

Frequently Asked Questions

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Surface related questions:

S1. What are all the surface formats that I can import into GridPro workspace?

- STEP
- IGES/IGS
- STL
- NASTRAN CQUAD
- NASTRAN CTRIA

Reference: Section 2.2.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

S2. What are all the surface formats that I can export from GridPro workspace?

- GridPro tria
- PATRAN
- NASTRAN
- STL tria
- GridPro quad/tria with norm vector field

Reference: Section 2.2.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

S3. How do I import an ‘STL’ format file in GridPro?

There are two ways to import an STL file into GridPro GUI. First one is convert the STL file to tria file using ‘**chFmt**’ command and load the tria file into the GUI. Second one is import the STL file directly into the GUI using ‘File → Import → Geometry → STL’, this will automatically run the chFmt command in the background and load it as a tria file.

Reference: Section 2.2.1 in WS_GUI_Manual

Watch video: [Import-Geometry](#)

S4. How do I convert an STL file to a tria file?

The STL file can be converted to a tria file using the ‘**chFmt**’ command. Syntax: “*chFmt <surface file name> -f tria*”. The output file name would be of the form “surface file name.stl.tmp”.

Reference: Section 6.7.2 in User_Guide_for_TIL

S5. How do I convert an IGES file to an STL file?

The IGES file can be converted to an STL file using the ‘**change_format**’ command. Syntax: “*change_format -ifn <IGES file name> -outfn <file_name.stl>*”.

Reference: Section 6.7.1 in User_Guide_for_TIL

S6. How do I convert an IGES file to a tria file?

The IGES file should be converted to a STL file first, using the ‘**change_format**’ command and then convert the output STL file to a tria file using ‘**chFmt**’ command.

Reference: Section 6.7.1 in User_Guide_for_TIL

S7. How do I convert an STEP file to a tria file?

The STEP file can be converted to a tria file using the ‘**chFmt**’ command. Syntax: “*chFmt <surface file name> -f tria*”. The output file name would be of the form “surface file name.step.tmp”

Reference: Section 6.7.2 in User_Guide_for_TIL

S8. How the surface triangulation should be?

An ideal surface triangle should be an equilateral triangle. The triangulation should not be highly skewed which will result in skewed grid.

S9. Can I reduce the triangulation of a surface in GridPro?

Yes, the triangulation of a surface can be reduced by using the button, ‘**Thin**’ under **Edit** section of **Surface** tab.

Reference: Section 3.4.1 in WS_GUI_Manual

S10. Can I refine the triangulation of a surface in GridPro?

Yes, the triangulation of a surface can be refined by using the button, ‘**Refine**’ under **Edit** section of **Surface** tab.

Reference: Section 3.4.1 in WS_GUI_Manual

S11. How do I check the quality of my geometry?

The quality of the surfaces can be checked using the **feature angle** parameter. The feature angle of a surface should not exceed 45 degrees. The feature angle of a surface can be checked using **Angle** button under **Check/Repair** section of **Surface** tab.

Reference: Section 3.3.2 in WS_GUI_Manual

S12. How can I assign surface labels?

Surface labels can be assigned using the ‘**Settings**’ button under **Edit** section of **Surface** tab. It can also be done by using the command ‘**label_entities**’. Syntax: “*ws label_entities -fn*”

<input file name> -bg <block group id> -ln <label name> -fg <face group id> -ln <label name> -s <surface id> -ln <label name> -ofn <output file name>”.

Reference: Section 3.4.8 in the WS_GUI_Manual

S13. How can I scale up/down a geometry?

The geometry can be scaled up or down by changing the scaling ratio in the ‘Scale’ button located under **Edit** section of **Surface** tab.

Reference: Section 3.4.4 in the WS_GUI_Manual

S14. Why the surfaces are not present in my topology when I open it?

This is because the surface files are missing in the path as mentioned in the ‘fra’ file. Copy the surface files to the path mentioned in the file and try it again.

S15. Can I have surfaces in a different folder?

Yes, the surfaces can be kept in a different folder. NOTE: While copying the fra file to a different location, make sure the surface files folder is also copied.

S16. How can I know what are the missing surfaces?

The missing surface file names would be reported in the command terminal while loading the ‘fra’ file.

S17. How does WS indicate some surfaces are missing?

An error message saying, “*There are some missing surface files which are ignored*” will pop out after loading the topology file.

S18. What is an internal surface?

Internal surface is a user-defined surface which helps in capturing sharp features of the geometry.

S19. Where do I need an internal surface?

Internal surface are used for various purposes like to capture the sharp feature of the geometry, local enrichment of grid, to set internal properties, shock capturing etc.

S20. How an internal surface should be?

Internal surface has to be created in such a way that the surface bisects and passes through the sharp feature of the geometry.

S21. What are the steps to create an internal surface from the wireframe?

1. Create corners on the intersection of two surfaces or at the sharp feature of the geometry using '**Feature edges**' or '**Intersection of surfaces**' command.
2. Generate a ribbon layer from the feature edge corners using '**Ribbon**' command
3. Generate a ribbon nest layer from the ribbon corner group using '**Ribbon nest**' command
4. Create a wireframe using the ribbon nest layer such that it approximately represents the required internal surface shape.
5. Generate the internal surface using '**Controlnet surface**' command.

For Elliptical features, 'Internal Surface' command can be used.

Reference: Section 4.11 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Controlnet Surface](#)

S22. How do I create corners on the sharp feature of the geometry?

Corners can be created on the sharp feature of the geometry either using the '**Feature edges**' or '**Intersection of surfaces**' command under the **Surface Tools** menu. Based on the threshold angle it create corners on the nodes of the sharp feature of the geometry.

Reference: Section 4.11.1 & 4.11.2 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Feature Edges](#) , [Intersection of Surfaces](#)

S23. How do I generate a ribbon layer?

Ribbon layer can be generated using the '**Ribbon**' command under the **Surface Tools** menu. It creates a layer of corners either normally inwards or outwards to the given set of corners with the given width based on the given corners and its assignments.

Reference: Section 4.11.3 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Ribbon](#)

S24. How do I generate ribbon nest layer?

Ribbon nest layer can be generated using the Ribbon nest command under the Surface Tools menu. It creates a given number of layers with reduced number of corners in each layer without affecting the normal of the ribbon generated.

Reference: Section 4.11.4 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Ribbon Nest](#)

S25. Can I create surfaces in GridPro?

Yes, you can create certain analytical surfaces such as plane, rectangle, cube, circle, ellipse, and ellipsoid using the respective buttons in the **Create** section of **Surface** tab. GridPro can also create quad surfaces using the given wireframe.

Reference: Section 3.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

S26. How do I create a surface from the wireframe?

GridPro has an advanced tool, ‘**Controlnet surface**’ which can generate quad surface using the given wireframe. So the user has to create an appropriate wireframe depends on his need and generate a surface using the ‘**Controlnet surface**’ tool which can be found under the **Surface Tools** menu.

Reference: Section 4.11.5 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Controlnet Surface](#)

S27. How do I create curves in GridPro?

The tool, ‘**Controlnet curves**’ under the ‘**Surface Tools**’ menu in the GUI create curves using the given corner group.

Reference: Section 4.11.6 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Controlnet Curves](#)

S28. How to create a C-D nozzle?

The C-D nozzle can be created using the tool ‘**Tube**’ under the **Surface Tools** menu.

Reference: Section 4.11.7 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Tube](#)

S29. Why do I need to split the geometry?

According to the rule of surface assignments, ‘*Any sharp feature of a single surface should be represented with two distinct surfaces*’. Hence the geometry need to be split if it has sharp features.

S30. How can I split a geometry?

The geometry can be split into different surfaces using various tools such as Autosplit, Path selection and Cell trimming.

Reference: Section 3.4.2 in the WS_GUI_Manual

S31. How do I split the geometry using Autosplit?

The geometry can be split into different surfaces based on the threshold angle using ‘**Autosplit**’ tool under **Angle** tab of **Split** button in **Edit** section of **Surface** tab. The threshold angle can be changed from the default, 45 degrees.

Reference: Section 3.4.2 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Split Surfaces](#)

S32. Can I change the surface definition of the builtin surfaces?

Yes you can change the surface definitions of the builtin surfaces using the ‘**Reload**’ button under **Edit** section of **Surface** tab. Modifying the values in the Reload pop up will update the surface accordingly.

Reference: Section 3.4.9 in the WS_GUI_Manual

S33. Can I fill the surface gaps in GridPro workspace?

The surface gaps can be filled using the ‘**Fill**’ button under **Check/Repair** section of **Surface** tab.

Reference: Section 3.4.11 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Topology related questions:

T1. How do I open the GUI/GridPro workspace?

Open the command window in the working directory, type **ws** and hit return to open the GUI, or double click (For windows users) on the **ws** icon located at the desktop.

T2. How can I set the Working Directory?

For windows users, Open the UI and go to File → Working directory and navigate the path to the desired location. For other users, open the command terminal and navigate the path to your working directory and open the UI from the path which is set in the terminal.

Reference: Section 2.2.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T3. How do I open an empty workspace?

Open the GUI and click on the ‘**New**’ button in the Topology tab and select the desired dimension.

Reference: Section 2.3.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T4. How do I check the current version of GridPro?

Click on the ‘**About**’ button under the File menu of the GUI to know the current version of GridPro.

Reference: Section 2.2.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T5. How can I change the shortcut keys?

The shortcut keys can be changed in the ‘**Settings**’ option under **File** menu drop down list.

Reference: Section 2.2.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T6. Can I change the auto save frequency?

The default auto save frequency is 2 minutes. This can be changed using the ‘**Settings**’ option under **File** menu.

Reference: Section 2.2.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T7. Where can I set units in GridPro?

GridPro does not have specific units to work with. The units are carried forward from the software where it was modelled. It can be scaled up or down using the ‘**Scale**’ button under **Edit** section of **Surface** tab.

T8. I cannot find the global and screen axes even though the ‘axes’ checkbox is checked. How can I find them?

You have dilated the view screen too many times. You must frame the screen to entire topology by clicking on ‘**Frame**→**Entire topology**’ under the Global dock.

Reference: Section 2.3.6 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T9. I cannot find the workplane even though the ‘Workplane’ checkbox is checked. How can I find it?

You have dilated the view screen too many times. If you have enlarged the view screen, you are most likely looking inside the workplane rectangle. You must frame the screen to entire topology by clicking on ‘**Frame→Entire topology**’ under the Global dock.

Reference: Section 2.3.6 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T10. Why can’t I create corners in two dimensions?

You can only create corners on the workplane or surface. Therefore, the axes of the workplane are probably not aligned with the screen axes. You have to set the workplane axis to screen z axis by clicking on ‘**Set→Screen z**’ option located on the left side tool bar.

Reference: Section 2.4.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T11. How can I save a fra file with its surfaces to another directory?

Using ‘**Save→To→New Folder**’ option under the global dock, helps the user to save the wireframe and the used surfaces to another directory

Reference: Section 2.3.3 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T12. How should I avoid the extra links when I do insert?

If a sheet is inserted in a block which is wrapped, an extra link will be created. This extra link can be avoided by inserting using the option ‘Insert (Block)’ in the right click menu of an edge.

Reference: Section 4.2.3 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T13. What is a mildly severe singularity and how to resolve that?

If there are 3 or more edges emerges out of a fixed corner, then it is called mildly severe corner and the singularity is mildly severe singularity. In 3D, if there are 3 or more faces emerge out of an edge, then it is called *mildly severe edge*. Doing a surface by surface wrap can resolve the mildly severe singularities in convex regions. If the mildly severe singularity is in concave region, an internal surface should be created and the corresponding corners should be assigned to the surface to resolve the mildly severe singularity.

Reference: Section 4.8 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T14. What is a mediumly severe singularity and how to resolve that?

The corners which are being assigned to the external surfaces should have two adjacent blocks on either one of its normal sides whereas in case of internal surfaces, it should have two blocks on both of its normal sides. In other words, there should be three edges emerging out of the assigned corner in case of external surfaces and 4 edges emerging out in case of internal surfaces in 2D. For 3D, instead of edge emerging out of a corner, it would be a face emerging out of an edge. From the above explanation, if there are 4 edges emerging out an assigned corner for an external surface or 5 edges emerging out for an internal surface in 2D is called *mediumly severe singularity*. Doing an internal wrap would remove the mediumly severe singularity.

Reference: Section 4.8 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T15. What is a very severe singularity and how to resolve that?

The corners which are being assigned to the external surfaces should have two adjacent blocks on either one of its normal sides whereas in case of internal surfaces, it should have two blocks on both of its normal sides. In other words, there should be three edges emerging out of the assigned corner in case of external surfaces and 4 edges emerging out in case of internal surfaces in 2D. For 3D, instead of edge emerging out of a corner, it would be a face emerging out of an edge. From the above explanation, if there are only 2 edges emerging out an assigned corner for an external surface or 3 edges emerging out for an internal surface in 2D is called *very severe singularity*. Doing an external wrap outside would remove this singularity.

Reference: Section 4.8 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T16. How can I mirror a topology?

Any active corner and/or surface group can be mirrored using the ‘**Mirror**’ button under the **Edit** section of **Topology** tab.

Reference: Section 4.5.2 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Mirror Topology](#)

T17. How can I translate a topology?

Any corner and/or surface group can be translated using the ‘**Transform**’ button under the **Edit** section of **Topology** tab.

Reference: Section 4.5.4 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Transform](#)

T18. How can I rotate a topology?

Any active corner and/or surface group can be rotated using the ‘**Rotate**’ button under the **Edit** section of **Topology** tab.

Reference: Section 4.6.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Rotate-Faces](#)

T19. Is it possible to duplicate a topology?

Yes, it is possible to duplicate a given topology to desired positions using ‘**Copy**’ button under **Edit** section of **Topology** tab. The option ‘Copy→No links’ can copy the active corner group to the workplane center.

Reference: Section 4.4.3 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Copy Wireframe](#), [Copy-No links](#)

T20. How do I solve the mildly, mediumly and very severe singularities?

These three singularities can be resolved either manually or automatically. To know how to do manually, Refer T12, T13 and T14. It can be automatically resolved using the ‘**Heal**’ button under the **Edit** section of **Topology** tab.

Reference: Section 4.8.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T21. How can I switch off the workplane axis?

Switch OFF the ‘**Handle**’ button in the left side tool bar.

Reference: Section 4.8 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T22. How can I see the sectional view of the geometry?

The sectional view of the geometry can be viewed using the Section button in the left side tool bar.

Reference: Section 2.4.7 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T23. Can I create a periodic topology in GridPro?

Yes, a periodic topology can be created in GridPro. A periodic surface has to be created with the periodicity and the surface assignments have to be done using the **Period** button in the **Assignment** section defining the periodic boundary corners.

Reference: Tutorial - “Turbine Blade”

Watch Video: [Periodic Topology](#)

T24. How can I change the background color?

The default background color can be changed using the Settings option under the File menu.

Reference: Section 2.2.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T25. What are the different ways to position the workplane?

The workplane can be positioned either using the ‘**Center**’ or ‘**Set→Define**’ button. It can also be positioned manually using the ‘**Handles**’ of the workplane and **Fit** buttons.

Reference: Section 2.4 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T26. How can I resize the workplane?

The workplane is an infinite plane which is shown as finite rectangle for visualization. It can be resized by adjusting the workplane vertices.

Reference: Section 2.4 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T27. How does ‘Fit to group’ work?

‘Fit to group’ is used to align the workplane with a corner group. It aligns the center of workplane with the center of mass of the active corner group.

Reference: Section 2.4.2 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T28. How can I switch off the Error highlight?

The error highlight can be switched OFF by unchecking the ‘**Error**’ check box under the **Topology** tree in the **Toggle Display** section.

Reference: Section 2.6 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T29. How do I check the validity of my topology?

The validity of the topology can be checked at any time by clicking on the ‘**Validity**’ button in the Global dock.

Reference: Section 2.3.25 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T30. Where can I change the orientation of the surface?

The orientation of the surface can be changed in the ‘**Settings**’ button under **Edit** section of **Surface** tab.

Reference: Section 3.2 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T31. Is it possible to modify the density of the edges without restarting the Ggrid process?

While running Ggrid, modify the density of the desired edges and click on the ‘**Gridden**’ button under **Ggrid** drop down in the **Global dock** to update the edge densities and the output can be viewed once the grid is written.

Reference: Section 2.3.24 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T32. How can I change the center of rotation of the screen?

The center of rotation of the screen can be changed either using the ‘**Pick**’ button under the **Global** dock or using the ‘**Center of rotation**’ option under the right click menu of any object (E.g. surface, corners, edges, etc.,).

Reference: Section 2.3.9 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T33. What is the use of ‘A’ key?

‘A’ key is used to select a topology sheet from an active corner group.

Reference: Section 4.4.6 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T34. What is an undo stack file?

Undo stack file is a file which saves every step of your topology building process of the current session. It is saved automatically under ‘_auto.undo’ and replaces every time the GUI is opened in the same working directory.

Reference: Section 2.3.2 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T35. How do I load a fra file into the existing fra file?

To load two or more fra files in the same session/window, use ‘**Template**’ option under **Load** drop down in the **Global** dock of **Topology** tab.

Reference: Section 2.3.2 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T36. How can I change the CURRENT surface?

The CURRENT surface can be changed either using the **Scroll buttons** next to the Surface id or using the ‘**Make CURRENT**’ option under the right click menu of Surface. The ‘**Select**’ button in the **Global** dock can also be used to make a surface, CURRENT.

Reference: Section 2.3.14 & 2.5 in the WS_GUI_Manual

T37. What is the use of Nest?

Nest button helps in refining the grid by creating more blocks near the geometry without affecting the far field. There are 4 different kinds of Nest which are located under the **Nest** button in the **Edit** section of **Topology** tab.

Reference: Section 4.9.2 in the WS GUI manual

T38. How do I delete a group of surfaces?

Using the ‘**Surface group**’ option under **Delete** button in the **Global** dock of **Surface** and **Topology** tab, an active surface group can be deleted.

Reference: Section 2.3.4 in the WS GUI manual

T39. I am not able to rotate the screen smoothly. The screen rotation is lagging.
How do I solve this issue?

Your surfaces may have more number of triangulation which make the surfaces heavy, so change the display of the All/Current/Moving surfaces to ‘**Points**’ or ‘**1/10th of points**’. This can be done using the Display button under the Global dock. This helps in solving the screen lagging.

Grid related questions:

G1. What are all the grid formats that I can import into GridPro workspace?

NASTRAN
 FLUENT
 PATRAN
 STARCD
 PLOT3D

The above mentioned formats can be imported directly into GridPro using ‘**File→Import→Grid**’ option.

Reference: Section 2.2.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Import Grid](#)

G2. What are all the grid formats that I can export from GridPro workspace?

Acusim	GridPro Superblock	PLOT3D
CFD++	HiFUN	STARCD
CFX4	Nastran	SU2
CGNS	NCC	VULCAN
FIDAP	Neptuno	WIND
Fluent	OFLOW	CFX
GASP	Patran	OpenFOAM

The above mentioned formats can be exported directly from GridPro using ‘**File→Export→Grid**’ option.

Reference: Section 2.2.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Export Grid](#)

G3. How do I export a GridPro grid to other formats?

There are few export formats available in the ‘File→Export→Grid’ option. To export the grid to other formats, use ‘**chfmt**’ or ‘**change_format**’ command.

G4. How do I convert a GridPro format grid to cfx4 format grid?

It can be exported from the GUI using ‘File→Export→Grid’. To convert it from the command line, use the following syntax. Syntax: “*mrgb <GridPro grid file name> -cfx4*”

G5. How do I convert a GridPro format grid to gasp format grid?

It can be exported from the GUI using ‘File→Export→Grid’. To convert it from the command line, use the following syntax. Syntax: “*mrgb <GridPro grid file name> -gasp*”

G6. How do I convert a GridPro format grid to Nastran format grid?

It can be exported from the GUI using ‘File→Export→Grid’. To convert it from the command line, use the following syntax. Syntax: “*chFmt <GridPro grid file name> -fnas*”

G7. How do I convert a GridPro format grid to FLUENT format grid?

It can be exported from the GUI using ‘File→Export→Grid’. To convert it from the command line, use the following syntax. Syntax: “*chFmt <GridPro grid file name> -f fluent*”

G8. How do I convert a GridPro format grid to Patran format grid?

It can be exported from the GUI using ‘File→Export→Grid’. To convert it from the command line, use the following syntax. Syntax: “*chFmt <GridPro grid file name> -f patran*”

G9. How do I convert a GridPro format grid to openFOAM format grid?

It can be exported from the GUI using ‘File→Export→Grid’. To convert it from the command line, use the following syntax. Syntax: “*change_format -ifn <GridPro grid file name> -outfn <file_name.foam>*”.

G10. How do I convert a GridPro format grid to plot3D format grid?

It can be exported from the GUI using ‘File→Export→Grid’. To convert it from the command line, use the following syntax. Syntax: “*chFmt <GridPro grid file name> -fp3d*”

G11. How do I convert a GridPro format grid to starcd format grid?

It can be exported from the GUI using ‘File→Export→Grid’. To convert it from the command line, use the following syntax. Syntax: “*chFmt <GridPro grid file name> -f starcd*”.

G12. How do I convert a GridPro format grid to CGNS format grid?

It can be exported from the GUI using ‘File→Export→Grid’. To convert it from the command line, use the following syntax. Syntax: “*change_format -ifn <GridPro grid file name> -outfn <file_name.cgns>*”

G13. How do I convert a GridPro ASCII grid to GridPro Binary grid?

The GridPro ASCII grid can be converted to GridPro binary grid from the command line using the ‘**asciiToBinary**’ command. Syntax: “*asciiToBinary <Input ASCII Grid File Name> <Output Binary Grid File Name>*”

G14. How do I convert a GridPro Binary grid to GridPro ASCII grid?

The GridPro Binary grid can be converted to GridPro ASCII grid from the command line using the ‘**binaryToAscii**’ command. Syntax: “*binaryToAscii <Input Binary Grid File Name> <Output ASCII Grid File Name>*”

G15. The gridding process (Ggrid) is keep running, when will it stop?

The gridding process is set to stop only after 100000 sweeps by default, however the user can change the settings by modifying the schedule file. Since the gridding process do not stop depends on the convergence, the user has to analyze the quality of the grid at frequent intervals to determine when to stop the gridding process.

Reference: Section 4.12 in the WS_GUI_Manual

G16. How can I mirror a grid in GridPro?

The grid can be mirrored/duplicated using ‘**Mirror**’ button under **Tools** section of **Grid** tab.

Reference: Section 5.3.2 in the WS_GUI_Manual

G17. Can I translate/rotate a grid?

The grid can be translated or rotated using the command ‘**trf**’.

Reference: Section 6.2.2 in the User_Guide_for_TIL

G18. How can I generate a full grid from a periodic grid?

A periodic grid can be rotated to get the full grid using the option ‘Periodic’ in ‘**Mirror**’ button.

Reference: Section 5.3.2 in the WS_GUI_Manual

G19. Is it possible to change the edge density in the grid?

Yes, it is possible to change the edge density in the grid level using ‘**Density**’ button under **Tools** section of **Grid** tab.

Reference: Section 5.3.1 in the WS_GUI_Manual

G20. How do I convert an elementary block grid to superblock grid?

It can be exported from the GUI using ‘File→Export→Grid’. To convert it from the command line, use the following syntax. Syntax: “*mrgb <GridPro grid file name>*”

Reference: Section 6.6.12 in User_Guide_for_TIL

G21. How do I convert a superblock grid to elementary grid?

The superblock grid can be converted to elementary block grid from the command line using the ‘**segb**’ command. Syntax: “*segb <superblock grid file name> -t <tolerance> -b -M -o <output mode> -p <output precision>*”

G22. How do I convert a GridPro superblock grid to CFL3D grid?

The GridPro superblock grid can be converted to CFL3D grid from the command line using the ‘**sb2cfl3d**’ command. Syntax: “*sb2cfl3d <superblock grid file name><output file name>*”

G23. How do I convert an unstructured hex grid to GridPro superblock grid?

The unstructured hex grid can be converted to GridPro superblock grid from the command line using the ‘**hex2mb**’ command. Syntax: “*hex2mb <Input Grid file name>*”.

G24. How do I convert an unstructured hex grid to GridPro elementary block grid?

The unstructured hex grid can be converted to GridPro elementary block grid from the command line using the ‘**hex2emb**’ command. Syntax: “*ws hex2emb <Input Grid file name> -P2d <Property name> -P3d <Property name> -S <Surface id> -L <Label name> -I <Internal surface id> -PA -LA -SA -IA -mg -ug -o <Output file name>*”.

Reference: Section 12 in GridPro_Uilities Manual

G25. How do I reduce the no. of elementary blocks?

The number of elementary blocks can be reduced by merging the blocks using the command, ‘**hex2emb**’. Syntax: “*ws hex2emb <Input Grid file name> -P2d <Property name> -*

P3d <Property name> -S <Surface id> -L <Label name> -I <Internal surface id> -PA -LA -SA -IA -mg -ug -o <Output file name>”.

Reference: Section 12 in GridPro_Uilities Manual

G26. Is it possible to merge two separate grids into a single grid?

Yes, two separate grids can be merged together using the command, ‘**weld**’. The faces of the grids to be merged should be same. Syntax: “*weld <File name 1> <File name 2> -p <property id’s 1, 2> -s <h1 h2> -w <depth1 depth2> -t <tolerance> -n -m -a <num> -l -i <property> -I <property>*”.

Reference: Section 6.6.15 in User_Guide_for_TIL

G27. Is it possible to limit the no. of blocks to be merged together?

Yes, it is possible to limit the no. of blocks to be merged together using the option ‘**-maxb**’ in the ‘**mrgb**’ command. Syntax: “*mrgb <file name> -maxb <num>*”.

Reference: Section 6.6.12 in User_Guide_for_TIL

G28. Is it possible to control the merging? What are all the parameters can be used to control the merging?

Yes, it is possible to control the merging using various parameters. They are no. of blocks, no. of cells, property, surface id’s, labels and internal surfaces.

Reference: Section 6.6.12 in User_Guide_for_TIL

G29. Can I limit the merging based on the density?

Yes, it is possible to merge the blocks based on the density with the option ‘**-maxc**’ in the ‘**mrgb**’ command. Syntax: “*mrgb <file name> -maxc <num>*”.

Reference: Section 6.6.12 in User_Guide_for_TIL

G30. What should I do if I want the elementary block details should be written in separate file while merging?

In the command, ‘**mrgb**’, there is an option, ‘**-M**’ which has to be switched on while merging the blocks to write the elementary block details in a separate file. The elementary block details would be written to the file ‘*.conn_m’ which can used later to merge the similar grids with the same merging pattern.

Reference: Section 6.6.12 in User_Guide_for_TIL

G31. How do I have the same merging pattern for all grids?

GridPro may not result in the same merging pattern for the grids of same number of blocks, in such cases the option ‘-c <file name>’ should be used in the ‘**mrgb**’ command to get the resultant merged grid with same pattern for all the similar grids. NOTE: The merging pattern for a grid would be written to the file “*.conn_m”. This file should be used in the ‘-c <file name>’ option for the grids whose merging pattern should be the same.

Reference: Section 6.6.12 in User_Guide_for_TIL

G32. How do I merge the elementary block grid based on the assigned property?

While merging the blocks using ‘**mrgb**’ command, the option ‘-P’ should be used which will allow the merging based on the property.

Reference: Section 6.6.12 in User_Guide_for_TIL

G33. How do I merge the elementary block grid based on the label ids?

While merging the blocks using ‘**mrgb**’ command, the option ‘-L’ should be used which will allow the merging of blocks which are having the same label ids.

Reference: Section 6.6.12 in User_Guide_for_TIL

G34. How do I merge the elementary block grid based on the surface ids?

While merging the blocks using ‘**mrgb**’ command, the option ‘-S’ should be used which will allow the merging of blocks which are having the same surface ids.

Reference: Section 6.6.12 in User_Guide_for_TIL

G35. What should I do if I want to avoid the merging through any internal surface?

While merging the blocks using ‘**mrgb**’ command, the option ‘-I’ should be used which will not allow the merging of blocks through any internal surface.

Reference: Section 6.6.12 in User_Guide_for_TIL

G36. Can I write the merging process which is being shown in the command terminal to a separate file?

Yes, the merging process can be written to a separate file using the option ‘-I’ in the ‘**mrgb**’ command which will write to the ‘log.tmp’ file.

Reference: Section 6.6.12 in User_Guide_for_TIL

G37. Is it possible to merge the grid with overlap layers?

Yes, it is possible to merge the grid with overlap layers by using the option ‘**-O**’ in the ‘**mrgb**’ command. This output should be further processed by ‘**mkolp**’ command.

Reference: Section 6.6.12 & 6.6.13 in User_Guide_for_TIL

G38. Is it possible to merge two grid files into a single grid file?

Yes, it is possible to merge two separate grid files into a single grid file using the ‘**mrgg**’ command. This will only put the two separate grids into a single file but not merge the grids.

Reference: Section 6.6.14 in User_Guide_for_TIL

G39. How to check the quality of the grid?

The quality of the grid can be checked using ‘**Quality**’ button under the **Tools** section of the **Grid** tab.

Reference: Section 5.5 in WS_GUI_Manual

G40. How to locate the bad blocks in the given grid?

Switch the tab from **Report** to **Advanced** in the **Quality** button dialog box, which enables you to find and load the bad blocks into the GUI.

Reference: Section 5.5 in WS_GUI_Manual

G41. How can I run the gridding process with double/half the density on the existing topology file?

The gridding process is controlled by a schedule file (**_ws.sch**). The schedule file should be edited to run the gridding process with double/half the density of the existing topology file.

Reference: Section 2.3.19 in the WS_GUI_Manual

G42. How can I converge the grid faster?

Instead of running the gridding process with full density for a complex geometry, the density should be gradually increased to full density. This can be done by modifying the schedule file manually.

Reference: Appendix C in the WS_GUI_Manual

G43. What is the use of ‘badB.tmp’ file?

‘badB.tmp’ is a grid file which would be created as soon as the gridding process is started. This will have the blocks information which are highly skewed based on the position. With the help of this file, user can position their blocks correctly in order to avoid the surface confusion and reduce the convergence time.

G44. How do I fix the wavy lines on the grid?

Sometimes, you may see wavy lines on the grid instead a straight lines. It is because of the aspect ratio of the cells; in such cases, increase the density of the edges to reduce the aspect ratio.

G45. What is Ggrid Euler?

By default, the gridding process will run along with the clustering parameters mentioned in the ‘fra’ file. But ‘Ggrid euler’, will run the gridding process without any clustering parameters.

G46. How to create boundary layer clustering?

The boundary layer clustering can be created either using the command line utilities ‘clu’ & ‘mildclu’ or by entering the clustering parameters in the surface settings window.

Reference: Section 3.4.8 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Clu](#), [Mildclu](#)

G47. How can I specify the spacing for the first layer?

The first layer spacing for the boundary layer clustering can be specified using the option ‘-s’ option in ‘clu’ or ‘mildclu’ command. Syntax: “*ws mildclu <Input Grid File Name> -s <surfnum> <spacing> -ofn <output file name>*” or “*clu <file name> -s <surface id> <spacing> <growth ratio>*”

Reference: Section 6.6.10 & 6.6.19 in the User_Guide_for_TIL

G48. How can I change the growth ratio?

The global growth ratio can be changed using the ‘-r’ option in the ‘clu’ command. It can also be assigned for individual surfaces using ‘-s’ option.

Reference: Section 6.6.10 in the User_Guide_for_TIL

G49. How can I specify the no. of cells in off-wall layer?

Using ‘-ns’ option in ‘**mildclu**’ utility, the no. of cells in off-wall layer for a surface can be specified.

Reference: Section 6.6.19 in the User_Guide_for_TIL

G50. Is it possible to have same spacing between cells in the off wall layer?

Yes, using the ‘-fix’ option in ‘**clu**’ or ‘**mildclu**’ command, we can have equal spacing between the cells in the off-wall layer.

Reference: Section 6.6.10 & 6.6.19 in the User_Guide_for_TIL

G51. What is the difference between clu and mildclu?

In ‘**clu**’, the no. of offwall cells cannot be specified explicitly whereas in ‘**mildclu**’ the no. of offwall cells can be specified for every surface.

G52. How do I coarsen the grid in the far field?

The cell count can be reduced in the far field using ‘**reverse_nest**’ option under **Nest** button in the **Edit** section of **Topology** tab, which will reduce the number of blocks and thereby reducing the cell count.

Reference: Section 4.9.2 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Reverse Nest](#)

G53. How do I refine the grid near the geometry but not in the far field?

The boundary layer clustering or compact enrichment can be applied to refine the grid near the geometry which will not affect the far field. Compact enrichment can be done using the **Enrich** button under the **Edit** section of **Topology** tab.

Reference: Section 4.9.3 in the WS_GUI_Manual

Watch Video: [Enrich](#)

G54. Can I do adaptive grid refinement in GridPro?

Yes, adaptive grid refinement is possible in topology level using the tools like ‘**nest**’, ‘**reverse_nest**’ and different topology strategies.

Reference: Section 4.9.2 in the WS_GUI_Manual

G55. How to convert left handed to right handed cells?

Using the command '**syncb**' the left handed cells can be converted to right handed cells. Syntax: "*syncb <grid file name> +o*". Instead of '+o', '-o' should be used to convert right handed cells to left handed cells.

Reference: Section 6.6.21 in the *User_Guide_for_TIL*

G56. How can I reorient the block axes in the grid?

The blocks which are not oriented properly, can be reoriented by using the command '**orient_axes**'. Syntax: "*ws orient_axes <grid file name> -mvar*"

Reference: Section 20 in the *GridPro_Uilities_Manual*

G57. How to set the properties to a grid?

The properties can be set at three levels, either on surfaces, surface grid sheets or in Property tab. Use the surface settings window to set the properties for the surfaces before running gridding process. Properties can be set on grid sheets using the '**Set property**' option under the right click menu of Grid sheet in **Grid** tab. Use the Property tab to set the properties on the boundary grid sheets.

Reference: Chapter 6 in the *WS_GUI_Manual*

Watch Video: [Property - Surface](#), [Property - Grid Sheet](#), [Property - Property tab](#)

G58. How to set the properties for a 2D grid?

The properties for a 2D grid can also be set in a similar way mentioned in question number G57.

Reference: Chapter 6 in the *WS_GUI_Manual*

G59. Can I set volume property for a grid?

Yes, the volume property for the grid can be set in the '**Property**' tab.

Reference: Chapter 6 in the *WS_GUI_Manual*

G60. Mesh check failed in OpenFOAM. **Error message:** ****Error in coupled point location: 100 faces have their 0th or consecutive vertex not opposite their coupled equivalent. How do I resolve this issue?**

In general this occurs on a periodic grid if the pairing goes wrong. It can be resolved by running the following utility in OpenFOAM.

createPatchDict

Please make sure, the required parameters are given with respect to the grid, such as, periodic boundary labels, periodicity and center of rotation, etc.

Error messages related questions:

E1. How to resolve the error ‘Incomplete Molecule’?

Mostly on a periodic topology, Ggrid may report an error saying ‘**incomplete molecule**’ even if the topology is complete. It is because of the wrong surface assignments or over assignments. In such case first check for the wrong surface assignments, if it is correct then run the tool, ‘**shuffle_corners**’ to resolve the error. Running `shuffle_corners` is a trial and error method; user may not get it correct at the first attempt. Syntax: “*ws shuffle_corners -fn <input file name> -ns <num of shuffles> -sfn <output file name>*”.

Reference: Section 28 in the `GridPro_Uilities_Manual`

E2. What is a mildly severe singularity and how to resolve that?

Refer Question T12

E3. What is a mediumly severe singularity and how to resolve that?

Refer Question T13

E4. What is a very severe singularity and how to resolve that?

Refer Question T14

E5. How do I solve the mildly, mediumly and very severe singularities?

These three singularities can be resolved either manually or automatically. To know how to do manually, refer T12, T13 and T14. It can be automatically resolved using the ‘**Heal**’ button under the **Edit** section of **Topology** tab.

Reference: Section 4.8.1 in the `WS_GUI_Manual`

E6. “auto ex b17 causes e7 to have 0 blocks. Check surf(ort, assign)

There are two possibilities for this error. First one is, the surface is defined as ‘1 sided surface’ and the assignments would be defining a ‘2 sided surface’, in this case change the orientation of the surface and try again. The other possibility is the surface orientation would be correctly defined whereas its surface assignments would be wrong.

E7. Collapsed quad error

The surface file would have a cell collapsed, for e.g. having two coordinates at the same locations. A command called ‘**curve**’ under Check/Repair section in Surface tab, can remove the collapsed coordinates and output a correct linear file in 2D cases.

Reference: Section 3.4.12 in WS_GUI_Manual

E8. ‘AZ’ is stopped working suddenly. How do I resolve that?

If az is stopped working after a system update, check for ‘Microsoft .NET (Version 4.5) Framework update (KB2805222 & KB2805227)’ in the windows update history. Try after uninstalling that update followed by a system restart.

License related questions:

L1. How do I get the license?

Send the Mac address of your machine to license@gridpro.com.

E.g: **User Info: 8275896930(=0xe3236z5f0) 'GridPro=168.123.7.11'**

Reference: Chapter 6 in the Installation Guide

L2. Where do I copy the license file?

Once the license file is obtained from GridPro support team, Rename the file as ‘gridpro.lic’ and copy it to the lcmgr folder of the GridPro installation directory.

L3. How do I check the status of the license file?

The status of the license file can be checked by using the command, ‘lcst’ from command line. Type ‘lcst’ in the command terminal, which will output the version number for which the license file is provided, mac address of the license file and the expiry date.

L4. I have placed the license file at the correct location, even then ws is saying “License not found”.

This would be because the mac address in the license file and the mac address which ws reads would be different. Type ‘**lcst**’ and check whether the user info and the info read in the ‘Node’ column of license information are same. If it is same, then compare this ‘Node’ information with the user info that you get from typing ‘**az**’ and ‘**ggrid**’.

Reference: Chapter 6 in the Installation Guide

L5. I am getting ‘Access is denied’ error when installing portmap. How do I resolve it?

Click on ‘Ignore’ and proceed with the installation process.

Reference: Section 9.2 in the Installation guide

L6. I am getting ‘Access is denied’ error when installing lcmgr. How do I resolve it?

Click on ‘Ignore’ and proceed with the installation process.

Reference: Section 9.3 in the Installation guide

L7. When I run GridPro from a client machine, I am getting an error, ‘RPC: Unknown host’. How do I resolve it?

Add hostname to the Hosts file.

Reference: Section 9.11 in the Installation guide

L8. How do I resolve the error, ‘Cannot register service: RPC cannot receive’?

Start rpcbind manually.

Reference: Section 9.12 in the Installation guide

L9. How do I resolve the error, ‘Cannot register service: RPC authentication error, Client credential too weak’?

Start rpcbind with –i option.

Reference: Section 9.13 in the Installation guide

L10. How do I resolve the error, ‘Found another server on <Host name> <Mac id>?’

Kill the existing lcmgr running on same network.

Reference: Section 9.14 in the Installation guide

L11. How do I resolve the error, ‘UDP port bind failed’?

Use different port number while running lcmgr.

Reference: Section 9.15 in the Installation guide

L12. How do I resolve the error, ‘RPC: Remote system error – 10061’?

Allow portmap in firewall.

Reference: Section 9.16 in the Installation guide

L13. How do I resolve the error, ‘RPC: Portmapper Failure -RPC Timed out’?

Enter the right IP address in the hosts file.

Reference: Section 9.18 in the Installation guide

L14. How can I run the license server in a specific port number?

Run the command, “lcmgr [lic_file] [-p port_number]” or run the script file ‘lcmgr_svc.bat’ provided in the installation directory, /GridPro/bin.

Reference: Section 7.2 in the Installation guide

Installation related questions:

I1. HCLGLU.dll or HCLXAM.dll is missing

Check whether Exceed path has added to the environmental variables correctly.

Reference: Section 9.1 in the Installation Guide

I2. How do I resolve the ‘Error 1317’ in windows?

Provide permissions for the installation directory.

Reference: Section 9.4 in the Installation guide

I3. How do I resolve the Application error (0xc000007b) in windows?

Install both Exceed and GridPro in the C:\Program Files only.

Reference: Section 9.5 in the Installation guide

I4. I am getting an error, ‘glibc detected *** double free or corruption: 0x0937d008. How can I resolve it?’

Add “**export MALLOC_CHECK_=0**” in the bashrc file.

Reference: Section 9.6 in the Installation guide

I5. I am getting segmentation fault error in MAC OS when I run az. How can I resolve it?

Install ‘X11.app’ to resolve this error.

Reference: Section 9.7 in the Installation guide

I6. How do I resolve the error, ‘Fonts not in path’?

Install the appropriate fonts package in the system.

Reference: Section 9.8 in the Installation guide

I7. How do I resolve the error, ‘X error of failed request: badname’?

Install the appropriate fonts package in the system.

Reference: Section 9.9 in the Installation guide