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1 Introduction to Groupware

Hi,

After struggling with the PCSoft groupware, I finally abandon it, and decided to make my own.

In my current project (for a client) we want to restrict access, but managers should be able to press F11 log in as administrator and disable access to controls, then log inn as user again without restarting the app.

Or a manager needs to press the [Only Admins] button, and he should do that in the same way.

Now I want to share my cGroupware class with anybody that`s want it, as a part of "giving a little back" to this great community.

An small exedemo can be found [Here...](#) just unzip in a folder and run the executable file.

Info about the demo, it mainly containing the **Admin** and **User** users (and Admin and User groups), password is blank/Nothing on both.

F11 = Login/Change userid

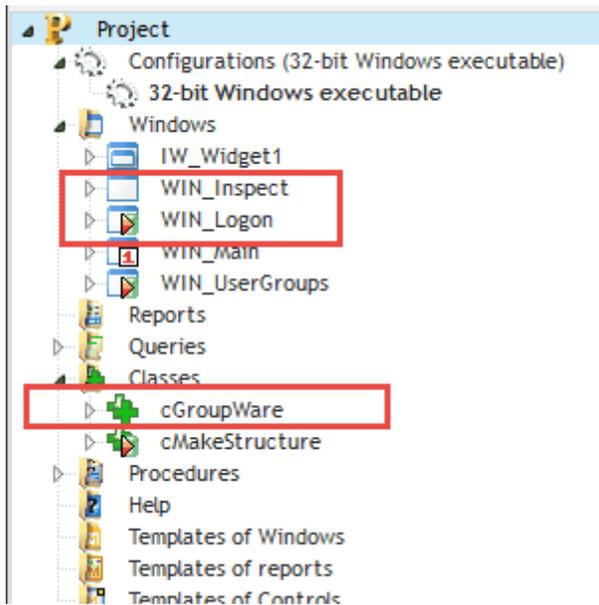
F12 = Inspect screen (where you set or revoke access)

The only buttons that actually do something can be found in the system ribbon.

Might not be suitable for all, but perhaps good starting point if you want to write your own.

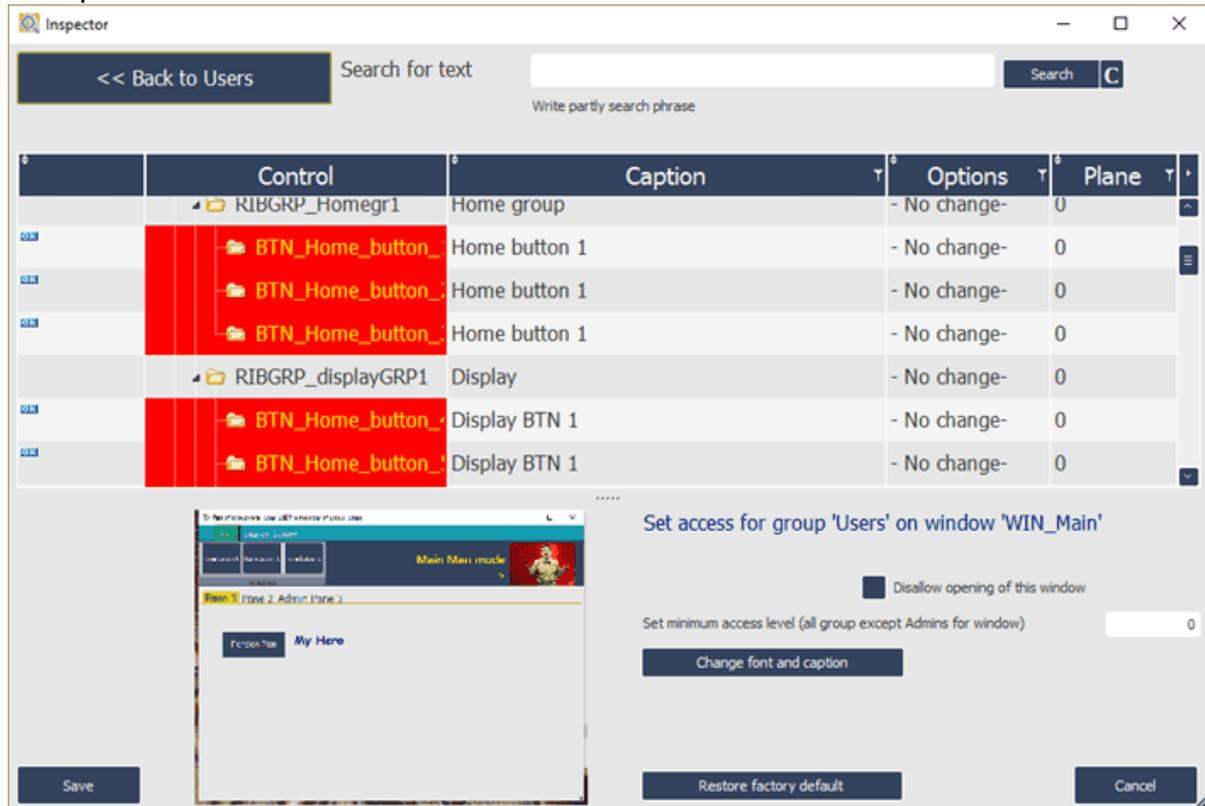
Features:

1. One class, One table in the analyze and 2 Windows (Win_Logon, Win_inspect) makes the whole thing work.



2. You can change userID run-time, no need to restart app to change userID and rights

3. The Inspect screen/Window reads only controls for the window your in, not all - making it simpler to disallow controls "in this Window"



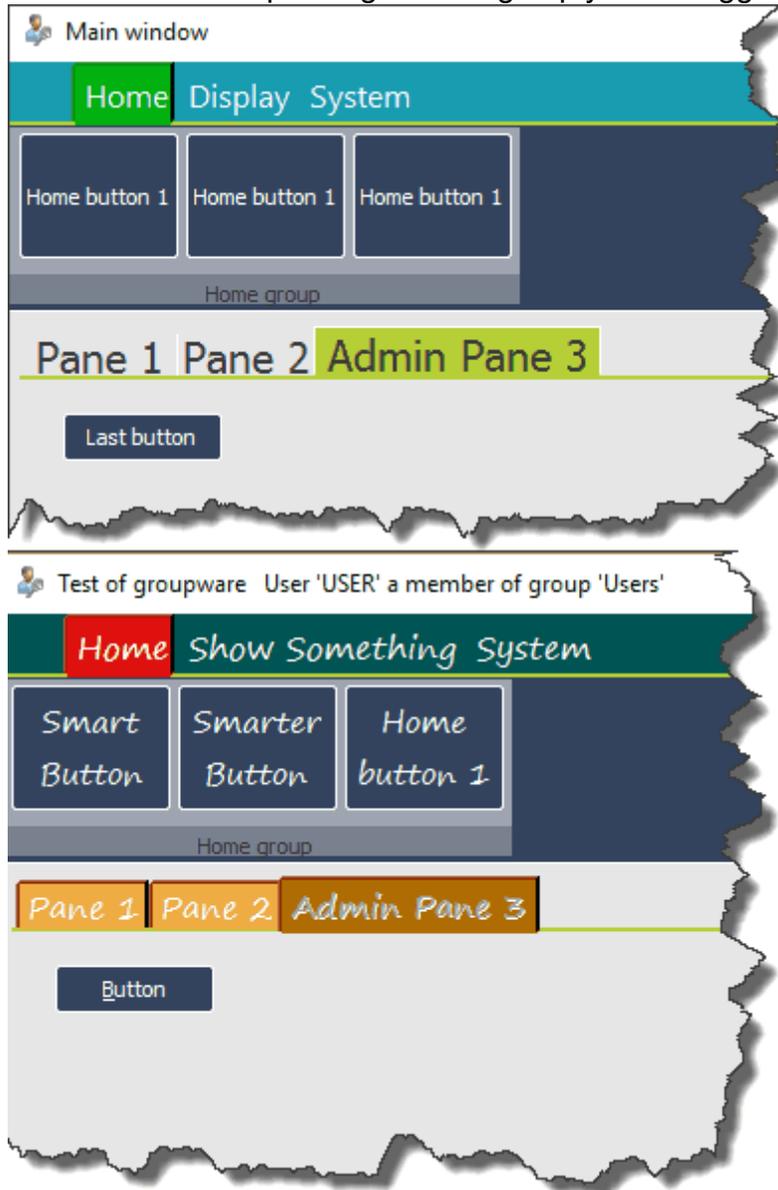
4. Farley easy implementation with your app and if you have existing usergroup/Users tables.

(I will/can write a short PDF Document describing how, if anybody is interested)

5. Written in WinDev 20, I'm on v22 and are using it here, so nothing is problematic about upgrading.

(WinDev 20 is the lowest Window version I have on this PC for the moment)

6. Since WinDev v22 lets you edit a screen I made it possible to change fonts, brushcolors etc. depending on user-group you are logged into.



7. Timed auto-logout or auto-logon as "other" user (perhaps with lower rights)

Some points/limitations of my groupware:

1. Unlike PCSoft's solution a userid must exist in a group, and the group is actually what you set the rights for.
2. A Userid must be unique. You can not have same userid but in different groups.
3. When pressing F-something (Demo app uses F12) to get the inspect window the

controls are read run-time.

4. It has bugs - Yes I also do bugs, not on purpose, but still.

5. I tried to keep the code clean, but some might not agree, I however personally hate statements like:

```
MySelf..Caption=(MySelf..Pushed?"Trace ON" ELSE "Trace OFF")
```

Not easy to see whats going on here huh?,... having said that, I copied the example from my own code but it's just one place and in the test-project, not the groupware.

If you do use it, and correct bugs or make smart changes, I would like to get a copy.

Anyhow enough said, here is the link to the [Project](#)

1.1 The cGroupware class

I made cGroupware a global class, since I did not see any situation where several cgroupware`s instanses beeing active at the same time inside an application.

You can more or less import the cGroupware class in a existing project, import the 2 windows and the Groupware table and off you go.

If you want to use your own usergroup table and usertable there are some techniques to do just that and I will conver this a bit later in the document.

1.1.1 Nuts and bolts of cGroupware

When a user with sufficient rights press ALT-F12 (default button for the inspect-window) cGroupware try to read all controls in "this" window run-time.

Now after opening the inspect window, a administrator can change controls from a treestructure of all controls found at the moment.

Supplied are the means to make them invisible or grayed, the third option "no change" leaves the control untouched.

More or less the whole cGroupware is made up array of structures, for some reason I just love them.

In my opinion they are extremely fast, easy to cope with, and so fort.

If you study the code you often see me looping through the arrays with the code

```
for each ds of ::Arrayname
    //Now DS have the structure and values for each "record"
    //if the array was Changedcontrols the rest migh look like:
    IF ds.sGroupName <> ::ME.sCroupName
        Continue
    END
end
```

Note: the DS name can be anything as it's defined at that point, but I seem to have been stuck with DS (Data Set), and use the letters "DS" each time I loop through an array.

Another point to make, I sometimes copy from one identical structure to another, in this project a discovered a smarter way than assigning each structure member, and that is some thing like:

```
n is int
For each ds of ::Arrayname
    if ds.field = this or that
        n = add(SecondArray)
        // copies value of the "ds" structure into
        // second arrays newly created "record"
        SecondArray[n] <= ds
    end
end
```

Example from code:

```
i is int = Seek(::TouchedCtrl, asLinear, "sControlName; sParent")
IF i = -1
    i = Add(::TouchedCtrl)
    ::TouchedCtrl[i] <= ds // ::ChangedControls[ds.nr]
    ::TouchedCtrl[i].nr = i
END
```

Perhaps you already know all this, but I wanted to share it anyhow.

After a successful Login a ::ME structure is set containing information about the user:

```
30 STThisUser is Structure
31     sUsername is string
32     sPassword is ANSI string
33     sGroupname is string
34     nAccesslevel is int
35     sRecID is string
36     sRecIDGroup is string
37 END
```

This cGroupware::ME structure, you can check during program execution to see if a user has the sufficient rights to run part of your code.

A (stupid) Example is from the "Calculate Pension" button in the GW20 project:

```
SWITCH Upper(cGroupware::ME.sGroupname)
CASE "USERS"
    Info("Your pension is calculated to 0.12")
CASE "ADMIN"
    Info("Your pension is calculated to 1 000 000")
OTHER CASE
    Info("Forget it")
END
```

But you got the meaning of it :)

cGroupware hold's all controls that has a different status than their initial value, in a changedcontrols array (of structures), the information being stored about a control and only if it's changed.

```

62  STChangedControls is Structure
63      sControlName is string
64      sParentName is string
65      sGroupName is string
66      nType is int
67      nOption is int
68      bchanged is boolean
69      sRecID is string
70      nr is int
71  END

```

A second array of structures is contains reset information, case a logon with a new user. If this user is allowed to see a hided control that the previous user was not we need to unhide this control again.

So I made a Touchedcontrol array of the same type, just to unhide or make active a control, before loop of setting the control is executed.

Mostly for WinDev 22 where we can invoke the built in "Customize the interface" utility, after testing this I soon wanted to increase size and perhaps change the font of a control, so I built in a way to do just that.

Offcourse you, being a WinDev developer and all, can expand this to other properties of a control to.

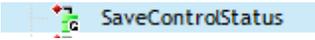
Some of the methods for changing controlstates is:

 `ChangeControlsNow` - resets, then set state,font etc. of changed controls.

 `GetChangedControls` - Returns a <CR> spearated list (a string) of controls changed "This" session, unless you do a `cgroupware::GetChangedControls("")` that will return all changed controls

 `GetControlType` - Returns the type of control as string/Text, input is controltype as

integer. Calling `cGroupware::GetControltype(4)` returns the string "Button (4)"

 - Saves a "changed control" in inspect window" state of a control (Hide, grayed)

The Windows opened of cGroupware is stored inside an `::Wins` array (of structures) that is used to check if a user actually can open a window.

```
STWindows is Structure
  sName is string
  sGroupName is string
  nAccesslevel is int
  bCanOpen is boolean
  bchanged is boolean
END
```

Now the obvious part of the `bCanOpen` value that is True/False, but I also included `nAccesslevel` the rule for `NaccessLeve` is: if not 1 (Admin) the user in a group must have equal or higher `nAccesslevel` to be able to open a window, placing it somewhere between a user with no rights and admin with all rights.

Now this is where your own development comes in place if you want a groups of windows suddenly available or unavailable for a usergroup(s) you can change the `nAccesslevel` to a higher value.

The Method `cGroupware::AddSkipWin(mywindow..name)` signals to cGroupware that everybody has access to this window.

1.1.2 Applying groupware into your project

To implement cGroupware into your application the following criteria must be met:

1. A way to store changes, so we need a table to store this in (Groupware)

Note: For testing purposes you can skip table this and cgroupware is reset each time you start your application.

The groupware table is however supplied with the GW20 project.

2. Some means to change the state of controls, users and groups, supplied for this is the Win_Inspect window that has 6 planes.

3. Possibility to Log on and change logon, supplied for this is the Win_Logon window.

4. The global cGroupware class ofcourse. It's made global but you need to define it once, to run the constructor code (or move the code into a ::Start method if you prefer)

Now I put most of the code into the global part of the project, but most of it can be anywhere if you for example wants to show the main window and then the Logon screen.

First, every window that is going to be used with cGroupware needs this line of code:

```

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14

```

End of initialization of WIN_Main

```

1
2
3  ///Making structure vars of table
4  ///Commented 2 idents in, is if you want to make a structure
5  //MakeFL is object cMakeStructure
6  ///IF HExecuteQuery(qry_groups) = True
7  // MakeFL.MakeStructure(Groups)
8  ///ELSE
9  ///   Info(HErrorInfo())
10  ////END
11  //EndProgram()
12
13  cGroupWare::CanOpen(mywindow..name)
14

```

Since you can logon when your app is already executing you should also have a line detecting a user-change (can also be done in the "USERLOGIN" event)

```

1
2
.

```

Focus gain (WM_SETFOCUS) of WIN_Main

```

1
2
.

```

cGroupWare::ReCheck(Mywindow..Name)

Or here

```

1
2
3
4
5

```

Local Procedure **Handle_userchange** * If Error: by program When Exception: by program

```

1  PROCEDURE Handle_userchange()
2
3  WIN_Main..Title = "Test of groupware User "+cGroupWare::ME.sUsername+" a member of group "+cGroupWare::ME.sGroupname+"
4  cGroupWare::ReCheck(Mywindow..Name)
5

```

In the above example the code below needs to be inserted.

```

//Demonstrate callback from groupware
cGroupWare::NotifyME = Handle(Mywindow)
Event(Handle_userchange, "*", "USERLOGIN")

```

Below are some code examples from the GW20 project and a brief explanation.

```
EXTERN "WinConst.WL"
EXTERN "KeyConst.WL"
```

cGroupware uses them, but I always include these to "include lines" in my projects.

Say you do not offer groupware with you app since it's no need, you can still hide some "**Service only**" options from the normal user and ship the Groupware table along with you app.

But what if the user Deletes the groupware table? - cGroupware will automatically make ADMIN and USER group if no groups/users not exists with a initial password of a different type than shipped. (if you don't remove the code).

Example of different password than the "shipped in groupware table" :

```
//Empty / Clean system password (or if groupware DB file is deleted)
cGroupware::EmptyOrFirstTimePW = "CustomerDontKnowThisPassword"
```

I guess you already use Trace in some form and cgroupware uses it to, I made an internal Trace that can bw switched On/Off so you dont have to look at groupware messages unless working with it.

```
//Debug window / Trace from the cgroupware class
cGroupware::DebugMsg = True
```

Note: The ::DebugMsg state can off course be saved into a inifile (or what ever)

if you want to log the debugmessages into a text file, you can uncomment as shown below:

```
//You can also log debug messages to file eaven if debugmsg is switched off
cGroupware::DebugLogFolder = "C:\deleteme"
cGroupware::DebugToFile = True
```

If you want, you can switch off all the cGroupware code with the statement:

```
//Test without gropware
cGroupware::Off = True
```

You can of course build your own logon screen or use your existing logon screen, just specify what window you want to be called when logging in with the code:

```
//Optional
cGroupWare::LogonWindow = "WIN_Logon"
```

Make sure to study existing win_logon code, where the most important step is the call to:

```
IF cGroupWare::CheckUserIDandPassword(EDT_UserID,EDT_Password) = False THEN
END
```

That is the actual logon setting the ::ME structure that will be checked against from methods in the cGroupWare.

You also have the possibility to set Auto-logout time (in minutes), after the time specified is run the logon screen Pops-up again:

```
//Auto-Logout
cGroupWare::AutoLogoutTimeOut = 10
```

Now for the "Service-mode" I described earlier, cGroupWare has the possibility to de-elevate rights instead of reactivating the logon-screen.

If for example you were connected to a client via Teamviewer, VNC or something and forgot to logon as a user again after being Admin for a while:

```
//If you want to de-elevate rights instead of user re-logging on
cGroupWare::sAutoLogonToUser = "User"
cGroupWare::sAutoLogonToPw = ""
```

Now in this "Service mode" we want the "User" to be active (without login) as we start the application and need to specify this at startup.

```
//Auto-Logon Logon
IF cGroupWare::CheckUserIDandPassword("User","") = False THEN
    cGroupWare::Logon()
END
```

This code will prevent the Login screen (Win_Logon) to appear, and the app is in "User mode" with the supplied rights you specified at design time, and shipped to the client in the Groupware table.

Default in the cGroupWare **Alt-F12** is the Inspect window and **Alt-F11** is the runtime logon screen, you can of course change this to whatever keys suits you:

```
//Groupware Optional options
cGroupWare::Alternative_InspectKey = VK_F12
cGroupWare::Alternative_LogonKey = VK_F11
```

In the GW20 project I use **F11** for logon and **F12** for inspect screen.

Windows that are to be left untouched can be assigned especially for this with the:

`cGroupware::AddSkipwin(Mywindow..Name)`

method.

1.1.3 How I quick-implemented gw in a couple of projects

After I finished groupware I had to implement it in a couple of my own projects, and while doing this I discovered a quick and dirty way of implementing it with my projects that I would like to share.

In my project I have a employee table with a couple of fields named username and password:

Employee no	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Start date	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/>
Name	<input type="text" value="SYSTEM"/>
Address1	<input type="text" value="Address"/>
Address2	<input type="text" value="Address"/>
Postal no	<input type="text" value=""/> City <input type="text" value="City name"/>
email	<input type="text" value="Email address"/>
social Security no	<input type="text" value="Social number"/>
Phone	<input type="text" value="Employe phone"/>
Cell. Phone	<input type="text" value="Cellular phone no to employe"/>
Position	<input type="text" value="Employe`s position"/>
UserID	<input type="text" value="SYSTEM"/>
Password	<input type="password" value=""/>

Changed to:

Employee no	<input type="text" value="0"/>
Start date	<input type="text" value=""/> <input type="text" value=""/>
Name	SYSTEM
Address1	Address
Address2	Address
Postal no	<input type="text" value=""/> City <input type="text" value=""/>
email	Email address
social Security no	Social number
Phone	Employee phone
Cell. Phone	Cellular phone no to employe
Position	Employee`s position

As you see I removed (from screen) the UserID and Password fields.

Then I made a small synchronize one-time routine, putting all users into the Admin group, this sync. routine can ofcourse be more advanced, but it's easy to move multiple selected users to another group in cgroupware so I was Lazy.

```

PROCEDURE SyncFirstTime()

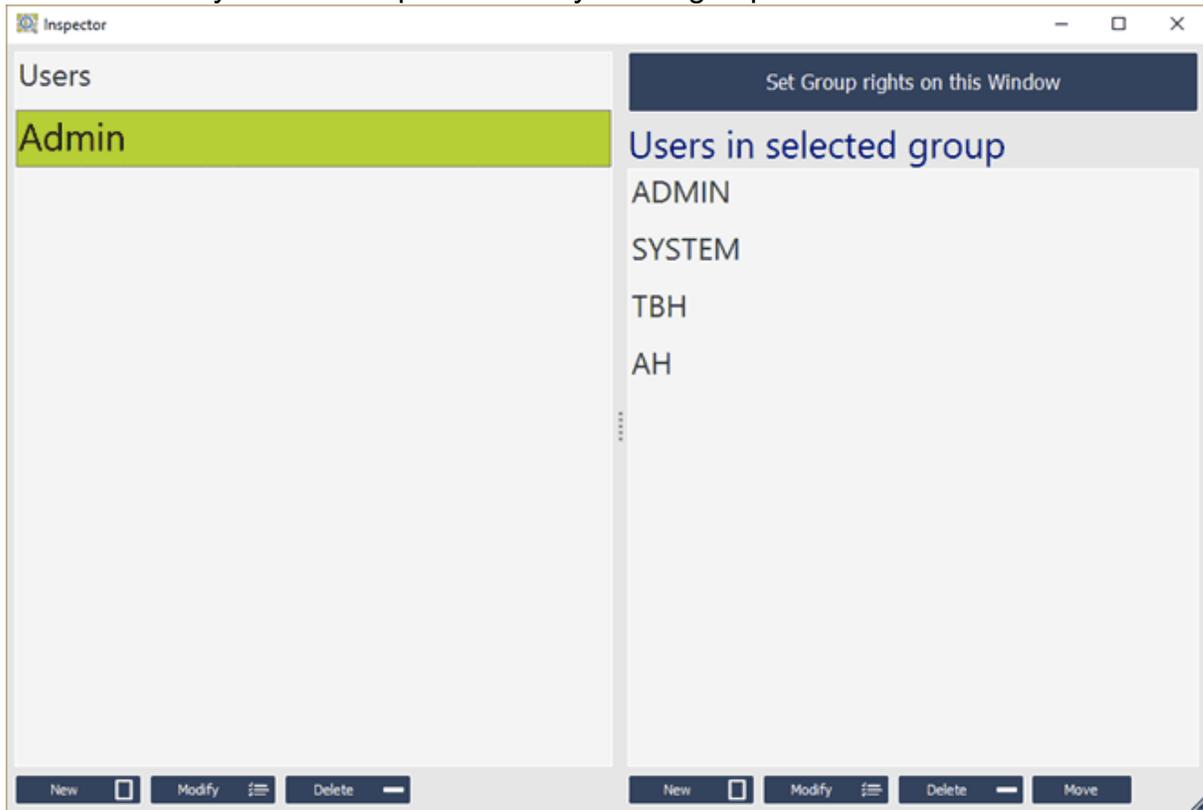
FOR EACH Ansatt //is Norwegian for employee
    IF Ansatt.BrukerID <> "" THEN
        IF cGroupWare::CheckUserExist(Ansatt.BrukerID) = False THEN
            IF cGroupWare::CheckGroupExist("Admin") = True THEN

cGroupWare::AddUser(Ansatt.BrukerID,Ansatt.Passord,"Admin",Ansatt.PRIMARYKEY)
                END
            END
        END
    END
END

END:
WriteKey("SYNCFIRSTTIMEDONE",True)

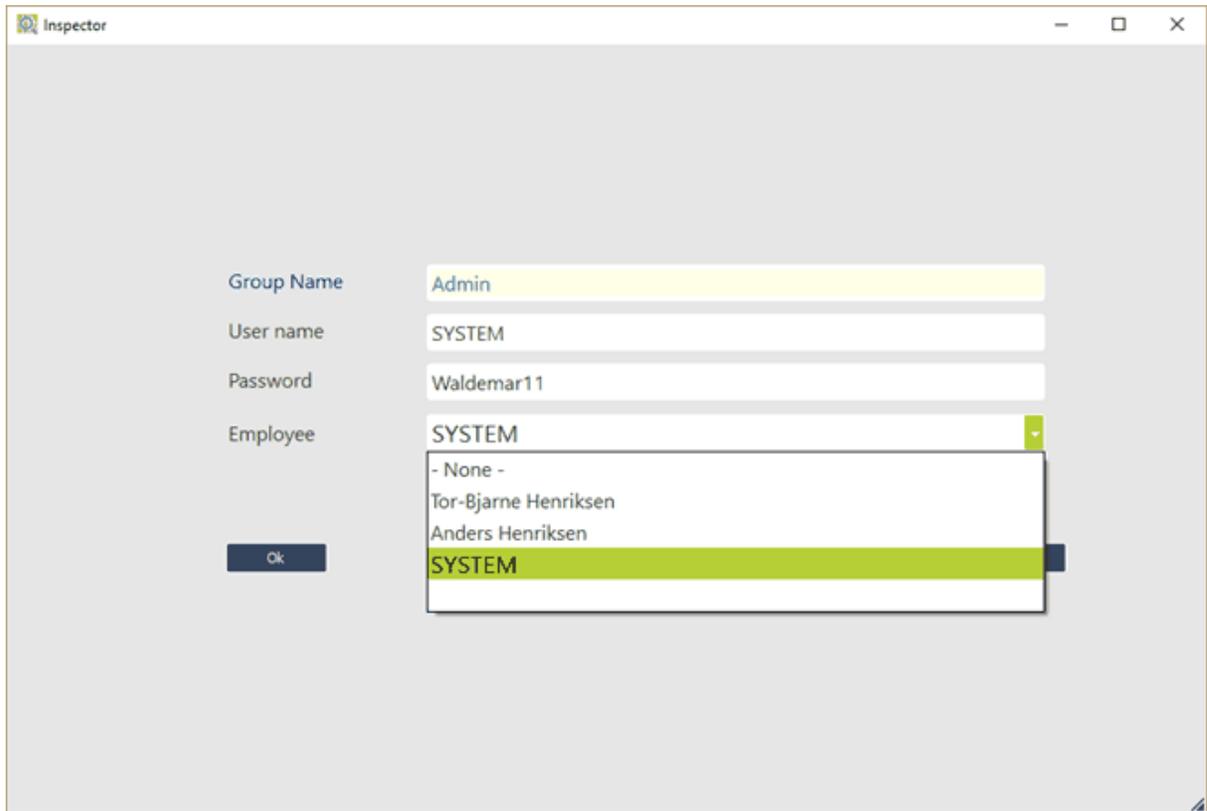
```

After I run the SyncFirstTime procedure my admin group looks like this:



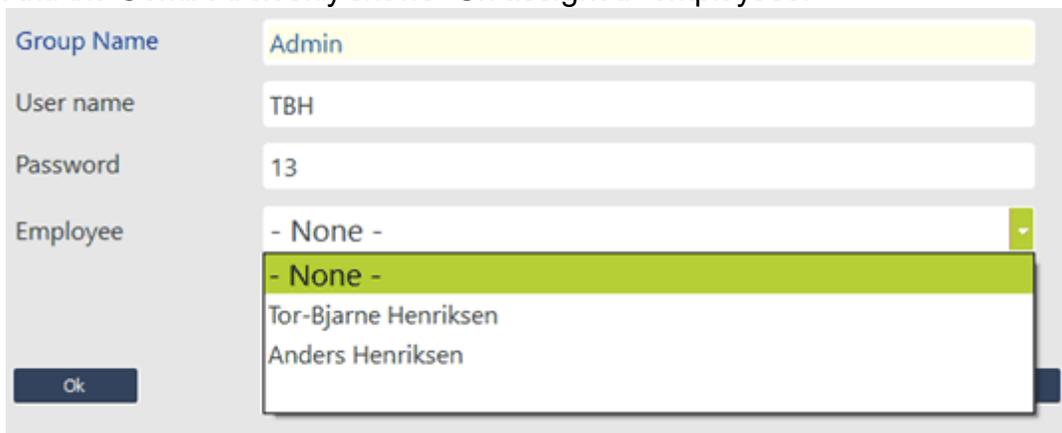
Some new users has appeared (SYSTEM, TBH, and AH)

Then I made a combo in the "Modify users" pane where I can link my Employee table with the Groupware:



The screenshot shows a window titled "Inspector" with a "Modify users" pane. The fields are: Group Name (Admin), User name (SYSTEM), Password (Waldemar11), and Employee (SYSTEM). The Employee dropdown menu is open, showing options: - None -, Tor-Bjarne Henriksen, Anders Henriksen, and SYSTEM (highlighted). An "Ok" button is visible below the fields.

And the Combo box only shows "Un-assigned" employees:



The screenshot shows the same "Inspector" window with the "Modify users" pane. The fields are: Group Name (Admin), User name (TBH), Password (13), and Employee (- None -). The Employee dropdown menu is open, showing options: - None - (highlighted), Tor-Bjarne Henriksen, and Anders Henriksen. An "Ok" button is visible below the fields.

(Since user "System" is assigned to employe "System" it is not shown in the combo for username "TBH")

The code for building the combo looks like this:

```

PROCEDURE build_combo(sShouldInclude is string="")
s is string = "- None -" + TAB + gLink("") + CR
n is int
bIncluded is boolean
sNvn is string
IF HExecuteQuery(QRY_Get_Ansatt,hDefault) = True THEN
    FOR EACH QRY_Get_Ansatt
        n = Seek(cGroupWare::Users,asLinear,"sRecID",QRY_Get_Ansatt.PRIMARYKEY)
        IF n = -1 THEN
            s = s + QRY_Get_Ansatt.Navn + TAB +
gLink(QRY_Get_Ansatt.PRIMARYKEY) + CR
        END
        IF sShouldInclude = QRY_Get_Ansatt.PRIMARYKEY THEN
            sNvn = QRY_Get_Ansatt.Navn
            bIncluded = True
        END
    END
END
IF bIncluded = True THEN
    s = s + sNvn + TAB + gLink(sShouldInclude) + CR
END
ListDeleteAll(COMBO_Employeee)
ListAdd(COMBO_Employeee,s)

```

Note: I use the Glink of the combo box to hold the RecordID of my employee table

Then I only make some small changes to the BTN_Modify1 code of the groupware:

```

Click BTN_Modify1      If Error: by program When Exception: by program
1  IF LIST_UsersInAGroup = -1 THEN
2      Error("Please select a user first.")
3  ELSE
4      IF cGroupWare::ME.nAcceslevel = 1 THEN
5          gw.nUserAction = 2
6          EDT_Group_Name1 = LIST_Usergroups
7          EDT_User_name = LIST_UsersInAGroup
8          EDT_Password = cGroupWare::GetPassword(LIST_UsersInAGroup)
9          gsOldUID = LIST_UsersInAGroup
10         i is int = Seek(cGroupWare::Users,asLinear,"sUserName",EDT_User_name)
11         IF i <> -1 THEN
12             build_combo(cGroupWare::Users[i].sRecID)
13             COMBO_Employeee = cGroupWare::Users[i].sRecID
14         END
15         Mywindow..Plane = 4
16     ELSE
17         Error("You belong in a User group that are not allowed to change users and groups")
18     END
19 END
20

```

And passing any RecordID of an employe to the groupware:

```

Click BTN_0k1      If Error: by program When Exception: by program
SWITCH gw.nUserAction
CASE 1
  n is int = Seek(cGroupWare::Users,asLinear,"sUsername",Upper(EDT_User_name))
  IF n <> -1 THEN
    Error("User names needs to be unique.")
    RETURN
  END
  cGroupWare::AddUser(EDT_User_name,EDT_Password,EDT_Group_Name1,COMBO_Emploee)
CASE 2
  cGroupWare::ChangeExistingUser(EDT_User_name,EDT_Password,EDT_Group_Name1,COMBO_Emploee,Upper(gsOldUID))
OTHER CASE
  Error("Unknown?")
END
MyWindow.Plane = 1
Refresh()

```

Thats it, now you could write some housekeeping routines if an employe record get's deleted (remove it from the groupware), I went for just removing the RecordID of the user but you can remove the user from the groupware if you want:

```

n is int = Seek(cGroupWare::Users,asLinear,"sRecID",Ansatt.PRIMARYKEY)
IF n <> -1 THEN
  cGroupWare::Users[n].sRecID = "" //Clearing any recordid pointing to this record.
END
H.Erase(Ansatt)
TableDisplay(TABLE_Ansatt,taReExecuteQuery)

```

If you wanted to delete the user from the groupware you would have to replace the line :

```
cGroupWare::Users[n].sRecID = "" //Clearing any recordid pointing to this record.
```

with:

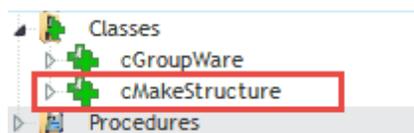
```
ArrayDelete(cGroupWare::Users,n)
```

1.1.4 Using your own Group and Usertables method 1

If you have (as me) a project with an easy logon and perhaps a employee table with a field named Login and password but a lot of other fields, heres how you can implement Groupware using them:

First of all - you could do a search and Replace in the cGroupware class itself, but I would suggest you to rename or create a field in you employee table named sUsername and sPassword as WinDev will change the exisiting table structure and propose to change in you code as well.

With the GW20 project is a small hIper class called cMakestructure, this is designed to make Structure entries of a table or query.
I supplied 2 tables (Login and groups)



Now if you activate the code as shown below:

```
//Making structure vars of table
//Commented 2 idents in, is if you want to make a structure of a query
MakeFL is object cMakeStructure
//IF HExecuteQuery(qry_groups) = True
    MakeFL.MakeStructure(Groups)
//ELSE
//    Info(HErrorInfo())
//END
EndProgram()
```

it will make something like this in the clipboard buffer for the groups table:

```
GroupsID is numeric
GroupName is string
Description is string
GroupLevel is string
```

Now it's easy to extend the structure of `cGroupware::Groups` to include some more fields, remember to delete any duplicates.

```

@STUserGroup is Structure
  sGroupName is string
  nAccessLevel is int
  bInspectorWindow is boolean
  bchanged is boolean
  sRecID is string
  //If I wanted to use FileToArray(::users,groups) i would need more variables matching the file structure of login table
  //The small helperclass cMakestructure is designed for this, see commented code in loading of win_main
  GroupsID is numeric
  GroupName is string
  Description is string
  GroupLevel is string
END

```

Now in the `::LoadArray` method I would comment out the loading of `::Groups` array and instead do a `FileToArray(cGroupware::Groups,Groups)`

Since, in my example I have not changed the Groupname in the table to `sGroupname` I also must do the step below (when loading)

```

FOR EACH ds OF cGroupware::Groups
  ds.sGroupName = ds.GroupName
END

```

So I set the empty `sGroupName` to the value of the field `GroupName` from the table `Group`.

Any Changes made from within the inspect screen to be saved I would use the event routines called from `cGroupware`, commenting out the portion that saves `Groupware::groups`

1.1.5 Using your own Group and Usertables method 2

Supplied is code to synchronize 2 existing tables with cGroupware, activate the test by removing the commented code:

```
//Demonstrates one way to sync "real" tables with array
Event(SyncUsers, "*", "USERSCHANGED")
Event(SyncUsers, "*", "GROUPSCHANGED")

Event(DeleteGroup, "*", "GROUPSDELETED")
Event(DeleteUSER, "*", "USERSDELETED")
```

Also I call the SyncUsers after "End of init win_main".

```
SyncUsers() // sync "other" tables to groupware
```

I did now however make a Guid to the two tables (Login and Grops) but to se already exdisting values synced into cGroupware I suggest you use the WDMMap of HFSQL Controlcenter to insert test values.

1.1.6 Known issues

I would like to deliver a "Perfect packaged" product, but my time on cGroupware has ended and I need to focus on the ToDo list of my project.

Within the time available I was not able to resolve the following issues:

1. Menus - I do not use them (agree or not), so there`s no code handling them.
2. When setting the Brushcolor the second time of a control, I try to get the stored value and set the buttons on plane 6 accordingly, but the color seems to be offset, and it have to be reselected.

My guess is probably since I use a Color variable, perhaps some default settings in Hue or something, or a bug, I do not know.

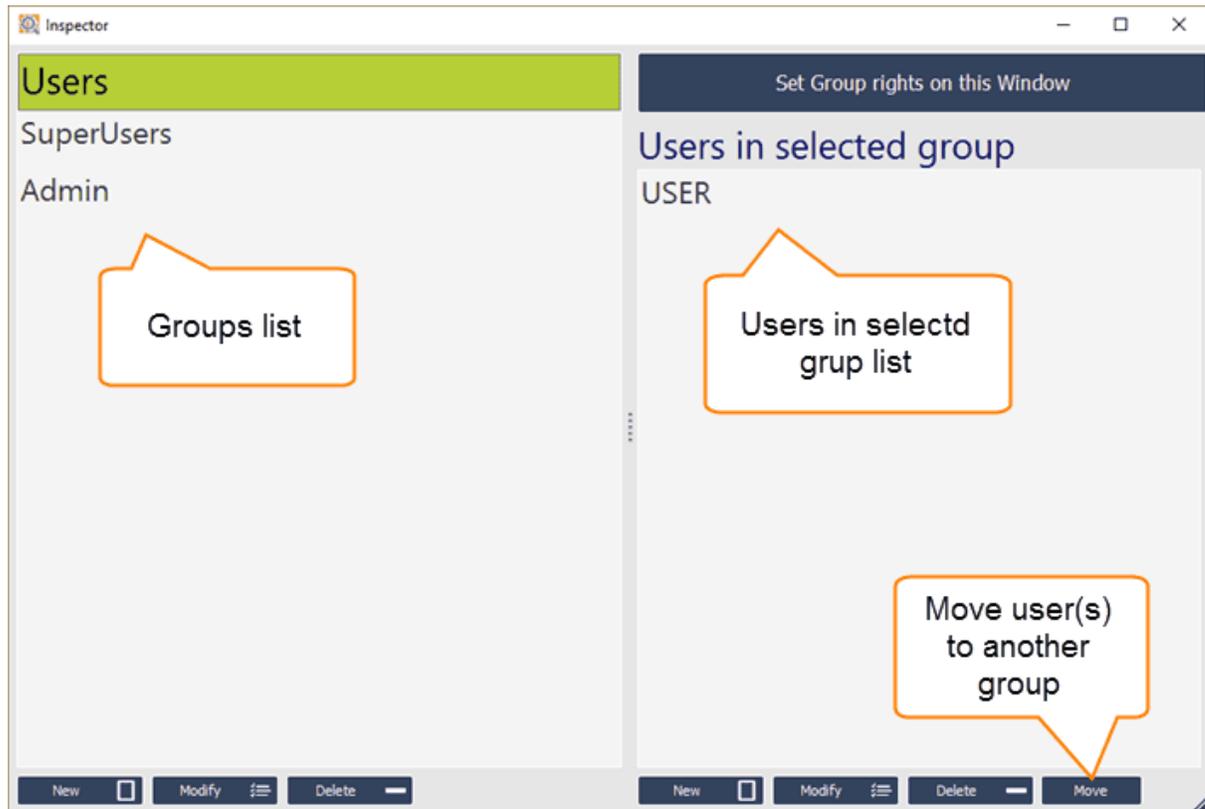
3. Dynamic tabs, Dashboard controls - the tree list shoud list the dasboard controls but the activated internal windows are below the main parent not the dashboard.

1.2 Win_Inspect

A quick note, you can terminate Win_Inspect with the **ESC** - key.

Some pictures with comments on what the different areas is:

Plane 1 main.

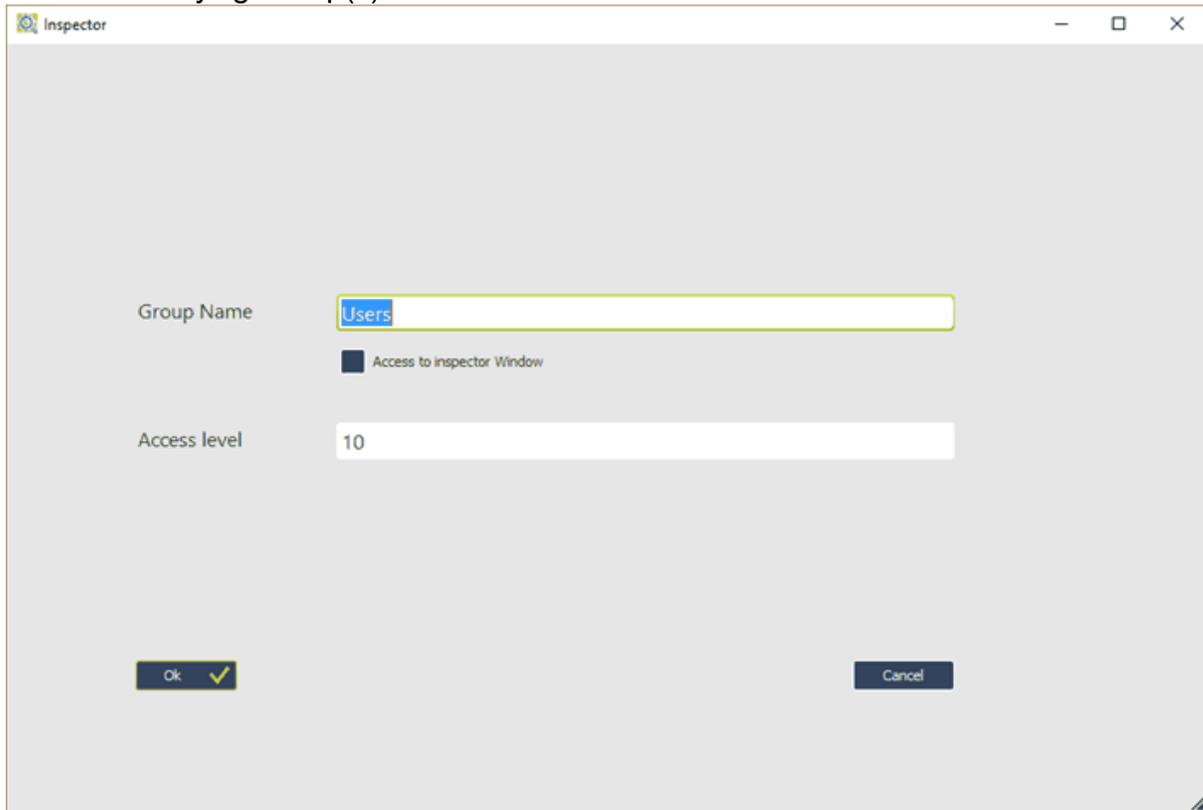


Plane 2 where controls state is set (Hide or grayed)

The screenshot shows the 'Inspector' tool interface. At the top, there is a search bar with the text 'Search for text' and a 'Search' button. Below this is a table with columns: Control, Caption, Options, and Plane. The table lists several controls under the 'WIN_Main' folder, including 'RIBBON_NoName1', 'WIN_Main.RIBBON_No Home', 'WIN_Main.RIBBON_No Display', 'WIN_Main.RIBBON_No System', 'RIBGRP_Homegr1', and 'BTN Home button'. A green box highlights the 'Caption' column for 'RIBBON_NoName1' with the text 'Change rights window'. Below the table, there is a preview window showing a 'Main Menu' and a configuration panel titled 'Set access for group 'Users' on window 'WIN_Main''. The configuration panel includes a checkbox for 'Disallow opening of this window', a dropdown for 'Set minimum access level (all group except Admins for window)' set to '0', and buttons for 'Change font and caption', 'Restore factory default', and 'Cancel'. A 'Save' button is located at the bottom left of the Inspector window.

Control	Caption	Options	Plane
WIN_Main	3	- No change-	
RIBBON_NoName1		- No change-	0
WIN_Main.RIBBON_No Home		- No change-	0
WIN_Main.RIBBON_No Display	Display	- No change-	0
WIN_Main.RIBBON_No System	System	- No change-	0
RIBGRP_Homegr1	Home group	- No change-	0
BTN Home button	Home button 1	- No change-	0

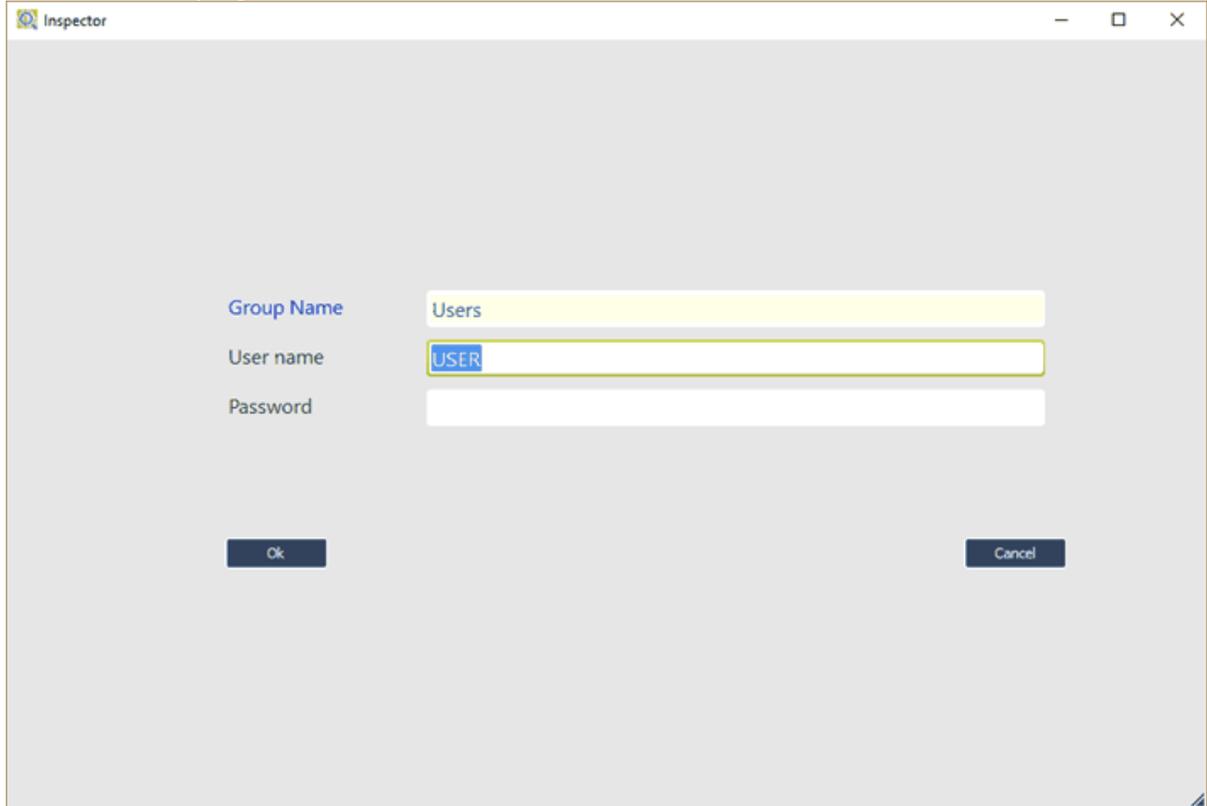
Plane 3 modifying Group(s)



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Inspector" with a standard Windows window control bar (minimize, maximize, close). The dialog has a light gray background and contains the following elements:

- Group Name:** A text input field containing the word "Users".
- Access to inspector Window:** A checkbox that is currently checked.
- Access level:** A text input field containing the number "10".
- Buttons:** Two buttons at the bottom: "Ok" with a green checkmark icon, and "Cancel".

Plane 4 Modifying User

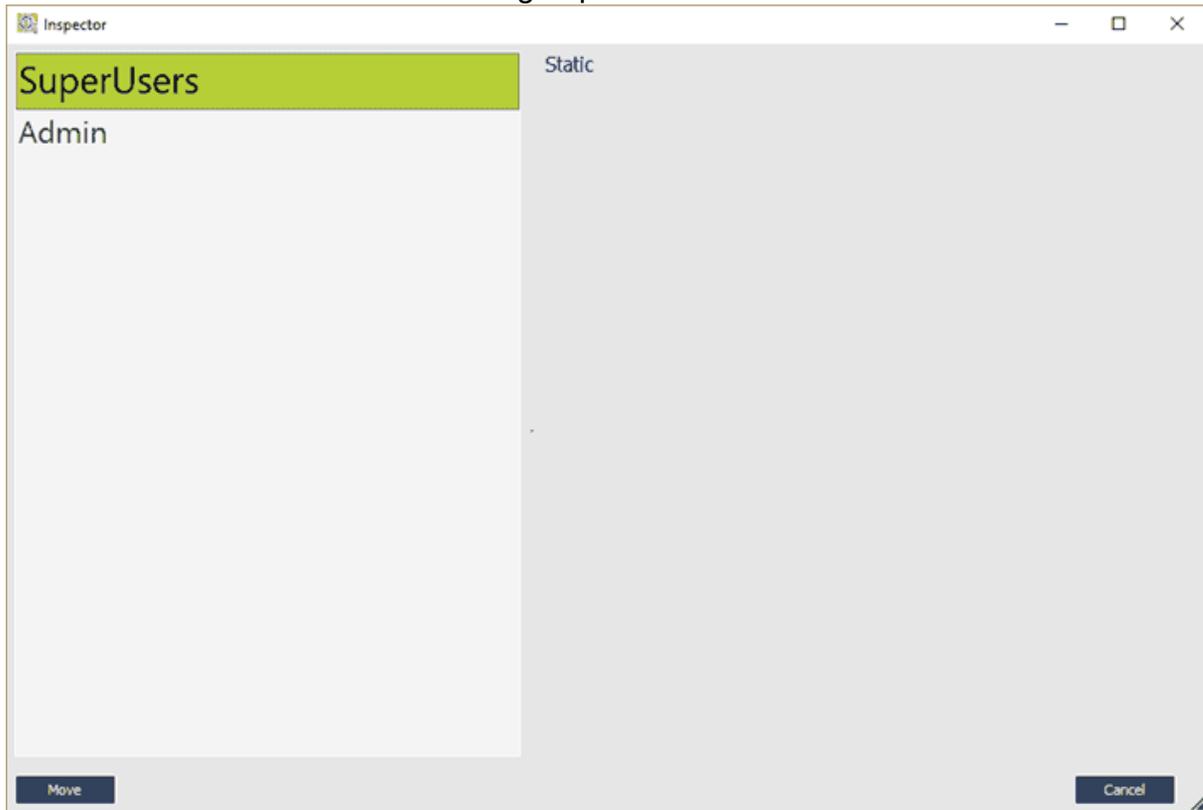


The image shows a software dialog box titled "Inspector" with a standard Windows-style title bar (minimize, maximize, close buttons). The dialog is used for modifying a user. It contains three text input fields:

- Group Name:** The text "Users" is entered in the field.
- User name:** The text "USER" is entered in the field.
- Password:** The field is currently empty.

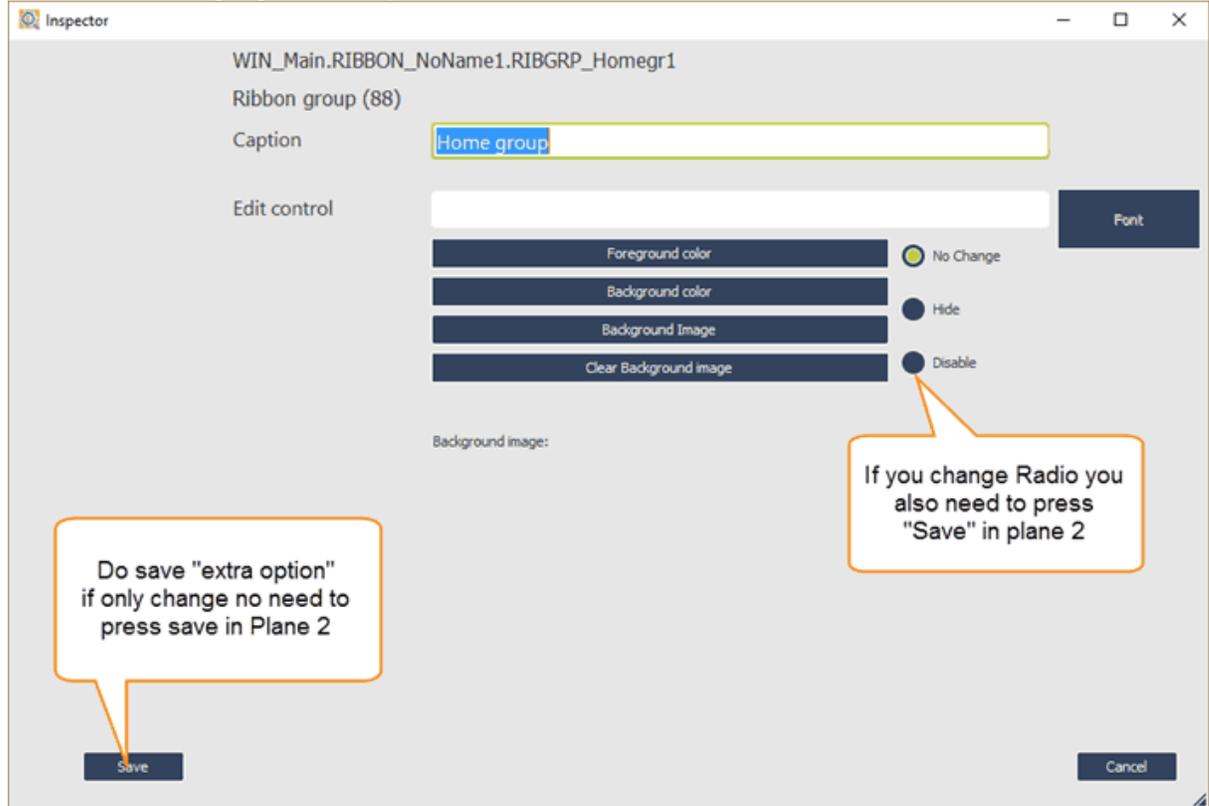
At the bottom of the dialog, there are two buttons: "Ok" on the left and "Cancel" on the right.

Plane 5 Move user to a different user-group



Note to self, the static used to have a value "moving user"+user+"from "+List_groups"

Plane 6 - Changing "Extra options"

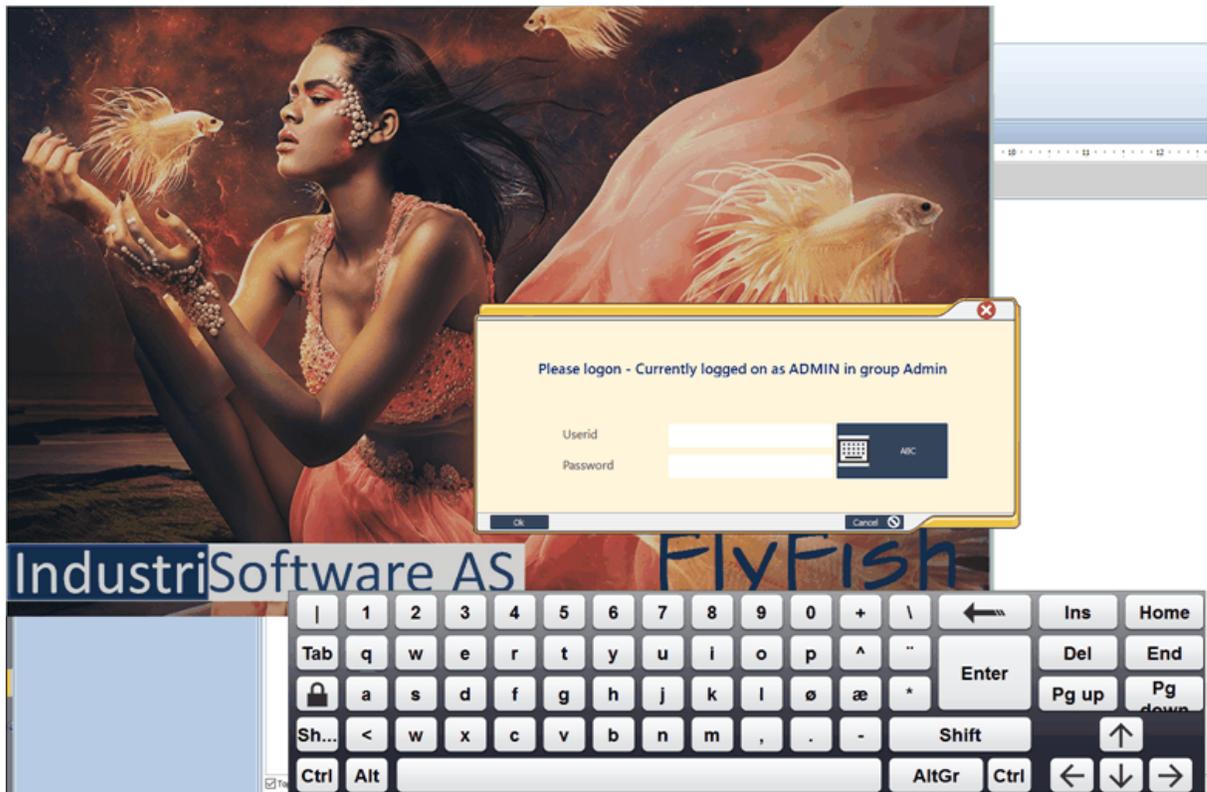


1.3 Win_Logon

As mentioned you can use what ever window you`d like, in my own "**FlyFish project**" - (a Air freight system for fish).

When the user press F11 (change user) I temporarily change the main..plane to one with a "**FlyFish**" Theme

And since it runs on "Terminals" I utilize a modified version of WD_ROLL / Alphanum keyboard.



Yes, it's a laidy (and some flying fishes) not sure if it's **political correct**, and I might have to remove this when deliver to client, I will off course blame the impact of PC-Soft's brochures over the years.

1.4 Groupware table

As I save the whole array in a Memo field (*Content*), there`s only 3 fields in the groupware table:

Describing the items and indexes of a data file

GroupWare

HFSQL

Number of items and index: 3 Size in bytes: 36 Display in physical order

Key	Name	Caption	Type	Size
GroupWareID	Identifier of GroupWare	Identifier of GroupWare	Automatic ID	8
KeyType	KeyType	KeyType	Text	10
Content	Content	Content	Text	8

Item not linked to a metatype

Sub-type: Automatic Identifier (8 bytes)

Key: Not key Unique key Key with duplicates

Search direction: Ascending Descending

Index parameter and search parameter for text key

Case sensitive
 Accent sensitive
 Space, punctuation and special char. sensitive

Array Dimension: 0 Actual size:

Parameters of the control linked to the selected item (shared information)

