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MANAGEMENT OF PSCO DOCUMENTS: EDITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF STANDARD DOCUMENTS THE PSCO DOCUMENT DESCRIPTORS DATA BASE

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Abstract

This note presents:
- *The descriptor layout of a standard psco document.*
- *NOTIS-TF macroes to edit a standard document.*
- *A guide for the user of the descriptor document database*

Geneva, Switzerland

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1 Descriptor layout of a standard document in PSCO group:

A descriptor contains:

Information to be included in a directory of document : title, author, abstract ...

Information to be used for classification of the document: nummber, nomenclature fields.

1.1 Serial number of document:

The serial number, issued from the previous standard, e.g. PS/CO/NOTE 85-035, has the following structure:

<serial number>::= <ORIGIN><TYPE><NUMBER> where:

ORIGIN :
gives the reference of the group having issued the document, It is composed of 2 subfields, the first specifies the division, the second the group:
<ORIGIN>::= <division><group>

Example: <division>::= PS | DD ... <groupe>::= CO | OP ...

TYPE : Represents the scope of the document.

Example: WP, MINUTE, NOTE, REPORT...

NUMBER : Is the sequence number of the document in the given ORIGIN and TYPE It is composed of 2 subfields, one made of the two digit of the year, one made of a 3 digit sequence number in the year:

<NUMBER>::= <2 digits of year><sequence number in year>

Example: for this document: 87012

One more field specifies the REVISION number of the document:

REVISION : Specifies the update number of the document, example: Revision= 1. But only a single entry per document title is kept in the database. The date and version number are updated when necessary.

1.2 Nomenclature of documents:

It relates the document to a hierarchical definition on 3 fields of the topic covered:

<nomenclature>::=<PROJECT><DOMAIN><CATEGORY>
plus a status information <STATUS>

where:

PROJECT : A Project is usually characterised administratively by having a separate budget. In our context the concept is not well defined but we will take it to mean any activity covering one or more domains, for a certain time, in order to accomplish a given objective. New project names will be added to the list when proposed by the section leaders. When none of the names in the list is suitable you may leave this field blank in the record.

Example: NAPS,SMACC...

DOMAIN : The activity in our group (and some of the activity outside) can be divided in a number of non-overlapping domains plus a few broader domains for more general papers. Fill in the most detailed domain which covers your subject. Subject on which many documents are expected (such as applications) are covered by more and narrower domains than subjects on which few documents are expected. Many domains belong to a single section in our group but others get contributions from several sections: logical criteria were deemed more important than administrative distinctions which can change with time.

Example: SYSTEM, CONSOLE, COMM for communications...

CATEGORY : Here we talk about the kind of document as opposed to its subject. The number of categories was kept to a minimum so that few documents would fall in more than one category. An exception are manuals which can be a combination of user and reference manual; in that case they must be classified as USER-MANUAL.

Example: SPEC forspecification,IMPL for implementation note.

STATUS : A document, during its lifetime usually goes through the stages DRAFT, FINAL (possibly in several versions) and OBSOLETE (when the object described no longer exists or when the document is superceded by another document with a different name). Only a single entry per document title is kept in the database. The date and version number are updated when necessary.

1.3 KEY-WORDS of the document:

Key words can be put in a special field in order to allow a search on KEY WORD among all the documents.

The purpose of a search by key-words is to find all the interesting documents and not too many uninteresting documents. This is of course the ideal but it can be helped by a judicious selection of key-words (and spelling them exactly as in the list).

1.4 Abstract of the document:

The descriptor of a document must include an abstract giving the main lines of the topic.

2 Source of document:

Gives the reference to the source file of the document.

3 The PSCO system to produce and manage standard document

The NOTIS products are the basis of the document descriptor management system:

NOTIS-WP : for text editing.

NOTIS-TF : for text formatting by means of a set of macroes.

NOTIS-IR : for management of the document descriptor.

The provided facilities are:

- Update and extension of the NOTIS-TF macro library, for definition of the document descriptor as defined above.
- Standardisation of the front page document.
- Automatic generation of the descriptors, for further insertion in the database.
- Management of the document descriptor database based on NOTIS-IR.
- User's facility to record new descriptor in the database.

The user will edit the document using the NOTIS-TF macroes of library to describe the document.The processing of the text by NOTIS-TF will produce the printout of the document and a file getting the descriptor of the document used for a further recording in the database.

4 How to use the PSCO documentation system:

This manual assumes that the reader is accustomed to the NOTIS product NOTIS-WP and NOTIS-TF.

4.1 Description of a standard document:

The user will include at the beginning of the file the description of the document using the macro. These macroes will generate:

- The information to classify the document (number, nomenclature)

- The output of the front page according to standard layout.

- The document descriptor according to previous definition.

4.1.1 Macroes to define a standard document:

4.1.1.1 Title of document: TI

^TI=...text...;

- This is a pure NOTIS-TF macro, it defines the text of the title of the document in one or more calls to the macro. One space at the begining will generate a carriage return before the following text.

  Three 80 characters lines maximum can be stored as title in the descriptor as NOTIS-IR textfield.

4.1.1.2 Author of document: AU

^AU=...text...;

- This is a pure NOTIS-TF macro, it defines the author of the document in one or more calls to the macro. One space at the begining will generate a carriage return before the following text.

  Two 80 characters lines maximum are stored as NOTIS-IR text-field in the descriptor.

4.1.1.3 Abstract of document: AS

^AS=...text...;

This is a pure NOTIS-TF macro, it defines the abstract of the document in one or more calls to the macro. One space at the beginning will generate a carriage return before the following text.

Twelve 80 characters lines maximum are stored as NOTIS-IR text-field in the descriptor.

4.1.1.4 Origin of document: D-ORIGIN

^D-ORIGIN/division/group;

- Example: ^D-ORIGIN/PS/CO;

  <Division> and <group> will appear on the front page as: division/group. The concatenation <division><group> is stored as NOTIS-IR key-field ORIGIN in the descriptor.

4.1.1.5 Type of document: D-TYPE

^D-TYPE/cccccccc;

- 8 characters maximum, example: WP, MINUTE, REPORT.... The string cc..c is stored as NOTIS-IR key-field TYPE in the descriptor.

4.1.1.6 Document number: D-NUM

^D-NUM/yy/nnn;

- The concatenation yynnn will generate the document number in the descriptor, maximum 6 characters. The document number will appear on the front page as: yy-nnn The string yynnn is stored as NOTIS-IR key-field NUMBER in the descriptor.

4.1.1.7 Date of document: D-DATE

^D-DATE/jj/mm/yyyy;

- Defines the date of creation of the document. The date of update is automatically picked up from file information.

  On the front page the date is edited in words. The string yyyymmjj is stored as NOTIS-IR key-field DATE in the descriptor in order to allow arithmetical comparaison.

  mm and jj must always be given with 2 figures: example: 01/02/1985 and not 1/2/1987

4.1.1.8 Object project of document: D-PROJECT

^D-PROJECT/ccccccccccccccc;

- Defines the name of the project, maximum 16 characters. The string cc..c is stored as NOTIS-IR key-field PROJECT in the descriptor

4.1.1.9 Object domain of document: D-DOMAIN

^D-DOMAIN/ccccccccccccccc;

- Defines the name of the domain covered by the document, maximum 16 characters. The string cc..c is stored as NOTIS-IR key-field DOMAIN in the descriptor

4.1.1.10 Category of document: D-CATEGORY

^D-CATEGORY/ccccccccccccccc;

- Defines the category of the document, maximum 16 characters. The string cc..c is stored as NOTIS-IR key-field CATEGORY in the descriptor

4.1.1.11 Status of document: D-STATUS

^D-STATUS/ccccccccccccccc/index revision;

- cc...c (max 16 char) defines the status of the document.

  Index of revision(max 4 char) defines the level of revision of the document. The string cc..c is stored as NOTIS-IR key-field STATUS in the descriptor Index revision (max 4 char) is stored as NOTIS-IR key-field REVISION in the descriptor.

4.1.1.12 Key words of document: D-KEYWORDS

^D-KEYWORDS/...text...;

- The text in one or more calls defines the key-words the user wants to be included in the descriptor. Each words must be separated by a comma space, in order to allow search operation of NOTIS-IR. The text (max 70 char) is stored as NOTIS-IR text-field in the descriptor.

4.1.1.13 Source of document: D-SOURCE

^D-SOURCE/...text...;

- The text defines in one or more calls where the original source of the document is stored .

  The text (max 60 char) is stored as NOTIS-IR text-field in the descriptor.

4.1.1.14 On the use of these macroes:

- NOTIS-IR does not stand delimiters in KEY-FIELD !
- All these macro call are optional.
- The call does not generate output text.
- The sequence of call must be put at the begining of the document.

4.1.2 Allocation of document number:

This is controlled by the group secretary.

4.2 Macroes to generate output:

4.2.1 Macro call to generate front page and the descriptor: FRONT-EN, FRONT-FR

Placed after the macro call for definition of the different fields of the document, it will ask NOTIS-TF to produce the well formed front page using the different fields given in definition:

^FRONT-FR;
for generation of the front page in french.

`FRONT-EN;
for generation of the front page in english.

It also generates a document descriptor readable by NOTIS-IR for a further recording in the database.

5 Interactive generation of a descriptor: BUILD-IR-DESCRIPTOR

When a user just want to fill up information for generation of a document descriptor, he just has to call under PRDEV the command:

@NOTIS-TF (IR-DOC-PSCO)build-ir-descriptor

And to answer the question. At the end of the session the object document descriptor is produced and can be submitted to the procedure for his recording in the NOTIS-IR data-base.
c.f. APPENDIX 2.

6 Stage of edition of a standard document :

- With the NOTIS-WP editor type your document, include at the begining the description of the document using the macro for that purpode. The object file is a :TEXT file.

- Submit the text to the text formatter NOTIS-TF (home command J under NOTIS-WP)

  The result of the formatting is:

  - The :OUT printable file: orig-type-number:OUT

- Recording of the descriptor in the database:

  Under the user IR-DOC-PSCO submit the file of the original text to the PERFORM procedure:

```
@PERFORM PERF-IR-MANAG RECORD-DESCR
file-name-of-document
```

6.1 Reminder for a non disappointing use of the macroes:

The rules of NOTIS must be followed and Norsk Data manual must be consulted for that purpose.

The text of the document must follow some rules in order to get NOTIS well running specially the following sequence must be respected:

1) Pure NOTIS Directives of description of the document: (TI,AU,RF,...).

2) Macro call of description of document.(D-ORIGIN, D-...)

3) Macro call to generate front page: FRONT- ;

4) Body of the text of the document using or not TF text formating macro call.

7 Recording of a document in the database:

A standard document with a serial number and a nomenclature field well defined, can be recorded in the data base by means of the PERFORM command (under user IR-DOC-PSCO)

```
@PERFORM PERF-IR:MCRO DOC-DESC-TO-IR
file-name-of-document
```

8 Searching in the Document Database

In order to understand better the function of the keywords in document searches, we must first say a few words on how searches are done in the IR database on which the document list is implemented.

An IR file consists of records composed of fields. IR makes a distinction between keyfields and textfields. A keyfield contains a single word and a search finds the record only when the indicated field makes an exact match with the given search-word. As far as searches are concerned, all textfields in a record form a single textpart. A search for a given search-word will find all records where the word occurs. A search-word may not contain special characters, with the sole exception of the '-' in the middle of the word.

Project, Domain, Category, Status and Date are keyfields.
Title, Author, Abstract and Keywords are textfields.

A complex search can be made by combining elementary criteria. This can be done by using a special search language but, in practice, non-specialist users will use 'search by form'. The essential features of such a form are reproduced below:

```
Project :
Domain  : CONSOLES
Category: USER-MANUAL
Status  :
Date    : > 81000
Keywords: KNOBS
```

The upper case text is the user input. Keywords stands for all the textfields. Criteria on different fields are ANDed. Criteria on the same field are ORed (more complex operations are allowed but this is the general idea). The search will give all user manuals in domain consoles, written after 1981 and which contain 'knobs' (as keyword or in the title) or Gagnaire (as author).

A search has some chance of being successful and complete only if a search is made on a limited set of words on which everybody agrees. The selection of words for Project, Domain, Category, Status and Keywords is discussed below and a preliminary list of preferred words is given. Additions can be proposed and will be included in the list if appropriate.

8.1 Use of IR to find recorded documents:

This note is not intended to be an NOTIS-IR operation guide, you will find here the main facility proposed by IR and a single example of IR to access the list of recorded document. For a more sophisticated use of IR use the NOTIS-IR User's guide.

Search Technic in an IR database:

- With NOTIS-IR the search can be performed on key-fields and also on words or sentences in the text field. With the search you retrieve from all the stored document those that meet your selection criteria. This selected documents can be output using a predefined report form.

8.1.1 Searching document by filling in a form, example:

selection of all NOTEs recorded in the PSD database:

After LOGIN under IR-DOC-PSCO type the following command (underscored):

```
@IR
IR: OPEN PSD
IR: FIND-DOCUMENT              Form-name: PSCO-DOC-DESCRIPTOR
```

A blank copy of the form is displayed on the screen. To find all working paper PSCO, fill in the form with the required value for ORIGIN and TYPE, than start the search typing the EXECUTE key. Example:

```
IR:

(...:....1....:....2....:....3....:....4....:....5....:....6....:....7....:

ORIGIN= PSCO      TYPE= NOTE      NUMBER=          DATE=          UPDATE=
                                                                  REVISION=
PROJECT=
DOMAIN=
CATEGORY=
STATUS=
                              TITLE:



AUTHORS:


SOURCE OF DOCUMENT:
KEYWORDS:

ABSTRACT:
```

For a more sophisticated search in the documents see NOTIS-IR User's guide.

Printing a report from selected documents, example:

8.1.2 Printing a report from selected documents, example:

To produce a report from the selected document you can use one of the predefined report form done for that purpose: LIST-REF-1 wich produce a sorted list on the date of document. the out put can be edited later if you specify a file for output device. When you submit the report form you just have to answer by return to the question, in order to use the default value options. Example:

```
IR:print-document    Report form name: LIST-REF-1
IR:print-document    output device: "(VOL)IR-NOTE-LIST"
IR:print-document    left margin:
IR:print-document    left margin:0
IR:print-document    page length:
IR:print-document    page length:66
IR:print-document    From form name:
IR:print-document    From form name: PSCO-DOC-DESCRIPTOR
IR:print-document    max number of document:
IR:print-document    Title:
IR:print-document    Title: produce with Report from: LIST-REF-1:
IR:print-document    1. sort field:
IR:print-document    1. sort field: 2
IR:print-document    2. sort field:
IR:print-document    2. sort field: 3
IR:print-document    3. sort field:
IR:print-document    3. sort field: 7
IR:print-document    4. sort field:
IR:print-document    4. sort field: 9
IR:print-document    5. sort field:
IR:print-document    5. sort field: 8
```

The output produced look like this:

```
Produce with Report-Form: LIST-REF-1

From Documents Database: for PSCO

REFERENCE                Classification                Content

Type   Num    Proj   Dom    Cat    Status          Title, Author
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
NOTE   81038  CONSOL DOC    INFO   FINAL   Management of the console softw
                                            A. Gagnaire, F. Perriollat
NOTE   84021  NAPS   ERROR  STUDY  CURREN  NAPS Interim Report: Traitement
                                            Ch. Serre
                                .
                                .
```

This predefined report form could be performed directly on all document recorded with under PSCO-DOC-DESCRIPTOR form descriptor, in that case no search is needed you just call the IR command PRINT-ALL-DOCUMENT and answer the question with RETURN key after you specified the output device.

N.B.: For a more sophisticated use of printing predefined report facilities see NOTIS-IR User's guide.

Printing a report from selected documents, example:

APPENDIX 1:EXAMPLE

1 Example of source text for a standard document :

```
This is the begining of the present note file PSCO-NOTE-87012:TEXT
    ^FONT=7;
    ^NAT=1;
    ^TI=Management of PSCO documents:;
    ^TI= edition and classification of standard documents;
    ^TI= The PSCO document descriptors data base;
    ^au=Alain Gagnaire, Claude-Henri Sicard;
    ^AU= Jan Cuperus;
    ^AS=This note presents:;
    ^AS= - The descriptor layout of a standard psco document.;
    ^AS= - NOTIS-TF macroes to edit a standard document.;
    ^AS= - A guide for the user of the descriptor document database;
    ^AS=  ;
    ^D-ORIGIN/PS/CO;
    ^D-TYPE/NOTE;
    ^D-NUM/87/012;
    ^D-DATE/26/10/1987;
    ^D-PROJECT/DOC;
    ^D-DOMAIN/MANAGEMENT;
    ^D-CATEGORY/USMAN;
    ^D-STATUS/DRAFT/1;
    ^D-SOURCE/(CO-DOC)PSCO-NOTE-87012:TEXT;
    ^D-KEYWORDS/NOMENCLATURE, DATA BASE, DOCUMENTATION, CLASSIFICATION;
    ^FRONT-EN;
```

2 template of the document descriptor :

This reference file:

(IR-DOC-PSCO)TF-PSCO-DESCR:TEXT

can be read when you start typing a document, it will help you to define all the field of the document descriptor. Update the dummy field with your values and append your text.

```
^TI,.............USER.TITLE.......(multiple call allowed max 3 lines);
^AU,.............AUTHOR..........(multiple call allowed max 3 lines);
^AS,.............ABSTRACT........(multiple call allowed max 10 lines);
^D-ORIGIN/PS/CO;
^D-TYPE/WP;
^D-NUM/YY/999;
^D-DATE/JJ/MM/YYYY;
^D-PROJECT/........;
^D-DOMAIN/........;
^D-CATEGORY/........;
^D-STATUS/DRAFT/1;
^D-SOURCE/.........NAME.OF.THIS.DOC.FILE;
^D-KEYWORDS/.......KEYWORDS.CHOSEN.BY.THE.USER;
^FRONT-EN;
```

template of the document descriptor :

APPENDIX 2 :Interactive Generation of a descriptor, example:

To produce a descriptor in an interactive way use the Perform command:
@PERFORM (IR-DOC-PSCO)PERF-IR-MANAG GEN-DESCRIPTOR and answer the questions TF ask:

```
@-TF (IR-DOC-PSCO)TF-BUILD-IRDESCR
NOTIS-TF version M07 ND-10526
Including file?: (IR-DOC-PSCO)TF-BUILD-IRDESCR:TEXT
Page  1 being formatted
Origin part 1 (example:PS)?:PS
Origin part 2 (example:CO) 1+2 8 char max?:CO
Type (example:WP,MINUTE) 8 char max?:NOTE
Number part 1 (example:87) 2 char max?:87
Number part 1 (example:001) 4 char max?:012
Day of Date of document(2 digits dd)?:26
Month of Date(2 digit mm)?:10
Year  of Date(4 digit yyyy)?:1987
Day of UPDATE of document(2 digit dd)?:26
Month of UPDATE(2 digit mm)?:10
Year  of UPDATE(4 digit yyyy)?:1987
Project 16 char max?:DOC
Domain  16 char max?:MANAGEMENT
Category 16 char max?:USMAN
Status  16 char max?:FINAL
Revision index (digit)?:1
Source of document (one line max)?:(CO-DOC)PSCO-WP-85035:TEXT
Keywords?:DOCUMENTATION
Author line 1?:Alain Gagnaire,
Author line 2?:Claude Henri Sicard
Author line 3?: Jan Cuperus
Title line 1?:Management of PSCO document:
Title line 2?: Edition and classification of Sstandard documents
Title line 3?: The PSCO document descriptor database.
Abstract line 1?:
Abstract line 1?:This note presents:;
Abstract line 2?: - The descriptor layout of a standard psco document.;
Abstract line 3?: - NOTIS-TF macroes to edit a standard document.;
Abstract line 4?: - A guide for the user of the descriptor document
database;
Abstract line 5?:
```

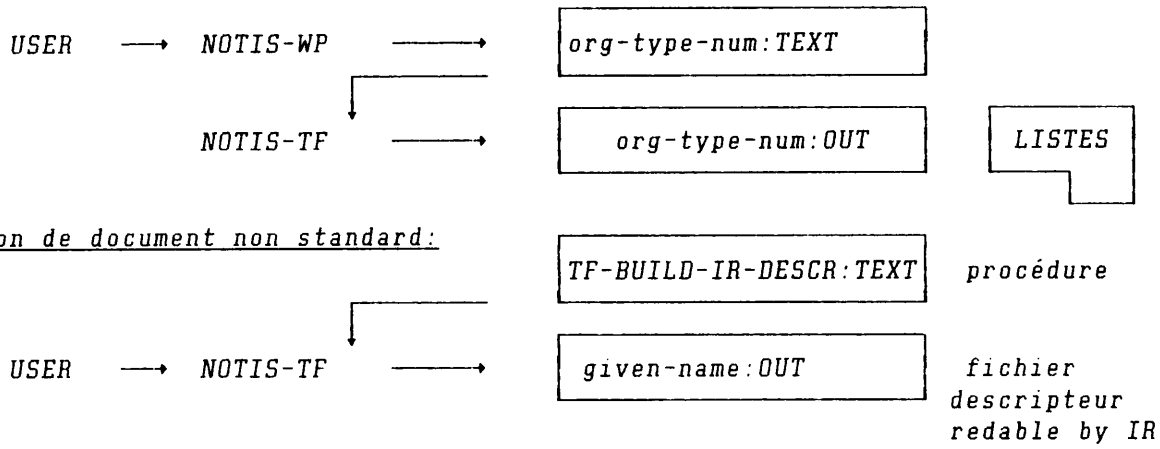
N.B.:

N.B.: Ununderscored text was typed by user:

- Day and month must be given on 2 digit: 01/02/1985 not 1/2/1985)

APPENDIX 3: Schema of processing of a document

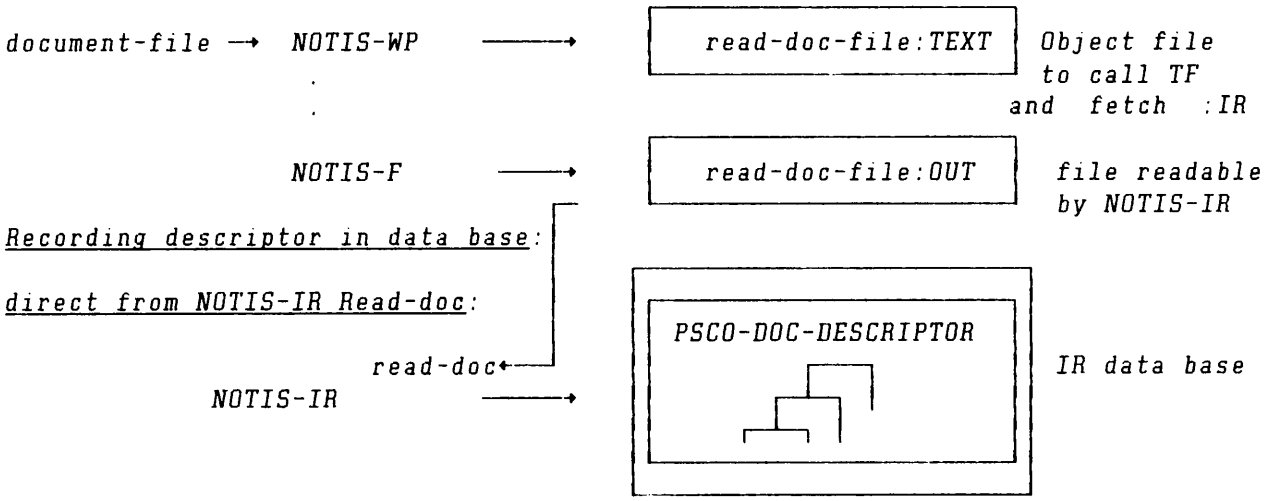
EDITION OF A STANDARD DOCUMENT:



RECORDING OF RESULT IN DATA BASE:

@PERFORM (IR-DOC-PSCO)PERF-IR DOC-DESC-TO-IR
file-name-of-document

Extract document descriptor from the source:



at that stage the descriptor is recorded in TODAYS document, after check of it by data base manager it will be put in the data base by update of data base.

template of the document descriptor :

APPENDIX 4:NOTIS-IR FORM of document descriptor :

NOTIS-IR enters the descriptor under the FORM: PSCO-DOC-DESCRIPTOR with the following KEY-FIELDs:

ORIGIN
TYPE
NUMBER
DATE
UPDATE
REVISION
PROJECT
DOMAIN
CATEGORY
STATUS

All the other fields are TEXT-FIELDs.

APPENDIX 5: Standard values for nomenclature and keywords

source: (DATA-BASE)KEYWORD-LIST:TEXT Updated: 26 sep 1986

1 nomenclature:

		Explanation
Category:	LETTER	letter
	MEMO	memoranda, arrivals, shutdowns etc...
	MINUTES	summary of a meeting
	PROPOSAL	circulation of new ideas or projects
	REF-MANUAL	reference text: layout and description
	SPEC	functional or implement. specification
	STUDY	in-depth study or design study
	USER-MANUAL	user-oriented manual + tools and methods

		Explanation
Status:	DRAFT	document will be updated soon
	FINAL	no update is foreseen in the near future
	OBSOLETE	document has only historical value

		Explanation
Project:	ALARMS	accelerator hardware alarm system
	CONSOLES	console system
	DATABASE	background and real-time data bases
	DOC	document classification
	IDI	intelligent device interface
	LPI-CONTROLS	LEP pre-injector controls
	LPI-INTERFACE	LEP pre-injector interface
	MACINTOSH	Macintosh applications
	MODELLING	accelerator modelling
	NAPS	new application structures
	SMACC	auxiliary crate controller
	SYSTEM	CO computer system

template of the document descriptor :

	Domain:	Explanation
Accelerator-HW	ACCELERATORS	accelerators in general
	INSTRUMENTATION	beam and radiation measurement
	MAGNETS	dipoles, multipoles, kickers, septa
	MECHANICS	mechanical movements
	POWER-SUPPLIES	power supplies
	RF	radio frequency equipment and modulators
	TARGETS	beam targets and stoppers
	VACUUM	vacuum components
	BEAM	beam stability, cooling and steering
Applications	ALARMS	alarm system
	APPLICATIONS	miscellaneous app., >< other domains
	ARCHIVES	machine-parameter database system
	CVM	specific comp. var. module implementations
	EM	specific equipment module implementations
	EM-FRAME	EM description (no implementations)
	GM-SYSTEM	GM and dispatcher (no implementations)
	IM	specific interface module implementations
	MAIN-TREE	main-tree, working sets and reservation
	MDR	MDR and DATA-GRABBING
	PCP	process control programs
	RT-PROGS	real-time prog., for PPM in ACC or SMACC
	SMACC-APPLIC	SMACC applications, not in other domains
Consoles	CONSOLES	console hardware and basic software
	MACINTOSH	macintosh mobile workstation
	XIP	console-application interfaces
Interface drivers	BUS-STANDARDS	CAMAC, VME, GS64 ... HW, protocols,
	IDI	intelligent devices and interface
	INTERFACE-LAYOUT	layout of interface hardware
	INTERFACE-MODULES	plugable interface modules
	PLS	program line sequencing HW and SW
	SOS	analog and video signal routing HW and SW
	TIMING	timing layout, sequencing and modules
Miscellaneous	ARTIF-INTELL	artificial intelligence
	CONTROLS	description of other control systems
	DATABASE	database for installation and controls
	MAINTENANCE	hardware and software maintenance
	MANAGEMENT	management and organisation in CO group
	MODELLING	accelerator modelling
	OPERATION	control system from operations vieuwpoint
	SAFETY	radiation protection and other safety
System	ACC	ACC harware and systems software
	CO-SYSTEM	layout and basic SW of our controls system
	DEVELOP-SYSTEMS	development systems
	LANGUAGES	NODAL, PPLUS etc... lang. and compilers
	COMMUNICATIONS	networks and communication protocols
	ND-SYSTEM	computers, peripherals, SINTRAN, utilities
	SMACC	SMACC hardware and systems software

2 Standard values for KEYWORDS

	Keyword:	Explanation
Accelerator-HW	BEAM	beam stability and steering
	COOLING	beam cooling harware and theory
	DIPOLE	bending or steering magnet
	INSTRUMENTATION	beam observation and other instruments
	KICKER	kicker magnet system
	MECHANICS	controlled mechanical movements
	MODULATOR	pulsed power supply for RF
	MULTIPOLE	beam optics correction magnet
	POWER-SUPPLY	power supply
	RF	radio-frequency and cooling systems
	SCREEN	screen which lights up in the beam
	SEPTUM	septum magnet system
	STOPPER	beam stopper
	TARGET	target for the particle beam
	TIMING	timing and sequencer components
	TV	observation with TV cameras
	VACUUM	vacuum components
Accelerators	AA	antiproton accumulator
	ACOL	antiproton collector
	CPS	CERN proton synchrotron & beam transport
	LEAR	low-energy antiproton ring
	LEP	large electron-positron ring
	LHC	large hadron collider
	LINAC-1	old linac
	LINAC-2	new linac
	LPI	LEP pre-injector (LIL and EPA)
	PSB	proton-synchrotron booster
	SC	synchro-cyclotron
	SPS	super proton-synchrotron
Applications	ACQUISITION	data acquisition
	ALARMS	alarm generating and monitoring
	ARCHIVES	machine-parameter storage system
	BEAM-MONITORING	beam monitoring
	CONTROL	accelerator control
	DATA-GRABBING	fast transfer of data from ACC to FEC
	DISPATCHER	dispatcher for GM calls
	DTSAVE	data-table save
	EM-FRAME	equipment-module (no implementations)
	ERROR-HANDLING	error handling and messages
	GM-SYSTEM	general-module (no implementations)
	LOCAL-VIDEO	video driven by ACC
	MAIN-TREE	main interactive tree
	MDR	fast data collection and distribution
	PPM	pulse-to-pulse modulation
	REQUEST-HANDLER	communication between FEC and GM in ACC
	STATISTICS	beam statistics software

Management of PSCO documents:
template of the document descriptor :

WSET	*working sets and reservation*

template of the document descriptor :

	Keyword	Explanation
Communications	CERNET	for linking to central DD computers
	CONNECTION	connection methods
	COSMOS	for linking between NORD computers
	DATAGRAM	datagram message transfer protocol
	ETHERNET	network for computer communication
	MAP	high-level network protocol
	NETWORK	computer networks in general
	PACX	network for terminal-computer connection
	PROTOCOL	communication protocol
	RS-232	standard for low-speed communications
	TITN	links between NORD computers in star
	TOKEN-BUS	network for connecting computers
	TOKEN-RING	IBM network for connecting computers
Computer-Brand	TMS9900	microcomputer from TI
	IBM	IBM computers in DD
	MACINTOSH	workstation from Apple
	MC68000	microcomputer series from MOTOROLA
	ND-100	ND-100 series computer from NORSK DATA
	ND-500	ND-500 series computer from NORSK DATA
	PC	IBM-PC/XT/AT and compatibles
	PDP11	PDP11 series computer from DEC
	VAX	VAX series computer from DEC
Comp-Peripheral	DISPLAY	computer display and interface
	FLOPPY	flexible magnetic disc
	HARD-DISK	magnetic memory disc
	PLOTTER	graphic plotter
	PRINTER	printing device
	TERMINAL	computer terminal
Computer-Type	ACC	auxiliary crate controller
	CONSOLE-COMP	console computer
	FEC	front-end-computer
	MAINFRAME	computer for large-scale computations
	MHC	message-handling computer
	MICROCOMPUTER	micro computer in general
	MINICOMPUTER	mini computer in general
	PERSONALCOMP	personal computer
	PLS-COMP	program-line sequencing computer
	PRDEV	program-development computer
	SMACC	super ACC
	TREES-COMP	TREES computer
	WORKSTATION	personal graphic computer

template of the document descriptor :

	Keyword	Explanation
Consoles	CONSOLE-HW	console hardware
	CONSOLE-SW	console software
	CONSOLE-TOOLS	general interactive tools on console
	KNOBS	console knobs for parameter control
	LOCAL-CONTROL	control close to the equipment
	LIP	alarms interactive program
	MACINTROTTE	MAC used as CAMAC controler
	MIP	main interactive program on a console
	SIP	signal switching interactive program
	TIP	interactive tree
	TOUCHPANEL	interactive touch-panel
	TROTINETTE	mobile console
	VIP	video interactive program
Interface	ASIC	application-specific integrated circuit
	CAMAC	CAMAC bus system
	SIGNAL-CONVERSION	ADC, DAC ...
	FASTBUS	FASTBUS system
	GFA	programable function generator
	GS64	GS64 bus system
	IDI	intelligent device interface
	INTELLIGENT-DEVICE	intelligent device
	NIM	modular hardware standard
	MULTIBUS	bus standard
	PLS	program-line sequencing
	QUAD	quad-single ensemble
	SIMULATION	simulation methods for hardware
	SOS	analog signal switching and display
	TELEGRAM	PLS telegram
	TIMING	accelerator timing
	VME	VME bus system
	VIDEO	switching and display of TV pictures
Languages	ADA	ADA language and environment
	ASSEMBLER	assembler language
	BASIC	BASIC interpretive language
	C-LANGUAGE	any C variant
	FORTRAN	any fortran dialect
	LANGUAGES	computer languages in general
	LISP	list-processing language
	MAC	NORD machine language
	MACRO-LANGUAGE	macro languages
	MODULA	MODULA language
	NODAL	NODAL interpretive language
	NPL	NORD intermediate language
	PASCAL	any PASCAL dialect
	PLANC	NORD language for system programming
	PPLUS	P-PLUS language
	PROLOG	artificial intelligence language
	SIII-UTILITIES	miscellaneous SIII utility languages

template of the document descriptor :

	Keyword	Explanation
Miscellaneous	ARTIF-INTELL	artificial intelligence software
	DATABASE	database for installation and controls
	DIAGNOSTICS	fault finding
	CLASSIFICATION	classification of documentation
	INTERACTION	operator interaction with the controls
	MAINTENANCE	hardware and software maintenance
	MANAGEMENT	management in the controls group
	OPTICS	modelling program for on-line design
	ORACLE	relational database management system
	OPERATION	control system from operator vieuwpoint
	SAFETY	radiation protection and other safety
Operating-System	MVS	OS for IBM computers
	OP-SYSTEM	operating system (OS) of a computer
	RMS68K	OS for the MC68000
	RSX11	OS for PDP11 computers
	RT11	OS for PDP11 computers
	SINTRAN	OS for NORD computers
	SINTRON	OS for NORD computers
	VM-CMS	OS for IBM computers
	VMS	OS for VAX computers
	WYLBUR	user interface for IBM computers
System-tools	COMPILER	computer-language compiler
	DEBUGGING	tools and methods for debugging
	DEVELOP-SYSTEM	development system
	EDITOR	program and text editors
	FUNCTION	callable function or routine
	GRAPHICS	graphic package software
	LINKER	linker for code modules
	LOADER	loader for code modules
	TOOL	programming tools and methods
	USER-ENVIRONMENT	for program development and computer use

template of the document descriptor :

APPENDIX.6:References :

1 PSCO references:

Proposition d'organisation de la documentation des projets.
PS/CO/WP 82-035 A. Gagnaire

Proposition d'une méthode de classification des documents.
Mise en oeuvre sous NOTIS-IR.
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The present NOTE is the merging and updating of PS/CO/WP 85-035 and 86-038
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PS/CO/NOTE 87-012 A. Gagnaire, C. H. Sicard,
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2 Norsk data references :

NOTIS-WP Reference manual - Editor	ND-63.002.02
NOTIS-TF Reference manual - Text Formatter	ND-63.007.01
NOTIS-TF Macro Guide	ND-63.009.01
NOTIS-IR User's Guide	ND-63.005.01