

H06.07 README

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This README (SUT) file contains information that was not available at the time manuals, softdocs, and other release materials were produced. This file contains only information pertinent to the H06.07 Release Version Update (RVU).

H06.07 README file

- o OSS UTILITIES (T8626)
Solution 10-050928-1662

SYMPTOMS:

The OSS shell hangs and does not return the shell prompt. It also does not respond to any of the signals generated by the combination of Ctrl key and the corresponding character.

CONDITIONS:

The problem can be encountered only if all the below listed facts are true simultaneously:

1. 'su' utility is used with -f option.
2. A command or a script is passed to 'su' using the -c option.
3. The switchuser is successful.
4. After the switchuser, a command expecting standard input from the keyboard is executed.
5. All the above mentioned steps happen in a shell script.

LIKELIHOOD:

Unlikely

DIRECT IMPACT:

None

SIDE-EFFECTS:

None

WORKAROUND:

Do not use the -f option of su.

RECOVERY:

None

- o TNS/E Code Profiling (T0747)

SYMPTOMS:

When using the new code coverage technology, users build an instrumented application and then run it to create a DYN file. A DYN file is a file whose name starts with ZZPF (on Guardian) or ends with .dyn (on OSS). The problem is that, when the user runs the application, a DYN file might not be created. Instead, an error message appears in a file named ZZPELOG and indicates:

```
"Can't open up file ... zpgodll".
```

Because the DYN file was not created, it cannot be used to generate a code coverage report.

CONDITIONS:

When users build their system, they can choose where the public DLLs are placed. If the public DLLs are placed into the coldload subvolume, this problem would not occur. However, if the public DLLs are placed somewhere else, this problem will occur.

LIKELIHOOD:

High, because users typically place the public DLLs in a different location than the coldload subvolume.

WORKAROUND:

Find the coldload subvolume for the running system. You can find the coldload subvolume with "FILEINFO \$SYSTEM.*.MCPDLL". Several files named MCPDLL might be listed, but only one will be open to indicate what the coldload subvolume is. For example, it may be SYS00, SYS01, etc.

In the coldload subvolume, look for the file named ZREGPTR. For example, if the coldload subvolume is SYS00, look for \$SYSTEM.SYS00.ZREGPTR.

If the ZREGPTR file is empty, it means this problem does not exist. Otherwise, the ZREGPTR file should contain one line. Type it out. It looks like this (for example):

```
DLLS SUBVOL ZDLL034A
```

That means that you will have a file named \$SYSTEM.ZDLL034A.ZPGODLL. (Instead of ZDLL034A, the subvolume name may be whatever is shown in the ZREGPTR file.)

The workaround is to FUP DUP the ZPGODLL file to the coldload subvolume. That is, in the above example:

```
FUP DUP $SYSTEM.ZDLL034A.ZPGODLL, $SYSTEM.SYS00.ZPGODLL
```