The SCO Streams

Runtime System

Release and Installation Notes

Version 1.0

The Santa Cruz Operation, Inc.

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1. Preface

These notes explain how to install the SCO Streams Runtime System on a computer running SCO XENIX System V, release 2.3.0 or higher, on a 386 computer. Do not attempt this installation on a computer running an earlier version of XENIX, or on a 286 computer.

The Streams Runtime System includes three streams utilities:

strace strerr strclean

These utilities are placed in the */usr/bin* directory. Manual pages for them are included with these Release and Installation Notes.

2. Installation

Follow the steps outlined below to install the SCO Streams Runtime System:

1. As root, activate custom by entering:

custom

- 2. Select Add a Supported Product
- 3. You are prompted to insert distribution volume 1. Insert the streams diskette and press < Return >.
- 4. You see a menu. Select Install one or more packages.

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- 5. You see another menu. Enter runtime and press < Return >.
- 6. You are prompted to insert the SCO Streams Runtime volume 1. Press < Return >. Files are extracted.
- 7. You see copyright information and are prompted to enter your serial number. Enter your SCO Streams Runtime System serial number and press < Return >.
- 8. You are prompted for your activation key. Enter your SCO Streams Runtime System activation key and press <Return>.
- 9. Streams kernel parameters are displayed and you are asked if you want to relink the kernel. You must relink the kernel to use the streams module. Press <y>.
- 10. You are asked if you want to new kernel to boot by default. If you press <y> /xenix is copied to /xenix.old and the relinked kernel, /usr/sys/conf/xenix, is copied to /xenix. Press <y>.
- 11. You are returned to a *custom* menu. Press <q> to return to the XENIX prompt.

The installation of streams is complete. You must now reboot your system to use the new kernel. Do so by entering /etc/shutdown.

You can modify the streams parameters that displayed during the installation. If you are interested in doing this, refer to Chapter 8 of the XENIX System Administrator's Guide and to configure (ADM).

3. Removing Streams

Follow the steps outlined below to remove the SCO Streams Runtime System from your computer:

1. As root, activate custom by entering the following command:

custom

- 2. Select SCO Streams Runtime.
- 3. Select Remove one or more packages.
- 4. Enter runtime and press < Return > .
- 5. Information about streams kernel parameters is displayed and you are asked if you want to relink the kernel. Press <y>.
- You are asked if you want to new kernel to boot by default. Press <y>.
- 7. You are returned to a *custom* menu. Press <q> to return to the XENIX prompt.

You must now reboot the new kernel. Do so by entering /etc/shutdown.

4. Distribution

The Streams Runtime System diskette contains the following files:

```
./tmp/_lbl/prd=streamsrt/typ=k386/rel=1.0.0a/vol=01
```

./tmp/perms/streamsrt

./usr/lib/custom/streamsrt.rmv

./usr/sys/str/libstr.a

./usr/bin/strace

./usr/bin/strclean

./usr/bin/strerr

./shlib/libnsl_s

./tmp/init.streamsr

Name

strace - Prints STREAMS trace messages.

Syntax

```
strace [ mid sid level ] ...
```

Description

strace without arguments writes all STREAMS event trace messages from all drivers and modules to its standard output. These messages are obtained from the STREAMS log driver [log(M)]. If arguments are provided they must be in triplets of the form mid, sid, level, where mid is a STREAMS module id number, sid is a sub-id number, and level is a tracing priority level. Each triplet indicates that tracing messages are to be received from the given module/driver, sub-id (usually indicating minor device), and priority level equal to or less than the given level. The token all may be used for any member to indicate no restriction for that attribute.

The format of each trace message output is:

```
<seq> <time> <ticks> <level> <flags> <mid> <sid> <text>
    <seq>
              trace sequence number
    <time> time of message in hh:mm:ss
    <ticks> time of message in machine ticks since boot
    tracing priority level
    <flags>
              E: message is also in the error log
              F: indicates a fatal error
              N: mail was sent to the system administrator
    <mid>
             module id number of source
    <sid>
              sub-id number of source
    <text>
             formatted text of the trace message
```

Once initiated, strace will continue to execute until terminated by the user.

Examples

Output all trace messages from the module or driver whose module

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id is 41:

strace 41 all all

Output those trace messages from driver/module id 41 with sub-ids 0, 1, or 2:

strace 41 0 1 41 1 1 41 2 0

Messages from sub-ids 0 and 1 must have a tracing level less than or equal to 1. Those from sub-id 2 must have a tracing level of 0.

See Also

log(M) STREAMS Programmer's Guide.

Diagnostics

Due to performance considerations, only one *strace* process is permitted to open the STREAMS log driver at a time. The log driver has a list of the triplets specified in the command invocation, and compares each potential trace message against this list to decide if it should be formatted and sent up to the *strace* process. Hence, long lists of triplets will have a greater impact on overall STREAMS performance. Running *strace* will have the most impact on the timing of the modules and drivers generating the trace messages that are sent to the *strace* process. If trace messages are generated faster than the *strace* process can handle them, then some of the messages will be lost. This last case can be determined by examining the sequence numbers on the trace messages output.

Name

strerr - STREAMS error logger daemon.

Syntax

strerr

Description

strerr receives error log messages from the STREAMS log driver [log(M)] and appends them to a log file. The error log files produced reside in the directory /usr/adm/streams, and are named error.mm-dd, where mm is the month and dd is the day of the messages contained in each log file.

The format of an error log message is:

<seq> <time> <ticks> <flags> <mid> <sid> <text>

<seq> error sequence number

<time> time of message in hh:mm:ss

<ticks> time of message in machine ticks since boot prior-

ity level

<flags> T: the message was also sent to a tracing process

F: indicates a fatal error

N: send mail to the system administrator

<mid> module id number of source

<sid> sub-id number of source

<text> formatted text of the error message

Messages that appear in the error log are intended to report exceptional conditions that require the attention of the system administrator. Those messages which indicate the total failure of a STREAMS driver or module should have the F flag set. Those messages requiring the immediate attention of the administrator will have the N flag set, which causes the error logger to send the message to the system administrator via mail(C). The priority level usually has no meaning in the error log but will have meaning if the message is also sent to a tracer process.

Once initiated, *strerr* will continue to execute until terminated by the user. Commonly, *strerr* would be executed asynchronously.

Notes

Only one *strerr* process at a time is permitted to open the STREAMS log driver.

If a module or driver is generating a large number of error messages, running the error logger will cause a degradation in STREAMS performance. If a large burst of messages are generated in a short time, the log driver may not be able to deliver some of the messages. This situation is indicated by gaps in the sequence numbering of the messages in the log files.

Files

/usr/adm/streams/error.mm-dd

See Also

log(M) STREAMS Programmer's Guide.

Name

strclean - STREAMS error logger cleanup program.

Syntax

```
strclean [ -d logdir ] [-a age ]
```

Description

strclean is used to clean up the STREAMS error logger directory on a regular basis (for example, by using cron(C)). By default, all files with names matching error.* in /usr/adm/streams that have not been modified in the last 3 days are removed. A directory other than /usr/adm/streams can be specified using the -d option. The maximum age in days for a log file can be changed using the -a option.

Example

```
strclean -d /usr/adm/streams -a 3
```

has the same result as running strclean with no arguments.

Notes

strclean is typically run from cron(C) on a daily or weekly basis.

Files

/usr/adm/streams/error.*

See Also

cron(C), strerr(ADM)
STREAMS Programmer's Guide.