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setenv STSDASDISK - points to the STSDAS software tree
setenv TABLESDISK - points to the TABLES software tree
setenv STLOCAL - points to the STLOCAL software tree

setenv nref - location of NICMOS reference files
setenv ntab - location of NICMOS reference tables
setenv oref  - location of STIS reference files
setenv otab  - location of STIS reference tables
setenv uref  - location of WFPC-2 reference files
setenv xref  - location of FOC reference files
setenv yref  - location of FOS reference files
setenv zref  - location of HRS reference files
setenv xtab - location of FOC reference tables
setenv ytab  - location of FOS reference tables
setenv ztab   - location of HRS reference tables
setenv mtab  - location of multiple-instrument reference tables
setenv crwfpc2comp - location of WFPC2 component lookup tables
setenv crotacomp  - location of WFPC2 component lookup tables
setenv ttab  - location of throughput tables
```

Error Handling

The OTFR pipeline will automatically detect pipeline errors and take action to first provide notification of the error, and then to "flush" the affected dataset from the OTFR pipeline, in whatever state the dataset happens to be. Both of these actions could be performed interactively by an operator using the OMG, however since operator attention to the OTFR pipeline is planned to be minimal, an automated system was deemed a requirement.

Each stage of the OTFR pipeline has four (4) error processes monitoring it:

Error Timer (_e)

This process will detect an error in a pipeline stage by searching for specific status codes (OSF_TRIGGERn) in the OSF column for that stage. If an error is detected, an OTFR response file is created with STATUS=STUCK. This puts this error "on the clock" and the dataset is pushed to the Error Notification process by setting the OSF column to '2'. If an OTFR response already exists for this dataset, then this is not the first error detected, and the dataset will be pushed to the Error Flushing process by setting the OSF column to '4'.

Error Notification (_n)

This process will check the age of the OTFR response file in the dataset directory against the process resource value ERROR_NOTIFY_INTERVAL. If the OTFR_response file is old enough, it will be copied back to DADS (RESPONSE_DIRECTORY) and the dataset will be pushed to the Error Flushing process by setting the OSF column to '4'. DADS will parse this response, and upon seeing the STATUS=STUCK value, will send e-mail notification to the end-user that the dataset has encountered a problem in OTFR processing and will be delayed. DADS should expect a second response from OTFR once the dataset is either repaired and completes normally, or is flushed from the OTFR pipeline. If the OTFR_response file is **not** old enough, then this dataset is pushed to the Error_Triggering process by setting the OSF column to '1'. The OTFR_response file will be checked again at a later time.

Error Triggering (_t)

This process will awaken periodically (DELTA_TIME) and check for datasets in need of retriggering in either the Error Notification (OSF column set to '1') or Error Flushing (OSF column set to '3') states. If any such datasets are found, their Observation Status Files (OSFs) are modified (set to '2' and '4' respectively) to send them back through the appropriate state, which will again check the age of the OTFR_response file.