



Integrity

MKS Integrity
2006

CLI Reference Guide

MKS Integrity 2006 CLI Reference Guide

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MKS Integrity CLI Reference

MKS Integrity provides a command line interface (CLI) to manage issues, time entries, queries, column sets, charts, reports, and dashboards. For information about MKS Integrity administration commands, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration CLI Reference Guide*.

MKS Integrity commands follow the `im` prefix. For example, `im editissue` allows you to edit an MKS Integrity issue.

Each command allows a limited set of options. Single letter options must always be preceded by a single dash (`-`), while longer option strings must be preceded by a double dash (`--`). The long strings are not case sensitive, but are shown in mixed case to facilitate readability.

To view a list of options available to a particular command, simply append `-?` or `--usage` to the command, for example,

```
im copyquery --usage
```

In options, square brackets indicate optional strings, for example, the `no` is an optional prefix in `--[no]batch`. The two ways to use this option would be `--nobatch` or `--batch`.

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im intro

introduction to reference pages

DESCRIPTION

A description of an individual topic (for example, a command) is called the **reference page** for that topic, even if it is actually several pages long.

There are three alternatives for accessing the reference pages to each MKS Integrity command through the CLI [man](#) command.

First, you may type the `im` prefix and the command together as one word. Second, you may type the `im` prefix and the command with an underscore between them. Third, you may quote the `im` prefix and the command, with a space in the middle. For example:

```
man imabout
```

```
man im_about
```

```
man "im about" (Windows client only)
```

See the reference page for the `man` command itself, by typing `man man`, to find out more details. You can also use the `-h` option which allows you to view the reference pages in HTML Help format (Windows client only).

Note:

To view MKS Integrity online reference pages (CLI commands) in HTML Help, you must have Microsoft Internet Explorer 4.0 or higher installed. MKS recommends Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0 or higher to avoid any problems with HHCTRL.OCX.

This reference page describes the parts of a reference page with examples taken from real MKS Integrity reference pages.

The following sections discuss the various elements of a reference page.

Name

The *NAME* section provides the name of the command and a brief functional description.

Synopsis

In the reference page for a command, the *SYNOPSIS* section provides a quick summary of the command's **format**. For example, here is the synopsis of the [im createissue](#) command.

```
im createissue [--addAttachment=value] [--addRelationships=value] [--type=value] [--field=value]
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]]
```

The synopsis takes the form of a command line as you might type it into the system; it shows what you can type in and the order you should do it in. The parts that are enclosed in square brackets are **optional**; you may omit them if you choose. Parts that are not enclosed in square brackets must be present for the command to be correct.

The synopsis begins with the name of the command itself. The MKS Integrity commands all include the **im** prefix. In MKS Integrity documentation, command names are always written in **bold Courier** font.

After the command name comes a list of options. A typical MKS Integrity command option consists of either a single dash (-) followed by a single character, usually an uppercase or lowercase letter, or it may consist of a double dash (--) followed by a multi-character option name. Often there are single-character and multi-character options that do the same thing. The multi-character strings are not case sensitive, but are shown in mixed case to facilitate readability. For example, you might have -? or --usage.

Note: If you do not specify any options when you type an **im** command, MKS Integrity prompts you to fill out the values for the mandatory options.

To view a list of all available im CLI commands, enter **im**.

The synopsis line shows options in **bold Courier** font.

In some cases, *value* provides extra information for using an option. For example, the [im editissue](#) command allows you to edit one or more MKS Integrity issues; here is the command's synopsis:

```
im editissue [--addAttachment=value] [--addRelationships=value] [--[no]batch] [--query=query]
[--removeAttachment=value] [--removeRelationships=value] [--field=value] [--hostname=value]
[--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] issue id...
```

In this example, note the option

```
--query=query
```

This option tells the [im editissue](#) command to select the issues returned in the specified query for editing. In a command synopsis, anything appearing in *italics* is a **placeholder** for information that you are expected to supply. Sometime after the synopsis, the reference page explains what kind of information is expected in place of the placeholder.

When you specify a value for an option, such as --query=*query*, values that contain spaces must be enclosed in double quotes, for example, --query="Cosmos Defects"; however, since the query *Defects* does not contain spaces, --query=*Defects* is acceptable. Values that contain special characters must be enclosed in double quotes.

The end of the [im editissue](#) synopsis is

```
issue...
```

Since there are no square brackets around the list, in this example, it is mandatory.

The ellipsis means one or more issue IDs. The ellipsis (. . .) stands for repetitions of whatever immediately precedes it. Most MKS Integrity commands allow you to specify lists of multiple items using spaces between them.

See the [options](#) reference page for more details on general and universal options that apply to MKS Integrity commands.

The order of items on the command line is important. When you type in a command line, you should specify the parts of the command line in the order they appear in the command synopsis. The exceptions to this are options marked with a - or a --; they do not have to be given in the exact order shown in the synopsis. However, all the - or -- options must appear in the correct area of the command line. For example, you can specify

```
im editissue --field=State=Verified --addRelationships=42,45 32
im editissue --addRelationships=42,45 --field=State=Verified 32
```

but you will not get correct results if you specify

```
im editissue 32 --field=State=Verified --addRelationships=42,45
im editissue --field=State=Verified 32 --addRelationships=42,45
```

and so on.

Description

The *DESCRIPTION* section outlines what the command does and how each option works.

Inside the *DESCRIPTION* section, the names of files and directories are written in normal Courier font. The names of environment variables are written in ***italic Courier*** font.

See Also

The *SEE ALSO* section refers to other reference pages that may contain information relevant to the reference page you have just read.

man

NAME

man — display online reference pages

SYNOPSIS

```
man [-wx] [-M path] [type] entry ...
man [-wx] [-T txt_indexes] [type] entry ...
man -h [-wx] [-C chm_indexes] [type] entry ...
man -k [-M path] keyword ...
```

DESCRIPTION

The **man** command either displays online reference pages or searches for reference pages that have specified keywords associated with them.

Normally, **man** displays the reference page for each specified *entry*. To display only a reference page of a given type, specify *type* on the command line. *type* is a number representing which type of reference pages to search. Reference pages come in the following types:

1	Commands and Utilities
3	Functions
4	File Formats
5	Miscellaneous

To indicate an operating system specific version of the entry (if one exists) or to indicate an command specific to a given set of commands and/or functions, append one of the following letters to the specified *type*:

n	for Windows NT/2000/XP/2003
w	for Windows Me
t	for Tcl

When output is sent to the terminal, **man** invokes a pager command to filter and display the reference pages. If **MANPAGER** is defined, it is used. If not, and if **PAGER** is defined, it is used. If neither is defined, **man** defaults to using the command **more -A -s**.

Options

- C *filelist***
specifies a list of `.idx` files (corresponding to `.chm` files) to search before searching the files listed in **MAN_CHM_INDEX**.
- h**
launches the HTML Help viewer and displays the HTML Help version of the reference page. The reference

page is found by searching each `.idx` listed in the **MAN_CHM_INDEX** file (or indicated by the `-c` option) for an entry matching *entry* and *type* that indicates which page in the corresponding `.chm` file to display.

-k

searches a precomputed database of synopsis lines for information on *keywords*.

-M path

searches the directories indicated by *path* for reference pages. If **-M** is not specified, **man** uses the path specified in the **MANPATH** environment variable if it is set; otherwise **man** searches **ROOTDIR**/`etc`. All reference pages are found by searching similarly structured file trees rooted at one or more places. See the [FILES](#) section for a description of the files and directories **man** should find in each directory that it searches.

-T filelist

specifies a list of `.idx` files to search before searching the files listed in **MAN_TXT_INDEX** when looking for a text version of a reference page.

-w

displays only the file name of the file containing the specified entry.

-x

displays the files that **man** is searching as it tries to find the entry.

Search Rules

To find a given entry, **man** follows a set of search rules. When you specify a *type*, **man** searches for the appropriate page amongst pages of that type; otherwise, **man** looks for the first page named *entry* regardless of the type.

When the **-h** option is specified, **man** searches the `.idx` files listed in the **MAN_CHM_INDEX** environment variable for an entry matching the specified *entry* which indicates the HTML Help page in corresponding `.chm` to display. The HTML Help viewer is launched, displaying the page. Once you exit, the view, the **man** command exits.

When **-h** is not specified, **man** takes the following steps to find the entry. Once a step results in finding the entry, **man** displays the reference page and exits.

- **man** searches the `.idx` files listed in the **MAN_TXT_INDEX** environment variable for an entry matching the request *entry* which indicates the text (`.txt`) reference page to display.
- **man** checks each directory in **MANPATH** for a file named `man.dbz`. If it exists, **man** looks for the requested *entry* in its index (see [man.dbz File Format](#)).
- For each possible type (that is, *type* if you specified it, or all types in order from 1 through 9, then 0 if you did not):
 - **man** checks each directory in **MANPATH** for a file named `catn/entry.n[l]` where *n* is the type number, and *l* is the optional letter code. If it exists, **man** checks to see if it was compressed with **pack**, **compress** or **mkszip**, and uncompresses it (calling **pcat** if the file was **packed**).
 - **man** checks each directory in **MANPATH** for a file named `mann/entry.n[l]`.

man.dbz File Format

Sometimes, the reference pages are kept in a single large file, called `man.dbz`. The file starts with a magic text string:

```
!<man database compressed>\n
```

and continues with the index:

```
14 bytes formatted reference page name
```

9 bytes seek pointer
9 bytes length

The name is simply the page name, followed by a dot and the type number. For example, this reference page would be named `man.1`. When `man` finds a matching entry, it seeks to the point in the file specified by the given seek pointer, and uncompresses for length bytes. Each reference page is compressed separately.

EXAMPLES

To find the utilities that do comparisons, type:

```
man -k compar
```

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

MAN_CHM_INDEX

contains a semicolon separated list of `.idx` files to search for *entry* when the `-h` is specified.

MAN_TXT_INDEX

contains a semicolon separated list of `.idx` files to search for *entry* when the `-h` is not specified.

MANPATH

contains a semicolon separated list of paths to search for reference pages.

MANPAGER, PAGER

contains an output filtering command for use when displaying reference pages on a terminal.

TMPDIR

identifies the directory where temporary files reside.

FILES

ROOTDIR/etc

is the default directory for the online reference pages. The rest of the files listed here reside in this directory.

`cat[0-9]/*. [0-9]`

pre-formatted reference pages in normal, compressed, or packed form.

`man[0-9]/*. [0-9]`

unformatted reference pages.

`whatis`

is a database used by `-k` option.

`*.chm`

HTML Help files containing collections of reference pages complete with index, table of contents, and full text search.

`*.idx`

index files that `man` how to find HTML Help and text versions of individual reference files. The `.idx` files to search are indicated by the **MAN_CHM_INDEX** and **MAN_TXT_INDEX** environment variables.

`man.dbz`

is a master file containing all reference pages.

The `etc` directory is found using the **ROOTDIR** environment variable.

DIAGNOSTICS

Possible exit status values are:

0
Successful completion.

1
Failure due to any of the following:

- unknown command line option
- missing *path* after an **-M** option
- no information available on the desired subject
- unable to create a child process to format reference page
- child process returned with non-zero exit status

PORTABILITY

POSIX.2. x/OPEN Portability Guide 4.0. All UNIX systems. Windows Me. Windows NT 4.0. Windows 2000. Windows XP. Windows Server 2003.

The **-C**, **-h**, **-M**, **-T**, **-w**, and **-x** options, the **MANPAGER**, **MAN_CHM_INDEX**, and **MAN_TXT_INDEX** environment variables, the default pager, the ability to specify *type* on the command line, and the ability to display reference pages in HTML Help format are all extensions to the POSIX and XPG standards.

AVAILABILITY

MKS Toolkit for Power Users
MKS Toolkit for System Administrators
MKS Toolkit for Developers
MKS Toolkit for Interoperability
MKS Toolkit for Professional Developers
MKS Toolkit for Developers
MKS Toolkit for Developers 64-Bit Edition
MKS AlertCentre
MKS Source Standard
MKS Source

SEE ALSO

Commands:

help, **manstrip**, **more**

im about

displays product information

SYNOPSIS

```
im about [(-g|--gui)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [--[no]batch]
[--cwd=directory] [( -?|--usage)]
```

DESCRIPTION

im about displays information about this copy of MKS Integrity.

Options

im about takes a subset of the universal options available to ***im*** commands.

SEE ALSO

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im charts

displays a list of charts

SYNOPSIS

```
im charts [--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [--fieldsDelim=value] [--[no]showHistory]
[--[no]showReferences] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [--user=value]
[--hostname=value] [--password=value] [--port=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] chart...
```

DESCRIPTION

im charts displays a list of MKS Integrity charts. By default, the command displays all charts that are currently shared to you.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...
specifies the chart fields to display and the width of each field in characters. If the output is directed to the GUI, the width is specified in pixels.

The chart fields you can specify are:

- chartType*
displays the type of chart.
- createdBy*
displays the name of the user who created the chart.
- description*
displays a description of the chart.
- graphStyle*
displays the style of graph used for the chart.
- lastModified*
displays the date the chart was last modified.
- name*
displays the name of the chart.
- query*
displays the name of the query the report is based on.
- shareWith*
displays the users and groups that the chart is shared with.
- sharedGroups*
displays the groups that the chart is shared with.
- id*

displays the database ID of the chart. This is for MKS Customer care only.

references

displays all admin and user objects that reference the chart.

isAdmin

displays whether the chart is a shared administrative object.

--fieldsDelim=value

specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between fields.

--height=value

specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

--width=value

specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

-x value

specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

-y value

specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

--[no]showHistory

specifies whether to display a read-only log of all changes to the chart.

--[no]showReferences

specifies whether to display all admin and user objects that reference the chart.

chart

identifies the names of the charts to view.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copychart](#), [im createchart](#), [im deletechart](#), [im editchart](#), [im viewchart](#), [im runchart](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im columnsets

provides a tabular list view of column sets based on the selection

SYNOPSIS

```
im columnsets [--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [--fieldsDelim=value] [--hostname=value]
[--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [--height=value]
[--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]]
[--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] columnset
```

DESCRIPTION

You can control how the information contained in issues is displayed in the command line interface through the use of *column sets*. Column sets are a grouping of Issue fields into columns for viewing in the command line interface. The issue field names are used as the column headings and are referred to as *column types*. The order of the column headings and the rows may be sorted by field name. Column sets are individually saved for each user. You may not view, modify, or delete another user's column sets.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all *im* commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...**
specifies the columnset fields, and their respective widths, to be included in the tabular list view. Field*n* can be *fields*, *name*, *sortDirection*, or *sortField*. Use commas to specify more than one field. For output directed to the CLI, the field width is specified in characters; for output to the GUI, the field width is specified in pixels.
- fieldsDelim=value**
specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between the fields in the tabular display.
- height=value**
specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- width=value**
specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- x value**
specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- y value**
specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- columnset**
specifies the column set you want to display.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copycolumnset](#), [im createcolumnset](#), [im deletecolumnset](#), [im editcolumnset](#), [im](#)

[viewcolumnset](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im connect

establishes a connection to an MKS Integrity Server

SYNOPSIS

```
im connect [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [--usage]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [(-g|--gui)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im connect establishes a connection to an MKS Integrity Server host. Most commands implicitly connect to the host; this does so explicitly. In fact, all the other commands call **im connect** to establish the connection. You can use [im disconnect](#) to disconnect from an MKS Integrity Server host.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- hostname=value**
identifies the name of the host server where the MKS Integrity Server is located.
 - port=value**
identifies the port on the host server where the MKS Integrity Server is located.
 - password=value**
identifies the password to use for connecting to the MKS Integrity Server.
 - user=value**
identifies the user to use for connecting to the MKS Integrity Server. This typically defaults to the name you have used to log into your client machine.
-

SEE ALSO

Commands:
[im disconnect](#), [im exit](#), [im servers](#)

Miscellaneous:
[options](#)

im copychart

copies the common fields of an existing MKS Integrity chart to a new chart

SYNOPSIS

```
im copychart [--bgColor=value] [--chartFootnote=value] [--chartTitle=value] [--dataColors=value]
[--descriptionFont=value] [--[no]displayDescription] [--[no]displayLegend]
[--[no]displayLabels] [--endDate=value] [--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...] [--fieldValues=value]
[--footnoteFont=value]
[--graphStyle=[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]]
[--groupingValues=value] [--[no]is3D] [--[no]isAutoColors] [--[no]isShowZeroFieldCount]
[--[no]isShowZeroGroupingCount] [--legendBgColor=value] [--legendPosition=[Right|Bottom|Left|Top]]
[--xLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalDown|VerticalUp|45Down|45Up]] [--legendTitle=value]
[--outlineColor=value] [--query=[user:]query] [--startDate=value] [--numberOfSteps=value]
[--titleFont=value] [--trendStep=[Hour|Day|Week|Month|Quarter|Year]] [--[no]xReverse]
[--[no]xShowGrid] [--[no]xShowTitle] [--yLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalUp]] [--[no]yReverse]
[--[no]yShowGrid] [--[no]yShowTitle] [--description=value] [--name=value]
[--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...] [--sharedAdmin] [--computations=value]
[--[no]useIssueDefinedOrigin] [--startDateField=field] [--runDateIsEndDate] [--[no]deltasOnly]
[--issueIdentifier=value] [--[no]displayShapesForLineGraphs] [--[no]swapRowsAndColumns]
[--[no]displayRowTotals] [--[no]displayColumnTotals] [--rangeDefinitions=value]
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(--?|--usage)] [(--g|--gui)]
[(--F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(--N|--no)] [(--Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [user:]chart
```

DESCRIPTION

im copychart copies the common fields of an existing MKS Integrity chart to a new chart. MKS Integrity displays a chart selection dialog box when you use the **-g** or **--gui** option.

For more information on charts, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Note the following:

- A chart can be edited by the user who created it. Principals (users and groups) that a chart is shared to can edit it if they have edit permissions assigned to them by the chart creator. A chart can only be deleted by the user who created it or by an administrator.
- The minimum information required to create a distribution chart is a chart name, a field, and a query. The minimum information required to create a trend chart is a chart name, step type, start and end date, and a field. The minimum information required to create an issue fields chart is a chart name, query, and aggregate expression. The minimum information required to create an issue fields trend chart is a chart name, query, step type, start and end date, and numeric field. All other modifications and additional information are optional.
- Charts can do more than just display field information in a graphical format. You can also perform arithmetic calculations between numeric fields, displaying the values in the chart. For example, you can calculate the average for a group of field values or count the number of issues in a specific state. To perform these calculations, you create a computed expression. For more information on the syntax, operators, functions, and operations applicable to computed expressions, see your administrator or the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.
- All charts are subject to visibility rules set by your administrator. Visibility rules restrict access to specific

information based on project and/or issue type. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*, or see your administrator.

- Symbolic dates in rules and queries are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- chartFootnote=value**
specifies the footnote text of the chart.
- chartTitle=value**
specifies the title of the chart.
- titleFont=value**
specifies the font to be used for the chart title. Use the following format: *name,style,size*, where style is 0 for plain, 1 for bold, 2 for italic, and 3 for bold italic, for example, *helvetica,1,10*. When the chart is run, if the specified font cannot be found, MKS Integrity uses a substitute font.
- descriptionFont=value**
specifies the font to be used for the description. Use the following format: *name,style,size* format, where style is 0 for plain, 1 for bold and 2 for italic, for example, *helvetica,1,10*.
- [no]displayDescription**
specifies whether to display the chart description.
- trendStep=[Hour|Day|Week|Month|Quarter|Year]**
specifies the interval for each point on a trend or issue fields trend chart graph.
- startDate=value**
specifies the start date for trend or issue fields trend charts. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]*.

Other acceptable date formats include:

MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss a z

MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss.SSS a z

MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss a

MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss.SSS a

MM/dd/yyyy

- endDate=value**
specifies the end date for trend or issue fields trend charts. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:*

mm:ss [AM/PM]. See the `--startDate=value` option for additional date and time formats.

--description=value

specifies a short description for the chart, for example, "*All critical defects for the Cosmos Project*".

--name=value

specifies the new name of the chart, for example, "*Ryan's Critical Defects*". Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...

specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the chart. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]

specifies how field filters can be applied to the chart when it is run. The first component of the value is the field name. Currently, only project field filters are supported. The second component specifies the project(s) that you want to filter the chart data by when it is run. For example, `--fieldFilter="Project=/Project1"` filters for issues that have a value of *Project1* in the *Project* field. If you do not specify a value, MKS Integrity filters for issues with a value of *Unspecified* in the *Project* field.

Note: You can also define project filters for dashboards. Depending on how you design your dashboard, when a chart is run through a dashboard, the dashboard's project filter can override the chart's project filter.

--fieldValues=value

specifies the field, field values and aliases used by the chart. For example:

`--fieldValues=Type=Documentation, Development[Feature Request, Bug]`

would include issues that have a *Type* field with a value of *Documentation*, *Feature* or *Bug*, with *Feature* and *Bug* types combined on the chart under the alias *Development*.

Use `*` to include all field values, and `+` to automatically include all future field values. For example:

`--fieldValues=Type=*, +, Development[Feature Request, Bug]`

would include all current values and any future values for the *Type* field, with *Feature* and *Bug* types combined on the chart under the alias *Development*.

For more information on specifying chart values, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--footnoteFont=value

specifies the font to use for the footnote. Use the following format: *name,style,size* format, where style is 0 for plain, 1 for bold, 2 for italic, and 3 for bold italic, for example, *helvetica,1,10*.

--groupingValues=value

specifies the field, field values, and aliases to use to group the data in the chart. For example:

`--groupingValues=State=Submit, In Work[In Progress, In Development]`

would group chart data into separate components for *Submit* and *In Work*, with *In Work* being a combination of the *In Progress* and *In Development* states.

Use `*` to include all field values, and `+` to automatically include all future field values. For example:

`--groupingValues=State=*, +, In Work[In Progress, In Development]`

would group chart data into separate components for all current values and any future values for the *State* field, with *In Work* being a combination of the *In Progress* and *In Development* states.

For more information on specifying chart values, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--query=[user:]query

specifies the name of the query that the chart is based on.

Note: If the chart is a shared admin object, an admin query is required.

--graphStyle=[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]
specifies the graph style used of the chart.

--dataColors=value

specifies the custom data colors to be used using the RGB color model. For example:

'R,G,B;R,G;R,G,B'

where R,G and B are within the range 0-255.

If the chart has more data points than the data colors you specify, the colors are repeated. If the **--[no]isAutoColors** option is true, the colors specified here are ignored.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--bgColor=value

specifies the background color of the chart using the RGB color model. For example:

'R,G,B'

where R,G and B are within the range 0-255.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]displayLegend

specifies whether to display the chart legend.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]displayLabels

specifies whether to display labels for values in the chart. If you select a pie graph style, this option is automatically selected. **--nodisplayLabels** is the default option.

Note: This option is invalid for table graphs.

--[no]is3D

specifies whether to display bar and pie graphs in 3D.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]isAutoColors

specifies whether to use the default chart colors. If false, you must provide colors through the data colors option.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]isShowZeroFieldCount

specifies whether to include empty field values in the chart.

--[no]isShowZeroGroupingCount

specifies whether to include empty grouping values in the chart.

--legendBgColor=value

specifies the background color for the chart legend using the RGB color model. For example:

'R,G,B'

where R,G and B are within the range 0-255

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--legendPosition=[Right|Bottom|Left|Top]

specifies the legend position in relation to the graph.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--legendTitle=*value*

specifies the title for the chart legend.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--outlineColor=*value*

specifies the outline color of the graph using the RGB color model. For example:
'R,G,B'

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--xLabelRotation=[*Horizontal|VerticalDown|VerticalUp|45Down|45Up*]

specifies the rotation of the horizontal axis labels for the chart.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]xReverse

specifies whether the chart uses a horizontal axis with a reverse orientation (left).

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]xShowGrid

specifies whether to display horizontal grid lines.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]xShowTitle

specifies whether to display the title for the horizontal axis.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--yLabelRotation=[*Horizontal|VerticalUp*]

specifies the rotation of the vertical axis labels for the chart.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]yReverse

specifies whether the chart uses a vertical axis with a reverse orientation (down).

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]yShowGrid

specifies whether to display vertical grid lines.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]yShowTitle

specifies whether to display the title for the vertical axis.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the chart as a shared administrative object. For more information on shared administrative objects, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

--computations=*expression:name:pattern:axis name:minRangeValue:maxRangeValue:tickUnitValue*

specifies an expression and numeric axes attributes.

Note the following about specifying numeric axes attributes:

- If you specify one set of numeric axes attributes (minimum range, maximum range, and tick unit), these attributes are specified for the X and Y axes. For XY (scatter) charts, MKS recommends against setting individual numeric axes attributes for the X and Y axes.
- For bubble charts, MKS recommends against specifying numeric axes attributes because they override the calculated values provided by the underlying expression and users will have to zoom in/out to properly view chart values.

expression specifies an aggregate expression for a distribution chart, a computed expression for an issue fields chart, or a numeric field for an issue fields trend chart. For information on creating expressions, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Note: Field names in expressions must be enclosed by quotes and then enclosed by escaped quotes, for example, `--computations="\\"Estimated Budget\\""`.

name specifies the label name for the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field as you want it to appear in the chart. If you do not define a label, the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field name displays.

pattern specifies the display pattern for the value of the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field value.

axis name specifies a name for the numeric axis as you want it to appear in the chart.

minRangeValue specifies the minimum range to display numeric field values in the chart. If you do not specify a range, a default range displays in the chart.

maxRangeValue specifies specifies the maximum range to display numeric field values in the chart. If you do not specify a range, a default range displays in the chart.

tickUnitValue specifies the units that display on the numeric axis. For example, if you specify a minimum range of 0, a maximum range of 100, and a tick unit of 10, the numeric axis displays 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, and so on up to 100.

--[no]useIssueDefinedOrigin

specifies whether to use the date defined in a date field as the start date for each issue in an issue fields trend chart. Use the `--startDateField=value` option to specify the date field. This option and the `--startDateField=value` option replace the `--startDate=value` option.

--startDateField=field

specifies the date field containing the date you want to use as the start date for each issue in an issue fields trend chart.

--numberOfSteps=value

specifies the trend chart's time span. If this option is specified, the chart's end date is determined by the specified step type multiplied by the specified number of steps.

Note: You cannot have more than 500 steps in a trend chart.

--runDateIsEndDate

specifies that the chart's run date is the end date. This option replaces the `--endDate=value` option.

`--[no]deltasOnly`

specifies whether to display only the differences between the current and previous values of the reported numeric fields in an issue fields trend chart.

`--issueIdentifier=value`

specifies the field that you want to identify issues by in an issue field or issue fields trend chart. For example, if you specify `--issueIdentifier={Project}`, each issue in the chart is identified by the value of the **Project** field.

If you want to add text that precedes the specified field, type it before the field, for example, `--`

`issueIdentifier=Project:{Summary}`. The chart then identifies each issue by displaying `Project: Summary` field value.

`--[no]displayShapesForLineGraphs`

specifies whether to display shapes in a line graph chart. The shapes in the chart represent data, allowing you to more easily differentiate the data in the chart.

`--[no]swapRowsAndColumns`

specifies whether to invert the appearance of columns and rows in a table chart.

`--[no]displayRowTotals`

specifies whether to display row totals in a table chart.

`--[no]displayColumnTotals`

specifies whether to display column totals in a table chart.

`--rangeDefinitions=value`

specifies range definitions for computed expressions included in a table chart, where *value* consists of the following attributes: *expression name;range field name;range label:lower limit:upper limit:icon:background color:text color:text style:display format; lower limit:upper limit:.....;extend to axis* .

expression name specifies the name of the computed expression that the range definition applies to. An expression name is mandatory and must be a valid expression in the chart. For column or row totals, valid expression names are `-Column Totals-` and `-Row Totals-`. For distribution charts containing multiple computed expressions, row or column totals must be followed by the expression name.

range field name specifies a valid field name if you want to relate the range definitions to an existing range field. For one chart range, specify an empty string as the range field name. If a valid range field name is defined for each range, define a range label, background color, text color text style, and display format. For individual range definitions, define a range label, lower limit, upper limit, icon, background color, text color text style and display format for each range.

range label specifies a label for the range.

lower limit specifies the lower limit of the range. If a lower limit is not specified, `-Infinity` is automatically specified.

upper limit specifies the upper limit of the range. If an upper limit is not specified, `Infinity` is automatically specified.

Note: A numeric value must be specified for a defined range; range intersections are invalid. For example, the following ranges are invalid: 0 - 5 and 4 - 8, or 0 - 5 and 5 - 10. For an integer field, an acceptable range would be 0 - 5 and 6 - 10. For a floating point field, an acceptable range would be 0 - 5 and 5.01 - 10.

icon specifies an image file representing the range category. This is optional.

background color specifies the background color of the range using the RGB color model, for example, 'R,G,B', where R, G, and B are within the range 0-255.

text color specifies the text color of the range using the RGB color model, for example, 'R,G,B', where R, G, and B are within the range 0-255.

text style specifies the text style. Available text styles are `plain`, `bold`, `italic`, `bolditalic`, or `default` `plain`.

display format specifies how to display the range in the table chart. Available options are `value`, `iconvalue`, `icon`, `label`, `iconlabel`, or `blank`.

extendToAxis specifies whether to apply the range definition associated with a computed expression to all computed expressions in the chart. This option can be `false` or `true`. By default, `false` is specified.

Note the following:

- You cannot specify a range for the `Count` expression.
- You can specify a range for each computed expression; however, only one computed expression can specify the *extendToAxis* option.
- If a table cell contains a display definition that conflicts with the *extendToAxis* option of another table cell, both table cells display the *background color* option of the table cell with the enabled *extendToAxis* option.

[user:]chart

specifies the name of the chart to copy, and the user who created that chart. This is useful when multiple users have the same name for a chart.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a chart name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and chart name, it searches for a chart name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the *CosmosDefects* chart created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the chart and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* chart created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im editchart](#), [im deletechart](#), [im createchart](#), [im viewchart](#), [im runchart](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im copycolumnset

copies the properties of an existing columnset and allows you to rename it as your own

SYNOPSIS

```
im copycolumnset [--fields=field,field,...] [--name=value] [--[no]sortAscending] [--sortField=field]
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] columnset
```

DESCRIPTION

im copycolumnset copies the properties of an existing column set and allows you to rename it as your own.

Important: You cannot use the name of an existing column set. If you do not specify a name for the new column set, "Copy of" is prefixed to the original column set name, for example, *Copy of Cosmos Defects View*.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field,field,...

specifies the issue fields to be included in the column set, for example, *ID, Type, Summary, State, Project*. Your administrator defines the fields in an issue type. Use commas to specify more than one field.

--name=value

specifies the name of the column set to create, for example, *"Defects View"*.

--[no]sortAscending

specifies whether to sort the specified field in ascending or descending order.

--sortField=field

specifies the field to sort issues by, for example, *ID*.

columnset

specifies the column set you want to copy, for example, *"Cosmos Defects View"*.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createcolumnset](#), [im editcolumnset](#), [im viewcolumnset](#), [im deletecolumnset](#), [im](#)

[columnsets](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im copydashboard

copies an MKS Integrity dashboard

SYNOPSIS

```
im copydashboard [--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...] [--description=value]
[--name=value] [--fieldFilterConstraint=field:[Open[:value,value,...]] [Fixed[:value,value,...]] [Restricted[:value,
value,...]][:value,value,...]] [--layout=value] [--layoutFile=file] [--sharedAdmin] [--hostname=value]
[--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [user:]dashboard
```

DESCRIPTION

im copydashboard copies the properties of an MKS Integrity dashboard to a new dashboard. For more information on dashboards, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...
specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the dashboard. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--name=value
specifies the name of the dashboard. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

Note: If you do not specify a different name for the new dashboard, MKS Integrity adds "Copy of" as a prefix to the query name, for example, *Copy of Project Overview*.

--description=value
specifies a short description for the dashboard, for example, "Overview of current project status".

--fieldFilterConstraint=field:[Open[:value,value,...]] [Fixed[:value,value,...]] [Restricted[:value,value,...]][:value,value,...]]
specifies how field filters can be applied to the dashboard at runtime. The first component of the value is the field name. Currently, only project field filters are supported. The second component is the filter type.

Open specifies that all projects can be selected as filter values when the dashboard is run. You can also specify default filter values to apply.

Fixed specifies that when the dashboard is run it will be filtered by the specified values. You cannot change this filter at runtime.

Restricted specifies that when the dashboard is run you can select any of the specified filter values. You can also specify default filter values to apply.

Note: Depending on how you design your dashboard layout, the dashboard filter may not be applied to chart,

report, report link or query link dashboard components. If this option is not specified, the *Open* filter is used.

--layoutFile=*value*

specifies the file that contains the complete definition of the dashboard layout.

--layout=*<dashboard layout XML>*

the XML representation of the dashboard layout. The layout must conform to a specified format. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*. This setting is optional.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the dashboard as a shared administrative object. For more information on shared administrative objects, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Note: If the dashboard you are copying is an admin dashboard, the **--sharedAdmin** option is not set in the copy.

[user:]dashboard

specifies the name of the dashboard to copy, and the user who created that dashboard. This is useful when multiple users have the same name for a dashboard.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a dashboard name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and dashboard name, it searches for a dashboard name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:ProjectOverview*, MKS Integrity searches for the *ProjectOverview* dashboard created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the dashboard and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:ProjectOverview* dashboard created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im editdashboard](#), [im deletedashboard](#), [im createdashboard](#), [im viewdashboard](#), [im dashboards](#), [im rundashboard](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im copyissue

copies the common fields of an existing MKS Integrity issue to a new issue

SYNOPSIS

```
im copyissue [--[no]showWorkflow] [--[no]copyFields] [--[no]link] [--linkToField=field]
[--addAttachment=value] [--addRelationships=value] [--type=type] [--field=value] [--hostname=value]
[--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [--usage] [--gui]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=gui/default] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] issue
```

DESCRIPTION

im copyissue copies the common fields of an existing MKS Integrity issue to a new issue. You can complete fields in the new issue, and add relationships and attachments. You can also use the **im copyissue --link** or the **im copyissue --linkToField** command to create a relationship between the source issue and the copied issue. To select an issue, use the **-g** or **--gui** option and MKS Integrity displays an issue selection dialog box.

Note the following:

- Your administrator defines which issue types and custom fields you are allowed to edit. If your administrator defines a field as a logging text field, you may only enter new text and not edit existing text.
- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.
- The list of users in the **Assigned User** field is limited to those with permissions to the issue's project. The same applies to the **Assigned Group** field.
- Depending on your workflow, you may not be able to edit an issue that is in an end state.
- Your administrator may include the time in date fields. You can specify the time when you select a date from the calendar. Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM. If you do not specify a time, the current time displays in the date field.
- To retrieve metrics from an MKS Source project related to the issue you are copying, your administrator may define a field that accepts an MKS Source project as a value. Optionally, you can specify a checkpoint revision or development path. If you specify an MKS Source project and a checkpoint, then save the issue, one or both of the following may occur when you view the issue in the GUI or Web interface:
 - One or more computed expressions in the issue calculate specific metrics about the project, displaying the results as a read-only value in a computed field (the visibility of the computed field depends on the field's relevance rules). For example, once you specify a project for the **Source Code** field, a **Lines of Code** field could calculate and display the number of lines of code in that project. As lines of code are added or removed from the project, the **Lines of Code** field updates to display the new value.
 - A **metrics** hyperlink displays in the MKS Source project field. Clicking the hyperlink displays various MKS Source metrics about the project.

In addition, the server and project information display in the MKS Source project field as a hyperlink. Clicking

on the hyperlink displays the project in a Project view.

To select an MKS Source project, you require the `OpenProject` permission for the specified project. Once an MKS Source project has been specified, metrics can be obtained by any user with permissions to view the MKS Source project field. For more information on selecting MKS Source projects and viewing MKS Source metrics, refer to the *MKS Source User Guide*. For more information on creating MKS Source metrics, refer to the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Important: Metrics are only maintained against project checkpoints; therefore, to generate metrics, you must specify a checkpoint when you specify the MKS Source project.

- You cannot set a date field to null if the date has been previously set.
- Your administrator may include the time in date fields. You can specify the time when you select a date from the calendar. Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM. If you do not specify a time, the current time displays in the date field.
- You can modify a value from a mandatory field and save it.
- If your administrator has set up electronic signatures, you may need to provide your user name and password when making specific edits to an issue. For example, you could be required to provide an electronic signature when you change an issue's state to `Completed`.
- Integer fields allow a maximum of nine digits and floating point fields allow a maximum of 15 digits. Your administrator can define default, minimum, and maximum values.
- If you attempt to save changes to an issue after another user saves changes to the same issue, the following error message may appear: Could not save modified issue: The issue was changed by another user after you began your edit. Typing `Cancel` discards your changes. Typing `OK` displays your unsaved changes to the issue. MKS recommends copying your changes, canceling the issue, then re-editing the issue and adding your changes.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]showWorkflow

specifies whether to display the workflow for the issue type, if your administrator has enabled it. This option can only be specified with `-g` or `--gui`. Viewing the Workflow panel is useful for determining where you can progress in the workflow. The Workflow panel displays the complete workflow for the issue type, unvisited states, visited states, the current state, other state transitions, and phases, as indicated by the Legend.

--[no]copyFields

specifies whether to copy the common fields of the specified issue to the new issue. Common fields refer to fields that are visible and editable for both the specified issue and new issue types (if the types differ). The default is to copy common fields.

--[no]link

specifies whether to link the new issue to the Forward Relationships field on the source issue. The ID of the source issue appears in the Backward Relationships field on the new issue.

Note: Your administrator determines which issue types can be linked to other issues.

--linkToField=field

specifies the relationship field on the source issue to use to link to the newly created issue. The ID of the new issue appears in the specified field.

Note: Your administrator defines relationship fields and determines which issue types can be linked to other issues.

--addAttachment=value

specifies the path and name of an attachment to add to the new issue, for

example, `c:\my_documents\test_spec.htm`. To add more than one attachment, specify this option for each additional attachment.

Note: Attachment size limits are set by your administrator. The default attachment size limit is 4 MB.

--addRelationships=value

specifies a relationship field, the ID of the related issue, and any relationship flag for the related issue, where *value* is of the form `[fieldName:]id[relationshipFlags][,...]`. Use commas to specify more than one issue ID, for example, `23, 242`. If no *fieldName* is specified, the *Forward Relationships* field is used. You must be licensed to use MKS Requirements Management to use relationship flags.

--type=type

specifies the issue type to create, for example, *Defect*. Your administrator defines issue types. This option is mandatory.

--field=value

specifies a field and its value for the new issue, where *value* is of the form `"fieldName=fieldValue"`, for example, `--field="Severity=Critical"`. If the field is multi-valued, *value* is of the form `"fieldName=fieldValue,..."`.

To specify more than one field, specify this option for each field you want to add to the issue.

issue

specifies the ID of the issue you want copy, for example, `23`.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createissue](#), [im editissue](#), [im extractattachments](#), [im viewissue](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im copyquery

copies the properties and constraints of a query and allows you to rename it as your own

SYNOPSIS

```
im copyquery [--image=[none/default/<path>]] [--columnSet=[none/custom]]
[--copyFromColumnSet=[value] [default]] [--fields=field,field,...] [--[no]sortAscending]
[--sortField=field] [--description=value] [--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...]
[--name=value] [--hostname=value] [--queryDefinitionFile=value] [--queryDefinition=<query>]
[--sharedAdmin] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(--?|--usage)] [(--g|--gui)]
[(--F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
[(--N|--no)] [(--Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [user:]query
```

DESCRIPTION

im copyquery copies the properties and constraints of a query and allows you to rename it as your own.

Note the following about using the **im copyquery** command:

- Copying a Quick Query creates a named query that can be shared with others.
- If the query you are copying is an admin query, the **--sharedAdmin** option is not set in the copy.
- Unique names must be used for all queries created by you.
- If you do not specify a different name for the new query, MKS Integrity adds "Copy of" as a prefix to the query name, for example, *Copy of Cosmos Critical Defects*.
- You cannot edit a query's associated column set if it is currently being used in an Issues view; however, you can edit the default column set if it is currently being used in an Issues view.
- You cannot query on MKS Source project fields.
- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields and time entries vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.
- Symbolic dates are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--columnSet=[none/custom]

specifies whether to associate a column set with the query. If you associate a column set with the query and the `default` column set is selected when you run the new query, the associated column set is applied to the query results. This is useful if you use different column sets for different queries.

To copy an existing column set to associate with the query, specify the **--copyFromColumnSet=value** option, and, optionally, the **--fields=field, field,...**, **--[no]sortAscending**, and **--sortField=field** options.

To create a column set to associate with the query, use the **--copyFromColumnSet=default**, **--fields=field, field,...**, **--[no]sortAscending**, and **--sortField=field** options.

`--columnset=none` does not associate a column set with the query; however, the `default` column set is applied to the query results when you run the query.

Note: `--fields=field, field,...`, `--[no]sortAscending`, and `--sortField=field` are not mandatory, but if specified, they overwrite the values in the specified columnset.

`--copyFromColumnSet=[value][default]`

specifies an existing column set to copy and associate with your query or creates a new column set, where *value* is the name of the existing column set or `default` specifies to use the column set currently applied to the Issues view.

`--fields=field,field,...`

specifies the fields to use as columns in your column set.

`--[no]sortAscending`

specifies the sort direction that issues are displayed in.

`--sortField=field`

specifies the field that issues are sorted by.

`--image=[none/default]<path>`

specifies whether an image appears for the new query.

`--image=none` does not specify an image for the query.

`--image=default` specifies the default funnel image for the query.

`--image=<path>` specifies the path and name of a custom image for the query, for example, `c:\images\defect_icon.gif`.

Note: Images must be GIF or JPEG format, and no larger than 16 by 24 pixels.

`--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...`

specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the query. Your administrator defines users and groups.

`--description=value`

specifies a short description for the new query, for example, *"All critical defects for the Cosmos Project"*.

`--name=value`

specifies the name of the new query, for example, *"My Critical Defects"*.

`--queryDefinition=<query>`

specifies a string to define the query constraints. The query must be of the following format:

`<rule>` is defined as (`<filtergroup>`)

`<filtergroup>` is defined as one of the following:

(`<filtergroup>` and `<filtergroup>` and ...)

(`<filtergroup>` or `<filtergroup>` or ...)

((`<filter>`) and (`<filter>`) and ...)

((`<filter>`) or (`<filter>`) or ...)

where

`<filter>` is defined as disabled (`<filter>`)

`<filter>` is defined as not (`<filter>`)

<filter> is defined as <fields>|<subquery>|<attachment>|<relationship>|<sicp>|<impcp>|<histval>|<histdate>|<histuser>|<timeentry>

<histuser> is defined as *histuser[Summary|State|..]* was changed by <user>
<histuser> is defined as *histuser."any field"* was changed by <user>
<histdate> is defined as *histdate[Summary|State|..]* was changed <datevalue>
<histdate> is defined as *histdate."any field"* was changed <datevalue>
<histval> is defined as *histval[Summary|State|..]* <value>

<genericcp> is defined as *genericcp:<cptype>:<attrfieldidentifier>:[fieldname]*

where <attrfieldidentifier> is "attribute" or "entryattribute" and [fieldname] is the real name, not the display name, of the attribute. Use the **im viewcptype** command to find the attribute name.

<genericcp> is defined as *not(genericcp:si:attribute[resolutionlist]is empty)*
<genericcp> is defined as *genericcp:<cptype>."exists"*

<relationship> is defined as *relationship[ID|Created User|..]* using [Relationship Field]=<value>
<relationship> is defined as *relationship."exists" backward|forward* using [Relationship Field]. To restrict your query to either backward or forward relationships, *backward* must be specified if you specify the Backward Relationships field, and the *forward* option must be specified if you specify the Forward Relationships field or a custom relationship field.
<relationship> is defined as *relationshipFlag [Relationship Flag Name] backward|forward* using [Relationship Field]
<attachment> is defined as *attachment[file size|file name|mime type]* <value>
<attachment> is defined as *attachment."exists"*

<timeentry> is defined as *timeentry[issue ID|user|entry date|source|duration|notes|created by|created date|modified by|modified date]*
<timeentry> is defined as *timeentry."exists"*

<subquery> is defined as *subquery[Query1|Query2|...]*

<fields> is defined as *field[ID|Created User|Created Date|..]* <value>
<fields> is defined as *field."any text field"*

<value> is defined as <value> or is empty
<value> is defined as is empty
<value> is defined as <leftrangeop> "<num>" and <rightrangeop> "<num>"
<value> is defined as contains "<text>"
<value> is defined as <operator> "<num>" and <operator> "<num>"
<value> is defined as <operator> "<num>"

<rightrangeop> is defined as < | <=
<leftrangeop> is defined as > | >=

<value> is defined as = <uservalue>, <uservalue>, ..

<uservalue> is defined as *me | unspecified* or is empty | "user1" | "user2" | ...

<value> is defined as <datevalue>

<datevalue> is defined as *between mm/dd/yyyy and mm/dd/yyyy*

<datevalue> is defined as *between mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss and mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)*

<datevalue> is defined as *in the last|next "<num>" days|months|years*

<datevalue> is defined as *in the last|next "<num>" days|months|years hours|minutes|seconds (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)*

<num> is defined as .. | -1 | 0 | 1 | ..

<operator> is defined as = | > | >= | <= | < | <>

For example:

```
((field[Summary]contains"Hello")or(field[Assigned Group]="everyone"))  
and  
(attachment."exists"))
```

Note the following:

- When creating a query that includes a project name in a query constraint, the project name must include the forward slash (/).
- You cannot query on MKS Source project fields.

--queryDefinitionFile=filename

specifies a file that contains the complete definition of the query. See **--queryDefinition** for the file format.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the query as a shared administrative object. For more information on shared administrative objects, see the *Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

[user:]query

specifies the name of the user who the copied query belongs to and the query name, for example, *jhoyt:"Cosmos Critical Defects"*. You do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the query name. This option is useful when multiple users have the same name for a query.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the *CosmosDefects* query created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* query created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createquery](#), [im deletequery](#), [im editquery](#), [im viewquery](#), [im queries](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im copyreport

copies the properties of an existing report to create a new report

SYNOPSIS

```
im copyreport [--query=[user:]query] [--reportTemplate=value] [--reportTemplateFile=value]
[--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...] [--name=value] [--description=value] [--sharedAdmin]
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [--usage]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [user:]report
```

DESCRIPTION

im copyreport copies the properties of an MKS Integrity report to a new MKS Integrity report. For more information on reports, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Note the following:

- Reports can do more than just display field information. You can also perform arithmetic calculations between numeric fields, displaying the values in the report. For example, you can add up column totals or count the number of issues in a specific state. To perform these calculations, you create a computed expression. For more information on the syntax, operators, functions, and operations applicable to computed expressions, see your administrator or the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.
- A report can be edited by the user who created it. Principals (users and groups) that a report is shared to can edit it if they have edit permissions assigned to them by the report creator. A report can only be deleted by the user who created it or by the administrator.
- Because reports are based on queries, reports are subject to visibility rules set by your administrator. Visibility rules restrict access to specific information based on project and/or issue type. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*, or contact your administrator.
- Symbolic dates in rules and queries are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Creating deeply nested reports with a large number of inter-related issues can create extremely large reports and/or cause the MKS Integrity Server to stop responding. When creating a report, take into consideration that the average number of links per issue and the number of levels in the report multiply the size of the report.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--query=[user:]query
specifies the name of the query that defines the selection criteria for the report, and the user who created the query.

--reportTemplate=value
specifies the report template on which the report is based. For information on the report template format, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--reportTemplateFile=value
specifies the file name that contains a report template. For information on the report template file format, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...
specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the report. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--name=value
specifies the name of the report.

Note: If you do not specify a different name for the new report, MKS Integrity adds "Copy of" as a prefix to the query name, for example, *Copy of Cosmos Critical Defects*.

--description=value
specifies a description for the report.

--sharedAdmin
specifies the report as a shared administrative object. For more information on shared administrative objects, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Note: If the report you are copying is an admin report, the **--sharedAdmin** option is not set in the copy.

[username:]report
specifies the name of the report to copy, and the user who created that report. This is useful when multiple users have the same name for a report.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a report name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and report name, it searches for a report name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the *CosmosDefects* report created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the report and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* report created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createreport](#), [im editreport](#), [im viewreport](#), [im runreport](#), [im deletereport](#), [im reports](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im cps

displays the attribute information for a selected change package type

SYNOPSIS

```
im cps [--attributes=attribute1,attribute2...] [--filter=type:name] [--height=value] [--width=value]
[-x value] [-y value] [--[no]batch] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value]
[(-g|--gui)] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
issue|issue:change package id...
```

DESCRIPTION

im cps allows you to display attribute information for the selected change package type. You can select the change package using an issue ID or change package ID. The selected change package does not have to be assigned to you.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- attributes=attribute1,attribute2...**
specifies the change package attributes. Common change package attributes include *id*, *type*, *status*, *summary*, *createdby*, *entrycount*, and *createddate*.
 - filter=type:name**
specifies the filter to use to refine the change package selection.
 - height=value**
specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
 - width=value**
specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
 - x value**
specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
 - y value**
specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- issue...*
issue:change package id...
issue identifies a specific issue that contains all change packages that you want to view; use spaces to specify more than one issue.
- issue:change package id* identifies a specific change package to view; use spaces to specify more than one change package.

SEE ALSO

Commands:
[im viewcp](#)

Miscellaneous:

[ACL, options](#)

im createchart

creates a new chart

SYNOPSIS

```
im createchart [--chartType=[Distribution|Trend|Issue Fields|Issue Fields Trend]] [--bgColor=value]
[--chartFootnote=value] [--chartTitle=value] [--dataColors=value] [--descriptionFont=value]
[--[no]displayDescription] [--[no]displayLegend] [--[no]displayLabels] [--endDate=value]
[--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...] [--fieldValues=value] [--footnoteFont=value]
[--graphStyle=[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]]
[--groupingValues=value] [--[no]is3D] [--[no]isAutoColors] [--[no]isShowZeroFieldCount]
[--[no]isShowZeroGroupingCount] [--legendBgColor=value] [--legendPosition=[Right|Bottom|Left|Top]]
[--xLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalDown|VerticalUp|45Down|45Up]] [--legendTitle=value]
[--outlineColor=value] [--query=[user:]query] [--startDate=value] [--numberOfSteps=value]
[--titleFont=value] [--trendStep=[Hour|Day|Week|Month|Quarter|Year]] [--[no]xReverse]
[--[no]xShowGrid] [--[no]xShowTitle] [--yLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalUp]] [--[no]yReverse]
[--[no]yShowGrid] [--[no]yShowTitle] [--description=value] [--name=value]
[--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...] [--sharedAdmin] [--computations=value]
[--[no]useIssueDefinedOrigin] [--startDateField=field] [--runDateIsEndDate] [--[no]deltasOnly]
[--issueIdentifier=value] [--[no]displayShapesForLineGraphs] [--[no]swapRowsAndColumns]
[--[no]displayRowTotals] [--[no]displayColumnTotals] [--rangeDefinitions=value]
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(--?|--usage)] [(--g|--gui)]
[(--F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(--N|--no)] [(--Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]]
```

DESCRIPTION

You can define and store any number of charts using MKS Integrity. A chart is a summary of data presented in a graphical format.

For more information on charts, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Note the following:

- A chart can be edited by the user who created it. Principals (users and groups) that a chart is shared to can edit it if they have edit permissions assigned to them by the chart creator. A chart can only be deleted by the user who created it or by an administrator.
- The minimum information required to create a distribution chart is a chart name, a field, and a query. The minimum information required to create a trend chart is a chart name, step type, start and end date, and a field. The minimum information required to create an issue fields chart is a chart name, query, and aggregate expression. The minimum information required to create an issue fields trend chart is a chart name, query, step type, start and end date, and numeric field. All other modifications and additional information are optional.
- Charts can do more than just display field information in a graphical format. You can also perform arithmetic calculations between numeric fields, displaying the values in the chart. For example, you can calculate the average for a group of field values or count the number of issues in a specific state. To perform these calculations, you create a computed expression. For more information on the syntax, operators, functions, and operations applicable to computed expressions, see your administrator or the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.
- All charts are subject to visibility rules set by your administrator. Visibility rules restrict access to specific

information based on project and/or issue type. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*, or see your administrator.

- Symbolic dates in rules and queries are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--chartType=[*Distribution|Trend|Issue Fields|Issue Fields Trend*]
specifies the chart type.

--chartFootnote=*value*
specifies the footnote text of the chart.

--chartTitle=*value*
specifies the title of the chart.

--titleFont=*value*
specifies the font to be used for the chart title. Use the following format: *name,style,size*, where style is 0 for plain, 1 for bold, 2 for italic, and 3 for bold italic, for example, *helvetica,1,10*. When the chart is run, if the specified font cannot be found, MKS Integrity uses a substitute font.

--descriptionFont=*value*;
specifies the font to be used for the description. Use the following format: *name,style,size* format, where style is 0 for plain, 1 for bold, 2 for italic, and 3 for bold italic, for example, *helvetica,1,10*.

--[no]displayDescription
specifies whether to display the chart description.

--trendStep=[*Hour|Day|Week|Month|Quarter|Year*]
specifies the interval for each point on the trend or issue fields trend chart graph.

--startDate=*value*
specifies the start date for trend or issue fields trend charts. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]*.

Other acceptable date formats include:

MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss a z

MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss.SSS a z

MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss a

MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss.SSS a

MM/dd/yyyy

--endDate=value

specifies the end date for trend or issue fields trend charts. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]*. See the **--startDate=value** option for additional date and time formats.

--description=value

specifies a short description for the new chart, for example, *"All critical defects for the Cosmos Project"*.

--name=value

specifies the name of the new chart, for example, *"Ryan's Critical Defects"*. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]

specifies how field filters can be applied to the chart when it is run. The first component of the value is the field name. Currently, only project field filters are supported. The second component specifies the project(s) that you want to filter the chart data by when it is run. For example, **--fieldFilter="Project=/Project1"** filters for issues that have a value of *Project1* in the *Project* field. If you do not specify a value, MKS Integrity filters for issues with a value of *Unspecified* in the *Project* field.

Note: You can also define project filters for dashboards. Depending on how you design your dashboard, when a chart is run through a dashboard, the dashboard's project filter can override the chart's project filter.

--fieldValues=value

specifies the field, field values and aliases used by the chart. For example:

--fieldValues=Type=Documentation, Development[Feature Request, Bug]

would include issues that have a *Type* field with a value of *Documentation*, *Feature* or *Bug*, with *Feature* and *Bug* types combined on the chart under the alias *Development*.

Use *** to include all field values, and *+* to automatically include all future field values. For example:

--fieldValues=Type=*, +, Development[Feature Request, Bug]

would include all current values and any future values for the *Type* field, with *Feature* and *Bug* types combined on the chart under the alias *Development*.

For more information on specifying chart values, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--footnoteFont=value

specifies the font to use for the footnote. Use the following format: *name,style,size* format, where style is 0 for plain, 1 for bold, 2 for italic, and 3 for bold italic, for example, *helvetica,1,10*.

--groupingValues=value

specifies the field, field values, and aliases to use to group the data in the chart. For example:

--groupingValues=State=Submit, In Work[In Progress, In Development]

would group chart data into separate components for *Submit* and *In Work*, with *In Work* being a combination of the *In Progress* and *In Development* states.

Use *** to include all field values, and *+* to automatically include all future field values. For example:

--groupingValues=State=*, +, In Work[In Progress, In Development]

would group chart data into separate components for all current values and any future values for the *State* field, with *In Work* being a combination of the *In Progress* and *In Development* states.

For more information on specifying chart values, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--query=[user:]query
specifies the name of the query that the chart is based on.

Note: If the chart is a shared admin object, an admin query is required.

--graphStyle=[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]
specifies the graph style used for the chart.

--dataColors=value
specifies the custom data colors to be used using the RGB color model. For example:
'R,G,B;R,G;R,G,B'
where R,G and B are within the range 0-255.

If the chart has more data points than the data colors you specify, the colors are repeated. If the **--[no]isAutoColors** option is true, the colors specified here are ignored.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--bgColor=value
specifies the background color of the chart using the RGB color model. For example:
'R,G,B'
where R,G and B are within the range 0-255.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]displayLegend
specifies whether to display the chart legend.

Note: This option is invalid for table and line style graphs.

--[no]displayLabels
specifies whether to display labels for values in the chart. If you select a pie graph style, this option is automatically selected. **--nodisplayLabels** is the default option.

Note: This option is invalid for table graphs.

--[no]is3D
specifies whether to display bar and pie graphs in 3D.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]isAutoColors
specifies whether to use the default chart colors. If false, you must provide colors through the data colors option.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]isShowZeroFieldCount
specifies whether to include empty field values in the chart.

--[no]isShowZeroGroupingCount
specifies whether to include empty grouping values in the chart.

--legendBgColor=value
specifies the background color for the chart legend using the RGB color model. For example:
'R,G,B'

where R,G and B are within the range 0-255.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--**legendPosition**=[*Right|Bottom|Left|Top*]
specifies the legend position in relation to the graph.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--**legendTitle**=*value*
specifies the title for the chart legend.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--**outlineColor**=*value*
specifies the outline color of the graph using the RGB color model. For example:
'R,G,B'
where R,G and B are within the range 0-255.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--**xLabelRotation**=[*Horizontal|VerticalDown|VerticalUp|45Down|45Up*]
specifies the rotation of the horizontal axis labels for the chart.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[**no**]**xReverse**
specifies whether the chart uses a horizontal axis with a reverse orientation (left).

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[**no**]**xShowGrid**
specifies whether to display horizontal grid lines.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[**no**]**xShowTitle**
specifies whether to display the title for the horizontal axis.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--**yLabelRotation**=[*Horizontal|VerticalUp*]
specifies the rotation of the vertical axis labels for the chart.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[**no**]**yReverse**
specifies whether the chart uses a vertical axis with a reverse orientation (down).

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[**no**]**yShowGrid**
specifies whether to display vertical grid lines.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[**no**]**yShowTitle**
specifies whether to display the title for the vertical axis.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...

specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the chart. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the chart as a shared administrative object. For more information on shared administrative objects, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

--computations=expression:name:pattern:axis name:minRangeValue:maxRangeValue:tickUnitValue

specifies an expression and numeric axes attributes.

Note the following about specifying numeric axes attributes:

- If you specify one set of numeric axes attributes (minimum range, maximum range, and tick unit), these attributes are specified for the X and Y axes. For XY (scatter) charts, MKS recommends against setting individual numeric axes attributes for the X and Y axes.
- For bubble charts, MKS recommends against specifying numeric axes attributes because they override the calculated values provided by the underlying expression and users will have to zoom in/out to properly view chart values.

expression specifies an aggregate expression for a distribution chart, a computed expression for an issue fields chart, or a numeric field for an issue fields trend chart. For information on creating expressions, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Note: Field names in expressions must be enclosed by quotes and then enclosed by escaped quotes, for example, **--computations="\ "Estimated Budget"\ "**.

name specifies the label name for the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field as you want it to appear in the chart. If you do not define a label, the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field name displays.

pattern specifies the display pattern for the value of the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field value.

axis name specifies a name for the numeric axis as you want it to appear in the chart.

minRangeValue specifies the minimum range to display numeric field values in the chart. If you do not specify a range, a default range displays in the chart.

maxRangeValue specifies the maximum range to display numeric field values in the chart. If you do not specify a range, a default range displays in the chart.

tickUnitValue specifies the units that display on the numeric axis. For example, if you specify a minimum range of 0, a maximum range of 100, and a tick unit of 10, the numeric axis displays 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, and so on up to 100.

--[no]useIssueDefinedOrigin

specifies whether to use the date defined in a date field as the start date for each issue in an issue fields trend chart. Use the **--startDateField=value** option to specify the date field. This option and the **--startDateField=value** option replace the **--startDate=value** option.

--startDateField=field

specifies the date field containing the date you want to use as the start date for an issue fields trend chart.

--numberOfSteps=value

specifies the trend chart's time span. If this option is specified, the chart's end date is determined by the specified step type multiplied by the specified number of steps.

Note: You cannot have more than 500 steps in a trend chart.

--runDateIsEndDate

specifies that the chart's run date is the end date. This option replaces the **--endDate=value** option.

--[no]deltasOnly

specifies whether to display only the differences between the current and previous values of the reported numeric fields in an issue fields trend chart.

--issueIdentifier=value

specifies the field that you want to identify issues by in an issue field or issue fields trend chart. For example, if you specify **--issueIdentifier={Project}**, each issue in the chart is identified by the value of the **Project** field.

If you want to add text that precedes the specified field, type it before the field, for example, **--issueIdentifier=Project:{Summary}**. The chart then identifies each issue by displaying **Project : Summary field value**.

--[no]displayShapesForLineGraphs

specifies whether to display shapes in a line graph chart. The shapes in the chart represent data, allowing you to more easily differentiate the data in the chart.

--[no]swapRowsAndColumns

specifies whether to invert the appearance of columns and rows in a table chart.

--[no]displayRowTotals

specifies whether to display row totals in a table chart.

--[no]displayColumnTotals

specifies whether to display column totals in a table chart.

--rangeDefinitions=value

specifies range definitions for computed expressions included in a table chart, where *value* consists of the following attributes: *expression name;range field name;range label:lower limit:upper limit:icon:background color:text color:text style:display format; lower limit:upper limit:.....;extend to axis* .

expression name specifies the name of the computed expression that the range definition applies to. An expression name is mandatory and must be a valid expression in the chart. For column or row totals, valid expression names are **-Column Totals-** and **-Row Totals-**. For distribution charts containing multiple computed expressions, row or column totals must be followed by the expression name.

range field name specifies a valid field name if you want to relate the range definitions to an existing range field. For one chart range, specify an empty string as the range field name. If a valid range field name is defined for each range, define a range label, background color, text color text style, and display format. For individual range definitions, define a range label, lower limit, upper limit, icon, background color, text color text style and display format for each range.

range label specifies a label for the range.

lower limit specifies the lower limit of the range. If a lower limit is not specified, **-Infinity** is automatically specified.

upper limit specifies the upper limit of the range. If an upper limit is not specified, **Infinity** is automatically specified.

Note: A numeric value must be specified for a defined range; range intersections are invalid. For example, the following ranges are invalid: 0 - 5 and 4 - 8, or 0 - 5 and 5 - 10. For an integer field, an acceptable range would be 0 - 5 and 6 - 10. For a floating point field, an acceptable range would be 0 - 5 and 5.01 - 10.

icon specifies an image file representing the range category. This is optional.

background color specifies the background color of the range using the RGB color model, for example, 'R,G,B', where R, G, and B are within the range 0-255.

text color specifies the text color of the range using the RGB color model, for example, 'R,G,B', where R, G, and B are within the range 0-255.

text style specifies the text style. Available text styles are `plain`, `bold`, `italic`, `bolditalic`, or `default` `plain`.

display format specifies how to display the range in the table chart. Available options are `value`, `iconvalue`, `icon`, `label`, `iconlabel`, or `blank`.

extendToAxis specifies whether to apply the range definition associated with a computed expression to all computed expressions in the chart. This option can be `false` or `true`. By default, `false` is specified.

Note the following:

- You cannot specify a range for the `Count` expression.
- You can specify a range for each computed expression; however, only one computed expression can specify the *extendToAxis* option.
- If a table cell contains a display definition that conflicts with the *extendToAxis* option of another table cell, both table cells display the *background color* option of the table cell with the enabled *extendToAxis* option.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copychart](#), [im deletechart](#), [im editchart](#), [im viewchart](#), [im runchart](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im createcolumnset

creates a single column set

SYNOPSIS

```
im createcolumnset [--fields=field,field,...] [--name=value] [--[no]sortAscending] [--sortField=field]
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(--?|--usage)] [(--g|--gui)]
[(--F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
[(--N|--no)] [(--Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]]
```

DESCRIPTION

You may control how the information contained in issues is displayed in the command line interface through the use of *column sets*. Column sets are a grouping of Issue fields into columns for viewing in the command line interface. The issue field names are used as the column headings and are referred to as *column types*. The order of the column headings and the rows may be sorted by field name. Column sets are individually saved for each user. A user may not view, modify, or delete another user's column sets.

A default column set (named `default`) has already been created for you. You can also copy an existing column set or create a new one when you create, edit, or copy a query, associating the column set with the query. The associated column set is then applied to the query results. This is useful if you use different column sets for different queries. For more information, see `im createquery` or `im editquery`, `im copyquery`.

Note the following:

- You cannot delete or rename the default column set. If no column set is associated with the current query, the default column set is applied to the query results.
- You cannot give the column set the same name as another column set you have already created. You cannot give the column set the name `default`.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field,field,...

specifies the issue fields to be included in the column set, for example, *ID,Type,Summary,State,Project*. Your administrator defines the fields in an issue type. Use commas to specify more than one field.

--name=value

specifies the name of the column set to create, for example, *"Defects View"*.

Note: You *must* specify a column set name. Do not use square brackets in column set names.

--[no]sortAscending

specifies whether to sort the specified field in ascending or descending order.

--sortField=field

specifies the field to sort issues by, for example, *ID*.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copycolumnset](#), [im deletecolumnset](#), [im editcolumnset](#), [im viewcolumnset](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im createdashboard

creates new dashboard

SYNOPSIS

```
im createdashboard [--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...] [--description=value]
[--name=value] [--fieldFilterConstraint=field:[Open[:value,value,...]] [Fixed[:value,value,...]] [Restricted[:value,
value,...]][:value,value,...]] [--layout=value] [--layoutFile=file] [--sharedAdmin] [--hostname=value]
[--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]]
```

DESCRIPTION

You can define and store any number of dashboards using MKS Integrity. A dashboard is a static, user-definable view comprised of any combination of the following components: charts, reports, images, labels, links to reports, links to queries, and URLs. For more information on dashboards, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...**
specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the dashboard. Your administrator defines users and groups.
- name=value**
specifies the name of the new dashboard, for example, "*Project Overview*". Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.
- description=value**
specifies a short description for the new dashboard, for example, "*Overview of current project status*".
- fieldFilterConstraint=field:[Open[:value,value,...]] [Fixed[:value,value,...]] [Restricted[:value,value,...]][:value,value,...]]**
specifies how field filters can be applied to the dashboard at runtime. The first component of the value is the field name. Currently, only project field filters are supported. The second component is the filter type.

Open specifies that all projects can be selected as filter values when the dashboard is run. You can also specify default filter values to apply.

Fixed specifies that when the dashboard is run it will be filtered by the specified values. You cannot change this filter at run time.

Restricted specifies that when the dashboard is run you can select any of the specified filter values. You can also specify default filter values to apply.

Note: Depending on how you design your dashboard layout, the dashboard filter may not be applied to chart, report or query dashboard components. If this option is not specified, the *Open* filter is used.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the dashboard as a shared administrative object. For more information on shared administrative objects, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

--layoutFile=*value*

specifies the file that contains the complete definition of the dashboard layout.

--layout=*<dashboard layout XML>*

the XML representation of the dashboard layout. The layout must conform to a specified format. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*. This setting is optional.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copydashboard](#), [im deletedashboard](#), [im editdashboard](#), [im viewdashboard](#), [im dashboards](#), [im rundashboard](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im createissue

creates a new MKS Integrity issue

SYNOPSIS

```
im createissue [--[no]showWorkflow] [--addAttachment=value] [--addRelationships=value]
[--type=type] [--field=value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value]
[(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]]
[--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]]
```

DESCRIPTION

You create an issue by providing issue data. You can also link the issue you are creating to another issue, or add an attachment to it.

Note the following:

- The types of issues that you can create depend on the types created by your administrator. If there are no issue types to select, contact your administrator.
- Text fields, such as **Summary**, support HTTP hyperlinks. This is useful if you want to include a link to a document on an internal or external Web site, such as a design document. You must include the `http://` prefix.
- If you can specify an issue type but not create it, contact your MKS Integrity administrator. The issue may contain a custom field defined to be both mandatory and invisible for this issue type.
- If your administrator has set up electronic signatures, you may need to provide your user name and password when creating an issue.
- Your administrator may include the time in date fields. You can specify the time when you select a date from the calendar. Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM. If you do not specify a time, the current time displays in the date field.
- To retrieve metrics from an MKS Source project related to the issue you are creating, your administrator may define a field that accepts an MKS Source project as a value. Optionally, you can specify a checkpoint revision or development path. If you specify an MKS Source project and a checkpoint, then save the issue, one or both of the following may occur when you view the issue in the GUI or Web interface:
 - One or more computed expressions in the issue calculate specific metrics about the project, displaying the results as a read-only value in a computed field (the visibility of the computed field depends on the field's relevance rules). For example, once you specify a project for the **Source Code** field, a **Lines of Code** field could calculate and display the number of lines of code in that project. As lines of code are added or removed from the project, the **Lines of Code** field updates to display the new value.
 - A **metrics** hyperlink displays in the MKS Source project field. Clicking the hyperlink displays various MKS Source metrics about the project.

In addition, the server and project information display in the MKS Source project field as a hyperlink. Clicking on the hyperlink displays the project in a Project view.

To select an MKS Source project, you require the `OpenProject` permission for the specified project. Once an MKS Source project has been specified, metrics can be obtained by any user with permissions to view the MKS Source project field. For more information on selecting MKS Source projects and viewing MKS Source metrics, refer to the *MKS Source User Guide*. For more information on creating MKS Source metrics, refer to the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Important: Metrics are only maintained against project checkpoints; therefore, to generate metrics, you must specify a checkpoint when you specify the MKS Source project.

- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.
- Adding a related issue is only permitted if your MKS Integrity administrator has allowed relationships for the issue type.
- Relationship fields can display under **Fields** or **Relationships**, and can display in comma separated values or table display format, depending on how your administrator has defined the relationship field. This procedure is based on the following configuration: a relationship field in table display format under **Relationships**.
- Your administrator determines the types of issues that can have attachments.
- By default, MKS Integrity allows file attachments to a maximum size of 4 MB. Your administrator may define a higher or lower limit, depending on the requirements of your system. You can also attach more than one file to a single issue.
- To quantify numeric field values, your administrator may define display patterns for numeric fields, for example, as currency or percentages. In addition, a display pattern may format the value you initially enter in the numeric field, for example, an input value of 0.126 may display as 0.13 after you create the issue. For more information on display patterns, contact your administrator.
- If a floating point field does not contain a display pattern, the field in the created issue displays the same number of decimal places as when the value was typed in the numeric field.
- Integer fields allow a maximum of nine digits and floating point fields allow a maximum of 15 digits. Your administrator can define default, minimum, and maximum values.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** command, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]showWorkflow

specifies whether to display the workflow for the issue type, if your administrator has enabled it. This option can only be specified with `-g` or `--gui`. Viewing the Workflow panel is useful for determining where you can progress in the workflow. The Workflow panel displays the complete workflow for the issue type, unvisited states, visited states, the current state, other state transitions, and phases, as indicated by the Legend.

--addAttachment=value

specifies the path and name of an attachment to add to the new issue, for example, `c:\my_documents\test_spec.htm`. To add more than one attachment, specify this option for each additional attachment.

Note: Attachment size limits are set by your administrator. By default, the attachment size limit is 4 MB.

--addRelationships=value

adds related issues, where *value* is of the form `[FieldName]:IssueID[relationshipFlags][,...]`. If no field name is specified, the "Forward Relationships" field is used.

Note: Adding a related issue is only permitted if your administrator has allowed relationships for the issue type. You must be licensed for MKS Requirements Management to use relationship flags.

--type=type

specifies the issue type to create, for example, *Defect*. Your administrator defines issue types. This option is mandatory.

--field=value

specifies a field and its value for the new issue, where *value* is of the form "*fieldName=fieldValue*", for example, **--field="Severity=Critical"**. If the field is multi-valued, *value* is of the form "*fieldName=fieldValue,...*".

To specify more than one field, specify this option for each field you want to add to the issue.

To specify an MKS Integrity project, project names must be preceded by a (/), for example, **--field=Project=/testProject**.

To specify an MKS Source project, use the following syntax: **--field=field-name=server=server,project=projectname,(devpath=devpath|revision=checkpoint-revision)**.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copyissue](#), [im editissue](#), [im extractattachments](#), [im viewissue](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im createquery

creates a new MKS Integrity query

SYNOPSIS

```
im createquery [--columnSet=[none|custom]] [--copyFromColumnSet=value] [default]]
[--fields=field,field,...] [--[no]sortAscending] [--sortField=field] [--image=[none|default|<path>]]
[--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...] [--description=value] [--name=value]
[--queryDefinitionFile=value] [--queryDefinition=<rule>] [--hostname=value] [--sharedAdmin]
[--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]]
```

DESCRIPTION

You can define and store any number of queries using MKS Integrity. A query is a request to select and list the issues that meet specific selection criteria. A selection criterion is a logical expression of specific values, or ranges of values, of the fields of the issue. For more information on queries and creating query constraints, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Note the following:

- When creating a query that includes a project name in a query constraint, the project name must include the forward slash (/).
- You cannot query on MKS Source project fields.
- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields and time entries vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.
- Symbolic dates are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--columnSet=[none|custom]

specifies whether to associate a column set with the query. If you associate a column set with the query and the `default` column set is selected when you run the new query, the associated column set is applied to the query results. This is useful if you use different column sets for different queries.

To copy an existing column set to associate with the query, specify the `--copyFromColumnSet=value` option, and, optionally, the `--fields=field, field,...`, `--[no]sortAscending`, and `--sortField=field` options.

To create a column set to associate with the query, use the `--copyFromColumnSet=default`, `--fields=field, field,...`, `--[no]sortAscending`, and `--sortField=field` options.

`--columnset=none` does not associate a column set with the query; however, the `default` column set is applied to the query results when you run the query.

Note: `--fields=field, field,...`, `--[no]sortAscending`, and `--sortField=field` are not mandatory, but if specified, they overwrite the values in the specified columnset.

`--copyFromColumnSet=[value][default]`

specifies an existing column set to copy and associate with your query or creates a new column set, where *value* is the name of the existing column set or `default` specifies to use the column set currently applied to the Issues view.

`--fields=field,field,...`

specifies the fields to use as columns in your column set.

`--[no]sortAscending`

specifies the sort direction that issues are displayed in.

`--sortField=field`

specifies the field that issues are sorted by.

`--image=[none/default/<path>]`

specifies whether an image appears for the new query.

`--image=none` does not specify an image for the query.

`--image=default` specifies the default funnel image for the query.

`--image=<path>` specifies the path and name of a custom image for the query, for example, `c:\images\defect_icon.gif`

Note: Images must be GIF or JPEG format, and no larger than 16 by 24 pixels.

`--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...`

specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the query. Your administrator defines users and groups.

`--description=value`

specifies a short description for the new query, for example, *"All critical defects for the Cosmos Project"*.

`--name=value`

specifies the name of the new query, for example, *"Ryan's Critical Defects"*. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

`--queryDefinition=<query>`

specifies a string to define the query constraints. The query must be of the following format:

`<rule>` is defined as `(<filtergroup>)`

`<filtergroup>` is defined as one of the following:

`(<filtergroup> and <filtergroup> and ...)`

`(<filtergroup> or <filtergroup> or ...)`

`((<filter>) and (<filter>) and ...)`

`((<filter>) or (<filter>) or ...)`

where

`<filter>` is defined as disabled `(<filter>)`

`<filter>` is defined as not `(<filter>)`

`<filter>` is defined as `<fields>|<subquery>|<attachment>|<relationship>|<genericcp>|<histval>|<histdate>|<histuser>|<timeentry>`

<histuser> is defined as *histuser[Summary|State|..]* was changed by <user>
 <histuser> is defined as *histuser."any field"* was changed by <user>
 <histdate> is defined as *histdate[Summary|State|..]* was changed <datevalue>
 <histdate> is defined as *histdate."any field"* was changed <datevalue>
 <histval> is defined as *histval[Summary|State|..]* <value>

<genericcp> is defined as *genericcp:<cptype>:<attrfieldidentifier>:[fieldname]*

where <attrfieldidentifier> is "attribute" or "entryattribute" and [fieldname] is the real name, not the display name, of the attribute. Use the **im viewcptype** command to find the attribute name.

<genericcp> is defined as *not(genericcp:si:attribute[resolutionlist]is empty)*

<genericcp> is defined as *genericcp:<cptype>."exists"*

<relationship> is defined as *relationship[ID|Created User|..]* using [Relationship Field]=<value>

<relationship> is defined as *relationship."exists" backward|forward* using [Relationship Field]. To restrict your query to either backward or forward relationships, *backward* must be specified if you specify the Backward Relationships field, and the *forward* option must be specified if you specify the Forward Relationships field or a custom relationship field.

<relationship> is defined as *relationshipFlag [Relationship Flag Name] backward|forward* using [Relationship Field]

<attachment> is defined as *attachment[file size|file name|mime type]* <value>

<attachment> is defined as *attachment."exists"*

<timeentry> is defined as *timeentry[issue ID|user|entry date|source|duration|notes|created by|created date|modified by|modified date]*

<timeentry> is defined as *timeentry."exists"*

<subquery> is defined as *subquery[Query1|Query2|...]*

<fields> is defined as *field[ID|Created User|Created Date|..]* <value>

<fields> is defined as *field."any text field"*

<value> is defined as <value> or is empty

<value> is defined as *is empty*

<value> is defined as <leftrangeop> "<num>" and <rightrangeop> "<num>"

<value> is defined as contains "<text>"

<value> is defined as <operator> "<num>" and <operator> "<num>"

<value> is defined as <operator> "<num>"

<rightrangeop> is defined as < | <=

<leftrangeop> is defined as > | >=

<value> is defined as = <uservalue>, <uservalue>, ..

<uservalue> is defined as *me | unspecified or is empty | "user1" | "user2" | ...*

<value> is defined as <datevalue>

<datevalue> is defined as *between mm/dd/yyyy and mm/dd/yyyy*

<datevalue> is defined as *between mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss and mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format.*

For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)

<datevalue> is defined as *in the last|next "<num>" days|months|years*

<datevalue> is defined as *in the last|next "<num>" days|months|years hours|minutes|seconds (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)*

<datevalue> is defined as *today|yesterday|tomorrow*

<num> is defined as *.. | -1 | 0 | 1 | ..*

<operator> is defined as *= | > | >= | <= | < | <>*

For example:

((field[Summary]contains"Hello")or(field[Assigned Group]="everyone"))

and

(attachment."exists"))

--sharedAdmin

specifies the query as a shared administrative object. For more information on shared administrative objects, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

--queryDefinitionFile=filename

specifies a file that contains the complete definition of the query. See **--queryDefinition** for the file format.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copyquery](#), [im deletequery](#), [im editquery](#), [im viewquery](#), [im queries](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im createreport

creates a new MKS Integrity report

SYNOPSIS

```
im createreport [--query=[user:]query] [--reportTemplate=value] [--reportTemplateFile=value]
[--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...] [--name=value] [--description=value] [--sharedAdmin]
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [--usage]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes/no]]
```

DESCRIPTION

MKS Integrity allows you to create, edit, and generate various reports on the data in your projects. You can share your report with selected user groups, or you can keep it private. Only a user who created a report can modify it, delete it, and decide which user groups can see the report. Reports can be printed, displayed on screen, or exported as an HTML file for viewing on the Web. For more information on reports, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Note the following:

- Reports can do more than just display field information. You can also perform arithmetic calculations between numeric fields, displaying the values in the report. For example, you can add up column totals or count the number of issues in a specific state. To perform these calculations, you create a computed expression. For more information on the syntax, operators, functions, and operations applicable to computed expressions, see your administrator or the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.
- You cannot create or edit a query while creating a report.
- A report can be edited by the user who created it. Principals (users and groups) that a report is shared to can edit it if they have edit permissions assigned to them by the report creator. A report can only be deleted by the user who created it or by the administrator.
- Because reports are based on queries, reports are subject to visibility rules set by your administrator. Visibility rules restrict access to specific information based on project and/or issue type. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*, or contact your administrator.
- Symbolic dates in rules and queries are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Creating deeply nested reports with a large number of inter-related issues can create extremely large reports and/or cause the MKS Integrity Server to stop responding. When creating a report, take into consideration that the average number of links per issue and the number of levels in the report multiply the size of the report.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- query=[user:]query**
specifies the name of the query that defines the selection criteria for the report, and the user who created the query.
- reportTemplatevalue**
specifies the report template on which the report is based. For information on the report template format, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.
- reportTemplateFile=value**
specifies the file name that contains a report template. For information on the report template file format, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.
- shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...**
specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the report. Your administrator defines users and groups.
- sharedAdmin**
specifies the report as a shared administrative object. For more information on shared administrative objects, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.
- name=value**
specifies the name of the report. This field is mandatory. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters, and cannot contain square brackets.
- description=value**
specifies a description for the report.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im editreport](#), [im copyreport](#), [im viewreport](#), [im runreport](#), [im deletereport](#), [im reports](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im dashboards

displays the list of dashboards

SYNOPSIS

```
im dashboards [--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [--fieldsDelim=value] [--user=value]
[--hostname=value] [--password=value] [--port=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [--height=value]
[--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [user:]dashboard
```

DESCRIPTION

im dashboards displays the list of MKS Integrity dashboards. By default, the command displays all dashboards that are currently shared to you.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...
specifies the dashboard fields to display and the width of each field in characters. If the output is directed to the GUI, the width is specified in pixels.

The dashboard fields you can specify are:

- createdBy*
displays the name of the user who created the dashboard.
- description*
displays a description of the dashboard.
- id*
displays the database ID of the dashboard. This is for MKS Customer care only.
- layout*
displays the XML representation of the dashboard layout. The layout must conform to a specified format. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.
- lastModified*
displays the date the dashboard was last modified.
- name*
displays the name of the dashboard.
- references*
displays all admin and user objects that reference the dashboard.
- shareWith*
displays the users and groups that the dashboard is shared with.
- isAdmin*
displays whether the dashboard is a shared administrative object.

--fieldsDelim=value
specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between fields.

--height=value

specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

--width=value

specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

-x value

specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

-y value

specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

[username:]dashboard

specifies the name of the dashboard to view, and the user who created it, for example, *jhoyt:ProjectOverview*. If you are viewing a dashboard you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the dashboard name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a dashboard name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and dashboard name, it searches for a dashboard name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:ProjectOverview*, MKS Integrity searches for the dashboard named *ProjectOverview* created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the dashboard and/or user, it searches for the dashboard named *jhoyt:ProjectOverview* created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copydashboard](#), [im createdashboard](#), [im deletedashboard](#), [im editdashboard](#), [im viewdashboard](#) [im rundashboard](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im deletechart

deletes an existing MKS Integrity chart

SYNOPSIS

```
im deletechart [--[no]confirm] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value]
[(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]]
[--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [user:]chart...
```

DESCRIPTION

Eventually, you may want to delete charts that you no longer use.

You can only delete charts that you created, unless you are an administrator and the chart has been shared to you. If you are not authorized to delete the chart, you are presented with an error message stating that you may not delete the selected chart.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all *im* commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]confirm
specifies whether to be prompted to confirm the deletion of the chart. By default, you are prompted to confirm the deletion of the chart.

[user:]chart...
specifies the name of the user who the chart belongs to and the chart name, for example, *jhoyt:"Cosmos Critical Defects"*. If you are deleting your own chart and if no other charts exist with the same name, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the chart name. Use spaces to specify more than one user and chart name. This option is useful for administrators who want to delete charts that belong to users who no longer exist.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a chart name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and chart name, it searches for a chart name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the *CosmosDefects* chart created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the chart and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* chart created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:
[im copychart](#), [im createchart](#), [im editchart](#), [im viewchart](#), [im charts](#)

Miscellaneous:
[options](#)

im deletecolumnset

deletes a column set

SYNOPSIS

```
im deletecolumnset [--[no]confirm] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value]
[--user=value] [(-g|--gui)] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F file--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)]
[--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] columnset...
```

DESCRIPTION

You may delete column sets that are no longer needed. You cannot undo a column set deletion and you cannot delete another user's column set.

Note: You cannot delete or rename the `default` column set.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

`--[no]confirm`

specifies whether to confirm the deletion of the specified column set.

columnset...

specifies the column set to delete, for example, "*Defects_View*". Use spaces to specify more than one column set.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copycolumnset](#), [im createcolumnset](#), [im viewcolumnset](#), [im editcolumnset](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im deletedashboard

deletes an existing MKS Integrity dashboard

SYNOPSIS

```
im deletedashboard [--[no]confirm] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value]
[--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch]
[--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [user:]dashboard...
```

DESCRIPTION

Eventually, you may want to delete dashboards that you no longer use, or if you have too many to manage.

You can only delete dashboards that you created unless you are an administrator and the dashboard has been shared to you. If you are not authorized to delete the dashboard, you are presented with an error message stating that you may not delete the selected dashboard.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all *im* commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]confirm

specifies whether to be prompted to confirm the deletion of the dashboard. By default, you are prompted to confirm the deletion of the dashboard.

[user:]dashboard...

specifies the name of the user who the dashboard belongs to and the dashboard name, for example, *jhoyt:"Project Overview"*. If you are deleting your own dashboard and if no other dashboards exist with the same name, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the dashboard name. Use spaces to specify more than one user and dashboard name. This option is useful for administrators who want to delete dashboards that belong to users who no longer exist.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a dashboard name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and dashboard name, it searches for a dashboard name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:ProjectOverview*, MKS Integrity searches for the dashboard named *ProjectOverview* created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the dashboard and/or user, it searches for the dashboard named *jhoyt:ProjectOverview* created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copydashboard](#), [im createdashboard](#), [im editdashboard](#), [im viewdashboard](#)

Miscellaneous:
[options](#)

im deletequery

deletes an existing MKS Integrity query

SYNOPSIS

```
im deletequery [--[no]confirm] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value]
[(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]]
[--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [user:]query...
```

DESCRIPTION

Eventually, you may want to delete queries that you no longer use, or if you have too many to manage.

You can only delete named queries that you created unless you are an administrator and the query has been shared to you. If you are not authorized to delete the query, you are presented with an error message stating that you may not delete the selected query.

Important: You cannot delete the Quick Query; however, you can clear it in the graphical user interface or Web interface, resetting the default fields to empty values.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all *im* commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]confirm

specifies whether to be prompted to confirm the deletion of the query. By default, you are prompted to confirm the deletion of the query.

[user:]query...

specifies the name of the user who the query belongs to and the query name, for example, *jhoyt:"Cosmos Critical Defects"*. If you are deleting your own query and if no other queries exist with the same name, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the query name. Use spaces to specify more than one user and query name. This option is useful for administrators who want to delete queries that belong to users who no longer exist.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the *CosmosDefects* query created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* query created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copyquery](#), [im createquery](#), [im editquery](#), [im viewquery](#), [im queries](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im deletereport

deletes an MKS Integrity report

SYNOPSIS

```
im deletereport [--[no]confirm=value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value]
[--user=value] [--usage] [--file file|--selectionFile=file] [--no] [--yes] [--no]batch
[--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=yes|no] [username:]report
```

DESCRIPTION

im deletereport deletes an MKS Integrity report.

You can only delete reports that you created unless you are an administrator and the report has been shared to you. If you are not authorized to delete the report, you are presented with an error message stating that you may not delete the selected report.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]confirm=value

specifies whether to be prompted to confirm the deletion of the report. By default, you are prompted to confirm the deletion of the report.

[username:]report

specifies the name of the user the report belongs to. If you are deleting a report you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the report name. Only the creator of a report or an administrator can delete a report.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a report name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and report name, it searches for a report name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the *CosmosDefects* report created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the report and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* report created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createreport](#), [im editreport](#), [im copyreport](#), [im viewreport](#), [im runreport](#), [im reports](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im disconnect

disconnects from the MKS Integrity Server

SYNOPSIS

```
im disconnect [--[no]confirm] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value]  
[(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F file--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=gui|default]  
[--status=none|gui|default] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]  
[--forceConfirm=yes|no]
```

DESCRIPTION

im disconnect disconnects the client connection to the host Integrity Server.

Note: When disconnecting a connection that is the current connection, all open client views close. All new views use the connection specified in the MKS Integrity preferences, or an existing connection, as the new current connection.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]confirm
controls whether to implement the MKS Integrity Server disconnection confirmation policy.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im connect](#), **im servers**

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im editchart

edits an existing MKS Integrity chart

SYNOPSIS

```
im editchart [--bgColor=value] [--chartFootnote=value] [--chartTitle=value] [--dataColors=value]
[--descriptionFont=value] [--[no]displayDescription] [--[no]displayLegend]
[--[no]displayLabels] [--endDate=value] [--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...] [--fieldValues=value]
[--footnoteFont=value]
[--graphStyle=[VertivalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]]
[--groupingValues=value] [--[no]is3D] [--[no]isAutoColors] [--[no]isShowZeroFieldCount]
[--[no]isShowZeroGroupingCount] [--legendBgColor=value] [--legendPosition=[Right|Bottom|Left|Top]]
[--xLabelRotation=[[Horizontal|VerticalDown|VerticalUp|45Down|45Up]]] [--legendTitle=value]
[--outlineColor=value] [--query=[user:]query] [--startDate=value] [--numberOfSteps=value]
[--titleFont=value] [--trendStep=[Hour|Day|Week|Month|Quarter|Year]] [--[no]xReverse]
[--[no]xShowGrid] [--[no]xShowTitle] [--yLabelRotation=[Horizontal|VerticalUp]] [--[no]yReverse]
[--[no]yShowGrid] [--[no]yShowTitle] [--description=value] [--name=value]
[--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...] [--[no]confirmSharedAdmin] [--sharedAdmin]
[--computations=value] [--[no]useIssueDefinedOrigin] [--startDateField=field]
[--runDateIsEndDate] [--[no]deltasOnly] [--issueIdentifier=value]
[--[no]displayShapesForLineGraphs] [--[no]swapRowsAndColumns] [--[no]displayRowTotals]
[--[no]displayColumnTotals] [--rangeDefinitions=value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value]
[--password=value] [--user=value] [--usage] [--gui] [--F file] [--selectionFile=file] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [--N|--no] [--Y|--yes] [--[no]batch]
[--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [user:]chart
```

DESCRIPTION

im editchart edits the properties of an MKS Integrity chart. MKS Integrity displays a chart selection dialog box when you use the **-g** or **--gui** option.

For more information on charts, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Note the following:

- A chart can be edited by the user who created it. Principals (users and groups) that a chart is shared to can edit it if they have edit permissions assigned to them by the chart creator. A chart can only be deleted by the user who created it or by an administrator.
- You cannot create or edit a query while creating a chart.
- Charts can do more than just display field information in a graphical format. You can also perform arithmetic calculations between numeric fields, displaying the values in the chart. For example, you can calculate the average for a group of field values or count the number of issues in a specific state. To perform these calculations, you create a computed expression. For more information on the syntax, operators, functions, and operations applicable to computed expressions, see your administrator or the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.
- All charts are subject to visibility rules set by your administrator. Visibility rules restrict access to specific information based on project and/or issue type. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*, or see your administrator.
- Symbolic dates in rules and queries are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.

- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- chartFootnote=value**
specifies the footnote text of the chart.
- chartTitle=value**
specifies the title of the chart.
- titleFont=value**
specifies the font to be used for the chart title. Use the following format: *name,style,size*, where style is 0 for plain, 1 for bold, 2 for italic, and 3 for bold italic, for example, *helvetica,1,10*. When the chart is run, if the specified font cannot be found, MKS Integrity uses a substitute font.
- descriptionFont=value**
specifies the font to be used for the description. Use the following format: *name,style,size* format, where style is 0 for plain, 1 for bold and 2 for italic, for example, *helvetica,1,10*.
- [no]displayDescription**
specifies whether to display the chart description.
- trendStep=[Hour|Day|Week|Month|Quarter|Year]**
specifies the interval for each point on a trend or issue fields trend chart graph.
- startDate=value**
specifies the start date for trend or issue fields trend charts. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]*.
- Other acceptable date formats include:
- MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss a z*
- MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss.SSS a z*
- MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss a*
- MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss.SSS a*
- MM/dd/yyyy*
- endDate=value**
specifies the end date for trend or issue fields trend charts. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM|PM]*. See the **--startDate=value** option for additional date and time formats.

--description=*value*
 specifies a short description for the chart, for example, "*All critical defects for the Cosmos Project*".

--name=*value*
 specifies the new name of the chart, for example, "*Ryan's Critical Defects*". Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

--shareWith=*u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...*
 specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the chart. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--[no]confirmSharedAdmin
 specifies whether to confirm the conversion of the chart to an admin object.

--fieldFilter=*field=[value,value,...]*
 specifies how field filters can be applied to the chart when it is run. The first component of the value is the field name. Currently, only project field filters are supported. The second component specifies the project(s) that you want to filter the chart data by when it is run. For example, **--fieldFilter="Project=/Project1"** filters for issues that have a value of *Project1* in the *Project* field. If you do not specify a value, MKS Integrity filters for issues with a value of *Unspecified* in the *Project* field.

Note: You can also define project filters for dashboards. Depending on how you design your dashboard, when a chart is run through a dashboard, the dashboard's project filter can override the chart's project filter.

--fieldValues=*value*
 specifies the field, field values and aliases used by the chart. For example:
--fieldValues=Type=Documentation, Development[Feature Request, Bug]
 would include issues that have a *Type* field with a value of *Documentation*, *Feature* or *Bug*, with *Feature* and *Bug* types combined on the chart under the alias *Development*.

Use * to include all field values, and + to automatically include all future field values. For example:

--fieldValues=Type=*, +, Development[Feature Request, Bug]
 would include all current values and any future values for the *Type* field, with *Feature* and *Bug* types combined on the chart under the alias *Development*.

For more information on specifying chart values, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--footnoteFont=*value*
 specifies the font to use for the footnote. Use the following format: *name,style,size* format, where style is 0 for plain, 1 for bold, 2 for italic, and 3 for bold italic, for example: *helvetica,1,10*.

--groupingValues=*value*
 specifies the field, field values, and aliases to use to group the data in the chart. For example:
--groupingValues=State=Submit, In Work[In Progress, In Development]
 would group chart data into separate components for *Submit* and *In Work*, with *In Work* being a combination of the *In Progress* and *In Development* states.

Use * to include all field values, and + to automatically include all future field values. For example:

--groupingValues=State=*, +, In Work[In Progress, In Development]
 would group chart data into separate components for all current values and any future values for the *State* field, with *In Work* being a combination of the *In Progress* and *In Development* states.

For more information on specifying chart values, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--query=*[user:]query*
 specifies the name of the query that the chart is based on.

Note: If the chart is a shared admin object, an admin query is required.

--graphStyle=*[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]*

specifies the graph style used of the chart.

--dataColors=value

specifies the custom data colors to be used using the RGB color model. For example:

'R,G,B;R,G;R,G,B'

where R,G and B are within the range 0-255.

If the chart has more data points than the data colors you specify, the colors are repeated. If the **--[no]isAutoColors** option is true, the colors specified here are ignored.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--bgColor=value

specifies the background color of the chart using the RGB color model. For example:

'R,G,B'

where R,G and B are within the range 0-255.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]displayLegend

specifies whether to display the chart legend.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]displayLabels

specifies whether to display labels for values in the chart. If you select a pie graph style, this option is automatically selected. **--nodisplayLabels** is the default option.

Note: This option is invalid for table graphs.

--[no]is3D

specifies whether to display bar and pie graphs in 3D.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]isAutoColors

specifies whether to use the default chart colors. If false, you must provide colors through the data colors option.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]isShowZeroFieldCount

specifies whether to include empty field values in the chart.

--[no]isShowZeroGroupingCount

specifies whether to include empty grouping values in the chart.

--legendBgColor=value

specifies the background color for the chart legend using the RGB color model. For example:

'R,G,B'

where R,G and B are within the range 0-255

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--legendPosition=[Right|Bottom|Left|Top]

specifies the legend position in relation to the graph.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--legendTitle=*value*

specifies the title for the chart legend.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--outlineColor=*value*

specifies the outline color of the graph using the RGB color model. For example:

'R,G,B'

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--xLabelRotation=*[Horizontal|VerticalDown|VerticalUp|45Down|45Up]*

specifies the rotation of the horizontal axis labels for the chart.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]xReverse

specifies whether the chart uses a horizontal axis with a reverse orientation (left).

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]xShowGrid

specifies whether to display horizontal grid lines.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]xShowTitle

specifies whether to display the title for the horizontal axis.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--yLabelRotation=*[Horizontal|VerticalUp]*

specifies the rotation of the vertical axis labels for the chart.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]yReverse

specifies whether the chart uses a vertical axis with a reverse orientation (down).

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]yShowGrid

specifies whether to display vertical grid lines.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--[no]yShowTitle

specifies whether to display the title for the vertical axis.

Note: This option is invalid for table style graphs.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the chart as a shared administrative object. For more information on shared administrative objects, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

--computations=*expression:name:pattern:axis name:minRangeValue:maxRangeValue:tickUnitValue*

specifies an expression and numeric axes attributes.

Note the following about specifying numeric axes attributes:

- If you specify one set of numeric axes attributes (minimum range, maximum range, and tick unit), these attributes are specified for the X and Y axes. For XY (scatter) charts, MKS recommends against setting individual numeric axes attributes for the X and Y axes.
- For bubble charts, MKS recommends against specifying numeric axes attributes because they override the calculated values provided by the underlying expression and users will have to zoom in/out to properly view chart values.

expression specifies an aggregate expression for a distribution chart, a computed expression for an issue fields chart, or a numeric field for an issue fields trend chart. For information on creating expressions, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Note: Field names in expressions must be enclosed by quotes and then enclosed by escaped quotes, for example, `--computations="\\"Estimated Budget\\"`.

name specifies the label name for the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field as you want it to appear in the chart. If you do not define a label, the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field name displays.

pattern specifies the display pattern for the value of the aggregate expression, computed expression, or numeric field value.

axis name specifies a name for the numeric axis as you want it to appear in the chart.

minRangeValue specifies the minimum range to display numeric field values in the chart. If you do not specify a range, a default range displays in the chart.

maxRangeValue specifies specifies the maximum range to display numeric field values in the chart. If you do not specify a range, a default range displays in the chart.

tickUnitValue specifies the units that display on the numeric axis. For example, if you specify a minimum range of 0, a maximum range of 100, and a tick unit of 10, the numeric axis displays 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, and so on up to 100.

--[no]useIssueDefinedOrigin

specifies whether to use the date defined in a date field as the start date for each issue in an issue fields trend chart. Use the `--startDateField=value` option to specify the date field. This option and the `--startDateField=value` option replace the `--startDate=value` option.

--startDateField=field

specifies the date field containing the date you want to use as the start date for an issue fields trend chart.

--numberOfSteps=value

specifies the trend chart's time span. If this option is specified, the chart's end date is determined by the specified step type multiplied by the specified number of steps.

Note: You cannot have more than 500 steps in a trend chart.

--runDateIsEndDate

specifies that the chart's run date is the end date. This option replaces the `--endDate=value` option.

--[no]deltasOnly

specifies whether to display only the differences between the current and previous values of the reported

numeric fields in an issue fields trend chart.

--issueIdentifier=value

specifies the field that you want to identify issues by in an issue field or issue fields trend chart. For example, if you specify **--issueIdentifier={Project}**, each issue in the chart is identified by the value of the **Project** field.

If you want to add text that precedes the specified field, type it before the field, for example, **--**

issueIdentifier=Project:{Summary}. The chart then identifies each issue by displaying **Project: Summary field value**.

--[no]displayShapesForLineGraphs

specifies whether to display shapes in a line graph chart. The shapes in the chart represent data, allowing you to more easily differentiate the data in the chart.

--[no]swapRowsAndColumns

specifies whether to invert the appearance of columns and rows in a table chart.

--[no]displayRowTotals

specifies whether to display row totals in a table chart.

--[no]displayColumnTotals

specifies whether to display column totals in a table chart.

--rangeDefinitions=value

specifies range definitions for computed expressions included in a table chart, where *value* consists of the following attributes: *expression name;range field name;range label:lower limit:upper limit:icon:background color:text color:text style:display format; lower limit:upper limit:.....;extend to axis* .

expression name specifies the name of the computed expression that the range definition applies to. An expression name is mandatory and must be a valid expression in the chart. For column or row totals, valid expression names are **-Column Totals-** and **-Row Totals-**. For distribution charts containing multiple computed expressions, row or column totals must be followed by the expression name.

range field name specifies a valid field name if you want to relate the range definitions to an existing range field. For one chart range, specify an empty string as the range field name. If a valid range field name is defined for each range, define a range label, background color, text color text style, and display format. For individual range definitions, define a range label, lower limit, upper limit, icon, background color, text color text style and display format for each range.

range label specifies a label for the range.

lower limit specifies the lower limit of the range. If a lower limit is not specified, **-Infinity** is automatically specified.

upper limit specifies the upper limit of the range. If an upper limit is not specified, **Infinity** is automatically specified.

Note: A numeric value must be specified for a defined range; range intersections are invalid. For example, the following ranges are invalid: 0 - 5 and 4 - 8, or 0 - 5 and 5 - 10. For an integer field, an acceptable range would be 0 - 5 and 6 - 10. For a floating point field, an acceptable range would be 0 - 5 and 5.01 - 10.

icon specifies an image file representing the range category. This is optional.

background color specifies the background color of the range using the RGB color model, for example, 'R,G,B', where R, G, and B are within the range 0-255.

text color specifies the text color of the range using the RGB color model, for example, 'R,G,B', where R, G, and B are within the range 0-255.

text style specifies the text style. Available text styles are `plain`, `bold`, `italic`, `bolditalic`, or default `plain`.

display format specifies how to display the range in the table chart. Available options are `value`, `iconvalue`, `icon`, `label`, `iconlabel`, or `blank`.

extendToAxis specifies whether to apply the range definition associated with a computed expression to all computed expressions in the chart. This option can be `false` or `true`. By default, `false` is specified.

Note the following:

- You cannot specify a range for the `Count` expression.
- You can specify a range for each computed expression; however, only one computed expression can specify the *extendToAxis* option.
- If a table cell contains a display definition that conflicts with the *extendToAxis* option of another table cell, both table cells display the *background color* option of the table cell with the enabled *extendToAxis* option.

[user:]chart

specifies the name of the chart to edit, and the user who edited that chart. This is useful when multiple users have the same name for a chart.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a chart name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and chart name, it searches for a chart name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the *CosmosDefects* chart created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the chart and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* chart created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copychart](#), [im deletechart](#), [im createchart](#), [im viewchart](#), [im runchart](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im editcolumnset

edits the properties of a column set

SYNOPSIS

```
im editcolumnset [--fields=field,field,...] [--name=value] [--[no]sortAscending] [--sortField=field]
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(--?|--usage)] [(--g|--gui)]
[(--F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
[(--N|--no)] [(--Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] columnset
```

DESCRIPTION

You may make changes to the settings of existing column sets. The changes you make affect how the column sets appear in the command line interface. Editing the default column set does not affect the default column set of other users.

Note the following:

- You cannot delete or rename the `default` column set.
- If the applied column set in the Issues view is associated with the current query, you can make changes to the column set; however, you cannot save those changes. Once you make changes to the column set and attempt to switch views, you are prompted to save your changes to a new column set. To edit a column set associated with a query and save the changes, edit the query. For more information, see the `im editquery` command.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all *im* commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field,field,...
specifies the issue fields to be included in the column set, for example, *ID,Type,Summary,State,Project*. Your administrator defines the fields in an issue type. Use commas to specify more than one field.

--name=value
specifies the new name of the column set. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets..

--[no]sortAscending
specifies whether to sort the specified field in ascending or descending order.

--sortField=field
specifies the field to sort issues by, for example, *ID*.

columnset
specifies the columnset to edit.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copycolumnset](#), [im createcolumnset](#), [im viewcolumnset](#), [im deletecolumnset](#) [im](#)

[columnsets](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im editdashboard

edits an MKS Integrity dashboard

SYNOPSIS

```
im editdashboard [--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...] [--[no]confirmSharedAdmin]
[--description=value] [--name=value] [--fieldFilterConstraint=field:[Open[:value,value,...]] [Fixed[:value,
value,...]][Restricted[:value,value,...][:value,value,...]]] [--layout=value] [--layoutFile=file] [--sharedAdmin]
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [user:]dashboard
```

DESCRIPTION

im editdashboard edits the properties of an MKS Integrity dashboard. You may only edit one dashboard at a time, and only dashboards created by you are available for editing. For more information on dashboards, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...**
specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the dashboard. Your administrator defines users and groups.
- [no]confirmSharedAdmin**
specifies whether to confirm the conversion of the dashboard to an admin object.
- name=value**
specifies the new name of the dashboard, for example, "*Project Overview*". Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.
- description=value**
specifies a short description for the dashboard, for example, "*Overview of current project status*".
- fieldFilterConstraint=field:[Open[:value,value,...]][Fixed[:value,value,...]] [Restricted[:value,value,...][:value,value,...]]**
specifies how field filters can be applied to the dashboard at runtime. The first component of the value is the field name. Currently, only project field filters are supported. The second component is the filter type.

Open specifies that all projects can be selected as filter values when the dashboard is run. You can also specify default filter values to apply.

Fixed specifies that when the dashboard is run it will be filtered by the specified values. You cannot change this filter at runtime.

Restricted specifies that when the dashboard is run you can select any of the specified filter values. You can also specify default filter values to apply.

Note: Depending on how you design your dashboard layout, the dashboard filter may not be applied to chart,

report or query dashboard components. If this option is not specified, the *Open* filter is used.

--layoutFile=*value*

specifies the file that contains the complete definition of the dashboard layout.

--layout=*<dashboard layout XML>*

the XML representation of the dashboard layout. The layout must conform to a specified format. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*. This setting is optional.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the dashboard as a shared administrative object. For more information on shared administrative objects, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

[user:]dashboard

specifies the name of the dashboard to edit, and the user who edited that dashboard. This is useful when multiple users have the same name for a dashboard.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a dashboard name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and dashboard name, it searches for a dashboard name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:ProjectOverview*, MKS Integrity searches for the *ProjectOverview* dashboard created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the dashboard and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:ProjectOverview* dashboard created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copydashboard](#), [im deletedashboard](#), [im createdashboard](#), [im viewdashboard](#), [im dashboards](#), [im rundashboard](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im editissue

edits an existing MKS Integrity issue

SYNOPSIS

```
im editissue [--addAttachment=value] [--[no]showWorkflow] [--addRelationships=value]
[--[no]batchEdit] [--query=[user:]query] [--removeAttachment=value] [--removeRelationships=value]
[--field=value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-g|--gui)]
[(-?|--usage)] [(-F file| --selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]]
[--status=[none/gui/default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] issue id...
```

DESCRIPTION

You can edit and update issues, depending upon the permissions assigned to you by your administrator. MKS Integrity displays an issue selection dialog box when you use the `-g` or `--gui` option.

You would need to edit an issue if, for example, someone on your project team assigned an issue to you, making you responsible for performing some action; or if you were responsible for reviewing all new submissions and assigning them to other team members.

Note the following:

- Your administrator defines which issue types and custom fields you are allowed to edit. If your administrator defines a field as a logging text field, you may only enter new text and not edit existing text.
- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.
- The list of users in the **Assigned User** field is limited to those with permissions to the issue's project. The same applies to the **Assigned Group** field.
- Depending on your workflow, you may not be able to edit an issue that is in an end state.
- Your administrator may include the time in date fields. You can specify the time when you select a date from the calendar. Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM. If you do not specify a time, the current time displays in the date field.
- To retrieve metrics from an MKS Source project related to the issue you are editing, your administrator may define a field that accepts an MKS Source project as a value. Optionally, you can specify a checkpoint revision or development path. If you specify an MKS Source project and a checkpoint, then save the issue, one or both of the following may occur when you view the issue in the GUI or Web interface:
 - One or more computed expressions in the issue calculate specific metrics about the project, displaying the results as a read-only value in a computed field (the visibility of the computed field depends on the field's relevance rules). For example, once you specify a project for the **Source Code** field, a **Lines of Code** field could calculate and display the number of lines of code in that project. As lines of code are added or removed from the project, the **Lines of Code** field updates to display the new value.
 - A **metrics** hyperlink displays in the MKS Source project field. Clicking the hyperlink displays various MKS Source metrics about the project.

In addition, the server and project information display in the MKS Source project field as a hyperlink. Clicking on the hyperlink displays the project in a Project view.

To select an MKS Source project, you require the `OpenProject` permission for the specified project. Once an MKS Source project has been specified, metrics can be obtained by any user with permissions to view the MKS Source project field. For more information on selecting MKS Source projects and viewing MKS Source metrics, refer to the *MKS Source User Guide*. For more information on creating MKS Source metrics, refer to the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Important: Metrics are only maintained against project checkpoints; therefore, to generate metrics, you must specify a checkpoint when you specify the MKS Source project.

- You cannot set a date field to null if the date has been previously set.
- Your administrator may include the time in date fields. You can specify the time when you select a date from the calendar. Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM. If you do not specify a time, the current time displays in the date field.
- You can modify a value from a mandatory field and save it.
- If your administrator has set up electronic signatures, you may need to provide your user name and password when making specific edits to an issue. For example, you could be required to provide an electronic signature when you change an issue's state to `Completed`.
- Integer fields allow a maximum of nine digits and floating point fields allow a maximum of 15 digits. Your administrator can define default, minimum, and maximum values.
- If you attempt to save changes to an issue after another user saves changes to the same issue, the following error message may appear: Could not save modified issue: The issue was changed by another user after you began your edit. Typing `Cancel` discards your changes. Typing `OK` displays your unsaved changes to the issue. MKS recommends copying your changes, canceling the issue, then re-editing the issue and adding your changes.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all *im* commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--addAttachment=value

specifies the path and name of an attachment to add to the issue, for example, `c:\my_documents\test_spec.htm`. To add more than one attachment, specify this option for each additional attachment.

Note: Attachment size may be limited, depending upon the restrictions set by your administrator.

--addRelationships=value

adds related issues, where *value* is of the form `[FieldName]:IssueID[relationshipFlags][,...]`. If no field name is specified, the "Forward Relationships" field is used.

Note: Adding a related issue is only permitted if your administrator has allowed relationships for the issue type. You must be licensed for MKS Requirements Management to use relationship flags.

--[no]showWorkflow

specifies whether to display the workflow for the issue type, if your administrator has enabled it. This option can only be specified with `-g` or `--gui`. Viewing the **Workflow** panel is useful for determining where you can progress in the workflow. The **Workflow** panel displays the complete workflow for the issue type, unvisited

states, visited states, the current state, and other state transitions, as indicated by the Legend.

--[no]batchEdit

specifies whether to edit multiple issues as one operation, or to edit each issue individually.

--batchEdit edits multiple issues as one operation and saves the changes only after all the issues are edited.

--nobatchEdit edits and saves the changes to each issue individually.

--field=value

specifies a field and its value for the issue, where *value* is of the form "*fieldName=fieldValue*", for example, **--field="Severity=Critical"**. If the field is multi-valued, *value* is of the form "*fieldName=fieldValue,...*".

To specify more than one field, specify this option for each field you want to add to the issue.

To specify an MKS Integrity project, project names must be preceded by a (/), for example, **--field=Project=/testProject**.

To specify an MKS Source project, use the following syntax: **--field=field-name=server=server,project=projectname,(devpath=devpath|revision=checkpoint-revision)**.

--query=[user:]query

specifies the name of a query to populate the issue selection, for example, "*Cosmos Critical Defects*". All issues returned in the query are selected for editing. If any issues are specified, the **--query** option is ignored).

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the query named *CosmosDefects* created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the query named *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* created by any user.

--removeAttachment=value

specifies the name of the attachment to remove from the issue, for example, *code_review.htm*.

Note: You can specify only *one* attachment with this option. To remove multiple attachments, specify this option for *each* attachment you want to remove.

--removeRelationships=value

removes related issues, where *value* is of the form *[fieldName:]id[,...]*. If no field name is specified, the "Forward Relationships" field is used.

issue id...

specifies the ID of the issue you want to edit. Use spaces to specify more than one issue, for example *34 23*. This option must be used if a query is not used to select issues for editing. This selection overrides the **--query** option.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copyissue](#), [im createissue](#), [im extractattachments](#), [im viewissue](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im editquery

edits the properties of an existing MKS Integrity query

SYNOPSIS

```
im editquery [--columnSet=[none|custom]] [--copyFromColumnSet=[value] [default]] [--fields=field,field,...]
[--[no]sortAscending] [--sortField=field] [--image=[none|default|<path>]]
[--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...] [--[no]confirmSharedAdmin] [--description=value]
[--name=value] [--sharedAdmin] [--hostname=value] [--queryDefinition=<query>]
[--queryDefinitionFile=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]]
[--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [[user:]query]
```

DESCRIPTION

im editquery edits the properties of an existing MKS Integrity query.

Note the following:

- You may edit only one query at a time and only queries that you have created.
- The quick query cannot be hidden, deleted, shared with other users and groups, renamed, or given a description.
- Queries with several filters may take longer to run than queries with only one or two filters.
- You cannot edit a query's associated column set if it is currently being used in an Issues view; however, you can edit the default column set if it is currently being used in an Issues view.
- You cannot query on MKS Source project fields.
- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields and time entries vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.
- Symbolic dates are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--columnSet=*[none|custom]*

specifies whether to associate a column set with the query. If you associate a column set with the query and the `default` column set is selected when you run the new query, the associated column set is applied to the query results. This is useful if you use different column sets for different queries.

To copy an existing column set to associate with the query, specify the **--copyFromColumnSet=*value*** option, and, optionally, the **--fields=*field, field,...***, **--[no]sortAscending**, and **--sortField=*field*** options.

To create a column set to associate with the query, use the **--copyFromColumnSet=default**, **--fields=*field, field,...***, **--[no]sortAscending**, and **--sortField=*field*** options.

`--columnset=none` does not associate a column set with the query; however, the `default` column set is applied to the query results when you run the query.

Note: `--fields=field, field,...`, `--[no]sortAscending`, and `--sortField=field` are not mandatory, but if specified, they overwrite the values in the specified columnset.

`--copyFromColumnSet=[value][default]`

specifies an existing column set to copy and associate with your query or creates a new column set, where *value* is the name of the existing column set or `default` specifies to use the column set currently applied to the Issues view.

`--fields=field,field,...`

specifies the fields to use as columns in your column set.

`--[no]sortAscending`

specifies the sort direction that issues are displayed in.

`--sortField=field`

specifies the field that issues are sorted by.

`--image=[none|default|<path>]`

specifies whether an image appears for the query.

`--image=none` does not specify an image for the query.

`--image=default` specifies the default "funnel" image for the query.

`--image=<path>` specifies the path and name of a custom image for the query, for example, `c:\images\defect_icon.gif`.

Note: Images must be GIF or JPEG format, and no larger than 16 by 24 pixels.

`--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...`

specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the query. Your administrator defines users and groups.

`--[no]confirmSharedAdmin`

specifies whether to confirm the conversion of the query to an admin object.

`--description=value`

specifies a short description for the query, for example, *"All critical defects for the Cosmos Project"*.

`--name=value`

specifies the new name of the query, for example, *"Ryan's Critical Defects"*. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

`--queryDefinition=<query>`

specifies a string to define the query constraints. The query must be of the following format:

`<rule>` is defined as (`<filtergroup>`)

`<filtergroup>` is defined as one of the following:

(`<filtergroup>` and `<filtergroup>` and ...)

(`<filtergroup>` or `<filtergroup>` or ...)

((`<filter>`) and (`<filter>`) and ...)

((`<filter>`) or (`<filter>`) or ...)

where

<filter> is defined as disabled (<filter>)

<filter> is defined as not (<filter>)

<filter> is defined as <fields>|<subquery>|<attachment>|<relationship>|<sicp>|<impcp>|<histval>|<histdate>|<histuser>|<timeentry>

<histuser> is defined as histuser[Summary|State|..] was changed by <user>

<histuser> is defined as histuser."any field" was changed by <user>

<histdate> is defined as histdate[Summary|State|..] was changed <datevalue>

<histdate> is defined as histdate."any field" was changed <datevalue>

<histval> is defined as histval[Summary|State|..] <value>

<genericcp> is defined as genericcp:<cptype>:<attrfieldidentifier>:[fieldname]

where <attrfieldidentifier> is "attribute" or "entryattribute" and [fieldname] is the real name, not the display name, of the attribute. Use the **im viewcptype** command to find the attribute name.

<genericcp> is defined as not(genericcp:si:attribute[resolutionlist]is empty)

<genericcp> is defined as genericcp:<cptype>."exists"

<relationship> is defined as relationship[ID|Created User|..] using [Relationship Field]=<value>

<relationship> is defined as relationship."exists" backward|forward using [Relationship Field]. To restrict your query to either backward or forward relationships, *backward* must be specified if you specify the Backward Relationships field, and the *forward* option must be specified if you specify the Forward Relationships field or a custom relationship field.

<relationship> is defined as relationshipFlag [Relationship Flag Name] backward|forward using [Relationship Field]

<attachment> is defined as attachment[file size|file name|mime type] <value>

<attachment> is defined as attachment."exists"

<timeentry> is defined as timeentry[issue ID|user|entry date|source|duration|notes|created by|created date|modified by|modified date]

<timeentry> is defined as timeentry."exists"

<subquery> is defined as subquery[Query1|Query2|...]

<fields> is defined as field[ID|Created User|Created Date|..] <value>

<fields> is defined as field."any text field"

<value> is defined as <value> or is empty

<value> is defined as is empty

<value> is defined as <leftrangeop> "<num>" and <rightrangeop> "<num>"

<value> is defined as contains "<text>"

<value> is defined as <operator> "<num>" and <operator> "<num>"

<value> is defined as <operator> "<num>"

<rightrangeop> is defined as < | <=

<leftrangeop> is defined as > | >=

<value> is defined as = <uservalue>, <uservalue>, ..

<uservalue> is defined as *me | unspecified or is empty | "user1" | "user2" | ...*

<value> is defined as <datevalue>

<datevalue> is defined as *between mm/dd/yyyy and mm/dd/yyyy*

<datevalue> is defined as *between mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss and mm/dd/yyyy hh/mm/ss (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)*

<datevalue> is defined as *in the last|next "<num>" days|months|years*

<datevalue> is defined as *in the last|next "<num>" days|months|years hours|minutes|seconds (Time is specified from 00:00:00 to 23:59:59 inclusive in 24 hour format; however, MKS Integrity displays the time in 12 hour format. For example, specifying 13:56:45 displays the time as 1:56:45 PM.)*

<num> is defined as *.. | -1 | 0 | 1 | ..*

<operator> is defined as *= | > | >= | <= | < | <>*

For example:

```
((field[Summary]contains"Hello")or(field[Assigned Group]="everyone"))  
and  
(attachment."exists"))
```

Note the following:

- When creating a query that includes a project name in a query constraint, the project name must include the forward slash (/).
- You cannot query on MKS Source project fields.

--queryDefinitionFile=filename

specifies a file that contains the complete definition of the query. See **--queryDefinition** for the file format.

--sharedAdmin

specifies the query as a shared administrative object. For more information on shared administrative objects, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

[user:]query

specifies the name of the user who the query belongs to and the query name, for example, *jhoyt:"Cosmos Critical Defects"*. If you are editing a query you own, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the query name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the *CosmosDefects* query created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* query created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copyquery](#), [im createquery](#), [im deletequery](#), [im viewquery](#), [im queries](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im editreport

edits an existing MKS Integrity report

SYNOPSIS

```
im editreport [--query=[user:]query] [--reportTemplate=value] [--reportTemplateFile=value]
[--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...] [--[no]confirmSharedAdmin] [--name=value]
[--description=value] [--sharedAdmin] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value]
[--user=value] [--usage] [--F file|--selectionFile=file] [--N|--no] [--Y|--yes] [--[no]batch]
[--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [username:]report
```

DESCRIPTION

im editreport edits the properties of an MKS Integrity report. You may only edit one report at a time, and only reports created by you are available for editing. For more information on reports, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Note the following:

- Reports can do more than just display field information. You can also perform arithmetic calculations between numeric fields, displaying the values in the report. For example, you can add up column totals or count the number of issues in a specific state. To perform these calculations, you create a computed expression. For more information on the syntax, operators, functions, and operations applicable to computed expressions, see your administrator or the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.
- You cannot create or edit a query while creating a report.
- A report can be edited by the user who created it. Principals (users and groups) that a report is shared to can edit it if they have edit permissions assigned to them by the report creator. A report can only be deleted by the user who created it or by the administrator.
- Because reports are based on queries, reports are subject to visibility rules set by your administrator. Visibility rules restrict access to specific information based on project and/or issue type. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*, or contact your administrator.
- Symbolic dates in rules and queries are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Creating deeply nested reports with a large number of inter-related issues can create extremely large reports and/or cause the MKS Integrity Server to stop responding. When creating a report, take into consideration that the average number of links per issue and the number of levels in the report multiply the size of the report.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the

[options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--query=[user:]query
specifies the name of the query that defines the selection criteria for the report, and the user who created the query.

--reportTemplate=value
specifies the report template on which the report is based. For information on the report template format, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--reportTemplateFile=value
specifies the file name that contains a report template. For information on the report template file format, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

--shareWith=u=user1,user2,...;g=group1,group2,...
specifies the users and groups that can use and modify the report. Your administrator defines users and groups.

--[no]confirmSharedAdmin
specifies whether to confirm the conversion of the report to an admin object.

--name=value
specifies the new name of the report. Names may be a maximum of 100 characters and cannot contain square brackets.

--description=value
specifies a description for the report.

--sharedAdmin
specifies the report as a shared administrative object. For more information on shared administrative objects, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

[username:]report
specifies the report to edit and the user who created it. If you are editing a report you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the report name. You can only edit reports that you created unless you are an administrator.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a report name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and report name, it searches for a report name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the *CosmosDefects* report created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the report and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* report created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createreport](#), [im copyreport](#), [im viewreport](#), [im runreport](#), [im deletereport](#), [im reports](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im exit

exits the current MKS Integrity Client session

SYNOPSIS

```
im exit [--[no]abort] [--[no|confirm]shutdown] [(--?|--usage)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)]  
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]]  
[(-g|--gui)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im exit exits the current MKS Integrity Client session. When you run any MKS Integrity command from the CLI, or when you open the MKS Integrity Client GUI or Web interface, you start a client session. Only one client session is running at a time, regardless of how many GUI windows you have open or how many CLIs you are using.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- [no]abort**
controls whether to shut down any other MKS Integrity commands that may be running. Some commands allow you to specify a **--persist** option that keeps those commands active during a client session. Using **--abort** with **im exit** is recommended for stopping all persistent views that have been specified with another command's **--persist** option.
- [no|confirm]shutdown**
controls the shutting down of the MKS Integrity Client without getting a prompt.

Note:
Specifying **--noshutdown** with **im exit** is essentially a non-operation: it does nothing.

SEE ALSO

- Commands:**
[im about](#), [im connect](#)
- Miscellaneous:**
[options](#)

im extractattachments

saves one or more attachments from an MKS Integrity issue

SYNOPSIS

```
im extractattachments [--issue=value] [--outputFile=value] [--[no|confirm]overwriteExisting]
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(--?|--usage)] [(--g|--gui)]
[(--F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(--N|--no)] [(--Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] file...
```

DESCRIPTION

im extractattachments saves one or more attachments from an MKS Integrity issue for later viewing or printing.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--issue=*value*
specifies the ID of the issue containing the attachment you want to save. This option is mandatory.

--outputFile=*value*
specifies the name of the file that the attachment is extracted to. If not specified, the name of the attachment is used as the output file.

--[no|confirm]overwriteExisting=*value*
specifies whether to overwrite an existing file.

--cwd=*directory*
acts as if the command is executed in the specified directory. In particular, any files in the selection are treated as being relative to that directory.

file...
specifies the name of the attachment to save, for example, `test_spec.htm`. Use spaces to specify more than one file. If this option is not specified, all attachments are extracted.

Note: if **--cwd** is not specified, the attachment is saved to the current working directory.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copyissue](#), [im createissue](#), [im editissue](#), [im viewissue](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im gui

starts the MKS Integrity Client graphical user interface

SYNOPSIS

```
im gui [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [(-?|--usage)]  
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]  
[--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [(-g|--gui)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im gui starts the MKS Integrity Client graphical user interface (GUI).

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- height=*value***
specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- width=*value***
specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- x *value***
specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- y *value***
specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

PREFERENCES

Using [im setprefs](#) or [im viewprefs](#), you are able to set or view preference keys for this command.

SEE ALSO

Miscellaneous:

[options](#), [preferences](#)

im issues

presents issues found in the query results for the specified query

SYNOPSIS

```
im issues [--[no]applyDisplayPattern] [--columnSet=value] [--fields=field[:width],field[:width]...]
[--fieldsDelim=value] [--[no]sortAscending] [--sortField=field] [--fieldFilter=field=[value,value...]]
[--hostname=server] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [--query=[user:]query] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-g|--gui)] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)]
[--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch]
[--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [--hostname=value] issue id
```

DESCRIPTION

im issues presents, in list form, all the issues for a specified query. You can also choose the column set to use in displaying the issues view information.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--[no]applyDisplayPattern

specifies whether to apply a display pattern to numeric fields. Display patterns are configured by your administrator and allow you to quantify integer and floating point field values, for example, as currency or percentages. **--applyDisplayPattern** is enabled by default.

Note: If you use scripts, MKS recommends using the **--noapplyDisplayPattern** option to avoid being impacted by administrative changes to display patterns.

--columnSet=value

specifies the column set to apply to the issues view. **--columnSet="column set name"** applies the specified column set to the issues view. **--columnSet=default** applies the default column set associated with the query. **--query=[user:]query** applies the column set associated with the specified query. If no column set is associated with the specified query, the default column set is applied. To associate a column set with a query, see the [im createquery](#) or [im editquery](#) command.

--fields=field[:width],field[:width]...

specifies the issue fields, and their respective widths, to be displayed. Your administrator defines the fields in an issue type. Fields can include ID, Type, Assigned User, Assigned Group, Summary, and others. Use commas to specify more than one field. Takes precedence over the corresponding values specified in the **--columnSet** option.

--fieldsDelim=value

specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between the fields in the display.

--[no]sortAscending

specifies whether to sort the specified field in ascending or descending order. Takes precedence over the corresponding values specified in the **--columnSet** option.

--sortField=field

specifies the field to sort issues by, for example, *ID*. Takes precedence over the corresponding values specified in the **--columnSet** option.

--fieldFilter=field=[value,value...]

specifies any field filters to be applied to the query results. The first component of the value is the field name. Currently, only project field filters are supported. The second component specifies the project(s) that you want to filter the issues by. For example, `--fieldFilter="Project=/Project1"` filters for issues that have a value of *Project1* in the *Project* field. If you do not specify a value, MKS Integrity filters for issues with a value of *Unspecified* in the *Project* field.

Note: Any project filtering applied to the query results in the GUI or Web interface does not apply in the CLI.

`--query=[user:]query`

specifies the query to use to populate the view. If not specified, MKS Integrity uses the most recently run query.

`--height=value`

specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

`--width=value`

specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

`-x value`

specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

`-y value`

specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

`issue id`

specifies the issue identification number of the issue you want to display in the view. Overrides the `--query` option.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im viewissue](#), [im columnsets](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im loadrc

loads the MKS Integrity Client preferences file

SYNOPSIS

```
im loadrc [--[no]merge] [--rc=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch]
[--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F file--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im loadrc loads the user's `IntegrityClient.rc` file, which contains your personal preferences for configuring the MKS Integrity Client. If for some reason your personal `IntegrityClient.rc` file has changed, this command will reload your preferences. Your preferences file should not change, unless you happen to copy someone else's file or if you happen to restore a backup that you made.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- [no]merge**
controls whether settings from the loaded file should be merged into existing preferences.
 - rc=*value***
identifies the file containing settings for running the MKS Integrity Client. The default is the `IntegrityClient.rc` file in your home directory.
-

SEE ALSO

Miscellaneous:
[options](#)

im printissue

prints an MKS Integrity issue

SYNOPSIS

```
im printissue [--outputFile=value] [--[no]showAttachments] [--[no]showChangePackages]
[--[no]showFields] [--[no]showHistory] [--[no]showHistoryAscending] [--[no]showRelationships]
[--[no]showTimeEntries] [--[no]showHistoryWithComputedField] [--query=[user:]query]
[--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(--?|--usage)] [(--g|--gui)]
[(--F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(--N|--no)] [(--Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] issue id...
```

DESCRIPTION

im printissue prints HTML output of the selected MKS Integrity issue to your console.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- outputFile=*value***
specifies the path to the file you want the issue data to be printed to. If the specified file already exists, you are asked to confirm an overwrite.
- [no]showAttachments**
specifies whether to display attachments when printing the selected issue. The default is to display attachments.
- [no]showChangePackages**
specifies whether to display change packages when printing the selected issue. The default is to display change packages.
- [no]showFields**
specifies whether to display fields when printing the selected issue. The default is to display fields.
- [no]showHistory**
specifies whether to display a read-only log of all changes to the issue. The default is to not show the history. If you do display the issue history, the information displays in reverse chronological order (the most recent changes appear at the top); however, you can configure the chronological ordering of history information using the **--[no]showHistoryAscending** option.
- [no]showHistoryAscending**
specifies whether to display the issue history in ascending or descending chronological order. This option is used with the **--[no]showHistory** option.
- [no]showRelationships**
specifies whether to display relationships when printing the selected issue. The default is to display relationships.
- [no]showTimeEntries**
specifies whether to display time entries for the issue type, if enabled by your administrator. Time entries indicate time spent working on an issue. Time entries display the entry date, user, source, duration, and notes. Time entries are sorted in descending order of entry date.
- [no]showHistoryWithComputedField**
specifies whether to display the changes to computed fields in the issue history. By default, computed fields are not displayed in the issue history.

--query=[user:]query

specifies the query used to populate the issue selection. Includes the name of the user who the query belongs to and the query name, for example, `mchang:ActiveDefects`. You do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the query name. This option is useful when multiple users have the same name for a query.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the first colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type `mchang:ActiveDefects`, MKS Integrity searches for the *Active Defects* query created by *mchang*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the `mchang:ActiveDefects` query created by any user.

issue id

specifies the ID of the issue you want to print. To specify multiple issues, use a space separated list, for example, `im printissue 51 98 102`. By default, attachments, fields, relationships, and change packages are also printed unless you specify otherwise. Overrides the `--query` option.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[`im viewissue`](#)

Miscellaneous:

[`options`](#)

im queries

displays the list of queries

SYNOPSIS

```
im queries [--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [--fieldsDelim=value] [--height=value]
[--width=value] [--showVisibleOnly=value] [-x value] [-y value] [--user=value] [--hostname=value]
[--password=value] [--port=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch]
[--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] query...
```

DESCRIPTION

im queries displays the list of MKS Integrity queries. By default, the command displays all queries that are currently shared to you.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...
specifies the query fields to display and the width of each field in characters. If the output is directed to the GUI, the width is specified in pixels.

The query fields you can specify are:

- createdBy*
displays the name of the user who created the query.
- description*
displays a description of the query.
- fields*
displays the fields visible in the associated column set.
- image*
displays whether there is an image, and if so, whether it uses the default funnel image or a custom image.
- lastModified*
displays the date the query was last modified.
- name*
displays the name of the query.
- shareWith*
displays the users and groups that the query is shared with.
- sortascending*
displays the order that issues display in the associated column set.
- sortfield*
displays the field that issues are sorted by in the associated column set.
- visible*
displays whether the query is visible from the list of selectable queries.
- queryDefinition*

displays the query definition that specifies the query constraints.

references

displays all admin and user objects that reference the query.

isAdmin

displays whether the query is a shared administrative object.

--fieldsDelim=value

specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between fields.

--height=value

used with the **-g** or **--gui** options, specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

--width=value

used with the **-g** or **--gui** options, specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

--showVisibleOnly=value

shows only visible queries in the query list; hidden queries are not displayed.

--width=value

used with the **-g** or **--gui** options, specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

-x value

used with the **-g** or **--gui** options, specifies the x location in pixels of the window.

-y value

used with the **-g** or **--gui** options, specifies the y location in pixels of the window.

query...

identifies the names of the queries to view.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copyquery](#), [im createquery](#), [im deletequery](#), [im editquery](#), [im viewquery](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im relationships

displays all the relationships for one or more MKS Integrity issues

SYNOPSIS

```
im relationships [--fields=field[:width],field[:width]...] [--columnset=value]
[--[no]displayBackwardFields] [--[no]displayForwardFields] [--displayFields=field,field...]
[--[no]batchEdit] [--nodeDisplayFields=value] [--[no]showFieldNodes] [--query=[user:]query]
[--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value]
[--password=value] [--user=value] [(-g|--gui)] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F file --selectionFile=file)] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] issue id...
```

DESCRIPTION

This command is only supported with the `-g` or `--gui` option.

The **im relationships** command displays a relationship tree. You can expand the tree to show the relationship fields for the root issue(s), and expand each relationship field to see the related issues in that field. You can control which relationship fields display in the view, and you can perform functions on the issues in the view.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field[:width],field[:width]...

allows you to select fields to be printed, specified in the format *field[:width],field[:width]....* Specifying the column *[:width]* (in pixels) for each field is optional.

--[no]displayBackwardFields

specifies whether or not to view only relationship fields containing backward relationships.

--[no]displayForwardFields

specifies whether or not to view only relationship fields containing forward relationships.

--displayFields=field,field...

specifies the relationship fields to view.

--nodeDisplayFields=value

specifies the fields and style that should be displayed for the tree nodes.

defines an output format for user-formatted text. The default formatting is suitable for interpretation by most users; the various formatting options are provided for programmatic control.

--nodeDisplayFields options use the same values as **--fields**, but similar to a JAVA MessageFormat string (that is, it requires { } to surround each field). For example:

```
im relationships --nodeDisplayFields="{ID},{Summary}"
```

--[no]showFieldNodes

specifies whether or not to display field nodes.

--query=[user:]query
specifies the query to use to populate the relationships tree. If not specified, MKS Integrity uses the most recently run query.

--height=value
specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

--width=value
specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

-x value
specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

-y value
specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

issue id...
specifies the ID of the issue you want to view relationships for. Use spaces to specify more than one issue, for example 34 23.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copyissue](#), [im createissue](#), [im viewissue](#), [im createcolumnset](#), [im editcolumnset](#), [im editissue](#),

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im reports

displays a list of all MKS Integrity reports visible to the user

SYNOPSIS

```
im reports [--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [--fieldsDelim=value] [--name=value]
[--description=value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value]
[(-?|--usage)] [(-g|--gui)] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im reports displays the list of MKS Integrity reports that are visible to you.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...
specifies the report fields to display and the width of each field in characters. If the output is directed to the GUI, the width is specified in pixels.

The report fields you can specify are:

- createdBy*
displays the name of the user who created the report.
- description*
displays a description of the report.
- lastModified*
displays the date the report was last modified.
- name*
displays the name of the report.
- shareWith*
displays the users and groups that the report is shared with.
- query*
displays the name of the query the report uses to run on.
- id*
displays the database ID of the report. This is for MKS Customer Care only.
- references*
displays all admin and user objects that reference the report.
- isAdmin*
displays whether the report is a shared administrative object.

--fieldsDelim=value
specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between fields.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createreport](#), [im editreport](#), [im copyreport](#), [im viewreport](#), [im runreport](#), [im deletereport](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im runchart

runs an MKS Integrity chart

SYNOPSIS

```
im runchart [--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]]
[--graphStyle=[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]
[--imageHeight=value] [--imageWidth=value] [--outputFile=value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value]
[--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-g|--gui)] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch]
[--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [user:]chart
```

DESCRIPTION

im runchart runs an MKS Integrity chart, generating chart data. For more information on charts, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Note the following:

- All charts are subject to visibility rules set by your administrator. Visibility rules restrict access to specific information based on project and/or issue type. For more information, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*, or see your administrator.
- For the best performance, avoid generating trend or issue fields trend charts using short intervals over long time spans.
- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields and time entries vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]
specifies project filter values to apply to the chart.

Note: If you are running a distribution chart that is based on a query with a project filter, the project filter values you specify here are combined with the query filter. In some cases, this could result in no data being returned. For example, if a chart is based on a query with an embedded project filter value of *Cosmo1*, and you specify a project filter value of *Cosmo2*, no data is returned.

--graphStyle=[VerticalBar|VerticalStackedBar|HorizontalBar|HorizontalStackedBar|Pie|Line|Table|XY|Bubble]
overrides the graph style defined for the chart.

--imageHeight=value
specifies the height of the image, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number. This option does not apply to table style charts.

--imageWidth=value
specifies the width of the image, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number. This option does not apply to table style charts.

--outputFile=value
specifies the name of the file you want the chart data to be saved in.

Note: Table style charts are saved in comma separated values (csv) format. All other styles of charts are saved in PNG format.

[user:]chart

specifies the name of the chart to run, and the user who created it. If you are running a chart you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the chart name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a chart name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and chart name, it searches for a chart name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the *CosmosDefects* chart created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the chart and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* chart created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createchart](#), [im editchart](#), [im copychart](#), [im viewchart](#), [im deletechart](#), [im charts](#)
[im runchart](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im rundashboard

runs an MKS Integrity dashboard

SYNOPSIS

```
im rundashboard [--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]] [--hostname=value] [--port=value]
[--password=value] [--user=value] [--usage] [--F file|--selectionFile=file] [--N|--no] [--Y|--yes]
[--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [--g|--gui] [--quiet]
[--status=[none/gui/default]] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value]
[-y value] [user:]dashboard
```

DESCRIPTION

im rundashboard runs an MKS Integrity dashboard, generating dashboard data. This command only runs when used with a **-g** or **--gui** option. For more information on dashboards, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Note: Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields and time entries vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]

specifies the field filter to be applied to the dashboard. Currently, only project field filters are supported.

If the dashboard has a defined project filter type of *Restricted*, you can only specify filter values that are a subset of the filter values defined for the dashboard.

If the dashboard has a defined project filter type of *Fixed*, this option is invalid.

Note: Depending on how you design your dashboard layout, the dashboard filter may not be applied to chart, report or query dashboard components.

--height=value

specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

--width=value

specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

-x value

specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

-y value

specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

[username:]dashboard

specifies the name of the dashboard to run, and the user who created it. If you are running a dashboard you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the dashboard name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a dashboard name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and dashboard name, it searches for a

dashboard name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:ProjectOverview*, MKS Integrity searches for the dashboard named *ProjectOverview* created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the dashboard and/or user, it searches for the dashboard named *jhoyt:ProjectOverview* created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createdashboard](#), [im editdashboard](#), [im copydashboard](#), [im viewdashboard](#),
[im deletedashboard](#), [im dashboards](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im runreport

runs an MKS Integrity report

SYNOPSIS

```
im runreport [--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]] [--asOf=value] [--basetime=value] [--issues=value]
[--outputFile=value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [username:]report
```

DESCRIPTION

im runreport runs an MKS Integrity report, generating report data. For more information on reports, refer to the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Note: Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields and time entries vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

--fieldFilter=field=[value,value,...]

specifies project filter values to apply to the report.

--asOf=value

specifies the date to use for the issues included in the report. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM/PM]*. To specify the current date, type *today*. To specify the current date and time, type *now*. Each issue included in the report will be as of the date and time specified. This option is used with the **--issues** option.

--basetime=value

specifies the date to use for comparing two reports. To specify a date and time, type *MM/dd/yyyy h:mm:ss [AM/PM]*. To specify the current date, type *today*. To specify the current date and time, type *now*. This option is used with the **--asOf** option. Two reports are run: one based on the **--asOf** date and time, and one based on the **--basetime** date and time. The reports are compared and the results automatically display in the Visual Difference tool. For more information on this tool, see the *MKS Source User Guide*.

--issues=value

specifies the issues to report on, where *value* is a comma-delimited list of issue IDs. This overrides the query that the report is based on.

--outputFile=value

specifies the name of the file you want the report data to be saved in.

[username:]report

specifies the name of the report to run, and the user who created it. If you are running a report you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the report name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a report name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and report name, it searches for a report name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the report named *CosmosDefects* created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the report and/or user, it searches for the

report named *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createreport](#), [im editreport](#), [im copyreport](#), [im viewreport](#), [im deletereport](#), [im reports](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im setprefs

sets preferences

SYNOPSIS

```
im setprefs [--command=value] [--[no]resetToDefault] [--[no]save] [--[no]ask]
[--ui=[unspecified|gui|cli|api]] [(-?|--usage)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)]
[--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]]
[--status=[none|gui/default]] string...
```

DESCRIPTION

im setprefs sets preference options for MKS Integrity. These settings are used to determine default behaviors for other commands - each command option has a preference key associated with it. The [im viewprefs](#) command lists the commands and preference keys. Changes to your preferences are either for the current client session (until [im exit](#) is used) or can be permanently saved in your system's *home* directory, in the file named `IntegrityClient.rc`, using the **--save** option.

Caution: Do not edit the `IntegrityClient.rc` file manually. Preferences that appear more than once in the `IntegrityClient.rc` file can cause unpredictable behavior in MKS Integrity.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- command=value**
identifies the command to be set.
- [no]resetToDefault**
controls whether to revert specified settings to the default values as shipped with MKS Integrity Client. If specifying **--resetToDefault**, you must not specify individual preferences.
- [no]save**
controls whether changes should be permanently saved.
- [no]ask**
controls prompts to the user for specific preferences. Each preference option may be set to either **--ask** or **--noask**. When the command itself is run, any option set to **--ask** and that is not explicitly set with command line options will be queried. If this **--ask** option is set, then you do not specify a value for the preference at the same time, but instead the *pref=value* must supply one of the following four valid *ask* values:
 - once*
asks the user the first time only, and then uses the provided value every time after.
 - never*
never asks the user for a response, but uses the current setting (which may be specified by a preference).
 - element-last*
asks the user for each element of the selection, providing the most recently used value as the default.
 - element-pref*
asks the user for each element of the selection, resetting the default to the value specified by the preference.

--ui=[unspecified|gui|cli|api]

controls whether to apply the preference to the graphical user interface, the command line interface, or when the interface is unspecified. By default, **--ui=cli** is implied when using **im setprefs**. To set preferences for GUI behavior, however, you should specify **--ui=gui**. For example, to set the *showHistory* preference to be true in the GUI for the [im printissue](#) command, you would type:

```
im setprefs --command=printissue --ui=gui showHistory=true
```

These correlate to settings in the `IntegrityClient.rc` file that have the *gui.im.* or *cli.im.* prefix, or the *im.* prefix when it is unspecified.

string...

identifies the preference string. If you specified the **--resetToDefault** option, then you only need to specify the preference name; otherwise specify a value for the preference. Use spaces to specify multiple preferences.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im loadrc](#), [im viewprefs](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#), [preferences](#)

im servers

displays the current connections to an MKS Integrity Server

SYNOPSIS

```
im servers [--[no]showVersion] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [(--|--usage)]  
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]  
[--forceConfirm=yes|no] [(-g|--gui)] [--[no]persist] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=gui|default]  
[--status=[none|gui|default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im servers displays active server connections in the format *user@host_name:port*.

The default server connection is indicated by *user@host_name:port(default)*.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- [no]showVersion**
controls whether to show build version information for the connected server. The presentation of this information is in the format *[Build: 2345]*.
 - height=value**
used with the **-g** or **--gui** options, specifies the height of the servers view window in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
 - width=value**
used with the **-g** or **--gui** options, specifies the width of the servers view window in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
 - [no]persist**
controls whether this presentation of information should continue to be updated as new information becomes available. **--nopersist** forces a static "snapshot" of information, while **--persist** gives real-time updates.
-

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im connect](#), [im disconnect](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im timeentries

displays time entries

SYNOPSIS

```
im timeentries [--entryUser=user] [--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...] [--fieldsDelim=value]
[--filter=value] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x=value] [-y=value] [--mode=[view|edit]]
[--query=[user:]query] [--queryDefinition=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-g|--gui)] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch]
[--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]]
```

DESCRIPTION

The `im timeentries` command allows you to view all time entries created by you or another user. Time entries are not private and can be viewed by any user; however, only the user who created a time entry can edit or delete it. To create, edit, or delete time entries, see the *MKS Integrity User Guide*.

Note: Displayed time entries vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all *im* commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- `--entryUser=user`
specifies the user whose time entries you want to view or edit.
- `--fields=field1[:width1],field2[:width2]...`
specifies the time entry fields to display and the width of each field in characters. If the output is directed to the GUI, the width is specified in pixels.

The time entry fields you can specify are:

- `createdBy`
displays the name of the user who created the time entry.
- `createdDate`
displays the date the time entry was created.
- `duration`
displays the duration of the time entry. All time entries are represented in hours and formatted to two decimal places.
- `entryDate`
displays the date the time entry was recorded to.
- `issue`
displays the ID of the issue that the time entry was recorded to.
- `modifiedBy`
displays the name of the user who last modified the time entry.
- `modifiedDate`

displays the date that the time entry was last modified on.

notes

displays notes added to the time entry. Notes are optional.

sourceDisplayName

displays the display name of the source that entered the time entry, for example, MKS Integrity.

sourceName

displays the name of the source that entered the time entry, for example, mks_integrity.

user

displays the name of the user whose time entries you are viewing.

--fieldsDelim=value

specifies the string to be used as a delimiter between the fields in the display.

--filter=value

specifies a filter to display time entries by.

The filters you can specify are:

issue:expression

displays time entries in a specific issue ID or range of issue IDs. If you are specifying a range of issue IDs, use conditions and logical operators, for example, `issue: > 1000 AND < 2000`.

user:name

displays time entries belonging to one or more users, where *name* is the user's name. Use spaces to specify more than one user.

entrydate:date

displays time entries recorded on a specific date or during a time period, where *date* is the specified date or time period. If you are specifying a time period, use conditions and logical operators, for example, `entrydate: between 11/01/2004 AND 11/01/2005`.

source:name

displays time entries created by a specific source, where *name* is the source name.

creationdate:date

displays time entries created on a specific date or during a time period, where *date* is the specified date or time period. If you are specifying a time period, use conditions and logical operators, for example, `creationdate: between 11/01/2004 AND 11/01/2005`.

createdby:name

displays time entries created by one or more users, where *name* is the user's name. Use spaces to specify more than one user.

modificationdate:date

displays time entries modified on a specific date or during a time period, where *date* is the specified date or time period. If you are specifying a time period, use conditions and logical operators, for example, `modificationdate: between 11/01/2004 AND 11/01/2005`.

modifiedby:name

displays time entries modified by one or more users, where *name* is the specified user name. Use spaces to specify more than one user.

--mode=[view/edit]

specifies whether to display or edit time entries. The **--mode=edit** option can only be specified with the **-g** or **--gui** option.

Note: You can also edit a time entry when you edit an issue assigned to you (in the GUI or Web interface only).

--query=[user:]query

specifies the query used to filter time entries by issue. Includes the name of the user who the query belongs to and the query name, for example, mchang:ActiveDefects. You do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the query name. This option is useful when multiple users have the same name for a query.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the first colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type mchang:ActiveDefects, MKS Integrity searches for the Active Defects query created by mchang. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the mchang:ActiveDefects query created by any user.

--queryDefinition=value

specifies a string to define the query constraints for the query used to define the selection criteria for time entries. For the format, see the **im createquery** command.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im editissue](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im updateclient

updates the MKS Integrity Client

SYNOPSIS

```
im updateclient [--[no|confirm]download] [--[no|confirm]shutdown] [--hostname=server]
[--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [--usage] [--gui]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]]
[(-g|--gui)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im updateclient updates the MKS Integrity Client with a service pack if one is available. A service pack may be designated as required to address a known issue, or may provide enhancements. Client side service pack numbers are designated with a "C", for example, C04030003.

Options

This command takes some of the universal options available to **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- [no|confirm]download**
automatically downloads a service pack if one is available.
- [no|confirm]shutdown**
automatically shutdowns the client if a service pack is downloaded.

SEE ALSO

- Commands:**
- [im about](#), [im connect](#)
- Miscellaneous:**
- [options](#)

im viewchart

displays the properties of an existing MKS Integrity chart

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewchart [--[no]showHistory] [--[no]showReferences] [--hostname=value] [--port=value]
[--password=value] [--user=value] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F file--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]]
[--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [username:chart...
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewchart displays the properties of a selected MKS Integrity chart.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions. When using the **-g** or **--gui** option, you can only select one chart at a time.

- [no]showHistory**
specifies whether to display a read-only log of all changes to the chart.
- [no]showReferences**
specifies whether to display all admin and user objects that reference the chart.
- height=*value***
specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- width=*value***
specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- x *value***
specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- y *value***
specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- [*user:*chart**
specifies the name of the chart to view, and the user who created it. If you are viewing a chart you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the chart name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a chart name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and chart name, it searches for a chart name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the *CosmosDefects* chart created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the chart and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* chart created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copychart](#), [im createchart](#), [im deletechart](#), [im editchart](#), [im charts](#), [im runchart](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im viewcolumnset

displays the properties of a column set

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewcolumnset [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)]  
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F file--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=gui|default]  
[--status=none|gui|default] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [(-g|--gui)]  
[--forceConfirm=yes|no] columnset...
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewcolumnset displays the properties of a column set. The properties of a column set are: issue fields, name of the column set, what order the specified field is set to (ascending or descending order), and the field that issues are sorted by.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

columnset...

specifies the column set whose properties you want to view, for example, "*Defects View*". You can only specify one column set.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copycolumnset](#), [im createcolumnset](#), [im editcolumnset](#), [im deletecolumnset](#) [im columnsets](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im viewdashboard

displays the properties of an existing MKS Integrity dashboard

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewdashboard [--[no]showHistory] [--[no]showReferences] [--hostname=value] [--[no]
showLayout] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(--?|--usage)] [(--g|--gui)]
[(--F file--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
[(--N|--no)] [(--Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] [--height=value]
[--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [user:]dashboard
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewdashboard displays the properties of an MKS Integrity dashboard.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions. When using the **-g** or **--gui** option, you can only select one issue at a time.

- [no]showHistory**
specifies whether to display a read-only log of all changes to the dashboard.
- [no]showReferences**
specifies whether to display all admin and user objects that reference the dashboard.
- height=*value***
specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- width=*value***
specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- x *value***
specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- y *value***
specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- [no]showLayout**
specifies whether to show the XML dashboard layout definition.
- [*username:*]*dashboard***
specifies the name of the dashboard to view, and the user who created it. If you are viewing a dashboard you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the dashboard name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a dashboard name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and dashboard name, it searches for a dashboard name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:ProjectOverview*, MKS Integrity searches for the dashboard named *ProjectOverview* created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the dashboard and/or user, it searches for the dashboard named *jhoyt:ProjectOverview* created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copydashboard](#), [im createdashboard](#), [im deletedashboard](#), [im editdashboard](#) [im dashboards](#) [im rundashboard](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im viewcp

displays the details of a change package

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewcp [--attributes=attribute1,attribute2...] [--entryAttributes=attribute1,attribute2...]
[--[no]showEntries] [--filter=type:name] [--height=value] [--width=value] [(-g|--gui)] [-x value]
[-y value] [--[no]batch] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value]
[(-?|--usage)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
issue|issue:change package id...
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewcp allows you to view attribute and change package entry details on any change package you select. You can select the change package using an issue ID or change package ID. The selected change package does not have to be assigned to you. You can list and display multiple change packages.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- attributes=attribute1,attribute2...**
specifies the change package attributes to display.
- entryAttributes=attribute1,attribute2...**
specifies the change package entry attributes to display.
- [no]showEntries**
specifies whether to show the individual change package entries.
- filter =type:name**
specifies the filter to use to refine the change package selection.
- height=value**
specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- width=value**
specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- x value**
specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- y value**
specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- issue...*
issue:change package id...
issue identifies a specific issue that contains all change packages that you want to view; use spaces to specify more than one issue.
- issue:change package id* identifies a specific change package to view; use a space separated list to specify more than one change package.

PREFERENCES

Using [im setprefs](#) or [im viewprefs](#), you are able to set or view preference keys for this command.

SEE ALSO

Miscellaneous:

[ACL](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

im viewissue

displays the issue information of one or more MKS Integrity issues

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewissue [--[no]showAttachments] [--[no]showChangePackages] [--[no]showHistory]
[--[no]showHistoryAscending] [--[no]showRelationships] [--[no]showWorkflow]
[--[no]showTimeEntries] [--[no]showHistoryWithComputedField] [--height=value] [--width=value]
[-x value] [-y value] [--hostname=value] [--port=value] [--password=value] [--user=value] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]]
[--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes|no]] issue id...
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewissue displays the issue information of one or more MKS Integrity issues. To select an issue, use the `-g` or `--gui` option and MKS Integrity displays an issue selection dialog box.

Note the following:

- Displayed date fields do not change based on the time zone that a user is operating in; however, displayed date/time fields vary based on the time zone that a user is operating in.
- Relevance and editability rules are evaluated on the MKS Integrity Client's time zone.
- Computed expressions return dates/times in the MKS Integrity Client's time zone and perform calculations in the MKS Integrity Server's time zone where appropriate.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions. When using the `-g` or `--gui` option, you can only select one issue at a time.

--[no]showAttachments

specifies whether to display attachment file names. The default is to show attachments.

--[no]showChangePackages

specifies whether to display change package information. For more information on using change packages, refer to "Using the MKS Integrity Integration" in the *MKS Source User Guide*. The default is to show change packages.

--[no]showHistory

specifies whether to display a read-only log of all changes to the issue. The default is to not show the history. If you display the issue history, the information displays in chronological order (the most recent changes appear at the bottom) by default; however, you can configure the chronological ordering of history information using the **--[no]showHistoryAscending** option.

--[no]showHistoryAscending

specifies whether to display the issue history in ascending or descending chronological order. In the GUI, the issue history displays in descending order by default. In the CLI and API, the issue history displays in ascending order by default. This option is used with the **--[no]showHistory** option.

--[no]showRelationships

specifies whether to display the Forward and Backward relationship fields. The default is to show these fields. If you specify `-g` or `--gui` with this option, the **Relationships** tab does not display.

`--[no]showWorkflow`

specifies whether to display the workflow for the issue type, if your administrator has enabled it. This option can only be specified with `-g` or `--gui`. Viewing the **Workflow** panel is useful for determining where you can progress in the workflow. The **Workflow** panel displays the complete workflow for the issue type, unvisited states, visited states, the current state, other state transitions, and phases, as indicated by the Legend.

`--[no]showTimeEntries`

specifies whether to display time entries for the issue type, if enabled by your administrator. Time entries indicate time spent working on an issue. Time entries display the entry date, user, source, duration, and notes. Time entries are sorted in descending order of entry date.

`--[no]showHistoryWithComputedField`

specifies whether to display the changes to computed fields in the issue history. By default, computed fields are not displayed in the issue history.

`--height=value`

specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

`--width=value`

specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

`-x value`

specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

`-y value`

specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.

issue id...

specifies the ID of the issue you want to view. Use a space separated list to specify more than one issue ID, for example, *240 241 242*.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copyissue](#), [im createcolumnset](#), [im createissue](#), [im editcolumnset](#), [im editissue](#), [im extractattachments](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im viewprefs

displays preferences

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewprefs [--[no]global] [--command=value] [--[no]showValidValues] [--[no]ask]
[--ui=[unspecified|gui|cli|api] [(-?|--usage)] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [(-F file--selectionFile=file)]
[--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no] [(-g|--gui)] [--quiet]
[--settingsUI=[gui|default] [--status=[none|gui|default]]
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewprefs displays preferences and configuration options for MKS Integrity. These settings are used to determine default behaviors for other commands. You can only view one set of preferences at a time.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions. For an easy way to see a list of commands and values that may be set, type the **im viewprefs** command, either piped through **|more** or redirected to a file, for example:

```
im viewprefs --global --showValidValues >prefs.txt
```

Alternatively, the **--gui** option presents a dialog box that lets you view and configure the preferences.

- [no]global**
specifies whether to show all preferences.
- command=*value***
identifies the command that preferences are to be viewed for.
- [no]showValidValues**
specifies whether to display a list of valid values for the preferences.
- [no]ask**
specifies whether to show the ask preference. Each preference option may be set to either **--ask** or **--noask**. When the command itself is run, any option set to **--ask** and that is not explicitly set with command line options will be queried. If this **--ask** option is set, then you do not specify a value for the preference at the same time, but instead the *pref=value* must supply one of the following four valid *ask* values:

- once*
asks the user the first time only, and then uses the provided value every time after.
- never*
never asks the user for a response, but uses the current setting (which may be specified by a preference).
- element-last*
asks the user for each element of the selection, providing the most recently used value as the default.
- element-pref*
asks the user for each element of the selection, resetting the default to the value specified by the preference.

- ui=[*unspecified|gui|cli|api*]**
controls whether to view the preference for the graphical user interface, the command line interface, or an

unspecified interface. By default, `--ui=cli` is implied when using `im viewprefs`. To view preferences for GUI behavior, however, you should specify `--ui=gui`. For example, to view the preference for the [im printissue](#) command, you would type:

```
im viewprefs --command=printissue --ui=gui
```

These correlate to settings in the `IntegrityClient.rc` file that have the *gui.im.* or *cli.im.* prefix, or the *im.* prefix when it is unspecified.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im loadrc](#), [si setprefs](#)

Miscellaneous:

[ACL](#), [options](#)

im viewquery

displays the properties of an existing MKS Integrity query

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewquery [--[no]showHistory] [--[no]showReferences] [--hostname=value] [--port=value]
[--password=value] [--user=value] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value] [(-?|--usage)]
[(-g|--gui)] [(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui|default]]
[--status=[none|gui|default]] [(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory]
[--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [user:]query...
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewquery displays the properties of an MKS Integrity query. The properties of an MKS Integrity query are: the name of the query, who created the query, it's description, image type, groups it's shared to, visibility, query definition, associated column set, and when it was last modified.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions. When using the `-g` or `--gui` option, you can only select one issue at a time.

- `--[no]showHistory`
specifies whether to display a read-only log of all changes to the query.
- `--[no]showReferences`
specifies whether to display all admin and user objects that reference the query.
- `--height=value`
specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- `--width=value`
specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- `-x value`
specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- `-y value`
specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- `[user:]query...`
specifies the name of the user who the query belongs to and the query name, for example, *jhoyt:Cosmos Critical Defects*. If you want to view queries that have the same name, but different users, you must specify `[user:]query`. The query name is mandatory.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a query name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and query name, it searches for a query name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the *CosmosDefects* query created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the query and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* query created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im copyquery](#), [im createquery](#), [im deletequery](#), [im editquery](#) [im queries](#)

Miscellaneous:

[options](#)

im viewreport

displays report information

SYNOPSIS

```
im viewreport [--[no]showHistory] [--[no]showReferences] [--hostname=value] [--port=value]
[--password=value] [--user=value] [--usage] [--height=value] [--width=value] [-x value] [-y value]
[(-F file|--selectionFile=file)] [--quiet] [--settingsUI=[gui/default]] [--status=[none/gui/default]]
[(-N|--no)] [(-Y|--yes)] [--[no]batch] [--cwd=directory] [(-g|--gui)] [--forceConfirm=[yes/no]] [user:]report
```

DESCRIPTION

im viewreport displays the properties of an MKS Integrity report. Using the command line interface, you can select more than one report to view at a time.

Options

This command takes the universal options available to all **im** commands, as well as some general options. See the [options](#) reference page for descriptions.

- [no]showHistory**
specifies whether to display a read-only log of all changes to the report.
- [no]showReferences**
specifies whether to display all admin and user objects that reference the report.
- height=value**
specifies the height of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- width=value**
specifies the width of the GUI window, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- x value**
specifies the location of the GUI window on the x axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- y value**
specifies the location of the GUI window on the y axis, in pixels; *value* must be a whole number.
- [user:]report**
specifies the name of the report and the user who created the report. If you are viewing a report you created, you do not have to specify the user name, but you must specify the report name.

Note: MKS Integrity initially assumes that text before the colon (:) is a user name and text after it is a report name. If MKS Integrity fails to find a matching user name and report name, it searches for a report name matching the exact text. For example, if you type *jhoyt:CosmosDefects*, MKS Integrity searches for the *CosmosDefects* report created by *jhoyt*. If MKS Integrity cannot find the report and/or user, it searches for the *jhoyt:CosmosDefects* report created by any user.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[im createreport](#), [im editreport](#), [im copyreport](#), [im runreport](#), [im reports](#)

Miscellaneous:
[options](#)

ACL (Access Control List)

permissions for MKS Integrity Server ACL interaction

DESCRIPTION

The ACL (Access Control List) permissions control user access to MKS Integrity Server functions (in both MKS Source and MKS Integrity) by associating development objects and operations with specific permissions. For example, whenever a user initiates an operation such as checking a file in or out, MKS Source queries the ACL database to determine whether the user has permission to perform the operation. This reference page is provided as a guide to the ACL permissions.

There are five server-level ACLs shipped by default: *mks:aa*--controls the Login access to the AA application for managing the ACLs, *mks:aa:mks*--controls Read and Update access to the ACLs, *mks:im* controls access to MKS Integrity operations, *mks:patch* controls the Download permission required for service pack management, and *mks:si*--controls access to MKS Source operations. For the most part, however, you will be working with project ACLs, that control the permissions for a particular directory. Working with member ACLs is also possible, which control permissions for specific files -- this would be for those rare circumstances where security on specific, individual files must be heavily controlled and where the administrative costs are known and accepted.

The ACL name itself follows a specific hierarchical format:

- The default server-level ACL is named *mks:si*. All project and member ACLs will inherit permissions from this one.
- Project-level ACL names include a specific prefix, taking the format *mks:si:project:id:<project directory>*. The project directory is relative to the root of the MKS Integrity Server.
- Subproject ACLs have the same format as projects, simply appending the subdirectories using colons (:) instead of slashes.
- Variant project ACLs have a slightly different prefix, taking the format *mks:si:project:devpath:<devpathname>:id*.
- Member ACLs simply specify the file name in the ACL name, such as *mks:si:project:id:<project directory>:<member file name>*.
- Archive ACLs simply specify the archive name in the ACL name, such as *mks:si:archive:<archive path>*.

ACL PERMISSIONS

You must have the appropriate ACL permissions before you can perform MKS Source and MKS Integrity operations. For details on configuring ACLs, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Server Permissions

Possible MKS Source server-related permissions:

AdminProxy

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform administrative functions on the proxy

Prerequisites: none.

AdminServer

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform administrative functions on the server.

Prerequisites: none.

CreateStagingSystem

To use this permission you must be licensed for MKS Deploy. For more information, see the MKS Deploy 2006 Administration Guide.

Prerequisites: none.

DebugProxy

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform diagnostic functions on the proxy.

Prerequisites: none.

DebugServer

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform diagnostic functions on the server.

Prerequisites: none.

EditPolicy

Allows a user to modify and create MKS Source policies on the MKS Integrity Server. The Edit Policy permission should be restricted to administrators and MKS Source project managers

Prerequisites: Login.

Login

Allows a user to log in to MKS Source.

Prerequisites: none.

StagingSystemAdmin

To use this permission you must be licensed for MKS Deploy. For more information, see the MKS Deploy 2006 Administration Guide.

Prerequisites: none.

ViewPolicy

Allows a user to view MKS Source policies on the MKS Integrity Server. The View Policy permission should be restricted to administrators and MKS Source project managers.

Prerequisites: Login.

Member Permissions

Possible MKS Source member-related permissions are:

ApplyLabel

Allows a user to add labels to revisions or move labels between revisions.

Prerequisites: ***Login***, ***OpenProject***.

BreakLock

Allows a user to break locks held by other users.

Prerequisites: ***Login***, ***OpenProject***, ***Lock***, ***Unlock***.

CheckIn

Allows a user to check in working files as new revisions of members.

Prerequisites: ***Login***, ***OpenProject***, ***ApplyLabel***, ***Lock***, ***ModifyAuthor***, ***ModifyMemberRev***, ***ModifyMemberAttribute***.

DeleteLabel

Allows users to delete a label from a revision.

Prerequisites: ***Login***, ***OpenProject***.

DeleteRevision

Allows a user to delete revisions from the member history.

Note:

This permission allows users to irrevocably delete revisions from the member history. Administrators should assign this permission carefully.

Prerequisites: ***Login***, ***OpenProject***.

Demote

This permission allows a user to change the promotion state of revisions from a higher setting to a lower one, when the ***States=*** configuration option defines a sequence of promotion states. For details, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Prerequisites: ***Login***, ***OpenProject***.

FetchRevision

Allows a user check out member revisions.

Prerequisites: ***Login***, ***OpenProject***, ***Lock***, ***ModifyMemberRev***.

Freeze

Allows a user to freeze members. When a member is frozen, all MKS Source operations are run on the frozen member revision.

Prerequisites: **Login, OpenProject.**

Lock

Allows a user to lock revisions.

Prerequisites: **Login, OpenProject.**

ModifyAuthor

Allows a user to change the author name associated with a revision.

Prerequisites: **Login, OpenProject.**

ModifyMemberAttribute

Allows a user to set an attribute for a member that can be used later in a search.

Prerequisites: **Login, OpenProject.**

ModifyMemberRule

Allows a user to configure a member revision rule that can be applied to one or more members.

Prerequisites: **Login, OpenProject.**

MoveLabel

Allows a user to move a member label to another revision within the member history.

Prerequisites: **Login, OpenProject, ApplyLabel.**

Promote

This permission specifies that a user may promote revisions from the current promotion state to a higher state, when the **States=** configuration option defines a sequence of promotion states. For details, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Prerequisites: **Login, OpenProject.**

ShareArchive

Allows sharing of member archives between two or more members.

Note:

Archive sharing is not recommended. Instead, creating variant sandboxes is considered a better practice.

Prerequisites: **Login, OpenProject, Checkpoint, CheckIn, Lock.**

Thaw

Allows a user to thaw frozen members.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

Change Package Permissions

Possible MKS Source change Package related permissions are:

BypassChangePackageMandatory

Allows the user to bypass the Change Packages Mandatory policy, permitting the user to perform MKS Source operations without change packages.

Prerequisites: none.

ChangePackageAdmin

Allows a user to edit, discard, close, and submit change packages; as well as move or discard change package unities, regardless of any documented user restrictions.

Prerequisites: none.

CreateChangePackage

If you are using MKS Source only, this permission allows a user to create change packages.

If the MKS Source and MKS Integrity Integration is enabled, this permission allows a user to create change packages based on the Change Package Creation Policy for the type that they want to create change packages for.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

PromoteCP

To use this permission you must be licensed for MKS Deploy. For more information, see the MKS Deploy 2006 Administration Guide.

Prerequisites: none.

SelfReview

Allows user to accept change packages under review that were created by that user.

SuperReview

Allows a user to accept or reject a change package under review regardless of the reviewer rules. **Note:** This permission supersedes the SelfReview permission.

Project Permissions

Possible MKS Source project-related permissions are:

AddMember

Allows a user to add new members to projects through a sandbox.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**, **Lock**, **ShareArchive**, **ModifyAuthor**.

AddProject

Allows a user to re-add a dropped project.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

AddSubproject

Allows a user to re-add dropped subprojects to a project.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

ApplyProjectLabel

Allows a user to add labels to projects or move labels between revisions of the project.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

CheckPoint

Allows a user to check in a new revision of a project (that is, checkpoint the project).

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**, **ApplyLabel**, **Promote**, **PromoteProject**, **ApplyProjectLabel**.

ConfigureSubproject

Allows a user to configure a subproject's type. A subproject can be configured as a Normal, Variant, or Build subproject.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

CreateDevPath

Allows a user to create new development paths for variants of a project.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

CreateProject

Allows a user to create new projects.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

CreateSubproject

Allows a user to create new subprojects below existing projects.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

DeleteProjectLabel

Allows a user to delete a label from a project revision.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

DemoteProject

This permission specifies that a user may demote projects from a higher promotion state to a lower state, when the **States=** configuration option defines a sequence of promotion states. For details, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

Deploy

To use this permission you must be licensed for MKS Deploy. For more information, see the MKS Deploy 2006 Administration Guide.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

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DropDevPath

Allows a user to drop a development path, also known as "dropping variants" from a project.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

DropMember

Allows a user to remove members from projects. The member archive remains, but the member is no longer treated as part of the project.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

DropProject

Allows a user to drop one or more top-level, registered projects from the server. The projects then become unregistered projects.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

DropSubProject

Allows a user to drop one or more subprojects from the server. The projects then become unregistered projects.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

ImportProject

Allows a user to import one or more projects from an earlier version of MKS Source. The import operation registers the project on the MKS Integrity Server.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

Metrics

Allows metrics to be tracked for a project. Allows a user to define metrics to be tracked for projects.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

ModifyMemberRev

Allows a user to make changes to the member revision of members.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

ModifyProjectAttribute

Allows a user to set an attribute for a project, which can be used later in a filter or search.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

MoveProjectLabel

Allows a user to move a project label to another project revision within the project history.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**, **ApplyProjectLabel**.

OpenProject

Allows a user to open existing registered projects. This is required for most actions.

Note:

When OpenProject is granted or denied on a project, clients accessing the project must disconnect and then reconnect in order to get the new permission set. If you do not disconnect and reconnect your client, you may see unexpected behavior due to out-of-date permissions.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

PromoteProject

This permission specifies that a user may promote projects from the current promotion state to a higher state, when the **States=** configuration option defines a sequence of promotion states. For details, see the *MKS Integrity Server Administration Guide*.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**.

RestoreProject

Allows a user to restore a project to a particular checkpointed version.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**, **Checkpoint**.

SnapshotSandbox

Snapshot creates and records the state of the user's sandbox as a branched project revision within the project history.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **OpenProject**, **Checkpoint**, **AddMember**, **DropMember**.

StagingSystemAdmin

To use this permission you must be licensed for MKS Deploy. For more information, see the MKS Deploy 2006 Administration Guide.

Prerequisites: ***Login***, ***OpenProject***.

ViewDeployRequest

To use this permission you must be licensed for MKS Deploy. For more information, see the MKS Deploy 2006 Administration Guide.

Prerequisites: ***Login***, ***OpenProject***.

MKS Integrity Permissions

Possible permissions related to MKS Integrity are:

Admin

Allows administrative privileges for working with MKS Integrity.

Prerequisites: ***Login***.

AdminProxy

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform administrative functions on the proxy

Prerequisites: none.

AdminServer

For MKS Customer Care only. Allows a user to perform administrative functions on the server.

Prerequisites: none.

CreateCPType

Allows the assigned user or group to create a custom change package type. For information on custom change package types, contact MKS Customer Care.

Prerequisites: ***Login***.

CreateProject

Allows the assigned user or group to create a new top level MKS Integrity project and assign another MKS Integrity Project Administrator. This permission can be used to extend the capability of the MKS Integrity Project Administrator. Denying this permission means the user cannot create a new top level project or assign another Project Administrator.

Prerequisites: ***Login***.

CreateQuery

Allows a user to create a new query in MKS Integrity. Denying this permission restricts the user to using only those queries that already exist on the system.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

CreateSharedAdmin

Allows a user to create to specify if a query, dashboard, report, or chart is an admin object.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

CreateType

Allows the assigned user or group to create a new type in MKS Integrity or assign another MKS Integrity Type Administrator. This permission can be used to extend the capability of the MKS Integrity Type Administrator. Denying this permission means the user cannot create any new types or assign another Type Administrator.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

Login

Allows a user to login to MKS Integrity.

Prerequisites: none.

ModifyMyNotification

Allows a user to modify personal e-mail notification preferences in MKS Integrity.

Prerequisites: **Login**, **ViewMyNotification**.

TimeTrackingAdmin

Allows a user to create, edit, and delete time entries on behalf of other users in MKS Integrity. The ability to create, edit, and delete time entries is governed by normal issue permissions.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

ViewAdmin

Allows a user to view administrative information related to MKS Integrity.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

ViewMyNotification

Allows a user to view personal e-mail notification preferences in MKS Integrity.

Prerequisites: **Login**.

Available Solution Permissions

The following summarizes the permissions available under mks:sd to perform specific commands:

CreateStagingSystem

To use this permission you must be licensed for MKS Deploy. For more information, see the MKS Deploy 2006 Administration Guide.

Prerequisites: none.

SEE ALSO

Commands:

[aa acls](#), [aa addaclentry](#), [aa availablepermissions](#), [aa deleteacl](#), [aa deleteaclentry](#), [aa groups](#), [aa users](#), [aa viewacl](#)

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#)

diagnostics

applicable to MKS Integrity and MKS Source commands

DESCRIPTION

The exit status values for MKS Integrity and MKS Source commands `si`, `im`, `aa`, `integrity`) can be used by event triggers for automating processes with MKS Source or MKS Integrity. This reference page is provided as a guide to the exit status values you may see.

DIAGNOSTICS

Possible exit status values for MKS Integrity and MKS Source commands are:

- | | |
|----|--|
| 0 | Successful completion. |
| | or |
| | No differences between the files being compared (using <code>si diff</code>). |
| 1 | Command usage error. |
| 2 | Command was canceled by user. This does not include cancellations using CTRL-c, which overrides this exit status value. In those cases, the return code will be 130. |
| 3 | Invalid element in the selection for the command. |
| 4 | Sandbox specified was ambiguous (using an <code>si</code> command). Command not executed. |
| 5 | Unable to create or utilize the selection for the command. |
| 6 | Unable to continue with the selection for the command because the program cannot find the next element. |
| 10 | Connection failed: a network error caused the command to terminate. |
| 16 | <code>diff</code> compared the files and found them to be different (using <code>si diff</code>). |

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Failure due to any of the following (using `si diff`):

- invalid command line argument
- cannot open one of the input files
- out of memory
- read error on one of the input files
- more than LINE_MAX characters between newlines

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At least one of the files is a binary file containing embedded NUL (`\0`) bytes (using `si diff`).

128

General command failure.

130

Command was canceled by the user using CTRL-c.

255

Unknown exception or error code.

SEE ALSO

Miscellaneous:

[ACL](#), [options](#), [preferences](#)

options

applicable to MKS Integrity and MKS Source commands

DESCRIPTION

Some MKS Integrity and MKS Source commands (**si**, **im**, **aa**, **integrity**) share general options, while all take certain universal options. This reference page is provided as a guide to these common options.

This reference page contains the following information:

- [Specifying Members, Sandboxes and Projects for MKS Source Commands](#)
- [Specifying Sandboxes Explicitly or Implicitly for MKS Source Commands](#)
- [Specifying Projects](#)
- [General Options](#)
- [Universal Options](#)

Specifying Members, Sandboxes and Projects for MKS Source Commands

There are three types of MKS Source commands, and therefore the way you specify the *member* varies:

1. Some commands can only be executed on members in the context of a Sandbox, because they manipulate the member's working file. These are noted as requiring a *sandbox member...*, such as [si ci](#), [si co](#), and [si merge](#). These take a Sandbox member, and you may not perform the operation against a project member. If you try to specify a project for these commands, you will see an error message.
2. Other commands do not manipulate a member's working file, and therefore can be performed directly in the context of a project. If you specify a Sandbox, it is simply used as a pointer to find the project itself. The fact that you specify the Sandbox is only incidental. These are noted as requiring a *project member...*, and most of the commands that say *member...* fall into this category; for example, [si updaterevision](#), [si updatearchive](#), and [si addlabel](#).
3. There are also some commands that perform differently depending on whether they are given a *sandbox* or a *project*. Examples for this would be [si diff](#) and [si edit](#).

Specifying Sandboxes Explicitly or Implicitly for MKS Source Commands

You can explicitly specify either **-P** or **-s** options for most commands. For **-P** you must specify a project or subproject, the **-P** option does not accept the filename of a Sandbox. For **-s** you must specify a Sandbox or sub Sandbox, **-s** does not accept the filename of a project.

MKS Source also allows for implicit Sandbox selection. This means that you can use commands without explicitly specifying a **-s sandbox** option, and Source Integrity determines the Sandbox to operate on based on the directory you're working in.

For example, suppose you are working in the directory `C:/test/sbx/sub1/sub2`, and suppose you have a Sandbox only in the `/sbx` directory. Using the **-s** option to explicitly specify the Sandbox, you might enter the following to check in a file:

```
si ci -s c:/test/sbx/project.pj header.c
```

Using implicit Sandbox location to check in a file, you might enter:

```
si ci header.c
```

If the Sandbox is not specified explicitly through **-s**, Source Integrity tries to locate one by starting in the current working directory and seeing if there is a Sandbox registered in that directory. If there isn't, it searches up the directory tree until it either finds one, or until it reaches the root of the drive. In the example provided, Source Integrity first determines there is no Sandbox in `/sub2`, then `/sub1`, then finds the Sandbox in `/sbx` and uses that Sandbox.

Now suppose you have Sandboxes in each of `/sbx`, `/sub1`, and `/sub2`. This implicit Sandbox selection allows you to work with multiple Sandboxes in one command line entry, and without having to explicitly specify lengthy locations for each one. If you're working in the `C:/test/sbx` directory and decide to check in files to each Sandbox, for example, you might enter:

```
si ci header.c sub1/comp.c sub1/sub2/img.c
```

This checks in the file `header.c` to the Sandbox at `C:/test/sbx`, checks in the file `comp.c` to the Sandbox at `C:/test/sbx/sub1`, and checks in the file `img.c` to the Sandbox at `C:/test/sbx/sub1/sub2`.

A requirement for implicit Sandbox location to operate correctly is that there can be no more than one Sandbox (or sub Sandbox) in a single directory. If you create two or more Sandboxes in the same directory, the implicit Sandbox location algorithm cannot unambiguously determine which Sandbox to use in that directory, and it prompts you to clarify by specifying the name of the Sandbox that you want to use in that case. In general, you shouldn't create multiple Sandboxes in the same directory.

Note:

Certain `si` commands do not operate on Build Sandboxes, which are created as read-only for the purpose of building a programming artifact. Using inappropriate commands with a Build Sandbox causes error messages to appear.

Specifying Projects

You can specify a project using two different syntaxes:

- a keyword-based string
- a flat string, possibly accompanied by a development path name or project revision

When you specify a project using a flat string, there are limitations and potential ambiguities. Specific problems include the following:

- It may not be clear whether you are specifying an absolute location (full path) for a project, or a relative location for a subproject, a sub-subproject, etc.
- Specifying a project revision or development path is limited. For example, you cannot specify a subproject in a development path or project revision of a top level project, only a development path or project revision of the subproject itself.
- You cannot indicate whether you are specifying an absolute project location (full path) within the repository or a configuration path (full context) that indicates the variant or build project.

When you specify a project using a keyword-based string, you navigate into the configuration tree, starting with a registered project and following the project hierarchy into subprojects, optionally jumping into the desired variant or build hierarchy as soon as it is available in the configuration path. If the same project exists in more than one configuration, you can clearly specify the correct project, thereby ensuring that the correct policies are applied.

The following examples show how specifying projects using the keyword-based string provides a clear and consistent indication of the project where a flat string can be ambiguous.

Note:

The following keywords are used in the examples. For a description of all keywords, see the `-P` option under [General Options](#).

- The `#` keyword specifies the well-formed project or subproject name. Well-formed project and subproject names end with `project.pj`.
- The `#d` keyword specifies the development path name.
- The `#s` keyword specifies the subproject in a poorly-formed project tree. A poorly-formed project tree has co-located subprojects or subprojects located more than one directory level deep. Using this keyword, you can only specify one subproject for each occurrence of the keyword.
- `-P #/aurora_project/source_code#applications/savings_tool` clearly specifies that `applications` is a subproject of the registered project `/aurora_project/source_code/project.pj` and `savings_tool` is a subproject of `applications`.
`-P /aurora_project/source_code/applications/savings_tool/project.pj` does not make it clear where the subproject is
- `-P #/aurora_project/source_code#d=beta_variant#applications/savings_tool` clearly specifies to look for subprojects `applications`, then `savings_tool` in the development path `beta_variant` of project `aurora_project/source_code`
`-P /aurora_project/source_code/applications/savings_tool -devpath=beta_variant` does not make it clear which project the development path refers to
- `-P #/aurora_project/source_code/root.pj#s=colocatedsub.pj` clearly specifies a registered project and a subproject where there are co-located subprojects
`-P /aurora_project/source_code/colocatedsub.pj` does not make it clear which project the co-located project belongs to

The following provides additional examples of how to specify a project using the keyword-based syntax when the same project exists in multiple configurations. If you had the following project setup:

```
/projects/libra_project/project.pj (project)
```

```
shared_code/project.pj (shared subproject)
source_code/project.pj (subproject)
colocated.pj (co-located project)
```

```
/projects/libra_project/project.pj (project)
```

```
source_code/project.pj (subproject)
colocated.pj (co-located project)
```

```
/projects/libra_project/project.pj (project)
```

```
source_code/project2.pj (subproject)
colocated.pj (co-located project)
```

where subproject `shared_code/project.pj` is shared with `/projects/libra_project/project.pj`, and where subproject `source_code/project.pj` contains co-located subprojects `project.pj` and `project2.pj`, which both share subproject `colocated.pj`. You could use a keyword-based string to point to the three different configurations of the same project:

```
-P #/projects/aurora_project#shared_code/source_code#s=colocated.pj
-P #/projects/libra_project#source_code/project.pj#s=colocated.pj
-P #/projects/libra_project#s=source_code/project2.pj#s=colocated.pj
```

If variant `beta_variant` exists in both `aurora_project` and `libra_project`, and you wanted to point to the variant subproject of `aurora_project`, you would specify the following:

```
-P #/projects/aurora_project#d=beta_variant#sharedcode/source_code#s=colocated.pj
```

If variant `prod_variant` exists in `libra_project` but not `aurora_project`, and you wanted to point to the variant subproject of `aurora_project`, you would specify the following:

```
-P #/projects/aurora_project#shared_code/source_code/#d=prod_variant#s=colocated.pj
```

Rules for Jumps

When jumping to a specific configuration in a project path, the following rules apply:

- You cannot jump anywhere from a build project
- You can jump from a normal project to a variant only if it is the root of the variant (the project through which the development path was created)
- You cannot jump to a variant if it differs from the closest variant higher in the project hierarchy (if there is a higher variant). When no subprojects are configured as variants in the hierarchy, the closest variant is the variant of the top-level project. When at least one subproject in the hierarchy is configured as a variant, the closest variant is the variant of the lowest configured subproject. This does not include the variant of the subproject on which the jump is specified, if it is currently configured as a variant.

The last two rules are verified based on the type of the parent project. You can always jump to the current configuration of a subproject, even if it violates the rules listed above.

The following provides examples of how jump rules are applied when jumping to a variant. If you had the following project setup:

```
/projects/aurora_project/source_code/savings_tool/project.pj
```

where `source_code` is a subproject currently configured as `beta_variant` and `savings_tool` is a shared subproject currently configured

as normal.

The following jump would be allowed:

```
-P #/projects/aurora_project#source_code/savings_tool#d=beta_variant
```

The following jump would not be allowed:

```
-P #/projects/aurora_project#source_code/savings_tool#d=prod_variant
```

You can specify a jump to `beta_variant` from the subproject `savings_tool` because it is the same as the variant for `source_code`, and because as a shared subproject it is accepted as the local variant root (the project through which the development path was created). You cannot jump to `prod_variant` because it is different than the variant of `source_code`.

The following jumps would also be allowed:

```
-P #/projects/aurora_project#d=SP4#source_code#d=SP4
```

```
-P #/projects/aurora_project#d=SP4#source_code#d=beta_variant
```

The following jump would not be allowed:

```
-P #/projects/aurora_project#d=SP4#source_code#d=prod_variant
```

You can specify a jump to `SP4` from the subproject `source_code` because it is the same as the variant for `aurora_project`. You can specify a jump to `beta_variant` because `source_code` is currently configured as `beta_variant`. You cannot jump to `prod_variant` because it is different than the variant of `aurora_project`.

Note: If you are using a case-insensitive database repository, you can use case-insensitive keyword-based strings.

General Options

Some MKS Integrity and MKS Source commands share the following general options.

--devpath=*path*

identifies the development path of a variant project. This is a label that was associated with a branch of the project by [si_createdevpath](#). Paths that include spaces must be enclosed by quotes. The following characters may not be used in a development path: \n, \r, \t, :, [,], #.

Note: This option is always used in conjunction with the `-P` option and a flat string project path. It cannot be used if you specify a project using a keyword string for the `-P` option. It is also mutually exclusive with the `-projectRevision` and `--sandbox` options.

--changePackageId=*ID*

identifies a change package that is notified of this action, for example, `1452:1`. Note the following about using this option:

- This option can only be specified if change packages are enabled.
- You must specify this option if you have requested to obtain a lock and your administrator has set up locks to be tracked in change packages.
- You must specify this option if your administrator has made change packages mandatory.
- If your administrator has given you permission, you can bypass mandatory change packages by specifying `--changePackageId=bypass`.
- If change packages are enabled but it is not mandatory to specify a change package, or if no change package is applicable, you must specify `--changePackageId=none`.

--[no]failOnAmbiguousProject

if you specify the project using a flat string for the `-P` option, this option displays an error message when multiple projects correspond to the specified path.

--filter=*filteroptions*

allows you to select members for all commands that take a list of members, using *filteroptions*, which can be one or more of the

following:

archiveshared

selects members that share another member's archive.

attribute:name[=value]

selects members based on an attribute name and, optionally, value.

changed [:working]:sync[:newer]:size[:missing]:newmem[:all]

selects changed members based on: changes to working files, those that are out of sync with the project, those where a newer revision exists in the project, or based on all changes.

rule [:memberrevdiffers]:defined[:invalid]

selects members based on a revision rule filter. **:memberrevdiffers** selects all members for which the rule does not match the member revision. **:defined** selects all members with a revision rule. **:invalid** selects all members for which the rule does not expand to any existing revision.

file:expression

selects members with a specific file name. This allows you to specify wild cards for file naming, such as the asterisk (*) to match any number of characters, and the question mark (?) to match a single character. For example, *.java or *RB.properties would be valid expressions.

frozen

selects frozen members.

label[:name]

selects any member whose member revision has the specified label.

anylabel[:name]

selects any member that contains a revision that has the specified label.

locked[:name]

selects all locked members or those locked by a particular user.

state[:name]

selects members based on state.

format[:text]:binary]

selects members based on storage format.

workingbranch

selects members where the working file is on a branch from a given development path that is not the trunk development path.

Note: This filter applies only to sandboxes.

deferred[:add]:addfromarchive[:checkin]:drop[:import]:move[:rename]:updaterevision[:all]

selects deferred members based on: add, addfromarchive, checkin, drop, import, move, rename, updaterevision, or all operations.

memberonbranch

shows only members that are off the main development trunk.

unresolvedmerges

selects members affected by unresolved merges.

pending[:add]:addfromarchive[:drop]:import[:movememberfrom]:movememberto[:renamefrom]:renameto[:update]:updaterevision[:all]

selects pending members based on add, addfromarchive, drop, import, movememberfrom, movememberto, renamefrom, renameto, update, updaterevision, or all operations.

workingprogress

combines the deferred (all), locked (all), and changed (all) filters to select members that are considered work in progress.

sparsecontents

shows only existing working files and deferred operations in a sparse sandbox.

Using commas between the *filteroptions* serves to build logical "OR" statements between them, allowing you to create powerful filters. You may also specify multiple **--filter=filteroptions** on the command line, which effectively creates logical "AND" statements between them.

For example, you can resynchronize all modified JAVA files through:

```
si resync --filter=changed --filter=file:*.java
```

or you can resynchronize all files with label a or b through:

```
si resync --filter=label:a,label:b
```

You can also negate a filter using the ! character.

For example, you can check out all JAVA files that are *not* labelled *Beta* by typing:

```
si co --filter=file:*.java --filter=!label:Beta
```

--hostname=server

identifies the name of the host server where the MKS Integrity Server is located.

--password=password

identifies the password to use for connecting to the MKS Integrity Server.

--port=number

identifies the port on the host server where the MKS Integrity Server is located.

-P project

--project=project

specifies the path and name of a project. You can specify the project using a flat string or a keyword string. It is recommended that you use a keyword string, especially when you are writing scripts, since flat strings can be ambiguous as to which project is being specified. Use the following keywords to identify the project.

#=value

#wp=value

#wproject=value

specifies the well-formed project or subproject name. Well-formed project or subproject names end with `project.pj`. For example, `#/aurora_project/source_code`. You do not need to specify a trailing `project.pj`.

#p=value

#project=value

specifies the full name of the project, when it does not end with `project.pj`. For example, `#p=/aurora_project/source_code/root.pj`

#=value

#ws=value

#wsubs=value

specifies the subproject in a well-formed project tree. A well-formed project tree has one subproject per directory. Using this keyword, you can specify several levels of subprojects at the same time. For example, `#/aurora_project/source_code/#applications/savings_tool`. You do not need to specify a trailing `project.pj`.

#s=value

#sub=value

specifies the subproject in a poorly-formed project tree. A poorly-formed project tree has co-located subprojects or subprojects located more than one directory level deep. Using this keyword, you can only specify one subproject for each occurrence of the keyword. For example:

`#/aurora_project/source_code/#s=applications/savings_tool/project.pj#s=colocated.pj`

Note:

The **#s** and **#** keywords do not interpret sub subprojects in the same way. For example, `#/aurora_project#source_code/applications` is not the same as `#/aurora_project#s=source_code/applications/project.pj` but is the same as `#/aurora_project#s=source_code#s=applications/project.pj`

#d=value

#devpath=value

specifies the development path name, for example, `#/aurora_project/source_code/#applications/savings_tool#d=beta_variant`. You can only jump to a variant for a subproject if the subproject is the root of the variant (the project through which the development path was created). You cannot jump to a variant if it differs from the closest variant higher in the project hierarchy (if there is a higher variant).

#b=value

#build=value

specifies the number, label or symbolic of the revision, for example, `#/aurora_project/source_code/#applications/savings_tool#b=head`.

#n=

#normal=

specifies that the subproject is a normal subproject. Do not enter a value.

#l=value

#location=value

specifies the absolute path of the target subproject (rather than the configuration path). This keyword can be used for commands where the

subproject context is not needed and the subproject is not part of any configuration ([si configuresubproject](#) and [si sharesubproject](#)).

Note the following about the use of keywords:

- The order of the keywords is important. Keywords are processed from left to right to build the project specification.
- If you need to specify a '#' or '=' symbol in a keyword value, specify the symbol twice ('##', '==').
- If you are specifying a variant subproject, you must specify its path starting at the root of the variant project (the project through which the development path was created).

--projectRevision=rev
identifies a particular revision of a build project.

Note: This option cannot be used if you specify a project using a keyword string for the **-P** option. This option is also mutually exclusive with the **--devpath** option.

-R
--[no|confirm]recurse
controls whether to recursively apply this command to any subprojects; used in all commands which take a list of members.

-r rev
--revision=rev
uses a specified revision for the member. *rev* can be a valid revision number or a label. You may also facilitate automation with special keyword identifiers, specified using a colon (:) prefix (except for the state keyword). Acceptable identifiers are:

:head
identifies the head revision.

:member
identifies the member revision.

:locked
identifies locked revisions.

:master
identifies the member revision in the master project. This option is only applicable to variant projects.

:time:timestamp
uses the most recent revision on any branch at the specified timestamp. For example, **-rtime:December 22, 2004 3:33:34 PM GMT-05:00**. MKS Source recognizes all current timezones whatever your locale (country), for example, CEST, CET, EDT, PST, or GMT+/-hours:minutes. The following examples illustrate North American and German timestamps recognized by MKS Source:

Example 1: US GMT -5 (where *E* is the day of the week, *M* is the month, *d* is the numerical day of the month, *y* is the year, *h* is the time in hours, *m* is the time in minutes, *s* is the time in seconds, *a* is Greenwich Mean Time (GMT), *z* is the timezone difference from Greenwich Mean Time.

EEEE, MMMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a z		Wednesday, April 28, 2004 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
EEEE, MMMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a z		Wednesday, April 28, 2004 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
EEEE, MMMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a		Wednesday, April 28, 2004 3:33:45 AM
EEEE, MMMM d, yyyy h:mm a		Wednesday, April 28, 2004 3:33 AM
MMMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a z		April 28, 2004 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
MMMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a z		April 28, 2004 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
MMMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a		April 28, 2004 3:33:45 AM
MMMM d, yyyy h:mm a		April 28, 2004 3:33 AM
MMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a z		Apr 28, 2004 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
MMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a z		Apr 28, 2004 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
MMM d, yyyy h:mm:ss a		Apr 28, 2004 3:33:45 AM
MMM d, yyyy h:mm a		Apr 28, 2004 3:33 AM
M/d/yy h:mm:ss a z		4/28/04 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
M/d/yy h:mm:ss a z		4/28/04 3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
M/d/yy h:mm:ss a		4/28/04 3:33:45 AM
M/d/yy h:mm a		4/28/04 3:33 AM
h:mm:ss a z		3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
h:mm:ss a z		3:33:45 AM GMT-05:00
h:mm:ss a		3:33:45 AM
h:mm a		3:33 AM
EEEE, MMMM d, yyyy		Wednesday, April 28, 2004

MMMM d, yyyy		April 28, 2004
MMM d, yyyy		Apr 28, 2004
M/d/yy		4/28/04
MMM d, yyyy - h:mm:ss a		Apr 28, 2004 - 3:33:45 AM
MMM d, yyyy - h:mm a		Apr 28, 2004 - 3:33 AM

Example 2: Germany CEST (where *E* is the day of the week, *M* is the month, *d* is the numerical day of the month, *y* is the year, *H* is the time in hours, *m* is the time in minutes, *s* is the time in seconds, *Uhr* 'z' is Central European Summer Time (CEST)).

EEEE, d. MMMM yyyy H.mm' Uhr 'z		Montag, 26. Juli 2004 22.26 Uhr CEST
EEEE, d. MMMM yyyy HH:mm:ss z		Montag, 26. Juli 2004 22:26:29 CEST
EEEE, d. MMMM yyyy HH:mm:ss		Montag, 26. Juli 2004 22:26:29
EEEE, d. MMMM yyyy HH:mm		Montag, 26. Juli 2004 22:26
d. MMMM yyyy H.mm' Uhr 'z		26. Juli 2004 22.26 Uhr CEST
d. MMMM yyyy HH:mm:ss z		26. Juli 2004 22:26:29 CEST
d. MMMM yyyy HH:mm:ss		26. Juli 2004 22:26:29
d. MMMM yyyy HH:mm		26. Juli 2004 22:26
dd.MM.yyyy H.mm' Uhr 'z		26.07.2004 22.26 Uhr CEST
dd.MM.yyyy HH:mm:ss z		26.07.2004 22:26:29 CEST
dd.MM.yyyy HH:mm:ss		26.07.2004 22:26:29
dd.MM.yyyy HH:mm		26.07.2004 22:26
dd.MM.yy H.mm' Uhr 'z		26.07.04 22.26 Uhr CEST
dd.MM.yy HH:mm:ss z		26.07.04 22:26:29 CEST
dd.MM.yy HH:mm:ss		26.07.04 22:26:29
dd.MM.yy HH:mm		26.07.04 22:26
H.mm' Uhr 'z		22.26 Uhr CEST
HH:mm:ss z		22:26:29 CEST
HH:mm:ss		22:26:29
HH:mm		22:26
EEEE, d. MMMM yyyy		Montag, 26. Juli 2004
d. MMMM yyyy		26. Juli 2004
dd.MM.yyyy		26.07.2004
dd.MM.yy		26.07.04
MMM d, yyyy - h:mm:ss a		Jul 26, 2004 - 10:26:29 PM
MMM d, yyyy - h:mm a		Jul 26, 2004 - 10:26 PM

:timeonbranch:*timestamp@branchnumber*

uses the most recent revision on a specific branch at a specific timestamp. **-rtimeonbranch:***timestamp* uses the most recent revision on the branch where the member revision currently resides. For example, **-rtimeonbranch:***December 22, 2004 3:33:34 PM GMT-05:00*. **-rtimeonbranch:***timestamp@branchnumber* uses the most recent revision on the specified branch at the specified timestamp. For example, **-rtimeonbranch:***December 22, 2004 3:33:34 PM GMT-05:00@1.5.1.1*. MKS Source recognizes all current timezones whatever your locale (country), for example, CEST, CET, EDT, PST, or GMT+/-*hours:minutes*. For timestamp examples, see the **:time:***timestamp* option.

Note: Updating a revision by timestamp makes the most recent revision at the specified timestamp the member revision.

:memberbranchtip

identifies the tip revision on the member revision branch.

:working

identifies the working revision.

:trunktip

identifies the tip revision on the trunk.

state:*statename*

identifies the state, for example, **Beta**. This option is useful when you want to select revisions in a project that are in a specific state.

For each project member, MKS Source searches from the member revision on the development path to the root of the archive to find a revision that corresponds to the specified state. If the member revision is on a branch, MKS Source starts from the tip revision and searches to the root of the archive; other branches in the archive are **not** searched. If no revision on the development path matches the specified state, the command fails, stating "Revision does not exist."

devpath:*devpathname*

identifies the development path. This keyword only operates on member commands.

build:*revisionnumber*

identifies the build revision number, which must be a valid project revision number or project label in which a given member is contained. Must specify a registered project. This keyword only operates on member commands.

:rule

identifies a rule defined with the `si setmemberrule` command.

link:p=project[:d=devpath][:m=member][:recurse] [:b=buildrevision]

allows you to set the member revision to whatever is the member revision for the corresponding member in a specific external project configuration (normal, variant, build). Links the project that the member belongs to (the target project) with the master project where:

project is the master project

devpath is the development path for the master project

member is a member in the target project. If not provided, the project is searched for a member with the same backing archive.

If recurse is specified, the search is recursive throughout the subprojects. There must be exactly one backing archive for each member.

A possible application is to update all members to the same revision, even if they don't have the same backing archive.

-s sandbox

--sandbox=sandbox

specifies the location of a Sandbox. In some cases, the commands that take this option do something with the Sandbox contents themselves. In other cases, specifying the Sandbox location is simply a way to locate, or "point to", the corresponding project file. This option is mutually exclusive with **-P project|--project =project**.

Note:

Locations that include spaces must be enclosed by quotes.

--user=name

identifies the user to use for connecting to the MKS Integrity Server.

Universal Options

The following universal options apply to all MKS Integrity and MKS Source commands.

--[no]batch

controls batch mode. Batch mode forces the application to process commands without prompting for responses.

--cwd=directory

acts as if the command is executed in the specified directory. In particular, any files and members in the selection are treated as being relative to that directory.

Suppose you are working in the `c:\sandbox` directory and you want to issue the check out command so that the implicit Sandbox selection will work in a subdirectory, rather than having to specify the complete path for subdirectory Sandbox names. You could use the **--cwd** option to do this, for example:

```
si co --cwd=./demoapp/controls demoappctrl.c
```

makes MKS Source work in the `c:\sandbox\demoapp\controls` directory and follows implicit Sandbox selection rules from there to find the appropriate Sandbox, then checks out the `demoappctrl.c` file.

-F file

--selectionFile=file

provides an alternative way to specify the selection. The specified *file* is a text file containing a list of file names, members, projects, or sandboxes, one per line. The command operates on all the listed files.

Note:

The **--selectionFile** option is only relevant for commands that have selections. Be careful to avoid duplications. In some cases if a file, member, project or Sandbox is listed twice in the *file*, the command may report an error.

--forceConfirm=[yes/no]

-N

--no

-Y

--yes

controls the responses of either "yes" or "no" to all prompts. Specifying "yes" or "no" can be an easy way to accomplish the same thing as specifying other command options with *[no/confirm]* prefixes, for example the

--[no|confirm]overwriteChanged option in the [si co](#), [si resync](#), and [si revert](#) commands. Specifying

--yes or **--no** accomplishes the same thing for **--overwriteChanged** and **--nooverwriteChanged**, but further responds "yes" or "no" to all other questions asked.

Note:

Be careful to use specific options if you want variations in your responses to prompts. The `--yes` and `--no` options in particular are wide-ranging types of responses and should be used only in rare circumstances.

`-g`
`--gui`
allows user interaction to happen through the GUI (graphical user interface).
`--width`
controls the width in pixels of the graphical user interface.
`--height`
controls the height in pixels of the graphical user interface.
`-x`
specifies the x location in pixels of the graphical user interface window.
`-y`
specifies the y location in pixels of the graphical user interface window.
`--quiet`
controls the status display to silence most information messages.
`--settingsUI=[gui|default]`
controls the GUI for command options.
`--status=[none|gui|default]`
controls the status display.
`-?`
`--usage`
shows usage for the command.

DIAGNOSTICS

See the [diagnostics](#) reference page for possible exit status values.

SEE ALSO

Miscellaneous:

[ACL](#), [diagnostics](#), [preferences](#)

preferences

preferences applicable to MKS Integrity and MKS Source setprefs and viewprefs commands

DESCRIPTION

The **setprefs** and **viewprefs** commands refer to the same group of commands and preference keys for the MKS Integrity component you are configuring (**si**, **im**, **aa**, **integrity**). This reference page is provided as a guide to the preferences you can configure. To see each component's specific keys, simply append the command to the **viewprefs** command.

Preference Keys

The preference keys you can specify for the above commands are often similar, and some are global preferences such that when you change it for one command, it changes for all. The following are some common preference keys:

allowImplicitIdentification

controls whether to allow the implicit identification and selection of Sandboxes. This means that you can use commands without explicitly specifying a **-s** Sandbox option, and MKS Source determines the Sandbox to operate on based on the directory you're working in. Valid values are *true* or *false*.

cwd

identifies a working directory for the command. In particular, any relative files and members in the selection are treated as being in that directory.

command.batchMode

a global key that controls batch mode. Batch mode forces the application to process commands without prompting for responses. Valid values are *false*, *true*.

developmentPath

specifies a particular development path to use with the command all the time.

filter

specifies a filter to use with the command all the time.

forceConfirm

specifies whether to force the application to request confirmation for the particular command.

includeFormers

specifies whether to include members that have been dropped from the project.

projectName

specifies a particular MKS Source project to work with all the time.

projectRevision

specifies a particular MKS Source project revision to work with all the time.

recurse

controls whether to recurse into subprojects.

sandbox.allowProjectSelection

a global key that controls whether to allow MKS Source project selection. Valid values are *false*, *true*.

sandbox.allowSandboxSelection

a global key that controls whether to allow Sandbox selection. Valid values are *false*, *true*.

sandboxName

specifies a particular Sandbox to be used all the time.

selectionFile

specifies a file that lists member files to work with.

server.credential

a global key that identifies the credential, or password, for logging into the MKS Integrity Server.

server.hostname

a global key that identifies the hostname for the MKS Integrity Server.

server.port

a global key that identifies the port for the Integrity Server.

server.user

a global key that identifies the user name for logging into the MKS Integrity Server.

socksProxyHost

a global key that identifies the SOCKS proxy host.

socksProxyPort

a global key that identifies the SOCKS proxy port.

status.popupDelay

a global key that controls the duration, in milliseconds (ms), that the commands status appears in the graphical user interface or the command line interface.

swing.lookAndFeel

a global key that controls the "look and feel" appearance of the graphical user interface. Valid values are *System*, *Windows*, *Motif*, *Metal*.

SEE ALSO

Miscellaneous:

[diagnostics](#), [options](#)

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