SLAC www. Screenprints of SLAC core pages.

January - May 1996

What's New with SLAC's WWW Pages

6 Jun 1996

SLAC Welcome   **Highlighted Home**   **Detailed Home**   **What's New**
Search   **Phonebook**

This page lists, non-exhaustively, major changes to SLAC's production Web. For a more comprehensive list of recent changes, see Pages Changed Yesterday; for old changes, What's New for 1993/4. For some general information on what's new at SLAC, see Hot Topics.

Some Highlights January-May, 1996*

In addition to the non-exhaustive list of major changes to the production system summarized below, we are experimenting with a new page to help cross-Lab communication. This page lists Web projects people are starting to develop. See:

SLAC Web in Development

The 1993/4 material that used to be at the bottom of this page has been split off into its own page.

New Pages in Production

"*BABAR* Physics" (.../Physics.html)
       by Paul Harrison
"CAPTAR Home Page" (.../captar.html)
       by Andrea Chan and Pat Bradley
"Computer Education" (.../edu.html)
       by Mary Crume, Cathie Dager, and Arla LeCount
"Director's Office, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center" (.../do/people)
       P.A. Moore and Kathryn Henniss
"Media Information" (.../media-info)
       Jennifer Masek
"New Horizons for SLAC Business Information Systems" (.../bis.html)
       Sharon Minton for the BIS Steering Committee
"NLC Workshop at SLAC: Physics for the Year 2001" (.../hottopic/9603a.html)
       by P.A. Moore and Kathryn Henniss
"NLC ZDR" (.../zdr)
       by the NLC Design Group
"PageMill for the Mac" (.../PMill/Contents.html)
       by Brooks Collins
"Research Division's Experimental Facilities Department" (.../efd.html)
       by Perry Anthony
"SLAC BITNET Migration" (.../bitnetmigr.html)
       by Joan Winters
"SLAC Experiment E155 Home Page" (.../e155/home.html)
       by Todd Averett, Lee Sorrell, and Charlie Young
"SLAC Summer Institute: 1994 Proceedings" (.../ssi/1994/proceedings.html)
       by Jennifer Chan, Lilian DePorcel, and Jochen Schwiening

"SLAC Total Organization" (.../total_org_2-96.gif)
      from the Director's Office
"SLUO: SLAC Users Organization" (.../SLUO.html)
      by Steve Williams and Ree Dufresne
"SPIRES DRAW" (.../draw.html)
      by George Crane
"TechPubs Help Pages" (.../techpubs/help/)
      by the Technical Publications Department Staff
"Templates and Examples for EPAC '96 Papers and Abstracts" (.../help/epac/)
      by Kathryn Henniss
"Top-cited HEP articles: 1995/96 edition" (.../top40.html)
      by H. Galic
"Tutorial on WAN Monitoring at SLAC" (.../wan-mon/tutorial.html)
      by Les Cottrell and Connie Logg
"VM Migration" (.../vmmigr.html)
      by Chuck Boeheim, Edgar Whipple, and Bebo White

Updated Production Pages

"SLAC Home Page: Detailed" (/detailed.html)
      by Joan Winters
      Restructure and update the Bulletin Board section, the area at the top with the pushpin(s).
      Change the "SPIRES Databases" link from going to the "Databases" subsection within the
      Detailed page out to the main SPIRES page. Add "Particle Astrophys" and "Organization-Wide
      Databases" subsections. Add a link to the Stanford University Administrative Guide and to
      organization charts for SLAC and all its divisions. Update other links and text.
"SLAC *BABAR* Detector Home Page" (...//bfHome.html)
      by Tom Glanzman and Tanya Boysen
      Update including a Web mirror of *BABAR* pages at Rutherford Laboratory in the UK.
"SLAC Hot Topics" (.../hottop.html)
      by Joan Winters with Topics from Several
      Change to an interim design that supports more entries more quickly and contains only titles
      and dates posted, with cross links to the previous form of Hot Topics and Feature Articles.
"SLAC Research" (.../research.html)
      by Joan Winters
      Add E155, Group K, and SSRL Accelerator Physics links. Expand acronyms to full names.
"SLAC Theoretical Physics" (.../th.html)
      by Sharon Jensen
      Update throughout and move from VM to AFS UNIX.
"UNIX at SLAC" (.../unix.html)
      by Chuck Boeheim
      Completely redesign. Now includes sections on getting started, assistance, high performance
      computing, desktop systems, and reference information.
"Videoconferencing at SLAC" (.../videoconference/menu.html)
      by Andy Gremett
      Completely redesign. Now includes room reservation request and review of the day's schedule
      via the Web.
"Windows NT Systems Group" (.../winnt.html)
      by Dennis Wisinski and Ilse Vinson
      Update and rename the PC pages to Windows NT.

Some Highlights December, 1995*

A major redesign of the SLAC central pages was installed the evening of December 14, 1995. See
System Changes for a conceptual overview. Some pages have been split; some, migrated to AFS
and/or renamed.

New Pages in Production

" Welcome to SLAC" (default SLAC page)
  by B.C.H. Quark
" SLAC Home Page: Highlighted" (/highlighted.html)
  by Pat Kreitz, Joan Winters, Kathryn Henniss, et al.
" SLAC Home Page: Detailed" (/detailed.html)
  by Joan Winters, et al.

" Associate Directors' Committee on Computing" (.../adcoc.html)
  by Sharon Minton
" Business Services Division" (.../bsdslac.html)
  by Sharon Minton
" Getting Started at SLAC" (.../getstart.html)
  by Joan Winters
" On the Migration to the New SLAC Page Design" (.../dec1995/migration.html)
  by Joan Winters and Kathryn Henniss
" SLAC Computing Platforms" (.../platform.html)
  by Joan Winters
" SLAC WWW Support" (.../www/support.html)
  by Joan Winters
" The Telecommunications Group" (.../telecom.html)
  by Ilse Vinson
"URLs to Use SLAC Web Utilities in HTML Pages" (.../tool/summary.html)
  by Les Cottrell

Updated Production Pages

" Search the SLAC Web" (.../searchslac.html)
  by Joan Winters and Les Cottrell
  The page has been updated to point also to SLAC's exerimental implementation of Harvest that
  will provide searching of the entire SLAC Web.
" SLAC Introduction to WWW" (.../intro.html)
  by Joan Winters
  This page has been significantly expanded but now only treats WWW at SLAC including the
  Core Page model. The "Other SLAC Introductory Information" section has been split off into a
  new "Getting Started at SLAC" page.
" SLAC WWW Page Authoring" (.../authoring.html)
  by Joan Winters
  This page contains primarily a subset of the information previously in "SLAC WWW
  Resources." The "Authoring Tools for SLAC HTML Document Developers" previously at this
  URL has been moved to `.../authoringtool.html`.
" SLAC WWW Resources" (.../resource.html)
  by Joan Winters
  This page has become only a summary of important links to WWW resources.

Deleted Pages

" SLAC Home Page" (/slac.html)
  by Joan Winters, et al.
  The previous, single SLAC Home Page is now only available as the Old SLAC Home Page.
  See "Two SLAC Home Pages" for its successors.
" Introduction to SLAC, the Lab" (slacinst.html or /slac/slacinst/institution.html)
  by E. Michael Riordan and Joan Winters
  Replaced by the SLAC Welcome Page.
" SLAC and Related Phonebooks" (.../phone-book.html)
  by Joan Winters and Diana Gregory
  Renamed " SLAC and Related Phone Directories."

"Telecommunications Home Page" (.../telecom/home.html)
> *by Ilse Vinson and Brenda Eberle*
> Replaced by three functional pages: "Telephone Services," "Emergency Communications,"
> and "Videoconferencing."

The SLAC seal has also been changed. See an overview on the new SLAC institutional identifiers.

Some Highlights July - November, 1995*

New Pages in Production

"Accelerator Physics" in the WWW Virtual Library (beam/.../alab.htmlx)
> *by David Whittum*

"The Accelerator Theory and Special Projects Department" (beam/.../atsp.htmlx)
> *by David Whittum*

"...Basic HTML Tags..." (.../htmlclass/class.html)
> *by Jennifer Masek and Laurie Gennari*

Business Briefs (.../bizbriefs.html)
> *by Yo Wackerman and Kathryn Henniss*

"Environment, Safety, & Health Training" (.../training.html)
> *by Ruth McDunn*

"Guide to Writing CGI Scripts in REXX" (.../cgi-rexx/)
> *by Les Cottrell*

"How to Put Pages in the Production SLAC Web" (.../group-page-install.html)
> *by Joan Winters and Les Cottrell*

"ISDN Remote Access Pilot at SLAC"+ (.../isdn/...)
> *by Ken Martell*

"Martin Perl Wins Nobel Prize in Physics" (.../mperl95.html)
> *by Kathryn Henniss*

New Options for Wellness (.../now.pdf)
> *by Sylvia Ong*

"SLAC Accelerator Operations" (.../adop.html)
> *by C.W. "Bill" Allen, Philippe Argouarch, Cheryl Hultquist, and Wayne Linebarger*

"SLAC and Related Phone Books" (.../phone-dir.html)
> *by Joan Winters*

"SLAC Baseline Information Architectures" (.../site-arch.ps)
> *by Bill Johnson*

"SLAC Departmental Colloquia" (beam/.../colloquia.htmlx)
> *by David Whittum*

"SLAC Group K" (.../grp/ek/)
> *by Gayane Shabad*

"SLAC LIBRARY GUIDE" (.../library/home.html)
> *by Georgia Row*

"SLAC's CGI Script Security Wrapper" (.../cgi-wrap/doc/)
> *by Les Cottrell and George Crane*

"The SLD SLACVX Cluster" (.../slacvx.html/)
> *by Tony Johnson*

"Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory (SSRL)" (/www-ssrl/.../welcome.html)
> *by Katherine Cantwell*

Training Opportunities at SLAC (.../trngopps.html)
> *by Annemaria Breaux*

"WAN Monitoring at SLAC" (.../net/wan-mon.html)
> *by Les Cottrell and Connie Logg*

"Writing More Secure CGI Scripts" (.../cgi-security.html)
> *by Les Cottrell*

Updated Production Pages

" SLAC Home Page" (/slac.html)
     by Joan Winters
" Authoring Tools for SLAC HTML Document Developers" (.../authoringtool.html)
     by Bebo White
" Computing Vendors Online" (.../vendor.html)
     by Les Cottrell
" Introduction to Local Area Resources" (.../locres.html)
     by Joan Winters
" Introductory WWW Bibliography" (/wwwbibl.html)
     by Joan Winters
" Network Reference Information" (.../net/reference.html)
     by Les Cottrell
" Quick Guide to SLAC's Networking Reports and Data - Overview" (.../net/quick-guide.html)
     by Connie Logg and Les Cottrell
" SLAC Data Networking" (.../net.html)
     by Les Cottrell
" SLAC Hot Topics, Now and Then" (.../hottopic.html)
     by Joan Winters
" SLAC Page-Design Playpen" (.../playpen.html)
     by Joan Winters and Kathryn Henniss
" SLAC WWW Resources" (.../resource.html)
     by Joan Winters

Some Highlights during May and June, 1995, *by Joan Winters*

New Pages in Production

" Information on Take Our Daughters to Work Day at SLAC" (.../TODTW.html)
     by Kathryn Henniss and Evelyn Eldridge-Diaz
" Life at SLAC: A User's Handbook" (.../lifeslac.html)
     by the SLAC Technical Publications Department
" Next Linear Collider" (.../nlc.html)
     by Tony Johnson
" PEP-II Asymmetric B Factory" (.../pepii/home.html)
     by Andrea Chan and Kathryn Henniss
" Revised WWW URL and File Naming Scheme" (.../url.html)
     by Joan Winters
" Services of the SCS Computer Support Center" (.../scsc/service.frame.html)
     by Ilse Vinson and the SCSC Staff
" SLAC Administrative Services Handbook" (.../handbook.html)
     by the SLAC Business Services Division and Kathryn Henniss
" SLAC Environment, Safety, and Health Manual" (.../eshmanual.html)
     by the ES&H Division and Kathryn Henniss
" WWW Style Committee Report" (.../wwwstyle/report.html)
     by the WWW Style Committee, PA Moore, Chair
" XXIII SLAC Summer Institute on Particle Physics" (.../1995/ssi.html)
     by Lilian DePorcel and Laurie Gennari

Updated Production Pages

" SLAC Home Page" (/slac.html)
     by Joan Winters
     Add a "Community Information" subsection and rename the "News" one to "News and
     Periodicals." Add direct links to several of the new pages and update others, especially
     regarding the migration of WWW services from CERN to the collaboration between INRIA
     and MIT. Add and delete two SLAC hot topics. Delete the link to PPAR '95 info and several
     to the page asking for more page contributions. This should not discourage anyone from

contributing, but it simplifies the SLAC Home Page a bit.
" Introduction to Computing at SLAC" (/slacwide.html)
> *by Joan Winters and Ilse Vinson*
> Add a link to the SCSC Services document and to a globally accessible copy of the SLAC
> Computer Account Form. Delete the item on how to order SCSI disk drives.

" SLAC Hot Topics, Now and Then" (/hottopic.html)
> *by Joan Winters*
> Add the "Reshaping Graduate Education" (the COSEPUP Report) and "National Electronic
> Open Meeting" items.

" SLAC WWW Resources" (/resource.html)
> *by Joan Winters*
> Reorganize the "Page Authoring Aids" section into "Guidelines, Conventions, and Standards,"
> "Tools," and "Change Management" subsections. Add items for the new Revised URL and
> WWW Style documents and to the server statistics page.

Changes during April, 1995, *by Joan Winters*

Here're some non-exhaustive highlights.

New Pages

" *Beam Line*" (.../beamline.html)
> *by Rene Donaldson*

" ELDREQ database Searcher" (.../eldreq.html)
> *by George Crane*

" PEP-II/BABAR Database Information" (.../pepii/db.html)
> *by George Crane*

"Take Our Daughters to Work Day" (/archive/.../TODTW.html)
> *by Evelyn Eldridge-Diaz*

"*The Interaction Point*" (.../tip.html)
> *by Evelyn Eldridge-Diaz*

"WWW Style Committee Report: Draft" (.../draftreport.html)
> *by the WWW Style Committee, PA Moore, Chair*

Updated Pages

"SLAC Home Page" (/slac.html)
> *by Joan Winters*
> Add menu bars and "top of page" link. Note that the SLAC Institutional Link near the top of
> many pages has moved into the righthand link in the top menu bar. Update the Hot Topic and
> Disclaimer links. Add the start of a "SLAC Divisions" section and reorganize the "Useful
> Information Elsewhere" section. Add direct links to several of the new pages and update
> others.

"SLAC Disclaimers, Copyright, and Other Fine Print" (/slac/disclaimer.html)
> *by Rachel Howard, et al.*
> Update the title and "Notice" text and change owner to Rachel Howard.

"SLAC WWW Resources" (.../resource.html)
> *by Joan Winters*
> Add the WWW Privacy Proposal item. Update the WWW-Style item with the Draft Report and
> also, the WWW-Tech item.

Changes during March, 1995, Plus *by Joan Winters*

We're trying another "What's New" strategy for SLAC's Web. Here're some highlights of changes to
SLAC's Web pages in the past month or so. The list is non-exhaustive.

New Pages

"Partial List of HEP-Related Institutions with WWW Servers" (instlink.html)
　　　by Hrvoje Galic
"SLAC Employment Opportunities" (.../emp-opp.html)
　　　by Diana Gregory
"SLAC Environment, Safety, & Health Division" (.../esh.html)
　　　by Judith Nowag
"SLAC Experiment E144 Home Page" (.../e144.html)
　　　by Eric Prebys
"SLAC Phone Directory: Search Form" (.../phone-dir/search.html)
　　　by Evelyn Aviles-Hernandez and Diana Gregory
"SWUG: SLAC WWW User's Group" (.../SWUG.html)
　　　by Laurie Gennari
"Technical Publications" (.../techpubs/home.html)
　　　by Kathryn Henniss
"WWW-Tech Meeting Notes" (.../wwwtech/doc/notes/)
　　　by Les Cottrell and Patrick Clancey

Updated Pages

"SLAC Home Page" (/slac.html)
　　　by Joan Winters
　　　Update the "Phone Books" and "Network Organizations" subsections and the paragraph on
　　　outside WWW support. Add the link to *The Virtual Review* and most of the new pages listed
　　　above. Add the link to the list of 1994-95 Personnel Performance Evaluation Forms
　　　(PPARs). Alphabetize more subsections.
"Computing Vendors Online" (.../vendor.html)
　　　by Joan Winters and Les Cottrell
　　　Add Adobe, Alantec, and Cabletron links. Update various links including IBM, Prentice Hall,
　　　SOFTBANK, and the Commercial Sites Index.
"SLAC WWW Resources (.../resource.html)
　　　by Joan Winters
　　　Add SWUG item and update "Page Authoring Aids" section.
"SLAC WWW Server Statistics" (.../stats/overview.html)
　　　by Tony Johnson and Patrick Clancey
　　　Summarize current logs using enhanced tools.

Earlier Changes from What's New with SLAC's WWW Pages

What's New with SLAC's WWW Pages for 1993/4

See also Major System Changes to SLAC WWW.

* See also the model described in the SLAC Core Pages

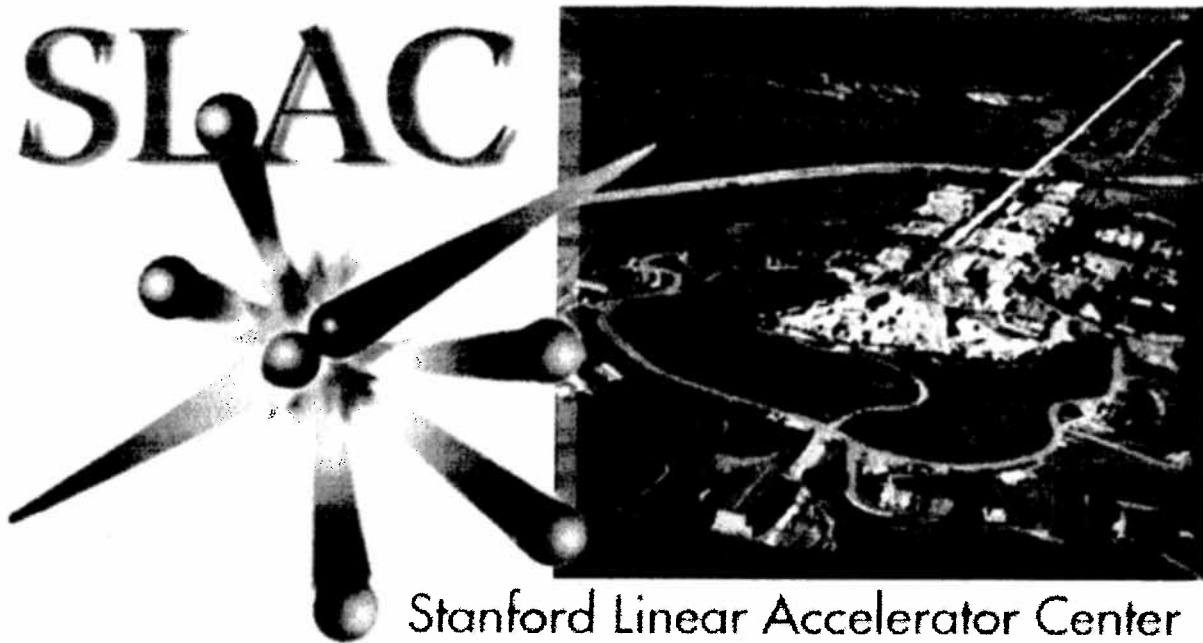+ Access to this link is restricted to SLAC users.

WWW Support | **WWW Authoring** | **Test Home** | **Stanford**

Winters

Stanford Linear Accelerator Center

A national laboratory funded by the US Department of Energy.

SLAC Welcome	Highlighted Home	Detailed Home	What's New
	Search	Phonebook	

This page provides an introduction to SLAC (home of the first U.S. WWW site) for the general public. For more details about the research programs or the organization, select either the Highlighted Home or Detailed Home button in the menu bar above. Newcomers to the WWW at SLAC should see the SLAC Introduction to World Wide Web.

|Media Information|

Welcome to SLAC

The Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) is a national basic research laboratory, probing the structure of matter at the atomic scale with x rays and at much smaller scales with electron and positron beams. The laboratory is operated by Stanford University under a contract from the United States Department of Energy (DOE).

The combined staff is currently about 1400, 150 of whom are Ph.D. physicists. Typically 800 physicists from universities and laboratories around the world participate in the high energy physics program and 800 scientists from universities and industrial laboratories are active in the synchrotron radiation program.

Points of Interest

- Research Programs
- Experimental Facilities
- SLAC History
- The Virtual Visitor Center
- Education Programs
- Tours of the Site
- Employment Opportunities

- How to Reach Us
- More on Science at SLAC
- *Beam Line*, a quarterly journal of particle physics

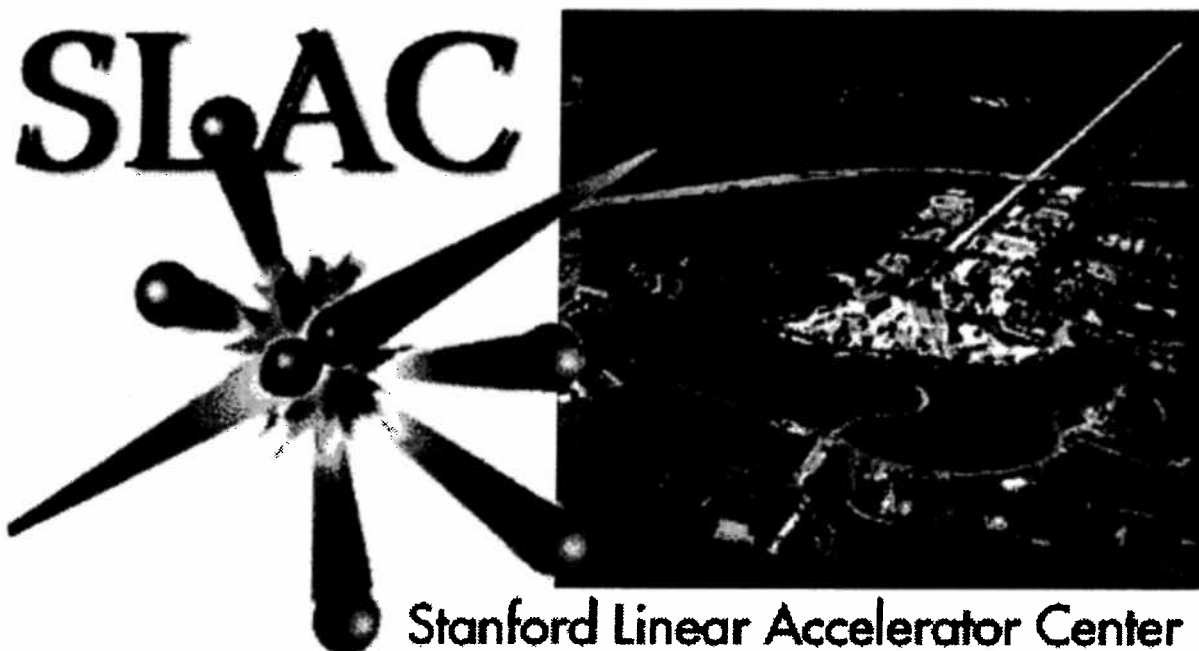## Starting Points for Scientific and Technical Users

- "Highlighted" SLAC Home Page
- SPIRES-HEP Databases

Disclaimers, Copyright, and Other Fine Print

Last modified Wed Jul 10 10:02:35 PDT 1996
B. C. H. Quark

SLAC

Stanford Linear Accelerator Center

A national laboratory funded by the US Department of Energy.

SLAC Welcome	Highlighted Home	Detailed Home	What's New
	Search	Phonebook	

This page provides an introduction to SLAC (home of the first U.S. WWW site) for the general public. For more details about the research programs or the organization, select either the Highlighted Home or Detailed Home button in the menu bar above. Newcomers to the WWW at SLAC should see the SLAC Introduction to World Wide Web.

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- How to Reach Us
- More on Science at SLAC
- *Beam Line,* a quarterly journal of particle physics

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st modified Wed Jul 10 10:02:35 PDT 1996
C. H. Quark

An Overview of SLAC's History

The Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) was founded in 1962. Construction of the two-mile linear accelerator ("linac") was completed four years later in 1966. A decade after SLAC was founded, the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory (SSRL) came into being as a National Users' Facility. Construction of the SLC began in 1983 and was completed in 1989. SSRL became part of SLAC in 1992, and in 1994, the PEP-II project was initiated, to build the Asymmetric B Factory.

Milestones in SLAC's History

- 1962: Contract execution and start of accelerator construction
- 1966: Construction completed and research begins
- 1967: 20-GeV electron beam achieved
- 1968: First evidence discovered for quarks
- 1972: SPEAR operations begin
- 1973: Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Project (SSRP) started
- 1974: Discovery of psi particle
- 1976: Discovery of charm quark and tau lepton
- 1976: Nobel Prize shared by SLAC's Burton Richter for the J/psi discovery
- 1977: SSRP becomes Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory (SSRL)
- 1980: PEP operations begin
- 1982: Wolf Prize awarded to SLAC's Martin Perl for discovery of the tau lepton
- 1989: SLC operations begin, 50 GeV electron and positron beams achieved
- 1990: Nobel Prize shared by SLAC's Richard Taylor for first evidence that nucleons consist of quarks
- 1990: SPEAR becomes a dedicated synchrotron radiation facility with its own independent injector.
- 1992 SSRL becomes a Division of SLAC
- 1993: Final Focus Test Beam facility constructed
- 1994: Initiation of the PEP-II project to build the Asymmetric B Factory
- 1995: Nobel Prize in Physics shared by Martin Perl for the discovery of the tau lepton.

More Information about SLAC's Facilities and Their History

- The Linac
- End Station A
- The SPEAR Storage Ring
- The SSRL Facility
- The PEP Storage Ring
- The Asymmetric B Factory
- The B Factory Detector
- The Stanford Linear Collider
- Final Focus Test Beam

[Back to the Welcome Page]

Martin Perl Wins Nobel Prize in Physics

- Announcement from the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences
- The Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences Home Page
- Award Shared by Martin Perl and Frederick Reines
- Nobel Prize Internet Archive
- Photos from the October 11, 1995 Press Conference at SLAC
- The Scientific Background to the Discovery of the Tau Lepton

Stanford Linear Accelerator Center - Martin Perl, a professor at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC), has been awarded the 1995 Nobel Prize in Physics. He will be presented the award in Stockholm, Sweden this December for his 1975 discovery of a new elementary particle known as the *tau lepton*.

Perl, 68, received the news of his selection at home in San Francisco when he received a call from the Associated Press.

"I still can't believe it," said Perl. "At first I thought that someone had made a mistake."

"All of us at Stanford are elated at the news, said Burton Richter, recipient of the 1976 Nobel Prize for physics and director of SLAC. "Perl's discovery came as a complete surprise to the physics world. This is a well-deserved award."

The tau lepton is a superheavy cousin of the electron -- the carrier of electrical current in household appliances. The two particles are identical in all respects except that the tau is more than 3,500 times heavier than the electron and survives less than a trillionth of a second, whereas the electron is stable.

In the mid-1970s, working on the Stanford Positron-Electron Asymmetric Ring (SPEAR) with a collaboration of 30 other physicsts from SLAC and Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Perl began to find event records by their detector that could not be explained by any of the known subatomic particles. After more than a year of analysis, Perl was able to convince the rest of his team that they were in fact observing a new and different type of elementary particle, which he named the *tau*.

In the Standard Model of particle physics, the elementary building blocks of matter appear in families, with two leptons and two quarks in each. Until Perl's discovery there were only two such families known to exist.

Dr. Perl discovered the first member of a third quark-lepton family. In 1976, the bottom quark was discovered by Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory, followed in 1995 by the discovery of the third member: the top quark.

Perl was awarded the Wolf Prize for his discovery of the tau in 1982.

Dr. Perl received his Ph.D. in 1955 from Columbia University, where he studied under Professor I. I. Rabi, winner of the 1944 Nobel Prize in physics. He is a member of the National Academy of Sciences and a Fellow

of the American Physical Society (APS).

Dr. Perl has been on the faculty at SLAC since 1963.

The mission of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center is to design, construct, and operate highly advanced electronic accelerators and experimental facilities for high-energy physics and synchrotron radiation research and to engage in fundamental science. SLAC is a national user facility managed for the Department of Energy by Stanford University.

SLAC

Last modified October 18, 1995
Henniss

The SLAC Linac

SLAC Experimental research began at SLAC in 1966 with the completion of the two-mile-long linear electron accelerator or *linac*, a machine capable of producing an electron beam with an energy up to 20 GeV (giga-electron volts) or 20 billion volts. Initial experiments directed these electrons onto stationary targets to study the structure of matter. The maximum energy of the linac was increased over the years to 50 GeV as part of an extensive upgrade required for its use in the SLC. The two-mile accelerator continues to generate high-intensity beams of electrons with the highest energy available in the world and serves as the backbone of the SLC.

Three other major research facilities have been built at SLAC, each based on the use of the electron-positron collisions rather than fixed-target electron beam experiments: the 8-GeV SPEAR storage ring (1972), the 30-GeV PEP storage ring (1980), and the 100-GeV Stanford Linear Collider, or SLC (1989). The energy quoted for these electron-positron colliders is the center of mass energy, or twice the beam energy.

End Station A

During the period from 1966 to 1972 the physics research program at SLAC was based solely on fixed-target experiments carried out with the two-mile linac. Early experiments with this machine were the first to show that the constituents of the atomic nucleus, the *proton* and *neutron*, are themselves composed of smaller, more fundamental objects called *quarks*. This work was recognized by the award of the 1990 Nobel Prize in Physics to Jerome Friedman and Henry Kendall of MIT and Richard Taylor of SLAC.

Sources of *polarized* beams, in which the electrons' magnetic fields are aligned along the beam axis, were added to the SLAC linac in the 1970s. In 1978 the polarized electron beam was used in an experiment of exceptionally high precision that established a clear relationship between the familiar electromagnetic force and the so-called weak force that produces radioactive decay.

Work continues on a series of experiments exploiting the polarized beams with targets whose atoms are also polarized to produce a deeper understanding of the structure of the proton and neutron and their quark consituents. Experiments with other targets are aimed at understanding the behavior of quarks in the nuclei of heavy atoms.

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Work continues on a series of experiments exploiting the polarized beams with targets whose atoms are also polarized to produce a deeper understanding of the structure of the proton and neutron and their quark consituents. Experiments with other targets are aimed at understanding the behavior of quarks in the nuclei of heavy atoms.

The SPEAR Storage Ring

Stanford University has a long history of involvement in the development and use of colliding-beam storage rings for particle physics research. The first such machine at Stanford was a small electron-electron collider, shaped like a figure eight, located on the main campus. A collaborative effort between physicists from Princeton and Stanford Universities, this project produced the first physics results ever obtained with the colliding-beam technique. The next in the succession of Stanford colliders was the SPEAR machine at SLAC, completed in 1972. SPEAR consists of a single ring some 80 meters in diameter, in which counter-rotating beams of electrons and positrons were circulated at energies up to 4 GeV. In terms of the rich harvest of discoveries it has yielded, it has been the most cost-effective machine ever built in the field of high energy physics. In 1990, the machine was dedicated to synchrotron radiation research.
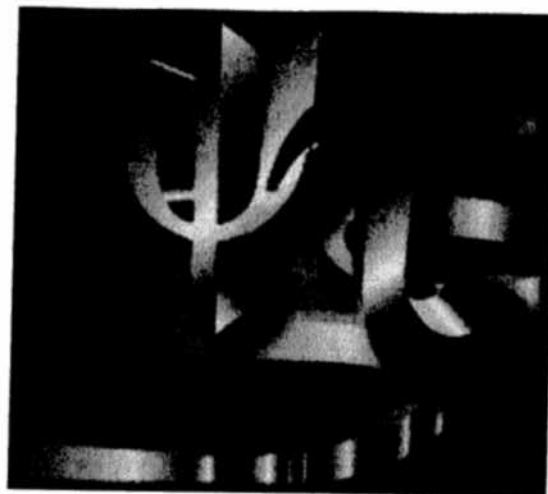
Two of these achievements stand out in particular. The first was the 1974 discovery of a particle called the psi that is made up of a combination of a quark and an antiquark of an entirely new kind. Before that time only three types of quarks were known, but the discovery of this new quark (called charm) served as convincing evidence that the basic idea of the quark substructure of matter was in fact valid. This work was recognized by the award of the 1976 Nobel Prize in Physics to Burton Richter of SLAC, an award he shared with Samuel C. C. Ting of MIT for the simultaneous discovery of this new particle at Brookhaven National Laboratory.

The second revolutionary discovery made at SPEAR was that of a new particle called the tau, which turned out to be the third in the sequence of electrically charged elementary particles called *leptons*. The first lepton discovered was the *electron*, found in 1897; the second was the *muon* (1937); and the third was the *tau*, discovered at SPEAR in 1976. Martin Perl of SLAC was awarded the Wolf Prize in 1982 and the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1995 for its discovery.

SPEAR also produces intense beams of synchrotron radiation -- ultraviolet and x-ray photons emitted by the circulating electron beams -- that have found extensive use for basic and applied research in such fields as materials science and medicine.

The SSRL Facility

The Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory (SSRL) was established in 1973 as the Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Project. The laboratory is now in the third phase of its existence. From 1973 until 1979 the program was parasitic to the high energy physics program on SPEAR. From 1979 to 1990 the storage ring was dedicated to running for synchrotron research 50% of the operational time. In 1991, after the high energy physics program on SPEAR had been terminated, SSRL completed an independent injector for the storage ring and the facility became a fully dedicated light source. The synchrotron radiation program operates 24 experimental stations for its 600 users. SSRL did much of the pioneering work in the field of synchrotron radiation both in instrumentation, with the development and use of insertion devices (magnets which increase the intensity and brightness of the beam), and in the development of experimental techniques now used by researchers around the world. For example, Extended X-ray Absorption Fine Structure (EXAFS), a standard technique which allows researchers to study near-neighbor atomic arrangements around selected elemental constituents of complex materials, was developed at SSRL.

Presently the high-intensity x-ray and ultraviolet beams produced by SSRL are used by scientists from the fields of biology, chemistry, geology, materials science, electrical engineering, chemical engineering, physics, astronomy and medicine. Recent experiments run the gamut from advancing understanding in high-temperature superconductors to high-resolution crystal structures. Work is being done in studying progressive bone loss in live animals, understanding how certain hazardous substances interact with their environment, and determining the trace impurities in silicon used by the semiconductor industry.

The PEP Storage Ring

After SPEAR and several other machines around the world had demonstrated the great power of electron-positron colliding beams to produce important new physics results, the next logical step was to increase the energy of such colliders substantially. Both the American and European particle physics communities undertook such a step with the construction of the PETRA storage ring at the DESY laboratory in Hamburg, Germany and the PEP storage ring at SLAC. PEP, the Positron-Electron Project, was a collaborative effort of SLAC and the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory. Completed in 1980, PEP was used for a decade to support the research activities of several hundred physicists and graduate students.

The PEP tunnel is about 800 meters in diameter and can produce electron-positron collisions up to center-of-mass energies of about 30 GeV. The PEP physics program did important work measuring the lifetimes of certain elementary particles, studying how the quarks that are initially produced in the collision then *fragment* or evolve into the various kinds of particles that are actually observed in the detection apparatus, and testing the theory (called *Quantum Chromodynamics* or QCD) that is presently believed to describe the strong force that binds quarks together. Of particular interest was the observation, made first at PEP, that the B quark had a much longer lifetime than had been anticipated.

PEP is currently being reconfigured as PEP-II, the SLAC Asymmetric B Factory.

[SLAC History] [Major Facilities at SLAC]
[Back to the Welcome Page]

Last modified 9 Aug 1996 by *Henniss*.
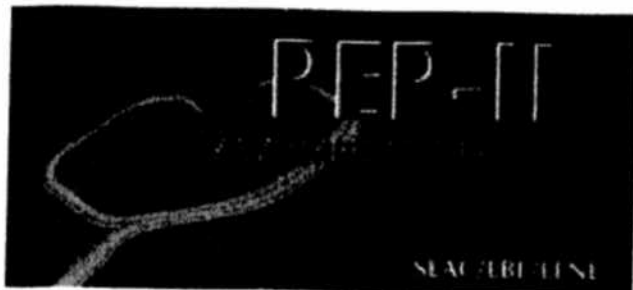
The Asymmetric B Factory

PEP is now being upgraded to serve as a facility, dubbed the Asymmetric B Factory or PEP-II, that will produce millions of B mesons. Proposed by a group of scientists from SLAC, the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, the B Factory will be an extensive modification and upgrade of the present PEP machine. It will make use of much of the existing equipment and infrastructure, but include a second ring of magnets and other devices to increase the collision rate about fifty times. A key feature of this collider is the fact that electrons and positrons will circulate and collide with *unequal* energies.

The prospective research program for such a facility is very rich; a central theme will be the detailed study of the difference between matter and antimatter. This phenomenon, called CP violation, appears to be a crucial ingredient in the formation of the universe, yet we have a very poor understanding of it. This program requires the copious production of the particles known as B-mesons, which in turn means that the B Factory must operate at a very high collision rate.

[B Factory Home Page]
[SLAC History] [Major Facilities at SLAC]
[SLAC Welcome Page]

Last modified 17 July 1996 by *Henniss*.
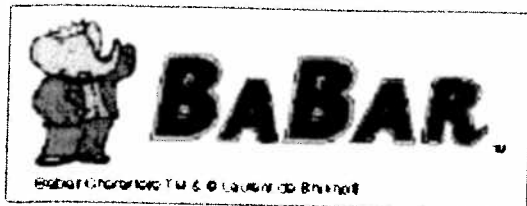
The B Factory Detector

BABAR

To exploit the PEP-II facility, a new detector is being designed by a large international collaboration of physicists. The detector, called BABAR, has been approved on the advice of the SLAC Experimental Program Advisory Committee. The collaboration includes some 530 physicists and engineers from 10 countries: Canada, China, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Russia, Taiwan, the United Kingdom and the United States -- and from 78 different institutions. Almost half the collaboration is from the United States. The detector comprises the usual nested set of detector sub-systems to precisely measure the collision point and decay points of the B-meson pairs produced, to measure the momentum and energy of the decay particles, and to determine the nature of the kind of particles in these decays (i.e. electrons, muons, pions, kaons). The machine and detector should be ready to begin the studies of this new frontier in 1999.

The Stanford Linear Collider

The Stanford Linear Collider (SLC) began construction in 1983 and was completed in 1989. This frontier device is a novel kind of machine that serves both as a test bed for a new accelerator technique and as a facility to reach the energy region where the massive Z^0 particle can be produced in quantity and in a simple environment.

The key elements of the SLC are an extensive upgrade to the existing two-mile linear accelerator to produce 50 GeV beams of both electrons and positrons, two small storage rings that are used to *damp* the beams down to suitable dimensions, two long curving arcs of magnets that are used to transport the separate electron and positron beams from the end of the linac to a single collision point, and an elaborate focusing system that reduces the sizes of the colliding beams down to dimensions much smaller than a human hair. In 1992 a new polarized source was developed with very high intensity. The following year it was upgraded to generate highly polarized beams, which allow sensitive studies of the Z^0 particle.

The first detector system used with the SLC (called MARK II) had been upgraded after earlier use at both SPEAR and PEP. A much more elaborate and complete detector system called the SLC Large Detector, or SLD, was installed in 1991. The SLD will insure that the SLC experimental program remains productive into the mid-1990s.

The European community has chosen to achieve collisions between 50 GeV electron and positron beams through the use of the more conventional storage-ring technique at the CERN laboratory near Geneva, Switzerland. Their Large Electron Positron collider (LEP) machine is a storage ring some 17 miles in circumference; it has the advantage of four interaction regions (rather than one at the SLC) and the possibility of a higher ultimate energy. The SLC, on the other hand, has a polarized electron beam and a collision spot with an area hundreds of times smaller than that of LEP, opening new physics areas to the SLC.

Early research results from the SLC and LEP have already begun to prove the value of these colliders. The mass and other properties of the Z^0 particle, which is a carrier of the weak force of subatomic physics, have been determined to unprecedented precision. Even more important, this early work has determined with high probability that the universe is in fact made up of not more than the three known families of elementary particles (each with two kinds of *leptons* and two kinds of *quarks*).

The SLD is collecting data on the production of the Z^0 boson using a polarized electron beam. This will lead to the most precise measurement of a crucial parameter in particle physics theory as well as unique measurements on B-mesons. Recent running with SLD has shown a predicted preference for producing the Z^0 when the beam is polarized with the spins rotating about the beam axis in a *left-handed* sense. This distinction at the most fundamental level between left- and right-handedness is one of the most intriguing phenomena in subatomic physics.

Final Focus Test Beam

The Final Focus Test Beam (FFTB) facility was built in 1993 by an international collaboration and includes magnets and other beam elements constructed in Russia, Japan, and Germany, as well as the United States. Its purpose is to investigate the factors which limit the size and stability of the beam at the collision point for a linear collider. Since the rate of collisions depends on beam density, the ability to focus the beam to a tiny size at the collision is one of the critical parameters that will determine the research capability of such a facility.

The FFTB facility is a straight-ahead extension of the SLC linear accelerator. It uses a series of magnetic elements to reduce the size of the beam produced by the linac. The design goal is to achieve beams with a cross-section size of 1 micron horizontally and 0.06 microns vertically. In addition, it will investigate precision methods to detect such tiny beams and the limitations on stability in the location of the beam at the focal point.

In 1994 the FFTB achieved the beam spots with height 0.07 microns, the smallest ever recorded to that time and close to the design goal. Studies on ways to improve the reproducibility and stability as well as to further reduce the beam size are ongoing.

SLAC www. SLAC pages changed yesterday
printed 08/19/1996

SLAC Pages Changed Yesterday

Last Updated: 8/19/96

The following 3 pages in the main SLAC production Web space were added or updated yesterday. The list does not include files in other formats like .gif, .ps, or plain text, nor does it include daily reports.

http://www.slac.stanford.edu/comp/security/websec.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/exp/sld/figure/intro.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/FIND/int94.html

Security and the Web

Last revised $Date: 1996/08/18 20:40:10 $ (GMT)

[Computing Security at SLAC | Computer Networking]

Contents

- General Web Security Information
  - CGI Scripts
    - Java

General Web Security Information

See Lincoln Stein's highly-regarded *The World Wide Web Security FAQ*. This document is recommended for all Web users, but it should be considered a must-read for CGI script authors and Web czars.

CGI Scripts

- **WWW Security FAQ** (Lincoln Stein) -- see the sections on "CGI Scripts" and "Safe Scripting in Perl". **If you're writing CGI scripts, you should read and understand this document.**
- *Writing safe CGI scripts -- an overview* (Paul Phillips) -- oriented towards Perl, C, and C++ programmers
- *Writing More Secure CGI Scripts* (Les Cottrell) -- oriented towards REXX programmers
- *SLAC's CGI Script Security Wrapper* (Les Cottrell) -- information about a wrapper program used at SLAC to provide some security enhancements

Java

"**Java**" is an object-oriented programming language invented by Sun Microsystems. It is designed to be platform- and CPU-independent.

Note: Do not confuse *Java* with Netscape's *JavaScript*; they are entirely different.

Java "**applets**" are Java programs that are loaded over a network. In the context of the Web, applets are downloaded from Web servers and are executed by the user's Java-enabled browser. *It is important to understand that applets run on your own machine and with your own account and access permissions.* From a security standpoint, this is very different than CGI scripts, which run on the server machine under some system account.

Applets are designed to run with greater security constraints than Java programs that are loaded from the computer's own filesystem. However, there have been many problems with the security of actual Java implementations, including Netscape's. Because of thse problems, we recommend that you **disable both Java and JavaScript in your Netscape browsers. If they are not disabled, it is important that you restrict your "surfing" to pages and sites that you know and**

trust. (As of May, 1996, this recommendation applies to all current Java- or JavaScript-capable Netscape browsers.)

Java References

- Applets Security FAQ (Sun) (2/96)
- Princeton research on Java security problems including _"Java Security: From HotJava to Netscape and Beyond"_ (5/96 paper) and _"Security Flaws in Sun's HotJava Browser"_ (11/95 paper) (5/96)
- General Information about Java (Sun) -- White paper (11/95)

[Feedback]
John Halperin
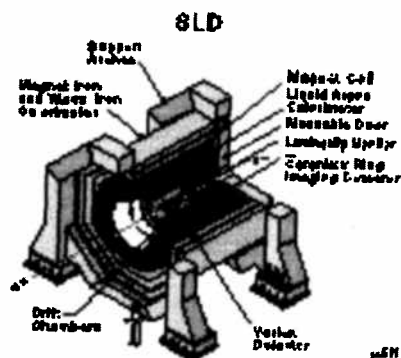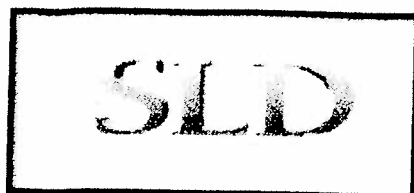
SLD Image collections

The following collections of SLD images may be of use for talks or for embedding into papers. The web interface allows you to select the image in a variety of formats suitable for differing purposes. You can also print the images directly from the web (if you are at SLAC). Compton Polarimeter Information

Popular SLD Figures
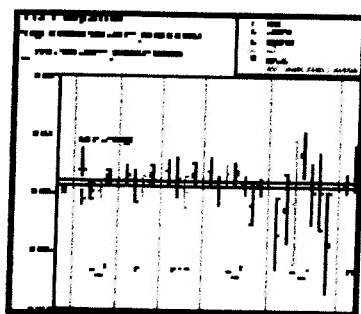
SLD Physics Plots

SLD Event Pictures Contains lots of NEW Images
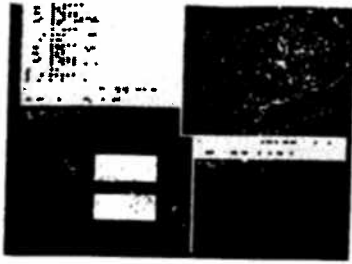
Screen Dumps of the SLD Midas interface

If you have suggestions for other images that should go here, or want to contribute images of your own, please let me know.

If you don't find what you are looking for here you might also be interested in other collections of images at SLAC.

26 September 1995
Tony Johnson and *Joseph Perl*

Image archives at SLAC

SLAC 18 April 1995

The following archives or EPS files have been made available at SLAC using the VIEWEPS package:

- SLAC Pubs TOP20 figures
- SLD image collection
- SLAC WWW images
- NLC Images
- SLAC Network images

TonyJ

Research Interests - Theoretical Physics, SLAC - 1993/1994

Work of the Theoretical Physics Group ranges from fundamental theoretical questions to detailed calculations relevant to particular experiments. This mix provides an exciting research environment which continues to attract able postdoctoral researchers as well as more senior visitors from around the world. Recent emphases of the group are summarized in the following paragraphs.

Starting at the more formal end of the theoretical spectrum, work on string theory and conformal field theory continues to be pursued at SLAC but with a different emphasis than in the past. The major focus of this work is the attempt to understand how string theory leads to low energy effective field theories with a physically interesting structure. The nature of the model-independent relationships between parameters of the low energy effective field theory imposed by the fundamental structure has been studied.

Calculations of the experimental consequences of QCD are another major focus. Predictions for many exclusive processes have been obtained. The implications of QCD for coherent nuclear reactions have been explored; these include nuclear effects in QCD, color transparency, shadowing and anti-shadowing, co-mover interactions, anomalous heavy quark and large x phenomenology. New QCD mechanisms for heavy quark production, universal form factor ratios, and the production of relativistic anti-hydrogen are also under investigation. Other related research topics include superstrings, and in particular, superstring-based methods for computing high-order perturbative gauge theory amplitudes in QCD.

The QCD corrections to basic rates for semileptonic decays have been studied and published. At a more fundamental level, the asymptotic nature of the QCD perturbation series has been studied in R(e+e- -> hadrons); the coefficients of higher order terms can be estimated and are found to grow rapidly. A new non-perturbative method has been developed, discretized light-cone quantization. This technique permits the calculation of the hadronic mass spectrum, a goal long sought, and hadronic wave functions in gauge theories such as QCD. Application of this method to the heavy quark and gluon components of the proton wave function, and to the weak decays of heavy hadrons have been made and published.

Recent improved measurements of the Z- and W-masses and the Z-width indicate that the top quark mass is heavier than first thought. Several new projects concerning the implications of a heavy top quark, either in processes such as rare K-decays, or on our understanding of dynamical symmetry breaking and mass generation have been undertaken.

Another area of interest for the design and construction of future colliders, both proton and electron-positron machines, is to the study of the relativistic interactions of very small pulses. For electron machines, this study is termed quantum beamstrahlung. Extension of work in this area covered studies of e+e- pairs produced by beamstrahlung photons, general pulse geometries, and multiple photon emission.

A quite different subject area being studied is in the use of object oriented programming techniques in simulation problems in physics; in particular, Monte Carlo simulations of particle production and decay in high energy collisions have been developed as well as simulations of low dimension quantum systems. Other applications are also being pursued, most involving problems of interest in analysis of data.

Preliminary work on detector design and as well as the organization of a working-group, has been initiated in support of an SSC experiment featuring a full-acceptance detector (FAD). Physics topics for the FAD which are being developed include (1) jets plus rapidity-gaps as a signature for new physics, (2) study of the QCD prediction that the quark-quark force becomes strong at large values of cms energy, even when the distance scale is very small, (3) leading-particle physics and its connection to cosmic-ray phenomenology, and (4) ultralow- p t-physics as a probe of properties of the chiral QCD

http://www.slac.stanford.edu/FIND/int94.html

vacuum.

Future Plans

The work described above will be extended into the coming year. In addition, new work has begun on the application of calculations techniques derived from string theory to perturbative analysis of gauge theories, particularly QCD. More formal topics in conformal field theory and a proof that the topological symmetry cannot break dynamically or spontaneously in the quantum theory of the topological particle will be undertaken.

Calculations relevant to preliminary studies of possible future experimental directions at SLAC have also occupied a number of physicists. These include limits on a light boson coupling only to leptons that could be obtained at PEGASYS, a study of signatures for charged Higgs or right handed W's in tau-decays, Z0-polarization effects in B-tagging, and signatures and luminosity needed to study CP-violation in B-decays. Work in progress includes a review of B-physics and a detailed study of expected behavior in e+e- annihilation at the top-quark threshold. A more general density matrix formulation of final state particle mixing has been developed for use in describing B-meson and D-meson mixing, which has the possibility of detecting CP violation and of measuring its properties. Light cone quantization methods will be applied to the bound state spectrum and resonance spectrum of QCD. The work on object oriented programming will be extended, concentrating on data analysis algorithms; of particular interest is the statistical mechanics of track reconstruction.

Theory Efforts

The theoretical physicists at SLAC are involved in basic research, supervising graduate thesis' and teaching in the classroom. The SLAC theory effort maintains a close contact with SLAC experiments and experimenters as well as a strong interests in fundamental theories. Many theorists are trained or continue their training at SLAC, as graduate students and as research associates. Senior theorists often visit here for extended periods.

Theoretical physics research at SLAC ranges from the very basic questions of particle physics to detailed experimental predictions. The group is heavily involved in exploring the physics that can be studied by new facilities such as the SLD with polarized e+e- beams, deep inelastic scattering with polarized electrons, possible experiments at the B meson factory, and physics opportunities at future linear colliders.

A major interest of the group is the study of the Standard Model and its predictions relevant to present and future experiments. A variety of topics are under investigation: a detailed study of the physics of Z0 production and decay in polarized electron-positron annihilation; the examination of CP violation in decays; the quantum chromodynamics of exclusive hadron reactions and hadronic jet production; and research on the phenomenology of weak decays.

Other research topics include: unified field theories, superstrings, superstring-based methods for computing high-order perturbative gauge theory amplitudes, quantum gravity, alternative symmetry schemes for quark and gluons, the phenomenology of electron-positron collisions at TeV energies, basic theory of collider interactions- especially the study of relativistic interactions of very small bunches, few-body problems, fundamental quantum measurement theory, and novel numerical simulation methods for physics problems. Also of interest is the study of rapidity distributions and what can be learned from them.

Interest extends outside particle physics to, for example, the detailed predictions of quantum chromodynamics in nuclear physics, the ramifications of possible new particle types in cosmology, and studies of new mathematical/computer techniques for simulation problems in theoretical physics.

Sharon Jensen

http://www.slac.stanford.edu/FIND/int94.html

SLAC www.

SLAC pages changed yesterday

printed 08/20/1996

SLAC Pages Changed Yesterday

Last Updated: 8/20/96

The following 14 pages in the main SLAC production Web space were added or updated yesterday. The list does not include files in other formats like .gif, .ps, or plain text, nor does it include daily reports.

http://www.slac.stanford.edu/detailed.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/comp/telecom/phone-service/phone-users-guide/chapter4.frame.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/grp/scs/slaconly/systems/sysadmin.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/grp/scs/slaconly/systems/sysadmin_admin.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/grp/scs/slaconly/systems/sysadmin_user.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/comp/winnt/winnt.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/comp/winnt/mission.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/comp/telecom/videoconference/menu.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/comp/telecom/videoconference/video-conf-room.frame.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/comp/telecom/phone-service/phone-service.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/slac/www/how-to-use/netscape.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/usr/local/scs/net/doc/notes/mail-system.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/comp/unix/otherlinks.html
http://www.slac.stanford.edu/esh/forms/ltdef.html

SLAC Home Page: Detailed

15 Aug 1996

This page is primarily for SLAC researchers, collaborators, and staff. It replaces the old SLAC Home Page. A shorter version, the top of a more hierarchical structure, is available by selecting the "Highlighted Home" button in the menu bar above. For help, see the "SLAC Introduction to WWW." For a more general introduction to the Lab, select the "SLAC Welcome" button.

SLAC Announcements

15 Aug 96	Feedback on SLAC phone service requested by September 9, 1996
15 Aug 96	SLAC Summer Institute Computer Fair, August 21, 1996, 2-4 pm, SLAC Auditorium, lobby, & breezeway
2 Aug 96	Family Day: September 7, 1996
30 Jul 96	Office of Technology Transfer is accepting proposals till 26 Aug 1996
7 May 96	SLAC Summer Institute 1996: The Strong Interaction, from Hadrons to Partons
4 Apr 96	VM Migration

Contents

- SLAC Research
- Information from SLAC (including SPIRES Databases)
- SLAC Computing and Communications
- SLAC Institutional Information
- SLAC Divisions, Groups, & Programs
- Useful Information Elsewhere

SLAC Research

Particle Physics Experiments:
BABAR, BES, E143, E144, E154, E155, mQ, SLD.
Particle Astrophysics Experiments:
Group K.
Synchrotron Radiation Experiments:
SSRL
Accelerator Research & Development:
NLC, NLCTA, PEP-II, SSRL, More Accelerator Research.
Accelerator Operations:
Linac:
Yesterday*, Today*, This Week*, This Year*.
SPEAR:
Status.

Theoretical Physics:
> Interests.

● **Information from SLAC (including SPIRES Databases)**

Public Information:
> Welcome, Media Info, Employment Opportunities, Maps, Tours.

Directories:
> SLAC Phonebook, HEP Phonebook, HEP Institutions, SLAC X.500 White Pages, More Directories.

Databases:
> SPIRES-HEP, Current PPF List, More Databases.

Recent E-Prints:
> Today, Yesterday, Last Seven Days, Week before That, Let Me Search.

Conferences:
> This Month, Next Month, Next Summer, Next Year, Let Me Search.

Newsletters and Periodicals:
> *Beam Line*, *ICFA Instrumentation Bulletin*

Software:
> FreeHEP.

● **SLAC Computing and Communications**

Computing:
> Platforms:
>> Mac, UNIX, Windows NT, VMS, VM Migration, More Platforms.
>
> WWW:
>> Intro, Authoring, Browsers, Support, System Changes, More Resources.
>
> Topics:
>> ADCC, BIS, Computer Education, Futures, Physics Tools, PowerBook Pool, SCS Services, Security, SLACwide, Vendors.

Communications:
> Computer Networking, Emergency, Telephone Services, Videoconferencing.

● **SLAC Institutional Information**

Site Information:
> Getting Started.

Seminars:
> Today, Tomorrow, All Future, Let Me Search, More Seminars.

Administrative Tools:
> Admin Handbook, ELDREQ*, Stores Catalog; Stanford Admin Guide

Organization-Wide Databases:
> Buildings, CAPTAR, DRAW.

Library:
> Books, *Library News*, SLACspeak Glossary.

Newsletters and Periodicals:
> *Business Briefs*, Previous Hot Topics, *The Interaction Point**, *New Options for Wellness*, *Training Opportunities**.

USENET News:
> slac.announce.important, More USENET News.

● **SLAC Divisions, Groups, & Programs+**

Director's Office & Divisions:
> Director's Office; Business Services; Environment, Safety, & Health; PEP-II Asymmetric *B* Factory; Stanford Synchrotron Radiation Laboratory.

Groups, Departments, *Etc*.:

Accelerator, Accelerator Research, Controls, Experimental Facilities, Mechanical Design, Public Affairs, SCS, Technical Publications, Telecommunications, Theoretical Physics.

Programs:

Education, Summer Institute, SLUO.

Organization Charts:

SLAC; Business Services and ES&H, Research, SSRL and PEP-II, Technical; NLCTA, SCS, Telecommunications.

● **Useful Information Elsewhere**

Physics:

HEP Experiments:

ALEPH, DELPHI, L3, OPAL; CLEO II; H1, ZEUS; CDF, D0; More Experiments Online.

HEP Institutions:

Brown (including *The Virtual Review*), CERN, Cornell, DESY, Fermilab, IHEP/China, LANL (including E-Prints), LBL (including PDG), LLNL, More HEP Institutions.

Professional Societies and Associations:

Scientific:

AAS, AIP, APS (including PACS and What's New), NAS.

Computing:

ACM, BayCHI, BayLISA, HEPiX, UniForum, USENIX & SAGE.

Federal Resources:

DOE, FedWorld, the MetaCenter, NASA, NERSC, NSF, USGS, More Federal Agencies.

Local Area Resources:

Stanford University and its Libraries and Medical Center, More Local Area Resources.

Network Resources:

BBN Planet, CREN/BITNET, ESnet (including X.500 White Pages), HEPIC, JANET, References, Standards.

Other Information Sources:

Colleges and Universities, GopherSpace, Grab Bag, Hacker's Jargon, LISTSERV Lists, USENET FAQs, the WWW Virtual Library (including Accelerator Physics).

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* Access to this link is restricted to SLAC users.

+ Due to the dynamic nature of the Web, links may move around on pages, migrate to others, or be removed entirely. For example, when the "SLAC Divisions, Groups, & Programs" section gets large, we intend to move parts of it, *e.g.*, "Groups, Departments, *Etc.*," off to another page.

[Disclaimers, Copyright, and Other Fine Print | Acknowledgements]

| WWW Support | WWW Authoring | Test Home | Stanford |

Winters

CHAPTER 4 Finding Information

Telecommunications needs your help in maintaining current phone numbers, particularly the listings in these sections:

- SLAC Services Numbers (see page 31)
- ES&H Resource List
- Departmental Reference Numbers (see page 39)
- Fax Numbers (see page 41).
- On-Site Meeting Rooms
- List of Atoms (see page 45)

How to Reach SLAC

```
----------------------------------------------------------------
By Telephone                    By Fax
During and After Business(a)     Main SLAC  FAX: 415-926-4999(b)
Hours:    415-926-3300

BY MAIL                         FOR DELIVERY
SLAC                            SLAC
P.O. Box 4349                   2575 Sand Hill Road
Stanford, CA 94309             Menlo Park, CA 94025
----------------------------------------------------------------
```

(a)
    Most SLAC extensions can be reached from outside of SLAC by preceding the extension number with (415) 926.

(b)
    See "SLAC Fax Numbers" on page41 for the fax numbers of individual departemnts._

When you call SLAC at 415-926-3300, you will hear a voice menu which gives you the following choices:

- enter the extension of the person you want to reach
- enter the name (name dial) of the person you want reach using the keypad (press 2)
- select one of several most frequently requested departments.

If you want call assistance, press 0 to bypass the menu and go directly into the call support queue.Your call will be answered by the Stanford University operator who can provide directory assistance for SLAC and Stanford numbers. If the operator is not able to give you the information you need and you are calling during normal business hours (Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. through 4:30 p.m.), they will transfer you to someone at SLAC who can assist you.

SLAC Services Numbers

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Department                           Phone         Mail Stop
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GENERAL INFORMATION: (A and E	3344	
Lobby)		
ACCOUNTING		
Accounts Payable	2301	06
Accounts Receivable	2301	06
Cost Accounting	4243	06
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION OFFICE	2967	10
AUDITORIUM		
Auditorium Control room	4120	
Public Wall Phones	4117/4118/4119	
AUTOMOBILES (Government-Owned)		
Drivers Licenses	3344	11
Reservations:		
A and E	3344	11
Central Lab	2234	73
Central Lab	2604	80
Environmental Safety and Health	2377	84
AUTOMOBILES (Privately-Owned)		
Window Decals	3344	11
BENEFITS		
Health Plans	2356	1
Retirement	2357	11
BUS SERVICE		
SLAC-to-Train Depot	3344	11
SLAC-to-Campus (Marguerite)	83-4375	6225
CAFETERIA	2615	04
COMPUTING SERVICES		
SCS Help Desk	4357	97
Computer Equipment Trouble Calls/Installs	4357	97
Tape Library	2406	97
Numerical Analysis Consulting	2428	97
CREDIT UNION	9-694-1000	
DESIGN/DRAFTING		
Electronic Engineering	3545	51
Mechanical Design Group	2833/3635	24
Plant Engineering	2271	23
DOCUMENT CONTROL	2420	23
ENVIRONMENT, SAFETY and HEALTH		
GENERAL INFO	2377	84
Also see section "ESH Resource List		
EQUIPMENT POOLS AND REPAIRS		
HEEP (High Energy Equipment)	2475	51
LEEP (Lab Electronics Equipment)	2475	51
FACILITIES OFFICE SERVICES		
Buildings,Roads,Grounds	3194	04
Custodial/Pest Control	3194	04
Heating/Air Conditioning	3189	04
Keys and Locks	2207	04
Lighting	2207	04
Plumbing/Roof Leaks	3194	04
FAX (See "SLAC FAX Numbers")		
FIRE DEPT (Business)	2776	75
GATES (see SECURITY)		
INTERNATIONAL SERVICES	3113	11
LAB PROTECTION	3317	86
Gate 17	2137	04
Sand Hill Road-Main	2551/2552	86
Sector 30	2240/2531	04
Alpine	4016	04
LABOR SERVICES	3724	79
LIBRARY		
Main	2411	82
Technical Data	2338	82
LOST AND FOUND	3344	11

MACHINE SHOP (Central Lab)	2234	73
MAIL ROOM	2380	00
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT	2281	25
OFFICE MACHINE REPAIRS		
Copiers		
Royal	9-1-800-366-3345	
Kodak	9-1-800-882-8814	
Typewriters	9-1-408-291-8013	
PAYROLL DEPARTMENT	2303	06
PAY TELEPHONES (Locations)		
A and E Lobby		
Auditorium Lobby		
Building 015		
Central Lab Lobby		
Computer Building Lobby		
Electronics Building		
Heavy Fab Bldg, North Entry		
Main Gate		
MCC, Bldg 005		
Research Yard - North Side		
SLC Experimental Hall, Bldg 750		
SPEAR, Bldg 11		
SSRL, Bldg 120		
SSRL, Bldg 131		
Stores, Bldg 81		
Test Lab Lobby		
PERSONNEL DEPARTMENT		
Benefits	2356/2357	11
Compensation	2298	1
Director	2283	11
Employment	2353	11
Housing	3111	11
Labor Relations	2355	11
Records	2366	11
SLAC Reception Lobby Services	3344	11
Training and Development	2203	11
PETTY CASH PURCHASES		03
PRINTING AND REPRODUCTION (see DOCU MENT CONTROL)		
PROPERTY CONTROL	2231	85A
PUBLIC AFFAIRS /TOURS	2204	70
PUBLICATIONS		
Distribution	2677	68
Graphic Arts	2585	68
Illustration	2001	68
Printing	2677	68
Technical Typing	2263	68
PURCHASING/STORES		
Expediting	4124	01
Inventory Control	3759	85
Materials Manager	2484	85
Purchasing	2629	01
Receipts Control	2486	85
Receiving	4109	85
Shipping	4256	85
Stores Count	4246	85
Stores Supervisor	4107	85
Metal Stores	2546	85
REFUNDS, VENDING MACHINES	2207	04
REPAIRS - See:		
Computer Equipment		
Equipment Pools		
Office Machine		
SERA (SLAC Emergency Relief Assoc)		
Information Pager	807-9231	

```
        Directors
            Katherine Cantwell                     3191              69
            Pat Jones
            Al Odian                               3459              65
        Secretary: Ben Smith                       2638              21
        Treasurer: Zorb Vassilian                  2464              17
SHIPPING AND RECEIVING  -  See:
PURCHASING
SHOPS: Crafts and Utilities                        2371              79
STORES  -  See PURCHASING
TELECOPIER  --  See "Fax Numbers"
TELEPHONE SERVICE
        Mgr, Telecommunications                    3688              97A
        Moves, Adds, Changes:
        Directory                              Your ATOM
        Phone Equipment                        Your ATOM
        Questions                                  2254              97
        Phone Repair Needs                         2200              97
TOURS                                              2204              70
TRANSPORTATION                                     2250              83
TRAVEL OFFICE                                      2223              16
USW UNION                                      9-723-3680
VENDING MACHINES - See:  Refunds
WAREHOUSE                                          2329
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Department Reference Numbers

Code	Department	Division	Extension
AD	Accelerator Department	Technical	3634
ACC	Accounting Office	Business Services	4241
AAO	Affirmative Action Office	Director's Office	2967
BAS	Business Applications Support Group	Business Services	2906
BBR	BABAR		3710
BU	Budget Office	Business Services	3245
BSD	Business Services Division	Business Services	2216
CG	Computation Research	Research	2574
CD	Controls Department	Technical	3501
CYO	Cryogenic Operations	Research	2757
CB	Crystal Ball Project	Research	2916
DOE	Department of Energy	Dept. of Energey	2505
DO	Director's Office	Director's Office	2601
ESA	End Station A	Research	3611
ESH	Environment, Safety and Health	ESH	2377
EWM	Environmental Protection and Waste Management	ESH	3019
EFD	Experimental Facilities Dept.	Research	2723
EA	Experimental Group A-1st fl	Research	2691
EA	Experimental Group A-2nd fl	Research	2696
EB	Experimental Group B	Research	2710
EC	Experimental Group C	Research	2706
EE	Experimental Group E	Research	2651
EG	Experimental Group G	Research	2805
EI	Experimental Group I	Research	2645
FAC	Facilities Office	Business Services	2674
FD	Fire Department	ESH	2776
KLY	Klystrons/Microwave	Technical	2442
IRM	Telecommunications and Technology Transfer	Business Services	3688
IS	Information Services		2204
LIB	Library		2411

MD	Mechanical Design	Technical	3507
ME	Mechanical Engineering/Alignment	Technical	2833
MFD	Mechanical Fabrication Dept.	Technical	2562
MED	Medical Department	ESH	2281
OHP	Operational Health Physics	ESH	3626
PER	Personnel Department	Director's Office	2265
PEL	Physical Electronics	Research	2318
PAD	Planning and Assessment	ESH	3377
PE	Plant Engineering	Technical	3730
PCD	Power Conversion Department	Technical	4549
PRC	Property Control	Business Services	2231
PAO	Public Affairs Office	Director's Office	2204
PUB	Publications	Director's Office	2677
PUR	Purchasing	Business Services	2629
RPG	Radiation Physics (ESH)	ESH	2045
RD	Research Division	Research	2603
SEC	Security	Business Services	3726
SCS	SLAC Computing Services	Research	2287
SHA	Safety, Health, and Assurance Department	ESH	2688
SLD	SLAC Linear Detector	Research	3608
SSR	Stanford Syncrotron Radiation Lab	SSRL	4000
TD	Technical Division	Technical	2333
THP	Theoretical Physics	Research	2266
TR	Travel	Business Services	2223
TSP	Theory and Special Projects	Technical	2157
VAC	Vacuum Group	Technical	2947

SLAC Fax Numbers

SLAC has one FAX machine that may be used by anyone at SLAC in the A & E Lobby and severa

Department	Building	Fax Number (415-926-xxxx)
A and E Lobby	041	4999
BABAR	280, Room 178	8522
BSD	41, Room 203	5974
Controls Department (Hardware)	034	3800
Controls Department (Software)	005	3515
CYO	212	4151
Director's Office	040, Room 300	4500
DOE	041, Room 224	3210
DOE	041, Room 118H	4778
Documentation (Publications)	040, Room 110	2750
Dove	213, Room 001	2228
Editorial Services (Publications)	040, Room 107	2750
Electrical Engineering	040, Room 224	4001
Electronics Support Service	024, Room 174	3433
Environmental Protection and Waste Management	299	3175
Environment, Safety and Health	034, Room 134	3030
E-144	407, Room A	5461
Group B/G	040, Room 237	3587
Group C	084, Room B289	2657
Group G	040	3587
Group I	040, Room 225	4892

Group K	84, Room B132	4335
Hazardous Waste Management	245	3306
Illustrations	040, Room 110	2750
Inventory Control	81, Room 100	3658
Klystron	044, Room 208B	3654
Library	40, Room Y215	4905
Main Control Center (MCC)	005B, Room B106	5138
Mechanical Engineering	214	2407
Mechanical Engineering Alignment	282	4055
Mechanical Fabrications	025	2136
Medical	041, Room 137	3658
Metal Stores	29	5353
Mfg Kylstron	123	2439
Panofsky, Dr. Wolfgang	040	2395
PCD/ES	24, Room109	2224
PEL	40, Room G143	3718
PEP II	041, Room118	3882
PEP II, Region 8	685	3898
Plant Maintenance Services	035	4015
Plant Engineering	241, Room 002	4254
Power Conversion	015, Room 204	3588
Print Photo Distribution Services (Publications)	040, Room110	2750
Property Control	081, Room 107	5364
Public Affairs	040, Rom 101C	5379
Purchasing	041, Room 204	2000
Purchasing	081 Annex	4712
Radiation Physics	003, Room 100	3569
Research Division	040	3452
SCS	050, Room 318	3329
SCS	050, Lobby	5400
SLD	084, Room B214	2923
SSRL	120, Room 209	3600
SSRL	137, Room 301	4100
Theory Physics	040	2525
Time Projection Chamber	084, Room B132	4335
Travel	41, Room 227	3857
Vacuum	202	4688

ATOM List

NAME	EXT	VM ID	BUILDING	DES	GROUP REP RESEN
Asher, Kathy	2157	KATHYA	41	14800	TD
Askew, Chuquita	3561	TWINS	25	145629	MFD
Bangali, Margie L.	2936	MARGE	41	15091	TSP(sub)
Barrera, Barbara	3568	BEEJ	40,84	40592	SLD
Belk, Jerald R.	2484	JERRYB	81	69795	PUR
Bolton, Sharon L.	3245	SECBU	41	68004	BUD/SEC/FIRE BSD/FAC/DOE
Boysen, Tanya	3710	TKB	280	46310	BBR
Burns, Sharon	3501	SLB	24,34	16454	CD
Cajal, Sandra	4322	CAJAL	24	76279	SHA
Carrillo, Anita	2363	CARRILLO	280	110396	BBR
Chatwell, Maura	2938	MAURA	212	83275	AD
Cone, Sharon	2281	MEDICAL / TOOTS	41	126381	MED

Crawford, Sandra	3188	SANDRA	50	65170	SCS(Flr. 1,2)
DePorcel, Lilian	2710	LILEB	40	23370	EB
Dixon, Janet	3688	DIXON	41	671	BSD/GALLERY
Eberle, Brenda D.	2321	EBERLE	50	125318	TELECOM
Evans, Linda	2916	LINDALEE	84	77402	CB
Flynn, Vickee A.	4208	FLYNN	222,41,207	234 9253	EFD/NPS
Garriz, Trish	3019	TRISH	299	127434	EPR
Gregory, Diana	2202	HXKPY	40,41,50	19984	PER/AAO/INS/ PA/PUB/SCS
Gulko, Elsa	2617	ELSA	41	20150	PUR/BSD/ TRAVEL
Hamilton, Vern	2747	HAMILTON	751	20320	SLD
Hooker, Fred	3337	HOOKER	50	21032	SCS(Flr. 1,2)
Huang, Jennifer	2763	JHUANG	280	135097	PEP
Imelli, Cindy	4243	CINDY	41	21377	ACCTG/CA/AP/ ADP/PR
Jacob, Ardie M.	2479	ARDIE	245	69329	EWM
Jensen, Sharon V.	4423	SHARON	40	21636	THP
Johnson, Hope	2688	HOPE	24	131008	PER
Jones, Pat	3561	PEEO	25	76120	MFD
Jones, Roxanne	3626	CONTAOI	24	86444	OHP
Kirby, Robert E. (Bob)	2795	REK	40	22373	PEL
Kopecky, Libby	3481	LIBBY	282,283	22560	MET
Litynski, Mary	2068	MARY	41	105325	TSP
Matter, Regina	3783	REGINA	280	130621	PEP
McGee, Tracy	4305	TRACY	41	127930	TD/TDDO
Mello, Justine	4551	JUSTINE	15	91731	PCD
Meo, Judy	2805	JLMEO	40	187654	TSP
Mokski, Pearl	3905	PEARL	685	7021	PEP
Nee, Frank	2801	NEE	50	80357	TELECOM
Normandin, Leslie M.	4350	LESLIE	81	25259	PRC
Nowag, Judith	2341	JBN	24	36668	ESH
Pacheco, Anna	2706	ANAMARIA	84	25658	EC
Parish, Mary	2782	MPARISH	24	25763	PCD
Regan, Mary	3602	MREGAN	44,45,123	44040	KLY
Rogers, Jeanne	2645	JEANNE	40,407A,407 B	91367	EI
Rogers, Julie	2691	JULIER	84	123935	EA
Silvestre, Michell	2388	MICAELA	24	136425	OHP
Slater, Todd	400	TODD	137,120	104922	SSRL
Smith, Michelle	4154	MICHELLE	104(ABCD), 107	80187	EFD
				127,225,403	
Smith, William L.	4280	BOSIC	RY	28339	EFD
Steger, Michelle	3011	STEGER	137	493	SSRL
Stevens, Clair	2399	PRINCESS	245	28592	WM
Stewart, Glena D.	2838	GLENA	05/05A/B/C	28630	AD
Sund, Sylvia (Sunnie)	2277	SUNNIE	40	28878	RD
Tank, Peggy	2833	PEGGYT	214	91901	ME
Templeman, Judee	5302	FONE/JUDEE	28,205, 26956	206210	RD
Thompson, Starlyne	3377	STARR	35	94994	PE
Twisselman, Norma	2947	VAC	202,031,202, 238,239	57479	VAC
Vinson, Ilse	2368	ILSE	50	29700	SCS(Flr. 3)
Wurster, Patricia	3507	PLDME	208,228,259	17990	MD
Zapata, Araceli(Sally)	4390	ARACELI	40 275,024	107875	LIB

Last updated 07/25/96

List of SLAC Buildings and Building Managers

To get an up-to-date list of SLAC buildings and building managers, log on to the VM syste

GIME CGRANT

BM

Then follow the directions and answer the questions given.

Offsite Reference Numbers (including DOE   IG Hotline)

The numbers listed are those for the Main Operator / Information NOTE: To dial numbers i

If you know of changes to any of the numbers listed here, please send the information to

Institution	Telephone Number
Government	
ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRA TION (APA)	
Headquarters	907-586-7406
Washington D. C.	202-586-4669
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY (DOE)	
Inspector General and Environ mental Hotline: (a)	**800-541-1625/** 202-586-4073
SAN Operations Office	510-637-1794
After hours	510-273-4238
SLAC	926-2505
Washington, D.C.	202-506-5000
Germantown, MD	301-903-3414
DEPARTMENT OF STATE	202-647-4000
N.A.S.A.	
Greenbelt, MD	301-286-2000
Houston, TX	713-483-3111
Washington, D C	202-453-0000
NAT'L BUREAU of STANDARDS AND TECHNOLOGY	301-975-2000
NAVAL RESEARCH LAB	202-767-3200
U.S. GOVERNMENT	

General Information	202-485-7700
Capitol	202-224-3121
Senate	202-224-
House of Representatives	202-225-

Laboratories and Universities

ALBERTA, U. of	403-492-3111
AMERICAN U.	202-885-1000
ARGONNE NAT'L LAB (ANL)	630-252-2000
ARIZONA STATE U.	602-965-9011
ARIZONA, U. of	602-621-2211
ASPEN CENTER OF PHYSICS	303-925-2585
ASSOC. WESTERN UNIV	801-273-8900
BRITISH COLUMBIA, U. of	604-822-2211
BROOKHAVEN NAT'L LAB (BNL)	516-282-2123
CAL TECH (CIT)	818-395-6811
CALIFORNIA, UNIVERSITY OF	
Berkeley	510-642-6000
Davis	916-752-1011
Irvine	714-856-5011
Los Angeles (UCLA)	310-825-4321
Riverside	909-787-5033
San Diego	619-534-2230
Santa Barbara	805-893-8000
Santa Cruz	408-459-0111
San Francisco	415-476-9000
CARLETON COLLEGE	507-663-4000
CARLETON U.	613-564-7177
CARNEGIE-MELLON	412-268-2000
CHALK RIVER NAT'L LAB	613-584-3311
CHICAGO, U. of	312-702-1234
COLORADO, U. of	303-492-1111
CORNELL U.	607-255-2000
ESnet Network Operations (LLNL)	800-33-ESNET
	510-422-4283
FERMI NATIONAL LAB (FNL)	630-840-3000
FLORIDA STATE U.	904-644-2525
FLORIDA, U. of	904-392-3261
HARVARD U.	617-495-1000
HAWAII, U. of	808-956-8111
HOUSTON, U. of	713-749-1011
ILLINOIS, U. of	217-333-1000
INDIANA U.	812-332-0211
Direct Dial	812-332-
	or 812-335-
INST. ADVANCED STUDIES	609-734-8000
IOWA STATE U.	515-294-4357
JET PROPULSION LAB (JPL)	818-354-4321
JOHNS-HOPKINS U.	410-516-8000
LAWRENCE BERKELEY LAB (LBL)	510-486-4000
LAWRENCE LIVERMORE LAB (LLL)	510-422-1100
Direct Dial	510-422-
LOS ALAMOS NAT'L LAB (LANL)	505-667-5061
Direct Dial	505-667-
MARYLAND, U. of	301-405-1000
MASSACHUSETTS, U. of	413-545-0111
MICHIGAN, U. of	313-764-1817
Direct Dial	313-763- or
	313-764-
MIT	617-253-1000
NAT'L SCIENCE FOUNDATION	703-306-1890
NEVIS LABS	914-591-8100
NEW YORK, STATE UNIV of	

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        Albany                      518-457-3300
        Binghamton                  607-777-2000
        Buffalo                     716-645-2000
        Stoneybrook                 516-632-6000
NORTHEASTERN U.                     617-343-2000
NORTHWESTERN U.                     312-503-8649
NOTRE DAME, U. of                   219-631-5000
OAK RIDGE NAT'L LAB (ORNL)
        Operator                    615-576-5454
OREGON, U. of                       503-346-3111
PENNSYLVANIA STATE U.               814-865-4700
PENNSYLVANIA, U. of                 215-898-5000
PITTSBURGH, U. of                   412-624-4141
PRINCETON PLASMA LAB                609-258-3000
PRINCETON U.                        609-258-3000
PURDUE U.                           317-494-4600
ROCHESTER, U. of                    716-275-2121
ROCKEFELLER U.                      212-327-8000
SANDIA--Livermore                   510-294-3000
SANDIA--Albaquerque                 505-844-5678
SASKATCHEWAN, U. of
        Information                 306-244-4343
        Direct Dial                306-466-
SOUTHERN CALIF., U. of              213-743-3111
STANFORD U.                         80
        Bookstore                   329-1217
        Credit Union                694-1000
SYRACUSE U.                         315-443-1870
TENNESSEE STATE U.                  615-320-3131
TENNESSEE, U .of                    615-974-1000
TEXAS ACCELERATOR                   713-363-0121
TEXAS A and M.U.                    409-845-3211
TEXAS, U. of
        Austin                      512-471-3434
        Galveston                   409-772-1011
TJNAF                               757-249-7100
TORONTO, U. of                      416-978-2011
T.R.I.U.M.F.                        604-222-1047
TUFTS U.                            617-628-5000
        Direct Dial                617-381-3
VANDERBILT U.                       615-322-7311
VICTORIA, U. of                     604-721-7211
VIRGINIA (Poly) INST  TECH          703-231-6000
VIRGINIA, U. of                     804-924-0311
WASHINGTON STATE U.                 509-335-3564
WASHINGTON, U. of                   206-543-2100
        Direct Dial                206-543-
                                   or 206-545-
WILLIAMS and  MARY, Col of          804-221-3999
WISCONSIN, U. of
        Kenosha                     414-595-2345
        Madison                     608-262-1234
            Direct Dial            608-262
                                   or 608-263
    Milwaukee                       414-229-1122
    Stoughton                       608-873-6651
            After Hours            608-873-7722
YALE U.                             203-432-4771


Commercial
BELL LABS
        Holmdel, NJ                 908-949-3000
        Murray Hill, NJ             908-582-3000
        Short Hills, NJ             201-564-2000
        Whippany, NJ                201-386-3000
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        Worcester, MA              508-562-9347
BOEING CO , Seattle, WA           206-655-5574
BOEING CO , Seattle, WA           206-655-5574
LeCROY RESEARCH                   914-425-2000
METAL BELLOWS
        Moorpark, CA              805-529-5800
        Sharon, MA                617-784-1400
PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS           516-924-5533
PHYSICS TODAY                     212-661-9404
STANDARD BELLOWS                  203-623-2307
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OVERSEAS

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CERN, Switzerland                 41-22-767-6111
DESY, West Germany                49-40-8998-0
DESY, Direct Dial                 49-40-8998-
IMPERIAL COLLEGE, U K             44-1-589-5111
KEK, Japan                        81-298-64-1171
RUTHERFORD LAB, U K               44-1-235-82-1900
```

(a)
        To report activities that you consider inappropriate including fraud, waste, and

Time Zone Information

The time in the cities/countries listed below is determined by adding or subtracting from

```
------------------------
China            +    16
------------------------
England          +     8
France           +     9
Germany          +     9
Honolulu         -     2
Israel           +    10
Italy            +     9
Japan            +    17
Moscow           +    11
St. Louis        +     2
Salt Lake City   +     1
Spain            +     9
Switzerland      +     9
Washington, D C  +     3
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Getting the SLAC Telephone Users' Guide and White Pages

The SLAC Telephone Users' Guide

The *SLAC Telephone Users' Guide* is available on UNIX, VM, and VMS in PostScript for print

PHONEGUI README   * on VM

/usr/local/doc/how-to-use/phone-users-guide/readme on UNIX

NFS2:[DOC.HOW-TO-USE.PHONE-USERS-GUIDE]README   on VMS

The *Guide* is also viewable from the World Wide Web SLAC Home Page at URL http://www.slac

SLAC White Pages

Obtain the SLAC staff phone listings by giving the VM command:

phonlist

you can select options to print copies of the SLAC telephone "white" pages, that is, a l:

Often it's easier to get the phone number of a person using WWW. Go to the SLAC Home pac

Getting non-SLAC Telephone Directories

Once a year, either your ATOM or your department secretary, may order non-SLAC telephone

Free Directories:

Palo Alto, Redwood City, Menlo Park

San Francisco White Pages

Livermore Lab

Lawrence Berkely Lab

Business to Business Guide, Northern CA

Directories for Fee   (typically $38-50)

Fremont

Los Altos, Mt. View, Sunnyvale

Oakland - White Pages

Oakland - Yellow Pages

San Francisco - Yellow Pages

San Mateo

San Mateo, North County

Tri Valley (Livermore, Dublin, Pleasanton, etc.)

sysadmin

The sysadmin command is used to add, delete, modify, and list information in the resource database as well as allocate and deallocate certain physical resources.

sysadmin [*verb*] **Admin** [*attributes*]

sysadmin [*verb*] **User** [*attributes*]

where:
verb
> is an action word (e.g., delete) specific to the target administrative object (e.g., user). Refer to the detailed description of each particular sysadmin *verb* command for more information.

attributes
> are keyword values (e.g., -type afs) and options (-verbose) specific to the target administrative object (e.g., user). Refer to the detailed description of each particular sysadmin *verb* command for more information. m

Usage Notes

1. Interactive mode is initiated when you do not specify a verb with the administrative object (e.g., sysadmin user).
2. In interactive mode you are prompted for a subcommand specific to the administrative object named on the command line. For each prompt enter

   ```
   verb [ object ] [ attributes ]
   ```

   where *verb* and *attributes* are the same as those you would have specified on the initial command line. The *object* is the name of the administrative object and, in most cases, is optional.
3. When *object* is not specified, the object named on the command line is automatically substituted. For example, if you initially specified sysadmin user then the following two subcommands are equivalent:

   ```
   list      -l abh
   list user -l abh
   ```

4. When you do name an *object* in a subcommand, it must be physically related to the initially named *object*. Each row in the following table contains objects that are physically related. You may mix objects between columns but not between rows.

   USER

5. Since interactive mode is more efficient, it takes less elapsed time to issue several commands in interactive mode than issuing them non-interactively, one at a time.

6. To exit interactive mode enter END, EXIT, STOP, or Quit when prompted for a
   subcommand.

Common Error Messages

1E *item* not specified.

A required *item* was not specified. Typically this occurs because a parameter value has been
omitted.

2E Invalid *item*, "*item value*".

An invalid *item value* has been specified. For instance, the -gid parameter requires a group
number but a name has been specified instead.

5E *objspec* incompatible with *objtype*.

The object specified interactively was not physically related to the object named on the
command line.

100E Unable to connect to database (*dbname*).

The command is not able to establish a database connection. This is a system-related error. Try
the command again in a little while to see if the problem persists. If the problem persists,
report it at a convenient time.

sysadmin **verb** admin

The sysadmin verb admin command adds, deletes, modifies, or lists entries in the Capable User Table. The syntax is:


```
sysadmin add     admin  rname  rtype      [ options ]  parms

sysadmin delete admin [ rname [ rtype ]] [ options ] [ parms ]

sysadmin list    admin [ rname [ rtype ]] [ options ] [ parms ]

sysadmin select admin [ rname [ rtype ]] [ parms ] [ selop ]

selop:
    delete [ options ]

    set     [ options ] parms

options:
    -bg  -help  -kv  -number  -terse  -verbose

parms:
    -admin adminid  -auth aid  -capability cinfo

    -expdate [ relop ] date  -id lid

    -privs privs [+]  -status { disabled | enabled }

rtype: pool

relop: < | <= | = | != | > | =>
```


where:
rname

> is the name of the resource being administered. The name of the resource is dependent on the specified *rtype*. You must have appropriate sysadmin privileges for the specified *rname* in order to perform the specified function. You may specify an *rname* of all to perform a function on all resources of a particular *rtype* for which you are privileged. If you do not specify *rname* then the specified function applies only to resources for which you are privileged. You must specify *rname* for add or whenever you are changing privileges (-priv) or capabilities (-capability). Refer to the usage notes for more information.

rtype

> is the type of the resource being administered. If you do not specify *rtype* then the specified function applies only to resource types for which you are privileged. You must specify *rtype* for add or whenever you are changing privileges (-priv) or capabilities (-capability). Refer to the usage notes for more information. Valid resource types are:

>   pool - quota oriented resources.

Add

> adds a new administrator entry; the *rname/rtype/lid* combination must not already exist. The *lid* must exist in the Basic User Table (see sysadmin user), be enabled for afs (i.e., be an afs

loginid), and not expired. If you do not specify -priv then the entry is assigned your current privileges for *rname/rtype* less the q privilege. If you do not specify -capability then the entry is assigned no capabilities.

DELete

deletes all matching entries. Matched entries contain the specified parameter values. A deletion verification prompt is issued for each entry unless -bg is specified. Delete cannot be used to delete all entries in the database.

List

displays all matching entries. Matched entries contain the specified parameter values. See List Output for a sample display.

Select

either displays all matching entries or feeds matching entries to the delete or set function. If no subsequent function is specified, select ends and indicates whether or not any matching entries were found. A zero ending status code indicates that at least one match was found (a non-zero code indicates that no matches were found). Matched entries contain the specified parameter values.

SET

modifies all matching entries returned by the select function. A modification verification prompt is issued for each entry unless -bg is specified. Values in each matching entry are set to equal the parameter values specified after the set keyword. SET cannot be used to modify all records in the database. See the usage notes for more information.

-BG

specifies background mode. For add, delete, and set, no prompt is issued to confirm the respective operation.

-Help

displays usage information.

-Kv

outputs information in "&keyword=value" format. This option is useful when the output needs to be processed by another program. It is only meaningful with list.

-Number

outputs a line indicating the number of matching entries found. This is useful when you need to know the count of matching entries.

-TErse

produces a terse display for the list function. The default is to provide an intermediate amount of information for each matching entry. For more extensive information, use the -v option. See List Output for a sample display.

-Verbose

produces a verbose display for the list function. See List Output for a sample display.

-Admin *adminid*

specifies the userid, *adminid*, under which the command is to execute. If you specify a dot (.) for *adminid*, your loginid is used. This is useful when you want to restrict list to those entries for which you are privileged.

-AUth *aid*

specifies the userid, *aid*, of the entry's authority. The authority is normally the user who originally added the entry. The authority may be changed with set. However, you may not change the authority associated with your own entry.

-CAPability *cdata*

for add and set, *cdata* are the capabilities to be used to determine whether or not a requested resource function is allowed to be performed by *lid*. The contents of *cdata* is dependent on *rtype*. Specifying period (.) for *cdata* uses your own capabilities. When you do not specify capabilities when adding an entry, the new entry's capabilities are derived from your capabilities. See Capabilities for an explanation of valid capabilities for each type of *rtype*.

-EXPdate [*relop*] *date*

sets the expiration date for the entry with add and set. The entry expires when the indicated date is reached. If the date is greater than your expiration date, then your expiration date is used. You may not specify *relpop* with the add and set functions. You may use *relpop* with other functions for expiration date matching (i.e., less than - <, less than or equal to - <=, equal to - =, not equal to - !=, greater than - >, or greater than or equal to - >=). When *relpop*

is specified, it must be immediately adjacent to the *date* (e.g., >=12/13/96). Matched entries can be deleted, listed, or selected and then deleted or set. Specify for *date* a month, day, year in mm/dd/yy format or the word none. Years 00 through 95 are treated as 2000 through 2095, respectively. Your expiration date is the default for add. For set, when a new expiration date is not specified, it is not changed.

-Id *lid*

is the person's system login identifier. Specify a 1- to 64-character alphanumeric identifier. You must specify *lid* for add or whenever you wish to delete or modify your own entry.

-Priv *privs*

for add and set, *privs* are the privileges to be authorized. You must have the privilege to grant privileges (i.e., **a** for add or **c** for set) and may not grant more privileges than you have. You may grant no privileges by specifying none for the privileges. This is useful when you wish to prohibit an administrator from operating on only one of many possible resources. For other functions, only entries with the specified privileges are selected. For these functions (i.e., delete, list, and select), *privs* may be immediately suffixed with a plus (+). Plus matches entries have, at the very least (i.e., contain), all of the of the specified privileges. By default, matching entries must have exactly the specified privileges.

Privileges are specified as a string of single letters, or the word none, and apply only to the specified *rname*. Valid privilege letters are:
a – add resource administrators (i.e., sysadmin add).
c – change resource admininstrator attributes(i.e., sysadmin set).
d – delete resource administrators (i.e., sysadmin del).
g – global privileges (i.e., privileges apply to non-owned entries).

-Status Disabled

disables the entry when it is added or set. For other functions, considers only disabled entries for action. Privileges are suspended for a disabled entry. Use -s e to enable a disabled entry with the set function.

-Status Enabled

enables the entry when it is added or set. This is the default for add. For other functions, considers only enabled entries for action. Use the -s d to disable an enabled entry with the set function.

Usage Notes

1. When two conflicting options are specified (e.g., -te -v), the last specified option is used.
2. Depending on system policy, when an entry is deleted it may be marked inactive for a certain number of days before it is actually deleted.
3. sysadmin delete is a shortened form of sysadmin select delete.
4. For delete, list, and select, only specified parameter values are used to select candidate entries. For instance,

```
sysadmin list admin -id abh
```

lists all entries with an *lid* of abh regardless of any other associated values.
5. Since all users are privileged for the list function, all resource administrator entries can be listed whether or not you can act on them. To list only those entries for which you are privileged specify the -admin . parameter (i.e., execute the command on your own behalf).
6. Resource names should be interpreted in the context of teh resource type. For instance, when the resource type is pool then the resource name is actually the name of the pool.
7. The set function is used to modify selected entries. For example,

```
sysadmin select admin foo pool -id abh set -exp 12/13/99
```

selects all entries with *lid* equal to abh, and *rname* equal to foo of type pool, regardless of any

other values. In each selected entry (there should be only one), the expiration date is set to 12/13/99.

8. The `delete` and `set` functions avoid the entry associated with the command issuer unless the command issuer's *lid* has been specified with the `-id` parameter. This is done to avoid inadvertent changes to ones own privileges.

9. Refer to <u>Sysadmin Messages</u> for an explanation of common error messages that may be issued.

List Output

The header and first information line are always displayed. The `-terse` options suppresses additional information lines. Otherwise, the "Name:" line is displayed. When `-verbose` is specified, the last two informational lines are displayed.

```
Resource       Type Status      Created    Expires   Acc  Priv Sys  Systemid
--------       ---- ------      -------    -------   ---  ---- ---  --------
rname          type status      crdate     expdate   acc  priv sys  lid
                    Name:  name
                    Auth:  aname                                asys aid
                    Caps:  caps
```

where:

rname
      is the name of the resource being administered.

type
      is the type of resource being administered.

status
      is the entry's status: Enabled or Disabled.

crdate
      is the date the entry was added in dd-month-yy format.

expdate
      is the date the entry expires in dd-month-yy format or "None" if no expiration date has been set.

acc
      are the privileges afforded to you (i.e., `-admin`) with respect to the entry. If the entry cannot be modified in any way by the effective command issuer, then "None" is displayed.

priv
      are the privileges the displayed administrator has with respect to the displayed resource.

sys
      is the type of loginid that is required to exercise the administrator's privileges.

lid
      is the loginid associated with the administrator.

name
      is the administrator's name.

aname
      is the name of the administrator that authorized the entry.

asys
      is the type of loginid used to authorize the entry.

aid
      is the loginid associated with *aname*.

caps
      are the administrator's capabilities with respect to the resource.

Capabilities

Capabilities are dependent on the resource type. That is, each resource object has its own peculiar mechanism to determine which user's ability to perform certain actions. The capability information is used to determine the set of valid actions for the user. The following sections list valid capability

information for each type of resource.

Resource Pool Capabilities

Pool capabilities are translated as a set of privileges, each designated by a single letter. A collection of privilege letters defines a set of privileges. While any combination of letters is valid, only certain combinations are useful. The following table describes the privileges available to pool administrators.

```
Cap Defines the ability to ...
--- -------------------------


a    add     pools and possibly create volumes (see g & v privileges).
b    control the backup of the pool.
c    change pools and possibly volumes (see v privilege).
d    delete pools and possibly destroy volumes (see g & v privilege).
g    enables add/delete operations on volumes subject to the v privilege.
i    perform inter-pool operations.
q    manipulate quotas.
v    enables the a & d privileges for volume operations.
```

Capable User Table

The Capable User Table is a relational table that maintains user privileges and capabilities. The relational table is defined as:

```
Create TABLE cut
        (cut_auuid CHAR(32)                        NOT NULL, -- uuid of administrator
         cut_ruuid CHAR(32)                        NOT NULL, -- uuid of resource
         cut_suuid CHAR(32)                        NOT NULL, -- uuid of source authority
         cut_euuid CHAR(32)                        NOT NULL, -- uuid of entry
         cut_type  CHAR(4)                         NOT NULL, -- Target type
         cut_stat  CHAR(1)      DEFAULT 'E'  NOT NULL, -- Enabled/Disabled
         cut_cdt   DATE         DEFAULT SYSDATE,        -- Creation    Date
         cut_xdt   DATE         DEFAULT NULL,           -- Expiration  Date
         cut_priv  VARCHAR2(8)  DEFAULT NULL,           -- Admin privs wrt entry
         cut_caps  VARCHAR2(256) DEFAULT NULL,          -- Admin caps  wrt resource
         Constraint I_cut$adm_res  PRIMARY KEY (cut_auuid, cut_ruuid)
                    USING INDEX TABLESPACE development_index,
         Constraint cut_type_value
                    CHECK (cut_type = ANY ('pool')),
         Constraint cut_stat_value
                    CHECK (cut_stat = ANY ('E', 'D'))
        )
```

Notes On Certain Fields

cut_auuid
>   This field holds the administrator's uuid. It is used as the target for -id.

cut_ruuid
>   This field holds the resource's uuid. It is used as the target for *rname*. Administrator's privileged for this resource may only operate on entries with the same **cut_ruuid**. When the field contains all zeroes, then this is the system resource for type **cut_type**. Administrator's privileged for the system resource may operate on any resource within **cut_type**. However, specific resource entries take precedence over general system entries (i.e., privileging is exclusionary at the resource level). An administrator may be privileged for any number of specific resources as well as for the general resource type.

cut_suuid

This field holds the owner's (i.e., person who authorized the entry) uuid. It is used as the target for -auth. When an administrators attempts to manipulate an entry without the **g** privilege, then **cut_suuid** must match the administrator's uuid.

sysadmin **verb** user

The sysadmin verb user command adds, deletes, modifies, or lists entries in the Basic User Table. The syntax is:

```
sysadmin add     user  lid  ldt    [options ] [parms ]

sysadmin delete user [lid [ldt ]] [options ] [parms ]

sysadmin list    user [lid [ldt ]] [options ] [parms ]

sysadmin select user [lid [ldt ]] [parms ] [ selop ]

selop:
    delete [options ]

    set      [options ] parms

options:
    -bg   -help -kv  -number  -terse  -verbose

parms:
    -personid pno   -uid uid    -gid gid

    -status {disabled | enabled}  -expdtate [ relop ] date

relop: <  | <= | = | != | > | =>
```

where:
lid

is the person's system login identifier. Specify a 1- to 64-character alphanumeric identifier. You must specify a *lid* for add. For list the *lid* may be specified as all to list all entries matching any other specified parameters.

ldt

is a 1-to-4 character *lid* type. You must specify an *ldt* for add. Currently valid *ldt*'s are:

afs – Andrew File System   **pop** – Post Office Protocol

nt – Windows/NT   **vms** – VAX Monitor System

unix – Unix

Add

adds a new user entry; the *lid/ldt* combination must not already exist. The *pno* must exist in the personnel database unless none is specified as the value. When a *uid* is specified, it may not be assigned to any other entry with the same *ldt*. New uids and gids may be automatically assigned by specifying new as the uid and gid (see the usage notes). At a minimum you must specify *lid* and *ldt*.

DELete

deletes all matching entries. Matched entries contain the specified parameter values. A deletion verification prompt is issued for each entry unless -**bg** is specified. **Delete** cannot be used to

delete all entries in the database.

List

displays all matching entries. Matched entries contain the specified parameter values. See List Output for a sample display.

Select

either displays all matching entries or feeds matching entries to the **delete** or **set** function. If no subsequent function is specified, select ends and indicates whether or not any matching entries were found. A zero ending status code indicates that at least one match was found (a non-zero code indicates that no matches were found). Matched entries contain the specified parameter values. m

SET

modifies all matching entries returned by the **select** function. A modification verification prompt is issued for each entry unless **-bg** is specified. Values in each matching entry are set to equal the parameter values specified after the **set** keyword. **SET** cannot be used to modify all records in the database. See the usage notes for more information.

-BG

specifies background mode. For add, delete, and set, no prompt is issued to confirm the respective operation.

-Help

displays usage information.

-Kv

outputs information in "&keyword=value" format. This option is useful when the output needs to be processed by another program. It is only meaningful with list.

-Number

outputs a line indicating the number of matching entries found. This is useful when you need to know the count of matching entries.

-TErse

produces a terse display for the list function. The default is to provide an intermediate amount of information for each matching entry. For more extensive information, use the -v option. See List Output for a sample display.

-Verbose

produces a verbose display for the list function. See List Output for a sample display.

-EXPdate [*relop*] *date*

sets the expiration date for the entry with add and set. The entry expires when the indicated date is reached. You may not specify *relpop* with the add and set functions. You may use *relpop* with other functions for expiration date matching (i.e., less than - <, less than or equal to - <=, equal to - =, not equal to - !=, greater than - >, or greater than or equal to - >=). When *relpop* is specified, it must be immediately adjacent to the *date* (e.g., >=12/13/96). Matched entries can be deleted, listed, or selected and then deleted or set. Specify for *date* a month, day, year in mm/dd/yy format or the word none. Years 00 through 95 are treated as 2000 through 2095, respectively. -exp none is the default for add. For **set**, when a new expiration date is not specified, it is not changed.

-Gid *gid*

is the primary group number assigned to *lid*, none if no *gid* is assigned, the default for add. A numeric *gid* must be greater than zero. For add the *uid* may also be the word new (see the usage notes).

-Personid *pno*

is the numeric identification of the person as it exists in the personnel database, none if no *pno* is assigned. The default for add is none.

-Status Disabled

disables the entry when it is added or set. For other functions, considers only disabled entries for action. A disabled entry cannot be used for future resource allocation purposes. Use -s e to enable a disabled entry with the set function.

-Status Enabled

enables the entry when it is added or set. This is the default for add. For other functions, considers only enabled entries for action. Use the -s d to disable an enabled entry with the set function.

-Uid *uid*

is the user number assigned to *lid*, none if no *uid* is assigned, the default for add. A numeric *uid* must be greater than zero. For add the *uid* may also be the word new (see the usage notes).

Usage Notes

1. When two conflicting options are specified (e.g., -te -v), the last specified option is used.
2. Depending on system policy, when an entry is deleted it may be marked inactive for a certain number of days before it is actually deleted.
3. `sysadmin delete` is a shortened form of `sysadmin select delete`.
4. For `delete`, `list`, and `select`, only specified parameter values are used to select candidate entries. For instance,

                    sysadmin list user abh

   lists all entries with an *lid* of abh regardless of any other associated values.
5. The `set` function is used to modify selected entries. For example,

        sysadmin select user abh -p 123456 set -u 1234 -g none

   selects all entries with *lid* equal to abh, and *pno* equal to 123456, regardless of any other values. In each selected entry, the *uid* is set to 1234 while the *gid* is unset (i.e., set to a null value) because the word none is specified.
6. New uids and gids may be assigned to any added entry by using the word new where a uid or gid would appear. For instance,

          sysadmin add user abh afs -p none -u new -g 1234

   adds an `afs` entry with username abh assigned to gid 1234. Since new is specified as the uid, an unallocated uid is automatically assigned to the entry. The new uid is displayed upon successful completion.
7. You may specify new for a uid and gid as a `set` function parameter.
8. new may not be specified with `delete`, `list`, or `select`.
9. The allocation of new uids and gids is controlled by the XID database table.
10. Refer to Sysadmin Messages for an explanation of common error messages that may be issued.

List Output

The header and first information line are always displayed. The -terse options suppresses additional information lines. Otherwise, the name/email line is displayed. When -verbose is specified, the last informational line is displayed.

Systemid	Type	Staffid	uid	gid	Grpname	Status	Created	Expires
systemid	type	staffid	uid	gid	grpname	status	crdate	expdate
	"username" <email>							
	Bldg bldg Room room x fone Dept dept (nisname)							

where:
systemid
      is the principal name assigned to the user.
type
      is the type of principal name assigned (i.e., afs, nt, pop, unix, or vms).
staffid
      is the user's personnel id number or the word None.
uid

gid
> is the Unix user number assigned to the entry or the word None.

> is the Unix group number assigned to the entry or the word None.

grpname
> is the corresponding gid group name, which may be repeat for the gid, of the phrase "n/a".

status
> is the entry's status: Enabled or Disabled.

crdate
> is the date the entry was added in dd-month-yy format.

expdate
> is the date the entry expires in dd-month-yy format or "None" if no expiration date has been set.

username
> is the name assigned to the user by the personnel department or the user's NIS name if no personnel data exits..

email
> is the preferred e-mail address for the user in id@host format or the phrase "No_Email". E-mail information is not displayed if the user has no personnel record.

bldg
> is the user's building number or dashes, if none.

room
> is the user's room number or dashes, if none.

fone
> is the user's telephone extension number or dashes, if none.

dept
> is the user's department name or dashes, if none.

nisname
> is the user's name from the NIS database, if applicable, or the phrase "NIS information unavailable.".

Basic User Table

The Basic User Table is a relational table that maintains basic user information. The relational table is defined as:

```
Create TABLE BUT
        (but_ldt    CHAR(4)                        NOT NULL, -- lid type
         but_lid    VARCHAR2(8)                    NOT NULL, -- login identification
         but_sid    NUMBER(7)     DEFAULT NULL,              -- staff identification
         but_uid    NUMBER(5)     DEFAULT NULL,              -- user  identification
         but_gid    NUMBER(5)     DEFAULT NULL,              -- group identification
         but_stat   CHAR(1)       DEFAULT 'E'  NOT NULL,     -- Enabled/Disabled
         but_cdt    DATE          DEFAULT SYSDATE,           -- Creation    Date
         but_xdt    DATE          DEFAULT NULL,              -- Expiration  Date
         but_uuid   CHAR(32)      NOT NULL                   -- Unique entry id
         Constraint I_BUT$uuid     UNIQUE
                    USING INDEX TABLESPACE development_index,
         Constraint I_BUT$ldt_lid  PRIMARY KEY (but_ldt, but_lid)
                    USING INDEX TABLESPACE development_index,
         Constraint ldt_value
                    CHECK (but_ldt = ANY ('afs ', 'pop ', 'vms ', 'unix')),
         Constraint uid_value CHECK (but_uid >= 0 OR but_uid IS NULL),
         Constraint gid_value CHECK (but_gid >= 0 OR but_gid IS NULL),
         Constraint stat_value
                    CHECK (but_stat = ANY ('E', 'D'))
         )
```

XID Table

The XID Table is a relational table that maintains uid and gid assignments. The relational table is

defined as:

```
Create TABLE XID
        (xid_type  CHAR(1)       NOT NULL,      -- row type
         xid_base  NUMBER(7)     NOT NULL,      -- base value
         xid_map   VARCHAR2(256) NOT NULL,      -- assignment map
        Constraint type_value
                CHECK(xid_type = ANY('u', 'g')),
        Constraint base_value
                CHECK (xid_base >= 0 AND xid_base <= 65280),
        Constraint I_XID$type_base PRIMARY KEY (xid_type, xid_base)
                USING INDEX TABLESPACE development_index
        )
```

Windows NT at SLAC

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New Topics and Announcements

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96 Mission Statement

6 Aug 96 System administrators: Performance tuning

31 Jul 96 hardware

- **Mission Statement** of the Windows NT Systems Group.
- **Getting Started** - Important information for new users.
- **Recommended Hardware** - Hardware SCS recommends for users of Windows NT.
- **Software** - Lists software SCS supports and recommends and software currently under evaluation.
- **Services** - Windows NT services available to SLAC users.
- **Resources** - Explore this page if you are a Windows NT administrator or user searching for help.
- **System Administration** - Helpful information for Windows NT system administrators.
- **SLAC-wide Computing** - Information about computing on all SLAC platforms.

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Dennis Wisinski, Ilse Vinson
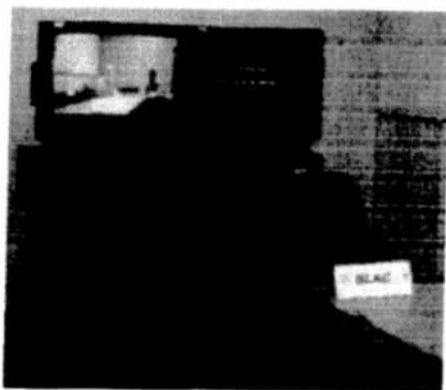
Videoconferencing at SLAC

Interactive conferencing to meet the needs of tomorrow and beyond....

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- SLAC rooms
- Requesting a Conference
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19 Aug 1996

waves@slac.stanford.edu

Ilse Vinson, SCS (e-mail ilse@slac.stanford.edu)
Andy Gremett, Telecommunications (e-mail waves@slac.stanford.edu)
File: /usr/local/doc/how-to-use/video-conf-room.ps
Frame: /usr/local/doc/src/video-conf-room.frame

19 Aug 1996

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SLAC Videoconferencing Users' Guide

Introduction

SLAC has two videoconference rooms for conferencing with sites on the Energy Research Videoconferencing Network (ERVN): SLAC-1 in the Computer Building, Room 112 and SLAC-2 in the Physics and Engineering Building, Rooms 112/114. The National Energy Research Supercomputer Center (NERSC) at the Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory serves as the videoconference hub of ERVN. Most videoconferences are bridged through the hub.

Scheduling

NERSC has developed an automated videoconferencing reservation and scheduling system, called VCSS. The system is available on the Web at URL http://vcs.es.net/vcss. All SLAC videoconferences are requested, reserved, and scheduled through VCSS. SLAC's videoconference rooms and facilities must be scheduled at least 24 hours in advance.

You can now request a conference through VCSS. Please be sure to include your name and email address in the request. To request a conference see the VCSS Web page. Submitting a request is not a reservation! All reservations will be confirmed by the room coordinator, Andy Gremett.

NOTE: Before submitting a request all site members must confirm the availability of resources at their sites.

Helpful Phone Numbers

```
------------------------------------
SLAC-1 room voice phone    415-926-5401
SLAC-1 system number       700-461-3688
SLAC-1 fax                 415-926-3746
SLAC-2 room voice number   415-926-8507
SLAC-2 system              700-461-3692
------------------------------------
```