

QuickSilver

Interoperability Guide

BroadVision®

Interoperability Guide

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This documentation was prepared using QuickSilver.
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About this Manual

The ability to move QuickSilver documents between platforms, and to migrate or access files from previous versions, is called interoperability. The *QuickSilver Interoperability Guide* provides details about the interoperability features of QuickSilver.

This manual also includes an appendix, *QuickSilver Naming Conventions*, that provides detailed information about naming conventions in QuickSilver.

Audience

This manual is intended for QuickSilver users who need to:

- access and exchange QuickSilver documents across UNIX and Windows platforms
- migrate files saved in previous versions of QuickSilver and Interleaf publishing software
- access files saved in previous versions of QuickSilver publishing software

Conventions

This manual uses the following typographical conventions to distinguish different kinds of information:

- Key names appear in all capital letters; for example, press ENTER.
- Names of Interleaf desktop objects appear in italic; for example, open the *System* cabinet.
- Command names appear in **bold**.
- New terms appear in **bold** when they are first defined.

- If a menu command has a submenu, the command is shown with arrows between each submenu. For example, choose **New**→ **Templates**→ **Memo** from the File menu means to choose New and then Templates and then Memo from the File menu.
- An arrowhead (►) indicates that a procedure follows.
- An . . .or. . . next to a paragraph highlights an alternate step in a procedure.

Note

A *Note* highlights additional information, such as related features.

.....
Important

An *Important* highlights essential information, such as potential errors.

For More Information

Online Documentation

QuickSilver's comprehensive online documentation is available from the Help menu on your QuickSilver desktop.

For an overview of the available online documentation and how to use it, choose **How to Use Help** from the QuickSilver Help menu, or see *Using QuickSilver Online Documentation* in the *Getting Started with QuickSilver* manual.

Technical Support

If you have problems using QuickSilver, you can contact the BroadVision Customer Support Center as follows:

- on the web at www.broadvision.com
- by email at support@broadvision.com
- by telephone at the North American office:
1.866.441.0224
- by telephone at the European offices:
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QuickSilver Interoperability

1

This chapter presents the following topics:

- [QuickSilver File Naming Conventions](#)
- [Version Interoperability](#)
- [Platform Interoperability](#)
- [Layered Application Interoperability](#)
- [Summary](#)

Note

QuickSilver file naming conventions were introduced in Interleaf 7. Throughout this document, the name QuickSilver refers to both Interleaf 7 and QuickSilver, unless otherwise indicated. Similarly, the name Interleaf 6 refers to both Interleaf 6 and Interleaf 5.

Note

Beginning with QuickSilver, version 3.0, QuickSilver supports Unicode standards and is available only on the Windows platform. Information in this document about platform interoperability applies only to QuickSilver 2.0 and previous versions. For information about version interoperability related to Unicode authoring, see the *Unicode Authoring in QuickSilver* manual.

QuickSilver File Naming Conventions

QuickSilver file naming conventions for documents, associated files, and containers provide the following benefits:

- distinction from file extensions used by other Windows applications
- version interoperability (interoperability between QuickSilver and Interleaf 6)
- platform interoperability (interoperability between QuickSilver running on Windows and QuickSilver running on UNIX)
- support for long file names (longer than eight characters plus a three-character extension)

By default, the QuickSilver desktop displays icon names for documents and containers. Icon names do not include file name extensions and can sometimes differ from file names in other ways. To see the file naming conventions used for your documents and containers, you must view their full file names. To display full file names on the QuickSilver desktop, choose **View→ File Names** in the desktop window. You can also view full file names in Windows Explorer or by using the **ls** command in UNIX.

Document and Catalog File Names

In QuickSilver, document files are uniquely identified by the file name extension *.ildoc*. Similarly, catalog files have the extension *.ilsty*. These naming conventions alleviate potential confusion between QuickSilver files and files from other applications.

Other File Names

See [Appendix A](#) for details about naming conventions for hidden files associated with documents (for example, attribute files and backup files) and for containers (such as books and folders).

Version Interoperability

Version interoperability is interoperability between QuickSilver and Interleaf 6.

Prior to QuickSilver, version 3.5, Interleaf 6 interoperability was enabled by default, with no means of disabling it. Beginning with version 3.5, QuickSilver provides an *Interleaf 6 compatibility mode* that is turned off by default. To enable version interoperability in QuickSilver 3.5, you must select the **Interleaf 6 compatibility mode** option on the Desktop sheet of the Preferences dialog box.

On Windows, most of the information in this section applies only when you are running QuickSilver in Interleaf 6 compatibility mode. A note under each major subsection heading indicates whether the information in that subsection requires QuickSilver 3.5 to be operating in Interleaf 6 compatibility mode. If you are running a QuickSilver version prior to version 3.5, you can ignore this note.

With QuickSilver, you can read and modify not only QuickSilver files, but also Interleaf 5 or Interleaf 6 files, as long as the files reside on a host of the same platform. That is, QuickSilver on Windows can access Interleaf 5 DOS files, Interleaf 6 files, or QuickSilver files residing on Windows hosts. QuickSilver on UNIX can access Interleaf 5 or 6 files and QuickSilver files residing on UNIX hosts.

The following limitations apply to version interoperability:

- Beginning with QuickSilver, version 3.0, version interoperability for files containing Unicode characters differs in part from the interoperability described in this document. See the *Unicode Authoring in QuickSilver* manual for details.
- You cannot use QuickSilver to access Interleaf 5 VMS files. However, you can use the Interleaf Desktop Utility (IDU) to archive files in Interleaf VMS and extract them in QuickSilver.
- While the current version of QuickSilver can read and modify files from previous versions of QuickSilver and Interleaf publishing software, previous versions cannot read or modify all current QuickSilver files. In particular, older versions will not be able to read/modify classes of documents defined only in QuickSilver (for example, files with the extensions *.ilxad* and *.ilrul*, or files containing Unicode characters). Therefore, attempting to read or modify QuickSilver documents in previous versions of either QuickSilver or Interleaf is not recommended.
- When accessing Interleaf 6 documents from QuickSilver, you can use QuickSilver functionality only. For example, macros from the Interleaf 6 desktop will not function in QuickSilver.

How QuickSilver Identifies File Versions

..... Important

Interleaf 6 compatibility mode is required if you are running QuickSilver 3.5 or later.

QuickSilver distinguishes between directories with *.ileaf* in their path names and those without in order to determine a file's version.

In directories with *.ileaf* in their path:

- Files with *.il** file name extensions are recognized as QuickSilver files.
- New files you create with QuickSilver are given QuickSilver file name extensions.
- Interleaf 6 file name extensions are not recognized.

In directories without *.ileaf* in their path:

- Files with legacy file name extensions are recognized as Interleaf 6 files.
- New files you create with QuickSilver are given Interleaf 6 file name extensions.
- QuickSilver file name extensions are not recognized.

For example, suppose you have a QuickSilver document named *myQSdoc.ildoc* and, an Interleaf 6 document named *myI6doc.doc*. If both of these documents are located in *c:\phoenix\docfiles.ileaf*, then *myQSdoc.ildoc* is recognized as a QuickSilver document and *myI6doc.doc* is considered either a host file or a Microsoft Word document (if you are on a Windows system with Word installed). However, if both documents are located in *c:\phoenix\docfiles*, then *myQSdoc.ildoc* is considered a host file and *myI6doc.doc* is recognized as an Interleaf 6 document.

See [Container File Names](#) in Appendix A for a comparison of Interleaf 6 and QuickSilver file name endings for containers.

The following directories must always have the *.ileaf* extension:

- the directory where the QuickSilver desktop resides
- the directory where QuickSilver is installed (optionally referenced by the *QSILVER_HOME* variable)

Note

QuickSilver provides visual cues to help you distinguish between Interleaf 6 and QuickSilver containers. The title bar of an Interleaf 6 container includes the words *Version 6 Container*, and the background displays a different color or pattern than that displayed in a QuickSilver container.

Migrating Files to QuickSilver

..... Important

Interleaf 6 compatibility mode is required if you are running QuickSilver 3.5 or later.

..... Important

The first time you open migrated files in QuickSilver, version 3.0, or a later version of QuickSilver, you must decide how you want fonts to be handled. For details, see Chapter 2, *Working with Legacy Documents*, in the *Unicode Authoring in QuickSilver* manual.

You migrate Interleaf 6 documents and containers to QuickSilver by moving them into a QuickSilver container, in a QuickSilver window, using one of the following methods, which are described in more detail later in this section:

- [drag and drop or cut/copy and paste](#)
- [Interleaf Desktop Utility \(IDU\)](#)

Note

In addition to the preceding list of methods, you can move files into Interleaf 6 or QuickSilver containers within QuickSilver by using drag and drop from Windows Explorer, or by using UNIX operating system commands or file manager operations to move files. However, using these methods — or any method other than those described in this section — for migrating Interleaf 6 files and containers to QuickSilver can have unpredictable results, including corrupted files. It is therefore recommended that you migrate files only as described in this *Migrating Files to QuickSilver* section.

..... Important

You cannot migrate files to QuickSilver by running both Interleaf 6 and QuickSilver, and then moving the files from a window in the Interleaf 6 process to a window in the QuickSilver process.

..... Important

You cannot migrate files back to Interleaf 6 from QuickSilver.

Platform Consistency for Migrating Files

You can drag and drop or cut/copy and paste Interleaf 6 files on UNIX to QuickSilver on Windows.

In all other cases, however, use the IDU method for migrating files between versions and platforms at the same time — for example, for migrating Interleaf 6 files on Windows to QuickSilver files on UNIX.

File Renaming in QuickSilver

When you move a file from an Interleaf 6 container to a QuickSilver container, QuickSilver automatically renames the file to the QuickSilver-style file name. For example, if you move a document named *myfile.doc* from an Interleaf 6 container to a QuickSilver container, QuickSilver renames the document to *myfile.ildoc*. If you move a container, QuickSilver renames the container and all files in the container. For information on naming conventions, see *Introduction to QuickSilver File Naming Conventions* at the beginning of this chapter.

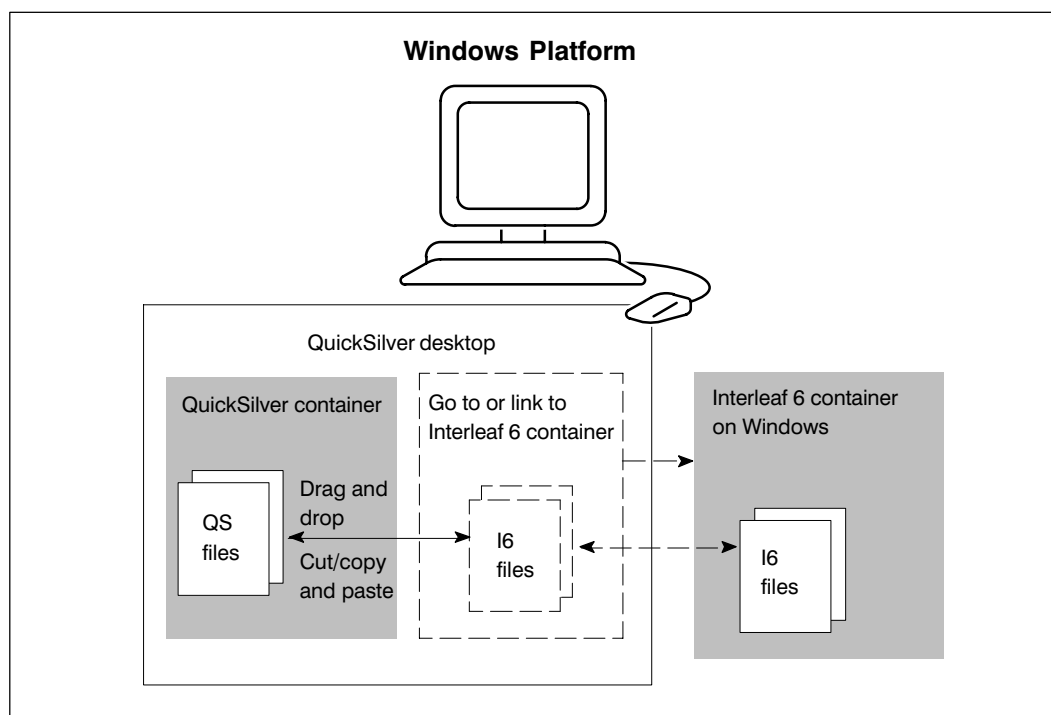
Migrating Files with Drag and Drop or Cut/Copy and Paste within QuickSilver

..... Important

Interleaf 6 compatibility mode is required if you are running QuickSilver 3.5 or later.

Within QuickSilver, you can drag and drop, cut and paste, or copy and paste between Interleaf 6 containers and QuickSilver containers.

The following illustration shows how you can migrate files between Interleaf 6 and QuickSilver using drag and drop or cut/copy and paste. (This illustrates QuickSilver on Windows; however, the same version interoperability is available with QuickSilver on UNIX.)



Migrating Files between Interleaf 6 and QuickSilver Using Drag and Drop or Cut/Copy and Paste

► To migrate Interleaf 6 files to QuickSilver using drag and drop, or cut/copy and paste:

1. From a QuickSilver desktop, open the Interleaf 6 container, as explained in *Accessing Interleaf 6 Documents from QuickSilver*, later in this section.
2. In QuickSilver, cut/copy and paste or drag and drop documents or container icons from the Interleaf 6 container to the QuickSilver container.
3. If the documents contain any hyperlinks or active links, use the HyperLeaf and ALT link reporting utilities to check the links. Refer to *HyperLeaf and ALT Links between Interleaf Versions* later in this section for more information.

Migrating and Transferring Files with IDU

Note

This section describes using IDU on the QuickSilver desktop. You can also run IDU from the command line. For information about running IDU from the command line, see the *Interleaf Desktop Utility* section in the *System Administration* unit of the QuickSilver online help.

Important

Interleaf 6 compatibility mode is required when using IDU on the QuickSilver desktop if you are running QuickSilver 3.5 or later. Running IDU from the command line works regardless of the Interleaf 6 compatibility mode setting.

The Interleaf Desktop Utility (IDU) is a convenient and reliable tool for migrating files from Interleaf 6 to QuickSilver, for transferring files between platforms and versions, and for transferring files between local or remote systems. In addition, when you use IDU to migrate files, files are always renamed using the appropriate file naming convention for the target container.

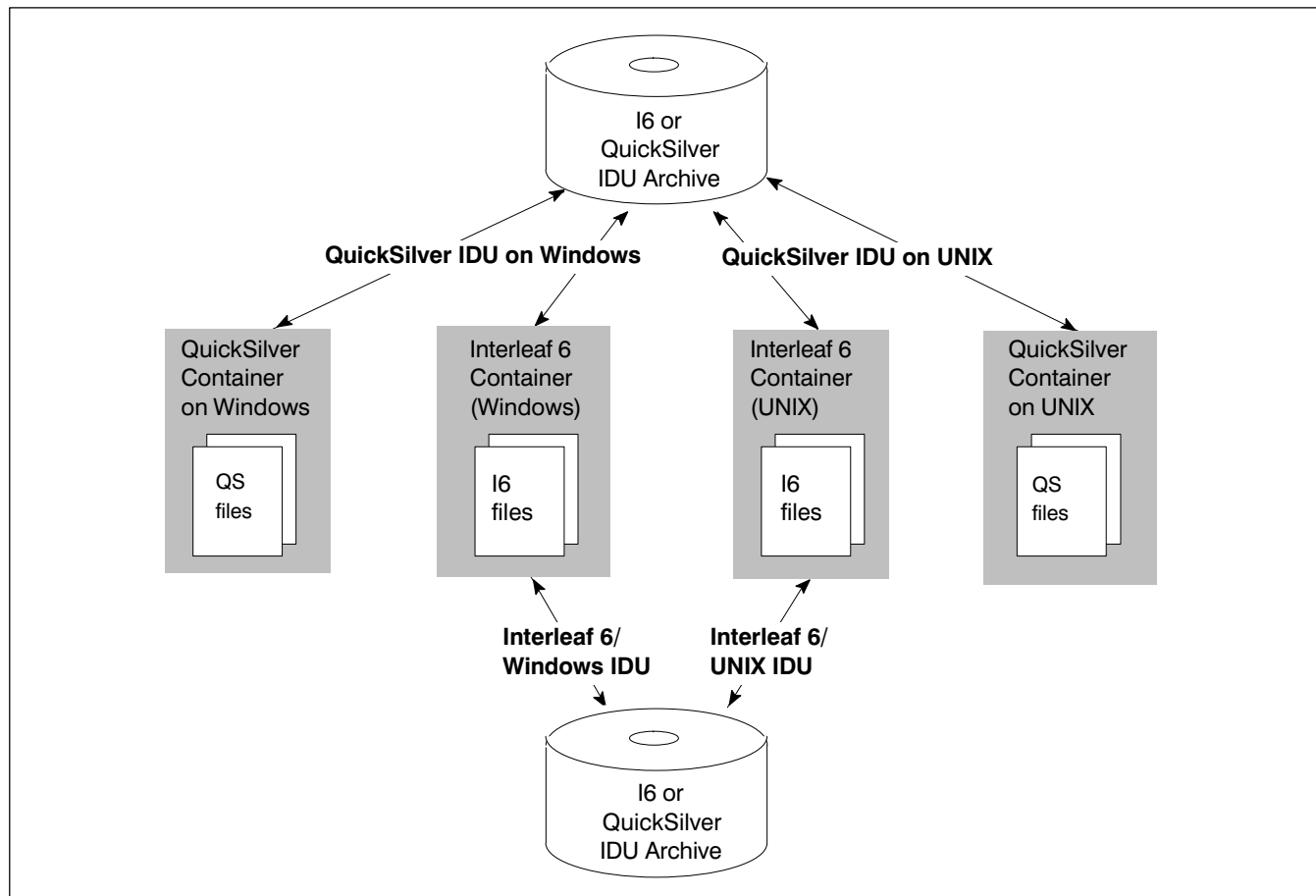
In QuickSilver, IDU commands are located on the container Tools menu. The following table shows the differences between the IDU interface in Interleaf 6 and in QuickSilver.

IDU User Interface		
Access Methods	Interleaf 6	QuickSilver
Prerequisite procedures	Make sure Leafware is installed. Set up Leafware on your desktop using Tool Manager. Select a desktop icon.	Select a desktop icon.
Menu access	Tools→ Leafware	Tools→ IDU
Command to create an IDU file	Tools→ Leafware→ IDU	Tools→ IDU→ Create
Command to extract an IDU file	Tools→ Leafware→ unIDU	Tools→ IDU→ Extract

With an IDU file that was created in either QuickSilver or Interleaf 6, you can do the following:

- Use QuickSilver IDU to extract the file to a QuickSilver or Interleaf 6 container.
- Use Interleaf 6 IDU to extract the file to an Interleaf 6 container.

The following illustration shows how different versions of the IDU program interoperate with different versions of IDU archive files and QuickSilver or Interleaf files.



IDU Version Interoperability

For detailed information about IDU, see the *Interleaf Desktop Utility* section in the *System Administration* unit of the QuickSilver online documentation.

► **To migrate Interleaf 6 files to QuickSilver using IDU:**

1. On the system where the Interleaf 6 files exist, use either Interleaf 6 or QuickSilver IDU to archive the files in the Interleaf 6 container.
2. On the system where the QuickSilver files are to exist, use QuickSilver IDU to extract the files from the archive to a QuickSilver container.
3. If the documents contain any hyperlinks or active links, use the HyperLeaf and ALT link reporting utilities to check the links. Refer to *HyperLeaf and ALT Links between Interleaf Versions* later in this chapter for more information about these utilities.

Note

A known software problem might cause Interleaf 6 IDU to fail when trying to extract a QuickSilver IDU file. If this happens, use QuickSilver IDU to extract the files.

Accessing Interleaf 6 Documents from QuickSilver

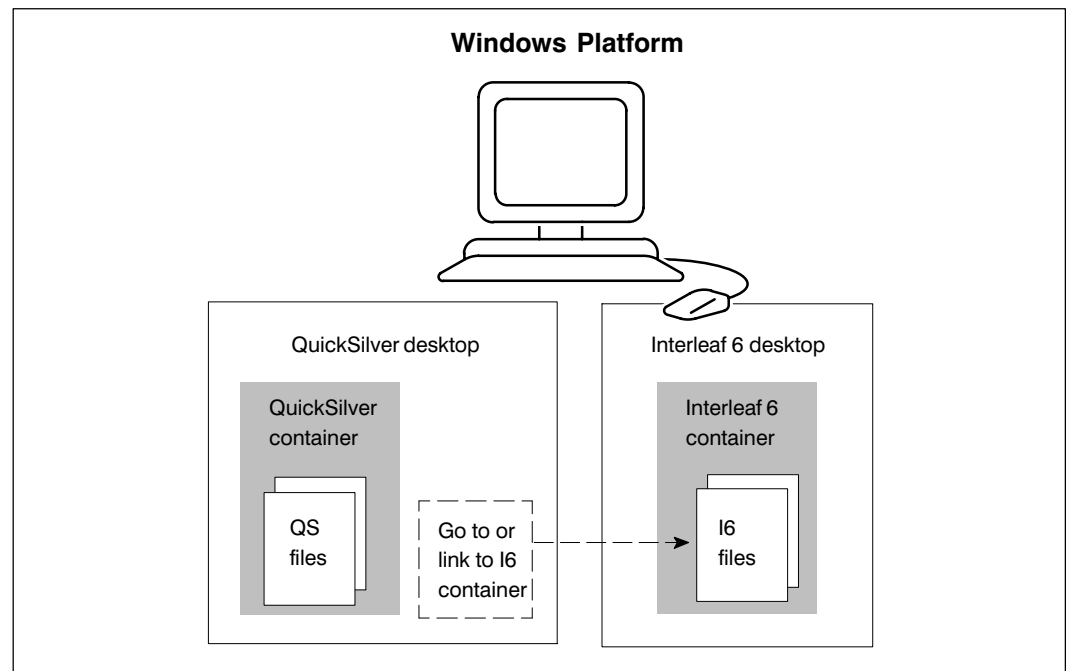
..... Important

Interleaf 6 compatibility mode is required if you are running QuickSilver 3.5 or later.

If you want to gradually migrate documents to QuickSilver, or if you need continued access to Interleaf 6 (for example, if you use Interleaf applications such as RDM that are not supported in QuickSilver), you can keep your documents in an Interleaf 6 container and access them with QuickSilver. For information on QuickSilver application support, see *Application Interoperability* later in this chapter.

You can access Interleaf 6 files only on the operating system platform that is running your QuickSilver desktop. For example, to access Interleaf 6 files on a Windows system, you must be running QuickSilver on Windows.

The following illustration shows how you can use QuickSilver to access Interleaf 6 files on the same platform. (This illustrates QuickSilver on Windows; however, the same version interoperability is available with QuickSilver on UNIX.)



Accessing Interleaf 6 Files from QuickSilver

In QuickSilver, you can perform the following operations between or within Interleaf 6 and QuickSilver containers:

- open, edit, and save
- copy or move (using drag and drop or cut/copy and paste)
- publish

=====

Note


A container should contain only Interleaf 6 or only QuickSilver files.

The following procedures describe the three ways you can access files in Interleaf 6 containers from QuickSilver on the same platform.

► **To use GoTo to open an Interleaf 6 container:**

1. In a QuickSilver window, use the GoTo command to move to an Interleaf 6 container.
2. In the Interleaf 6 container window, you can act on the container and document files as needed. For example, you can open a file, edit it, save it, and so forth.

► **To use the *Up a level* tool to open an Interleaf 6 container:**

1. In a QuickSilver window, click the **Up a level** tool  to move to an Interleaf 6 container. This is useful for moving to the system directory above your QuickSilver desktop.
2. In the Interleaf 6 container window, you can act on the container and document files as needed. For example, you can open a file, edit it, save it, and so forth.

► **To use links to open an Interleaf 6 container:**

1. Create a link in your QuickSilver desktop targeting the Interleaf 6 container. For details about creating links, see *To Create a Linked Icon* in the *Workgroup Publishing* unit of the QuickSilver online help.
2. Name the link appropriately. For example, you might name it *I6 Documents*.
3. Double-click the link to access the Interleaf 6 container.

... or ...

Type the pathname of the link into the **Go** combo box in the QuickSilver tool bar. The target directory opens in your QuickSilver desktop.

4. In the Interleaf 6 container window, you can act on the container and document files as needed. For example, you can open a file, edit it, save it, and so forth.

Note

When you use QuickSilver to work with files in an Interleaf 6 container, as described in the preceding two procedures, the files are **not** renamed.

File Renaming with Drag and Drop and Cut/Copy and Paste in Windows

Important

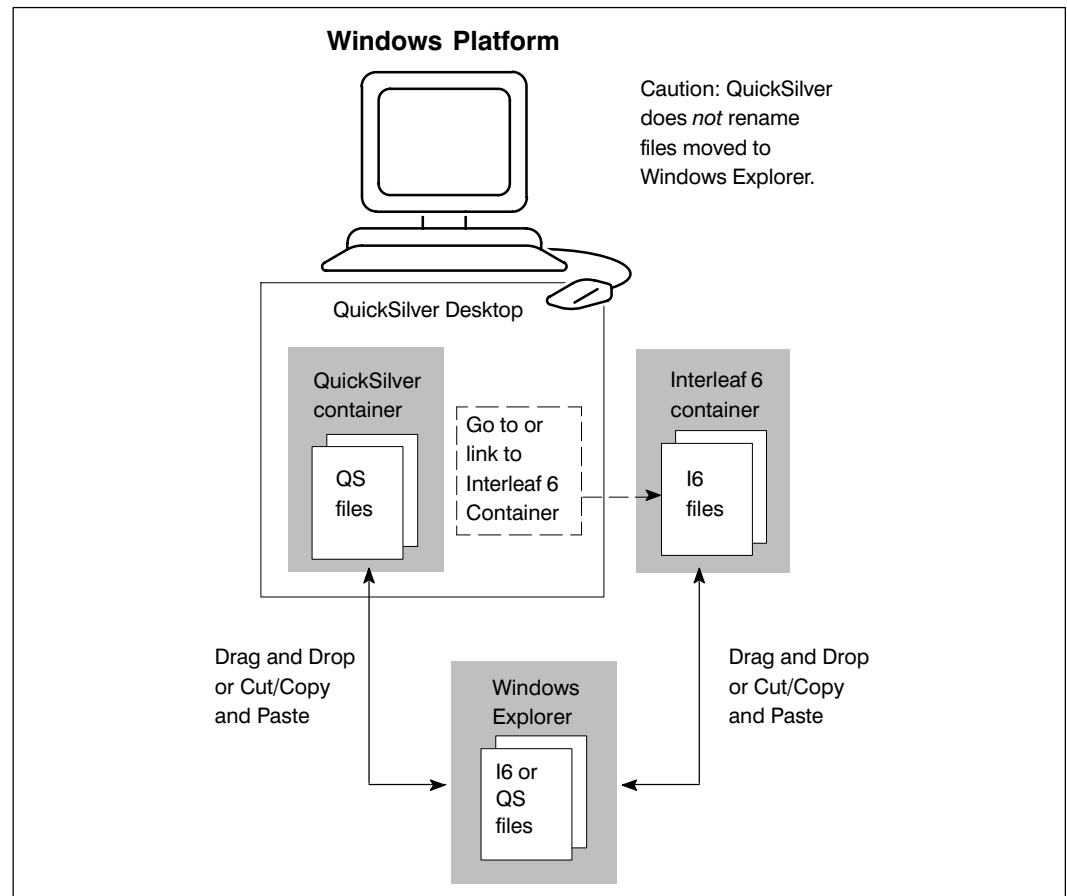
Interleaf 6 compatibility mode is required if you are running QuickSilver 3.5 or later.

The information in this section is specific to Windows; however, the same principles apply to the UNIX platform. The analog to using Windows Explorer for moving files is using UNIX operating system commands or a UNIX file manager.

Note

Moving files **to** an operating system facility (Windows Explorer or similar UNIX facility) has no effect on file names. This is true whether you use QuickSilver or an operating system facility to move the files, and it is true regardless of whether you move files to an Interleaf 6 or a QuickSilver container. The only file transfer operations that affect file naming (whether to implement Interleaf 6 or QuickSilver naming conventions) are those you conduct **to** QuickSilver, either **from** an operating system facility or **within** QuickSilver.

The following illustration shows how you can move files using drag and drop and cut/copy and paste and Windows Explorer.



Moving Files between QuickSilver and Windows Explorer

For example, suppose you have an Interleaf 6 file named *myfile.doc*. If you use QuickSilver to move *myfile.doc* from its Interleaf 6 container to a QuickSilver container, QuickSilver renames *myfile.doc* to *myfile.ildoc* to meet QuickSilver file naming conventions. If you use QuickSilver to move *myfile.ildoc* back into an Interleaf 6 container, QuickSilver renames it back to *myfile.doc* to meet Interleaf 6 file naming conventions.

However, if you drag and drop *myfile.doc* from its Interleaf 6 container to a QuickSilver container in Windows Explorer, the file name remains unchanged, and it does not meet QuickSilver file naming conventions. Further, if you move a QuickSilver file named *myfile.ildoc* from its QuickSilver container to an Interleaf 6 container in Windows Explorer, the file name remains unchanged and it does not meet Interleaf 6 file naming conventions.

If you move an Interleaf 6 or QuickSilver file from Windows Explorer to an Interleaf 6- or QuickSilver-style container within QuickSilver, the files are renamed, as needed, to conform to the appropriate version conventions.

The following table summarizes when files are renamed and not renamed in each of the operations described in this section.

File Naming between Interleaf Versions on the Windows Platform

Files Moved...	To Explorer (I6 container)	To Explorer (QS container)	To QuickSilver (I6 container)	To QuickSilver (QS container)
From Explorer (I6 container)	Not renamed. No parts files follow.		Not renamed (I6→I6). All parts files follow.	Renamed to QS-style file names, as needed. All parts files follow.
From Explorer (QS container)			Renamed to I6-style file names, as needed. All parts files follow.	Not renamed (QS→QS). All parts files follow.
From QuickSilver (I6 container)	Not renamed (I6→I6). All parts files follow.	Not renamed (I6→QS). All parts files follow.	Not renamed (I6→I6). All parts files follow.	Renamed to QS-style file names, as needed. All parts files follow. Containers and documents keep short file names.
From QuickSilver (QS container)	Not renamed (QS→I6). All parts files follow.	Not renamed (QS→QS). All parts files follow.	Renamed to I6-style file names, as needed. All parts files follow. Container file names shortened to 8 charac- ters. Files keep long file names.	Not renamed (QS→QS). All parts files follow.

Note

In the preceding table, shaded cells indicate file transfers that have unsuitable results. For example, suppose you move an Interleaf 6 file from an Interleaf 6-style container (I6 container) in QuickSilver to a QuickSilver container (QS container) in Explorer. The file cannot open in QuickSilver because it still has Interleaf 6 naming. Likewise, you cannot open in Interleaf 6 a QuickSilver file that you move from QuickSilver to an Interleaf 6 container in Explorer.

HyperLeaf and ALT Links between Versions

..... Important

Interleaf 6 compatibility mode is required if you are running QuickSilver 3.5 or later.

HyperLeaf and ALT links created in QuickSilver, Interleaf 7, or Interleaf 6 are supported when accessed in QuickSilver.

HyperLeaf and ALT links created in QuickSilver within an Interleaf 6 container are **not** supported when accessed in Interleaf 6.

Use the link reporting utilities provided with HyperLeaf and ALT to verify that links are working correctly. For HyperLeaf, select **Link Report** in the HyperLeaf dialog. For ALT, choose **Tools**→**Active Link Tool**→**Generate Report**.

ALT link names vary as follows, depending on the version of the container in which the file containing the links resides:

- in Interleaf 6 containers: *basename.doc*
- in QuickSilver containers: *basename.ildoc*

To ensure that HyperLeaf and ALT links are preserved when you move files from Interleaf 6 to QuickSilver, use IDU to move the files.

For information on interoperability of HyperLeaf and ALT links between platforms, see *HyperLeaf and ALT Links between Platforms* later in this chapter.

File Links between Versions

..... Important

Interleaf 6 compatibility mode is required if you are running QuickSilver 3.5 or later.

QuickSilver implements file links through ilinks on all platforms. Interleaf 6 on UNIX implements file links through operating system symbolic links. For more information on ilinks, see *File Links between Platforms* later in this chapter.

QuickSilver on UNIX continues to recognize symbolic links on Interleaf 6 UNIX desktops.

Platform Interoperability

If your site runs QuickSilver in a mixed-platform environment (that is, on both Windows and UNIX platforms), users can open and edit files directly on a QuickSilver desktop on either platform, from either platform. QuickSilver users can also move containers and documents between Windows and UNIX desktops using any of the following methods:

- drag and drop (between QuickSilver windows only)
- cut/copy and paste (between QuickSilver windows only)
- Interleaf Desktop Utility (QuickSilver IDU)

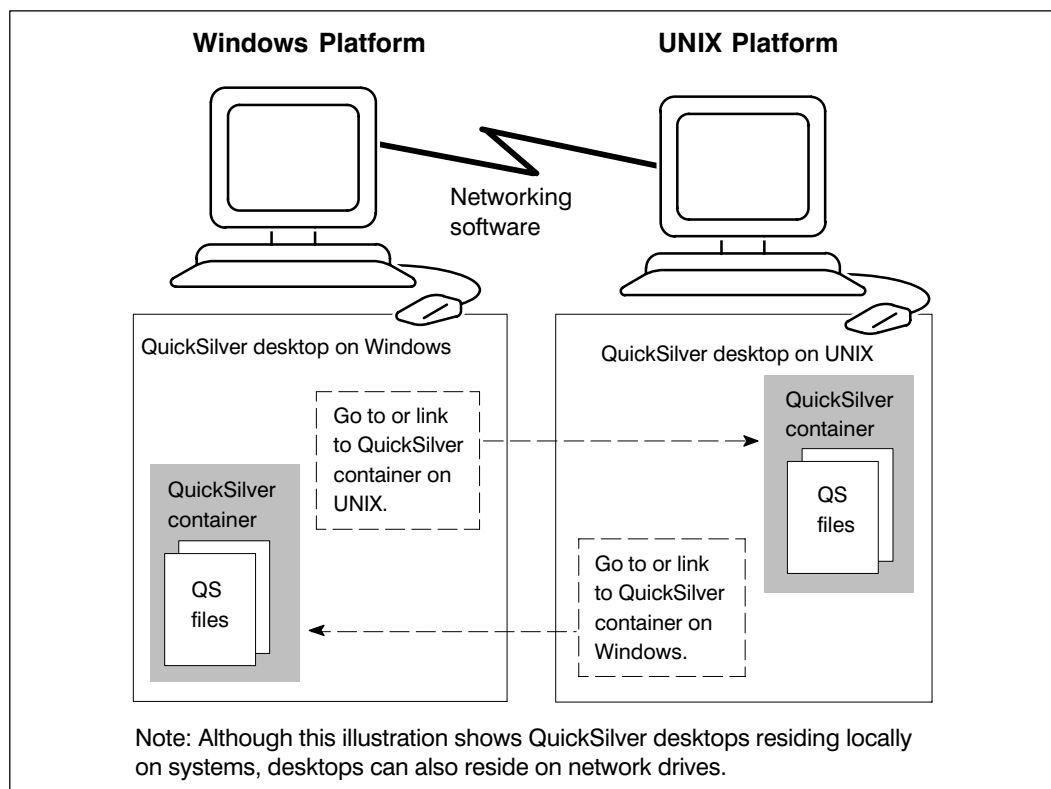
.....
Important

You must use QuickSilver (not Interleaf 6) to move and access files across platforms.

Regarding platform interoperability in QuickSilver, note the following:

- Accessing files between platforms requires networking software that enables communication between UNIX and PC systems (for example, Exceed or Samba). The networking software that you use determines how you access files between platforms.
- To access QuickSilver files on another platform, your local system must be set up so that the *.ileaf* extension of the remote container is visible in the pathname on the local system.
- QuickSilver on Windows supports the Universal Naming Convention (UNC). UNC is a naming convention that is used for naming across Windows and UNIX platforms.

The following illustration shows how QuickSilver accesses files across platforms.



QuickSilver Windows and UNIX Interoperability

The following procedures describe the two ways you can access QuickSilver files on UNIX from QuickSilver on Windows. These same general methods work for accessing Windows files from UNIX; only the specific networking software details are different. Consult your system administrator for information about the network software conventions at your site.

► **To use GoTo to open a UNIX container from QuickSilver on Windows:**

1. In a QuickSilver window, use the **GoTo** command to open a container window for the UNIX directory that contains the QuickSilver UNIX files.
2. In the UNIX container window, you can act on the container and document files as if they reside locally on the Windows system.

► **To use a link to open a UNIX container from QuickSilver on Windows:**

1. On a Windows system, map a network drive to the path where the UNIX QuickSilver documents reside.
2. Create a link on your Windows desktop that points to the network drive or the Universal Naming Convention (UNC) path of your UNIX desktop.
3. Name the link appropriately. For example, you might name the link *UNIX desktop*.
4. Double-click the link to open the UNIX desktop.
5. You can act on the container and document files as if they reside locally on the Windows system.

File Links between Platforms

To facilitate interoperability for links between UNIX and Windows platforms, QuickSilver implements all file links through ilinks. An **ilink** is a link implemented by Interleaf publishing software rather than through an operating system link. In Interleaf 6, links are implemented differently on Windows than on UNIX platforms; Interleaf 6 UNIX implemented file links through operating system symbolic links, while Interleaf 6 Windows implemented file links through ilinks.

Ilinks are implemented through part files associated with the document or container and named with a dollar sign character (\$) appended to the file extension. For example, an ilink to a document with the file name *myfile.ildoc* would be implemented with a file named *myfile.ildoc\$*.

Ilinks always specify the pathname of the target file in UNC format. On UNIX systems, QuickSilver automatically converts the pathname to UNIX format.

With QuickSilver, you can create file links between platforms. However, depending on the networking software you have installed, you might be able to see, but not to follow, links between QuickSilver desktops on one platform and QuickSilver desktops on the other platform.

The direction in which you can follow links also depends on the networking software installed at your site. If you can access UNIX files from a Windows system, you can follow links from your QuickSilver Windows desktop to a UNIX container. If you can access Windows files from your UNIX system, you can follow links from your QuickSilver UNIX desktop to a Windows container. For specific information about how you can follow links at your site, contact your system administrator.

HyperLeaf and ALT Links between Platforms

HyperLeaf and ALT links are supported from QuickSilver documents on a Windows system to QuickSilver documents in a UNIX directory mounted on the Windows system.

HyperLeaf and ALT links are *not* supported in QuickSilver documents created on one operating system platform (Windows or UNIX) and then moved to the other platform (by drag and drop, cut/copy and paste, or IDU). Although you can move the files between platforms, HyperLeaf and ALT links are likely to break because Windows and UNIX platforms use different conventions for specifying pathnames.

For information on interoperability of HyperLeaf and ALT links between different versions of Interleaf publishing software, see *HyperLeaf and ALT Links between Interleaf Versions* in the *Version Interoperability* section earlier in this document.

Layered Application Interoperability

This section lists the current status of layered applications that existed in Interleaf 6 and discusses special considerations for some of the layered applications, including custom applications created by users.

QuickSilver includes and supports the following layered applications that also existed in Interleaf 6:

- Color Separator
- Font Manager Utility (FMU)
- [Active Link Tool](#) (ALT)
- [HyperLeaf Toolkit](#)
- Filters (known in Interleaf 6 as Filters Pack)
- [Leafware](#)

The QuickSilver Developer's Toolkit includes and supports the following layered applications that also existed in Interleaf 6:

- Developer's Toolkit
- DBLink/DBGraph
- Cloverleaf (UNIX only)

QuickSilver no longer supports the following applications that existed in Interleaf 6:

- WorldView
- [WorldView Press](#)
- [RDM](#)
- DemandPrint 2

HyperLeaf Toolkit and Active Link Tool (ALT)

Links created with the HyperLeaf Toolkit and the Active Link Tool in Interleaf 6 are supported under certain conditions. For detailed information, see [HyperLeaf and ALT Links between Versions](#) and [HyperLeaf and ALT Links between Platforms](#), earlier in this chapter.

Leafware

Leafware is available and supported in QuickSilver. As in previous versions of the software, however, it has not been extensively tested and only limited support is available.

WorldView Press

WorldView Press has been replaced by the Advanced Publisher layered application in QuickSilver. See the Advanced Publisher online help for details.

RDM

Although RDM can manage QuickSilver documents, QuickSilver does not support RDM, RDM batch, or Production Manager.

For more information on these products and migrating to currently supported software, please contact BroadVision Global Services or Consulting Services for assistance.

Custom Applications

Custom applications might not be compatible with QuickSilver without modifying the applications. To enable custom applications to work with QuickSilver, you must:

- Change any runtime files to use QuickSilver file naming conventions.
- Change any code that uses hardcoded pathnames for desktop objects to use the Lisp interfaces with embedded intelligence about pathnames.
- In UNIX, review any uses of symbolic links in shell scripts or programs. Change these references as necessary to use ilinks.

Note

Performing these steps does not guarantee that your application will work. Lisp compatibility issues must be addressed separately. Contact BroadVision Global Services or Consulting Services for assistance in migrating custom applications to QuickSilver.

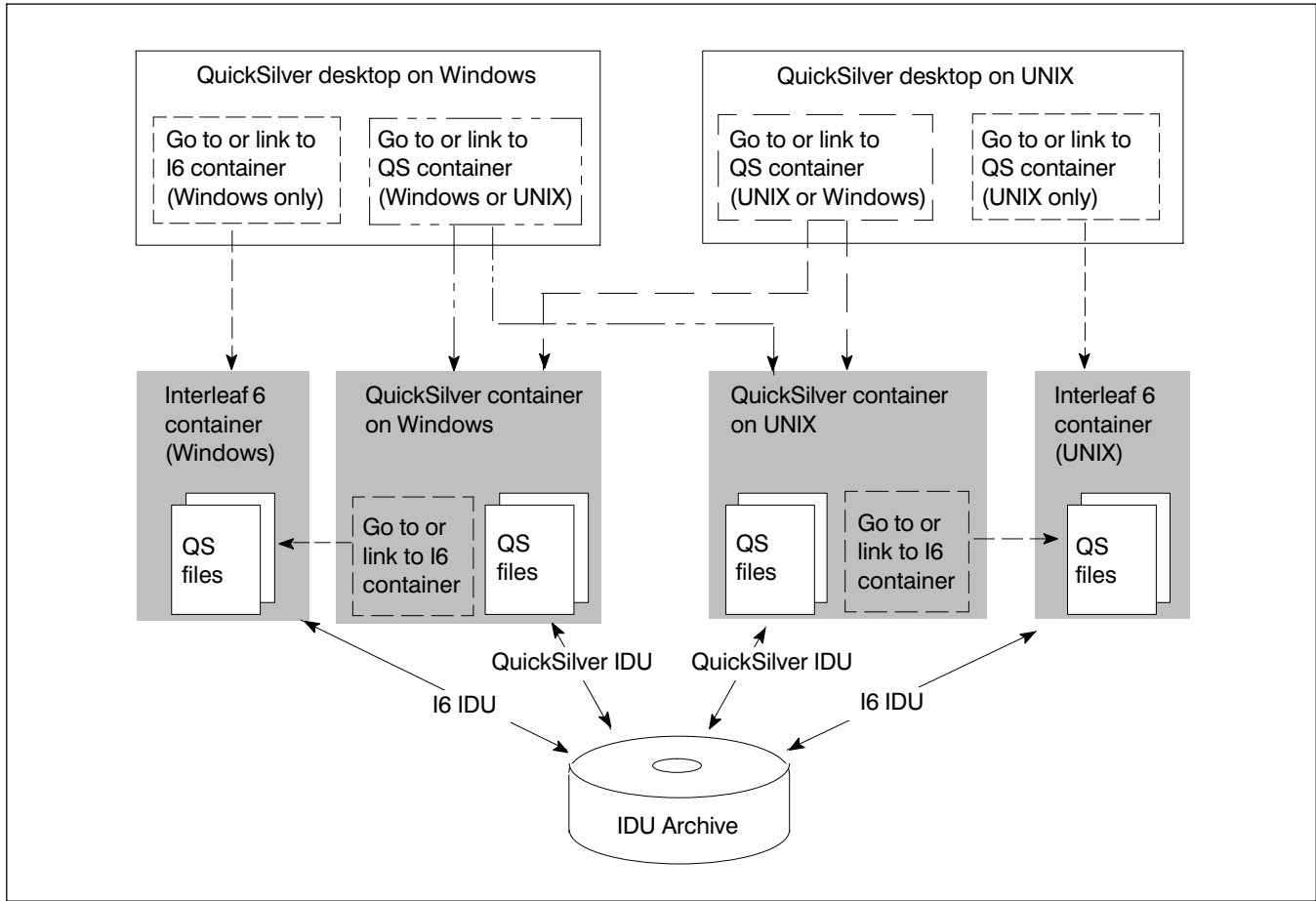
.....

Summary

The following illustration summarizes how the components of Interleaf 6 and QuickSilver work together.

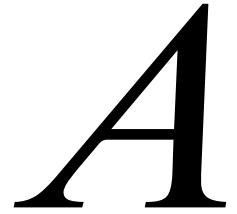
.....
Important

If you are running QuickSilver on Windows, some version interoperability shown in the illustration applies only when you are running in Interleaf 6 compatibility mode. See individual subsections of the [Version Interoperability](#) section in this chapter for details.



Interleaf 6 and QuickSilver Interoperability Overview

QuickSilver Naming Conventions



This appendix describes QuickSilver naming conventions for the following items:

- files associated with a document
- containers
- XML publishing files
- environment variables and the executable startup command

Names of Files Associated with a Document

The following table compares the naming conventions for files associated with documents in QuickSilver with those in previous versions of Interleaf publishing software.

Changes in File Naming Conventions for Files Associated with a Document			
File Type	Interleaf 6 Windows Format (8.3)	Interleaf 6 UNIX Format	QuickSilver Format
Main Document	<i>basename.doc</i>	<i>basename.doc</i>	<i>basename.ildoc</i>
Attribute	<i>basename.do@</i>	<i>.@basename.doc</i>	<i>basename.ildoc@</i>
Second document with same name in same directory	<i>basena#1.doc</i>	<i>basename.doc#1</i>	<i>basename#1.ildoc</i>
Backup	<i>basename.d#1</i>	<i>basename.doc,1</i>	<i>basename.ildoc,1</i>
Link	<i>basena.do\$</i>	<i>basename.doc¹</i>	<i>basename.ildoc\$</i>
Lock	<i>basena.do#</i>	<i>.#basename.doc¹</i>	<i>basename.ildoc#</i>

¹ Symbolic links

For details about the filename extensions for additional files associated with QuickSilver documents, see the topic *About Files Associated with a Document* in the *QuickSilver and the Operating System* section of the *System Administration* unit in the QuickSilver online help.

Note

By default, files associated with a document do not appear in the QuickSilver desktop or container window. To view them, select a document and choose **Tools→PartFiles**.

Container File Names

In QuickSilver, a container type is designated by a filename extension prefixed with the letters *il*. In Interleaf 6, the container type is designated as follows:

- In Windows, by a 3-character file ending. For example, the default folder filename is *foldefdr*.
- In UNIX, by a 3-character filename extension. For example, the default folder name is *folder.fdr*.

The following table compares the naming conventions for containers in QuickSilver with those in previous versions of Interleaf publishing software. Filenames for container types not listed here remain unchanged.

Naming Conventions for Containers				
Container File Type	Interleaf 6 Windows File Ending	Interleaf 6 UNIX Extension	Extension	QuickSilver Extension
Desktop	none	none		.ileaf
Folder	fdr	.fdr		.ilfdr
Drawer	drw	.drw		.ildrw
Cabinet	cab	.cab		.ilcab
Book	boo	.boo		.ilboo
Binder	mas	.mas		.ilmas
Clipboard	clp	.clp		.clp
Dictionary	none	none		.ildic

For details about the filename extensions associated with additional QuickSilver container types and file types, see the topic *About Filename Extensions* in the *QuickSilver and the Operating System* section of the *System Administration* unit in the QuickSilver online help.

XML Publishing Files

The following tables show the filename extensions and descriptions of files associated with XML publishing.

Naming Conventions for XML Files Created in QuickSilver

Filename Extension	Type of File
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.ilxad	QuickSilver XML authoring document
--------	------------------------------------

.ilrul	QuickSilver XML processing rule
--------	---------------------------------

Naming Conventions for XML Files External to QuickSilver

Filename Extension	Type of File
--------------------	--------------

.xml	Raw XML data
------	--------------

.dtd	Document Type Definition file
------	-------------------------------

.xsl	XML style sheet
------	-----------------

.png	Portable Network Graphics file (raster format)
------	--

Names for Environment Variables and Startup Command

The following table compares the names environment variables and the executable startup command in QuickSilver with those in previous versions of Interleaf publishing software.

Naming Conventions for Environment Variables			
Version of Interleaf Publishing Software	Interleaf Home Directory	Interleaf Bulletin Board Directory	Interleaf Desktop Links Directory
Interleaf 5	<i>ILEAF_HOME</i>	<i>ILEAF_BB</i>	<i>ILEAF_DESKTOPS</i>
Interleaf 6	<i>ILEAF6_HOME</i>	<i>ILEAF6_BB</i>	<i>ILEAF6_DESKTOPS</i>
Interleaf 7	<i>ILEAF7_HOME</i>	<i>ILEAF7_BB</i>	<i>ILEAF7_DESKTOPS</i>
QuickSilver	<i>QSILVER_HOME</i>	<i>QSILVER_BB</i>	<i>QSILVER_DESKTOPS</i>

Naming Conventions for Startup Command		
Interleaf 6	Interleaf 7	QuickSilver
ileaf6.exe	ileaf7.exe	qsilver.exe