Directory Structure for CDBS
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We will follow a directory structure along the lines of the UNIX file system:

```
cdbs

util  sql  include  lib  src  bin  doc  data  test
           /   |   \  
          certify, etc.  data  script
```

The contents of each directory is described below:

- **cdbs** - the root directory of all the CDBS software. We will eventually try to have this directory as `/usr/local/cdbs`. For now, on the test system, it will be `/ralph/data2/cdbs/dl/code/dl/cdbs`.

- **util** - the location of utilities that could be used for example to create makefiles.

- **sql** - the location of all files written in sql. These include the files for creating tables, triggers, stored procedures, and indices.

- **include** - this directory holds the include files that will be shared among CDBS sources. Include files used only for one source should be kept with the source.

- **lib** - the location of all binary files for libraries. The source code for the libraries is kept under the `src` directory.

- **src** - the root directory to all source code. There should be a separate subdirectory for each CDBS task or library. Each task subdirectory will contain all include files that are specific to the task, as well source, and make files.
- bin - contains the executables for CDBS. They should be links to the executable in the source directory.

- doc - contains the documentation for CDBS in latex.

- data - this directory (cdbs/data) holds the data files for use by CDBS tools, such as the catalog file and template files.

- test - the root directory for running automatic regression tests.

- data - this directory (cdbs/test/data) contains the data for running regression tests, such as reference files.

- script - contains the script files for running regression tests. There should be one script per CDBS task.

Deliveries should consist of a tar file that will extract into the directories indicated above. The extraction will run from the cdbs directory. Libraries should be delivered by the supplier (e.g., B. Simon), rather than users of libraries.