Introduction 1

This manual addresses three potentially different audiences of OPEN LOOK and Motif programmers. Accordingly, this chapter gives an overview of how to use this book, depending on what programming or porting tasks you plan to do.

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Developing Solaris 2.5 Motif Applications

If you want to develop a Solaris 2.5 Motif application, and you are familiar with Motif, read Chapter 2, "Motif Environment" and Appendix A, "Solaris 2.5 Packaging." You might also be interested in reading Chapter 3, "CDE and Solaris Motif Toolkits," for a comparison of the Motif toolkits that the Solaris environment supports.

If you are an OPEN LOOK developer, and you want to develop a Solaris 2.5 Motif application, use this manual for a comparison of the OPEN LOOK and Motif graphical user interface (GUI) and widgets. In particular, read Chapter 5, "Toolkit-Related Transition Issues." You will need to learn Motif programming from another source, however. See "Motif 1.2.3 Documentation" on page x and "Motif Programming" on page xii for titles of books that might help you.

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Running Existing Applications

Read Chapter 4, "Running Existing Applications in the Solaris and CDE Environments," to find out how to make your existing OPEN LOOK or Motif application run in the Solaris or CDE environment, with little or no code modification.

For the CDE environment, users can invoke applications from the command line. If you want your application to appear more integrated with the CDE desktop, you can perform *basic integration* without changing any code. (To see how basic integration fits into the scheme of porting applications to CDE, refer to "Levels of CDE Desktop Integration" on page 3.)

Porting Applications to CDE

CDE represents a new user and development environment for the UNIX industry. All users of the combined elements of CDE need to make transitions, some adjustments of which might be more difficult than others.

If you want your OPEN LOOK or Motif application to integrate more fully into CDE, and you are willing to make code changes, you can take advantage of the many CDE features. You should first read the *Common Desktop Environment: Programmer's Overview* for an overview of the CDE run time and development environment. Then read the parts of the rest of this book that apply to your situation (you can skip Chapter 2, "Motif Environment" and Chapter 4, "Running Existing Applications in the Solaris and CDE Environments").

Motif to CDE

If your application is based on the Motif 1.2 or Motif 1.2.3 toolkit, then you will have few or no GUI changes to port your application to CDE Motif. CDE Motif is based on the Motif 1.2.3 toolkit. The CDE style guide is based on the Motif 1.2 style guide. It defines the guidelines that allow an application to integrate well with the CDE desktop. You can take advantage of the enhancements and added widgets to Motif 1.2.3 that are in CDE Motif.

OpenWindows to CDE

For OpenWindows™ users and developers, the differences in CDE are apparent by its appearance, for example: the toolbar concept, multiple sessions, and numerous new features such as the Applications Folder.

CDE preserves the features that the OpenWindows customer is accustomed to, and provides additional common abilities. Specific areas include the following:

- Adding key OPEN LOOK user model concepts to CDE Motif
- Changing to the window manager to make usability more similar
- Using a high degree of similarity in capability of key tools
- Including compatibility for Drag and Drop, Cut and Paste
- Packaging of tested binary libraries for XView and OLIT
- Ensuring that existing OpenWindows compiled programs work unchanged

If you are familiar with the OpenWindows desktop, you will find CDE to be a richer, more extensive environment, and one that shares most of the basic facilities. Existing OpenWindows applications can run unmodified on the CDE desktop. You can decide when and how your applications should move to CDE, and begin using its broader set of standard services.

Levels of CDE Desktop Integration

If you want to integrate your application into the CDE desktop, there are guidelines for you to follow. CDE defines three levels of integration to give you maximum flexibility in designing your application or porting an existing application:

- *Basic Integration*—Enables your application to be launched from the desktop. You do *not* need to change your application code to perform basic integration. See "Basic Integration" on page 22 for more information.
- *Recommended Integration*—Enables your application to enhance its level of consistency with the desktop.
- *Optional Integration*—Enables you to leverage services provided by the desktop for achieving specialized tasks.

For more information on all three levels of integration, see the *Common Desktop Environment: Programmer's Guide.* Basic Integration is also discussed in the *Common Desktop Environment: Advanced User's and System Administrator's Guide*.

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