NAME

systems – map logical system ID to system host name

DESCRIPTION

The file **$TET_ROOT/systems** is used by Distributed TETware processes to determine how to connect to another TETware system. Information contained in this file may be accessed by test cases by means of the **tet_getsysbyid()** API function. This file is not used in TETware-Lite.

Each entry in the file consists of a number of fields. Fields are separated by white space. Blank lines and lines beginning with **#** are ignored by routines that search this file. The first field in each entry always specifies the logical system ID which is a number that is used to identify a TETware system. System ID 0 denotes the system on which **tcc** runs (the local system); other positive values denote remote systems.

A **systems** file should exist in the **$TET_ROOT** directory on all the systems that are to run local, remote or distributed test case.

It is possible for several logical system IDs to refer to the same physical machine. Needless to say, chaos will break out if entries for the same logical system ID in **systems** files on different systems point to different physical machines.

When the socket network interface is used, each entry in the systems file contains fields as follows:

Logical system ID
System host name

The system host name may be either a host name that can be looked up in the host database, or an Internet address in dot notation.

When the XTI network interface is used, each entry in the systems file contains fields as follows:

Logical system ID
System host name
XTI address string

At present, the contents of the system host name field is not used by XTI transport-specific routines. The XTI address string consists of a sequence of hexadecimal 2-digit values which define an address that may be used by the underlying transport provider. The contents of this field are transport provider-dependent, and may also depend on the network transport implementation, word size and byte order of the machine on which the file resides. Therefore, it is likely that the value of this field in an entry for a particular machine will be different on machines which have different architectures or network transport implementations.