Kalimetrix **LOGISCOPE**

# Installation Guide

Before using this information, be sure to read the general information under the “Notices” section, on page 11.

# Table of Contents

# About this Manual

## Structure of this Manual

This manual is divided up into the following chapters:

- Chapter 1 describes how to install Logiscope.
- Chapter 2 describes specific settings for Logiscope on LINUX.

For mode details on license keys and installation, please refer to "Kalimetrix Lifecycle Solutions - Licensing Guide".

### Typographical Conventions

The following typographical conventions are used in this manual:

| Typeface or Symbol | **Meaning** |
|---|---|
| **Bold** | Book titles, important items, and items that you can select, including buttons and menus. For example: Click **Yes** to continue. |
| `Courier` | Commands, files, and directories; computer output. For example: Edit your `.properties` file. |
| **>** | A menu choice. For example: Select **File > Open**. This means select the File menu, then select the Open command from it. |

## Contacting Kalimetrix Support

If the self-help resources have not provided a resolution to your problem, you can contact Kalimetrix Support for assistance in resolving product issues.

### Prerequisites

To submit your problem to Kalimetrix Software Support, you must have an active support agreement.

To submit your problem online (from the Kalimetrix Web site) to Kalimetrix Support, you must additionally:

- Be a registered user on the Kalimetrix Software Support Web site. For details about registering, go to http://support.kalimetrix.com
- Be listed as an authorized caller in the service request tool

## Submitting problems

To submit your problem to Kalimetrix Software Support:

**1.** Determine the business impact of your problem. When you report a problem to Kalimetrix, you are asked to supply a severity level. Therefore, you need to understand and assess the business impact of the problem that you are reporting.

Use the following table to determine the severity level.

| Severity | Description |
|---|---|
| **1** | The problem has a *critical* business impact. You are unable to use the program, resulting in a critical impact on operation. This condition requires an immediate solution. |
| **2** | The problem has a *significantl* business impact. The program is usable, but it is severely limited. |
| **3** | The problem has a *some* business impact.The program is usable, but less significant features (not critical to operation) are unavailable. |
| **4** | The problem has a *minimal* business impact.The problem causes little impact on operations or a reasonnable circumvention to the problem was implemented. |

**2.** Describe your problem and gather background information, When describing a problem to Kalimetrix, be as specific as possible. Include all relevant background information so that Kalimetrix Support specialists can help you solve the problem efficiently. To save time, know the answers to these questions:

- What software versions were you running when the problem occurred?

  To determine the exact product name and version, use the option applicable to you:

  - Start your product, and click **Help** > **About** to see the offering name and version number.
  - What is your operating system and version number (including any service packs or patches)?
  - Do you have logs, traces, and messages that are related to the problem symptoms?
  - Can you recreate the problem? If so, what steps do you perform to recreate the problem?
  - Did you make any changes to the system? For example, did you make changes to the hardware, operating system, networking software, or other system components?
  - Are you currently using a workaround for the problem? If so, be prepared to describe the workaround when you report the problem.

**3.** Submit your problem to Kalimetrix Software Support. You can submit your problem to Kalimetrix Software Support goint online to the Kalimetrix Software Support Web site at http://support.kalimetrix.com

# 1 Installing Kalimetrix Logiscope



## Before You Install

### Administrator privileges required

For a successful installation of Kalimetrix Logiscope, you must have access to a computer account with system administrator privileges.

### About license keys and installation

Depending on your type of license agreement, the license information may already have been delivered to you by e-mail. If you are a new user and this is your first license agreement that is probably not the case.

During installation, it is assumed that you have the license information at hand, at least hostname and port number. You may add the license information later and do not need to install again.

## Installing Kalimetrix Logiscope in Windows

### Install Kalimetrix Logiscope in Windows

1. Log on as administrator or make sure that you have administrative privileges.
2. Exit all running Windows programs.
3. Double-click KalimetrixLogiscope-X.exe.

# Installing Kalimetrix Logiscope on LINUX

## Install Kalimetrix Logiscope on LINUX

1. Log on to the LINUX host on which you want to install Kalimetrix Logiscope.
2. Unzip the KalimetrixLogiscope2014-1.tgz file.
3. Execute the installation script from the directory `Logiscope/Linux`:

   ```
   $ ./tauinst.cd [TODO]
   ```

   The installation script will start and guide you through the rest of the setup.

## License environment on LINUX

During installation, you will be asked for the license server and port number used. The entered information is verified and if a valid license is found a file license.dat is created in the installation directory. This file defines the license environment for Logiscope such that any user can start Logiscope directly without setting any license environment variables.

If the servername and/or port number is not available or the license cannot be verified a file license.txt will be created in the installation directory. Once you have the correct information replace servername and port number in this file with the real values and rename the file to license.dat.

## Set up printers and windows appearance on LINUX (optional)

Before you start using Logiscope on LINUX, you may want to set up PostScript printers. It is also possible to set up the appearance of the windows used by Logiscope (this can also be done later on). Printers and window appearances are set up by using the Control Panel that is supplied with Logiscope. Refer to "Control Panel" on page 5.

# Client Setup

## Define license environment

Every computer running Logiscope must define the environment variable KLS_LICENSE to <port>@<server>.

For example, if klsServer is running on the same computer as Kalimetrix Logiscope, KLS_LICENSE must be defined to 6309@localhost.

# Start Kalimetrix Logiscope

## Start Kalimetrix Logiscope in Windows

Start Kalimetrix Logiscope from the **Start** menu. In the **Programs** submenu, select **Kalimetrix** and then **Kalimetrix Logiscope 2014.**

## Start Kalimetrix Logiscope on LINUX

After the environment is set up, start Kalimetrix Logiscope by typing the full path name:

```
<installation path>/bin/vcs
```

# 2 Setting up Logiscope on Linux

This chapter contains information about how to set up your Linux environment for Logiscope.

- Logiscope and MainWin
- Control Panel
- Floating toolbars

## Logiscope and MainWin

Logiscope on Linux platforms uses a third-party software, MainWin, that provides access to the Win32 API on Linux environments. Hence, through MainWin, Logiscope is given a nearly identical behavior and look-and-feel on LINUX as on Windows, the exceptions being described in "Control Panel" on page 5 and "Floating toolbars" on page 9.

### Registry

The subset of the Windows Registry that is required for applications that use MainWin to run (such as Logiscope) is, although available to the end user through the `regedit` application, not intended to be modified.

**Note:** Do not, unless specifically instructed to do so, modify or remove any Registry keys. Otherwise it may result into a corrupt installation of Logiscope.

## Control Panel

The Control Panel (implemented by MainWin) is available with Logiscope for the users' convenience. It contains a collection of utilities that allow to set up properties in a similar fashion as would have been done in a Windows environment.

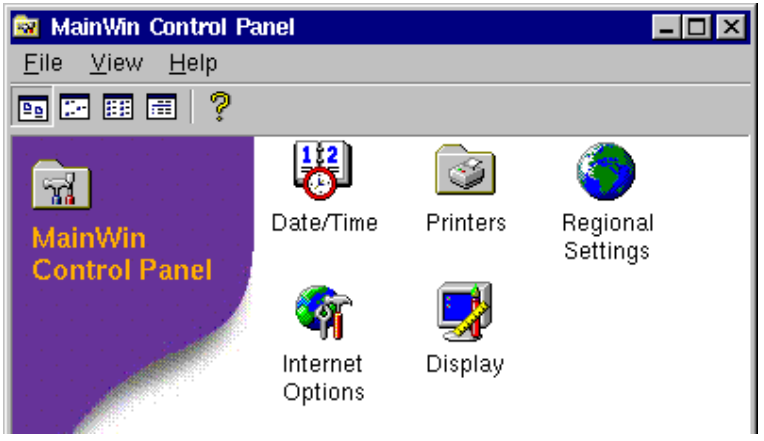


Figure 1: The Control Panel

## Starting the control panel

The **Control Panel** is started with the command: `mwcontrol` (`mwcontrol` is located in the `bin` directory of your Logiscope installation).

This command opens a window holding icons that have an appearance and functionality similar to their equivalence in the Windows Control Panel.

Only the Printers and Display settings are meaningful to use in the context of Logiscope.

## Setting the appearance of Logiscope windows

The Display applet implements a subset of the Windows Display Properties. Use the Display applet should you want to configure the appearance of the windows used by Logiscope applications (such windows font size and family, colors and sizes of menu bars, scrollbars and buttons etc.)

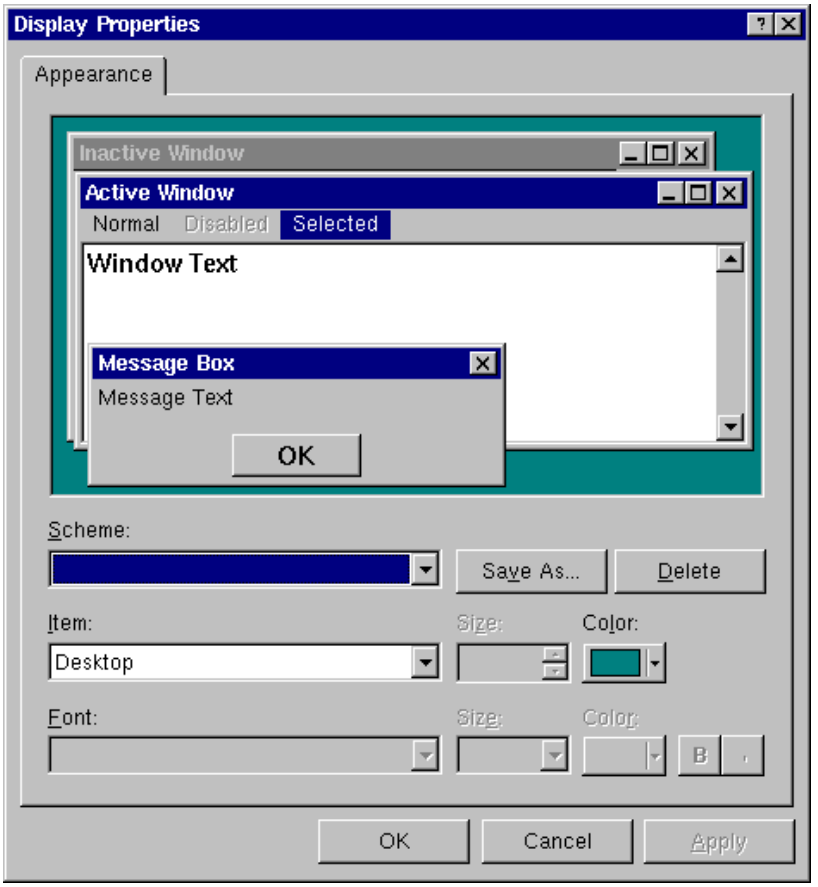


Figure 2: Setting the appearance of Logiscope

When you make changes using the Display applet, the changes only affect Logiscope sessions that you start after you have saved the Display changes. Logiscope sessions that were running when you changed the Display must be restarted for your changes to take effect.

**Note:** The Display Properties does **not** affect your Linux desktop. Neither does it impact the color, spacing and font properties used for diagrams managed by Logiscope – to change such properties, use the Options command from the Tools menu in Logiscope.

## Setting up printers

The Printers applet is similar to the Windows Printers applet. However, unlike Windows, when setting up a printer you do not map an actual printer for use with Logiscope. Instead, you map a print request to a proper print command on your Linux host. Thus, the procedure for adding new print capabilities differs slightly from that on Windows.

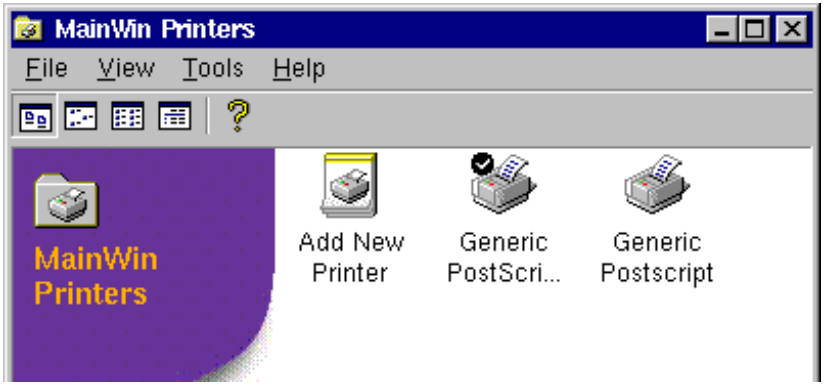


Figure 3: Setting up printers

**Note:** Changes made using the Printers applet affect Logiscope sessions running on the same machine as soon as you save the changes. Instances of Logiscope running on other machines must be restarted for the changes to take effect.

## PostScript printer description files

PostScript Printer Description (PPD) files describe how to use features that are special for a specific PostScript printer. So, to take advantage of your printer's specific features – for example, duplex printing or paper tray selection – you need a PPD file. Most printer vendors provide PPD files for their printers. For your convenience, a large subset of the PPD files that are included with Windows is supplied with Logiscope. In addition, a PPD file for generic PostScript printers, which should allow you to print on any PostScript printer, is also provided.

The Printers applet also includes an “Add New Printer” wizard, described below.

**Note:** If you already have a printer installed with an application that uses a previous version of Mainwin, then you do not need to add the same printer again. The Printers applet now includes an option, from the Tools menu, to import existing printers. The imported printers will be associated with a default PPD file, and may not access all the printer's features.

## Add New Printer

1. Start by launching the Control Panel (by typing the `mwcontrol` command) and double-click Printers.
2. Double-click Add New Printer to start the Add New Printer wizard.
   - At any time, the Add New Printer can be browsed back and forward using the Next and Back buttons.
3. Click Next to specify the LINUX printer of your choice.
   - A list of the printers defined on the LINUX host appears at the bottom of the dialog, along with their descriptions. The list of printers is extracted from the `/etc/printcap` file, which contains a list of all printers on the network to which your LINUX host has access. The `printcap` file is used on all LINUX platforms as the central location for specifying printers. It is configured and maintained by the system administrator.
   - If the printer you want to add is on the list, simply select it.
   - To add a printer that does not appear on the list, type the LINUX name of the printer in the LINUX printer text input field.
4. Click Next in order to specify the default Print Command for the selected printer.
   - Usually, the default command is the one you should use. You should ask your system administrator before changing this command.
   - If you manually added a LINUX name of a printer in the previous step, the print command will automatically use that name.
5. Click Next to specify the manufacturer and model of your printer, and the appropriate PPD file to use.
   - If you have your own PPD file, then click Choose File to locate your PPD file. After specifying the name and location of the file (using full path name), click OK.
   - You must either have write permission to the directory `$MWHOME/system/ppd`, or you must set the `MWPPD_DIR` environment variable to a directory to which you have write permission.
   - If you do not select anything in the Choose PPD File page, then a default generic PPD file is automatically selected.
6. Click Next, which allows you to specify a printer name and description of your own.
   - The Add New Printer wizard provides a default printer name, which you may modify in the Printer Name text box.
   - The Printer Description text box has the same functionality as on Microsoft Windows. This field may be left blank.
7. Click Next and decide whether you want this printer to be your default printer.
   - This Default Printer page will not appear in the wizard if this is the first printer you are setting up. First when adding another printer, then you will be provided the option to choose your default printer.
8. Click Next. Now the wizard asks you if you want to print a test page – like in Windows – that supplies you with various information, such as the features of the added printer.
9. Click Next and verify that the information you specified in the Add New Printer wizard is correct.
   - If you are satisfied with the settings, click Finish.

- Otherwise, click Back to change the settings.

The printer you added now appears in the Printers applet, among the previously added printers.

## Floating toolbars

When running Logiscope applications that have floating toolbars, such toolbars behave differently on LINUX from their behavior on Windows.

| **Behavior on Windows** | **Behavior on LINUX** |
|---|---|
| Double-clicking the title bar of a floating toolbar window returns the toolbar to its original position on the application's window, below the menu bar. | Double-clicking the title bar of a floating toolbar window does not do anything. To return the toolbar to its location on the application window, click the window system menu at the top left corner of the toolbar window and select `Redock`. |
| When dragging a floating toolbar window over the toolbar area of the application window, a rectangle appears to indicate what the size and location of the toolbar would be should it be dropped in that position. | When dragging a floating toolbar window over the toolbar area of the application window, no rectangle appears to indicate the size and location of the toolbar in its place on the application window. Instead, the floating toolbar is dragged. When dropped, the toolbar is correctly placed inside the application's window. |

# 3 Installing License Server on Linux

This chapter contains information about how to set up your Linux license server environment for Logiscope.

- Server Installation

## Server Installation

The Kalimetrix License Server may be started from the command line or with the start_kls script. You will have to open the firewall(s), so that the computer running klsServer

### Installation from the command line

```
usage: klsServer [-l logFile] [-p port] -f licenseFile1 [-f
licenseFile2...]
```

Default port is 6309.

Default log is standard error.

### Installation with the start_kls script

Copy your license file in the directory of klsServer, as Logiscope.lic

Run `sh start_kls` (or `csh` depending on your Linux OS type)

The log file is kls.log in the same directory.

If you want klsServer to listen on another port, write to another log file or read another license file, edit start_kls and change the lines:

KLS_LIC=Logiscope.lic

KLS_PORT=6309

KLS_LOG=kls.log

# 4 Installing License Server on Windows

This chapter contains information about how to set up your windows license server environment for Logiscope.

- Server Installation

## Server Installation

The Kalimetrix License Server may be started from the command line or as a MS Windows service.

In both cases, you will have to open the firewall(s), so that the computer running klsServer.exe can be contacted at the choosen TCP port.

### From the command line

```
usage: klsServer.exe [-l logFile] [-p port] -f licenseFile1 [-f
licenseFile2...]
```

Default port is 6309.
Default log is standard error.

### As a MS Windows service

You must have Administrator acces rights for this procedure.

Copy your license file in the directory of klsServer.exe, as Logiscope.lic

Run KLS_Install.bat:
MS Windows XP: double click on KLS_Install.bat
MS Windows 7: right click on KLS_Install.bat and select run as Administrator

The log file is kls.log in the same directory.

If you want klsServer to listen on another port, write to another log file or read another license file, edit KLS_Install.bat and change the lines:
set KLS_LIC=Logiscope.lic
set KLS_PORT=6309
set KLS_LOG=kls.log

To uninstall the service, run KLS_Uninstall.bat:
MS Windows XP: double click on KLS_Uninstall.bat. Ignore the error message saying that the program was left running.
MS Windows 7: right click on KLS_Uninstall.bat and select run as Administrator

# 5 Notices



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