changePackageId=:bypass`.
- If change packages are enabled but it is not mandatory to specify a change package, or if no change package is applicable, you must specify `--changePackageId=:none`.

`--[no] failOnAmbiguousProject`

if you specify the project using a flat string for the `-P` option, this option displays an error message when multiple projects correspond to the specified path.

`--filter=filteroptions`

allows you to select members for all commands that take a list of members, using `filteroptions`, which can be one or more of the following:

`archiveshared`

selects members that share another member's archive.

`attribute:name[=value]`

selects members based on an attribute name and, optionally, value.

`changed [:working|:sync|:newer|:size|:missing|:newmem|:all]`

selects changed members based on: changes to working files, those that are out of sync with the project, those where a newer revision exists in the project, or based on all changes.

`rule [:memberrevdiffers|:defined|:invalid]`

selects members based on a revision rule filter. `:memberrevdiffers` selects all members for which the rule does not match the member revision. `:defined` selects all members with a revision rule. `:invalid` selects all members for which the rule does not expand to any existing revision.

`file:expression`

selects members with a specific file name. This allows you to specify wild cards for file naming, such as the asterisk (*) to match any number of characters, and the question mark (?) to match a single character. For example, `*.java` or `*RB.properties` would be valid expressions.

`caseinsensitivefile:expression`

selects members with a specific case-insensitive file name. This allows you to specify wild cards for file naming, such as the asterisk (*) to match any number of characters, and the question mark (?) to match a single character. For example, `*.java` or `*rb.properties` would be valid expressions.

`frozen`

selects frozen members.

label[:name]
selects any member whose member revision has the specified label.

anylabel[:name]
selects any member that contains a revision that has the specified label.

locked[:name]
selects all locked members or those locked by a particular user.

locktype[:exclusive|:nonexclusive|:any]
selects members that are locked with the specified lock type. If no lock type or *any* is specified, all locked members are displayed.

state[:name]
selects members based on state.

format[:text|:binary]
selects members based on storage format.

workingbranch
selects members where the working file is on a branch from a given development path that is not the trunk development path.

Note: This filter applies only to sandboxes.

deferred[:add|:addfromarchive|:checkin|:drop|:import|:move|:rename|:updaterevision|:all]
selects deferred members based on: add, addfromarchive, checkin, drop, import, move, rename, updaterevision, or all operations.

memberonbranch
shows only members that are off the main development trunk.

unresolvedmerges
selects members affected by unresolved merges.

pending[:add|:addfromarchive|:drop|:import|:movememberfrom|:movememberto|:renamefrom|:renameto|:update|:updaterevision|:all]
selects pending members based on add, addfromarchive, drop, import, movememberfrom, movememberto, renamefrom, renameto, update, updaterevision, or all operations.

workinprogress
combines the deferred (all), locked (all), and changed (all) filters to select members that are considered work in progress.

sparsecontents
shows only existing working files and deferred operations in a sparse sandbox.

Using commas between the *filteroptions* serves to build logical "OR" statements between them, allowing you to create powerful filters. You may also specify multiple `--filter=filteroptions` on the command line, which effectively creates logical "AND" statements between them.

For example, you can resynchronize all modified JAVA files through:

```
si resync --filter=changed --filter=file:*.java
```

or you can resynchronize all files with label a or b through:

```
si resync --filter=label:a,label:b
```

You can also negate a filter using the ! character.

For example, you can check out all JAVA files that are *not* labelled *Beta* by typing:

```
si co --filter=file:*.java --filter=!label:Beta
```

--hostname=server
identifies the name of the host server where the MKS Integrity Server is located.

--issueid=id
for configuration management commands, specifies the issue ID that corresponds to the change package that records the changes(s). This option can only be specified if the integration between configuration management, and workflow and document management is enabled. See your administrator for details on using the integration.

Note: The terms item and issue refer to the same object and are indistinguishable. Issue is a term embedded in legacy command and option names; therefore, item and issue are used interchangeably in the CLI documentation.

Note: If you have an issue assigned to you that contains only one open change package, you can specify the issue ID instead of the change package ID.

--password=password
 identifies the password to use for connecting to the MKS Integrity Server.

--port=number
 identifies the port on the host server where the MKS Integrity Server is located.

-P project
--project=project
 specifies the path and name of a project. You can specify the project using a flat string or a keyword string. It is recommended that you use a keyword string, especially when you are writing scripts, since flat strings can be ambiguous as to which project is being specified. Use the following keywords to identify the project.

#=value
#wp=value
#wproject=value
 specifies the well-formed project or subproject name. Well-formed project or subproject names end with `project.pj`. For example, `#/aurora_project/source_code`. You do not need to specify a trailing `project.pj`.

#p=value
#project=value
 specifies the full name of the project, when it does not end with `project.pj`. For example, `#p=/aurora_project/source_code/root.pj`

#=value
#ws=value
#wsubs=value
 specifies the subproject in a well-formed project tree. A well-formed project tree has one subproject per directory. Using this keyword, you can specify several levels of subprojects at the same time. For example, `#/aurora_project/source_code/#applications/savings_tool`. You do not need to specify a trailing `project.pj`.

#s=value
#sub=value
 specifies the subproject in a poorly-formed project tree. A poorly-formed project tree has co-located subprojects or subprojects located more than one directory level deep. Using this keyword, you can only specify one subproject for each occurrence of the keyword. For example:
`#/aurora_project/source_code/#s=applications/savings_tool/project.pj#s=colocated.pj`.

Note:
 The `#s` and `#` keywords do not interpret sub subprojects in the same way. For example, `#/aurora_project#source_code/applications` is not the same as `#/aurora_project#s=source_code/applications/project.pj` but is the same as `#/aurora_project#s=source_code#s=applications/project.pj`

#d=value
#devpath=value
 specifies the development path name, for example, `#/aurora_project/source_code/#applications/savings_tool#d=beta_variant`. You can only jump to a variant for a subproject if the subproject is the root of the variant (the project through which the development path was created). You cannot jump to a variant if it differs from the closest variant higher in the project hierarchy (if there is a higher variant).

#b=value
#build=value
 specifies the number, label or symbolic of the revision, for example, `#/aurora_project/source_code/#applications/savings_tool#b=head`.

#n=
#normal=
 specifies that the subproject is a normal subproject. Do not enter a value.

#l=value
#location=value
 specifies the absolute path of the target subproject (rather than the configuration path). This keyword can be used for commands where the subproject context is not needed and the subproject is not part of any configuration (`si configuresubproject` and `si sharesubproject`).

Note the following about the use of keywords:

- The order of the keywords is important. Keywords are processed from left to right to build the project specification.
- If you need to specify a '#' or '=' symbol in a keyword value, specify the symbol twice ('##', '==').
- If you are specifying a variant subproject, you must specify its path starting at the root of the variant project (the project through which the development path was created).

--projectRevision=rev
 identifies a particular revision of a build project.

Note: This option cannot be used if you specify a project using a keyword string for the `-P` option. This option is also mutually exclusive with the `--devpath` option.

- R

-- [no|confirm] recurse
controls whether to recursively apply this command to any subprojects; used in all commands which take a list of members.

- r rev

--revision=rev

uses a specified revision for the member. rev can be a valid revision number or a label. You may also facilitate automation with special keyword identifiers, specified using a colon (:) prefix (except for the state keyword). Acceptable identifiers are:

:head

identifies the head revision.

:member

identifies the member revision.

:locked

identifies locked revisions.

:master

identifies the member revision in the master project. This option is only applicable to variant projects.

:time:*timestamp*

uses the most recent revision on any branch at the specified timestamp. For example, -rtime:December 22, 2007 3:33:34 PM GMT-05:00. MKS Integrity recognizes all current timezones whatever your locale (country), for example, CEST, CET, EDT, PST, or GMT+/-hours:minutes. The following examples illustrate North American and German timestamps recognized by MKS Integrity:

Example 1: US GMT -5 (where E is the day of the week, M is the month, d is the numerical day of the month, y is the year, h is the time in hours, m is the time in minutes, s is the time in seconds, a is Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), z is the timezone difference from Greenwich Mean Time).

EEEE, MMMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a z	Wednesday, April 28, 2007 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
EEEE, MMMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a z	Wednesday, April 28, 2007 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
EEEE, MMMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a	Wednesday, April 28, 2007 3:33:45 AM
EEEE, MMMM d, yyyy h:mm a	Wednesday, April 28, 2007 3:33 AM
MMMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a z	April 28, 2007 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
MMMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a z	April 28, 2007 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
MMMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a	April 28, 2007 3:33:45 AM
MMMM d, yyyy h:mm a	April 28, 2007 3:33:45 AM
MMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a z	Apr 28, 2007 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
MM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a z	Apr 28, 2007 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
MM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a	Apr 28, 2007 3:33:45 AM
MM d, yyyy h:mm a	Apr 28, 2007 3:33 AM
M/d/yy h:mm:ss a z	4/28/04 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
M/d/yy h:mm:ss a z	4/28/04 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
M/d/yy h:mm:ss a	4/28/04 3:33:45 AM
M/d/yy h:mm a	4/28/04 3:33 AM
h:mm:ss a z	3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
h:mm:ss a z	3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
h:mm:ss a	3:33:45 AM
h:mm a	3:33 AM
EEEE, MMMM d, yyyy	Wednesday, April 28, 2007
MM d, yyyy	April 28, 2007
MM d, YYYY	Apr 28, 2007
M/d/yy	4/28/04
MM d, yyyy - h:mm:ss a	Apr 28, 2007 - 3:33:45 AM
MM d, YYYY - h:mm a	Apr 28, 2007 - 3:33 AM

Example 2: Germany CEST (where E is the day of the week, M is the month, d is the numerical day of the month, y is the year, H is the time in hours, m is the time in minutes, s is the time in seconds, Uhr 'z is Central European Summer Time (CEST)).

EEEE, d. MMMM yyyy H.mm' Uhr 'z	Montag, 26. Juli 2007 22:26 Uhr CEST
EEEE, d. MMMM yyyy HH:mm:ss z	Montag, 26. Juli 2007 22:26:29 CEST
EEEE, d. MMMM yyyy HH:mm:ss	Montag, 26. Juli 2007 22:26:29
EEEE, d. MMMM yyyy HH:mm	Montag, 26. Juli 2007 22:26
d. MMMM yyyy H.mm' Uhr 'z	26. Juli 2007 22:26 Uhr CEST
d. MMMM yyyy HH:mm:ss z	26. Juli 2007 22:26:29 CEST
d. MMMM yyyy HH:mm:ss	26. Juli 2007 22:26:29
d. MMMM yyyy HH:mm	26. Juli 2007 22:26
dd.MM.yyyy H.mm' Uhr 'z	26.07.2007 22:26 Uhr CEST
dd.MM.yyyy HH:mm:ss z	26.07.2007 22:26:29 CEST
dd.MM.yyyy HH:mm:ss	26.07.2007 22:26:29
dd.MM.yyyy HH:mm	26.07.2007 22:26
dd.MM.yyy HH:mm' Uhr 'z	26.07.04 22:26 Uhr CEST
dd.MM.yy HH:mm:ss z	26.07.04 22:26:29 CEST
dd.MM.yy HH:mm:ss	26.07.04 22:26:29
dd.MM.yy HH:mm	26.07.04 22:26
H.mm' Uhr 'z	22:26 Uhr CEST
HH:mm:ss z	22:26:29 CEST
HH:mm:ss	22:26:29
HH:mm	22:26
EEEE, d. MMMM yyyy	Montag, 26. Juli 2007
d. MMMM yyyy	26. Juli 2007
dd.MM.yyyy	26.07.2007
dd.MM.yy	26.07.04
MM d, yyyy - h:mm:ss a	Jul 26, 2007 - 10:26:29 PM
MM d, YYYY - h:mm a	Jul 26, 2007 - 10:26 PM

`:timeonbranch:timestamp@branchnumber`

uses the most recent revision on a specific branch at a specific timestamp. `-rtimeonbranch:timestamp` uses the most recent revision on the branch where the member revision currently resides. For example, `-rtimeonbranch:December 22, 2007 3:33:34 PM GMT-05:00`. `-rtimeonbranch:timestamp@branchnumber` uses the most recent revision on the specified branch at the specified timestamp. For example, `-rtimeonbranch:December 22, 2007 3:33:34 PM GMT-05:00@1.5.1.1`. MKS Integrity recognizes all current timezones whatever your locale (country), for example, CEST, CET, EDT, PST, or `GMT+/-hours:minutes`. For timestamp examples, see the `:time:timestamp` option.

Note: Updating a revision by timestamp makes the most recent revision at the specified timestamp the member revision.

`:memberbranchtip`

identifies the tip revision on the member revision branch.

`:working`

identifies the working revision.

`:trunktip`

identifies the tip revision on the trunk.

`state:statename`

identifies the state, for example, **Beta**. This option is useful when you want to select revisions in a project that are in a specific state.

For each project member, MKS Integrity searches from the member revision on the development path to the root of the archive to find a revision that corresponds to the specified state. If the member revision is on a branch, MKS Integrity starts from the tip revision and searches to the root of the archive; other branches in the archive are **not** searched. If no revision on the development path matches the specified state, the command fails, stating "Revision does not exist."

`devpath: devpathname`

identifies the development path. This keyword only operates on member commands.

`build: revisionnumber`

identifies the build revision number, which must be a valid project checkpoint number or project label in which a given member is contained. Must specify a registered project. This keyword only operates on member commands.

`:rule`

identifies a rule defined with the `si setmemberrule` command.

`link:p=project[:d=devpath][:m=member][:reurse] [:b=buildrevnumber]`

allows you to set the member revision to whatever is the member revision for the corresponding member in a specific external project configuration (normal, variant, build). Links the project that the member belongs to (the target project) with the master project where:

`project` is the master project

`devpath` is the development path for the master project

`member` is a member in the target project. If not provided, the project is searched for a member with the same backing archive. If `reurse` is specified, the search is recursive throughout the subprojects. There must be exactly one backing archive for each member.

A possible application is to update all members to the same revision, even if they do not have the same backing archive.

`-s sandbox`

`--sandbox=sandbox`

specifies the location of a Sandbox. In some cases, the commands that take this option do something with the Sandbox contents themselves. In other cases, specifying the Sandbox location is simply a way to locate, or "point to", the corresponding project file. This option is mutually exclusive with `-P project` or `--project=project`.

Note:

Locations that include spaces must be enclosed by quotes.

`--user=name`

identifies the user to use for connecting to the MKS Integrity Server.

Universal Options

The following universal options apply to all MKS Integrity commands.

`--[no]batch`

controls batch mode. Batch mode forces the application to process commands without prompting for responses.

`-- cwd=directory`

acts as if the command is executed in the specified directory. In particular, any files and members in the selection are treated as being relative to that directory.

Suppose you are working in the `c:\sandbox` directory and you want to issue the check out command so that the implicit Sandbox selection will work in a subdirectory, rather than having to specify the complete path for subdirectory Sandbox names. You could use the `-- cwd` option to do this, for example:

```
si co -- cwd= ./demoapp/controls demoappctrl.c
```

makes MKS Integrity work in the c:\sandbox\demoapp\controls directory and follows implicit Sandbox selection rules from there to find the appropriate Sandbox, then checks out the demoappctrl.c file.

-F *file*

--selectionFile=*file*

provides an alternative way to specify the selection. The specified *file* is a text file containing a list of file names, members, projects, or sandboxes, one per line. The command operates on all the listed files.

Note:

The --selectionFile option is only relevant for commands that have selections. Be careful to avoid duplications. In some cases if a file, member, project or Sandbox is listed twice in the *file*, the command may report an error.

--forceConfirm=[yes/no]

-N

--no

-Y

--yes

controls the responses of either "yes" or "no" to all prompts. Specifying "yes" or "no" can be an easy way to accomplish the same thing as specifying other command options with [no/confirm] prefixes, for example the

--[no|confirm]overwriteChanged option in the si co, si resync, and >si revert commands. Specifying

--yes or --no accomplishes the same thing for --overwriteChanged and --nooverwriteChanged, but further responds "yes" or "no" to all other questions asked.

Note:

Be careful to use specific options if you want variations in your responses to prompts. The

--yes and --no options in particular are wide-ranging types of responses and should be used only in rare circumstances.

-g

--gui

allows user interaction to happen through the GUI (graphical user interface).

--width

controls the width in pixels of the graphical user interface.

--height

controls the height in pixels of the graphical user interface.

-x

specifies the x location in pixels of the graphical user interface window.

-y

specifies the y location in pixels of the graphical user interface window.

--quiet

controls the status display to silence most information messages.

--settingsUI=[gui|default]

controls the GUI for command options.

--status=[none|gui|default]

controls the status display.

-?

--usage

shows usage for the command.

DIAGNOSTICS

See the [diagnostics](#) reference page for possible exit status values.

SEE ALSO

Miscellaneous:

[ACL](#), [diagnostics](#), [preferences](#)

preferences

[preferences applicable to MKS Integrity setprefs and viewprefs commands](#)

DESCRIPTION

The **setprefs** and **viewprefs** commands refer to the same group of commands and preference keys for the MKS Integrity component you are configuring (**si**, **im**, **aa**, **integrity**). This reference page is provided as a guide to the preferences you can configure. To see each component's specific keys, simply append the command to the **viewprefs** command.

Preference Keys

The preference keys you can specify for the above commands are often similar, and some are global preferences such that when you change it for one command, it changes for all. The following are some common preference keys:

allowImplicitIdentification

controls whether to allow the implicit identification and selection of Sandboxes. This means that you can use commands without explicitly specifying a **-s** Sandbox option, and MKS Integrity determines the Sandbox to operate on based on the directory you're working in. Valid values are *true* or *false*.

cwd

identifies a working directory for the command. In particular, any relative files and members in the selection are treated as being in that directory.

command.batchMode

a global key that controls batch mode. Batch mode forces the application to process commands without prompting for responses. Valid values are *false*, *true*.

developmentPath

specifies a particular development path to use with the command all the time.

filter

specifies a filter to use with the command all the time.

forceConfirm

specifies whether to force the application to request confirmation for the particular command.

includeFormers

specifies whether to include members that have been dropped from the project.

projectName

specifies a particular configuration management project to work with all the time.

projectRevision

specifies a particular configuration management project checkpoint to work with all the time.

recurse

controls whether to recurse into subprojects.

sandbox.allowProjectSelection

a global key that controls whether to allow configuration management project selection. Valid values are *false*, *true*.

sandbox.allowSandboxSelection

a global key that controls whether to allow Sandbox selection. Valid values are *false*, *true*.

sandboxName

specifies a particular Sandbox to be used all the time.

selectionFile

specifies a file that lists member files to work with.

server.credential

a global key that identifies the credential, or password, for logging into the MKS Integrity Server.

server.hostname

a global key that identifies the hostname for the MKS Integrity Server.

server.port

a global key that identifies the port for the MKS Integrity Server.

server.user

a global key that identifies the user name for logging into the MKS Integrity Server.

socksProxyHost

a global key that identifies the SOCKS proxy host.

socksProxyPort

a global key that identifies the SOCKS proxy port.

status.popupDelay

a global key that controls the duration, in milliseconds (ms), that the commands status appears in the graphical user interface or the command line interface.

swing.lookAndFeel

a global key that controls the "look and feel" appearance of the graphical user interface. Valid values are *System*, *Windows*, *Motif*, *Metal*.

SEE ALSO

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#)

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