

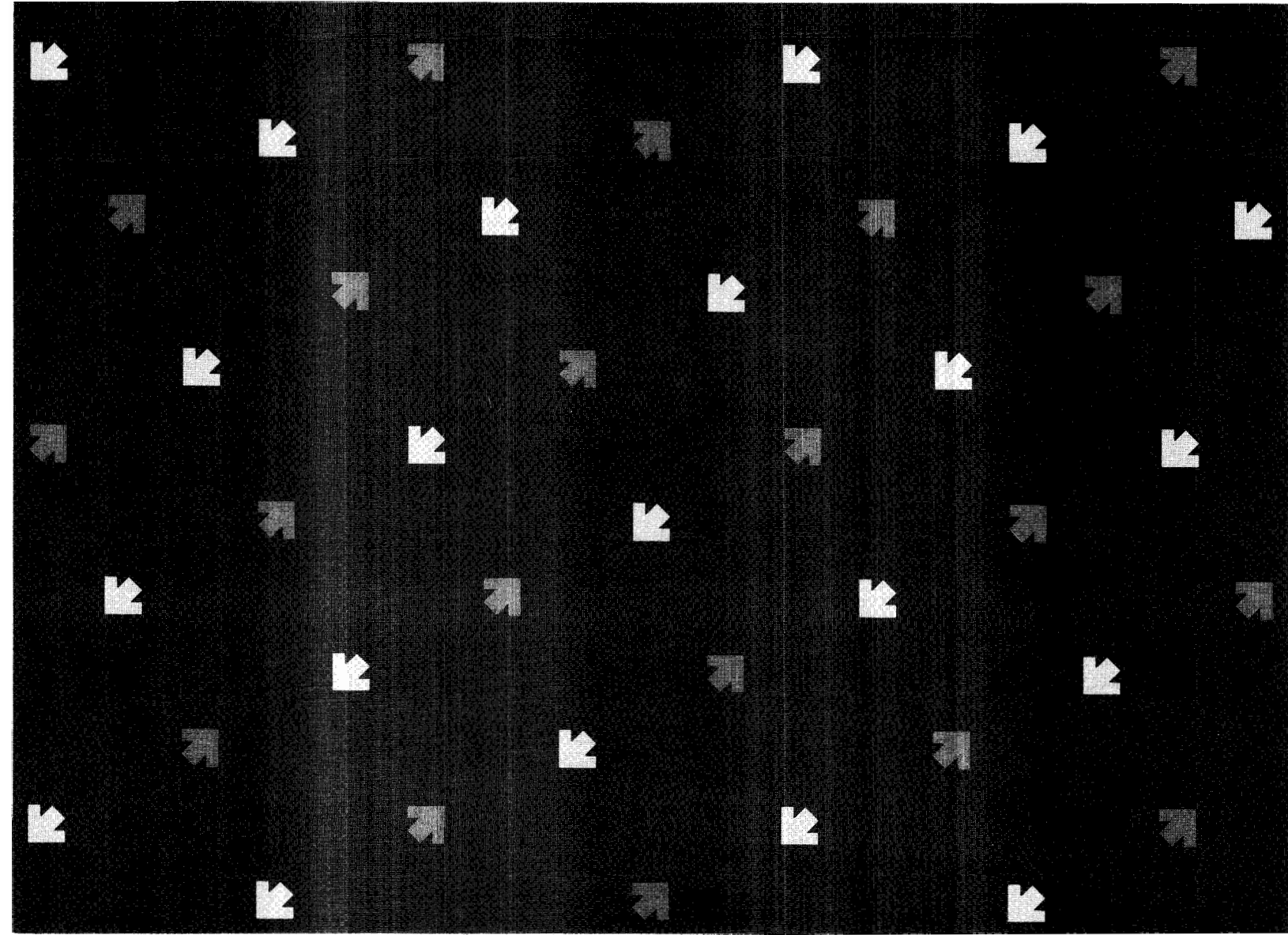
HEAVEN & EARTH TOUR

MODULE 4

Knowing Your Way Around

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MODULE 4

Before You Begin . . .



Have you completed Module 1? If not, do so before you try this or any other module of the Guided Tour.

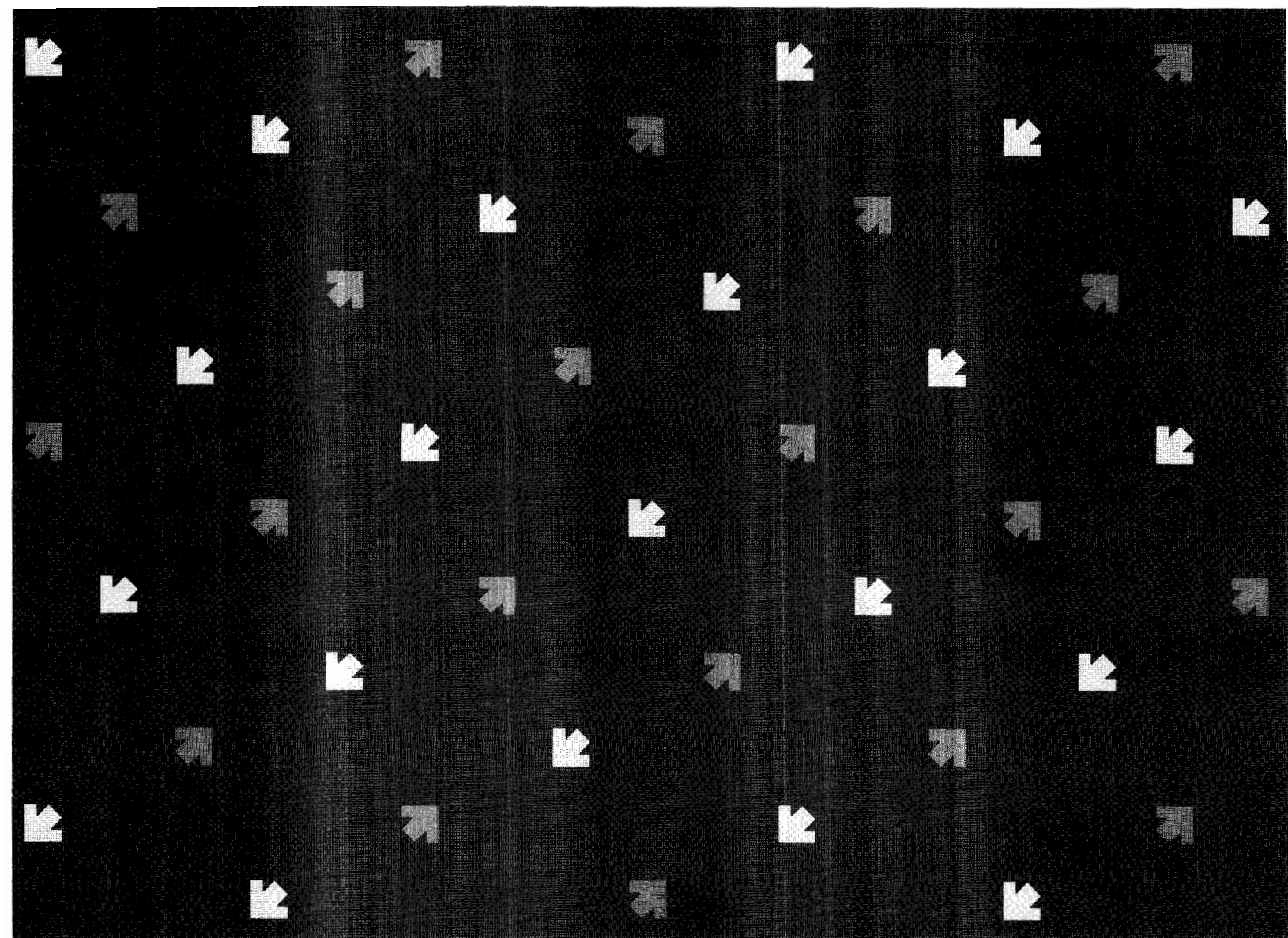
If you have completed Module 1, you're ready to continue with this module.

Log on to the TOUR account by typing

:HELLO GUIDED.TOUR

Now turn the page and continue your tour.

Note: If the computer does not respond as the guidebook says it should, and as a result you cannot continue with the Tour, contact your HP 3000 System Manager.

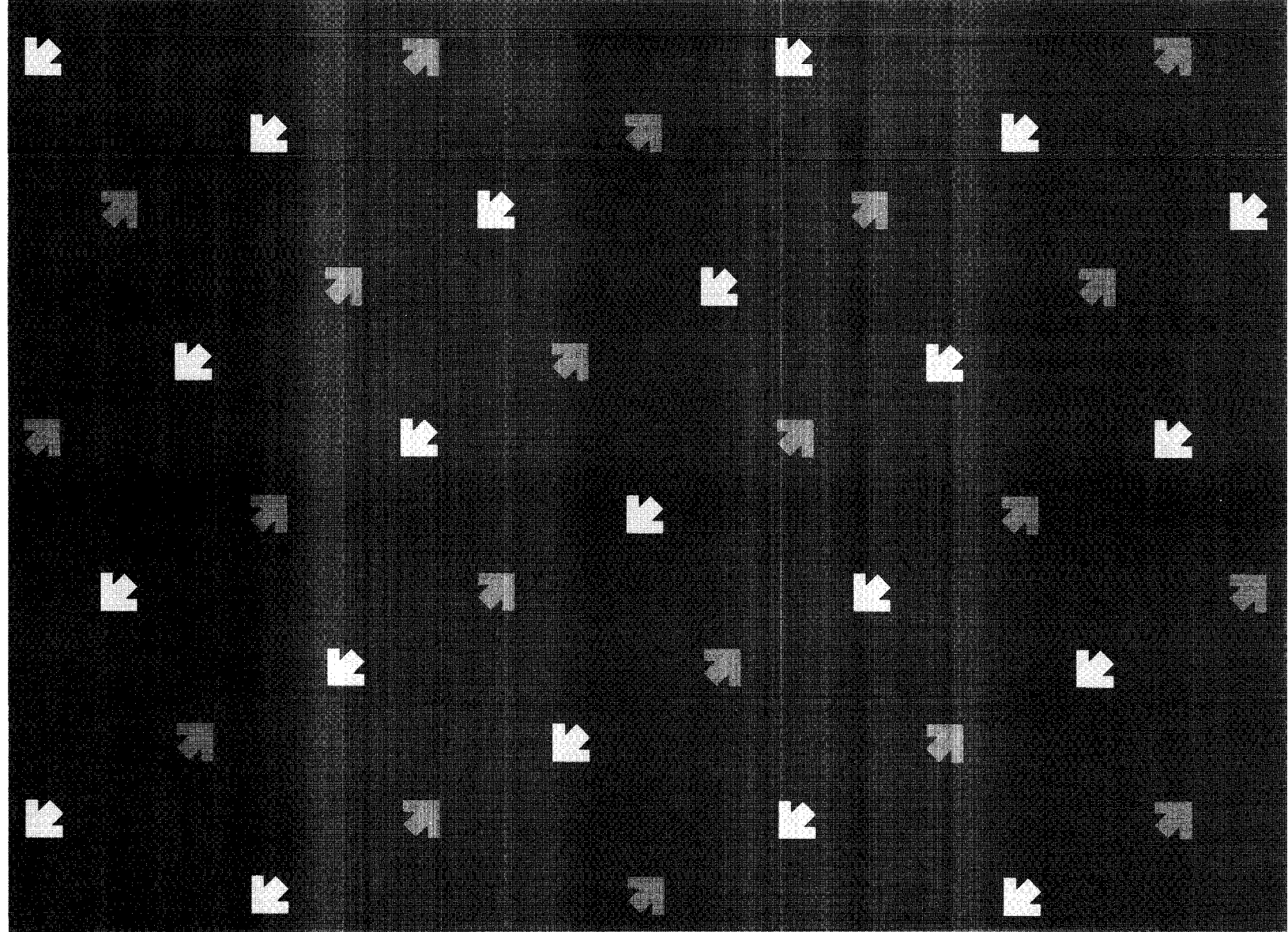


MODULE 4

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MODULE 4

Knowing Your Way Around

One of the nicest features of the HP 3000 Computer is that when you are using it, the computer seems to be your private servant. In reality, however, the computer is normally responding to many other people at the same time. This is known as time-sharing.

The HP 3000 is designed in such a way that it knows the identity of each user and keeps each user's files separate. This is done by means of a rather sophisticated security system known as the HP 3000 accounting structure. The accounting structure protects each user's files from unwarranted use by another user.

Normally, you are the only person allowed to access your files. Occasionally you may wish to share one of your files with another user, or to use a file that was created by someone else – with that user's permission, of course. The HP 3000 accounting structure allows this to occur and in this module of the Guided Tour, we will see exactly how security and file sharing is accomplished. The first step is to discover how the accounting structure works.

Accounting Structure

The accounting structure deals with four items: accounts, groups, users and files. You are already familiar with what files are—in this module we will learn where they are located. You also know what users are—people, like yourself, who use the computer. In this module we will learn how users relate to accounts and groups.

Accounts

The basic unit in the HP 3000 accounting structure is the account. There are usually many accounts on an HP 3000. As a user you are assigned to a specific account by the person who manages your computer. When you log on, you identify yourself by typing your user name and the name of the account to which you are assigned.

In this tour you log on by typing

:HELLO GUIDED.TOUR

GUIDED is really your user name, and TOUR is the name of the account. Other users have their own account and user names to identify them when they log on.

Each user is assigned to one account. The user's files are stored in that account. But the relationship between accounts and users is not one to one. An account may have more than one user assigned to it.

Think of the HP 3000 as a city, if you will, and the different accounts as buildings in the city. Users can be envisioned as people who reside in those buildings. Figure 4-1 demonstrates this concept.

Groups

Accounts are subdivided on the HP 3000 into even smaller units called groups. Each user assigned to an account may also be assigned to a specific group within that account. If you think of an account as a building, it may



Figure 4-1. Accounts and Users

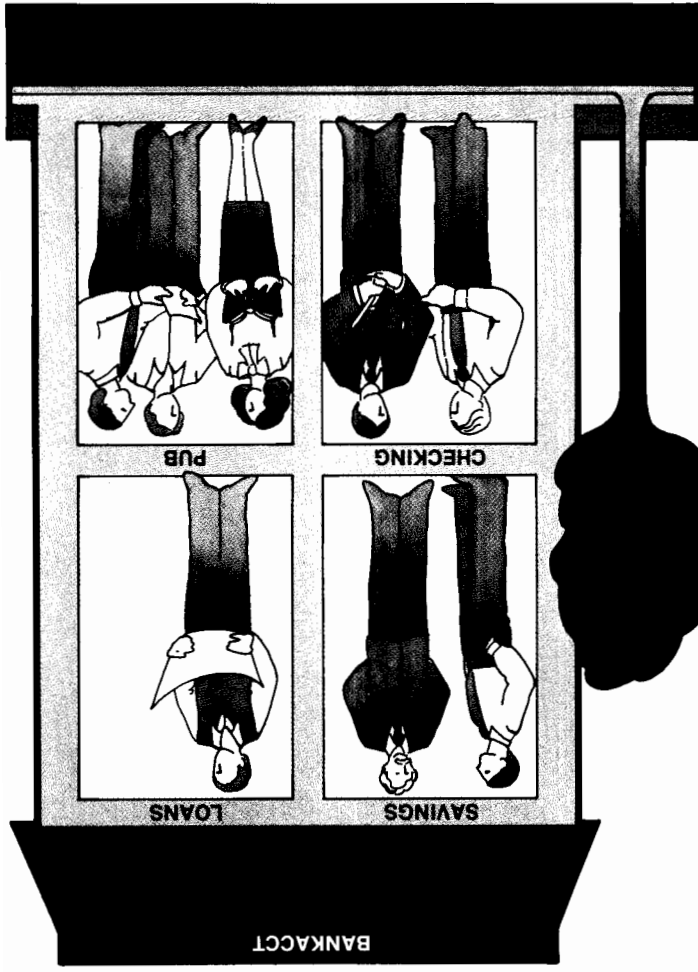


Figure 4-2. Accounting Structure

help further if you think of groups as rooms within the building as depicted in Figure 4-2. Each user may be assigned to a group and, just as with accounts, more than one user can be assigned to a group.

If you are assigned to a group, you do not need to specify your group name when you log on: your group is assumed. The account and group selected for you by the System Manager remains the same each time you log on by using your assigned user and account names. And the files belonging to you reside with you in your account and group (room).

Perhaps the most important thing about the accounting structure is what it means to you in terms of the files you may access. You may only access or use the files in your group. The files in other groups within your account, and within other accounts, are for the most part strictly out-of-bounds.

Exceptions to the Rule

There are three exceptions to the rule just stated. You actually have access to certain files not in your immediate group, but the method of access is somewhat less direct than for your own files.

Exception 1: The PUB Group

Since users in a given account usually have a few files which they all need to use from time to time, each account has a special group called PUB (for public) which contains files that may be accessed by any user assigned to that account.

You access PUB group files by adding the group and account names to the name of the file you want to access. A case in point: to access FILEX in the PUB group of the TOUR account, you type

```
:RUN FILEX.PUB.TOUR
```

The message displayed on your terminal screen is proof that your command worked.

Exception 2: The SYS Account

Every HP 3000 has a main system account called SYS which exists primarily for the use of the system manager. Like other accounts, the SYS account has a special group called PUB. Files stored in the PUB group of the SYS account are available without restriction to any system user.

One of them, a program file called FCOPY, is used to copy files from one location to another. Another, a program called SORT, is used to sort information stored in a data file.

To access FCOPY or SORT you must append the group name PUB and the account name SYS to the file name, like so

```
:LISTF FCOPY.PUB.SYS
```

There, you see. There really is such a program. The FCOPY Reference Manual, part

Type

using the :RELEASE command with that file.
GISMO in the TOUR account, so let's practice
file for outside access. We have a file called
The :RELEASE command is used to release a

cess it.

1. The owner of the file must release it for you.
2. You must append the group and account names to the file name when you ac-

these files involves a two step procedure.
side in other groups and accounts. Access to
The last exception deals with files which re-

Exception 3: The RELEASED File

HP 3000.
learn that such tools are available on the
programs. The point here was merely to
describe the use of these two helpful utility
ence Manual, part number 32214-90001,
number 03000-90064, and the SORT Refer-

:LISTF -----

enter?

access this file, what would they have to
user assigned to another account wanted to
HP3 group of the TOUR account. If another
when it is accessed. GISMO is stored in the
names must be appended to the name of file
exceptions 1 and 2. The group and account
just like the procedure described above in
The second part of accessing a released file is

lockword.

much he knows about the file's location and
could not have accessed it regardless of how
If we had not released the file, another user
stored and the lockword assigned to the file.
account and group names where GISMO is
user on the system, provided he knows the
The file can now be accessed by any other

A Puzzlement

Figure 4-3 depicts two fictitious accounts — MRKT (marketing) and SALES. Each account has several groups. ADVERT (advertising) RESRCH (research) and PUB are the groups in MRKT account; TRNG (training), SUPPORT and PUB are the groups in the SALES account. The names of the users assigned to these account/groups are shown in Figure 4-3. And the names of the files found in each group are listed under the group names.

The idea here is to figure out how some of these users would go about accessing certain files. Since the accounts are fictitious you can't test your answers with the terminal. It's pencil and paper work only. Just fill in the blanks.



Pretend you are Jack, assigned to the SALES account and SUPPORT group. What must you enter when you log on?

:_____ ._____

How would you access the following files?

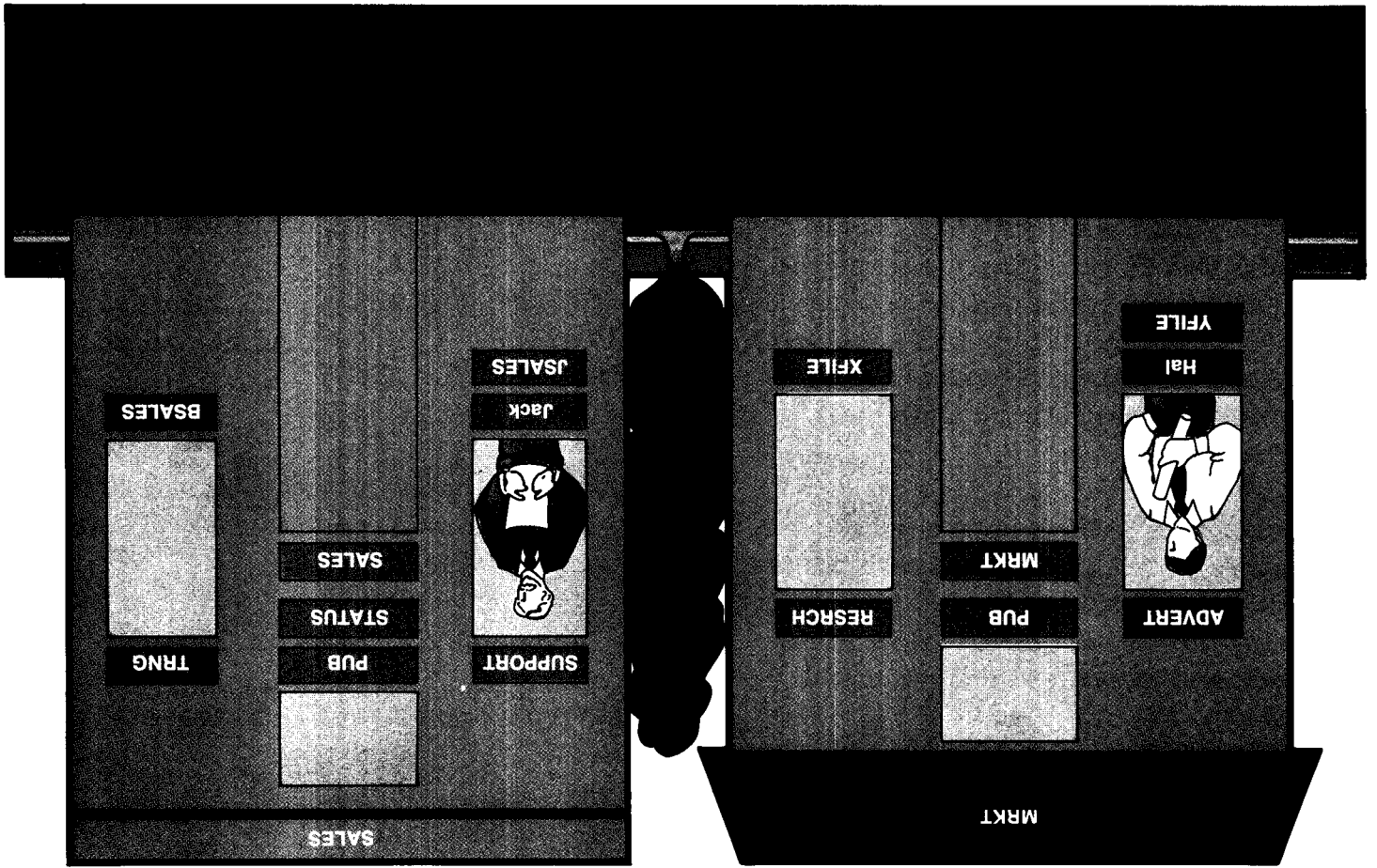
- JSALES :LISTF _____
- STATUS :LISTF _____ ._____
- BSALES :LISTF _____ ._____
- FCOPY :LISTF _____ ._____ ._____

Now pretend your name is Hal, assigned to the MRKT account and the ADVERT group. How do you log on?

:_____ ._____

What would you enter to run the program called YFILE?

:_____



Well, how did you do? We have provided the answers in the box below for those of you who insist on knowing the TRUTH. But if the results aren't as great as you had hoped, don't be discouraged. The art of accessing files is mastered through practice. Once you become an experienced HP 3000 user, you'll find yourself regularly performing the tasks described in this module. The manual Using Files, part number 30000-90102, contains more information about these concepts. Right now, though, continue with the Guided Tour.

The Truth

```
:HELLO JACK.SALES
:LISTF JSALES
:LISTF STATUS.PUB
:LISTF BSALES.TRNG
:LISTF FCOPY.PUB.SYS
:HELLO HAL.MRKT
:RUN YFILE
```