



GENERAL - CONNECTION TO SERVER

ADMINISTRATION TOOL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

GARGANTUA VOCABULARY	5
What is a manager?	5
What is a group?	5
What is a workflow role?	5
What are the different types of GARGANTUA objects?	5
What is an attribute?	6
What is a form?	6
What is the default view?	6
What is a configured view?	6
CHOOSING THE ADMINISTRATION TOOL LANGUAGE	7
Procedure	7
Configuration keys for each language	8
CONNECTING TO A SERVER WITH THE ADMINISTRATION TOOL.....	9
SERVER CONFIGURATION AND SETTINGS	11
Server management screen.....	11
Modifying the name and URL of a GARGANTUA server	12
Compact display for users, groups and roles.....	12
What is the compact display for users, groups and roles?	12
Enabling the compact display for users, groups and roles	13
Passwords policy options	14
Setting password validity rules or not	14
Options available for password validity.....	14
What will happen if I change the passwords validity rules afterwards?	15
Setting a server log's maximum size.....	15
Monitoring the server performance.....	16
Monitoring the threads execution.....	17
Monitoring the lifecycle jobs execution	17
ADMINISTRATION TOOL NAVIGATION TOOLBAR.....	19
Overview	19
Adding/Deleting an object with the navigation toolbar	19

Going to the previous/next page of the navigation history.....	19
Creating, using and managing bookmarks	20
Creating a new bookmark	20
Accessing a screen using the bookmarks	20
Managing existing bookmarks.....	20
Customizing the behavior of GARGANTUA Administration Tool.....	21
Options of the Administration Tool interface	21

GARGANTUA VOCABULARY

WHAT IS A MANAGER?

Managers are users that can connect to GARGANTUA Administration Tool because they have been entrusted with the management of one or more GARGANTUA modules.

There are two types of managers (but a user can belong to both types):

- Managers for each GARGANTUA server can access the Administration Tool branches of a GARGANTUA server: users, groups and roles, delegations, portals, resources...
- Managers for each GARGANTUA database can access the Administration Tool branches of a given GARGANTUA database: lists, attributes and forms, views, processes, IntelliScan...

WHAT IS A GROUP?

A GARGANTUA group is a set of users with shared, identical or similar access rights.

For example, if many of your users should have access to a same set of GARGANTUA databases, it could be interesting to create a group, give it access to the relevant databases, and assign the users to the group, instead of manually assigning each user to the databases. The users may also have individual access rights in addition to those defined for the group.

WHAT IS A WORKFLOW ROLE?

Like groups, roles are a set of users with common, similar or identical access rights. The difference is that roles are based on the fact that their members share a same function. Using roles is only mandatory when working with Workflow processes. Indeed, the tasks are assigned to roles and not to users (physical people). To take part in a process, a user thus needs to belong to a role.

For example, you want to implement an inbound mail management process that will involve all the Administrative assistants. To do so, you need to create an "Administrative Assistant" role and assign all the corresponding users to it. The "Inbound mail" process entails to access the "Mail" and "Personal files" databases: it would be convenient to assign the "Administrative Assistant" role to both databases instead of assigning each user to them one by one.

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF GARGANTUA OBJECTS?

There are three types of objects in GARGANTUA:

- The **system objects** are defined in the Administration Tool, at server level: users, groups, certificates...

- The **design objects** are defined in the Administration Tool, at each database level: lists, forms, processes...
- The **production objects** are created from the Web Client: documents, folders, process instances...

WHAT IS AN ATTRIBUTE?

Attributes are metadata associated to GARGANTUA production objects, in order to describe, store and find them.

There are two types of GARGANTUA attributes:

- The **system attributes** exist as design objects when installing GARGANTUA: they cannot be deleted and must be filled for each production object, whether the user needs to fill them (name), or the system automatically generates their value (create date, modify date, flags, owner, security profile, file size, file type, url, version).
- The **custom attributes** are created by the managers in order to describe more precisely the production objects inserted in GARGANTUA according to their type: classification and sharing of invoices, photographs or patents require for example the creation of different attributes.

GARGANTUA attributes may be lists, fields, checkboxes, text areas...

WHAT IS A FORM?

Forms are sets of attributes combined to describe any type of production objects and suggested to the Web Client user when he or she is about to create a document, a folder or a process instance.

For example, in order to scan and archive invoices, we will create for example an "Invoice" form that contains the "Name" system attribute and the "Customer", "Invoice date", "Due date" and "Amount" custom attributes. Then, each physical invoice will be scanned and uploaded into GARGANTUA as an "invoice" document made up of the above attributes filled in by the user, of the other system attributes automatically generated, and of the scanned image file.

WHAT IS THE DEFAULT VIEW?

In GARGANTUA, the "default view" is the basic classification scheme in which objects can be accessed by browsing to the folder where they have been added.

WHAT IS A CONFIGURED VIEW?

The "views" or "configured views" are alternative classification schemes, generated and refreshed dynamically according to the value of some documents or folders attributes.

CHOOSING THE ADMINISTRATION TOOL LANGUAGE

Just as the Web Client, the Administration Tool has an internationalized interface, available in English, Arabic, Spanish, French, Romanian and Russian.

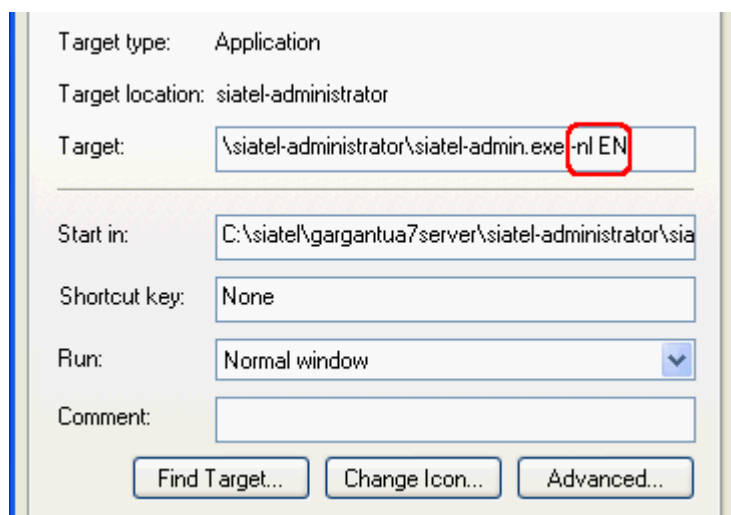
PROCEDURE

To launch the Administration Tool in the language of your choice, proceed as follows:

1. Browse to the installation folder of GARGANTUA Administration Tool, by default: `C:\siatel\siatel-administrator`.
2. Right-click the `siatel-admin.exe` file.
3. In the popup menu, select the **Send To > Desktop (create shortcut)** option.
4. On the Desktop, right-click the newly-created shortcut.
5. In the popup menu, select the **Properties** entry.

A dialog displays.

6. Under the **Shortcut** tab, in the **Target** field, add the key corresponding to the language of your choice (see [Configuration keys for each language](#)).



7. Click **Apply**, then click **OK**.

In the future, when you double-click this shortcut, the Administration Tool will start in the chosen language.



You can create as many shortcuts as you want, each corresponding to a different language.

CONFIGURATION KEYS FOR EACH LANGUAGE

To [launch GARGANTUA Administration Tool in different languages](#), the keys to use are the following:

- **English:** -nl EN;
- **Arabic:** -nl AR -dir RTL;
- **Spanish:** -nl ES;
- **French:** -nl FR;
- **Romanian:** -nl -RO;
- **Russian:** -nl RU.

CONNECTING TO A SERVER WITH THE ADMINISTRATION TOOL

The Administration Tool allows you to connect to one or more GARGANTUA servers in order to create and manage the system and design objects that the Web Client users need to perform their tasks.

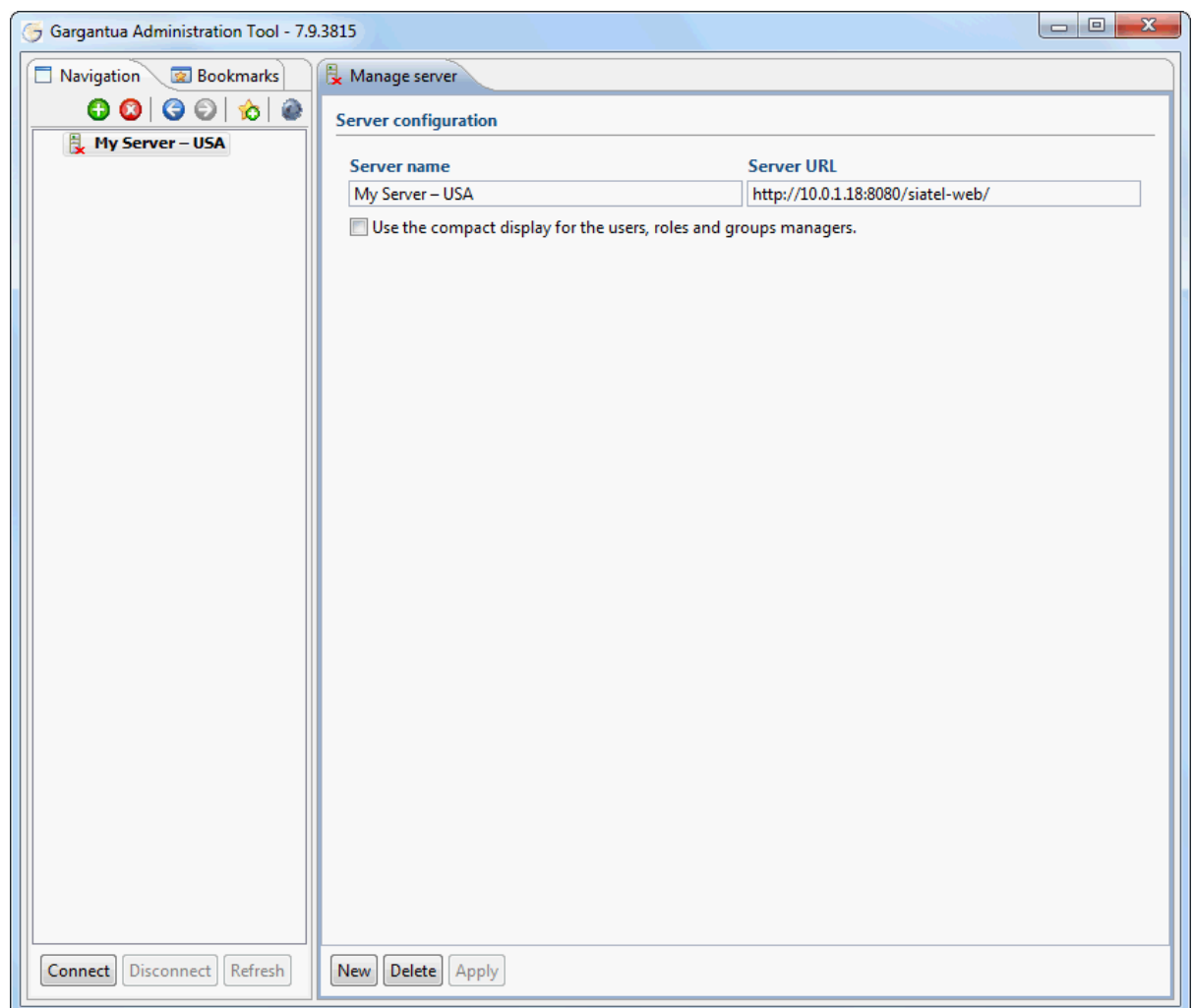
To connect to a GARGANTUA server, proceed as follows:

1. Start GARGANTUA Administration Tool by double-clicking the  shortcut on the desktop or by clicking the corresponding item from the **Start** menu.



On Windows 7, it is recommended to start GARGANTUA Administration Tool as administrator (right click on the shortcut > "Run as administrator").

The server management screen displays.



2. If the name of the server to which you want to connect displays in the left pane of the Administration Tool, in the **Browsing** tab, go directly to the step 5 of this procedure.

If not, complete the steps 3 and 4 to add the server.

3. In the bottom left corner of the right pane, click the **New** button.

The **New server** dialog appears.

4. Fill in the **Server name** and **Server URL** fields, then click **Add** to close the dialog.

The server name now displays in the left pane of the Administration Tool.

5. Click the name of the server to which you want to connect, then click the **Connect** button in the bottom left corner of the left pane.

The **Connect** dialog displays.

6. Fill in the **User name** and **Password** fields, and click the **Connect** button to close the dialog.

You are now connected: all the Administration Tool branches to which you have access for this server display in the left pane.

7. Complete all the required operations. When you are done, click the **Disconnect** button in the bottom left corner of the left pane to log out from the server.



To connect for the first time to a newly installed GARGANTUA server, use the following credentials: Username, Admin - Password, Admin (with capital "A"). Later, you may modify the password of the Admin superuser and create other users.

SERVER CONFIGURATION AND SETTINGS

When connected to a GARGANTUA server with GARGANTUA Administration Tool, you can modify its configuration and settings using the **Manage server** screen.

To access it, click the name of the server of your choice in the left pane of GARGANTUA Administration Tool.

SERVER MANAGEMENT SCREEN

The management screen of a server is as follows:

The screenshot shows the 'Manage server' window with the 'Server configuration' section active. The 'Server name' field contains 'My Server - USA' and the 'Server URL' field contains 'http://10.0.1.18:8080/siatel-web/'. Below these fields is a checkbox labeled 'Use the compact display for the users, roles and groups managers.' which is currently unchecked. The 'Server configuration options' section has tabs for 'Password policy', 'Log size', 'Server monitoring', 'Threads monitoring', and 'Lifecycle jobs'. The 'Password policy' tab is selected, showing options for 'Free choice' and 'Strong password rules'. Under 'Strong password rules', several checkboxes are present: 'Passwords must start with a letter.' (unchecked), 'Passwords must contain at least one lower case character.' (checked), 'Passwords must contain at least one upper case character.' (checked), 'Passwords must contain at least one number.' (checked), 'Passwords must contain at least one symbol character.' (unchecked), 'Passwords must not contain the user's name.' (unchecked), 'Passwords must have a minimum length of 8 characters' (checked), 'Passwords cannot be one of the latest 3' (unchecked), and 'Passwords are valid for 60 days' (checked). At the bottom of the window are buttons for 'New', 'Delete', and 'Apply'.

- The **Server configuration** section allows you to [set the server name and URL](#), and to enable the [compact display of the users, groups and roles](#).

- The **Server configuration options** allows you to [set the options for password validity](#), to [limit the log size](#), and to monitor the [server performance](#), the [threads execution](#), and the [lifecycle jobs execution](#).

MODIFYING THE NAME AND URL OF A GARGANTUA SERVER

In the **Server Configuration** section of the **Manage server** screen, you can modify the name and/or URL of a GARGANTUA server:

1. If you want to rename the link to a server in the left pane of the Administration Tool, enter the new value in the **Server name** field.
2. If you want to modify the access URL to the server, enter the new value in the **Server URL** field.
3. When you have made all the necessary modifications, in the bottom left corner of the right pane, click the **Apply** button.

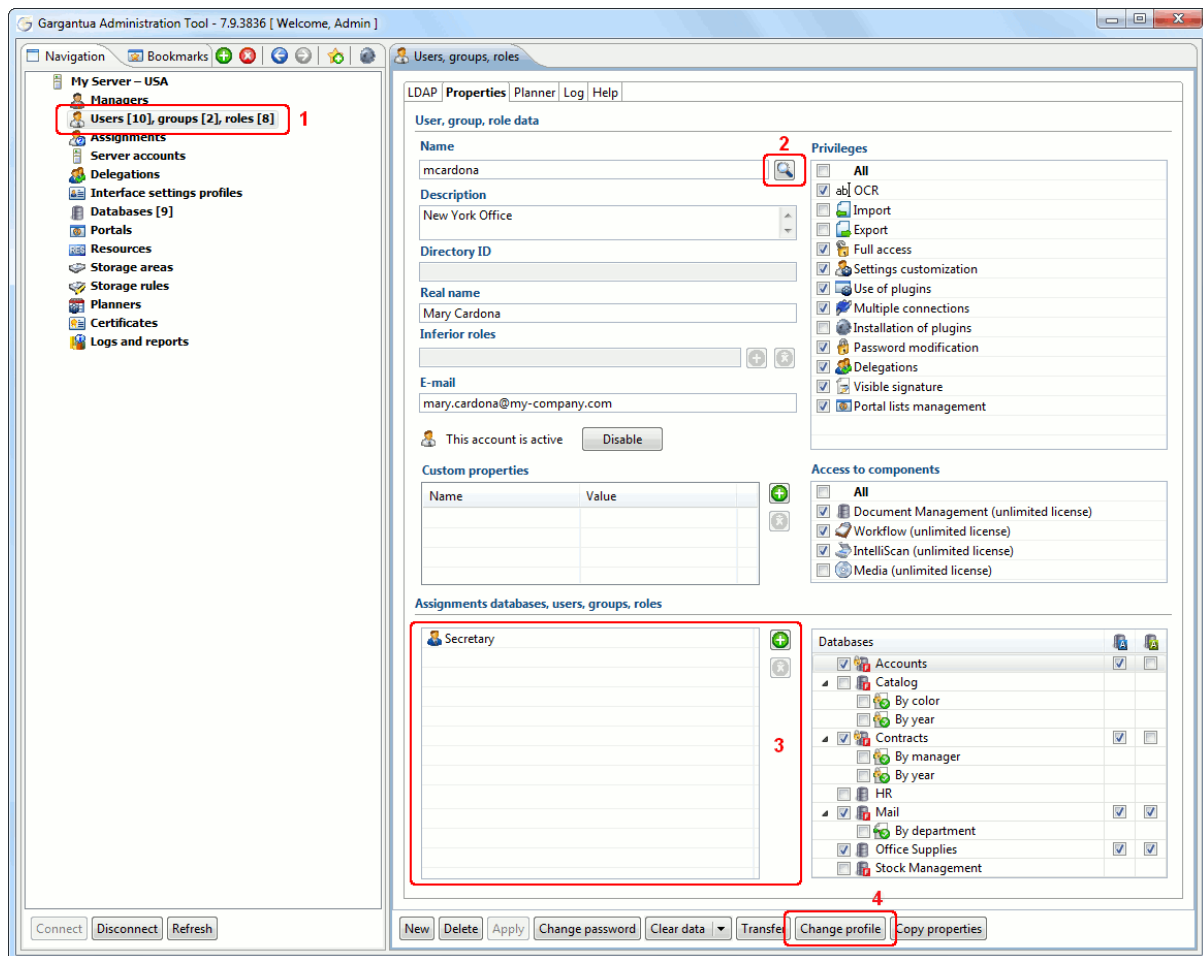
COMPACT DISPLAY FOR USERS, GROUPS AND ROLES

WHAT IS THE COMPACT DISPLAY FOR USERS, GROUPS AND ROLES?

In the **Server configuration** section of the **Manage server** screen, the **Use the compact display for the users, roles and groups managers** checkbox allows you to aggregate in a single one the three branches of the Administration Tool, **Users**, **Groups** and **Roles**. The screens that summarize the rights and properties of each user, group or role are then replaced by a single screen allowing to search for each object in order to modify it.

The compact display offers the advantage of simplifying the Administration Tool interface, especially when the server manages a large number of users. However, it requires to memorize the names and main characteristics of the users, groups and roles in order to carry out properly the assignments.

Here are the main differences between the compact display and the standard interface:



1. Single branch allowing to access the management screen of the users, groups and roles;
2. Button allowing to search for the object to modify (user, group or role) by entering the first letters of its name;
3. Area allowing to assign the object to groups and/or roles (by clicking the button, and entering the first letters of the group or role in the popup window);
4. Button allowing to assign an interface settings profile to the object.

ENABLING THE COMPACT DISPLAY FOR USERS, GROUPS AND ROLES

To enable the compact display, proceed as follows:

1. In the **Manage server** screen, check the **Use the compact display for the users, roles and groups managers** checkbox.
2. In the bottom left corner of the Administration Tool right pane, click the **Apply** button.

PASSWORDS POLICY OPTIONS

SETTING PASSWORD VALIDITY RULES OR NOT

In the **Server configuration options** section of the **Manage server** screen, the **Password policy** tab allows you to decide if you want to set restrictive validity rules to passwords.

If you want to allow GARGANTUA users to use any password, for an unlimited time:

1. Select the **Free choice** radio button.
2. In the bottom left corner of the Administration Tool right pane, click **Apply**.

On the contrary, if you want a higher security level of data by setting restrictive validity rules:

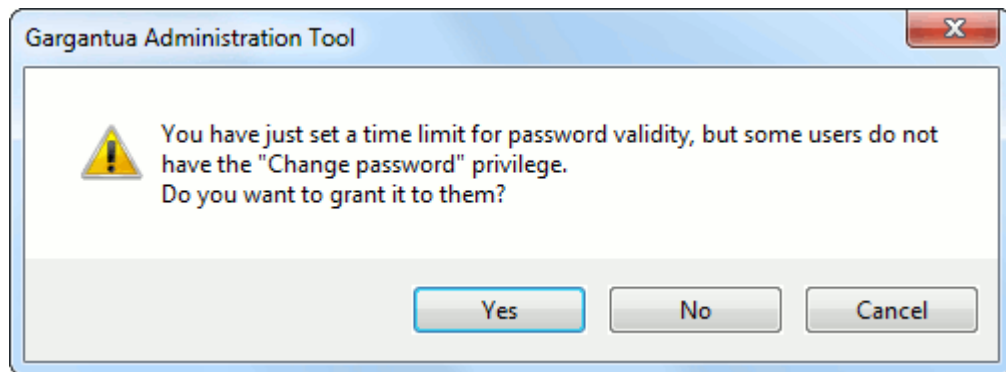
1. Select the **Strong password rules** radio button.
2. Check the checkboxes corresponding to the rules you want to apply and fill in the required values, if needed.
3. In the bottom left corner of the Administration Tool right pane, click **Apply**.

OPTIONS AVAILABLE FOR PASSWORD VALIDITY

You can configure GARGANTUA server so that:

- Passwords must start with a letter;
- Passwords must contain at least one lower case character;
- Passwords must contain at least one upper case character;
- Passwords must contain at least one number;
- Passwords must contain at least one symbol character (punctuation mark or symbols);
- Passwords cannot contain the username;
- Passwords must have a minimum length of “n” characters;
- Passwords cannot be one of the latest “n” passwords;
- Passwords are valid for only “n” days (maximum 365).

If you configure the latter option, you will see the following warning when you save:



If you click **Yes**, the users who do not have the **Change password** privilege will receive it: they will be able to modify their password on a regular basis so that it will not expire.

If you click **No**, the users who do not have the **Change password** privilege will have to wait until their password expires to modify it: when they try to connect, they will be redirected to a screen dedicated to this operation.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF I CHANGE THE PASSWORDS VALIDITY RULES AFTERWARDS?

If you either enable the **Strong password rules** option or change the validity rules, the passwords that already exist will not be affected: the new rules will only apply for passwords created or changed in the future.

Example 1 - The "Passwords must contain at least one symbol character" rule is enabled but several passwords that do not meet this rule already exist: the current passwords are still valid, they do not need to be changed.

Example 2 - The time limit for password validity is four days, instead of two previously: the passwords created or modified after the setting of this rule are valid for four days, but the former ones must be changed after two days. When modified, they become valid for four days.

SETTING A SERVER LOG'S MAXIMUM SIZE

In the **Server configuration** section of the **Manage server** screen, the **Log size** tab allows you to limit the log size, by deleting the log entries after a certain time, by limiting the number of entries that can be stored or by deleting all the entries at once.

If you do not enable any of these options, the log size will increase indefinitely, which might impact the server performance.

These options apply to the server log (**Logs and reports** > **Server log**), but not to the logs of the different design objects (available in the **Log** tab of each object management screen). The limitation of their number of entries is carried out from the **Log size** tab of the corresponding database management screen.



By default, the “Maximum number of log entries to keep” option is set to 10,000. However, it would be better to use the “Maximum time of log entries to keep” option because it allows you to define the time duration during which you think you need to access the log entries.

If you want to apply a maximum time to keep:

1. Check the **Maximum time of log to keep** checkbox.
2. Select the type of period: **year(s)**, **month(s)**, **week(s)** or **day(s)**.
3. Fill in the corresponding value.
4. When you have made the necessary modifications, in the bottom left corner of the right pane, click the **Apply** button.

The log entries prior to the selected period will be deleted on a regular basis.

If you want to limit the number of log entries to keep:

1. Check the **Maximum number of log entries to keep** checkbox.
2. Select a value in the drop-down list or fill in the value of your choice.
3. When you have made the necessary modifications, in the bottom left corner of the right pane, click the **Apply** button.

The oldest log entries will be deleted on a regular basis in order to respect the selected limit.

If you wish to delete at once all the log entries of the server, click the **Purge log** button, and confirm your choice in the dialog that displays.

MONITORING THE SERVER PERFORMANCE

In the **Server configuration** section of the **Manage server** screen, the **Server monitoring** tab allows you to analyze how GARGANTUA uses the server resources: physical memory (RAM), swap memory, CPU...



The physical memory (RAM) is used to load the system kernel and all the applications. The swap memory is an overflow area on hard disk which is only used if all of the physical memory (RAM) is fully occupied.

The following data is available:

- Charts:
 - Physical memory (RAM) usage in MB by the JVM (Java Virtual Machine) over time;
 - Swap memory usage in MB over time;
 - CPU usage percentage over time;
 - Number of running threads over time (see the **Threads** tab to view the threads list):
 - The gray line represents live threads.

- The blue line represents daemon threads (running in the background).
- Number of running classes over time.
- Text:
 - Operating system type (x64 or x86);
 - Number of processor cores;
 - JVM (Java Virtual Machine) version used;
 - Used JVM (Java Virtual Machine) installation folder;
 - File encoding type;
 - Free and total physical memory (RAM) available in MB;
 - Free and total swap memory available in MB.



In GARGANTUA Web Client (G menu > “Monitor”), the “System monitor” tab also provides technical information on the server, such as memory usage, heap usage, number of threads (see documentation available from that screen).

MONITORING THE THREADS EXECUTION

The **Threads monitoring** tab allows you to monitor the server's threads execution and status.

The threads are standalone execution units that can perform tasks, running at the same time as other threads: they are composed of an ID, a counter, a stack and a set of local variables. Several threads are associated with the JVM (Java Virtual Machine) used by the GARGANTUA server. There are two types of threads:

- Live threads;
- Daemon threads (running in the background).



In GARGANTUA Web Client (G menu > “Monitor”), the “System monitor” tab also provides technical information on the server, such as memory usage, heap usage, number of threads (see documentation available from that screen).

MONITORING THE LIFECYCLE JOBS EXECUTION

The lifecycle for a category of production objects is set at the level of the form they use. The lifecycle execution frequency (frequency with which objects will be scanned in order to be archived, deleted, etc.) is also set at form level (see the documentation available from the **Forms** branch). As the lifecycle execution may affect server performance, it is recommended to set it with care.

The **Lifecycle jobs** tab allows you to view all the lifecycle jobs running on the server, sorted by GARGANTUA database and form.

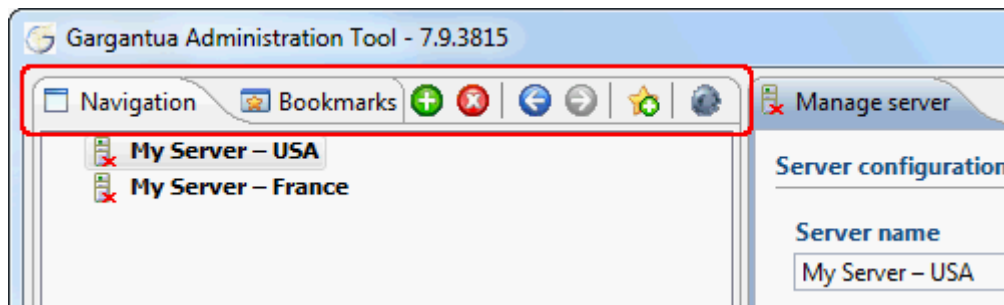
The following actions are available for each lifecycle job:

-  - Click this button to start searching for objects meeting the lifecycle criteria.
-  - Click this button to pause the search for objects meeting the lifecycle criteria.
-  **Show log** - Click this button to display the lifecycle job's log in a dialog.
-  **Download log** - Click this button to download the .log file corresponding to the lifecycle job's log.

ADMINISTRATION TOOL NAVIGATION TOOLBAR

OVERVIEW

Like a web browser, GARGANTUA Administration Tool has a navigation toolbar, in the top left corner of the screen:



The navigation toolbar allows you to:

- Delete the current object or add a new object of the same type;
- Go to the previous or next page of the navigation history;
- Create, use and manage bookmarks;
- Access a set of options allowing to customize GARGANTUA Administration Tool behavior.

ADDING/DELETING AN OBJECT WITH THE NAVIGATION TOOLBAR

The  and  buttons are an alternative with easy access to the **Add** and **Delete** buttons in the bottom left corner of the Administration Tool right pane:

- To delete the current object (server, user, form...), click the  button;
- To add a new object of the same type as the current object, click the  button.

GOING TO THE PREVIOUS/NEXT PAGE OF THE NAVIGATION HISTORY

To navigate between the recently viewed screens without having to browse to the corresponding Administration Tool branches:

1. If the **Navigation** tab of the navigation toolbar is not already selected, click it.
2. Click the **Back**  and **Forward**  buttons, depending on whether you want to go back or forward in the navigation history.

CREATING, USING AND MANAGING BOOKMARKS

If you often use some screens of the Administration Tool, you may find it interesting to create bookmarks to access them in one click, without having to browse to the corresponding branches of the left pane.

CREATING A NEW BOOKMARK

To create a new bookmark, proceed as follows:

1. Using the branches in the left pane of the Administration Tool, browse to the screen you wish to add as a bookmark.
2. On the right side of the navigation toolbar, click the **Add to Bookmarks**  icon.

A confirmation popup displays.

3. Click **OK** to close the popup.

Your new bookmark has been created: it is now displayed in the **Bookmarks** tab.

ACCESSING A SCREEN USING THE BOOKMARKS

To access a screen using the bookmarks, proceed as follows:

1. Click the **Bookmarks** tab if it is not already selected.
2. In the bookmarks list, double-click the item of your choice.

If you are connected to the corresponding GARGANTUA server, the screen displays: the procedure is completed.

If you are not connected to the corresponding GARGANTUA server, the **Connection** dialog displays: perform the next step.

3. Fill in the **User name** and **Password** fields, and click **Connect** to close the dialog.

The screen corresponding to the bookmark displays.

MANAGING EXISTING BOOKMARKS

The **Bookmarks** tab allows you not only to access the marked screens, but also to manage your bookmarks. After selecting it, you can:

- Sort the bookmarks list using drag and drop;
- Remove the bookmark selected from the list by clicking the **Remove from bookmarks**  icon;
- Remove all the bookmarks by clicking the **Remove all bookmarks**  icon;
- Refresh the bookmarks list by clicking the **Refresh bookmarks**  icon.

CUSTOMIZING THE BEHAVIOR OF GARGANTUA ADMINISTRATION TOOL

To customize the behavior of GARGANTUA Administration Tool:

1. Click the **Navigation** tab if it is not already selected.
2. On the right side of the navigation toolbar, click the **Options**  icon.

The **Options** dialog displays.

3. If you want to customize the behavior of the Administration Tool **interface**, click the **General** tab.

If you want to customize the behavior of the **compiler**, click the **Compiler** tab.

4. Select the [options](#) of your choice.
5. Click **OK** to close the dialog.

Your options have been successfully saved.



The customization options of the Administration Tool, as well as the bookmarks, are saved in the Administration client and not on the server. Therefore, you will not find them if you connect to GARGANTUA from another workstation, with another instance of the Administration Tool.

OPTIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION TOOL INTERFACE

“GENERAL” TAB

You can customize the behavior of GARGANTUA Administration Tool interface with the following options:

Default tab on application launch

Navigation - Select this option if you want the servers list to display in the left pane when launching GARGANTUA Administration Tool.

Bookmarks - Select this option if you want the bookmarks list to display in the left pane when launching GARGANTUA Administration Tool.

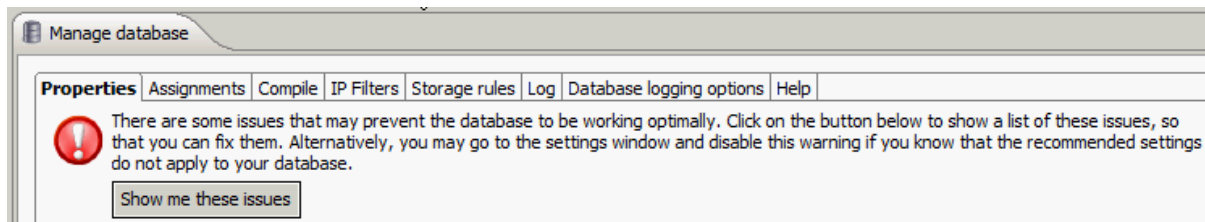
Design objects (objects contained in GARGANTUA databases)

When selecting an object in the tree, display the Properties tab (instead of the Content tab) - Check this checkbox if you want the **Properties** tab (or **General** tab, for processes) to display directly when you select an object contained in a GARGANTUA database. By default, the checkbox is not checked and the **Content** tab (or **Graph** tab, for processes) displays.

GARGANTUA databases

Enable good practice messages for Gargantua databases - Check this checkbox if you want the following

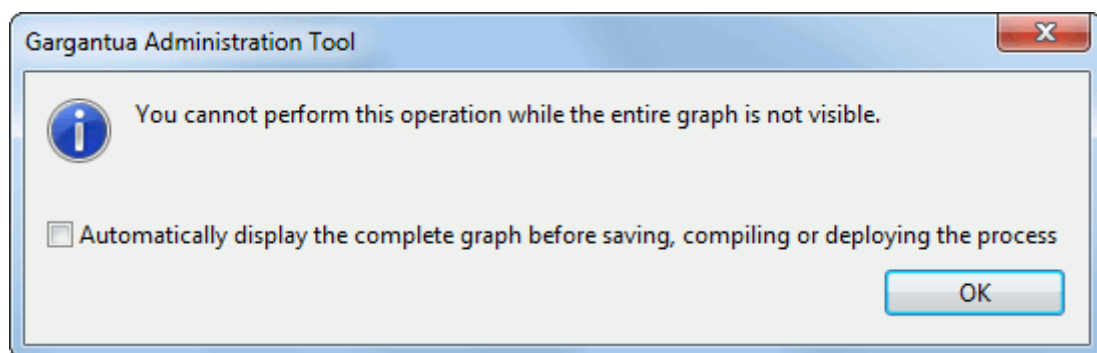
message to display at the top of the management screen of a GARGANTUA database when it is not configured optimally:



Processes

Enable automatic layout of processes - Check this checkbox if you want the display of process graphs to be optimized automatically when you access the corresponding tab.

Automatically display the complete graph before saving, compiling or deploying the process - After selecting a graph item, and using the  tool, the process graph does not display entirely. By default, when clicking the **Apply**, **Compile** ou **(Re)Deploy** button, the following confirmation message displays:



Check this checkbox to prevent the confirmation from displaying: the graph will automatically display entirely when saving, compiling or (re)deploying the process.

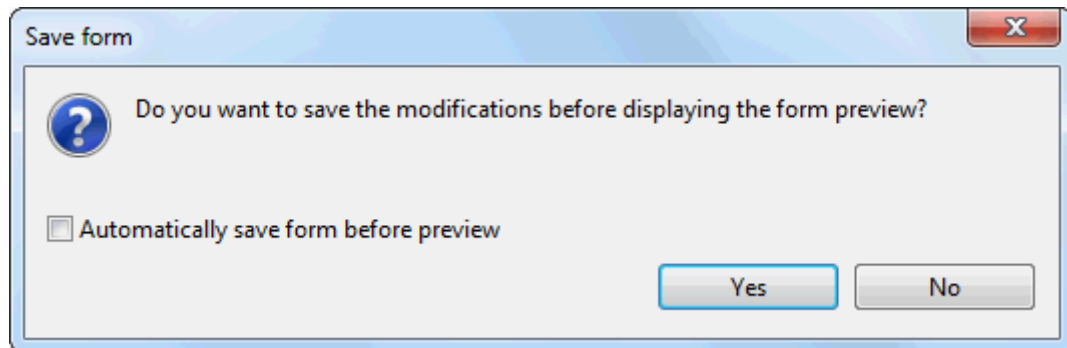
Number of actions available for undo/redo - Specify in the field the number of steps (between 1 and 30) to be remembered for the undo feature in the process designer.

Vertical distance between graph items (in pixels) - Specify in the field the vertical distance (between 40 and 100 pixels) separating the items of a process graph.

Connectors length in graphs (in pixels) - Specify in the field the length (between 30 and 100 pixels) of process graph connectors.

Preview

Automatically save form before preview - Check this checkbox to prevent the dialog below from displaying each time you want to view the preview of a form that has been modified:



Display

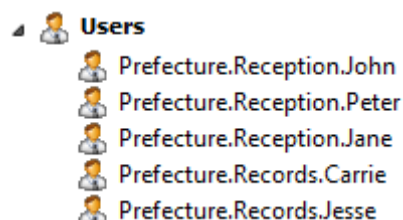
Display between brackets the number of objects in the branch (server) - Check this checkbox to display between square brackets the number of objects contained in the following branches of the navigation tree: **users; groups; roles; databases.**

Display between brackets the number of objects in the branch (Gargantua database) - Check this checkbox to display between square brackets the number of objects contained in each sub-branch of each GARGANTUA database.

Display the users parsed by the following separator(s) - Check this checkbox to display the users as a structure: a main folder and if necessary sub-folders will be created. The indicated character(s) allow(s) the system to separate the parts of the user name (see example below) and thus to create the structure. All characters are allowed; however, letters and figures are not. The user name does not change, it is just displayed differently.

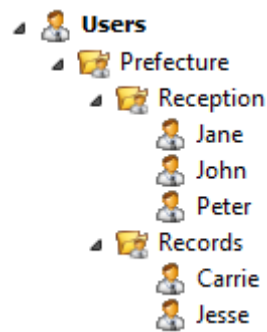
For example, a prefecture has created user names, in relation with the service in which they work: "Prefecture.Reception.John", "Prefecture.Reception.Peter", "Prefecture.Records.Carrie", "Prefecture.Records.Jesse". Notice the "." that separates the parts of the user names.

In classic display mode, these users are displayed the following way:



Now, the prefecture wants to display its users in a more structured way. It checks the Display the users parsed by the following separator(s) checkbox, then enters the "." character. These users are now displayed

in the following way:

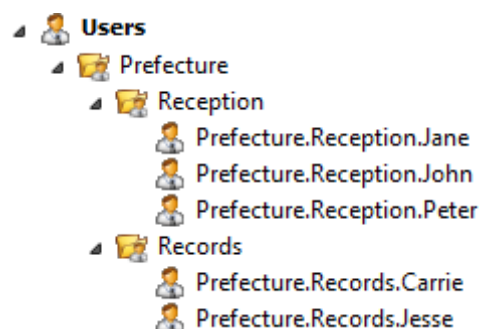


Thanks to the “.” separator, the system knew it had to divide the user names in three parts. The word “Prefecture”, shared by all users, was turned into the main folder. Then, each service (Reception and Records) was turned into sub-folders. Finally, the name of each user is displayed at the end of the tree view.

Display the groups parsed by the following separator(s) - Check this checkbox to display the groups as a structure: a main folder and if necessary sub-folders will be created. The indicated character(s) allow(s) the system to separate the parts of the group name and thus to create the structure. All characters are allowed; however, letters and figures are not. The group name does not change, it is just displayed differently. See [Display the users parsed by the following separator\(s\)](#).

Display the roles parsed by the following separator(s) - Check this checkbox to display the roles as a structure: a main folder and if necessary sub-folders will be created. The indicated character(s) allow(s) the system to separate the parts of the role name and thus to create the structure. All characters are allowed; however, letters and figures are not. The role name does not change, it is just displayed differently. See [Display the users parsed by the following separator\(s\)](#).

Display entire objects label in tree - If you activated the options above, check this checkbox to display the full user/group/role names in the tree view.



Display mode for users (navigation tree and users list) - Select the information used to display and sort users in the navigation tree and the users list.

Forms

Impose a minimum size to form items - Check this checkbox to impose a minimum size to form items

(fields, titles...). For example, a field corresponding to a string attribute cannot be less than 150-pixel wide and 20-pixel high. If the checkbox is unchecked, there is no size restriction.

Highlight mandatory non-editable attributes - If you check this checkbox, all mandatory and non-editable attributes will be highlighted in the chosen color. You can change the highlighting color by clicking on the



button, then by choosing the color of your choice, and by clicking **OK**.

Form images download timeout in seconds (use zero to disable timeout) - Specify in the field a duration (between 1 and 30 seconds) after which form images download is stopped, even if the image download was not complete. This option prevents heavy images from being download for a very long time, which uses resources. Set the option to 0 to disable the timeout: images download will last as long as needed.

Connection

Disable certificate validation for SSL connections (restart required) - If you check this checkbox, you will be able to connect to a **secured Gargantua server** (<http://...>), without having to validate the server certificate. Thus, even if the certificate is not valid, it is still possible to connect to the server. You need to restart the Administration tool to make this option work.

“COMPILER” TAB

The behavior of the compiler can be configured in the following three sets of options:

- **General**

These options allow you to choose the types of messages (errors, warnings and/or information) you want to display and in which order, when an object has been compiled, in the **Compilation** tab.

Check the following checkboxes according to your needs:

- **Display errors:** This checkbox is checked by default, and cannot be unchecked. It allows you to display messages regarding errors about an item that has been compiled. These errors must be resolved to ensure the publication of the item. *Example: for a process, an error message is displayed if a role that you have defined is not valid.* The error messages are preceded by the  icon.
- **Display warnings:** Checking this checkbox allows you to display messages corresponding to warnings regarding an item that has been compiled. *Example: for a process, a warning message is displayed if a role that you have defined is not assigned to a GARGANTUA database.* The warning messages are preceded by the  icon.
- **Display info:** Checking this checkbox allows you to display messages corresponding to secondary info, about an item that has been compiled. *Example: for a process, a warning message is displayed if you have not selected any planner.* The info messages are preceded by the  icon.
- **Sort messages by descending priority (errors, warnings, infos):** Checking this checkbox allows

you to display the messages from the least to the most important: first the error messages, then the warning messages, finally the info messages.

- **Use semantic parser (may affect performance):** Checking this checkbox activates a semantic parser that allows you to analyze the attributes' ID used in a script but that are not present in a GARGANTUA database.



This option, regarding its complexity, may affect the performance of your computer.

- **Use standard JavaScript parser:** Checking this checkbox activates a standard JavaScript parser (that uses the ANTLR tool), that checks the script has been properly written (keywords, blocks, etc.) according to the JavaScript norms.
- **Use advanced JavaScript parser (may affect performance):** Checking this checkbox activates an advanced JavaScript parser (that uses the JSLint tool), that checks the script has been properly written (keywords, blocks, etc.) according to the JavaScript norms. This parser looks deep inside the code source, and thus provides an error report more advanced than the standard parser.



This option, regarding its complexity, may affect the performance of your computer.

- **Validate the process execution paths:** Checking this checkbox allows you to activate and control the detection of circular dependencies between processes. If the checkbox is checked, the compiler will display the circular dependencies as error messages.
- **Issue a warning if circular dependencies are found (otherwise as errors):** Checking this checkbox allows you to display circular dependencies as warning messages, and not as error messages.
- **Disable checking the number of form attributes:** Checking this checkbox allows you to disable the check of the number of attributes in a process.



Too many attributes make a form hard to use. If you check this checkbox, you will not have any warning message notifying that there are too many attributes.

- **Error when an optional attribute is used in the name IS name composition:** Checking this checkbox displays an error message (as opposed to a warning message if the checkbox is unchecked) when an attribute that is a part of an IS name composition is optional.



Making your attributes mandatory is highly recommended to avoid classification errors.

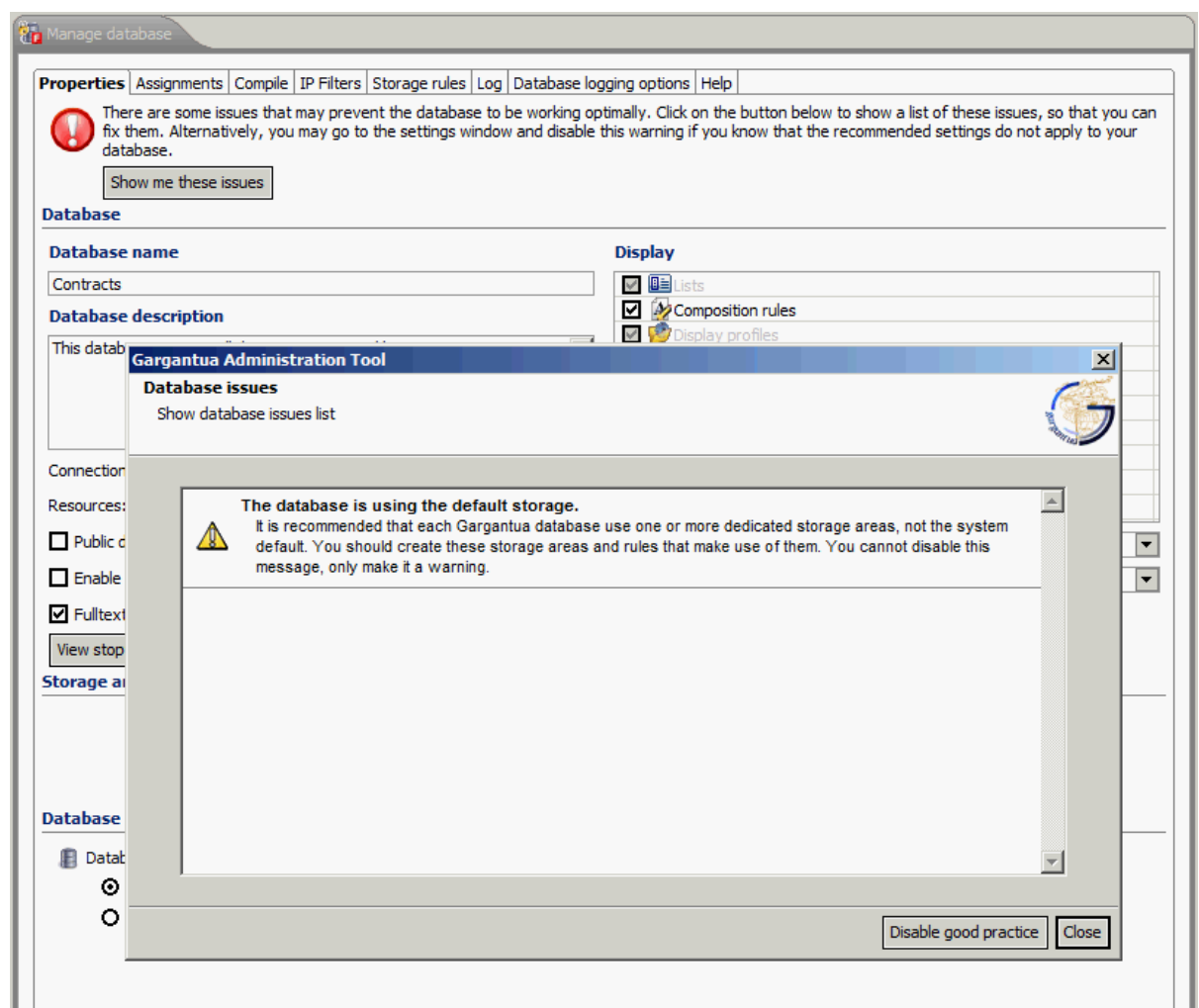
- **Interrupt compiler process if the number of errors exceeds []:** Checking this checkbox allows you to interrupt the compiler process of an item, if the number of errors is above the figure

you have defined in the corresponding box.

- **Issue a warning if a resource used in a form cannot be found:** Checking this checkbox allows you to display a warning message informing that some form resources (an image for instance) cannot be found.
 - **Issue an error if a resource used in a form cannot be found:** Checking this checkbox allows you to display an error message informing that some form resources (an image for instance) cannot be found.
- **Database Compilation**

Check the **Error if the database is using the default storage** checkbox if you wish to see an **error** message when the files of a GARGANTUA database are stored in the default storage area.

Otherwise, there will be a **warning** message.



- **JavaScript Syntax**

These options allow you to define the settings to be applied for the control of JavaScript scripts, in terms of syntax and good practice.

- **Names of predefined global variables:** If you want to use in your scripts global variables

declared somewhere else, enter here the names of these variables. They need to be separated with commas and are case sensitive.

- **Do not check line breaks:** If you do not want a line break to be understood as an end statement character instead of a `;`, check this checkbox.
- **Allow debugger statements:** If your scripts are not yet in production and you want to use debugger statements to locate potential problems, check this checkbox.
- **Require “===” operator:** If you want the `===` operator to be used systematically instead of `==`, so that two variables of different types cannot be considered equal, check this checkbox.
- **Filter “for... in” statements:** If you want the `for... in` statements to always contain an `if` block allowing to limit the properties to be browsed to those that are really relevant, check this checkbox.
- **Require capitalized constructor names:** If you want the functions of constructor type to necessarily have a name starting with a capital letter, check this checkbox.
- **Allow one var statement per function maximum:** If you want the local variables specific to a function to be always declared through a single `var` instruction at the beginning of the function, check this checkbox.
- **Forbid the . in regexp literals:** If you do not want the `.` character to be used in the `RegExp` literals, check this checkbox.
- **Require the “use strict ;” pragma:** If you want the `use strict ;` instruction to be explicitly added at the beginning of each script, check this checkbox.
- **Variables should be declared before use:** If you want the assignment of a variable to be always preceded by its declaration with the `var` instruction (except global variables), check this checkbox.
- **Ignore errors due to “{}” :** If you do not want the presence of the `{ }` expression to be considered an error, check this checkbox.
- **Ignore errors due to empty functions:** If you do not want the presence of empty functions to be considered an error, check this checkbox.
- **Forbid bitwise operators:** If you want to forbid the use of the `<< >> >>> ~ & |` operators, allowing to convert floating-point numbers to integers and *vice versa*, check this checkbox.
- **Allow logging:** If you want to generate a log of the controls carried out by the compiler, check this checkbox.
- **Allow “eval”:** If you want to allow the use of `eval` despite the security risks, check this checkbox.
- **Wrap immediate invocations in parens:** If a function is declared at the same time as it is invoked for the first time, it is recommended to put the invocation to this function between brackets in order to show that the value to be returned corresponds to the function **result** and not to the function itself. If you want to respect this convention, check this checkbox.
- **Check names:** If you want to enable the compiler help to check the spelling of the properties' names, check this checkbox.
- **Forbid increment “++” and decrement “--” :** If you want to forbid the use of the `++` increment and `--` decrement operators, especially because of their security risks, check this checkbox.
- **Require predefined system object:** If you want to make the declaration of the `System` object

compulsory, check this checkbox.

- **Tolerate all forms of subscript notation:** If you want to allow the notation with square brackets (subscript operator) to access the objects properties, even when the dot notation is better, check this checkbox.
- **Ignore errors due to “[]”:** If you do not want the presence of the `[]` expression to be considered an error, check this checkbox.
- **Ignore errors due to “this.”:** If you do not want the presence of the `this.` expression to be considered an error, check this checkbox.