SYBASE®

Reference Guide

EC Gateway™

Version 4.2

[HP-UX, IBM AIX, Sun Solaris]

DOCUMENT ID: DC36335-01-0420-02

LAST REVISED: November 2004

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Contents

About This Book

Audience

Map developers are targeted as the primary users of this book.

How to use this book

This document describes how to use EC Gateway™ for UNIX.

The map developer who uses this book to manage EC Gateway must also be familiar with the contents of the installation guide.

The guide is organized into the following chapters:

- Chapter 1, “Accessing EC Gateway” provides information on how to run and exit EC Gateway.
- Chapter 2, “Configuring EC Gateway” provides information on how to configure trade partners, channels, and mailboxes.
- Chapter 3, “Communications” describes how to set up FTP and communication channels to transfer EDI files.
- Chapter 4, “Process Management” describes how to set up processes such as verify X12 compliance, execute commands, pass faxes to fax processing systems, and so forth.
- Chapter 5, “Scheduling” describes how to run unattended jobs.
- Chapter 6, “Administrative Processing” describes administrative functions such as viewing the log file, using the reporting module, and applying the archive/restore functionality.

EC Gateway documentation set

This section describes the available documentation.

Cross-platform documentation The EC Gateway documentation set includes:

- *Installation Guide*
- *Reference Guide*
- *New Features Guide*
- *Release Bulletin*

Related documents

Other related documentation is available from New Era of Networks, Sybase, and IBM. Refer to other documentation from each of these companies for more detail about use of applications relevant to this product.

Other sources of information

Use the Sybase Getting Started CD, the SyBooks Bookshelf CD, and the Sybase Product Manuals web site to learn more about your product:

- The Getting Started CD contains release bulletins and installation guides in PDF format, and may also contain other documents or updated information not included on the SyBooks Bookshelf CD. It is included with your software. To read or print documents on the Getting Started CD, you need Adobe Acrobat Reader, which you can download at no charge from the Adobe Web site using a link provided on the CD.
- The SyBooks Bookshelf CD is included with your software. It contains product manuals in a platform-independent bookshelf that contains fully searchable, HTML-based documentation.

  Some documentation is provided in PDF format, which you can access through the PDF directory on the SyBooks Bookshelf CD. To view the PDF files, you need Adobe Acrobat Reader.

  Refer to the *README.txt* file on the SyBooks Bookshelf CD for instructions on installing and starting SyBooks.
- The Sybase Product Manuals Web site is the online version of the SyBooks Bookshelf CD that you can access using a standard Web browser. In addition to product manuals, you will find links to EBFs/Maintenance, Technical Documents, Case Management, Solved Cases, newsgroups, and the Sybase Developer Network.

  To access the Product Manuals Web site, go to Product Manuals at http://www.sybase.com/support/manuals/.

Sybase certifications on the Web

Technical documentation at the Sybase Web site is updated frequently.

v **Finding the latest information on product certifications**

1 Point your Web browser to Technical Documents at http://www.sybase.com/support/techdocs/.

2 Select Products from the navigation bar on the left.

3 Select a product name from the product list and click Go.

4 Select the Certification Report filter, specify a time frame, and click Go.

5 Click a Certification Report title to display the report.

- **Creating a personalized view of the Sybase Web site (including support pages)**

  Set up a MySybase profile. MySybase is a free service that allows you to create a personalized view of Sybase Web pages.

  1 Point your Web browser to Technical Documents at http://www.sybase.com/support/techdocs/.

  2 Click MySybase and create a MySybase profile.

Sybase EBFs and software updates

- **Finding the latest information on EBFs and software maintenance**

  1 Point your Web browser to the Sybase Support Page at http://www.sybase.com/support.

  2 Select EBFs/Maintenance. If prompted, enter your MySybase user name and password.

  3 Select a product.

  4 Specify a time frame and click Go. A list of EBF/Maintenance releases is displayed.

  Padlock icons indicate that you do not have download authorization for certain EBF/Maintenance releases because you are not registered as a Technical Support Contact. If you have not registered, but have valid information provided by your Sybase representative or through your support contract, click Edit Roles to add the "Technical Support Contact" role to your MySybase profile.

  5 Click the Info icon to display the EBF/Maintenance report, or click the product description to download the software.

Conventions

The following document conventions are used in this guide.

Text	Example
code	`<user ID> <password>`
command line display	The message successfully parsed.
command line entry	NNFAD-t
command line prompt	Enter the input file name:
book names	*User Guide*

If you need help

Each Sybase installation that has purchased a support contract has one or more designated people who are authorized to contact Sybase Technical Support. If you cannot resolve a problem using the manuals or online help, please have the designated person contact Sybase Technical Support or the Sybase subsidiary in your area.

Product support and education

For more information on Support Services, education, and consulting services, see the *Customer Services Reference Guide*.

CHAPTER 1

Accessing EC Gateway

EC Gateway provides the tools that enable you to send and receive electronic messages quickly, safely, and automatically.

What is EDI?

Electronic data interchange (EDI) is the computer-to-computer exchange of business documents in a structured, predefined standard format. The main purpose of EDI is to prevent additional human intervention of reading and processing information between trading partners by establishing a standard data format. As a result, traditional processing delays and errors due to document transfers and data reentry can be eliminated.

You can use EDI to transmit documents such as invoices, purchase orders, health care claims, remittance advice, status inquiries, receipts, shipping documents, and other standard business correspondence between organizations. You can also use EDI to transmit financial information and payment in electronic forms, generally referred to as electronic funds transfer. Because of this, the presence of EDI becomes more and more widespread in today's market, especially with the growth of electronic commerce across the Internet. EDI improves the traditional way of exchanging information between trading partners so that productivity and efficiency can be increased.

There are numerous benefits to utilizing EDI: increased productivity and efficiency, eliminated or reduced manual processing and data entry, eliminated lost paperwork, and improved accuracy and flow of information. Using EC Gateway saves money, reduces overhead costs, and eliminates costly errors. EC Gateway provides unattended processing for your entire message management environment.

What is EC Gateway?

EC Gateway is an enterprise-wide message management software, designed specifically to support inter- and intra-company electronic messages. It offers an intuitive easy to use graphical interface that leads you through the process for setting up your system configuration. The EC Gateway has three main functions: process management, communications, and scheduling. In addition to reporting, a trading partner interface, a single ODBC-compliant log database, and archive/restore functionality are provided.

When used with ECRTP—the runtime data transformation engine—EC Gateway provides a seamless, fully automated system that can send or receive EDI messages and transform (map) them into or from any application-specific data format. Using asynchronous or FTP communication protocols, the ODBC integration can directly send data to or receive data from any ODBC-compliant database.

EC Gateway's intelligent routing facility enables organizations to use the product as network management and message routing software, significantly improving the throughput of message processing.

EC Gateway provides a wide variety of automated tools including:

- A host or client communications functionality that provides for both asynchronous and FTP communications. The asynchronous communications facility provides support for direct communications with trading partners, value-added networks (VANs) and tools for custom script development. The Internet FTP function also supports automated script recording, which ensures correct script creation.
- A process module that is the heart of the EC Gateway application. All actions to be performed by EC Gateway are defined as processes, using a graphical user interface and easy point-and-click mouse commands. Processes can be invoked directly by the Scheduler. EC Gateway also allows you to integrate your processes directly into your application.
- A Scheduler program that is a feature-rich, automated job scheduling component that allows development of processes executing event- or time-driven jobs.
- A Trading Partner module that provides a full array of administration services that allow you to add, modify, or delete trading partners, as well as define which maps are linked to those trading partners through trade agreements.
- A uniform log that keeps a record of system activities—translation, communications, and processes.

Accessing EC Gateway

To access EC Gateway:

1 Select Start | Programs.

2 Click the EC Gateway program icon. The Login window displays.

3 Type the User Name admin and press the Tab key. Type “eeserver” as the password and click OK. The EC Gateway main window displays. From here, you can access all of the EC Gateway modules.

User names, password, and privileges

Any user can modify his or her own EC Gateway password. To modify your existing password:

1 From the File menu on the EC Gateway main window, select Change Password.

Select your user ID and left-click the Properties button.

2 Type your old password in the Old Password field.

3 Type your new password in the New Password field.

4 Confirm your new password in the Confirmation field.

5 Click OK.

Modifying a user’s privileges

The administrator can modify any user’s privileges. The User Administration window is used for this function. The administrator should avoid changing any users’ passwords with this window until the System Privileges window has been used.

To modify a user’s privileges:

1 Log in as the admin user.

2 From the File menu on the EC Gateway desktop, select User Administration. The User Administration window is displayed.

3 Select a user by highlighting their name from the displayed list of authorized users.

4 From the Users tab, click Properties. The attributes that were configured according to the user login profile are displayed at the Login tab. The Login tab allows you to modify an existing user name and password.

5 The Authorization tab allows you to select the privileges you want available to this user. You must authorize one or more of these functions.

6 When you are finished, click OK.

7 To modify the systems that this user can access, go to “Adding or removing system privileges from a user” on page 6.

Adding a new user

To add a new user:

1 Log in as the admin user.

2 From the File menu on the EC Gateway desktop, select User Administration. The User Administration window is displayed.

3 From the Users tab, click New>>.

4 The Login tab allows you to assign a new user name and password while the Authorization tab allows you to select the functional privileges you want available to this user.

5 When you are finished, click OK.

6 Go to “Adding or removing system privileges from a user” on page 6 to enter the systems authorized for this new user.

Deleting a user

To delete an existing user:

1 Log in as the admin user.

2 From the File menu on the EC Gateway desktop, select User Administration. The User Administration window is displayed.

3 Select the user you want to delete, and click Delete.

4 When you are finished, click OK.

5 Go to the System Privileges window to delete the system privileges assigned to this user.

Adding or removing system privileges from a user

This window authorizes users to access specific systems served by EC Gateway. This authorization is established for individual users restricting the systems they can access. This differentiation is by system database. In addition, local administrators who administer individual systems are authorized on this window. This allows several administrators to control their own local zones. The values for this window are entered by an administrator who has authority to administer all of the systems.

To add or remove system privileges from a user:

1 Log in as the admin user.

2 Click the System icon.

3 Highlight a listed system you want to authorize a user to access.

4 From the File menu on the EC Gateway desktop, select System Privileges. The System Privileges window is displayed.

5 Use the New button to add new users at the system level. Left-click the New button to display the New User window. You can enter the User Name, Password, and Password Confirmation information.

6 Delete a user using the Delete button. Select a user to be deleted and then click Delete. You cannot delete the admin user.

7 Use the Properties button to change the properties of an existing user. Select a user and left-click the Properties button to bring up a window showing the user's name. The Password, New Password, and Confirmation fields are blank.

Exiting EC Gateway

To exit EC Gateway, select File | Exit, or click the Close button.

CHAPTER 2

Configuring EC Gateway

Introduction

EC Gateway's graphical interface allows you to configure multiple execution environments (for example, test and production environments). Some EC Gateway implementations include system definitions for each trading partner, or group of trading partners. The main purpose of configuring a system is to establish connectivity to the configuration, trading partner, and log databases.

Note EC Gateway requires three databases—the Configuration Database, the Trading Partner Database, and the System Log Database—for both development and production environments. You can use the MS-Access database for development, but do not use it in a production environment. The MS-Access database is available on Windows NT and Windows 2000 platforms only.

The first step in setting up your EC Gateway is to configure your systems—define the servers, server directories, and server databases involved. Click the System icon to display the system configuration menus.

Note EC Gateway provides support for several systems; however, Sybase recommends that you configure one system at a time.

Configuring a new system

To configure a new system:

1 Click the System icon.

2 Right-click the mouse while the cursor is located on the right side of the EC Gateway desktop.

3 From the menu that appears, select New.

Note If you right-click on a defined configuration, you can select Properties to edit the properties of that configuration. Selecting Delete will delete the currently highlighted configuration.

After selecting New, the System window is displayed. From this window, you can access three tabs: General, Setting, and ODBC.

The General tab

The General tab defines the name of the system, the Map directory, and certain high-level path information associated with the system.

- System Name – enter a unique name such as Test System, Production System, UNIX Production System.
- Map Directory – enter the directory that contains the maps.
- Archive Source – enter the name of the directory where files to be archived are located. This field serves as a parameter to the Archive command.
- Archive Destination – enter the name of the directory where the archived files are to be stored. This field serves as a parameter to the Archive command.
- System PostOffice – enter the directory where the mailboxes are created for this system. The subdirectories specified within the System PostOffice are: IN, OUT, GOOD, BAD, and OTHER.

Note You can override the default entries in the Map Directory, Archive Source, Archive Destination, and System PostOffice fields later within processes.

The Setting tab

The Setting tab allows you to configure the system to your unique specifications. This is a user interface for one computer controlling execution on either itself or on another machine. You must know the source and destination IP addresses as well as the port numbers for the process-running machines.

1 Data Source Name – enter the name of the database that will store the configuration information that you are entering for this new system. For the UNIX production system, this database name should be the same name that you picked for the NT development system. You can use an existing database or create a new database by clicking on the ODBC Configure... button. (For information about configuring an ODBC database, see “Configuring ODBC for a new system” on page 12.) For example, if you are storing the information in an Oracle database, you could enter “Oracle.”

Note Do not use spaces when entering a database name.

2 Enter the connection string. The connection string contains the Data Source Name. For example, DSN=Oracle. The connection string contains initialization properties needed to connect to a data source and enables you to easily store connection information within your application or pass it between applications. Without a connection string, you would be required to store or pass a complex array of structures to access data. The basic format of a connection string is based on the ODBC connection string. The string contains a series of keyword/value pairs separated by semicolons. The equals sign (=) separates each keyword and its value.

3 You are finished with this filling out this screen. Fill out the Archive parameters only when you want to archive files from one EC Gateway computer to another EC Gateway computer by referencing the IP addresses or drive letters of the source and destination computers. For this to work correctly you also have to use EC Gateway Remote on the destination computer to “listen”. If you specify drive letters, you do not need to specify any IP address nor do you have to use EC Gateway Remote.

   a Source IP Address – enter the IP address for the server that the data to be archived resides on. For more information about IP addresses, see “About IP addresses” on page 11.

   b Port Number – enter the pathway to the server that the data to be archived resides on. The port number is the port EC Gateway Remote is configured to use. The port number is found in the c:\ecedigs\generic.ini as well as some of the EC Gateway Remote commands in a EC Gateway process, for example the “EXECUTEREMOTEPROCESS” command. For more information, see “About port numbers” on page 11.

c Destination IP Address – enter the IP address for the server that the archived data will reside on.

d Port Number – enter the pathway to the server on which the archived data will reside.

About IP addresses

An IP address has two parts: the identifier of a particular network on the Internet and an identifier of the particular device (which can be a server, a workstation, or a printer) within that network.

In addition to the network address or number, information is needed about which specific machine or host in a network is sending or receiving a message. So the IP address needs both the unique network number and a host number, which is unique within the network. The host number is sometimes called a local or machine address.

There are four different address formats or classes that identify a network based on its size. The first few bits of each IP address indicate which of the address class formats it is using. The IP address is usually expressed as four decimal numbers, each representing eight bits, separated by periods. This is sometimes known as the dot address and, more technically, as dotted quad notation.

About port numbers

A port is a "logical connection place" and specifically, using the Internet's protocol, TCP/IP, the way a client program specifies a particular server program on a computer in a network. When a server program initially is started, it is said to bind to a designated port number. As any client program wants to use that server, it also must request to bind to a designated port number. A port number is a way to identify a specific process to which an Internet or other network message is to be forwarded when it arrives at a server.

The ODBC tab

The ODBC tab allows you to define the Trading Partner and System Log databases, both of which can be stored in any ODBC-compliant database.

- Data Source Name – enter the name of the database that stores the Trading Partner information. Enter an existing database or create a new database by clicking the ODBC Configure... button. For details, see "Configuring ODBC for a new system" on page 12.

- Connection String – insert the string version of the initialization properties specified when the Data Source Name was defined. For more information about connection strings, see step 2 in “The Setting tab” on page 9.
- System Log – fill out the data source name and connection string for the database to store the log messages for this new system.

Configuring ODBC for a new system

When you create a Data Source Name (DSN) from the User DSN tab, it is created under a particular account that is not accessible from other accounts. In other words, if you are logged in as Administrator and you create a DSN called Sample_DB, then only processes running under the Administrator account can access Sample_DB.

Left-click the Configure… button to open the ODBC Data Source Administrator window. From here you can configure the Data Sources to fit your unique specifications.

The System DSN tab allows the user to add, to delete, or to configure data sources with system DSNs. These data sources are local to a computer, rather than dedicated to a user. The system, or any user having the correct privileges, can use a data source set up with a system DSN.

From the System DSN tab, the following data elements can be defined:

Field or button	Description
System Data Sources List	A list of all system DSNs that includes the name of each DSN and the driver associated with the DSN. Double-click a system DSN to display the driver-specific data source setup dialog box.
Add	Adds a new system data source. If you choose this button, the Create New Data Source dialog box is displayed with a list of drivers. Choose the driver for which you are adding a system data source. After you choose Finish, a driver-specific setup dialog box is displayed.
Remove	Removes an existing system data source. You must select the name of the system data source you want to remove from the list before clicking Remove.
Configure...	Displays the driver-specific data source setup dialog box that enables you to change the configuration of an existing system data source. You must select the name of a system data source from the list before clicking the Configure… button.

The File DSN tab allows the user to add, delete, or configure data sources with file DSNs. These are file-based data sources that may be shared between all users that have the same drivers installed. These data sources need not be dedicated to a user or local to a computer.

From the File DSN tab, the following data elements can be defined:

Field or button	Description
File Data Source list	Displays all file DSNs and subdirectories contained within the directory displayed in the Look In box. Double-click a File DSN to display the driver-specific data source setup dialog box.
Look In	Displays the current directory for which the subdirectories and file DSNs are displayed in the window below. Left-click the down arrow to the right of the text box to display the entire path to that directory. The default directory that is initially displayed when the ODBC Administrator is first executed is contained in the system information, but can be changed with the Set Directory button.
Add	Adds a new file data source. If you choose this button, the Create New Data Source dialog box is displayed with a list of drivers. Choose the driver for which you are adding a file DSN. After you choose Next, you may specify the keywords for the file DSN.
Remove	Removes an existing file data source. You must select the file data source you want to remove from the list before clicking Remove.
Configure...	Displays the driver-specific data source setup dialog box that enables you to change the configuration of an existing file data source. You must select the name of a file data source from the list before clicking the Configure… button.
Set Directory	Establishes the displayed directory as the default directory to be displayed when the ODBC Administrator is executed.
Up (up folder icon)	Changes the directory displayed in the Look In box to be the directory directly above the current directory.

The Drivers tab displays information about the installed ODBC drivers. The ODBC Drivers list shows you which drivers are already installed on your computer. The ODBC Drivers tab lists the Name, Version, Company, File name and file creation Date of each ODBC driver installed on the computer.

From the Tracing tab, the following data elements can be defined.

Field or button	Description
When to trace	Enables tracing and determines when tracing is initiated. These controls can be set only while there is no connection. If Don’t trace is selected, tracing is disabled. If All the time is selected, tracing is automatically performed at all times, for all connections on the machine. If One-time only is selected, tracing is performed only for the next connection, and is disabled after that connection is disconnected.
Start Tracing Now	Enables dynamic tracing that is performed as long as the ODBC Administrator dialog box is displayed. Dynamic tracing can be enabled whether a connection has been made or not. After it is clicked, the Start Tracing Now button is toggled to a Stop Tracing Now button. When the Stop Tracing Now button is clicked, or the ODBC Administrator dialog box is closed, dynamic tracing is disabled.

Field or button	Description
Log file Path	This field displays the path and file name for the file in which the tracing information will be stored. The default path and file name (sql.log) are taken from the system information, but you can specify a new file by either entering a new path and file name, or by clicking the Browse button and selecting a directory and file.
Browse	Allows you to select the path and file name for the log file by browsing the computer's directories.
Custom Trace DLL	This control allows the user to select a trace DLL other than odbctrac.dll to perform tracing. The odbctrac.dll file that is shipped with the ODBC Software Developer Kit (SDK) can be replaced by a custom DLL of the user's choice. Enter the path and file name of the custom DLL, or left-click the Select DLL button to browse the directories for the custom DLL.
Select DLL	Allows the user to browse the directory structure for a custom trace DLL. When a DLL has been chosen, the path and file name of the DLL are entered in the Custom Trace DLL text box.

The Connection Pooling tab allows the application to reuse open connection handles.

From the About tab, you can view the information about the ODBC core components. You can view the Description, Version and File information concerning the Administrator, the Control Panel Device, the Control Panel Startup, the Cursor Library, the Driver Manager, and the Localized Resource DLL.

Communications channel configuration

A communications channel is an object describing how data is transferred from one location to another or simply held at one of the locations. The system can use one or more channels for communication with other computers. Each channel's attributes include the information about where data currently sits, where it is going, and how it is to get it there.

The EDI translation process converts application data to and from communications-ready EDI data. The communications service, however, is not part of the translation process. EDI standards do not specify how EDI data is to be transmitted to a trading partner. Currently, bulk file transfer protocols (for example, FTP and asynchronous dial-up connections) are used to convey the majority of EDI traffic. This version of EC Gateway also supports message receipt and delivery through MQSeries Integrator queues.

EDI trading partners can communicate directly, but many use the services of a third-party value-added network (VAN). EDI VANs provide a communications network to connect trading partners, regardless of individual hardware platforms or communications protocols. Each partner connects to the VAN, and the VAN manages the connections to all the trading partners.

VANs also serve as document clearinghouses, either providing mailbox service to store received messages until a trading partner is ready to download them, or proactively delivering messages to a user. The proactive delivery service can be immediate (messages are delivered as soon as they are received) or scheduled (messages are delivered at a specific time of day). Additionally, the proactive delivery service can be specified by document type or trading partner.

After defining the EC/EDI system using the System icon, the next step in EC Gateway configuration is to configure the individual communications channels within your EC/EDI environment. To display the communications channel configuration menus, left-click the Comm Channel icon within the EC Gateway main window.

Communications channels are the pathways that your data follow on the way to and from your trading partners. You can configure your system to have one communications channel handle all of your inbound and outbound data, or so that each individual trading partner, direction, or message has its own channel, all according to your specific requirements.

Communication channel configuration with MQSeries Integrator

MQSeries Integrator operates in a serverless environment. No central authority controls how the entire system works. Each application connecting to MQSeries Integrator contains information necessary to make that connection. Each computer connecting to an MQSeries Integrator network (or framework) has a Queue Manager (QM) that has some default queues, so you do not necessarily have to create any queues. The queues are defined for each QM if needed and a main attribute of a queue is its name. A Queue Manager can have multiple queues.

Below is a list of commands you can use to send and receive messages to and from the MQSeries Integrator product. For each command, you can request to receive a reply. Some of the commands below refer to a “unit of work”. A unit of work is a group of commands or instructions that must be executed together. If one or more commands fail, all of them fail. Messages that are received within a unit of work are committed or backed out together.

- GetMessage – gets a copy of the first message in the Get Channel queue. It does not actually delete the message, as it did in version 2.8.3.
- GetMessagePutReply – places a response to the message received from the queue.
- PutMessage – places a message on a queue for an application to pick up. This command supports the integration of EC Gateway with other electronic commerce applications.
- PutMessageGetReply – sends a message to a message queue and waits for a reply.
- RemoveMessage – removes all messages received in this script from any queue since the first GetMessage command, or from the previous RemoveMessage or RestoreMessage commands.
- RestoreMessage – restores all the messages received in this script from any queue since the first GetMessage command, or from the previous RemoveMessage or RestoreMessage commands such that subsequent GetMessage commands can reread the same messages.

These commands are described in more detail in Chapter 5, “Scheduling.”

The communications channel combines a queue manager and a queue into a single entity. This is because they are both required to send or receive a message.

If more than one queue manager is required in a particular environment, use the RemoveMessage or RestoreMessage command to properly terminate a unit of work. The reason for this caution is that a queue manager acts as a transaction resource manager and a unit of work is maintained within a connection to one queue manager. If you switch from one queue manager to another, you terminate the unit of work.

If the unit of work is not properly terminated with the RemoveMessage or RestoreMessage commands, the script interpreter uses fixed logic to resolve the situation and it backs out the last unit of work before disconnecting. After the unit of work is backed out, a warning message is written to the log. The same applies to the condition when the script ends without explicit termination of the unit of work.

When you write a script, commit the messages after they are (successfully) processed unless several messages constitute a single unit of work. Here is an example of a script committing two messages with one commit statement:

```
Get Message 1
<process message>
```

```
If successful -
          Get Message 2
          <process message>
          If successful, - commit – both messages are removed from the queue.
      Else, back out – both messages are restored on the queue even though the
first one was successfully processed.
```

In this example, if processing of Message 2 fails, Message 1 is processed again the next time the script is run. Unless there is a valid reason why both messages have to be processed within a single unit of work, the script should commit Message 1, once it is successfully processed.

Messages and other data types

A new type of the script variable is introduced to work with message queues: Message. There are ten messages available to the user; the range is from Message-1 to Message-10. Using the Assign command, you can manipulate messages and copy a message body to and from other script variables, or shared memory. Because message data is contained in memory and it disappears once the script is terminated, be sure to save messages to a file for audit purposes.

When copying messages to the script variable of the type “parameter,” remember that messages may not necessarily contain only text data. For example, messages with the MQRFH header (MQSI messages) usually contain binary data. Copying binary message to the text variable may lead to unpredictable results.

Creating a new communications channel

Note The FTP communication channel display has been corrected. Now it only displays the FTP channels for the current system. If you add a new channel, only an FTP channel is added. In earlier versions, if you displayed all of the channels for a data source, EC Gateway would add any type of channel.

To create a new communications channel:

1 Select the Comm Channel icon.

2 Right-click on the right side of the EC Gateway main window.

3 Select New from the menu that is displayed.

Note If you click on a defined communications channel, you can select Properties to edit the properties of that channel, or you can select Delete to delete that channel.

Defining a new communications channel

After selecting New, the Communications Channel window is displayed. From this window, you can access four tabs: General, MailBox, Script, and Host.

The General tab

The General tab defines the name of the channel and the communications type associated with the channel.

1 In the Channel Name field, enter a unique name that reflects the direction of the data. For example: QMgr_in, QMgr_Out.

2 In the Comm Type field, select one of the following protocols:

Comm Type	Description
Asynchronous	The integrated asynchronous communication program
Asynchronous-Other	Third-party asynchronous software
File Transfer Protocol (FTP)	Standard Internet File Transfer Protocol
MQSeries Integrator Queue	IBM message queue protocol

3 If you are using a generic script for communications, for example communication to a VAN, click the Template Script Available check box.

4 (Optional) Enter a description of the purpose of this channel. For example, “This channel sends data to MQSeries.”

The Mailbox tab

The MailBox tab is automatically populated with information from the General tab. The Name and Folder must each be given a unique name. By default, EC Gateway creates a mailbox with the same name as the channel; Sybase recommends that you keep these settings. IN and OUT directories are automatically created under the mailbox directory. Data is picked up and delivered (uploaded and downloaded) from these directories during a communications session.

The Folder field is populated with the PostOffice path and the unique MailBox name assigned on the General tab. The System PostOffice folder defined during system setup is the first part of this path. This folder is where the runtime system (RTP) places EDI data produced by outbound maps and compliance runs and places inbound EDI data being received. You can change this name by typing a different name into the field, or using the Browse button to select a preexisting MailBox; however, Sybase recommends that you use the default entry generated by the system.

The Script tab

The Script tab configures the script to be attached to the direction of file transfer, as well as which file will be sent and received. This tab is displayed differently depending on your communications type. The Production Script File is the script that will be played back when this channel is called from the process management module, and is saved with a .scr extension. The .tpl extension is used for template scripts. A script contains communications commands that are executed each time the communications channel is invoked. For the client mode, you create a script using asynchronous transmission script commands, but there is no script for the host mode, since the host computer simply waits for commands from the client PC.

1 In the Direction field, specify the direction of the data. Select Send for uploads to another PC. Select Receive for downloads from another PC. Select Both to enable both uploads and downloads.

2 In the Production Script File field, specify the script to process the data. For convenience, a Browse button is provided so you can locate a previously recorded script file and edit it.

3 If you checked the Template Script check box on the General tab, the Template Script File field appears. Enter the full path name of the script file that you are copying.

4 If you checked the Template Script check box on the General tab, the Create Script File field appears. After you have entered information in all three text boxes, click this button to copy the Template Script File to the Production Script File. EC Gateway prompts you for the needed information.

Editing script template files

If you are using a template file for your communications channel, you can enter and edit the values for each of the parameters in your supplied template file.

A template script is a generic script with parameters for site-specific fields such as communications port, user ID, password, and so on.

1 Use Browse to select the template file you want to use with your communications channel. Click Create Script File.

2 The Script File Name window displays. Click OK.

3 The Create Parameter Values window displays. This window can be accessed only if you have selected the Template Script check box on the General tab of the Communications Channel – New window.

4 Select the parameter you want to enter, and click Add Value.

5 Enter a value for the highlighted parameter and click OK.

6 The new value displays in the right column, Values in Production File.

7 Repeat steps 4 through 6 for each parameter in the template file.

8 When finished, click OK on the Create Parameter Values window.

Note You can edit a value on the window using the same process. The Add Value button becomes the Edit Value button. The Create Script File button becomes the Edit Script File button. The Create Parameter Values window becomes the Edit Parameter Values window.

Using a VAN script template

This section provides instructions for the application of value-added network (VAN) templates to an EC Gateway communications channel.

Each VAN is a commercial network that provides store and forward service for specific types of EDI messages between established trading partners. The VAN scripts allow EC Gateway communications protocols to automatically access an established VAN account and to communicate automatically with your trading partners.

1 Run EC Gateway.

2 Select the Comm Channel icon.

3 Use the pop-up menu to display the Communications Channel – New or the Communications Channel – Properties window.

4 Select the Template Script check box.

5 On the Script tab, use the Browse button to find the template that you want to use. The installation wizard placed the VAN templates in the default directory *\ECEDIGS\VAN Templates*. In this directory, there is a folder for each set of VAN templates: ATT, Harbinger, GES, IBM, and Sterling. Each VAN template has a standard name <3 character abbreviated VAN name><send (snd), receive (rcv), or both (rs)>.tpl.

6 The name of the selected template appears in the Template Script File entry box.

7 Click the Create Script File button. The Script File Name window displays with a default name for this production script displayed.

8 Click OK. The Create Parameter Values window displays.

9 Highlight a template parameter on the list on the left. Click the Add Value button. The Add Value window displays.

10 Enter a value for the parameter and click the OK button. The value displays in the list on the right. Repeat the use of the Add Value button for each parameter listed in the template file.

11 When you are finished using the Create Parameter Values window, click the OK button. The Communications Channel window is displayed.

12 Continue working with the Communications Channel window. When you are finished with the window, click OK.

Supported VAN templates

The default location for the VAN templates is *c:\ecedigs\VAN Templates*. This directory contains a folder for each supported VAN: ATT, Harbinger, GES, IBM, and Sterling. Each VAN template has a standard name <3 character abbreviated VAN name><send (snd), receive (rcv), or both –receive and send (rs)>.tpl. Each template supports asynchronous communication. The folders and their contents are listed below:

VAN folder name	Contents of folder
ATT	ATT_RCV.TPL
	ATT_TS.TPL
	ATT_SND.TPL
GES	GES_RCV.TPL
	GES_RS.TPL
	GES_SND.TPL
Harbinger	HRB_RCV.TPL
	HRB_RS.TPL
	HRB_SND.TPL
IBM	IBM_RCV.TPL
	IBM_RS.TPL
	IBM_SND.TPL
Sterling A Network	STA_RCV.TPL
	STA_RS.TPL
	STA_SND.TPL
Sterling B Network	STB_RCV.TPL
	STB_RS.TPL
	STB_SND.TPL

Note Use the templates beginning with STA for the Sterling A Network. Use the templates beginning with STB for the Sterling B Network. Both these networks use ASCII transfer protocol.

The Host tab

The Host tab allows configuration of the communication host defined within this communication channel. This tab is specific to the type of communications media used within this channel, and allows entry of different parameters for Asynchronous and FTP. Only a host requires information on the Host tab.

Note The Host tab window differs depending on the type of communications media used for this channel.

- FTP Server Name field – enter the IP address or domain name to use in the connection to the FTP server that will receive the data from your server. This is the name that identifies the FTP server to all other PCs.
- User ID – enter the user name that will be used to log in to the remote server.
- User Account – enter the account name for the channel on the FTP Server. Most FTP servers do not require a user account, and this entry box is usually left blank.
- Password – enter the password that corresponds with the User ID in step 2.
- Enter the port number used for FTP communications if you want to override what EC Gateway will choose. This field is usually left blank.
- Firewall Server Name – if a firewall server is on your network, enter the IP address or domain name of the server.
- Enter the port number used for FTP communications to the firewall server if you want to override what EC Gateway will choose. Most firewall servers do not require a port and automatically use a default port during communications sessions, so this field is usually left blank.
- Passive – check this field to make the server listens and waits for the connection when a data transfer request comes in. The default value is active where the server sets up a connection when a data transfer request comes in.

Editing the Host fields when the communication is asynchronous

When any of the Asynchronous or Bisynchronous options are selected as the communications channel media, the Host tab is displayed with different parameters. The User ID and Password options are used only when defining Host mode. These are used when the Asynchronous Host mode is run to verify users for their mailbox.

From the Host tab, the following data elements can be defined.

Field name	Description
User ID	User ID used to establish communications within this channel
Password	Password corresponding to the user ID for this channel

Editing the Direction tab when MQSeries is selected

The Direction tab replaces the Script tab when a type of message queuing is specified as the communications type (General tab). MQSeries message queuing is supported by EC Gateway. The Direction tab indicates if the particular queue can be used to send, receive or send and receive messages. Message queuing supports the integration of EC Gateway with other electronic commerce applications.

In the Direction field, enter the direction that the messages are sent between applications: Receive, Send, Both.

Editing the Host tab when MQSeries is selected

The Host tab displays as shown below when a type of message queuing is specified as the communications type (General tab). MQSeries Queue message queuing is supported by EC Gateway. The Direction tab indicates the direction of the messages. Message queuing supports the integration of EC Gateway with other electronic commerce applications.

From the Host tab, the following data elements can be defined:

- Queue Manager Name – enter the name of the service providing queueing to applications.
- Queue Name – enter the name of the queue used to send or receive messages.
- User ID – enter the name of the person accessing the queue. This field is optional.
- Password – enter the password authorizing access to the queue. This field is optional.
- If you plan to deliver or receive MQRFH (MQSeries Rules and Formatter) headers to/from MQSI v.2.0, select the check box. If this box is not checked, version 1.1 of MQSI is used.

Mailbox configuration

Selecting the Mailbox icon allows you to view and configure all mailboxes installed within the EC Gateway application. Each mailbox is represented on the right side of the EC Gateway window. MailBox is a very generic term defining groups of messages. This term describes the mechanism at work that holds the messages during message transformation and routing. MailBoxes are contained in a PostOffice. All MailBoxes are subdirectories beneath the PostOffice directory.

MailBox directories are used for communications, routing, data validations, and other functions. There are some general rules with regards to MailBoxes.

- Every Communications Channel must have its own mailbox.
- Every Trading Partner must be linked to a mailbox.
- Every Trade Agreement (Trade Status Record) can override the mailbox of the trading partner.
- Mailboxes can exist without being associated with either a Channel or a Trading Partner.

To configure a mailbox:

1 Click the MailBox icon on the left side of the desktop.

2 Select a mailbox listed on the area on the right side of the desktop.

3 Right-click to display a menu. Add a new mailbox by clicking New. Delete the selected mailbox by clicking Delete. Edit the name and directory location of the mailbox by clicking Properties. Click View to view the files, communications channels, trading partners, or trading agreements associated with the mailbox. Details of these actions are presented below.

To create a new mailbox:

1 Select New from the menu. The MailBox Definition window displays.

2 In the Name field, enter a unique name for your new mailbox.

3 The Folder text box is automatically populated with the default directory path defined during the initial configuration. You can change the destination directory and create a new folder for your mailboxes by changing the directory specified in the Folder field.

4 Click OK. The new mailbox is created with five default folders. The default folders created are IN, OUT, GOOD, BAD, and OTHER as described in the table below.

Folder name	Description
IN	The communication script places incoming files into the IN box for the mailbox.
OUT	Transactions to be transmitted are placed in the OUT mailbox.
GOOD	The transactions that pass the optional compliance checking routine are placed in the GOOD mailbox.
BAD	The transactions that fail the optional compliance checking routine are placed in the BAD mailbox.
OTHER	Generic folder used by EC Gateway for processing.

To modify an existing mailbox:

1 Select the mailbox on the area of the desktop.

2 Right-click and select Properties from the pop-up that appears.

3 The MailBox – Properties <mailbox name> window displays with the name of the mailbox presented in the title bar.

4 The name of this mailbox is automatically entered in the Name text box.

5 The path name for the folder is automatically entered in the Folder text box. You can change this path name.

6 Click OK.

To delete an existing mailbox:

1 Select the mailbox on the area of the desktop.

2 Right-click and select Delete from the pop-up that appears. A confirmation dialog box displays.

3 Click Yes. A second confirmation dialog box displays if the mailbox folder exists.

4 Click Yes again to delete the mailbox subdirectories and files.

5 Click OK. The mailbox and its subdirectories and files are deleted.

Note You cannot delete a mailbox that is used by a trading partner.

To view the items associated with an existing mailbox:

1 Select the mailbox on the area of the desktop.

2 Right-click and select View from the pop-up that appears.

3 Select one of the four options in the submenu. Each option is a set of objects that are related to this mailbox. The objects are displayed in windows presented in samples below. These windows report all of the objects currently associated with the selected mailbox.

Configuring a trading partner

After defining the communications channel using the Comm Channel icon, the next step in EC Gateway configuration is to configure the individual trading partners within your EC/EDI system. To access the trading partner configuration menus, click the Trade Partner icon within the EC Gateway main window. This presents a list of the trading partners configured within the EC Gateway.

Trading partners are the vendors or customers with whom you will exchange EDI data. The system can be configured to have one “master” trading partner record or it can be configured to have individual trading partner-specific records.

To create a new trading partner:

1 Right-click on the area on the right side of the EC Gateway main window. A menu displays with options that allow you to add a new trading partner, delete an existing trading partner, or view or modify the properties of an existing trading partner.

After selecting New, the Trading Partner - New window is displayed. This window includes four tabs: General, Contacts, Envelope/Lookup, and Delimiter.

Trading Partner – General tab

The General tab describes the identification/EDI envelope information for the trading partner you are viewing.

From the General tab, the following data elements can be viewed:

Field	Description
Internal ID	The unique internal customer or supplier number your company uses for this trading partner. This number links the EDI envelopes to the application information.

Field	Description
Name	The name of the Trading Partner. It is mostly informational and it is not used by EC Gateway.
Mailbox Name	The name of the mailbox associated with this trading partner.
Mailbox Folder	The name of the folder for your mailbox.
View/Modify Interchange Control Number IN	The last interchange control number received.
View/Modify Interchange Control Number OUT	The next interchange control number to be sent.
Copy this Trading Partner's data when "Copy Tables" utility is used.	Check this check box to select this record for copying using the Copy Trading Partner Tables window. This Copy Trading Partner Tables utility allows you to copy the tables. When you use this utility, you are given the option to copy all records or only those records that have this check box checked.

Note Use the Back and Next buttons to navigate within this set of tabs for the trading partner.

Trading Partner – Contacts tab

The Contacts tab contains demographic information concerning the trading partner. The fields on the Contact tab will be automatically populated by the fields you filled in for the General tab. The Contact tab's purpose is much the same as an address book. This is the location of the contact's name, address, and shipping information.

Note You can view and select a qualifier from a list of available parameters by right-clicking in the first Ship To and Bill To fields.

Trading Partner – Envelope/Lookup tab

The Envelope/Lookup tab allows you to specify envelope values for the EDI transactions. Both inbound lookup values and outbound envelope values may be entered.

From the Envelope/Lookup tab, the following data elements can be viewed:

Field name	Description
Outbound Receiver … Interchange Code and Qualifier	The Interchange code and qualifier are used on EDI interchange-level outer envelopes, as the default receiver code and qualifier on outbound messages. (You can obtain a qualifier from a list of available parameters by right-clicking this field).
Outbound Receiver … Interchange Description	The description of the code (optional).
Outbound Receiver … Interchange Code	Used only on the UNB segment of EDIFACT messages.
Outbound Receiver … Interchange Internal Sub-ID (EDIFACT Only)	Used only on the UNB segment of EDIFACT messages.
Outbound Receiver … Group ID Code and Qualifier	The Group code and qualifier are used on EDI group-level inner envelopes, as the default receiver code on outbound messages.
Outbound Receiver … Group ID Description	Description for the group-level inner EDI envelope identification for the Trading Partner.
Outbound Receiver … Authorization Qualifier and Code	The Authorization Code and Qualifier are used for authentication purposes, such as user IDs. (You can obtain qualifiers from a window by right-clicking on this field).
Outbound Receiver … Authorization Description	The description of code type used (based on the Authorization Qualifier).
Outbound Receiver … Security Qualifier and Code	The Security Code and Qualifier are used for additional authentication purposes, such as passwords (You can obtain a qualifier from the Security Selection window by right-clicking on this field).
Outbound Receiver … Security Description	The description of code type used (based on the Security Qualifier).
Outbound Sender … Interchange Qualifier	The Interchange Qualifier parameter that overrides the Interchange Qualifier defined in the Company ID Interchange Qualifier field (You can obtain a qualifier from a list of available parameters by right-clicking on this field).
Outbound Sender … Interchange Description	The description of the code used that overrides the Interchange Description defined in the Company ID Interchange Description field (based on the Interchange Qualifier).
Outbound Sender … Interchange Code	The value of the Interchange Code that overrides the Interchange Code defined in the Company ID Interchange Code field.
Outbound Sender … Interchange Internal ID (EDIFACT Only)	Used only on the UNB segment of EDIFACT messages

Field name	Description
Outbound Sender … Interchange Internal Sub-ID (EDIFACT Only)	Used only on the UNB segment of EDIFACT messages.
Outbound Sender … Group Qualifier	Qualifier for the group-level inner EDI envelope identification for the Trading Partner (You can obtain qualifiers from a window by right-clicking on this field).
Outbound Sender … Group Description	Description for the group-level inner EDI envelope identification for the Trading Partner.
Outbound Sender … Interchange Internal ID (EDIFACT Only)	These codes are used only on EDIFACT messages only
Outbound Sender … Group Code	Code for the group-level inner EDI envelope identification for the Trading Partner.

Trading Partner – Delimiter/Terminator tab

A delimiter is a character that identifies the beginning or the end of a character string. The delimiting character is not part of the character string. The program interpreting the character string knows what the delimiters are. In the EDI language a delimiter is also known as a Data Element Separator. The Delimiter/Terminator tab is used to override the default X12, UN/EDIFACT, and/or HL7-unique delimiters.

You can view and select values for each of these fields from the full list of ASCII codes by right-clicking in the appropriate field. The Decimal Indicator menu provides a choice of a comma or period to represent a decimal point. From the Packed Decimal Character drop-down list, select the character that will indicate that a signed packed decimal is positive. The legal values include B, C, and D. (When you specify that a field is a “Packed Decimal” field type on the New Field or Field Properties screen of ECMap, you enter information that tells the program whether or not the field is signed, as well as the number of non-decimal and decimal numbers the field contains.) When the program encounters a “Packed Decimal” field that is signed, it looks at the value selected from this drop-down list to determine whether the number in the field is positive.

Trade Agreements window

Trade agreements indicate to the system the transaction sets (message types) and maps which are to be associated with trading partners. Each trading partner with outbound transactions should have a Trading Status associating that trading partner with that outbound transaction, test or production status designation, and EDI version. Trading partners need not be linked with the trade status of the individual transactions. Instead, the trade partner ALL can become the “master” for the transaction/trade partner status with a list containing each inbound transaction and its status. Within the trade agreements window you can determine whether or not inbound data is to be mapped or passed through. You can also override the output file selection and the trade partner mailbox on outbound data so that for this trading partner, data can be sent to a different file rather than the one specified in the command line.

To fill out the Trade Agreements window:

1 Click the Trade Partner icon.

2 Select a listed trading partner.

3 Right-click in the area on the right side of the window.

4 The pop-up menu displays.

5 Select Trade Agreement.

6 The Trade Agreements with Trading Partner window displays.

From this window, the following elements are displayed:

Field	Description
Tran	The list of defined transaction names for this trading partner.
ST03 (X12)	The alphanumeric field for the Implementation Convention Reference. Optional
Purpose	The purpose of this map (in, out, cmp for comparison, pr for print).
Status	The transaction status (Test or Production) of this map.
Version	The version number of the map.
Map	The name for this transaction (alphabetic characters must be capitalized).
GS Control	The last GS Control number sent or received.
ISA	The ISA type for this transaction.
Mailbox	The destination folder for this transaction and trade partner.

Trade agreement update

You can add, modify, or delete a trade agreement by following the steps in the sections below.

v **Adding a trade agreement**

1 Right-click on the area of the Trade Agreements With Trading Partner window. A pop-up menu displays.

2 Select New. The Trade Agreement window displays.

Use this window as described below to create a new trade agreement.

v **Modifying an existing trade agreement**

1 Select a listed trade agreement from the Trade Agreements With Trading Partner window.

2 Right-click. A pop-up menu displays.

3 Select Properties. The Trade Agreement window displays.

Use this window as described below to modify the trade agreement.

v **Deleting an existing trade agreement**

1 Select a listed trade agreement from the Trade Agreements With Trading Partner window.

2 Right-click. A pop-up menu displays.

3 Select Delete.

4 A Confirm Delete dialog box displays. Click Yes.

If you have chosen to add a new trade agreement or modify a current trade agreement record for this trading partner, the Trade Agreement window is displayed, with the General tab selected.

Trade Agreement window – General Status tab

From the Trade Status tab, you can define the following data elements:

Field	Description
Standard Used for Map	X12, EDIFACT, or HL7. You must select one of the standards to enter map information. In addition, different information is required for each of the standards.
Trade Partner Internal ID	Your internal customer or supplier number for this trading partner is displayed.

Field	Description
Trade Partner Name	The trade partner's name (35 characters allowed).
Map Name	The map to be used for this agreement.
Map Type	The direction the data is going (In or Out). **Note** PRT and CMP are Print and Compliance maps. A pull-down list displays the list of valid codes.

Note Use the Back and Next buttons to navigate through this set of tabs.

The General tab of the Trade Agreements window contains information about the trading partner and the map that are linked by this trade agreement.

Field	Description
Test Indicator	Value of the ISA test indicator can be P (production), T (test) or I (information). For X12 maps that use version 4020 and later, the choices for Test Indicator include T, P, and I. For X12 maps prior to version 4020, the choices include only T and P.
Version/Release/IndustryIdentifier Code	Version of X12 used in the map linked with this trade agreement.
Transaction set identifier code	Identifier for the X12 transaction set used in the map.
Implementation convention reference	Optional element that was added in version 4030. When a value is entered here, ECRTP uses ST03 as part of the trading partner lookup for X12 maps. The default is not to use ST03.

Field	Description
Message Version/Release Number	Version of HL7 used in the map linked with this trade agreement. Currently supported version is 2.3
Message Type	Identifier for the HL7 message used in the map.
Test indicator	Indicates whether this map is used for test or production. Can be P, T or D.

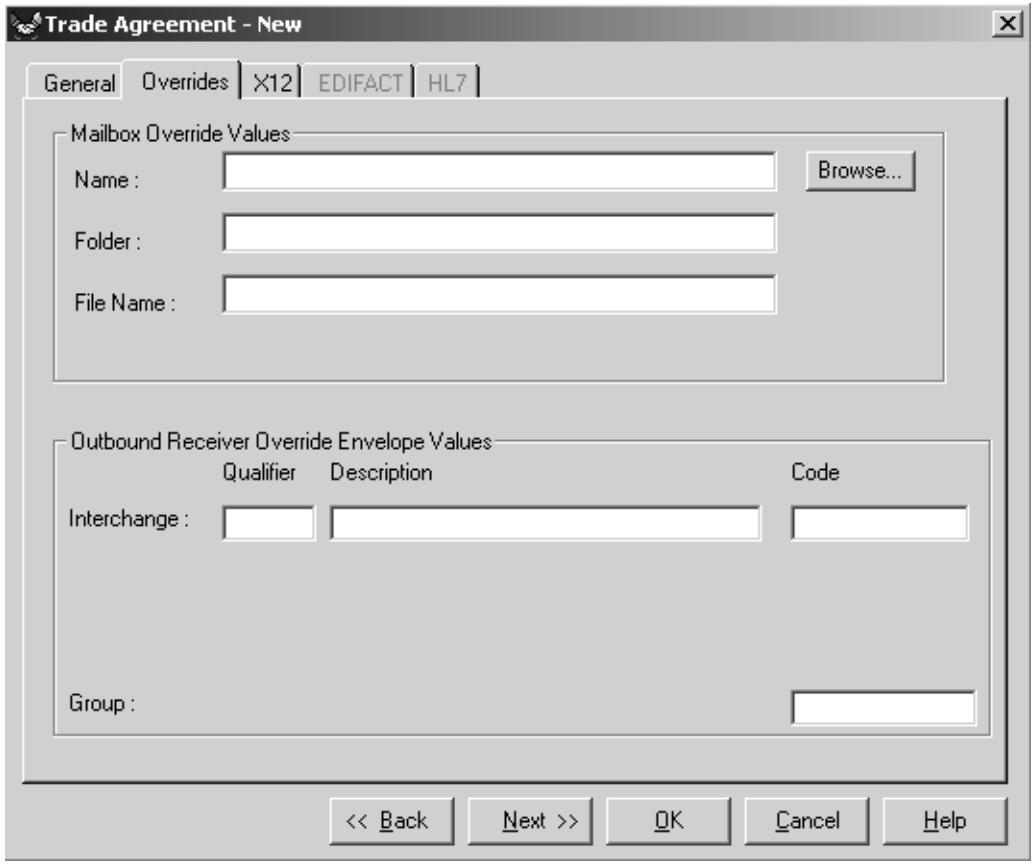
Trade Agreement window – General tab (EDIFACT – Syntax 4)

These are the fields that appear on the General tab when EDIFACT – Syntax 4 is selected as the map standard:

Field	Description
Message Version/Release Number	Version of EDIFACT used in the map linked with this trade agreement.
Message Type	Identifier for the EDIFACT message used in the map.
Test indicator	Indicates whether this map is used for test or production.Can be 0 - 9 or N

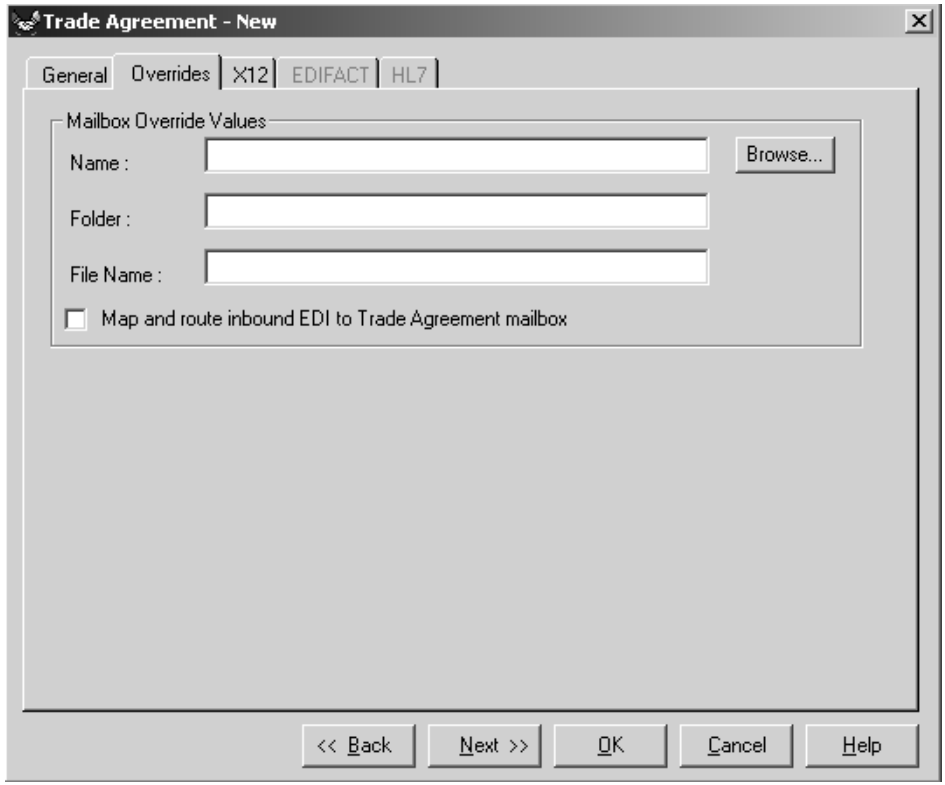
Trade Agreement window – Overrides tab

After configuring the General tab, select the Overrides tab. The fields on the Overrides tab depend on a standard and map type selected (there are different overrides for inbound and outbound maps and for different standards).

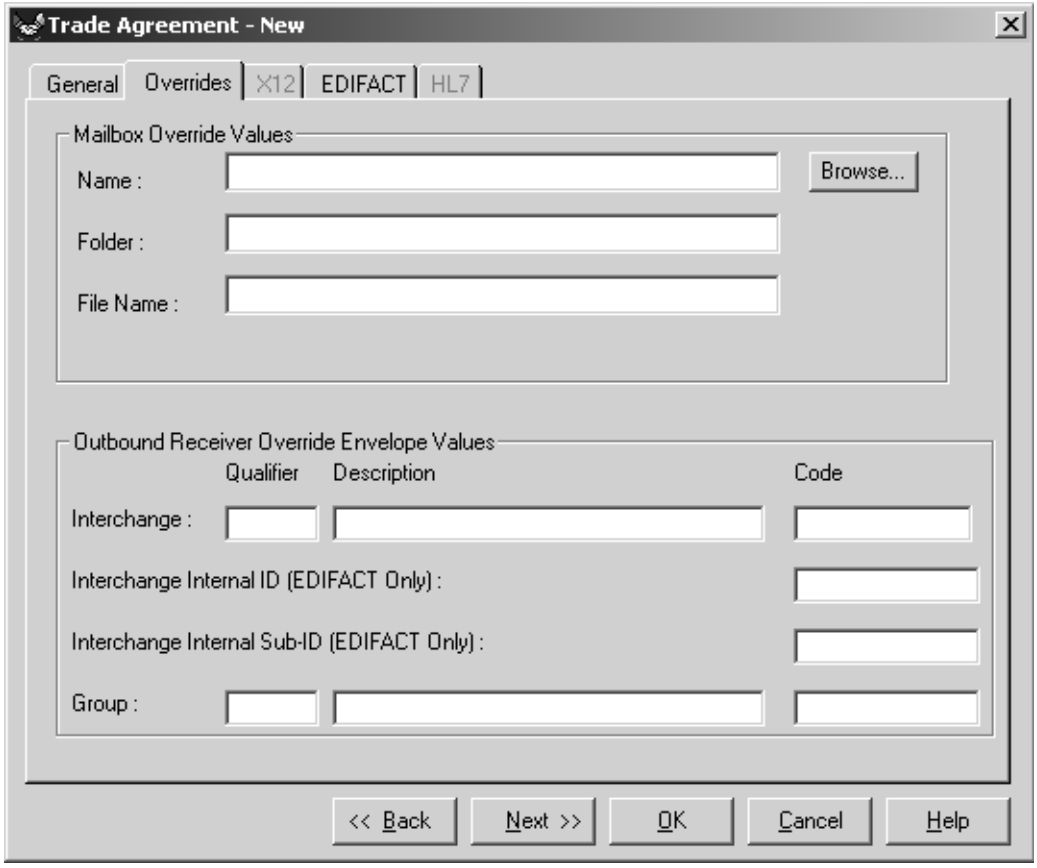


Use this window to override values that were established for the given Trading Partner.

Field	Description
Name	A string identifying the mailbox.
Folder	Directory of the physical location.
File Name	The name of an Any-to-Any, EDIFACT, HL7, or X12 file for routed data. This filename is used in the IN, OUT, GOOD, BAD, and OTHER mailboxes.
Interchange Qualifier	Overrides the value of the TP Interchange Qualifier field (You can obtain a qualifier from a list of available parameters by right-clicking on this field).
Interchange Description	Overrides the value of the TP Interchange Description field (based upon the Interchange Qualifier).
Interchange Code	Overrides the value of the TP Interchange Code field.
Group Code	Overrides the value of the Group level code entered on a TP General tab.



Field	Description
Name	A string identifying the mailbox.
Folder	Directory of the physical location.
File Name	The name of an Any-to-Any, EDIFACT, HL7, or X12 file for routed data. This filename is used in the IN, OUT, GOOD, BAD, and OTHER mailboxes.
Map and route inbound EDI to Trade Agreement Mailbox	This check box allows both the pass-through (routing) of data and the running of maps if it is checked. This must be checked if you want to generate bad EDI and place it in the trading partner's BAD folder. This is always used when running compliance maps.

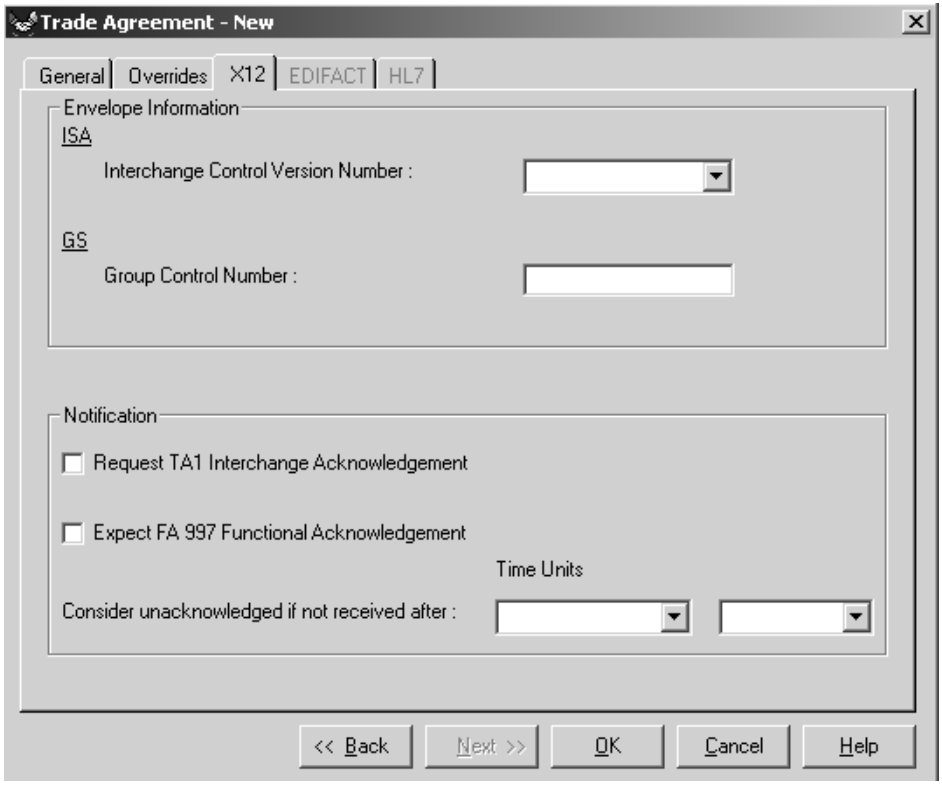


Field	Description
Name	A string identifying the mailbox.
Folder	Directory of the physical location.
File Name	The name of an EDIFACT output file for routed data. This file name is used in the IN, OUT, GOOD, BAD, and OTHER mailboxes.
Interchange Qualifier	The Interchange Qualifier parameter that overrides the Interchange Qualifier defined in the Company Interchange Qualifier field. You can obtain a qualifier from a list of available parameters by right-clicking on this field.
Interchange Description	The description of the code used that overrides the Interchange Description defined in the Company Interchange Description field (based on the Interchange Qualifier).
Interchange Code	The value of the Interchange Code that overrides the Interchange Code defined in the Company Interchange Code field.
Interchange Internal ID	Used only on the UNB segment of EDIFACT messages.
Interchange Internal Sub-ID	Used only on the UNB segment of EDIFACT messages (syntax 4 only).
Group Qualifier	Qualifier for the group-level inner EDI envelope identification for the Trading Partner. You can obtain a qualifier from a list of available parameters by right-clicking on this field.
Group Description	Description for the group-level inner EDI envelope identification for the Trading Partner.
Group Code	Code for the group-level inner EDI envelope identification for the Trading Partner.

Trade Agreement window – X12 tab

The X12 tab allows you to specify information for X12 parameters.

Field	Description
Interchange Control Version Number	Version of the X12 standard used in the map. This value is used to populate ISA 12.
Group Control Number	This field allows overriding the group count that is automatically incremented each time the transaction is run. Ordinarily, you would not change this number.
Expect FA 997	Used to indicate whether the sender of this transaction expects a functional acknowledgement.



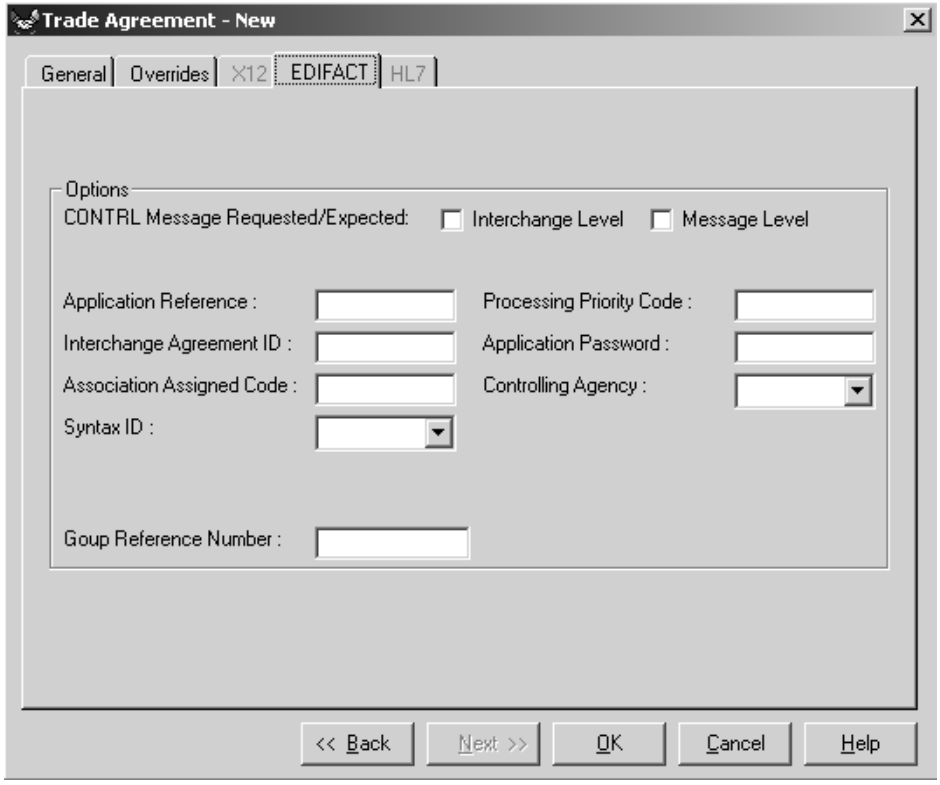
Field	Description
Interchange Control Version Number	Version of the X12 standard used in the map. This value is used to populate ISA 12.
Group Control Number	This field allows overriding the group count that is automatically incremented each time the transaction is run. Ordinarily, you would not change this number.
Request TA1	Used to indicate whether there is an agreement between the sender and receiver that the receiver of this EDI message will send a response back to the sender affirming that the ISA envelope was received. If so, the system should expect to receive this acknowledgement.
Expect FA 997	Used to indicate whether the sender of this transaction expects a functional acknowledgement

Field	Description
Consider unacknowledged…	In the two text boxes following "Consider unacknowledged if not received after," enter values that tell the program the period of time in which you expect to receive a functional acknowledgement. If an acknowledgement is received after this period, it is considered overdue. (This allows EC Gateway to report on overdue acknowledgements.) Time Units specifies the unit of measure (DAYS, HOURS, MINUTES, or SECONDS) for the period during which an acknowledgement to your outgoing message must be received. In the text box following Time Units, you select the actual number of units of time after which an acknowledgement is considered overdue. The drop-down list includes the valid values 1 – 99.

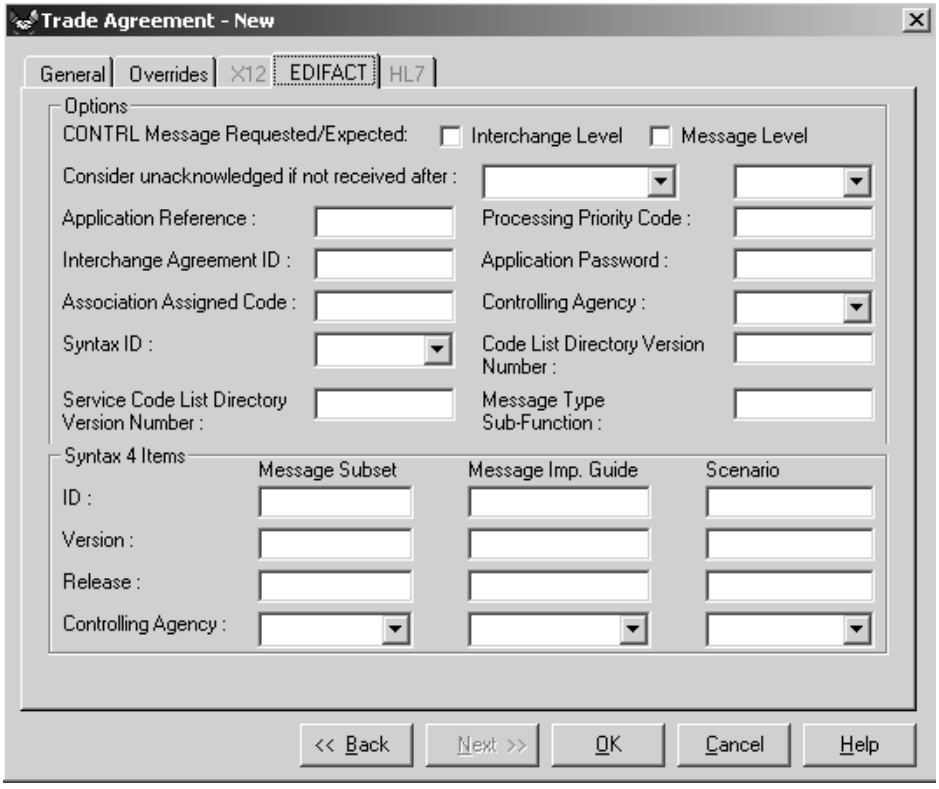
Trade Agreement window – EDIFACT tab

Field	Description
CONTRL Message Requested/Expected	Indicates whether a CONTRL message is expected back from the receiver of this message. If a CONTRL message is expected, the program writes certain information to the log during mapping that will enable it to process the CONTRL message. You should choose: • Interchange Level – if you and your trading partner have agreed in an Implementation Agreement that the receiver of an EDIFACT message will return a CONTRL message containing a UCI segment indicating whether the interchange-level UNB segment was received and whether it was syntactically acceptable. Message Level – if you and your trading partner have agreed in an Implementation Agreement that the receiver of an EDIFACT message will return a CONTRL message containing a UCM segment indicating whether a message-level UNH segment was received and whether it was syntactically acceptable.
Consider unacknowledged if not received after	In the two text boxes following "Consider unacknowledged if not received after," enter values that tell the period of time during which you expect to receive a CONTRL message. If the CONTRL message is received after this period, it is considered overdue. (This allows EC Gateway to report on overdue acknowledgements.) First specifies the unit of measure (DAYS, HOURS, MINUTES, or SECONDS) for the period during which an acknowledgement to your outgoing message must be received. [2]In the text box following Time Units, select the actual number of units of time after which an acknowledgement is considered overdue. The drop-down list includes the valid values 1 – 99.

Field	Description
Application Reference	Used to populate the S005 0026 field on the UNB segment. This is the name of the EDI message that will be contained in the UNB envelope (for example, “PAYMUL”).
Processing priority code	Used to populate the S005 0029 field on the UNB segment.
Interchange Agreement ID	Used to populate the S005 0032 field on the UNB segment.
Application password	Used to populate the S008 0058 field on the UNG segment.
Association Assigned Code	Used to populate the S008 0057 field on the UNG segment and on the S009 0057 field on the UNH segment.
Controlling Agency	Used to populate the S004 0051 field on the UNG segment and the S009 0051 field on the UNH segment.
Syntax ID	Used to populate the S001 0001 field on the UNB segment.
Group Reference Number	Used to populate the S004 0048 field on the UNG segment.


Trade Agreement - New
General
Overrides
X12
EDIFACT
HL7
Options
CONTRL Message Requested/Expected:
Interchange Level
Message Level
Application Reference :
Interchange Agreement ID :
Association Assigned Code :
Syntax ID :
Goup Reference Number :
Processing Priority Code :
Application Password :
Controlling Agency :
<< Back
Next >>
OK
Cancel
Help

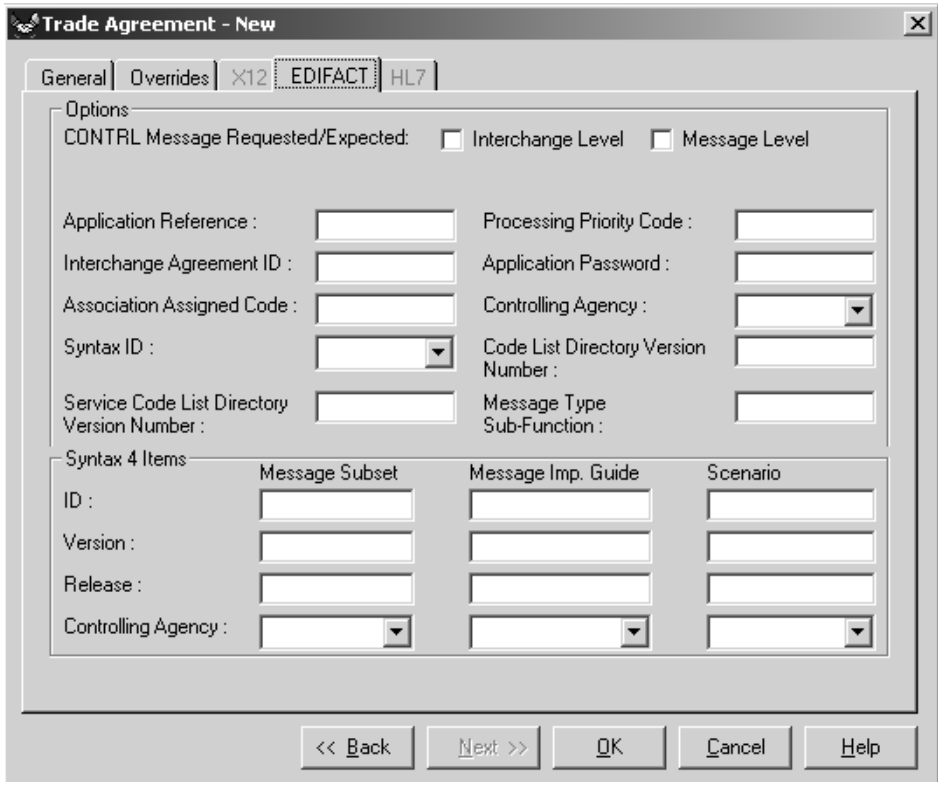
The data is the same as above with the exception of the unacknowledged window (not relevant for the inbound documents).



Field	Description
CONTRL Message Requested/Expected	Indicates whether a CONTRL message is expected back from the receiver of this message. If a CONTRL message is expected, the program writes certain information to the log during mapping that will enable it to process the CONTRL message. You should choose: • Interchange Level – if you and your trading partner have agreed in an Implementation Agreement that the receiver of an EDIFACT message will return a CONTRL message containing a UCI segment indicating whether the interchange-level UNB segment was received and whether it was syntactically acceptable. • Message Level – if you and your trading partner have agreed in an Implementation Agreement that the receiver of an EDIFACT message will return a CONTRL message containing a UCM segment indicating whether a message-level UNH segment was received and whether it was syntactically acceptable.

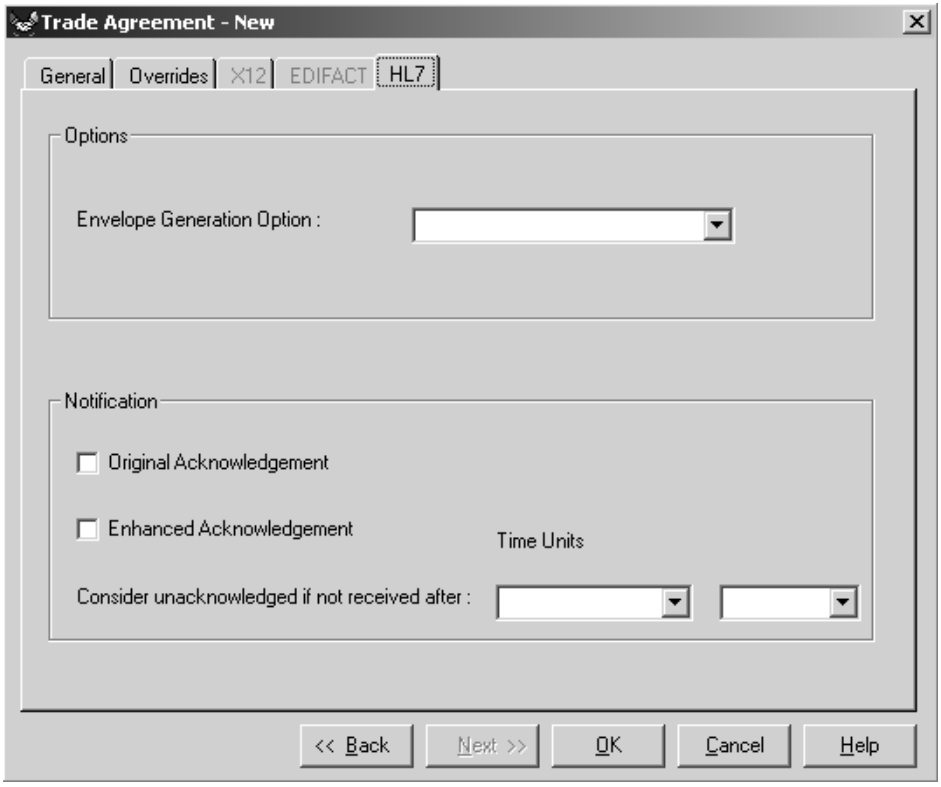
Field	Description
Consider unacknowledged if not received after	In the two text boxes following “Consider unacknowledged if not received after,” enter values that tell the period of time in which you expect to receive a CONTRL message. If the CONTRL message is received after this period, it is considered overdue. (This allows EC Gateway to report on overdue acknowledgements.) First specifies the unit of measure (DAYS, HOURS, MINUTES, or SECONDS) for the period during which an acknowledgement to your outgoing message must be received. [2]In the text box following Time Units, you select the actual number of units of time after which an acknowledgement is considered overdue. (The drop-down list includes the valid values 1 – 99.)
Application Reference	Used to populate the S005 0026 field on the UNB segment. This is the name of the EDI message that will be contained in the UNB envelope (for example, "PAYMUL").
Processing priority code	Used to populate the S005 0029 field on the UNB segment.
Interchange Agreement ID	Used to populate the S005 0032 field on the UNB segment.
Application password	Used to populate the S008 0058 field on the UNG segment.
Association Assigned Code	Used to populate the S008 0057 field on the UNG segment and on the S009 0057 field on the UNH segment.
Controlling Agency	Used to populate the S004 0051 field on the UNG segment and the S009 0051 field on the UNH segment.
Syntax ID	Used to populate the S001 0001 field on the UNB segment.
Group Reference Number	Used to populate the S004 0048 field on the UNG segment.
Code List Directory Version Number	Used to populate the S009 0110 field on the UNH segment.
Service Code List Directory Version Number	Used to populate the S001 0080 field on the UNB segment.
Message Type Sub Function	Used to populate the S009 0113 field on the UNH segment.
Message Subset	Under Message Subset: [2]The information entered in the ID is used to populate the S016 0115 field on the UNH segment. [2]The information entered in the Version is used to populate the S016 0116 field on the UNH segment. [2]The information entered in the Release is used to populate the S016 0118 field on the UNH segment. [2]The information entered in the Controlling Agency is used to populate the S016 0051 field on the UNH segment.

Field	Description
Message Imp(lementation) Guide	Under Message Imp Guide: [2]The information entered in the ID is used to populate the S017 0121 field on the UNH segment. [2]The information entered in the Version is used to populate the S017 0122 field on the UNH segment. [2]The information entered in the Release is used to populate the S017 0124 field on the UNH segment.The information entered in the Controlling Agency is used to populate the S017 0051 field on the UNH segment.
Scenario	Under Scenario: [2]The information entered in the ID is used to populate the S018 0127 field on the UNH segment. [2]The information entered in the Version is used to populate the S018 0128 field on the UNH segment. [2]The information entered in the Release is used to populate the S018 0130 field on the UNH segment.The information entered in the Controlling Agency is used to populate the S018 0051 field on the UNH segment.



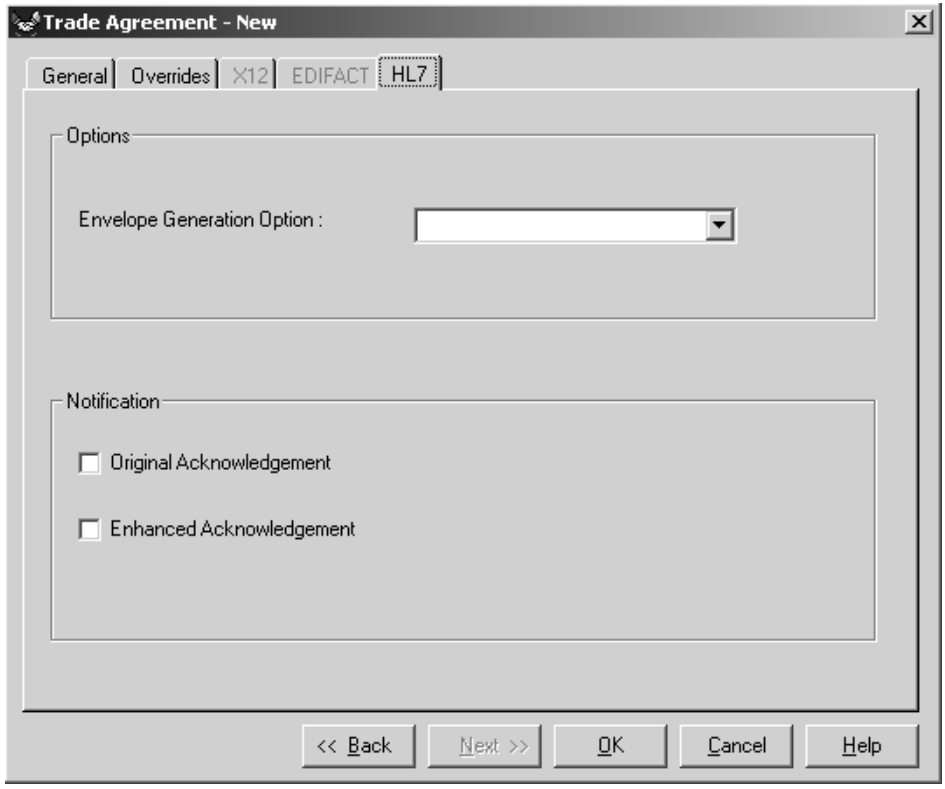
The data is the same as above with the exception of the unacknowledged window (not relevant for the inbound documents).

Trade Agreement window - HL7 tab



Field	Description
Envelope Generation Option	There are two choices on the drop-down list:0072 – FHS, BHS0073 – MSH Only
Original Acknowledgement	Used to indicate whether there is an agreement between the sender and receiver that the receiver of this EDI message will send a response back to the sender, acknowledging receipt of the message. If so, the system should expect to receive this acknowledgement.
Enhanced Acknowledgement	Used to indicate whether there is an agreement between the sender and receiver that the receiver of this EDI message will send an enhanced response back to the sender, acknowledging receipt of the message. If so, the system should expect to receive this acknowledgement.

Field	Description
Consider unacknowledged…	In the two text boxes following "Consider unacknowledged if not received after," enter values that tell the program the period of time in which you expect to receive a functional acknowledgement. If an acknowledgement is received after this period, it is considered overdue. (This allows EC Gateway to report on overdue acknowledgements.) Time Units specifies the unit of measure (DAYS, HOURS, MINUTES, or SECONDS) for the period during which an acknowledgement to your outgoing message must be received. [2]In the text box following Time Units, you select the actual number of units of time after which an acknowledgement is considered overdue. The drop-down list includes the valid values 1 – 99.



Note the absence of the "Consider unacknowledged…" fields that do not make sense for an inbound document.

Copy Trading Partner Tables window

The Copy Trading Partner Tables window allows the user to copy trade partner tables from one database to another database. To copy a trade partner table, follow these steps:

1 Click the Trade Partner icon and go to the menu bar.

2 Click to display the Utility menu.

3 Select Copy Tables…

4 The Copy Trading Partner Tables window appears.

5 The Source Trading Partner ODBC Connection field is automatically populated with the Data Source Name given during the system configuration.

6 Enter the destination database data source name in the Destination Trading Partner ODBC Connection field. You can optionally use the Browse button to locate the destination database. A user identifier (uid) and password (pwd) may be required as shown.

7 Check the Copy Exported Records Only check box if you want to copy only exported records rather than all records. The items flagged for export in the Trading Partner window will be copied.

8 Check the Remove Old Records check box to optionally remove all records that exist in the destination TP table.

9 Click OK.

Note You can use the ODBC Configure button to define a new ODBC data source name.

Company ID configuration

Another step in EC Gateway configuration is populating the Company Identification window. This window defines data concerning your company, including fields required for successful EDI message management.

Note The Company ID identifies who you are when configuring the envelope. You can use additional IDs for other departments or divisions in your company.

Defining a company ID record

To define a new Company ID record:

1 Click the Company ID icon.

2 Right-click on the area on the right side of the EC Gateway main window.

3 A pop-up menu displays. Select New.

4 The Company – New window displays. Enter the appropriate values.

Modifying a company ID record

To modify an existing Company ID record, follow these steps:

1 Click the Company ID icon.

2 Select a listed company ID.

3 Right-click. A pop-up menu displays.

4 Select Properties. The Company – Properties window displays.

5 Modify the entries as appropriate.

After selecting New, the Company – New window is displayed.

On the Company ID – New screen, you enter the information that is used to create your company's electronic address on the envelopes that enclose your EDI messages. The codes and qualifiers that you enter on this screen are those that you and your trading partner have agreed will be used for the interchange and group level addresses for the messages you are exchanging. They are usually explicitly specified in an Implementation Guide.

- Profile Number – is a unique user-assigned code that allows multiple profiles to be created for the same company. Since the requirements of trading partners vary greatly, this feature enables one company to be recognized as different “senders” by different trading partners.
- Name – is the name of your company.

In the Outbound Sender Default Envelope Values section, enter information that identifies your company as the sender of outbound messages and information used for authorization and security. When the program creates the outbound envelopes for your messages, it uses some or all of this information (depending on the EDI standard being used) on the interchange and group envelopes. You enter qualifiers and codes; the program automatically enters the description associated with the qualifier you select. The qualifier defines the type of code that is used as an identifier. Qualifiers can be values such as telephone numbers or Dun & Bradstreet numbers. Possible qualifiers are found in the code lists associated with each standard. There is a more detailed explanation of qualifiers following the instructions for entering information in the text boxes on the Company ID – New screen.

- The Interchange code and qualifier are used on EDI interchange-level outer envelopes as the default sender code and qualifier on outbound messages. (You can override the default values by making entries in the O/B Sender Override > Interchange > Code/Qualifier text boxes on the Envelope/Lookup tab of the Trading Partner window.) For outbound X12 messages, the code and qualifier are the Interchange Sender Code/Qualifier on the ISA segment. For outbound EDIFACT messages, the code is the Interchange Sender Identification on the UNB address. For outbound HL7 messages, the code is the Sending Facility on the MSH segment, the File Sending Facility on the FHS segment, or the Batch Sending Facility on the BHS segment.
- The Interchange Internal ID and Interchange Internal Sub-ID codes are used only on EDIFACT messages.
- The Group Code and Qualifier are used on EDI group-level inner envelopes as the default sender code on outbound messages. (You can override the default values by making entries in the O/B Sender Override > Group > Code/Qualifier text boxes on the Envelope/Lookup tab of the Trading Partner window.) For outbound X12 messages, this is the Application Sender code on the GS segment. For outbound EDIFACT messages, this is the Application Sender Identification on the UNG segment. For outbound HL7, it is the Sending Application on the MSH segment, the File Sending Application on the FHS segment, or the Batch Sending Application on the BHS segment.

- The Authorization Code and Qualifier are used for authentication purposes, such as user IDs. (You can override the default values by making entries in the O/B Sender Override > Authorization > Code/ Qualifier text boxes on the Envelope/Lookup tab of the Trading Partner window.) For outbound X12 messages, the code and qualifier are the Authorization Information and Authorization Information Qualifier on the ISA segment. For outbound EDIFACT messages, the code is the Application Password on the UNG segment. These values are not used on HL7 messages.
- The Security Code and Qualifier are used for additional authentication purposes, such as passwords. (You can override the default values by making entries in the O/B Sender Override > Security > Code/Qualifier text boxes on the Envelope/Lookup tab of the Trading Partner window.) For outbound X12 messages, the code and qualifier are the Security Information and Security Information Qualifier on the ISA segment. For outbound EDIFACT messages, they are the Recipient Reference/Password and Recipient Reference/Password Qualifier on the UNB segment. For outbound HL7 messages, they are the Security on the MSH segment, the File Security on the FHS segment, or the Batch Security on the BHS segment.

  Interchange, Authorization, and Security each have a Qualifier, Description, and Code. The Qualifier identifies what type of Code is used, the Description is a short textual explanation for that type of code, and the Code is the actual code. In X12, for example, a qualifier of 01 is described as D-U-N-S Number, Dun & Bradstreet. The code is the actual Dun & Bradstreet number. If this were chosen as the type of interchange code, the company's Dun & Bradstreet number would be entered in the Code field. Each set of standards that uses qualifiers has a list of available qualifiers and their associated descriptions.

  - Right-click the Interchange Qualifier text box to display the Interchange Selection window, which lists all the possible interchange qualifiers.
  - Right-click the Authorization Qualifier text box to display the Authority Selection window, which lists all the possible authorization qualifiers.
  - Right-click the Security Qualifier text box to display the Security Selection window, which has two options:
    - 00 – No Security Information Present
    - 01 – Present

You can scroll down the list on the Interchange Selection (or Authority Selection) window and select the qualifier you want to use by double-clicking it or by highlighting the selection and clicking OK.

When you have entered all the required information on all the tabs of the Company ID – New screen, click OK. Exit all open screens to return to the main ECMap window.

Modifying an existing company profile

To modify an existing company profile, highlight the company profile that you want to change and choose Edit | Properties from the Company ID window. The Company ID – Properties: <company profile> window displays. The company profile is identified by the record number of the selected company identifier.

On the Company ID – Properties: <company profile> screen, you can modify all of the information that you entered on the Company ID – New screen.

Deleting an existing company profile

To delete an existing company profile, highlight the company profile you want to remove and choose Edit | Delete from the Company ID window.

Confirm that you want to delete the company profile record before it is permanently removed.

To copy a trading partner, highlight the trading partner and choose Edit | Copy from the Trading Partner window. The Trading Partner – Copy window displays.

The Trading Partner – Copy window has the same four tabs as the Trading Partner – New window. A few text boxes on the tabs are blank, but the other text boxes contain the information for the trading partner being copied. Use the Back and Next buttons to move from tab to tab.

Enter the following information for the new trading partner (to be created by the copy process):

On the General tab:

- Internal ID – the internal application number you use for the trading partner
- Name – the internal name you use for the trading partner

- "Copy this Trading Partner's data when 'Copy Tables' utility is used" check box

On the Envelope/Lookup tab:

- Group in the Outbound Receiver Default Envelope Values and Inbound Sender Lookup Values section – the part of the trading partner's electronic address that is used on the group-level EDI inner envelope

Copying the trading partner database tables

ECMap allows you to copy all or selected tables in the trading partner database. (The trading partner database includes the company, trading partner, and trade agreement tables.) To copy one or more tables, choose Utility | Copy Tables from the Trading Partners window.

To use this copy function, there must be an ODBC connection to the trading partner databases. If you are using Dbase or Paradox tables, you may not have a DSN that points to the database and must create one. Since both DBase and Paradox are ODBC-compliant, you can click the ODBC Configure … button and use Microsoft Access to set up a DSN.

You must enter this information on the Copy Trading Partner Tables window:

- Source Trading Partner ODBC Connection – is the DSN pointing to the database being copied.
- Destination Trading Partner ODBC Connection – is the DSN pointing to the database that is being created by the copy process.
- When the Copy Exported Records Only check box is checked, the program copies records only for those trading partners that had the Export button checked on the General tab of the Trading Partners window when they were set up. When this button is not selected, the program copies all of the tables in the trading partner database (wixset.mdb, tp.mdb, and tradstat.mdb) for all trading partners.
- When Remove Old Records is checked, the program deletes existing records in the destination database and copies the records from the source database to the destination database. When Remove Old Records is not checked and the program finds existing records in the destination database, the copy process is not executed. You do not receive a message.

CHAPTER 3

Communications

Introduction

The first step in setting up communications is to define the communications channels that will be used with a system, as discussed in Chapter 2.

In this chapter, you enter any additional information that EC Gateway needs to use the communications type selected. The last step in setting up communications is to record the transmission scripts that will be executed during a communications session.

In a later chapter, you will learn how to create processes and set up a scheduler to implement hands-off, unattended transfer and processing of your data. Upon running e-FTP, notice that it has three tabs: Methods, Comm Channels, and Transfer Logs.

File Transfer Protocol

FTP is an application used to transfer files from one computer to another. In EC Gateway, the e-FTP module provides a means of transferring files using FTP protocols. You can create script files for this communication. The e-FTP module also maintains a transfer log, which tracks the progress of an upload or download.

Using the Methods tab to send or receive files

Use the Methods tab to either send a file from your local site to a remote FTP site, or download files from a remote FTP site to your local site. Your local site can be your computer's hard drive, or any mapped network drive that you can access from your computer. You can also record and play scripts. Scripts are a series of recorded keystrokes that are saved and played back on request. You will find this useful for automating steps. The Methods window is divided into two panes. The left pane reflects your local drive, displaying its directories and files. The right pane reflects the remote FTP site, displaying its directories and files. The currently selected FTP site is displayed in the upper right text box.

How to transfer maps from your PC to the UNIX server

To access the e-FTP module:

1 Click the Comm Channel icon.

2 Select Tools | FTP.

The e-FTP window displays.

You already entered information that is given to e-FTP in the General tab of the Communications Channel – New window. You selected a communication type—FTP. On the Host tab, you entered login information for that communications type; information such as user ID, password, server name, user account, and port. Now, you must enter the remaining information that EC Gateway needs to communicate using the communication type that you selected.

3 Select the site you want to connect to by scrolling through the communications channel text box (to create a new site see the next section).

4 Click Login. If you are connected to your Internet Service Provider (ISP), your connection will begin automatically, assuming you have loaded your connection hardware and software. If you do not have access to your ISP, then you cannot use e-FTP to transfer files.

5 Select the file to be sent from the local system, or select the directory from the local system to send all the files in the selected directory.

6 Select the directory on the remote system where the file or directory of files is to be placed.

7 To send the selected file, click Put, or, to send the entire directory, click Mput.

Uploading files using the drag-and-drop method

To upload files using drag and drop, follow these steps:

1 Double-click the directory on the remote system where the file is to be placed.

2 Click on the file to be sent from the local system.

3 Hold down the mouse button and drag the file from the left file pane (your local system) to the right pane (the remote system).

Downloading maps from an FTP site

Downloading files works the same as uploading files. Set your source and destination directories, then use the Get option to download one file or use Input to upload. Use the Mget option to download all files in the selected directory. You can also drag and drop a file from the remote system to the local file list.

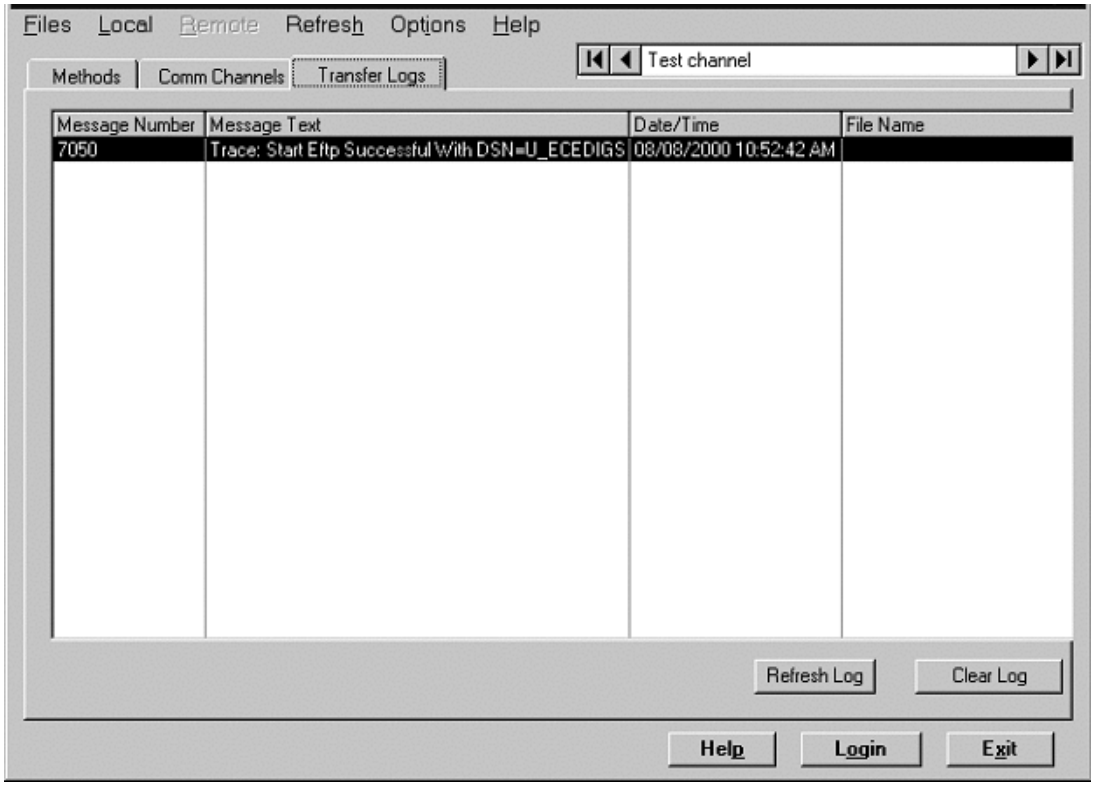
Using the Comm Channels tab to track accessed channels

The Comm Channels tab displays a table that tracks the channels you plan to access. The selected communications channel configuration is displayed in the current channel text box (upper right corner).

From within e-FTP, you can add new communications channels, delete existing communications channels, or modify the properties of existing channels. For information about communications channel configuration, see Chapter 2, “Configuring EC Gateway.”

Listing transferred files

This log is a list of files that were transferred to or from your site. This log is only updated when scripts are played. This log allows you to verify that the files were moved.



Field name	Description
Message Number	Number of the log message.
Message Text	Log message text.
Date/Time	Displays the date and time of the activity.
File Name	Displays the file name associated with the log message.

The two buttons located at the bottom of the Log window—Refresh Log and Clear Log—can be used to refresh and clear the log file, respectively.

How to configure a new communications channel

The first part of this chapter discussed how to configure a new communications channel. The second part of this chapter discusses the script file necessary to run processes. The process script commands that are available and their examples will be provided first. The menu options and their descriptions will be provided last.

e-FTP script commands

This section describes the communication script commands.

Communication Script Commands. Use these commands to build script files that automate your communications activities. Script files are text files containing script commands that perform a communications task. You can create scripts that call a host system, read mail, transfer files, and so on.

Command	Description	Syntax and example
DirRemoteChange	Allows you to change to another working directory on a remote machine	Syntax: DirRemoteChange <path and name of new directory> Example – DirRemoteChange /home/usr
RemoteParentDir	Shows files in the parent directory on a remote machine.	Syntax: RemoteParentDir

Command	Description	Syntax and example
DirRemoteDelete	Allows you to delete a directory on a remote machine.	Syntax: DirRemoteDelete <name of directory to be deleted> For example – DirRemoteDelete home/trading partner
DirRemoteRename	Allows you to rename a directory on a remote machine.	Syntax: DirRemoteRename <original directory name | new directory name> For example – DirRemoteRename home/trading partner | home/tp
FilesRemoteDelete	You can delete files from a remote machine.	Syntax: FilesRemoteDelete <name of file> For example – FilesRemoteDelete whatsnew.txt
FilesRemoteRefresh	Refresh file listing	Syntax: FilesRemoteRefresh <drive:\ or drive:\filename> For example – FilesRemoteRefresh c:\
FilesRemoteAllDelete	Delete all files from remote machine.	Syntax: FilesRemoteAllDelete
DirLocalDelete	Delete specified directory located on local machine	Syntax: FilesLocalDelete <local drive:\dir name> For example – FilesLocalDelete c:\TradingPartner
DirLocalRename	Rename specified directory on local machine.	Syntax: DirLocalRename <local drive:\filename | local drive:\new filename> For example – DirLocalRename c:\TradingPartner | c:\TP
FilesLocalDelete	Delete specified files from local machine.	Syntax: FilesLocalDelete <drive:\filename> For example – FilesLocalDelete c:\error_log.log
FilesLocalMkDir	Creates a directory on the local drive	Syntax: FilesLocalMkDir <drive:\new directory name> For example – FilesLocalMkDir c:\TradingPartners

Command	Description	Syntax and example
FilesLocalRename	Rename files located on local machine.	Syntax: FilesLocalRename <drive:\old file name | drive:\new file name> For example – FilesLocalRename c:\error_log.log | c:\error_table.log
Put	Will transfer a file from the local system to the remote system.	Syntax: put <filename> For example – put index.html
Get	To copy one file from the remote machine to the local machine.	Syntax: get <filename> For example – get mmconv.html
Wildcard	User can specify the wildcard that will be used	Syntax: WILDCARD <user-specified wildcard> For example – WILDCARD #
ODBCLogOn	Enables writing to a log using ODBC	Syntax:ODBCLOGON
ODBCLogOff	Turns “off” writing to a log using ODBC	Syntax: ODBCLOGOFF
TraceOn	“Turns on” the tracing functionality	Syntax: TraceOn
TraceOff	“Turns off” the tracing functionality	Syntax: TraceOff
ASCIIMode	Set the mode of file transfer to ASCII	Syntax: ascii For example – ftp>ascii Note: Computer responds: 200 type set to A. (Note the A, which signifies ASCII mode.)
BinaryMode	Set the mode of file transfer to binary.	Syntax: binary For example – ftp>binary Note: Computer responds: 200 Type set to I. (Set to Image format, for pure binary transfers.)

Creating a directory on a remote host

To create a directory on a remote host:

1 Ensure you are on the appropriate level on the remote host for directory insertion.

2 Choose Remote on the command menu and choose FTP Cmd (Ctrl+G).

3 The FTP window opens and prompts the user to Enter FTP Command To Execute. Enter:

```
mkd <directory name>
```

4 Click OK.

5 Look in the Events box to determine whether the command executed successfully.

Using script files

A script file is a set of commands for the control of the asynchronous interface. Only the client uses a script file. Each communications channel has a unique script file associated with it. You identified the name and location (full directory path) of this script file on the Script tab of the Communications Channel – New window. You also indicated on the Host tab of that window whether this script would be used when sending a transmission, receiving a transmission, or both. You can have different scripts for sending and receiving transmissions, but you need to set up a different communications channel for each.

Comm Channel Scripts menu

Use the options on the Scripts menu to record, edit, and play scripts.

Record Script

This option records actions and saves them to a script file for easy retrieval and play back. When you select Record Script from the Scripts menu, the Record Script File window is displayed. On this window, you select the directory and script file name. The file type should be Script Files. After you have chosen the script file, the system records (saves to the script file) certain menu choices you select or any manual entries of asynchronous script commands you make.

Play Script

This option retrieves the actions you saved in a script file (opens the script file) when you recorded the script and plays them back (executes the commands in the script file). When you select Play Script from the Scripts menu, the Play Script File window is displayed. On this window, you select the location (full directory path) and filename of the script file that you want to play. The file type should be Script Files.

Edit Script

This option lets you modify a script file that you have recorded. When you select Edit Script from the Scripts menu, the Edit Script File window is displayed. On this window, you select the location (full directory path) and filename of the script file that you want to edit. The file type is Script Files.

After you have selected the script file to modify, click Open. Notepad displays the text of the recorded script file. Edit the file and select File | Save. Select File | Exit to return to the main asynchronous communications window.

CHAPTER 4

Process Management

Overview

Process management is the heart of the EC Gateway application. All actions performed within EC Gateway are described as processes. These processes contain commands, and can be configured to get files, verify X12 compliance, execute commands, pass faxes to fax processing systems, and many other essential operations that are necessary for EDI message management.

Process management provides the ability to link all of EC Gateway's capabilities into an operational system. This allows you to set up EC Gateway to run automatically to carry out transactions 24-hours a day, seven days a week.

EC Gateway's process management module includes the following capabilities:

- Process control allows you to integrate and run many of EC Gateway's functions.
- The automated process of managing your EDI data and other files allows for backup and archiving.
- Process control integrates all reporting procedures necessary for operating the EDI program.
- Process control allows for management reporting.
- Process control logs all processes to a log file, ensuring that all processes are monitored and reported.

The following are generic examples of processes.

1 Processing inbound transactions may include:

   - Receiving data from the communications channels or acts upon receiving data
   - Archiving data
   - Running compliance checks
   - Sending application data to communications channels
   - Processing files
   - Generating outbound functional acknowledgement (997) transactions

2 Processing outbound transactions may include:

   - Processing files (running application programs)
   - Getting data from communications channels

- Acting upon received data
- Running compliance checks
- Archiving data
- Sending data to communications channels
- Generating reports

3 Inbound routing scripts may:

- Get data from communications channels
- Acts upon receiving data
- Archive data
- Run compliance checks
- Send data to communications channels
- Generate functional acknowledgement (997) transactions
- Generate reports

4 Outbound routing scripts may:

- Process files (runs application programs)
- Get data from communications channels
- Act upon receiving data
- Run compliance checks
- Archive data
- Send data to communications channels
- Generate reports

5 Daily processes may include:

- Consolidating data files and archiving them daily (Daily archive)
- Releasing discrete archive process data files
- Running Daily Operations Report
- Running Daily Summary of Transactions Report
- Running EDI Error Log Report
- Running Data Comm Error Log Report

- Running Schedule Exceptions Report
- Running Log File Daily archive process

6 Weekly processes may include:

- Consolidating daily archives to a weekly archive
- Releasing daily archive process data files
- Running Weekly Summary of Transactions Report
- Running Log File Weekly archive process

7 Monthly processes may include:

- Consolidating weekly archives to a monthly archive
- Releasing weekly archive process data files
- Running Monthly Summary of Transactions Report
- Running Log File Monthly archive process

This chapter details the EC Gateway process management module, and covers each script command in detail.

The Process window

To access the process management menus, select a system and then click the Process icon within the EC Gateway main window. You see a list of all the currently available communications processes defined within EC Gateway.

To create a new process:

1 Right-click on the area on the right side of the EC Gateway window.

2 From the menu that is displayed, select New to start creating a new process.

If you highlight a currently defined process, you can select:

- New – creates a new process
- Run – performs the selected process
- Delete – removes the process
- Copy Process – copies the process

- Properties – edits the commands within the process

The instructions below provide details on creating your own processes and modifying existing processes.

Creating new processes

After clicking on New, EC Gateway presents the Process – New window.

The following table describes the fields for the Process – New window.

Field name	Description
Process Name	Unique name of the process to be created.
Save to Folder	Folder name where the process scripting files should be stored. The Browse button is provided for convenience. The default folder is C:\ECEDIGS.
Target Platform	You have three choices: NT Gateway, NT EC/Remote, and UNIX EC Gateway Remote. Depending on the target platform selected, the user has access to various process commands. If NT Gateway is chosen, the user has access to the entire list of commands. If NT EC Gateway Remote or UNIX EC Gateway Remote is chosen, the user has access to most of the process commands. The commands that are not supported have been removed and are not visible to the user.
Description	Free-form textual description of the process to be created. This entry is optional.

After entering the pertinent information, click Next to continue defining the process. The Process Definition window is displayed. This window has the title NT Gateway Process – <process name>.

Note The Process Definition window uses the Process Name defined in the Process – New window.

From this window, commands can be added to active processes.

Adding a command to a process

To add a command to a process:

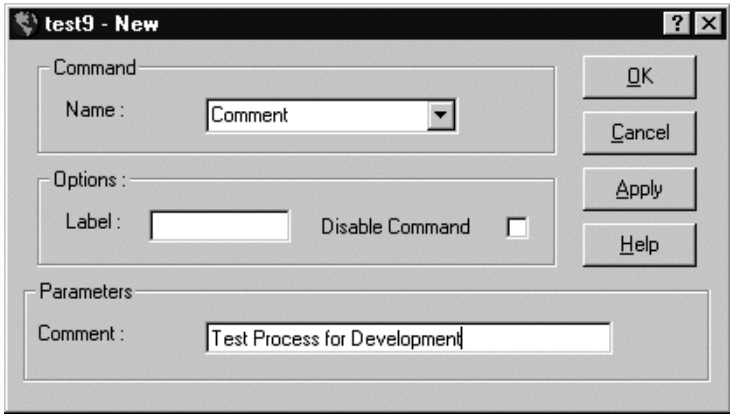
1 Right-click on the window. A pop-up menu displays.

2 Click New and the <process name> – New window displays.

3 Select the command that you want to add to the new process using the drop-down menu in the Name entry box. This menu displays a set of available commands.

4 Choose one of these commands and it will display in the Name box. The available commands are summarized in the “Process command reference” on page 79.

In the following example, the Comment command is selected from the list and the window expands to ask for additional information. The information is added in the spaces provided. The Options Label entry box is for a string that can be used by branching logic to go to this command. Disable Command allows the user to temporarily turn off this command for testing purposes. Parameters Comment is for the contents of the comment being entered into the process.



5 Click OK; the command is listed on the Process Definition window.

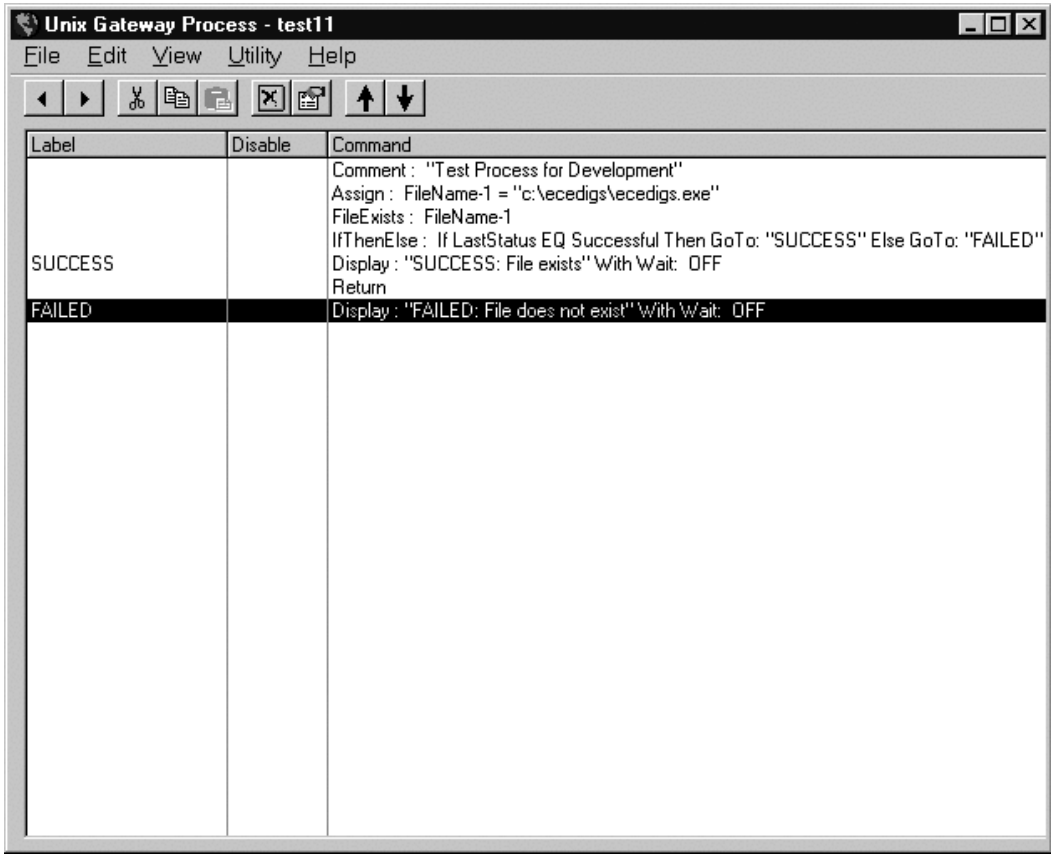
6 (Optional) You can add an additional command by right-clicking in the window and selecting an option.

7 Add several commands to create a process. Each command is entered using the Insert Before or Insert After option and entering information in the displayed window.

The Apply button posts a new command and leaves the window displayed so that you can enter additional commands.

Details of an example process with several commands

A useful process consists of several commands included to provide a specific function. Some processes are quite complex with numerous commands. The following simple example is a process that tests for the presence of a specific file.



This example process tests for the existence of the file C:\ecedigs25\ecedigs.exe. If the file exists, the process branches to a message reporting that the file exists. If the file does not exist, the process displays a failure message. This process uses six commands. The Assign command places the full pathname of the file in the variable FileName-1. The FileExists command tests for the existence of the file named in a FileName variable. The IfThenElse command provides the branching with a success result branching to the SUCCESS display. A failure branches to the FAILED display. The two labels, SUCCESS and FAILURE, are needed for the branching logic. The Return command prevents the display of a FAILED message after a SUCCESS message by forcing termination of the process execution.

Available variables for storage

These generic variable names are available for programming processes: Parameter – x, FileName – x, Count – x, Message – x, and Resource –x. The character x represents a number that further differentiates the variable. A range of numbers is available for each variable:

- Parameter 1 – 20, example Parameter-19. Parameter variables are defined as alphanumeric fields. Use Parameters to hold alphanumeric data such as fie name hold area, text hold area, etc.
- FileName 1-10, example FileName-6. Filename variables are defined as alphanumeric fields. Use Filename variables to hold path and file name structures.
- Count 1-10, example Count-8. Count variables are defined as numeric fields. Use Count variables to store and/or manipulate numeric data. Use Count variables for loop counters, file size, and Run IDs.
- Resource 1-10, example Resource-3. Use Resource variables as a system global variable. You can use Resource variables to control whether a process can run concurrently with other processes or exclusively within EC Gateway. Examples of exclusive processes are system backups, archiving a directory, lock a modem just before it is to be used, etc.
- Message 1-10, for example Message-3. Messages usually contain buffer addresses that contain data of any data type.

You need to keep careful track of these variables when you are developing a process. Also, you should be aware that there is a limited number of variables (50) that can be in use simultaneously. However, you do have the option of reusing and reassigning variables at different points within the process.

Note Use the up and down arrow buttons to move a highlighted command up and down in the list of commands.

Creating a script file

After you have entered your commands, you are ready to create a script file. To create a script file, follow these steps:

1 Right-click on the window and select the Create Script File option.

2 A dialog box displays. Select the OK button.

The script file is saved.

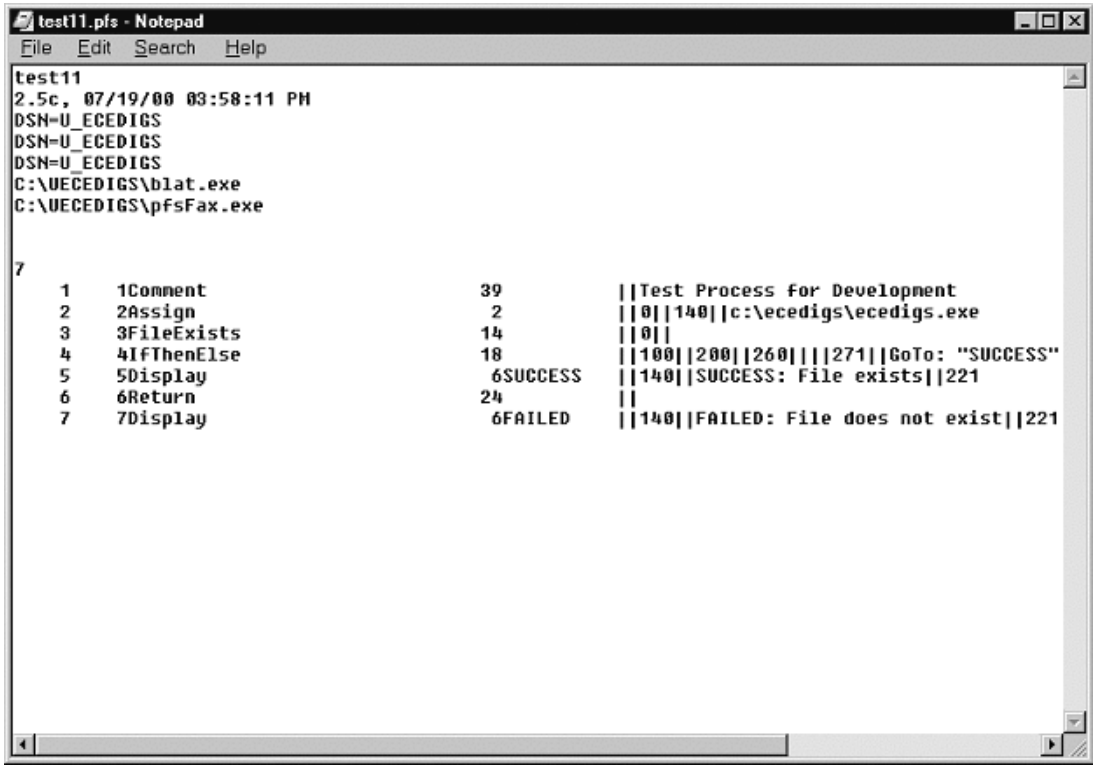
Viewing a saved script file

To view a saved script file, follow these steps:

1 Right-click to display the popup menu.

2 Select the View Script File option on the pop-up menu.

A Notepad window displays containing the contents of the script file.



Copying a process

You can copy a process so that he or she can then modify the process without changing the original process. To copy a process, follow these steps:

1 Select the Copy Process option.

A pop-up menu displays.

2 Highlight a process name and then right-click on the window.

A pop-up menu displays.

3 Select the Copy Process option.

The Process – Copy window displays.

4 Enter a name for the process copy and the other information. Select the OK button.

A dialog box displays asking if you want the new process saved to disk.

5 Select the Yes button.

6 A message box displays reporting that the copy was successful. Select the OK button.

The copy of the process is completed and the new process is added to the list of processes.

Adding changes to an existing process

Any process can be modified or enhanced as the user decides to do so. This involves making changes to commands, adding commands, and removing commands. Adding commands is presented above.

To add changes to an existing process, follow these steps:

1 Select a system and then select the Process icon.

2 Select the process on the main window and right-click.

A pop-up menu displays.

3 Select the Properties option, and the Process – Properties window displays.

4 Select the Next button and the Process Definition window displays with the process listed.

The process is a set of commands. You can modify, add, or delete any of the listed commands.

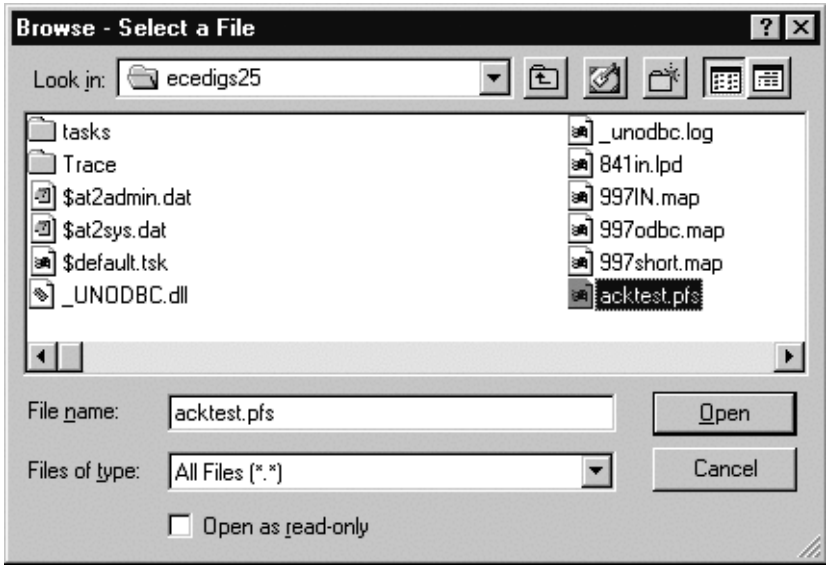
5 Select the command that you want to modify and right-click in the window.

In this example, the Assign command is being modified. A pop-up menu of options displays.

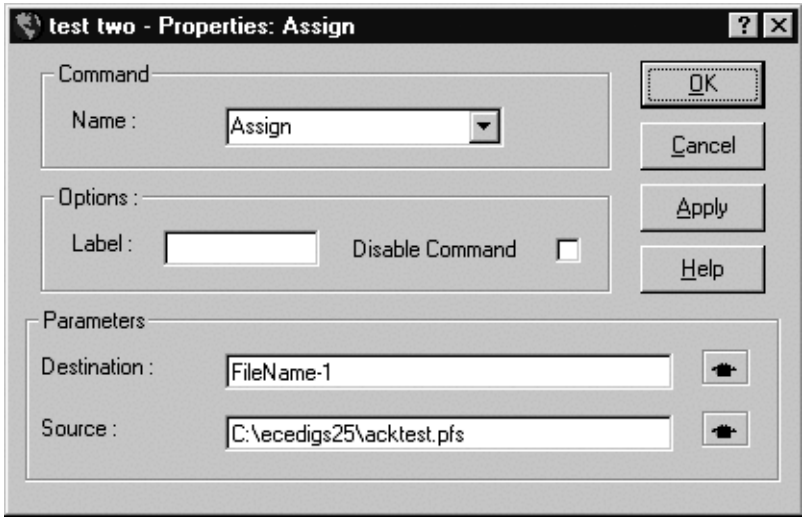
6 Select the Properties option.

The <process name> – Properties window displays that allows you to modify the selected command. The name of the command being modified is included in the title bar.

In this example, the source file name being assigned by the command is being changed. Access the Source entry box and select the Constant option to obtain a new file. The Browse – Select a File window displays; you can select a listed file.



Click Open; the Source file name on the <process name> – Properties window changes.



Click OK and notice that the Assign command on the Process Definition window changes. Right-click the window to display the pop-up menu. Save your changes using the Modify Script File option. Once you have saved the changes, you can select the Run option to run the modified process.

A message box displays reporting the successful change of the file. Click OK; the modification of the command is completed.

To delete a command, highlight the command and then right-click on the window. Select Delete. The command is deleted from the process. You can delete more than one command in this manner.

Note You can also cut and paste commands elsewhere in the process.

A message box displays requesting confirmation of the deletion.

Click Yes.

A message box displays reporting the successful change of the file. Click OK.

You can add commands to an existing process by using the procedure described in the previous section of this document.

Deleting an existing process

To delete an entire process, follow these steps:

1 Select a system and then select the Process icon.

2 To delete a process, select the process on the main window and then right-click.

3 Select the Delete option from the pop-up menu.

4 When a delete confirmation dialog box displays, click Yes.

5 A second dialog box displays asking you to confirm the deletion from the disk. Click Yes again. The deletion of the process is complete.

Copying processes to another database

Use this procedure to copy a complete process to another database.

1 Click the Process icon.

2 Select Utility from the main menu. If at least one process exists, the Copy Processes option is available.

3 Click Copy Processes. The Copy Processes window displays.

4 The Source Process ODBC Connection field is automatically populated with the Data Source Name you provided during system configuration.

5 In the Destination Process ODBC Connection field, enter the destination database data source name. You can optionally use the Browse button to locate the destination database. A user identifier (uid) and password (pwd) may be required.

6 Select the Remove All Processes in the Destination check box to delete all the processes currently stored in the destination database before copying the processes.

7 Select the Overwrite Processes in the Destination check box to overwrite individual processes in the destination database while you are copying these processes. Processes with the same name as incoming processes are overwritten.

8 Click OK.

Running processes

After your process is defined and you are ready to test it, you can run it directly from EC Gateway.

To run a process:

1 While in the Process mode, highlight a process from the list and select File | Run. The Run Process window displays.

Note Alternatively, you can highlight a process, right-click and select Run from the pop-up menu.

2 From the Run Process window, optionally define the full directory path and file name to the process file you want to run. If you highlighted a process before displaying this window, the Process text box is already filled in.

3 Select one of the following:

- No Wait – runs the process immediately.
- Wait Infinitely – waits for any currently running process to finish before running the new process.
- Wait (Seconds) – waits for the number of seconds specified in the entry field before running the new process.

4 When you are ready to run your process, click OK.

Process command reference

This section describes the commands available in the Command field drop-down menu in the Process – New window.

The table below provides a summary description for each of the commands. Following the table, there is a detailed section for each command.

Command	Summary description
Archive	Moves files to a destination folder. This command copies the file to archive and puts a timestamp in the filename.
Arithmetic	Performs mathematical calculations within a process.
Assign	Assigns a value to a variable within a process.
BuildAcknowledgement	Builds a functional acknowledgement transaction. This transaction can be sent using other process commands.
Comment	This command is used to comment code that may be ambiguous. Comments are not part of executable code and therefore will not affect the running of the script file.
ComplianceCheck	Initiates an X.12 compliance check on the transaction currently being processed.
CreateDirectory	This option allows the user to create a directory and location that fits their specifications.
Display	Allows you to display a message to the window during execution of a process.
Do	Enables you to run processes within other processes. Control of the process is handed to the nested process when it is invoked by this command.
DoNothing	This command is inserted into the script file for use when testing a condition. It functions as a pause while the execution control is passed to a testing module of the script file.
DoWhile	Extends the capabilities of the Do command, enabling you to specify conditional running of processes.
ExecuteRemoteProcess	Allows users to run a process on a remote machine.

Command	Summary description
Exit	Forces the process to end.
Fax	Passes a facsimile message containing user-specific files to a fax management engine.
FileCommand	Performs file manipulation commands within a process.
FileExists	Tests for the existence of files.
FileNotLocked	Tests to see if a file is locked before accessing the specified file.
FileSize	Checks the size of a file.
GetMessage	The GetMessage command gets a copy of the first message in the Get Channel queue. Note that it does not actually delete the message, as it did in release 2.8.3. Instead, the user's script has to manage the deletion of the message, by using either the RemoveMessage command or manage the restoration of the message, by using the RestoreMessage command.
GetMessagePutReply	The GetMessagePutReply command places a response to the message received from the queue.
GetNextFile	Obtains next sequential file in the queue.
GoTo	Allows branching of process execution. Any label within a process can be referenced by this command.
IfThenElse	Provides support for conditional branching of sub-processes and process execution. You can set a condition, with results for both true and false testing of the condition, and optionally include an else statement.
LoadMemory	Allocates memory and loads an input file into the shared memory or a Messages variable.
Log	Enables the EC Gateway to write a message to its log file.
NumericType	Examines an input string and determines if it is numeric or non-numeric.
PageViaEmail	Generates a pager message for external notification of events.
PrintEDI	A shortcut for the RunMapIn command with the Print only option. Executes a print map.
PutMessage	The PutMessage command places a message on a queue for an application to pick up. This command supports the integration of EC Gateway with other electronic commerce applications.
PutMessageGetReply	The PutMessageGetReply command sends a message to a message queue and waits for a reply.
RemoveMessage	The RemoveMessage command removes all messages received in this script from any queue since the first GetMessage command, or from the previous RemoveMessage or RestoreMessage commands.
Report	Supports runtime execution of any of the reports contained within the EC Gateway application.

Command	Summary description
RestoreMessage	This command restores all the messages received in this script from any queue since the first GetMessage command, or from the previous RemoveMessage or RestoreMessage commands such that subsequent GetMessage commands will be able to reread the same messages.
Resource	Allows you to run multiple processes simultaneously. This command inquires about other processes that could be running and locks or releases resources for allocation to individual processes.
RestoreProcessVariables	Restores all the process variables from a file.
Return	Forces the currently executed process to terminate.
RouteEDI	Calls the ECMap engine and executes the inbound map corresponding to the communications channel and system you are currently using..
Run	Calls executable programs from within the EC Gateway application.
RunAdapter	Calls the specified NNSYadapter. The NNSYadapter reads the configuration file that you specify on this window.
RunMapIn	Calls the ECMap engine and executes the inbound map corresponding to the communications channel and system you are currently using.
RunMapOut	Calls the ECMap engine and executes the outbound map corresponding to the communications channel and system you are currently using..
RunWait	Calls executable programs from within the EC Gateway application, and waits for the execution to finish.
SaveMemory	Specifies the object to be saved to memory.
SaveProcessVariables	Saves all the process variables into a file..
StartLocalProcessServer	Starts the socket server, configures the ports to be used and what type of data to expect on those ports.
StopProcessServer	Stops the socket server from processing data..
StringCaseConvert	Converts all of the characters in an input string into upper or lower case.
StringConcatenate	Concatenates strings while processing transactions. This command permits the concatenation of up to four strings at a time.
StringFind	Searches for a specified string within an input string.
StringLength	Returns the length of a specified string.
StringReplace	Finds and replaces a specified string of characters with the input string.
StringTrim	Removes any leading and trailing blank characters from the input string.
Substring	Parses the input string allowing the specified string to be used during the running of a process.
SystemCommand	Sends commands directly to the shell process that is controlling the EC Gateway.
TimeDelay	Inserts a delay into a process execution.
TraceOnOff	Writes a tracked line to an ASCII file for each command in the script.
WhileDo	The WhileDo command embeds processes within other processes.

Differences between commands in EC Gateway for UNIX and NT

The following EC Gateway for NT commands are not available in EC Gateway for UNIX:

- Decrypt
- Encrypt
- GetFile
- SendFile

The following EC Gateway for NT commands are not valid in NT enviroement for EC Gateway for UNIX

- Archive
- BuildAcknowledgement
- ComplianceCheck
- PrintEDI
- RouteEDI
- RunMapIn
- RunMapOut

The following commands are valid only in an NT environment for EC Gateway for UNIX:

- Fax
- Report

Note The Page command and Email command are available in EC Gateway for NT. The Page command is called PageViaEmail in EC Gateway for UNIX, which has same window as Email command.

The Archive command

The Process Management module moves files to a destination folder using the Archive command. This command appends a date and time stamp to the filename, but keeps the original name, path, and date of the file.

From this window, you can define the following archive-unique parameters:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable Command	Disabling the command allows temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Source Directory	Directory where the file to be archived is located. Click on the arrow icon beside the field and select Parameters or Directory. Directory opens the Select a Directory window.
Source File	Name of the file to be archived. Click on the arrow icon beside the field and select FileName, or Constant. Constant opens the Enter File Name window.
Archive Directory	Folder (directory) where the archive will be created. Click on the arrow icon beside the field and select Parameters or Directory. Directory opens the Select a Directory window.
Archive File	Name of the file that has been archived. Click on the arrow icon beside the field and select FileName or Constant. Constant opens the Enter File Name window.
Delete Source File	Select Yes or No to specify whether the source file, once it has been archived, can be deleted.

The Arithmetic command

Use the Arithmetic command to perform mathematical calculations. The format of the command is:

<<destination>>equals<<left>><<operation>><<right>>

Example: NumberOfDaysInAMonth equals 7 days times 4 weeks

The mathematical expression (above) can be defined as follows:

NumberOfDaysInAMonth = <<destination>>

7 = <<left>>,

times (multiplied by) = <<operation>>

4 = <<right>>

From this window, the following parameters can be defined:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.

Field	Description
Disable command	Disabling the command allows temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Destination	Variable to store the result of the arithmetic operation. You can view and select a Count variable from a list of available variables by clicking in this field.
Left	You can view and select a variable from a list of available Count variables by clicking in this field.
Operator	Arithmetic operation to be performed. You can view and select a variable from a list of available variables by clicking in this field. The choices include: +, --, *, and /.
Right	You can view and select a variable from a list of available variables by clicking in this field. There are two choices: Count, or Constant; Constant opens the Constant Value window. Enter the constant numeric value.

The Assign command

Use the Assign command to assign a value to a variable or the contents of shared memory to a Messages variable. With the Assign command, you can assign:

- The contents of shared memory to a Messages variable
- The contents of a Parameters variable to a Messages variable
- A string in the script file to a Messages variable
- To a given shared memory the contents of a Messages variable
- To a given shared memory the contents of a Parameters variable
- To a given shared memory a character string in the script file

From this window, you can define the following parameters:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command allows temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Destination	Operator to be initialized. You can view and select from different values by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. There are several choices available from the arrow icon: Shared Memory (where you can select a Parameter or select Constant.Message), FileName, Parameters, Count, or Resource.

Field	Description
Source	Value to be assigned to a variable. You can view and select from different variables by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. For the arrow icon, a set of options displays depending on your choice of the Destination: For Shared Memory as the Destination, you can choose Message, Parameters, or Constant. If you select Shared Memory, the name in the Source field is opened as shared memory by that name.For Message as the Destination, you can choose Parameter, Shared Memory, or Constant. For FileName as the Destination, you can choose FileName, Parameters, or Constant.For Parameter as the Destination, you can choose: RunID, Timestamp, SystemJulianDate, Message, FileName, Parameters, Count, or Constant. The Timestamp is printed as Parameter in the form of mm/dd/yyyy_hr:min:sec:mil. For Count as the Destination, you can choose: FileSize, RunID, SystemJulianDate, Parameters, Count, or Constant.For Resource as the Destination, you can choose: Constant.The SystemJulianDate is the number of elapsed days since the beginning of a particular year. For example, in this usage, the Julian date for the calendar date of 2002-02-28 would be day 59.

The BuildAcknowledgement command

This command builds an X12 functional acknowledgement (997) transaction. You can then send the transaction using other process commands.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command allows temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Switches	Command line switches. Define your switches by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. This displays the BuildAcknowledgement window with the Required tab active.
Return Code	A numerical code with a value of 0 to 5 reporting the result of the map run. Choose a variable name for this result in the Count variable. The values are: • 0 – no errors. • 1 – errors but no transaction skipped. • 2 – transactions skipped with ## errors. • 3 – user abort rule and ## errors. • 4 – user stop rule and ## errors. • 5 – fatal error stop and ## errors.

These are the fields that appear on the Required tab of the Build Acknowledgement command window:

Field	Description
Map Name	The name of the map to be run.
Transaction Name	The name of the transaction. For ANSI X.12 this should always be 997. For EDIFACT, this value should be CONTRL..
Code	The EDI file code. For ANSI X.12 this should be FA.
Output EDI File	The name of the outgoing EDI file. Click the File Type button to display the choices: Constant, FileName, or Parameter.
Map Directory	The full directory path of the file which contains the generated map. You can search for the directory by clicking Browse; you are then taken to the Select a Directory window. This is automatically populated by the system. Use Browse to change the directory.
Log Type	The type of log you want to generate. Click on the arrow icon beside the field and select Text Log, No Log, or Expanded Text Log.
Non ODBC Trading Partner	This option is blank by default, which indicates that the user will be using an ODBC Trading Partner and will access the TP, TRADSTAT, and WIXSET tables. When this option is selected, it indicates that the user will be using a non-ODBC Trading Partner and will be using the tables customer.dbf and tradstat.dbf, as well as the flat-file wixset.dat.
Trading Partner Directory	The directory that contains the Trade Partner files. Click Browse to display the Select a Directory window.
Trading Partner Connection	Click ODBC Type, then select Constant, which displays the ODBC Data Source Name window, or Parameter, which displays a list of standardized parameter names. These names are the current process parameter variables.
Log Connection	Click Browse to display the ODBC Data Source Name window.

These are the fields that appear on the Option 1 tab of the Build Acknowledgement command window:

Field	Description
No Trading Partner	Used for running an Any-to-Any map because there is no Trade Partner in this case.
All Trading Partner Default	This uses the ALL default trading partner and any trade agreements associated with it for this map run.
Ignore Trading Partner Mailbox	When this is checked, outbound EDI files are not placed in the directory specified by the trading partner record in the Trading Partner database. The output EDI file is placed in the file specified by the Output EDI File text box in the Required tab.
No EDI File	Used for running an Any-to-Any map.
Update All Trading Partner Record	Updates the ALL Trading Partner control number.
Ignore Tradstat MailBox	Leave this button checked because you have explicitly defined the file.

Field	Description
Trace Type	Short Trace, Long Trace, or No Trace. Long Trace provides a complete map trace. This is recommended for development. Once a mapping process has migrated to production, Short Trace should be selected. Short Trace only writes errors into the trace file. No Trace provides no diagnostic information from the map run.
Route EDI Type	Options include No Routing, Route In, Route Out, Route Good, Route Bad, and Route Other. Routing allows you to pass the EDI transactions directly into the Trade Partner mailboxes without performing actual translation.
Company Identification	Enter a record number or browse the company ID table to select the record number for the company ID record for this run. Clicking Browse will take the user to the Company Identification window. This window displays the information for Record Number, Company Name, and Trade Partner Group..
Max Memory Cross Reference	The maximum allowable cross-reference table entries for memory lookups. If tables exceed the size of this parameter, then the table lookups will go to disk. The default size is 10,000 entries.
Number of Maps in Memory	Enter the number of maps in memory. The default value is 0. There is no fixed upper limit to the number of the maps.

These are the fields that appear on the Option 2 tab of the Build Acknowledgement command window

Field	Description
No UNG, UNE Segments	Used in EDIFACT transactions.
Map Numeric Zero	Zero-fill outgoing numeric fields that are not blank (-z switch in batch file).
Output the Elapsed Time	Outputs the elapsed time of the run into the short trace file..
Substitute Company Directory	Used to change the directory location of the company information when not an ODBC Trading Partner. Clicking on the Browse button will take the user to the Select a Directory… window. This allows the user to override the input file that the system is looking for.
Substitute Input Filename	Used to change the name of the input file when only one input file is defined. Click Browse to display the Input File window, then enter a new input file name.
Substitute User File Directory	Used to change the location of the files when multiple files are used. Clicking on the Browse button will take the user to the Select a Directory… window. This overrides the directory where the system is looking for inputs.
Substitute Map and TP Directory	Used to set a single location for both the Trade Partner files and the map files. Clicking on the Browse button will take the user to the Select a Directory… window.
ST03 (X.12)	This is an alphanumeric field for the Implementation Convention Reference. The user may enter up to 35 characters. This is an optional element of the X.12 Standard beginning with version 4030..

The alias allows the user to change directories and file names. This allows the user to adapt the map between machines and different platforms without recompiling the map. These are the fields that appear on the File Alias tab of the Build Acknowledgement command window:

Field	Description
Source (Files inside Map)	File name and location that is called from the map. Clicking Add causes a window to appear. You can then select the desired file. The Edit and Delete buttons are available once a source has been chosen. If you click Edit, a window appears with the field already populated. Click Delete to delete the highlighted file. The arrow button provides three options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing the choice of a file. If the FileName option is chosen, a list of standardized filenames displays. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These three options define the entry placed in the destination panel.
Destination (Files during Run Time)	File name and location of the file that was called from the map. An Edit button is available if a source file has been added to the destination panel. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens.

These are the fields that appear on the ODBC Alias tab of the Build Acknowledgement command window:

Field	Description
Source (ODBC Connection Strings inside Map)	Connection string that is called from the map. Clicking the Add button will cause a window to open. Enter a string in the text box. If the Edit button is chosen, a window displays with the field already populated. Click the Delete button to delete the highlighted string. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a string. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel.
Destination (ODBC Connection Strings during Run Time)	Destination string that was called from the map. An Edit button is available if a destination string has been added to the destination panel. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The field is populated with a current string from the destination panel.

These are the fields that appear on the Parameters tab of the Build Acknowledgement command window:

Field	Description
Parameter Names	Select the name of the parameter that is to be passed to ECRTP. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a string. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel.

Field	Description
Parameter Values Passed at Run Time	The value of the parameter that is to be passed to ECRTP. An Edit button is available if the destination panel has been populated with one or more strings. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The user can enter a new value for the parameter. The Delete button can be used to delete a selected parameter.

These are the fields that appear on the Memory I/O tab of the Build Acknowledgement command window:

Field	Description
Source (Files inside Map)	File name and location that is called from the map. Use the Add button to select an option: Constant, FileName, or Parameter. The Edit button offers the same options for changing a highlighted file. The Delete button is used to remove a highlighted file. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a name of the shared memory during run time. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel. Each entry in the destination panel corresponds to an entry in the source panel..
Destination (Names for Shared Memory at Run Time)	The name of the shared memory at run time. An Edit button is available if the destination panel has been populated with a string. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The user can enter a new string value for the parameter. The Edit button is not available for parameter names.

This command works in conjunction with the RunMapOut command.

The Comment command

Comments are an important part when building a process. The Comment command is used to explain any lines of code that appear to be ambiguous. Comments should be used to make the process statements easier to understand. Comments are not executable instructions or displayed during execution. The goal of comments is to aid readability of the process statements.

Enter the text of the comment in the Parameters Comment entry box.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process Window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Comment	Specify how the code operates here.

The ComplianceCheck command

This command initiates an X12 compliance check upon the transaction currently being processed. From this window, the following parameters can be accessed:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Switches	Command line switches. You can define your switches by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. This displays the ComplianceCheck window with the Required tab active.
Return Code	A numerical code with a value of 0 to 5 reporting the result of the map run. Choose a Count variable. The values are: • 0 – no errors. • 1 – errors but no transaction skipped. • 2 – transactions skipped with ## errors. • 3 – user Abort Rule and ## errors. • 4 – user Stop Rule and ## errors. • 5 – fatal error stop and ## errors.

These are the fields that appear on the Required tab of the Compliance Check command window:

Field	Description
Inbound EDI File Type	Clicking on the arrow icon presents several choices for File Type. The three choices are input FileName (default), MailBox, and Variable. The Mailbox option results in the system looking in the input folder of the mailbox and running the file through the map. The Variable option is a variable representing a filename.
Inbound EDI File	You are prompted with a choice based on your response to the Inbound EDI File Type above.
Map Directory	The full directory which contains the generated map. You can search for the directory path by clicking the Browse button. By default, the text field is populated with C:\ECEDIGS\Map. Clicking Browse button displays the Select a Directory… window. The default drive is C: and the default folder is ECEDIGS\Map.
Log Type	The type of log you want to generate. Clicking the arrow button presents four options: ODBC Log, Text Log, No Log, and Expanded Text Log.

Field	Description
Non ODBC Trading Partner	This option is blank by default, which indicates that the user will be using an ODBC Trading Partner and will access the TP, TRADSTAT, and WIXSET tables. When this option is selected, the user will be using a non-ODBC Trading Partner and will be using the tables customer.dbf and tradstat.dbf, as well as the flat-file wixset.dat.
Trading Partner Directory	The directory that contains the Trade Partner files, if you are not using an ODBC database to store your trading partner files. Click Browse to open the Select a Directory… window.
Trading Partner Connection	Clicking ODBC Type gives the user the choice of Constant or Parameter. Constant displays the ODBC Data Source Name window and Parameter presents a list of standardized parameter names. These names are the current process parameter variables.
Log Connection	Click Browse to open the ODBC Data Source Name window.

These are the fields that appear on the Option 1 tab of the Compliance Check command window:

Field	Description
All Trading Partner Default	This option uses the ALL trading partner and trade agreements associated with it for map execution..
Ignore Trading Partner MailBox	Always leave this check box unchecked for a compliance map.
ST03 (X.12)	Enables the use of the Implementation Convention Reference. This is an optional element of the X.12 Standard beginning with version 4030.
Overwrite Output User Files	When this is checked, the output overwrites any existing user files. If this is not checked, the output is appended to any existing user files.
Ignore Tradstat MailBox	Always check this check box for a compliance map.
Validate Control Number Sequence	Tells ECRTP to check the received control numbers. This check confirms that the numbers have been incremented by one from the previous number received.
Trace Type	Short Trace, Long Trace, or No Trace. Long Trace provides a complete map trace. This is recommended for development. Once a mapping process has migrated to production, Short Trace should be selected. Short Trace only writes errors into the trace file. No Trace provides no diagnostic information from the map run.
Route EDI Type	Options include No Routing, Route In, Route Out, Route Good, Route Bad, and Route Other. Routing allows you to pass the EDI transactions directly into the Trade Partner mailboxes without performing actual translation.
Run Inbound Map	Enter the file name of the map here without the .map extension to make the inbound program automatically run the map without doing trade partner lookups to find a different map.

Field	Description
Company Identification	Enter a record number or browse the company ID table to select the record number for the company ID record for this run. Clicking Browse will take the user to the Company Identification window. This window displays the information for Record Number, Company Name, and Trade Partner Group.
Max Memory Cross Reference	The maximum allowable cross-reference table entries for memory lookups. If tables exceed the size of this parameter, then the table lookups will go to disk. The default size is 10,000 entries.
Number of Maps in Memory	Enter the number of maps in memory. The default value is 0. There is no fixed upper limit to the number of the maps.

These are the fields that appear on the Option 2 tab of the Compliance Check command window:

Field	Description
Output the Elapsed Time	This option uses the ALL trading partner and trade agreements associated with it for map execution.
Create Bad Transaction Log	Always check this check box for a compliance map.

Field	Description
Trading Partner Search Option	How the EC Gateway looks up Trade Partner data. The following are options for this field: • Group Receiver – routing to mailboxes based on the department-level receiver's identification. • Group Sender – routing to mailboxes based on the department-level sender's identification. This option is the default. • Group Sender and Receiver – routing to mailboxes based on the department-level sender and receiver's identification. • Full Interchange – Sender – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company and department-level sender's identification. • Full Interchange – Sender and Receiver – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company and department-level sender and receiver's identification. • Full Interchange – Receiver - map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company and department-level receiver's identification. • Outer Interchange – Sender Only – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company-level sender's identification. • Outer Envelope – Receiver – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company-level receiver's identification. • Outer Envelope – Sender/Receiver – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company-level identification for sender and receiver. • Reverse – Full Interchange – Sender/Receiver - compliance checking of outbound EDI using sending and receiving company and department-level identification for map selection. • Reverse – Outer Envelope – Sender/Receiver – compliance checking of outbound EDI using sending and receiving company-level identification for map selection. • Reverse – Receiver Against Main – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level receiver's identification for map selection. • Reverse – Outer Sender Against Override – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level sender's identification for map selection. • Reverse – All Sender Against Override – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level and department-level sender's identification for map selection. • Reverse – All Receiver Against Main – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level and department-level receiver's identification for map selection.
Substitute Output Filename	Changes the name of the output file.
Substitute User File Directory	Changes the name and location of the user file directory.

Field	Description
Substitute Map and TP Directory	Changes the names and location of the map and the Trading Partner directory.
Temporary Files Directory	This is the directory where temporary files are placed by ECRTP. The default is the root directory of the drive where ECRTP is located. The user should have file write access to the root directory.
Start Processing at Byte Count	Begins processing the incoming file at a specific character (byte).
End Processing at Byte Count	Ends processing the incoming file at a specific character (byte).

The alias allows the user to change directories and file names. This allows the user to adapt the map between machines and different platforms without recompiling the map. These are the fields that appear on the File Alias tab of the Compliance Check command window:

Field	Description
Source (Files inside Map)	File name and location that is called from the map. Clicking the Add button will cause a window to appear. The user can then select the desired file. The Edit and Delete buttons are available once a source has been chosen. If the Edit button is chosen, a window appears with the field already populated. Clicking the Delete button will delete the highlighted file. The arrow button provides three options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing the choice of a file. If the FileName option is chosen, a list of standardized filenames displays. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These three options define the entry placed in the destination panel.
Destination (Files during Run Time)	File name and location of the file that was called from the map. An Edit button is available if a source file has been added to the destination panel. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens..

These are the fields that appear on the ODBC Alias tab of the Compliance Check command window:

Field	Description
Source (ODBC Connection Strings inside Map)	Connection string that is called from the map. Clicking the Add button will cause a window to open. Enter a string in the text box. If the Edit button is chosen, a window displays with the field already populated. Click the Delete button to delete the highlighted string. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a string. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel.
Destination (ODBC Connection Strings during Run Time)	Destination string that was called from the map. An Edit button is available if a destination string has been added to the destination panel. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The field is populated with a current string from the destination panel.

These are the fields that appear on the Parameters tab of the Compliance Check command window:

Field	Description
Parameter Names	Select the name of the parameter that is to be passed to ECRTP. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a string. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel.
Parameter Values Passed at Run Time	The value of the parameter that is to be passed to ECRTP. An Edit button is available if the destination panel has been populated with one or more strings. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The user can enter a new value for the parameter. The Delete button can be used to delete a selected parameter.

These are the fields that appear on the Memory I/O tab of the Compliance Check command window:

Field	Description
Source (Files inside Map)	File name and location that is called from the map. Use the Add button to select an option: Constant, FileName, or Parameter.The Edit button offers the same options for changing a highlighted file. The Delete button is used to remove a highlighted file. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a name of the shared memory during run time. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel. Each entry in the destination panel corresponds to an entry in the source panel.
Destination (Names for Shared Memory at Run Time)	The name of the shared memory at run time. An Edit button is available if the destination panel has been populated with a string. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The user can enter a new string value for the parameter. The Edit button is not available for parameter names.

This command works in conjunction with the RunMapIn command.

The CreateDirectory command

This option allows the user to create a directory and location that fits their specifications.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.

Field	Description
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Directory	Click on the arrow icon beside the field and select either Parameters or Directory.

The Display command

The Display command allows users to display a message to the window during execution of a process. From this window, you can define the following parameters:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Message	Textual message to be displayed to the user. You can define your message and its parameters by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. There are two choices: Parameter and Constant. Clicking Constant opens the Constant Value window.
Wait	There are two choices: On or Off. These choices determine whether the message is to remain on the window until the user confirms the message. You can select On or Off by clicking and selecting from the choices available when you click the arrow icon beside this field. For Windows NT/2000, the message always displays regardless of whether you select On or Off.

The Do command

The Do command allows you to run processes within other processes. Control of the process is handed off to the nested process when it is invoked via the Do command. From this window, you can define the following parameters:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.

Field	Description
Process	Name of the process to be embedded. You can view and select a defined process from a list of available processes by clicking on the arrow icon beside the field causing the Select a Process window to be opened. Highlight a process and click the Select option on the File menu. Alternatively, you can double-click on a listed process.

The DoNothing command

This command is inserted into the process statements for use when testing a condition. It functions as a pause while the execution control is passed to a testing module of the process statements.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.

The DoWhile command

The Do command enables you to run processes within other processes. The DoWhile command extends the capabilities of the Do command, enabling you to specify conditional repeated running of processes. Control of the process is handed off to the nested process when it is invoked via the DoWhile command, until the specified condition is met.

The DoWhile command executes a process, then tests for the condition. The DoWhile command always tests for the condition prior to executing the process. From this window, the following parameters can be defined:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.

Field	Description
Do Process	Unique name of the process to be embedded. You can view and select a process from a list of available processes by clicking on the arrow icon beside the field. The Select a Process window is opened and lists the processes available to the user. Highlight a process and click the Select option on the File menu. Alternatively, double-click on a listed process.
While Left	Operand number 1 within the execution condition. You can define an operator by clicking the arrow icon beside this field. There are four choices. Choosing the first choice, LastStatus, will populate the field with LastStatus. The second choice, FileSize, will populate the field with FileSize. The third choice is Parameters, and the final choice is Count.
Operator	Operator to be used when testing execution condition. You can define an operator by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. The choices include some or all of the following depending on your choice for the While Left parameter: • EQ (equals) • NE (not equal to) • LT (less than) • GT (greater than) • LE (less than or equal to), and GE (greater than or equal to)
Right	When the user clicks on the arrow icon beside this field, the following options display based on the parameters previously chosen. The options are Parameters, Count, Constant, Successful and Failed. Successful and Failed define the result of the condition.

The ExecuteRemoteProcess command

The ExecuteRemoteProcess command allows users to run a process on a remote machine. This command invokes an EC Gateway Remote application that is listening on a remote machine. See the *EC Gateway Remote Reference Guide* for additional information.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Process Name	The user-specified name for the process to be run. There are two choices available when clicking on the arrow icon beside the field: FileName, and Constant…, will open the Constant Value window. The user is prompted to enter the constant value.
Host Address	The IP address.
Port Number	The port number on the remote host.

The Exit command

Choosing the Exit command forces termination of the process execution.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Return Code	If wsproces is called by another program or a batch file, this exit code can be analyzed to determine the condition of the script termination. The Count variable containing the code value returned to report the result of the exit. The return code is optional. The value to be stored in this variable is defined by the user. The value is returned and it is also stored in the trace file.

The Fax command

The Fax command passes a facsimile message containing a user-specified file to a fax management engine. From this window, you can define the following parameters:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
To	The name of the person to whom the fax message will be sent.
Fax Number	The telephone number for fax transmission, including the appropriate prefix and access codes.
File To Send	File name of the file to be transmitted as a facsimile. Clicks on the arrow icon beside the field, then select FileName or Constant. If you select Constant, the Browse – Select a File window opens; select the file you want to send.
From	The name of the person from whom the fax message was sent.
Comments	This field contains the body of the message to be faxed.
Retry, Interval	If the receiving fax machine is busy, the sender enters the interval in seconds for the sending fax machine to wait before trying to re-send the message. If the field is empty, retry is not attempted
Ports Not to Use	The user can specify in this field which ports are not to be used.

The FileCommand command

The FileCommand command allows users to perform rudimentary file manipulation commands within a process. From this window, you can define the following parameters:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Action	File command to be performed. You can view and select a command from a list of available commands by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. There are four choices available. Selecting the first choice, Copy, will copy the source file. Selecting the second choice, Copy Append, will append data to a copy of the source file. The third choice, Delete, will delete the source file. The final choice, Rename, when chosen, will change the name of the source file.
Source	Source file name. You can select the source file name from a list of file names by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. There are three choices available to the user: FileName…, Process Variable, itself has two choices: FileName and Parameters. The third choice, Directory… will open the Select a Directory… window and the user can choose the appropriate source file name.
Destination	Destination file name. You can select the destination file name from a list of file names by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. There are three choices available for this option: FileName… will open the Browse – Select a File window, Process Variable itself has two choices: FileName and Parameters. The third choice, Directory… will open the Select a Directory… window and the user can choose the appropriate destination file name.

The FileExists command

The FileExists command allows users to test for existence of files. The following parameters can be defined from this window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.

Field	Description
File Name	Name of the file to be tested. This command sets the Last Success variable depending on the existence of the file. You can select a file to be tested from a list of file names by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. There are two choices available for this parameter. The first choice is a FileName variable. The second choice, Constant, opens the Browse – Select a File window.

The FileNotLocked command

The FileNotLocked command checks to see if a file is locked before running EC Gateway or wsproces.exe on that file. From this window, you can define the following parameters:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
File Name	Name of the file to check. You can either specify a file name or one of the ten Constant variables that holds the desired file name.
Retry	Number of times to keep checking to see if the file is still locked. You can either specify one of the ten Count variables that holds the number or type a number in the Constant field.
Interval (Seconds)	Amount of time between each verification of the filename. You can either specify a one of the ten Count variables that holds that value or type a number in the Constant field.

The FileSize command

The FileSize command allows the user to check the size of a file if the file is less than 2,147,483,647 bytes. If the file size is larger than 2,147,483,647 bytes, than the FileSize command returns a -2. If a -1 is returned, the file does not exist. If a 0 is returned, the file has zero bytes.

You can use this command to determine when a file has been completely transferred to another server. To determine when a file (less than 2,147,483,647 bytes) has completed transferred, use these steps to write a script:

1 Store the return value in a Count variable such as Count-1.

2 Wait a period of time.

3 Check the file size again.

4 Store that returned value in another Count variable such as Count-2.

5 Compare Count-1 and Count-2.

6 If Count-1 does not equal Count-2 then the file is still in the process of being transferred. If Count-1 does equal Count-2 then the file has finished being transferred.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
File Name	Name of the file to be tested. You can select a file from a list of files by clicking the arrow icon beside this field. There are two choices: FileName, and Constant. Constant opens the Browse – Select a File window.

The GetMessage command

The GetMessage command gets a copy of the first message in the Get Channel queue. It does not actually delete the message, as it did in release 2.8.3. Instead, the user's script must manage the deletion of the message, by using either the RemoveMessage command or manage the restoration of the message, by using the RestoreMessage command. You can define the following parameters from this window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Get Channel	Name of the communications channel where the message will be read. Click the arrow icon and the Communications Channel window displays. Double-click on a channel to select it. This channel can have a receive (inbound) direction or can send and receive.
Get Data	Specifies where the message will be placed for further processing. There are two choices available when clicking on the arrow icon beside the field: Message and FileName.
Overwrite/Append	Specifies whether the newly read message should overwrite or be appended to the previous message in Get Data. There are two choices available: Overwrite and Append.

Field	Description
Message Type	User-defined message type found in the incoming message header. The message type will be stored in the Parameter.
Timeout [ms]	Period of time to wait for the message. There are two choices available when clicking on the arrow icon beside the field: Count and Constant where you can display a window so that you can enter a numeric value for the time period in milliseconds. On Timeout condition, an error is written to the log, and an error status is returned.

The GetMessagePutReply command

The GetMessagePutReply command places a response to the message received from the queue. The following parameters can be defined from this window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Put Channel (Optional)	This Put Channel parameter specifies the queue to which the Reply will be sent. This parameter is optional and if blank, the Reply will be sent to the Return Queue specified in the header of the incoming message. Note that if a Return Queue is specified in both the Put Channel parameter and the message header, then the Put Channel Return Queue overrides the one in the message header. If both fields are blank, it is an error.
Put Data	Specifies the Message variable or memory in which the Reply data will be found.
Get Channel	Name of the channel on which you want to receive a Request message.
Get Data	Specifies in which Message, Memory, or Filename the input message will be placed after being read from the queue.
Overwrite/Append	Overwrite or append the earlier response.
Time Out (ms)	Specifies the number of milliseconds the GetMessage command should wait for a message before returning a timeout. This quantity may be specified in the Count variable or Constant. On Time Out condition, an error is written to the log file and the status returned indicates an error.
Process Mode	Choose either Asynchronous or Synchronous. Choose Asynchronous for handling multiple messages simultaneously by creating a child wsproces, in a separate thread to handle the development and queuing of the response. Choose Synchronous for handling messages one at a time developing and queuing the response without starting a child process.

Field	Description
End Label	This label marks the last line +1 of the script-fragment that builds the reply to the input message. When the End Label is reached, the Reply found in Put Data, is written out. For example: GetMessagePutReply ... ... (Build the Reply and store in Put Data by additional commands (such as RunMapIN, RunMapOUT, PutMessageGetReply) ... End Label: Comment (At this point the Reply is expected to be in Put Data and will be written to the Put Channel.) Asynchronous mode executes only the GetMessagePutReply section. Synchronous mode executes both the GetMesasgePutReply and End Label sections. If you are in Asynchronous mode, the command at the end is not executed by the child wsproces and is executed by the parent wsproces. When a child or parent process sees the end label, a Put Data is written to the Put Channel. If Synchronous, the End Label can be an If-Then-Else statement that checks to see if the response was put on the Put Channel. All code needed for building the reply should be physically between the GetMessagePutReply command and the End Label as in the above example.

If this database installation is new, then the run ID will be 1, for example, *tr1.dat*. When you run wsproces on an existing database, the trace file will start at multiples of 100, for example, tr1.dat becomes *tr101.dat then tr201.dat*.

If a database is being upgraded, the run ID uses the value of the last run ID, and increments it by 100. So, if the last tracefile before the upgrade was "tr12345.dat", the next one would be "tr12445.dat", then "tr12545.dat", and so on.

Numbers 2 – 99 are trace files that are generated by wsproces running as a thread such as tr99.dat, tr199.dat.

The GetNextFile command

The GetNextFile command obtains the next sequential file in the directory provided. These files are either accessed alphabetically or by time or they are not sorted. You can define the following parameters from the process command window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Destination	Destination for the selected files. Clicking on the arrow icon beside the field will show that there are two variable choices for this parameter: FileName or Parameter.
Directory	Source directory containing the files. Clicking on the arrow icon beside the field will show that there are two variable choices for this parameter: Parameters or Constant… will open Select a Directory… window.
Wildcard	There are two valid wildcards. The ? is used for a single character. The * is used for any characters.
Sort Order	Clicking on the arrow icon beside the field will show that there are three choices for this parameter: Alphabetical, Time, or No Sort. If you select Time, the time is based on the creation date and not the modified date displayed in Windows Explorer. This means that the oldest file is retrieved first. You can see the time when a file was created by running Windows Explorer and right-clicking a file and then selecting Properties from the pop-up menu
Unlocked File Only	Choose Yes to open files that are not locked. Choose No to open locked or unlocked files.

The GoTo command

The GoTo command permits unconditional branching of process execution. Any label within a process can be referenced by the GoTo command. This facilitates looping and branching of processes. Define the following parameters from this window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Label (Parameters Panel)	Unique label of the process command where the action of the GoTo will branch.

The IfThenElse command

The IfThenElse command is used to provide conditional branching of sub-processes and processes within EC Gateway process execution.

The FileSize command determines if the file size is greater than zero.

A condition can be set, with resultant actions defined for both true and false testing of the condition, with the else statement being optional. You can define the following parameters from this window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Left	Conditional operand number 1. You can select an operand by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. There are four variable choices for this parameter. Clicking on the first choice, LastStatus will populate the field with this option. Clicking on the second choice, FileSize will populate the field with this option. The third choice is Parameters and the final choice is Count.
Operator	A mathematical operation to be performed between the two conditional operators. You can select an operation to be performed by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. The choices include some or all of the following depending on your choice for the Left parameter: • EQ (equals) • NE (not equal to) • LT (less than) • GT (greater than) • LE (less than or equal to) • GE (greater than or equal to)
Right	When the user clicks on the arrow icon beside this field, several options display based on the parameters previously chosen. The options are Parameters, Count, Constant, Successful and Failed. Successful and Failed define the result of the condition.
If True	Process to be executed if the condition is true (mandatory). You can select a process by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. There are four variable choices available for this parameter. Clicking on the first choice, Do Process… will cause the Select a Process window to open. Clicking on the second choice, GoTo… will cause the Select the Label for GoTo Command window to open. The user is prompted to enter the label name. Clicking on the third choice, Return, will populate the field with this choice. Clicking on the final choice, Exit will populate the field with this choice.

Field	Description
Else	Process to be executed if the condition is false (optional). You can select a process by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. There are four variable choices available for this parameter. Clicking on the first choice, Do Process… will cause the Select a Process window to open. Clicking on the second choice, GoTo… will cause the Select the Label for GoTo Command window to open. The user is prompted to enter the label name. Clicking on the third choice, Return, will populate the field with this choice. Clicking on the final choice, Exit will populate the field with this choice.

The LoadMemory command

Use the LoadMemory command (called LoadSharedMemory in Release 2.8.3) to store a filename in either shared memory or a Messages variable. The following parameters can be defined from this window. Before the shared memory can be used again with new data, the SaveMemory command has to be executed first. This command is backward compatible with LoadSharedMemory.

With the LoadMemory command, you can load:

- A Message from a file name specified in a Filename variable
- A Message from a file name specified as a string in a script file
- Shared memory, whose name is specified in a Parameter, from a file named in a Filename variable
- Shared memory, whose name is specified in a Parameter, from a file name specified by a string in the script file
- Shared memory, whose name is specified as a string in the script, from a file name specified by a string in the script file

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Load from File	The input file or constant to be loaded into memory. Select from the options: FileName or Constant. Note: Input and output files that are to be accessed from memory by RunMapIn or RunMapOut must have the shared memory created for them even if the output file does not exist.File names are limited to 256 characters.

Field	Description
Memory	Memory is the name of the shared memory to be created. If FileName or Constant is selected for the previous field, then you can choose either: Shared Memory or Message. If you select Shared Memory, you can select either Parameter or Constant. The input file content is stored in this memory. Select from the options: Parameters or Constant. Constant displays the Constant Value window for entering a constant value. Shared memory names are limited to 256 characters.

The Log command

The Log command enables EC Gateway to write a message to its log file. You can define the following parameters from this window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Message	Text to be written into the log file. You can define the log file parameters by clicking the arrow icon beside this field. There are two variable choices for this parameter: Parameters or Constant; Constant opens the Constant Value window. The user is prompted for the constant value.
Message ID	The user assigns this ID. If the message is the same as the standard message, then you should use the standard ID number for this message.
File Name	Log file name. By clicking on the arrow icon beside the field, the user will see that two choices are available: FileName or Constant.

The NumericType command

The NumericType command examines an input string and determines if it is numeric or non-numeric. If the string is numeric, a code of 221 is returned. If the string is not numeric, a code of 220 is returned. A string that is a mix of numeric and non-numeric characters is considered non-numeric. You can define the following parameters from the NumbericType command window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.

Field	Description
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Destination	A variable containing the numerical value indicating the string is numeric or non-numeric. This value is stored in a Count variable.
Source	A variable containing the input string to be examined. This variable is a FileName or a Parameter.

The PageViaEmail command

The PageViaEmail command generates an e-mail message, which can optionally include an attached file. This command uses the UNIX e-mail system. You can define the following parameters from this window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Message to Send	The content to be transmitted via e-mail. Click on the arrow icon beside the field. A menu with two options displays: File and Message. If you select File, the contents of the file are copied into the body of the email and not sent as an attachment. (If you want to send an attachment, see the Other Options text box below.) Click Message and select between Parameter, or Constant, which displays the Email window. If you select Constant, enter the text of the message to be sent by the e-mail command. **Note** If you specify a text string using the Email window, enter the –uuencode option in the Other Options field.
Subject:	Enter the subject of the message in this field.
To: Address:	Electronic mail (e-mail) accounts reside on your computer. Each account, or "address," has its own naming protocol that includes the account holder's user ID, followed by the "@" sign, and the particular Domain Name of the person's e-mail account. This is a required entry.
CC: Address:	This field is used for the address to send the message to someone who has interest in the subject of the message but may not be directly involved in the subject.
From Address:	This field is used for your e-mail address.

The PrintEDI command

This command is a shortcut for the RunMapIn command with the Print only option. During execution of a process, EC Gateway can be configured to print the EDI messages it is currently processing. You can access the following parameters from this window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Switches	Command line switches to be passed to the Print function. You can define your switches by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. This displays the Print EDI window with the Required tab active.
Return Code	• A numerical code with a value of 0 to 5 reporting the result of the map run. Choose a Count variable name. The values are: • 0 – no errors. • 1 – errors but no transaction skipped. • 2 – transactions skipped with ## errors. • 3 – user abort rule and ## errors. • 4 – user stop rule and ## errors. • 5 – fatal error stop and ## errors.

Note You can access the RunMapIn command window by clicking in the PrintEDI command window.

These are the fields on the Required tab of the PrintEDI command window:

Field	Description
Inbound EDI File Type	Clicking the arrow icon to display several choices for File Type: Input FileName (default), Variable, MailBox, Mailbox – IN Only, Mailbox – Good Only..
Inbound EDI File	The prompt displayed by the Browse button depends on the option you selected for Inbound EDI File Type. This is the location of the file containing the EDI data to be translated by the map
Map Directory	The full directory path of the file that contains the generated map (.map file). You can search for the directory path by clicking Browse. The default is *C:\ECEDIGS\Map*.
Log Type	The type of log to generate. Click Browse and select from: ODBC Log, Text Log, No Log, and Expanded Text Log.

Field	Description
Non ODBC Trading Partner	This option is left blank by default, which indicates that you will be using an ODBC Trading Partner and will access the TP, TRADSTAT, and WIXSET tables. Select this option to use a non-ODBC Trading Partner and customer.dbf and tradstat.dbf tables, as well as the flat-file wixset.dat.
Trading Partner Directory	The directory that contains the Trade Partner files, if you are not using an ODBC database to store your trading partner files.
Trading Partner Connection	Clicking ODBC Type gives the user the choice of Constant or Parameter. Constant displays the ODBC Data Source Name window and Parameter presents a list of standardized parameter names. These names are the current process parameter variables.
Log Connection	Click Browse to display the ODBC Data Source Name window. You can use the connection string specified under the System-ODBC TP Data Source Name tab.

These are the fields on the Option 1 tab of the PrintEDI command window:

Field	Description
All Trading Partner Default	This option uses the ALL trading partner and trade agreements associated with it for map execution.
Ignore Trading Partner MailBox	Select this check box.
ST03 (X.12)	Enables the use of the Implementation Convention Reference. This is an optional element of the X.12 Standard beginning with version 4030.
Overwrite Output User Files	When this is checked, the output overwrites any existing user files. If this is not checked, the output is appended to any existing user files. It is recommended against checking this check box to prevent overwriting of needed data.
Ignore Tradstat MailBox	Select this check box.
Validate Control Number Sequence	Tells ECRTP to check the received control numbers. This check confirms that the numbers have been incremented by one from the previous number received.
Trace Type	Short Trace, Long Trace, or No Trace.Long Trace provides a complete map trace. This is recommended for development. Once a mapping process has migrated to production, select Short Trace. Short Trace writes only errors into the trace file. No Trace provides no diagnostic information from the map run.
Route EDI Type	Options include No Routing, Route In, Route Out, Route Good, Route Bad, and Route Other. Routing allows you to pass the EDI transactions directly into the Trade Partner mailboxes without performing actual translation.
Run Inbound Map	Enter the file name of the map here without the .map extension. This makes the inbound program automatically run the map without doing trade partner lookups to find a different map.

Field	Description
Company Identification	Enter a record number or browse the company ID table to select the record number for the company ID record for this run. This allows you to associate a specific company profile with this map. Clicking the Browse button will take the user to the Company Identification window. The Record Number, Company Name, and Trade Partner Group are listed.
Max Memory Cross Reference	The maximum allowable cross-reference table entries for memory lookups. If tables exceed the size of this parameter, then the table lookups will go to disk. The default size is 10,000 entries.
Number of Maps in Memory	Enter the number of maps in memory. The default value is 0. There is no fixed upper limit to the number of maps.

These are the fields on the Option 2 tab of the PrintEDI command window:

Field	Description
Zero Fill EDI Non-Null Numbers	Zero-fill incoming numeric elements that are not blank (-z switch in a batch file).
Output the Elapsed Time	Outputs the elapsed time of the run into the short trace file.
Create Bad Transaction Log	Creates a Bad Transaction log that tracks incoming transactions that cannot be processed.

Field	Description
Trading Partner Search Option	How the EC Gateway looks up Trade Partner data. The following are options for this field: • Group Sender (default) – routing to mailboxes based on the department-level sender's identification. • Group Receiver – routing to mailboxes based on the department-level receiver's identification. • Group Sender and Receiver – routing to mailboxes based on the department-level sender and receiver's identification. • Full Interchange – Sender – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company and department-level sender's identification. • Full Interchange – Sender and Receiver – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company and department-level sender and receiver's identification. • Full Interchange – Receiver - map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company and department-level receiver's identification. • Outer Interchange – Sender Only – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company-level sender's identification. • Outer Envelope – Receiver – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company-level receiver's identification. • Outer Envelope – Sender/Receiver – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company-level identification for sender and receiver. • Reverse – Outer Envelope – Sender/Receiver – compliance checking of outbound EDI using sending and receiving company-level identification for map selection. • Reverse – Full Interchange – Sender/Receiver – compliance checking of outbound EDI using sending and receiving company and department-level identification for map selection. • Reverse – Receiver Against Main – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level receiver's identification for map selection. • Reverse – Outer Sender Against Override – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level sender's identification for map selection. • Reverse – All Sender Against Override – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level and department-level sender's identification for map selection. • Reverse – All Receiver Against Main – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level and department-level receiver's identification for map selection.
Substitute Output Filename	Changes the name of the output file.
Substitute User File Directory	Changes the name and location of the user file directory.
Substitute Map and TP Directory	Changes the names and location of the map and the Trading Partner directory.

Field	Description
Temporary Files Directory	This is the directory where temporary files are placed by ECRTP. The default is the root directory of the drive where ECRTP is located. The user should have file write access to the root directory.
Start Processing at Byte Count	This is the directory where temporary files are placed by ECRTP. The default is the root directory of the drive where ECRTP is located. The user should have file write access to the root directory.
Start Processing at Byte Count	Begins processing the incoming file at a specific character (byte).
End Processing at Byte Coun	Ends processing the incoming file at a specific character (byte).

The alias allows the user to change directories and file names. This allows the user to adapt the map between machines and different platforms without recompiling the map. These are the fields on the File Alias tab of the PrintEDI command window:

Field	Description
Source (Files inside Map)	File name and location that is called from the map. Clicking the Add button will cause a window to appear. The user can then select the desired file. The Edit and Delete buttons are available once a source has been chosen. If the Edit button is chosen, a window appears with the field already populated. Clicking the Delete button will delete the highlighted file. The arrow button provides three options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing the choice of a file. If the FileName option is chosen, a list of standardized filenames displays. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These three options define the entry placed in the destination panel.
Destination (Files during Run Time)	File name and location of the file that was called from the map. An Edit button is available if a source file has been added to the destination panel. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens..

The alias allows the user to change directories and file names. This allows the user to adapt the map between machines and different platforms without recompiling the map. These are the fields on the ODBC Alias tab of the PrintEDI command window:

Field	Description
Source (ODBC Connection Strings inside Map)	Connection string that is called from the map. Clicking the Add button will cause a window to open. Enter a string in the text box. If the Edit button is chosen, a window displays with the field already populated. Click the Delete button to delete the highlighted string. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a string. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel.

Field	Description
Destination (ODBC Connection Strings during Run Time)	Destination string that was called from the map. An Edit button is available if a destination string has been added to the destination panel. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The field is populated with a current string from the destination panel.

These are the fields on the Parameters tab of the PrintEDI command window:

Field	Description
Parameter Names	Select the name of the parameter that is to be passed to ECRTP. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a string. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel.
Parameter Values Passed at Run Time	The value of the parameter that is to be passed to ECRTP. An Edit button is available if the destination panel has been populated with one or more strings. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The user can enter a new value for the parameter. The Delete button can be used to delete a selected parameter.

These are the fields on the Memory I/O tab of the PrintEDI command window:

Field	Description
Source (Files inside Map)	File name and location that is called from the map. Use the Add button to select an option: Constant, FileName, or Parameter.The Edit button offers the same options for changing a highlighted file. The Delete button is used to remove a highlighted file. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a name of the shared memory during run time. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel. Each entry in the destination panel corresponds to an entry in the source panel.
Destination (Names for Shared Memory at Run Time)	The name of the shared memory at runtime. An Edit button is available if the destination panel has been populated with a string. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The user can enter a new string value for the parameter. The Edit button is not available for parameter names.

The PutMessage command

The PutMessage command places a message on a queue for an application to pick up. This command supports the integration of EC Gateway with other electronic commerce applications. You can define the following parameters from this window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Put Channel	Specifies the channel to which the message will be written. The queue should be Send only, or both Send and Receive.
Put Data	Specifies where the message is that will be written to the Put Channel. Click the arrow icon beside the field and select one of: Message, FileName, Parameters, or Constant. Constant displays a window so that you can enter a value to be sent as a message to the queue.
Message Type	This is a user-defined message type that is placed in the message header of the message being sent. It needs to be one word (no spaces).. There are two choices available: Parameters or Constant. Constant displays a window so that you can enter a value of message type.

Note The Message parameter applies to data in a memory buffer. The FileName parameter applies to data in disk files. Parameter applies to a string stored in the variable.

The PutMessageGetReply command

The PutMessageGetReply command sends a message to a message queue and waits for a reply. This command supports the integration of EC Gateway with other electronic commerce applications. You can define the following parameters from this window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Put Channel	Communications channel to which a message will be posted. Click the arrow icon and the Communications Channel window displays. Double-click a channel to select it.

Field	Description
Put Data	This parameter specifies where the input message will be stored once it is read off the queue. Click the arrow icon beside the field and select one of: Message, FileName, Parameters, or Constant. Constant displays a window so that you can enter a constant value string to be sent as a message to the queue.
Message Type (Optional)	A user-defined message type that is put in the message header of the message being sent. It needs to be one word (no spaces). It may be specified via the two choices available: Parameters or Constant. Constant displays a window so that you can enter a value of message type.
Get Channel	Communications channel from which the input message is read. Click the arrow icon to display the Communications Channel window. Double-click a channel to select it.
Get Data	Specifies where the input message will be placed for further processing. There are two choices available: Message or FileName.
Overwrite/Append	Specifies whether the input message will overwrite the previous message or be appended to it. There are two choices available: Overwrite and Append.
Message Type (Optional)	Destination for the user-defined message type found in the message header of the message being received. If the message type is expected, select a Parameter variable.
Timeout [ms]	Time period to wait for the reply. There are two choices available when clicking on the arrow icon beside the field: Count or Constant. Constant displays a window so that you can enter a numeric value of the time period.

Note The Message parameter applies to data in memory. The FileName parameter applies to data in disk files. Parameter applies to a string stored in the variable.

The RemoveMessage command

The RemoveMessage command removes all messages received in this script from any queue since the first GetMessage command, or from the previous RemoveMessage or RestoreMessage commands. This command is intended to enhance robustness of the scripts by giving the user control over the actual removal of messages from the Input Channel until they have been completely processed and been passed on to the next step. It is your responsibility to insert the RemoveMessage command after messages are processed successfully. Any messages not removed by command are automatically removed when the script terminates.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Remove Channel	Specifies the channel from which the received messages should be removed.

The Report command

The EC Gateway process management module supports runtime execution of any of the reports contained within the EC Gateway application. You can define the following parameters from this window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Report Name	Name of the report to be executed. You can browse for a report by clicking in this field to display the Browse – Select Crystal Report window.
From Date	Beginning date for report execution, if required. You can define the beginning date by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. The Fixed Date option displays the Select a Date window that allows the user to chose a month, day, and year. The Today – Days option displays two options: Count and Constant.
To Date	The ending date for report execution, if required. You can define the ending date by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. The Fixed Date option displays the Select a Date window that allows the user to chose a month, day, and year. The Today – Days option displays two options: Count and Constant.
Destination	Destination for report output. You can define the destination by clicking in this field. The Disk File option displays the Destination Disk File window. Select a format and enter a disk file name. The E-Mail option displays the Destination e-Mail window. Select a format and enter an email address. The FAX option displays the Destination – FAX window. Select a format and enter a FAX telephone number.

The Resource command

You can select a resource from a list of resources by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field.

The EC Gateway has the capability to run multiple processes simultaneously. The Resource command inquires, locks, and releases resources for allocation to specific processes. A named window can be created. The Inquire action will return a status, and the Release action will remove it. You can define the following parameters from this window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Resource	The named window in question. You can select a resource from a list of resources by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field.
Action	Action to be performed. You can select an action by clicking on the arrow icon beside the field. The choices include Create, Inquire, and Release.

To use the Resource command, follow these steps:

1 Choose a variable from Resource-1 to Resource-10.

2 Use the Resource Inquire command to determine if another process is locking the resource. If another process is locking the resource, the Inquire command will return a failure message in the LastStatus field. If there is not another process locking the resource, the Inquire command will return a success message in the LastStatus field.

3 Use the Resource Lock command to place a mutex lock using the alphanumeric string assigned to the Resource-N variable. This command waits indefinitely until the resource is free and can be locked.

4 Use the Resource Release command to release a lock previously set by the Resource Lock command.

Note Processes should not perform an inquire after a successful lock. The Resource commands do not display any windows, so to test resource commands, you must develop a process script using the resource commands, run the script from two different DOS windows, and observe the interaction of the two scripts

Setting Mutex lock for file locking

Mutex stands for mutually exclusive. This means that a computer resource can be made available to one user at a time. It can best be explained by this simple example. Person A wants to run a process script and does not want the file to be accessed by anyone else during the run time of the script. The user therefore locks the file. Once the process script has completed running, the computer resource can be unlocked and then becomes available for others to access.

To lock resources on a file during parallel processing, follow these steps:

1 Assign a constant name to a resource variable (unique in the server as a Mutex).

2 Create the resource by using the Resource command and click on Action set to Create.

3 Before processing the file, run the Resource command with Action set to Require.

4 After processing the file, run the Resource command with Action set to Release.

In this setting, if two processes try to access a file concurrently, one will wait until the other finishes.

The RestoreMessage command

This command restores all the messages received in this script from any queue since the first GetMessage command, or from the previous RemoveMessage or RestoreMessage commands such that subsequent GetMessage commands will be able to reread the same messages. This command is intended to enhance robustness of the scripts by giving the user control over restoring messages to the Input Channel if they have not been completely processed successfully. The following parameters can be defined from this window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Restore Channel	Specifies the channel from which the received messages should be restored.

The RestoreProcessVariables command

The RestoreProcessVariables command restores all the process variable values from a file. The following parameters can be defined from this window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Restore from File	Identify the file containing the variable values. There are three choices for this parameter: FileName, Parameters, or Constant. Constant displays the Browse – Select a File window

The Return command

Choosing the Return command forces termination of the process execution. Control passes back to the calling procedure or the user, based on how the returning process was initiated.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.

The RouteEDI command

The RouteEDI command calls the ECMap engine and executes the inbound map corresponding to the communications channel and system you are currently using. (This command calls to the Run Map window.) You can access the following parameters from this window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Switches	Command line switches to be passed to the ECMap engine. You can define your switches by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. This displays the Route EDI window with the Required tab active.
Return Code	A numerical code with a value of 0 to 5 reporting the result of the map run. Choose a Count variable name for this result. The values are: • 0 – no errors. • 1 – errors but no transaction skipped. • 2 – transactions skipped with ## errors. • 3 – user abort rule and ## errors. • 4 – user stop rule and ## errors. • 5 – fatal error stop and ## errors.

These are the fields on the Required tab of the RouteEDI command window:

Field	Description
Inbound EDI File Type	Clicking on the arrow icon will present to the user several choices for File Type. The three choices are input FileName (default), MailBox, and Variable. The Mailbox option results in the system looking in the input folder of the mailbox and running the file through the map. The Variable option is a variable representing a file name.

Field	Description
Inbound EDI File	You will be prompted with a choice based on your response to the Inbound EDI File Type, above.
Map Directory	The full directory that contains the generated map. You can search for the directory path by clicking Browse. By default, the directory is *C:\ECEDIGS\Map*.
Log Type	The type of log you want to generate. Click the arrow button and select one of: ODBC Log, Text Log, No Log, or Expanded Text Log.
Non ODBC Trading Partner	This option is left blank by default, which indicates that you will be using an ODBC Trading Partner and will access the TP, TRADSTAT, and WIXSET tables. When this option is selected, you will be using a non-ODBC Trading Partner and the customer.dbf and tradstat.dbf tables, as well as the flat-file wixset.dat.
Trading Partner Directory	The directory that contains the Trade Partner files, if you are not using an ODBC database to store your trading partner files. Click Browse button to open the Select a Directory… window.
Trading Partner Connection	Clicking ODBC Type gives the user the choice of Constant or Parameter. Constant displays the ODBC Data Source Name window and Parameter presents a list of standardized parameter names. These names are the current process parameter variables.
Log Connection	Click Browse to open the ODBC Data Source Name window.

These are the fields on the Option 1 tab of the RouteEDI command window

Field	Description
All Trading Partner Default	This uses the ALL default trading partner and any trade agreements associated with it for this map run.
Ignore Trading Partner MailBox	When this is checked, outbound EDI files are not placed in the directory specified by the trading partner record in the Trading Partner database. If this is set and a tradstat mailbox does not exist or Ignore tradstat is set, the output is in the original outbound X.12 file from the Required tab.
ST03 (X.12)	Enables the use of the Implementation Convention Reference. This is an optional element of the X.12 Standard beginning with version 4030.
Overwrite Output User Files	When this is checked, the output overwrites any existing user files. If this is not checked, the output is appended to any existing user files.
Ignore Tradstat MailBox	This overrides the Trade Agreement (Status) destination field..
Validate Control Number Sequence	Tells ECRTP to check the received control numbers. This check confirms that the numbers have been incremented by one from the previous number received.
Trace Type	Short Trace, Long Trace, or No Trace. Long Trace provides a complete map trace. This is recommended for development. Once a mapping process has migrated to production, Short Trace should be selected. Short Trace only writes errors into the trace file. No Trace provides no diagnostic information from the map run.
Route EDI Type	Options include No Routing, Route In, Route Out, Route Good, Route Bad, and Route Other. Routing allows you to pass the EDI transactions directly into the Trade Partner mailboxes without performing actual translation.

Field	Description
Run Inbound Map	Enter the file name of the map here without the .map extension to make the inbound program automatically run the map without doing trade partner lookups to find a different map.
Company Identification	Enter a record number or browse the company ID table to select the record number for the company ID record for this run. Clicking Browse will take the user to the Company Identification window. This window displays the information for Record Number, Company Name, and Trade Partner Group..
Max Memory Cross Reference	The maximum allowable cross-reference table entries for memory lookups. If tables exceed the size of this parameter, then the table lookups will go to disk. The default size is 10,000 entries.
Number of Maps in Memory	Enter the number of maps in memory. The default value is 0. There is no fixed upper limit to the number of the maps.

These are the fields on the Option 2 tab of the RouteEDI command window

Field	Description
Zero Fill EDI Non-Null Numbers	Zero-fill incoming numeric elements that are not blank (-z switch in a batch file).
Output the Elapsed Time	Outputs the elapsed time of the run into the short trace file..
Create Bad Transaction Log	Creates a Bad Transaction log that tracks incoming transactions that cannot be processed.

Field	Description
Trading Partner Search Option	How the EC Gateway looks up Trade Partner data. The following are options for this field: • Group Sender (default) – routing to mailboxes based on the department-level sender's identification. • Group Receiver – routing to mailboxes based on the department-level receiver's identification. • Group Sender and Receiver – routing to mailboxes based on the department-level sender and receiver's identification. • Full Interchange – Sender – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company and department-level sender's identification. • Full Interchange – Receiver – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company and department-level receiver's identification. • Full Interchange – Sender and Receiver – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company and department-level sender and receiver's identification. • Outer Interchange – Sender Only – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company-level sender's identification. • Outer Envelope – Receiver – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company-level receiver's identification. • Outer Envelope – Sender/Receiver – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company-level identification for sender and receiver. • Reverse – Outer Envelope – Sender/Receiver – compliance checking of outbound EDI using sending and receiving company-level identification for map selection. • Reverse – Full Interchange – Sender/Receiver – compliance checking of outbound EDI using sending and receiving company and department-level identification for map selection. • Reverse – Receiver Against Main – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level receiver's identification for map selection. • Reverse – Outer Sender Against Override – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level sender's identification for map selection. • Reverse – All Sender Against Override – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level and department-level sender's identification for map selection. • Reverse – All Receiver Against Main – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level and department-level receiver's identification for map selection.
Substitute Output Filename	Changes the name of the output file. This overrides the name of the output application file.
Substitute User File Directory	Changes the name of the output file.
Substitute Map and TP Directory	Changes the name and location of the user file directory.

Field	Description
Temporary Files Directory	This is the directory where temporary files are placed by ECRTP. The default is the root directory of the drive where ECRTP is located. The user should have file write access to the root directory
Start Processing at Byte Count	Begins processing the incoming file at a specific character (byte).
End Processing at Byte Coun	Ends processing the incoming file at a specific character (byte).

The alias allows the user to change directories and file names. This allows the user to adapt the map between machines and different platforms without recompiling the map. These are the fields on the File Alias tab of the RouteEDI command window:

Field	Description
Source (Files inside Map)	File name and location that is called from the map. Clicking the Add button will cause a window to appear. The user can then select the desired file. The Edit and Delete buttons are available once a source has been chosen. If the Edit button is chosen, a window appears with the field already populated. Clicking the Delete button will delete the highlighted file. The arrow button provides three options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing the choice of a file. If the FileName option is chosen, a list of standardized filenames displays. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These three options define the entry placed in the destination panel.
Destination (Files during Run Time)	File name and location of the file that was called from the map. An Edit button is available if a source file has been added to the destination panel. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens.

The alias allows the user to change directories and file names. This allows the user to adapt the map between machines and different platforms without recompiling the map. These are the fields on the ODBC Alias tab of the RouteEDI command window:

Field	Description
Source (ODBC Connection Strings inside Map)	Connection string that is called from the map. Clicking the Add button will cause a window to open. Enter a string in the text box. If the Edit button is chosen, a window displays with the field already populated. Click the Delete button to delete the highlighted string. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a string. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel.
Destination (ODBC Connection Strings during Run Time)	Destination string that was called from the map. An Edit button is available if a destination string has been added to the destination panel. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The field is populated with a current string from the destination panel..

These are the fields on the Parameters tab of the RouteEDI command window:

Field	Description
Parameter Names	Select the name of the parameter that is to be passed to ECRTP. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a string. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel..
Parameter Values Passed at Run Time	The value of the parameter that is to be passed to ECRTP. An Edit button is available if the destination panel has been populated with one or more strings. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The user can enter a new value for the parameter. The Delete button can be used to delete a selected parameter.

These are the fields on the Memory I/O tab of the RouteEDI command window:

Field	Description
Source (Files inside Map)	File name and location that is called from the map. Use the Add button to select an option: Constant, FileName, or Parameter.The Edit button offers the same options for changing a highlighted file. The Delete button is used to remove a highlighted file. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a name of the shared memory during run time. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel. Each entry in the destination panel corresponds to an entry in the source panel..
Destination (Names for Shared Memory at Run Time)	The name of the shared memory at run time. An Edit button is available if the destination panel has been populated with a string. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The user can enter a new string value for the parameter. The Edit button is not available for parameter names.

The Run command

The Run command allows users to call executable programs from within the EC Gateway application, with no waiting. You can set both command line switches and a starting directory. You can define the following parameters from this window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.

Field	Description
Executable Name	Name of the file to be executed, including full path information. You can specify a FileName variable or you can browse for the name of an executable file to run by clicking on the Constant option. The Browse – Select an Executable window opens.
Working Directory	Default directory for executable program operation. You can select a Parameter variable or an appropriate directory by clicking on the Constant option. The Select a Directory… window opens.
Arguments	Command line switches to be passed to the executable program, if required. Use the Parameters option or the Constant option to display the Constant Value window.

The RunAdapter command

The RunAdapter command calls the specified NNSYadapter. The NNSYadapter reads the configuration file that you specify on this window. You can access the following parameters from this window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Path for Adapter	Location of the NNSYAdapterXX.exe where XX is version number. You can browse for the directory by clicking on the arrow icon. The Select a Directory window opens.
Version	Choose the ADK version: 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, or 3.8.
Configuration file	Location and name of the adapter configuration file. For more information about adapter configuration files, see the ECRTP Reference Guide.
Trace	Choices are ON or OFF.

The RunMapIn command

The RunMapIn command calls the ECRTP engine and executes the inbound map corresponding to the communications channel and system you are currently using. You can access the following parameters from this window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.

Field	Description
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Switches	Command line switches to be passed to the ECMap engine. You can define your switches by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. This displays the Run Inbound Map window with the Required tab active. If you are obtaining a message from a queue, for the Inbound EDI File Type field, select Variable. Then select Messages or FileName for the Inbound EDI File field.
Return Code	A numerical code with a value of 0 to 5 reporting the result of the map runs. Choose a Count variable name for this result. The values are: • 0 – no errors. • 1 – errors but no transaction skipped. • 2 – transactions skipped with ## errors. • 3 – user abort rule and ## errors. • 4 – user stop rule and ## errors. • 5 – fatal error stop and ## errors.

These are the fields on the Required tab of the RunMapIn command window:

Field	Description
Inbound EDI File Type	Clicking on the arrow icon will present to the user several choices for File Type. The three choices are input FileName (default), MailBox, and Variable. The Mailbox option results in the system looking in the input folder of the mailbox and running the file through the map. The Variable option is a variable representing a file name.
Inbound EDI File	The Browse button displays different options based upon your selection for Inbound EDI File Type. This is the location of the file containing the EDI data to be translated by the map.
Map Directory	The full directory that contains the generated map. You can search for the directory path by clicking Browse. By default, the text field is populated with *C:\ECEDIGS\Map*.
Log Type	The type of log you want to generate. Click the arrow button and select one of: ODBC Log, Text Log, No Log, or Expanded Text Log.
Non ODBC Trading Partner	This option is left blank by default, which indicates that you will be using an ODBC Trading Partner and will access the TP, TRADSTAT, and WIXSET tables. When this option is selected, you will be using a non-ODBC Trading Partner and the customer.dbf and tradstat.dbf tables, as well as the flat-file wixset.dat.
Trading Partner Directory	The directory that contains the Trade Partner files, if you are not using an ODBC database to store your trading partner files. Click Browse to open the Select a Directory… window.
Trading Partner Connection	Clicking ODBC Type gives the user the choice of Constant or Parameter. Constant displays the ODBC Data Source Name window and Parameter presents a list of standardized parameter names. These names are the current process parameter variables.
Log Connection	Click Browse to open the ODBC Data Source Name window.

These are the fields on the Option 1 tab of the RunMapIn command window:

Field	Description
All Trading Partner Default	This option uses the ALL trading partner and trade agreements associated with it for map execution.
Ignore Trading Partner MailBox	Leave this check box unchecked if you are not doing routing.
ST03 (X.12)	Enables the use of the Implementation Convention Reference. This is an optional element of the X.12 Standard beginning with version 4030.
Overwrite Output User Files	When this is checked, the output overwrites any existing user files. If this is not checked, the output is appended to any existing user files. Usually do not check this check box.
Ignore Tradestat MailBox	This check box is usually left unchecked if you are not doing routing.
Validate Control Number Sequence	Tells ECRTP to check the received control numbers. This check confirms that the numbers have been incremented by one from the previous number received..
Trace Type	Short Trace, Long Trace, or No Trace.Long Trace provides a complete map trace. This is recommended for development. Once a mapping process has migrated to production, Short Trace should be selected. Short Trace only writes errors into the trace file. No Trace provides no diagnostic information from the map run.
Route EDI Type	Options include No Routing, Route In, Route Out, Route Good, Route Bad, and Route Other. Routing allows you to pass the EDI transactions directly into the Trade Partner mailboxes without performing actual translation. This field is grayed out unless the Ignore Trading Partner Mailbox check box is not checked.
Run Inbound Map	Enter the file name of the map here without the .map extension. This makes the inbound program automatically run the map without doing trade partner lookups to find a different map.
Company Identification	Enter a record number or browse the company ID table to select the record number for the company ID record for this run. Clicking Browse will take the user to the Company Identification window. This window displays the information for Record Number, Company Name, and Trade Partner Group.
Max Memory Cross Reference	The maximum allowable cross-reference table entries for memory lookups. If tables exceed the size of this parameter, then the table lookups will go to disk. The default size is 10,000 entries.
Number of Maps in Memory	Enter the number of maps in memory. The default value is 0. There is no fixed upper limit to the number of the maps.

These are the fields on the Option 2 tab of the RunMapIn command window:

Field	Description
Zero Fill EDI Non-Null Numbers	Zero-fill incoming numeric elements that are not blank (-z switch in a batch file).
Output the Elapsed Time	Outputs the elapsed time of the run into the short trace file.

Field	Description
Create Bad Transaction Log	Creates a Bad Transaction log that tracks incoming transactions that cannot be processed..
Trading Partner Search Option	How the EC Gateway looks up Trade Partner data. The following are options for this field: • Group Sender (default) – routing to mailboxes based on the department-level sender's identification. • Group Receiver – routing to mailboxes based on the department-level receiver's identification. • Group Sender and Receiver – routing to mailboxes based on the department-level sender and receiver's identification. • Full Interchange – Sender – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company and department-level sender's identification. • Full Interchange – Sender and Receiver – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company and department-level sender and receiver's identification. • Full Interchange – Receiver – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company and department-level receiver's identification. • Outer Interchange – Sender Only – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company-level sender's identification. • Outer Envelope – Receiver – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company-level receiver's identification. • Outer Envelope – Sender/Receiver – map selection and routing to mailboxes based on the company-level identification for sender and receiver. • Reverse – Outer Envelope – Sender/Receiver – compliance checking of outbound EDI using sending and receiving company-level identification for map selection. • Reverse – Full Interchange – Sender/Receiver – compliance checking of outbound EDI using sending and receiving company and department-level identification for map selection. • Reverse – Receiver Against Main – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level receiver's identification for map selection. • Reverse – Outer Sender Against Override – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level sender's identification for map selection. • Reverse – All Sender Against Override – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level and department-level sender's identification for map selectionReverse – All Receiver Against Main – compliance checking of outbound EDI using company-level and department-level receiver's identification for map selection.
Substitute Output Filename	Changes the name of the output file..
Substitute User File Directory	Changes the name and location of the user file directory.

Field	Description
Substitute Map and TP Directory	Changes the names and location of the map and the Trading Partner directory.
Temporary Files Directory	This is the directory where temporary files are placed by ECRTP. The default is the root directory of the drive where ECRTP is located. The user should have file write access to the root directory.
Start Processing at Byte Count	Begins processing the incoming file at a specific character (byte).
End Processing at Byte Count	Ends processing the incoming file at a specific character (byte).

The alias allows the user to change directories and file names. This allows the user to adapt the map between machines and different platforms without recompiling the map. These are the fields on the File Alias tab of the RunMapIn command window:

Field	Description
Source (Files inside Map)	File name and location that is called from the map. Clicking the Add button will cause a window to appear. The user can then select the desired file. The Edit and Delete buttons are available once a source has been chosen. If the Edit button is chosen, a window appears with the field already populated. Clicking the Delete button will delete the highlighted file. The arrow button provides three options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing the choice of a file. If the FileName option is chosen, a list of standardized filenames displays. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These three options define the entry placed in the destination panel.
Destination (Files during Run Time)	File name and location of the file that was called from the map. An Edit button is available if a source file has been added to the destination panel. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens.

The alias allows the user to change directories and file names. This allows the user to adapt the map between machines and different platforms without recompiling the map These are the fields on the ODBC Alias tab of the RunMapIn command window:

Field	Description
Source (ODBC Connection Strings inside Map)	Connection string that is called from the map. Clicking the Add button will cause a window to open. Enter a string in the text box. If the Edit button is chosen, a window displays with the field already populated. Click the Delete button to delete the highlighted string. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a string. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel.
Destination (ODBC Connection Strings during Run Time)	Destination string that was called from the map. An Edit button is available if a destination string has been added to the destination panel. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The field is populated with a current string from the destination panel.

These are the fields on the Parameters tab of the RunMapIn command window

Field	Description
Parameter Names	Select the name of the parameter that is to be passed to ECRTP. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a string. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel.
Parameter Values Passed at Run Time	The value of the parameter that is to be passed to ECRTP. An Edit button is available if the destination panel has been populated with one or more strings. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The user can enter a new value for the parameter. The Delete button can be used to delete a selected parameter.

These are the fields on the Memory I/O tab of the RunMapIn command window

Field	Description
Source (Files inside Map)	File name and location that is called from the map. Use the Add button to select an option: Constant, FileName, or Parameter.The Edit button offers the same options for changing a highlighted file. The Delete button is used to remove a highlighted file. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a name of the shared memory during run time. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel. Each entry in the destination panel corresponds to an entry in the source panel.
Destination (Names for Shared Memory at Run Time)	The name of the shared memory at runtime. An Edit button is available if the destination panel has been populated with a string. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The user can enter a new string value for the parameter. The Edit button is not available for parameter names.

The RunMapOut command

The RunMapOut command calls the ECMap engine and executes the outbound map corresponding to the communications channel and system you are currently using. (This command calls the Run Map window.) From this window, the following parameters can be accessed:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command allows temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.

Field	Description
Switches	Command line switches to be passed to the ECMap engine. You can define your switches by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. This displays the Run Outbound Map window with the Required tab active.
Return Code	A numerical code with a value of 0 to 5 reporting the result of the map runs. Choose a Count variable name for this result. The values are: • 0 – no errors. • 1 – errors but no transaction skipped. • 2 – transactions skipped ## errors. • 3 – yser abort rule and ## errors. • 4 – user stop rule and ## errors. • 5 – fatal error stop and ## errors.

These are the fields on the Required tab of the RunMapOut command window

Field	Description
Map Name	Name of the map to be processed.
Transaction Name	Displays the transaction set number for the current map..
Code	Refers to the type of EDI being processed. An example of this would be Health Care claim = HC. A complete list of codes can be found in the standards manual.
Ouput EDI File	If ignoring the Trade Partner mailbox, enter the full directory, file name and file extension for the file that will contain the EDI data, otherwise, this is the Trade Partner mailbox directory.
Map Directory	The full directory path containing the generated map (.map file).
Log Type	The type of log you want to generate. Clicking the arrow button will present to the user four options. The choices include ODBC Log, Text Log, No Log, and Expanded Text Log.
Non ODBC Trading Partner	This option is blank by default. which indicates that you will be using an ODBC Trading Partner and will access the TP, TRADSTAT, and WIXSET tables. When this option is selected, you will be using a non-ODBC Trading Partner and the customer.dbf and tradstat.dbf tables, as well as the flat-file wixset.dat.
Trading Partner Directory	The directory that contains the Trade Partner files, if you are not using an ODBC database to store your trading partner files. Clicking the Browse button will open the Select a Directory… window.
Trading Partner Connection	Clicking ODBC Type gives the user the choice of Constant or Parameter. Constant displays the ODBC Data Source Name window and Parameter presents a list of standardized parameter names. These names are the current process parameter variables.
Log Connection	Clicking Browse opens the ODBC Data Source Name window.

These are the fields on the Option 1 tab of the RunMapOut command window

Field	Description
No Trading Partner	Used for running an Any-to-Any map without a Trade Partner.

Field	Description
All Trading Partner Default	This option uses the ALL trading partner and trade agreements associated with it for map execution.
Ignore Trading Partner MailBox	When this is checked, outbound EDI files are placed in the directory specified by the Output EDI File field on the Required tab.
No EDI File	Used for running an Any-to-Any map.
Update All Trading Partner Record	When getting control numbers during concurrent runs. Only updates the ALL Trading Partner control number.
Ignore Tradstat MailBox	This overrides the Trade Status destination field.
Trace Type	Short Trace, Long Trace, or No Trace.Long Trace provides a complete map trace. This is recommended for development. Once a mapping process has migrated to production, Short Trace should be selected. Short Trace only writes errors into the trace file. No Trace provides no diagnostic information from the map run.
Route EDI Type	Options include No Routing, Route In, Route Out, Route Good, Route Bad, and Route Other. Routing allows you to pass the EDI transactions directly into the Trade Partner mailboxes without performing actual translation. This field is grayed out unless the Ignore Trading Partner Mailbox check box is not checked.
Company Identification	Enter a record number or browse the company ID table to select the record number for the company ID record for this run. Clicking Browse will take the user to the Company Identification window. This window displays the information for Record Number, Company Name, and Trade Partner Group..
Max Memory Cross Reference	The maximum allowable cross-reference table entries for memory lookups. If tables exceed the size of this parameter, then the table lookups will go to disk. The default size is 10,000 entries.
Number of Maps in Memory	Enter the number of maps in memory. The default value is 0. There is no fixed upper limit to the number of the maps.

These are the fields on the Option 2 tab of the RunMapOut command window

Field	Description
No UNG, UNE Segments	Used in EDIFACT transactions.
Map Numeric Zero	Zero-fill outgoing numeric fields that are not blank (-z switch in batch file).
Output the Elapsed Time	Outputs the elapsed time of the run into the short trace file.
Split Multiple Files Once	If you select this check box, whole physical files will be split by record type into separate logical files once. If it is not selected, the files will be split each time a read is encountered.
Substitute Company Directory	Used to change the directory location of the company information when not an ODBC Trading Partner. This allows the user to override the input file that the system is looking for.
Substiute Input Filename	Used to change the name of the input file when only one input file is defined. This allows the user to override the input file that the system is looking for.

Field	Description
Substitute User File Directory	Used to change the location of the files when multiple files are used. This overrides the directory where the system is looking for inputs.
Substitute Map and TP Directory	Used to set a single location for both the Trade Partner files and the map files.
Temporary Files Directory	This is the directory where temporary files are placed by ECRTP. The default is the root directory of the drive where ECRTP is located. The user should have file write access to the root directory.
ST03 (X.12)	This is an alphanumeric field for the Implementation Convention Reference. The user may enter up to 35 characters. This is an optional element of the X.12 Standard beginning with version 4030.

The alias allows the user to change directories and file names. This allows the user to adapt the map between machines and different platforms without recompiling the map. These are the fields on the File Alias tab of the RunMapOut command window:

Field	Description
Source (Files inside Map)	File name and location that is called from the map. Clicking the Add button will cause a window to appear. The user can then select the desired file. The Edit and Delete buttons are available once a source has been chosen. If the Edit button is chosen, a window appears with the field already populated. Clicking the Delete button will delete the highlighted file. The arrow button provides three options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing the choice of a file. If the FileName option is chosen, a list of standardized filenames displays. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These three options define the entry placed in the destination panel.
Destination (Files during Run Time)	File name and location of the file that was called from the map. An Edit button is available if a source file has been added to the destination panel. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens.

The alias allows the user to change directories and file names. This allows the user to adapt the map between machines and different platforms without recompiling the map. These are the fields on the ODBC Alias tab of the RunMapOut command window:

Field	Description
Source (ODBC Connection Strings inside Map)	Connection string that is called from the map. Clicking the Add button will cause a window to open. Enter a string in the text box. If the Edit button is chosen, a window displays with the field already populated. Click the Delete button to delete the highlighted string. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a string. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel.

Field	Description
Destination (ODBC Connection Strings during Run Time)	Destination string that was called from the map. An Edit button is available if a destination string has been added to the destination panel. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The field is populated with a current string from the destination panel.

These are the fields on the Parameters tab of the RunMapOut command window:

Field	Description
Parameter Names	Select the name of the parameter that is to be passed to ECRTP. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a string. If the Parameter option is chosen, a list of standardized parameter names displays. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel.
Parameter Values Passed at Run Time	The value of the parameter that is to be passed to ECRTP. An Edit button is available if the destination panel has been populated with one or more strings. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The user can enter a new value for the parameter. The Delete button can be used to delete a selected parameter.

These are the fields on the Memory I/O tab of the RunMapOut command window:

Field	Description
Source (Files inside Map)	File name and location that is called from the map. Use the Add button to select an option: Constant, FileName, or Parameter.The Edit button offers the same options for changing a highlighted file. The Delete button is used to remove a highlighted file. The arrow button provides two options. If the Constant option is chosen, a window appears allowing entry of a name of the shared memory during run time. These two options define the entry placed in the destination panel. Each entry in the destination panel corresponds to an entry in the source panel.
Destination (Names for Shared Memory at Run Time)	The name of the shared memory at run time. An Edit button is available if the destination panel has been populated with a string. When the Edit button is clicked, a window opens. The user can enter a new string value for the parameter. The Edit button is not available for parameter names.

The RunWait command

The RunWait command allows users to call executable programs from within the EC Gateway application, and wait until the execution is finished. You can set both command line switches and a starting directory. You can define the following parameters from this window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Executable Name	Name of the file to be executed, including full path information as a FileName variable. You can browse for the executable file to run by clicking the Constant option. The Browse – Select an Executable window opens.
Working Directory	Default directory for executable program operation stored in the Parameter variable or the Constant option.
Arguments	Command line switches to be passed to the executable program, if required. Select either Parameter or Constant.
Exit Code	Select a Count variable.

The SaveMemory command

The SaveMemory command (SaveSharedMemory in Release 2.8.3) enables EC Gateway to save the contents of the shared memory to a file. This command is backward compatible with SaveSharedMemory.

With this command, you can append or overwrite the destination file:

- Specified in a Filename variable with the buffer contents of a Message variable, and to indicate that the buffer should be released.
- Specified as a string in the script file with the buffer contents in a Message variables to indicate that the buffer should be released.
- Specified in a Filename variable with the shared memory's buffer contents specified in a Parameter variable to indicate that the shared memory and the buffer are to be released.
- Specified in a Filename variable with the shared memory's buffer contents specified by a string in the script file, and to indicate that the shared memory and the buffer are to be released.
- Specified as a string in the script file with the shared memory's buffer contents specified by a string in the script file, and to indicate that the shared memory, and the buffer are to be released.

You can also generate a script file containing the old save shared memory command, and run the script file against the new wsproces to ensure backwards capability. The following parameters can be defined from this window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Save to File	Specify the destination file to which the shared memory will be saved. Select from the options: FileName or Constant. Constant allows you to select a file name string.
Memory	Specify the name of the Shared Memory or Message variable to be saved. From Shared Memory, select from the options: Parameters or Constant
Overwrite/Append	Overwrite the contents of the destination file or Append to the contents of the destination file.
Release Memory	Select Yes or No to release memory from the buffer.

The SaveProcessVariables command

The SaveProcessVariables command allows the user to save all the existing process variable values to a file. This includes all of the 20 process parameter values, 10 file values, and 10 counter values. You can define the following parameters from this window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Save to File	Identify the file to receive the variables. There are three choices for this parameter: FileName, Parameters, and Constant option displays the Browse – Select a File window.

The StartLocalProcessServer command

The StartLocalProcessServer command starts the socket server.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command allows temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Port Numbers	Enter the port number.

The StopProcessServer command

The StopProcessServer command allows the user to stop a process from being run on a host machine.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Host Address	The IP address of the host machine on which the process is being run.
Port Numbers	Enter the port number or numbers.

The StringCaseConvert command

The StringCaseConvert command converts all of the characters in an input string into upper or lower case. You can define the following parameters from the StringCaseConvert window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Destination	The variable that receives the converted string. This can be a FileName variable or Parameter variable.

Field	Description
Source	The variable that contains the string to be converted. This can be a FileName variable or a Parameter variable.
Conversion	The conversion to be performed—to uppercase or to lowercase. All of the characters in the input string are converted.

The StringConcatenate command

EC Gateway allows users to concatenate strings while processing EDI transactions. The StringConcatenate command permits the concatenation of up to four strings at a time. You can define the following parameters from this window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Destination	Unique name of the variable to contain the resultant concatenation. You can select a Parameter variable.
String 1...4	The string variables or values to be concatenated. Select the Parameter option, or the Constant option, which displays the Constant Value window.

The StringFind command

The StringFind command searches for a specified string within an input string. The command reports the position where the specified string is found. This search is case sensitive. You can define the following parameters in the StringFind window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command allows temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.

Field	Description
Position	Position of the nth occurrence of the string. This position is the location of the first character of the substring starting at zero. A value of –1 indicates that the desired occurrence of the string was not found. This variable is a Count variable.
String	The variable that contains the input string. This variable can be a FileName or Parameter.
Find	The string that is to be found within the input string. This variable is a constant value that you input, such as a FileName or a Parameter.
Occurrence	The number of the occurrence that is to be found. This value is placed in a Count variable or you can specify a Constant value for this.

The StringLength command

The StringLength command returns the length of a specified string. This length is expressed in the number of characters and its value is output to a variable. You can define the parameters in the table below from StringLength window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Length	A Count variable containing the output number of characters in the input string.
String	A FileName or Parameter variable containing the input string to be measured.

The StringReplace command

The StringReplace command finds and replaces a specified string within the input string. You can define the parameters in the table below from the process command window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Destination	The FileName or Parameter variable that receives the modified string.

Field	Description
Source	The FileName or Parameter variable that contains the string to be modified.
Replace	The FileName or Parameter variable that contains the section of the input string that is to be replaced.
With	The FileName or Parameter variable that contains the replacement string.

The StringTrim command

The StringTrim command removes any leading or trailing blank characters. You can define the parameters in the table below from the process command window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Destination	The output is placed in the FileName or Parameter variable.
Source	The input string to be trimmed is received in this variable. This variable can be a FileName or Parameter.

The Substring command

The Substring command allows the user to parse a string into a smaller string.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Destination String	The user can specify the Parameter of the substring.
Source String	The user can specify the location of the Source String as a FileName or Parameter.

Field	Description
Substring Start	There are three choices available upon clicking on the arrow icon beside the field: Count, Delimiter…. opens the Delimiter Selection window. If you select a delimiter, a second window displays prompting you for the start number for the delimiter. The third choice is Constant…. Clicking on this option will open the Constant Start Position window. Use this window to enter the start position of the substring.
Substring Length	The user determines the length of the substring desired. There are three choices available upon clicking on the arrow icon beside the field: Count, and Delimiter…. that opens the Delimiter Selection window. If you select a delimiter, a second window displays prompting you for the length of the delimiter. The third choice is Constant, which opens the Constant length window.

The SystemCommand command

The SystemCommand command enables users to send commands directly to the shell process that is controlling EC Gateway. You can define the following parameters from this window.

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Command Line	System command to be executed, including path information and appropriate command line switches.

The TimeDelay command

The TimeDelay command inserts a delay into process execution. You can define the following parameters from this window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
Seconds	Number of seconds to suspend process execution.

The TraceOnOff command

The TraceOnOff command writes a tracked line to an ASCII file for each command in the script. The ASCII file name (tr <run id>.dat) includes the run number so that each file is unique. The TraceOnOff command also enables or disables verbose reporting of command execution to the EC Gateway log file. When On is selected all commands are written to the log file. You can define the following parameters from this window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
On/Off	Desired operational state of the verbose log tracing function. You can select ON or OFF from the menu displayed after clicking on the arrow icon beside this field.

The WhileDo command

The Do command enables users to embed processes within other processes. Similar to the DoWhile command, the WhileDo command extends the capabilities of the Do command, enabling users to specify conditional running of processes. Control of the process is handed off to the nested process, and if the condition is met, it is invoked via the WhileDo command. Where the DoWhile command executes a process, then tests for the condition, the WhileDo command always tests for the condition prior to executing the process. You can define the parameters below from this window:

Field	Description
Label	Specifies the unique label of this process command. This label allows other commands to branch to this command. The label that you type here appears in the Label column on the EC Gateway Process window.
Disable command	Disabling the command will allow temporary modification of the process statements. This allows for testing of the statements for error-free robustness. The command that has been disabled will not show in the script (.pfs) file.
While Left	Operand number 1 within execution condition. You can define it by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. There are four variable choices for this parameter. Clicking on the first choice, LastStatus will populate the field with this option. Clicking on the second choice, FileSize will populate the field with this option. Or you can click on Parameters or Count .

Field	Description
Operator	A mathematical operation to be performed between the two conditional operators. You can select an operation to be performed by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. The choices include some or all of the following depending on your choice for the While Left parameter: • EQ (equals) • NE (not equal to) • LT (less than) • GT (greater than) • LE (less than or equal to) • GE (greater than or equal to)
Right	Value to be assigned to a variable. You can view and select from different variables by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. A set of options displays depending on your choice in the While Left field: Successful, Failed, Parameters, Constant, and Count.
Do Process	Unique name of the Process to be embedded. You can select a process from a list of processes by clicking on the arrow icon beside this field. The Select a Process window opens. Double-click a listed process.

CHAPTER 5

Scheduling

Overview

The Scheduler application allows you to run unattended jobs. It also allows automatic rescheduling, remote access and conditional triggers. You can use Scheduler to launch processes or applications such as communications modules, file uploads, and file downloads.

How to port the Scheduler file from the PC to a UNIX server

Before you port the scheduler file to a UNIX server, you created the .lpd file in EC Gateway for NT which contains the schedule. The .lpd file is the schedule itself, containing one or more events.

Note To make more changes to the .lpd file before you export it to a UNIX server, see "Modifying an existing schedule by using the Scheduler window" on page 150.

To port the .lpd file to a UNIX server:

1 Click the Comm Channel icon.

2 Select Tools | FTP.

The e-FTP window displays.

3 Select the site you want to connect to by scrolling through the communications channel text box.

4 Click Login. If you are connected to your Internet Service Provider (ISP), your connection begins automatically, assuming you have loaded your connection hardware and software. If you do not have access to your ISP, then you cannot use e-FTP to transfer files.

5 From the local system, select the .lpd file to be sent, or select a directory to sent all the files in that directory.

6 Select the directory on the remote system where the file (or directory of files) is to be placed.

7 To send the selected file, click Put, or to send the entire directory, click Mput.

8 At this point, you can either run the .lpd file with schedd or you can modify the .lpd file. To run the file, go to “Running the .lpd Scheduler file” on page 149. To modify the events in the .lpd file, go to “Modifying an existing schedule by using the Scheduler window” on page 150.

Running the .lpd Scheduler file

The UNIX Scheduler daemon is the engine that is used to run scheduled jobs. The scheduled jobs are listed in the .lpd file, which can be created on a PC and transferred to a UNIX machine. The user can use the Scheduler daemon to run scripts, executables, or launch events by time, interval, and condition triggers.

The executable name for the Scheduler is called schedd. It can execute the events in the LPD file. The execution command is:

```
# schedd start/stop [-f [full_path] lpd_filename] [-p [full_path] pid_filename]
```

The default LPD file name is *schedd.lpd* and the default PID file name is *schedd.lpd.pid*. If you do not specify the –f and –p options, the Scheduler daemon uses the default file in the current directory.

You can specify a file name without a path name when the file exists in the current working directory. The UNIX Scheduler daemon checked the command line file name to determine whether it can be accessible or not. The UNIX Scheduler daemon will generate a PID file name when you do not specify one. You user can specify the LPD file when stopping a running Scheduler daemon.

Examples of starting and stopping schedules

Below are examples of how to start and stop schedules.

Function	Command	Requirements
Start the default LPD fil	# schedd start	The default LPD file *schedd.lpd* must exist in the current directory. The default PID file *schedd.lpd.pid* will be created in the current directory by the Scheduler daemon.
Stop the default LPD fil	# schedd stop	

Function	Command	Requirements
Start the specified LPD file without a path	# schedd start -f demo.lpd or # schedd stop -p demo.lpd	The specified file *demo.lpd* must exist in the current directory. The Scheduler daemon will create the PID file *demo.lpd.pid* in the current directory.
Stop the specified LPD file without a path	# schedd stop -f demo.lpd or # schedd stop -p demo.lpd	
To start the specified LPD and specified PID file without path	# schedd start -f demo.lpd -p demo.pid	
To stop the specified PID file without path	# schedd stop -p demo.pid	
To start the specified LPD file with full path	# schedd start -f /usr/home/demo.lpd	The PID file *demo.lpd.pid* will be created in the same directory as an LPD file by the Scheduler daemon.
To stop the specified LPD file with full path	# schedd stop -f /usr/home/demo.lpd	
To start the specified LPD file and the specified PID file with full path	# schedd start -f /usr/home/demo.lpd -p /usr/home/pids/demo.pid	
To stop the specified PID file with full path	# schedd stop -p /usr/home/pids/demo.pid	

Modifying an existing schedule by using the Scheduler window

You can modify an existing schedule in EC Gateway for NT or EC Gateway for UNIX. To modify a schedule in EC Gateway for NT, see the EC Gateway for NT Reference Guide.

To modify a schedule on EC Gateway for UNIX:

1 Click the Scheduler icon.

The Scheduler window is displayed. From here you may create or edit schedules, add events to schedules, or delete events from schedules, manually launch events and set system options to automatically launch scheduled events.

Creating a new schedule

To create a new schedule, follow these steps:

1 Select File | New.

2 To add an event to this schedule, click the clock icon or select Event | Add.

The Event Properties window appears.

3 In the Action tab, type a description of the event in the Description field, for example “Production”.

4 In the Action field, keep “Run Program” selected. (There are no other choices at this time.)

5 In the Command Line field, enter a command such as `wsproces production.pfs`.

6 In the Working Directory field, list the UNIX directory that contains the .pfs file.

7 Click the Schedule tab. The Schedule tab appears.

8 Specify how often you want your event to run. Click on the Options tab. The Options tab appears.

9 Use the table below to help you fill in the fields on the Options tab.

Field name	Description
Enable this event	Activates or deactivates the event. The event is active when this box is checked.
Execute	Runs this event even when it is past due. This option is enabled when this box is checked.This option is useful if you do not have Scheduler running continually.
Reschedule	Reschedules this event without launching it if it is past due. This option is enabled when this box is checked.

10 When you are finished with the Options tab, skip the Keys and Duration tab because they are not available to EC Gateway for UNIX. Click on the Conditions tab. The Conditions tab appears.

Note If you selected Condition for your Schedule Frequency, then you must set the elements on this tab. If you selected One Time or one of the Schedule Options (daily, weekly, and so on), then you can specify whether to enable, disable, or directly launch the event from the Condition tab.

11 Use the table below to fill in the fields on the Condition tab.

Field	Description
Enable Condition	By default, there are no conditions and an event will run on schedule as was specified in the Schedule tab. Check this box to define special conditions under which this event is to run, and/or which action the event is to perform.
Condition	There are several conditions that you can select by using the drop down list. This is the actual condition that will trigger the defined action. The conditions available are File Access, File Change, File Change and Not Locked, File Does Not Exist, File Exists, and File Exists and Not Locked.
File	Depending on the condition you choose, you will have to enter additional information. If you select File Change, you have to enter the path and name of the file. The text box under the Condition list is where you enter this other information.
Frequency	Defines how often to apply this condition to this event. If you select Once, then Scheduler will only apply this condition to the next time it runs. The condition will not be applied to determine whether or not this event should run. If the Every Time button is selected, then the condition will apply to each time this event is launched.
Action	Specify what to do for this condition. You can request that Scheduler disable or enable the event, or actually launch it. If the event was configured with a Condition for Schedule Frequency, then Enable Event and Launch Event both trigger the event immediately.
Task Button	Brings up the system task list to allow you to select a running application or window for the Name edit box.
Reset Button	Allows you to quickly reset the condition as it was previously defined.

12 You are finished.

Displaying event information

To display information about an event:

1 Select Event | Information.

The Information window is displayed, describing specific information about your event. If you specified a condition, said condition will be tested and results of that test are also displayed. The following table describes the fields on this window.

Field name	Description
Description	Description displayed in the main window.
Working Directory	Directory defined in the action tab page.
Command Line	Defined in the action tab page.
Last Scheduled	Last known scheduled time before the application rescheduled this event.
Next Scheduled	Date and time for this event to be run.

Field name	Description
Last Executed	Actual date and time the application ran this event automatically. This date and time may not be identical to the last scheduled information because of any number of reasons
Frequency	How often this event is scheduled to run.
Condition	Condition that Scheduler is testing.
Condition Status	Current logical status of the condition that Scheduler is testing.

The following table lists the menu items on the Event menu.

Menu item	Description
Add	Adds a new event to the current schedule
Edit	Edits the currently selected event and displays the Edit Event window
Copy	Copies the selected event and displays the Edit Event window
Delete	Deletes the selected eventNote: Use caution when using the Delete Directory command. There is no confirmation message
Enable/Disable Event	Enables or disables an event
Information	Displays detailed information about the currently selected event
Set Event Defaults	Allows you to define a default event, which defines the values that each event will start with
Launch	Runs the currently selected eventNote: Use the Launch option when testing an event or to have a process run immediately. When using the Launch command the event's next schedule date is not updated. Also, none of the event properties (e.g., logging to file, disable after execution, prompt before executions, etc.) are enabled when using this option.
Auto Launch	Immediately launches the currently selected event as though it had been launched automatically by the Scheduler. This means the event will update its schedule, log to file, and so on, as specified in its event options.
Reschedule	Used to quickly re-schedule the event for the next schedule time without having to edit the event
Stop Sending Keys	Terminates the sending of keystrokes by the Scheduler module

Adding events to a schedule

You can add events to a schedule four different ways:

- Select Event | Add.
- Click the Add Event button on the control bar.
- Use the Accelerator key <INS>.

- Use drag and drop functionality.

Note The Scheduler application supports drag and drop for adding events to the currently loaded Scheduler file. When you drag a valid program file and drop it on the main window, the application adds this program as a new event.

Using one of these methods displays the Event Properties window, which allows you to describe a new event. After you have defined the event's properties and clicked OK, the event is added to the main window. If you use the Cancel button from the dialog box, this event is not added to the main window. Enter any other information in the appropriate tabs as described in the previous sections, including duration, frequency or special conditions.

How to schedule a program to run at a specified time

To schedule a program to run at a certain time:

1 Click Add to add an event.

2 Type in a description (for example, "Launch My Program") for your event.

3 Type the name of the executable file or click to browse through your directories. (For example, Notepad.exe will launch Notepad.)

4 Select the Schedule tab.

5 Type the date and time you want to run the program.

6 Click OK to enter the event in the schedule.

7 Click to enable this event. The Frequency description changes from Never to One Time. You may change the frequency by clicking on the Schedule tab again and choosing another frequency.

8 After you are finished adding events, click on Save.

You can build one schedule with multiple events. For example, you can build a schedule and save it as sched_a.lpd, then you can build another schedule, and save it as sched_b.lpd. You can have many different schedules.

Changing the layout of the Scheduler window

The Options menu allows you to change the way Scheduler displays event information. The following table describes the options you can select to make changes to how the Scheduler displays event information.

Field name	Description
Sort by Description	Displays events alphabetically by name.
Sort by Schedule	Displays events by scheduled dates and times.
Sort by Frequency	Displays events alphabetically by frequency.
Font	Displays the Windows Font dialog box to change display.
Status Bar	Toggles the display of the status bar at the bottom of the Scheduler window.
Control Bar	Toggles the display of the control bar (icons).
Label Bar	Toggles the display of the Column titles in the display window.
Save Settings on Exit	Saves option settings when exiting Scheduler.
Save Settings Now	Saves option settings now.
Cancel Startup Delay	Enables scheduling immediately and allows scheduled and past due events to execute normally.
System Options	Allows you to define options that affect the Scheduler's main windows and operation. This option displays the System Properties window.

Customizing the system properties of the Scheduler

The System Properties window allows you to define options that effect Scheduler's main window and operation. You can open this window by selecting System Options in the Scheduler's Option menu. It also allows you to select editors to be used for viewing and editing batch files and log files.

Field name	Description
Display	Toggles the Frequency column and the Next Scheduled column from off to on and vice versa. If the box is checked, the column will appear in the main window with those details for each event. If not checked, the column is not shown in the main window.
Schedule	The only option available is Schedule Resolution.Schedule Resolution is where you define in seconds how often Scheduler looks at the schedule for events ready to launch. For example, if you set this number to 10, every 10 seconds Scheduler will look at the current schedule for events that need to run, and then sits idle until the next 10 seconds have passed. This option allows you to maximize Window's processing time based on what best fits with your computing needs. Scheduler does not poll events constantly, as that would use all of the workstation's CPU time.
File Editor and File Viewer	Define the editors that you want to use for viewing log files and for editing batch files. By default, Notepad is used for the editor. You can select any editor you have available. Click on the folder icon to bring up path and file selection box to select the editor you wish to use.
Errors	This option is not available.

Field name	Description
Load LPD Format	The user can select either binary or ASCII formats to use when loading the .lpd file. The .lpd file can be saved only in ASCII format. For example, if a user loads a binary format .lpd file, once the file is saved, it will be in ASCII format. There are two options available. The first option is Binary LPD, which will load the binary formatted .lpd file. The second option is ASCII LPD, which will load the ASCII formatted .lpd file. The ASCII LPD choice is the default option.
Machine	There are two options available to the user. The first option is PC; checking this option will run the Scheduler as the original application found in the EC Gateway (NT version) software package. The second option, UNIX, will allow the user to create events for use on the UNIX system. The created events will not be executed on the PC.

Using wildcards with the Scheduler

The UNIX Scheduler has a wild card file name feature in the “File Exists” and “File Does Not Exist” commands. This wildcard allows you to specify a wildcard file name (for example, * , *.* , and so on) in these two conditional commands. With this feature, you need not know the file name beforehand. The conditions for the UNIX EC Gateway Scheduler are as follows:

FILE EXISTS

With the UNIX version of EC Gateway Scheduler, the condition FILE EXISTS can be used with a specific file name or a single asterisk, for example:

```
/ecedigs/pf_postoffice/mailbox/in*
```

OR

```
/ecedigs/pf_postoffice/mailbox/in*.*
```

The difference between “*” and “*.*” on UNIX is that “*” represents any file in a directory and “*.*” only represents those files with a file extension.

FILE EXISTS AND NOT LOCKED

The condition FILE EXISTS AND NOT LOCKED cannot be used with any wildcards. It has to be used with a specific file name.

If you have a situation where you would like to use the NOT LOCKED condition, but do not know what the name of the file will be, or the file is not being locked (if running pfs/Async or FTP in host mode in the Windows environment the incoming files will not be locked and will exist the minute the file transfer begins) then you will have to use the condition FILE EXISTS with a specific file name or a wildcard. The EC Gateway process will have to contain logic to verify that the file has been completely transferred.

To create the logic to verify that the file has been transferred, follow these steps:

1 Use the FILE SIZE command to grab the size of a file and assign it to a COUNT variable, such as COUNT-1.

2 Use the TIME DELAY command to pause the process for a period of time such as 10 seconds.

3 Get the size of the file again and assign it to a different COUNT variable, such as COUNT-2.

Use the IFTHENELSE statement to compare COUNT-1 and COUNT-2. If COUNT-1 does not equal COUNT-2 then the file is still in the process of being transferred. Have this process stay in a loop grabbing the file size until COUNT-1 does equal COUNT-2 at which point the file has been completely transferred and the process can continue on processing the file.

Differences between the NT Scheduler and the UNIX Scheduler

The events that can be executed on the UNIX system are limited as follows:

Window and tab name	Action that is available
Event Properties window – Action tab	The only action available to the user is Run Program.
Event Properties window – Schedule tab	The Frequency choices Weekdays, Work Days, Weekends, Days of Week, Day of Month, Work Day of Month, and Last Day of Month are no longer available.

Window and tab name	Action that is available
Event Properties window – Options tab	The following commands are not available on the UNIX system: • Log to file • Suspend schedule until after execution • Audible alarm • Prompt • Delete • Disable
Event Properties window – Keys and Duration tabs	Neither of the tabs is available to the user and is therefore dimmed.
Event Properties window – Condition tab	The following commands are not available to the user: • Application Not Running • Application Running • DDE Change • Window Active • Window Inactive

CHAPTER 6

Administrative Processing

Overview

EC Gateway supports several administrative functions, including viewing the log file, using the reporting module, and applying the archive/restore functionality.

Displaying the log

To access the EC Gateway log, click the Log icon from the EC Gateway Selection menu. This displays the Log Display Settings for the selected row in the Log Display.

With this window you can specify the length of the log by a date range. You can also set the defaults for whether this window appears in the future and if you want the setting you entered to be the default for future logs. By specifying a date boundary, you decrease the loading time of the log for future viewings.

After you click on OK, this displays the EDI Log window as defined in the system configuration.

The Log window displays the events in descending order with the most recent event listed at the top of the list.

Note Scroll horizontally for additional columns of data.

To search for specific items within the log file, you can click the Search icon.

Searching for logs

EC Gateway allows you to perform a search for logs that contain specific information.

To search through logs for specific information:

1 While in the Log mode, select Find from the Edit menu at the top of the EC Gateway desktop. The Find Records… window is displayed.

2 Specify the criteria that describe the type of log records you want to search for using the Define More Criteria panel. When you are finished, click Add to List to add your new criteria to your search list.

3 You can narrow your search by defining additional specific fields, conditions, and values that are included in the records you want to search for. Do this by repeating step 2 to create each row of criteria. Click Remove to optionally delete a highlighted row of criteria from your search list.

4 When you are ready to perform the search, click Find Now. You may then optionally add other criteria as above, using the Define More Criteria panel.

5 To define a new search, click New Search.

Creating reports

EC Gateway supports four main types of reports:

- Activity reports – provide information about the daily activity of EDI through EC Gateway
- Exception reports – provide information about both operational and EDI errors
- Management reports – provide information about managing your EDI program, activity with trading partners, and variances
- User-defined reports – run ODBC reports that are already defined by the user.

To access the reporting module, click the Report icon within the EC Gateway selection window. The reports are then presented on the right side of the desktop in a Windows Explorer folder/file format. Once you identify the report you want to create, select it by double-clicking on its name. Enter the selection criteria The report is then created; you can direct it to Lany Windows printer. You can also export reports to an e-mail address, save them to disk, or send them to the printer—all in several different file formats.

Exporting reports to other applications

The Report icon is located under the main menu of the EC Gateway desktop. This icon allows you to export a chosen report to a destination selected by you. The Destination choices include Disk file, Exchange Folder, Lotus Notes Database, and Microsoft Mail (MAPI). The file can be exported in a large variety of formats. A complete list of formats supported by the Crystal Reports RunTime is as follows:

- Character-separated values
- Comma-separated values (CSV)
- Crystal Reports (RPT)
- Data Interchange Format (DIF)
- Excel 2.1 (XLS)
- Excel 3.0 (XLS)
- Excel 4.0 (XLS)
- Excel 5.0 (XLS) Tabular
- HTML 3.0 (Draft Standard)
- HTML 3.2 (Extended)
- HTML 3.2 (Standard)
- Lotus 1-2-3 (WK1)
- Lotus 1-2-3 (WK2)
- Lotus 1-2-3 (WK3)
- ODBC – dBASE Files
- ODBC – dmrdef
- ODBC – ecedigs
- ODBC – Excel Files
- ODBC – FoxPro Files
- Paginated Text
- Record Style (columns of values)
- Report Definition
- Rich Text Format

- Tab-separated text
- Tab-separated values
- Text
- Word for Windows Document

Activity reports

Activity reports provide statistics across all portions of the EC Gateway covering the EDI activity on a daily basis.

The reports provided are:

1 By Transaction – provides an overview of EC Gateway activity broken down by:

   - Test/Production Count
   - Monthly Summary by Trading Partner
   - Summary By Trading Partner
   - Summary By Trading Partner in Table Format

2 By Trading Partner – generated on-demand and includes a line for each log record.

   - Daily Summary by Transactions
   - Monthly Transactions and Bytes
   - Annual Transactions
   - Summary by Transaction
   - Transaction Log

Exception reports

Exception reports are set up to be automatically generated daily. All exception reports can be initiated on demand and the default is to provide the data for the prior 24 hours.

The following are the exception reports provided:

- Transaction Not Acknowledged – shows for interchanges/functional groups sent.
- Error Log – shows EDI standards compliance, table, and mapping errors.

Management reports

Management reports provide statistics to the business covering the EDI activity between the business applications and the trading partners. The reports break down into Daily, Weekly, Monthly, and Year to Date (YTD).

The reports provided are:

- System Information
- Comm Channel Information
- MailBox Listing
- Trade Partner Detail
- Process Listing

User-defined reports

EC Gateway supports running user-defined reports. These reports are useful for special purposes that are defined by the user. These reports must be ODBC reports.

To display your own report, follow these steps:

1 Click the Report icon. The list of available reports displays.

2 Click the New icon on the menu bar. The Report window displays with its General tab active.

3 Enter the information in the entry boxes.

Field	Description
Report File	Enter the full path of the report file. Alternatively, you can use the Browse button to locate the report.
Title	Enter a title for this report.
Number of Tables	Select the number of tables included in your report. It should be the same as the number of tables already used in your report.

Field	Description
Number of Parameters	(Optional) Select the number of parameters used in your report.

4 Click the Tables tab. The Tables tab displays.

5 Click the Add button.

6 The User Report Table window displays.

7 Enter the information in the entry boxes and then click OK. Repeat this step for each table that exists in your report. The tables must be defined in the same order as they are used in your report.

Note You cannot add more tables than the number you chose on the General tab of the Report window.

Field	Description
Data Source Name	Enter the data source name (DSN) for the table that will provide the information for your report. Alternatively, you can use Browse to locate your DSN.
User ID	Enter the user ID to access the database.
Password	Enter the password (if required) to access the database.
Table Name	Enter the name of the table in the database that will be accessed for the information.

8 When you have finished step 7, the Tables tab display of the Report window is filled with the information that you entered using the User Report Table window.

9 If you want a table without user-controlled parameters, click the OK button at the bottom of the Report window to end your report definition. Otherwise, go to the next step.

10 Click the Parameters tab. The Report – Parameters tab window displays.

11 Click the Add button.

12 A window displays prompting for a parameter name.

13 Enter a parameter name and click OK. This parameter must already exist. Each reader of your report will be able to insert specific values into this parameter to set the scope of the report.

14 Repeat steps 11 through 13 for each parameter that you want to add to your report. The parameter names must be defined in the same order used in the report.

Note You cannot add more parameters than the number of parameters that you chose on the General tab of the Report window.

15 When you finish adding parameters, click OK at the bottom of the Report window.

16 Your report is added to the list of reports displayed by EC Gateway.

You can access your report at any time by double-clicking its listing. When you do this, a window displays asking for the value or values for the parameters you established for your report.

To display your report:

1 Double-click the title of a report on the listing of reports.

A Parameters window displays.

2 Enter a value for each parameter. Click OK.

The selected report displays with its scope set by the specific parameter values entered.

In this example, a user-defined report prompts for the values of a starting date and an ending date. You enter the desired values in the format YYYY/MM/DD and click the OK button. The report displays covering the range entered for the parameters. The parameters used are not restricted to starting and ending dates.

Note If no parameters are defined here, but your report uses parameters, the report itself will pop up windows to ask the values for the parameters.

Archiving files

EC Gateway supports the archiving of any and all files that are used within the system. To access the archive function, click the Archive icon within the EC Gateway selection window. This displays the Archive window, which contains the fields described in the table below.

Fields	Description
Source Directory	The directory of the file to be archived. The Browse button displays the Select a Directory window.
Source File Name	Name of the file to be archived. The Browse button displays the Select a File window.
Destination Directory	Name of the directory where the archive file should be stored. The Browse button displays the Select a Directory window.
Destination File Name	Name of the file for the resultant archive file, without its path.
Run Locally	Local archiving.
Delete Source File	When checked, the source file being archived is deleted after the successful conclusion of the archive operation.

What is archiving?

Archiving is the storing of records or files for purposes of security, back up, and auditing. Archiving is the grouping of related data into a collection. This archive is given a unique collective identity that can be used to retrieve the data at a later time without knowledge of the original locations of the data being retrieved.

Archived files can be recalled using the EC Gateway Restore icon.

Restoring archived files

EC Gateway supports archiving of any and all files used within the system. After files are archived, clicking the Restore icon within the EC Gateway selection window displays a menu so that you can restore or extract files.

Fields	Description
Extract	If you want to extract a file, click Extract.
Restore	To restore a file that has been previously archived, click Restore.

If you click the Restore option, the Restore window displays. The restore function restores the entire file exactly as it was before it was archived. Each archive, which has been processed within the EC Gateway application, will be listed in the Restore window, with file name, archive date and time (24-hour clock), and the archive directory. The columns can be sorted by clicking their headings. Click OK to restore the selected file or Delete Record to delete the selected archive. If you check the Delete Source File check box and then click OK, the archived file and the archived record will be deleted after it is restored. If you do not check the Delete Source File check box, the archived file will continue to exist after you have restored the file.

If you select Extract, the Archive Extraction – Log window displays. This window allows you to find processed EDI files by means of information in the log database. You can extract specific sections from the located file.

Enter the DSN, User Name, and Password for the Log ODBC connection in the upper left hand corner of the window. Enter the search criteria in the fields in the lower left of the window. Include the start date, end date, transaction name, trading partner name, and the direction type. Use of the search criteria is optional. Select the Get Log button.

The transaction header records that satisfy the search criteria are displayed in the right side of the window. Highlight a record and select the Get Archive button. The Archive Extraction – Extract window displays.

The Log Record section at the top of the window identifies the record that you selected. The middle part of the screen displays the archived files that were obtained in your previous search. This list of files is limited to the first 200 files archived within 24 hours of the transaction processing.

The Extract section at the bottom of the window allows you to define the extraction. The Extract Interchange check box extracts the whole interchange section in the processed EDI file that the selected transaction belongs to. This includes data for the interchange and group. The Extract Transaction check box extracts the selected transaction section in the EDI file along with the related data for the interchange and group. The Directory field specifies the directory used to store the extracted item. Its default is the subdirectory retrieve of the working directory. The File Name field is the name of the new file containing the extracted information. Its default is the archived file name plus the interchange number or transaction number. Specify the Directory and File Name that you want and select the Extract button.

1 Click the View EDI File button to display the extracted EDI file contents.

If the archived file is on the remote machine, define in the system the destination address and port number for the archive and the wsocksvr running on the remote machine. When you click Extract, the archived file is copied to a temporary file in the Temp subdirectory of the working directory on the local machine. After extraction this temporary file is deleted.

APPENDIX A

Functional Acknowledgements

Overview

The 997 Functional Acknowledgement EDI transaction set is often under-appreciated. Because so many 997s pass back and forth between two EDI trading partners, it is easy to take them for granted. But to casually dismiss the importance of these documents is asking for trouble – for the 997 carries information that is crucial to your EDI efforts.

A transaction set (997) transmitted by the receiver of an EDI transmission to the sender, indicates receipt and syntactical acceptability of data transmitted according to the ASC X12 standards. The functional acknowledgement allows the receiving party to report back to the sending party problems encountered by the syntax analyzer as the data are interpreted. It is not intended to serve as an acknowledgement of data content. The sender keeps track of the sent transactions, and upon receipt of the functional acknowledgement, flags the sent messages as received.

Just receiving a 997 is not enough. You must also open it. That is because a 997 can be the bearer of good news or bad news.

The vast majority of 997s you receive will read “Group Accepted”. This means your document successfully reached your trading partner with no difficulties or errors. A 997 that reads “Group Accepted, But Errors were Noted” indicates that your trading partner has accepted your document even though minor errors were found. A 997 that reads “Group Rejected” means that your trading partner will not be able to successfully process your document. If no 997 is returned, then you can assume that your document was not received by your trading partner.

It is important to remember that 997s are two-way—each time you receive a one-to-one EDI transaction from a trading partner, EC Gateway can be configured to create a 997 on your behalf.

Note EC Gateway does not keep track of or report on sent transactions. Tracking and reporting for information sent and received is up to you.

How do functional acknowledgements work?

Functional acknowledgement (997) transactions are generated based upon the receipt of incoming transactions. This is based on the translog.in file map that is generated by an inbound run.

The following are the types of 997 maps:

1 If a trading partner is present:

- short 997 – group only
- full 997

2 If no trading partner is present (envelope information is generated from the log itself):

- full 997

How do functional acknowledgements work with EC Gateway?

In order for functional acknowledgements to work with the EC Gateway:

1 The trading partner must indicate what kind of 997 they want (short, full, or none).

2 The trading partner must specify whether they expect to receive functional acknowledgements.

3 The translog records are posted to a database – not a sequential file. This information will specify whether 997 transactions are expected.

APPENDIX B

TP Databases and File Information

Overview

The trading partner database consists of three tables that contain information about the company, its trading partners, and the trade agreements that have been set up between them. In the non-ODBC version, the company information is stored in an ASCII flat file, and the trading partner and trade agreement information are stored in Access tables and dBase III tables. (For map development, the program uses the data in Access tables, but at run time the program uses the data in dBase III tables.) In the ODBC version, the three tables can be stored in any ODBC-compliant database. The user must assign a data source name (DSN) that points to the trading partner database and use the appropriate ODBC driver.

File	Description
wixset.dat	Contains company information for non-ODBC databases
wixset	Contains company information for ODBC databases
customer.dbf/.mdb	Contains trading partner information for non-ODBC databases
tp	Contains trading partner information for ODBC databases
tradstat.dbf/.mdb	Contains trade agreement information for non-ODBC databases
tradstat	Contains trade agreement information for ODBC databases

See the *ECMap Reference Guide* for additional information on the use of these fields.

Company identification (wixset.dat)

The wixset.dat file is a fixed-length sequential file that contains one record. It is created from the internal wixset table (which the program creates from the entries on the Company ID screen) when the map is run. The default is for the wixset.dat file to be located in the trading partner directory, but for outbound processing you can override this directory location at runtime using the -dw <directory> switch.

Field name	Type	Width	Notes
wix_company_name	Character	35	Internal name for the company.
<filler>	Character	12	Not used

Field name	Type	Width	Notes
wix_gsid	Character	35	Code used to identify the company at the functional group level – as the sender on outbound maps and the receiver on inbound maps. This field is used only if the SND_GSID field in the trading partner table or file is blank.
wix_idqual	Character	4	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to identify the company at the interchange level – as the sender on outbound maps and the receiver on inbound maps. This field is used only if the SND_IDQUAL field in the trading partner table or file is blank.
wix_idcode	Character	35	Code used to identify the company at the interchange level – as the sender on outbound maps and the receiver on inbound maps. This field is used only if the SND_IDCODE field in the trading partner table or file is blank.
wix_auth_qual	Character	2	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to authenticate the company at the interchange level.
wix_auth_code	Character	10	Code used to authenticate the company at the interchange level.
wix_secu_qual	Character	2	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to grant the company security clearance at the interchange level.
wix_secu_code	Character	10	Code used to grant the company security clearance as the receiver at the interchange level.

Company identification (wixset)

The wixset table is created from the entries on the Company ID screen and can contain multiple company profiles. This table is in an ODBC database.

Field name	Type	Precision	Notes
RECORD_NO	SQL_SMALLINT	4	Unique identifier used to create multiple profiles for the company.
GSID	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Code used to identify the company at the group level - as the sender on outbound maps and the receiver on inbound maps - used only if the SND_GSID field in the trading partner table or file is blank.
NAME	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Internal name for the company.

Field name	Type	Precision	Notes
IDQUAL	SQL_VARCHAR	4	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to identify the company at the interchange level – as the sender on outbound maps and the receiver on inbound maps. This field is used only if the SND_IDQUAL field in the trading partner table or file is blank.
IDCODE	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Code used to identify the company at the interchange level – as the sender on outbound maps and the receiver on inbound maps. This field is used only if the SND_IDCODE field in the trading partner table or file is blank.
AUTH_QUAL	SQL_VARCHAR	2	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to authenticate the company at the interchange level.
AUTH_CODE	SQL_VARCHAR	10	Code used to authenticate the company at the interchange level.
SECU_QUAL	SQL_VARCHAR	2	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to grant the company security clearance at the interchange level.
SECU_CODE	SQL_VARCHAR	10	Code used to grant the company security clearance as the receiver at the interchange level

Customer.dbf file

This table describes the information included in the customer.dbf file.

Field name	Type	Width	Notes
CUST NO	Character	35	Internal identifier for the trading partner.
<filler>	Numeric	1	Not used
NAME	Character	35	Internal name for the trading partner.
IDQUAL	Character	4	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to identify the trading partner at the interchange level – as receiver on outbound maps and sender on inbound maps.
IDCODE	Character	35	Code used to identify the trading partner at the interchange level – as the receiver on outbound maps and the sender on inbound maps.
AUTH_QUAL	Character	2	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to authenticate the trading partner at the interchange level.
AUTH_CODE	Character	10	Code used to authenticate the trading partner at the interchange level.

Field name	Type	Width	Notes
SECU_QUAL	Character	2	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to grant security clearance to the trading partner at the interchange level.
SECU_CODE	Character	10	Code used to grant security clearance to the trading partner at the interchange level.
GSID	Character	35	Code used to identify the trading partner at the functional group level – as the receiver on outbound maps and as the sender on inbound maps.
SHIPQUAL	Character	2	Qualifier that specifies Ship To identification code of the trading partner.
SHIPIDEN	Character	15	Ship To identification code of the trading partner.
BILLQUAL	Character	2	Qualifier that specifies Bill To identification code of the trading partner.
BILLIDEN	Character	15	Bill To identification code of the trading partner.
ADDR1	Character	35	Street address at which the trading partner is located.
ADDR2	Character	35	Additional street address at which the trading partner is located.
CITY	Character	19	City in which the trading partner is located.
STATE	Character	15	State in which the trading partner is located.
COUNTRY	Character	25	Country in which the trading partner is located.
ZIP	Character	9	Zip code at which the trading partner is located.
CONTACT1	Character	35	Name of the trading partner contact.
TELEPHONE1	Character	22	Telephone number of the trading partner contact.
CONTACT2	Character	35	Name of an additional trading partner contact.
TELEPHONE2	Character	22	Telephone number of an additional trading partner contact.
ISA_IN_NO	Character	9	Interchange-level control reference number for inbound processing
ISA_OUT_NO	Character	9	Interchange-level control reference number for outbound processing.
SND_GSID	Character	35	Code used to identify the company at the functional group level – as the sender on outbound maps and as the receiver on inbound maps
SND_IDQUAL	Character	4	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to identify the trading partner at the interchange level – as the sender on outbound maps and as the receiver on inbound maps.
SND_IDCODE	Character	35	Code used to identify the trading partner at the interchange level – as the sender on outbound maps and as the receiver on inbound maps.
SUB_DELIMT	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default X.12 sub-element delimiter.

Field name	Type	Width	Notes
ELE_DELIMT	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default X.12 element delimiter.
SEG_DELIMT	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default X.12 segment delimiter.
RELEASE_CH	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default X.12 release character.
X12 REPEAT	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default X.12 repeat character.
<filler>	Character	1	Not used. (former delete flag for DOS maps)
EDIF_SUBDL	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default EDIFACT sub-element delimiter.
EDIF_ELEDL	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default EDIFACT element delimiter.
EDIF_SEGDL	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default EDIFACT segment delimiter.
EDIF_RELCH	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default EDIFACT release character.
EDIF_REPEA	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default EDIFACT repeat character.
HL7_SEGDL	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default HL7 segment delimiter.
HL7_ELEDL	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default HL7 element delimiter.
HL7_SUBDL	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default HL7 sub-element delimiter.
HL7_SUBSUB	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default HL7 component delimiter.
HL7_RELCH	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default HL7 release character.
HL7_REPEAT	Character	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default HL7 repeat character.
EXPORT_FLG	Character	1	Special character used to designate that flagged trading partner records be moved from one database to another.
MBOX_NAME	Character	35	Internal name of the trading partner mailbox (used only as a label on screens or reports).
MAILBOX	Character	100	Full-path name of the trading partner mailbox folder, or directory.
CURR_FMT	Character	1	Character used to indicate whether a period or comma is used as the decimal character.Decimal (D) or Comma (C) format
POS_LTR	Character	1	Reserved for future use with packed decimal.
TPKEY	Numeric	10	Unique auto-increment field

tp file

This table describes the information included in the tp table. This table is in an ODBC database.

Field name	Type	Precision	Notes
CUST NO	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Internal identifier for the trading partner.
<filler>		1	Not used
NAME	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Internal name for the trading partner.
IDQUAL	SQL_VARCHAR	4	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to identify the trading partner at the interchange level – as receiver on outbound maps and sender on inbound maps.
IDCODE	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Code used to identify the trading partner at the interchange level – as the receiver on outbound maps and the sender on inbound maps.
AUTH_QUAL	SQL_VARCHAR	2	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to authenticate the trading partner at the interchange level.
AUTH_CODE	SQL_VARCHAR	10	Code used to authenticate the trading partner at the interchange level.
SECU_QUAL	SQL_VARCHAR	2	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to grant security clearance to the trading partner at the interchange level.
SECU_CODE	SQL_VARCHAR	10	Code used to grant security clearance to the trading partner at the interchange level.
GSID	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Code used to identify the trading partner at the functional group level – as the receiver on outbound maps and as the sender on inbound maps.
SHIPQUAL	SQL_VARCHAR	2	Qualifier that specifies Ship To identification code of the trading partner.
SHIPIDEN	SQL_VARCHAR	15	Ship To identification code of the trading partner.
BILLQUAL	SQL_VARCHAR	2	Qualifier that specifies Bill To identification code of the trading partner.
BILLIDEN	SQL_VARCHAR	15	Bill To identification code of the trading partner.
ADDR1	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Street address at which the trading partner is located.
ADDR2	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Additional street address at which the trading partner is located.
CITY	SQL_VARCHAR	19	City in which the trading partner is located.
STATE	SQL_VARCHAR	15	State in which the trading partner is located.

Field name	Type	Precision	Notes
COUNTRY	SQL_VARCHAR	25	Country in which the trading partner is located.
ZIP	SQL_VARCHAR	9	Zip code at which the trading partner is located.
CONTACT1	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Name of the trading partner contact.
TELEPHONE1	SQL_VARCHAR	22	Telephone number of the trading partner contact.
CONTACT2	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Name of an additional trading partner contact.
TELEPHONE2	SQL_VARCHAR	22	Telephone number of an additional trading partner contact.
ISA_IN_NO	SQL_VARCHAR	9	Interchange-level control reference number for inbound processing
ISA_OUT_NO	SQL_VARCHAR	9	Interchange-level control reference number for outbound processing.
SND_GSID	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Code used to identify the company at the functional group level – as the sender on outbound maps and as the receiver on inbound maps
SND_IDQUAL	SQL_VARCHAR	4	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to identify the trading partner at the interchange level – as the sender on outbound maps and as the receiver on inbound maps.
SND_IDCODE	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Code used to identify the trading partner at the interchange level – as the sender on outbound maps and as the receiver on inbound maps.
SUB_DELIMT	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default X.12 sub-element delimiter.
ELE_DELIMT	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default X.12 element delimiter.
SEG_DELIMT	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default X.12 segment delimiter.
RELEASE_CH	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default X.12 release character.
X12_REPEAT	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default X.12 repeat character.
<filler>	SQL_VARCHAR	1	Not used. (former delete flag for DOS maps)
EDIF_SUBDL	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default EDIFACT sub-element delimiter.
EDIF_ELEDL	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default EDIFACT element delimiter.

Field name	Type	Precision	Notes
EDIF_SEGDL	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default EDIFACT segment delimiter.
EDIF_RELCH	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default EDIFACT release character.
EDIF_REPEA	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default EDIFACT repeat character.
HL7_SEGDL	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default HL7 segment delimiter.
HL7_ELEDL	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default HL7 element delimiter.
HL7_SUBDL	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default HL7 sub-element delimiter.
HL7_SUBSUB	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default HL7 component delimiter.
HL7_RELCH	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default HL7 release character.
HL7_REPEAT	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Special character used by the trading partner to override the default HL7 repeat character.
EXPORT_FLG	SQL_VARCHAR	1	Special character used to designate that flagged trading partner records be moved from one database to another.
MBOX_NAME	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Internal name of the trading partner mailbox (used only as a label on screens or reports).
MAILBOX	SQL_VARCHAR	100	Full-path name of the trading partner mailbox folder, or directory.
CURR_FMT	SQL_VARCHAR	1	Character used to indicate whether a period or comma is used as the decimal character.C Comma decimal characterD Period decimal character
POS_LTR	SQL_VARCHAR	1	Reserved for future use with packed decimal.
TPKEY	Numeric	10	Unique auto-increment field

tradstat.dbf file

This table describes the fields in the tradstat.dbf file.

Field name	Type	Width	Notes
CUSTNO	Character	35	Internal identification number for the trading partner
MAP_TRAN	Character	6	EDI transaction (message) identifier.

Field name	Type	Width	Notes
ST03	Character	35	Value to be used as the third element in the transaction on outbound X.12 processing.
DIR	Character	3	Direction or purpose of maps:IN or OUT Direction of transaction mapPRT Print mapCMP Compliance map
STAT	Character	1	Transaction mode: Test (T) or Production (P)
VERS	Character	12	Version of the EDI Standard used in the map.
TBCODE	Character	60	Code used to authenticate the company at the interchange level.
MBOX NAME	Character	35	Qualifier that specifies the type of code used to grant the company security clearance at the interchange level.
DEST	Character	100	Code used to grant the company security clearance as the receiver at the interchange level.
FILE	Character	30	File name of the trading partner mailbox that is used.
GS_NO	Character	9	Unique functional group control number used with TPKEY in outbound maps to quickly retrieve trade agreement records once they have been found.
ISA_TYPE	Character	5	EDI standard used by this trading partner in this transaction/message.
<filler>	Character	1	No longer used (former delete flag used for DOS maps).
RCV_GSID	Character	35	Override code used to identify the trading partner as the receiver at the group level.
RCV_IDQUAL	Character	4	Override qualifier that specifies the type of code used to identify the trading partner as the receiver at the interchange level.
RCV_IDCODE	Character	35	Override code used to identify the trading partner as the receiver at the interchange level.
ACK_RQSTD	Character	1	Flag that specifies whether a TA1 interchange-level acknowledgement is expected on outbound X.12 maps.
ACK_RQSTD2	Character	1	Flag that specifies whether a group-level functional acknowledgement is expected, only on outbound X.12 maps.
EDI_OUT	Character	1	Flag that specifies if inbound EDI data is to be passed through to a mailbox, only on inbound maps.
DAYS	Character	2	“Days” portion of the time period within which the trading partner expects to receive an interchange-level acknowledgement.
HOURS	Character	2	“Hours” portion of the time period within which the trading partner expects to receive an interchange-level acknowledgement.
MINUTES	Character	2	“Minutes” portion of the time period within which the trading partner expects to receive an interchange-level acknowledgement.

Field name	Type	Width	Notes
SECONDS	Character	2	"Seconds" portion of the time period within which the trading partner expects to receive an interchange-level acknowledgement.
APPL_REF	Character	14	Name of the application messages contained in the EDIFACT UNB envelope.
ACK_MSG	Character	1	Flag that specifies whether a message-level CONTRL segment (UCM) is generated in response to inbound EDIFACT messages.
ACK_INTCH	Character	1	Flag that specifies whether an interchange-level CONTRL segment (UCI) is generated in response to inbound EDIFACT messages.
TRADEKEY	Numeric	10	Unique auto-increment field.

tradstat table

This table describes the information included in the tradstat table. This table is in an ODBC database.

Field name	Type	Precision	Notes
CUSTNO	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Internal identification number for the trading partner
MAP_TRAN	SQL_VARCHAR	6	EDI transaction (message) identifier.
ST03	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Value to be used as the third element in the transaction on outbound X.12 processing.
DIR	SQL_VARCHAR	3	Direction or purpose of maps:IN or OUT Direction of transaction mapPRT Print mapCMP Compliance map
STAT	SQL_VARCHAR	1	Transaction mode: Test (T) or Production (P)
VERS	SQL_VARCHAR	12	Version of the EDI Standard used in the map.
TBCODE	SQL_VARCHAR	60	Name of the map.
MBOX_NAME	SQL_VARCHAR	35	Name of the trading partner mailbox (used only as a label on screens and reports).
DEST	SQL_VARCHAR	100	Folder/directory name (full-path) used to override the trading partner mailbox folder/ directory name (full-path).
FILE	SQL_VARCHAR		File name of the trading partner mailbox that is used - if EDI Out is checked and only for this trade agreement.

Field name	Type	Precision	Notes
GS_NO	SQL_VARCHAR	9	Unique functional group control number used with TPKEY in outbound maps to quickly retrieve trade agreement records once they have been found.
ISA_TYPE	SQL_VARCHAR	5	EDI standard used by this trading partner in this transaction/message.
<filler>	SQL_VARCHAR	1	No longer used (former delete flag used for DOS maps).
RCV_GSID	Character	35	Override code used to identify the trading partner as the receiver at the group level.
RCV_IDQUAL	Character	4	Override qualifier that specifies the type of code used to identify the trading partner as the receiver at the interchange level.
RCV_IDCODE	Character	35	Override code used to identify the trading partner as the receiver at the interchange level.
ACK_RQSTD	Character	1	Flag that specifies whether a TA1 interchange-level acknowledgement is expected on outbound X.12 maps.
ACK_RQSTD2	Character	1	Flag that specifies whether a group-level functional acknowledgement is expected, only on outbound X12 maps.
EDI_OUT	Character	1	Flag that specifies if inbound EDI data is to be passed through to a mailbox, only on inbound maps.
DAYS	Character	2	“Days” portion of the time period within which the trading partner expects to receive an interchange-level acknowledgement.
HOURS	Character	2	“Hours” portion of the time period within which the trading partner expects to receive an interchange-level acknowledgement.
MINUTES	Character	2	“Minutes” portion of the time period within which the trading partner expects to receive an interchange-level acknowledgement.
SECONDS	Character	2	“Seconds” portion of the time period within which the trading partner expects to receive an interchange-level acknowledgement.
APPL_REF	Character	14	Name of the application messages contained in the EDIFACT UNB envelope.
ACK_MSG	Character	1	Flag that specifies whether a message-level CONTRL segment (UCM) is generated in response to inbound EDIFACT messages.

Field name	Type	Precision	Notes
ACK_INTCH	Character	1	Flag that specifies whether an interchange-level CONTRL segment (UCI) is generated in response to inbound EDIFACT messages.
TRADEKEY	Numeric	10	Unique auto-increment field.

APPENDIX C

Error Codes

Overview

The error codes as represented by the tables in this appendix specify the error codes and its explanation. The error codes are those that a user can encounter during the File Transfer Protocol process, the Asynchronous process, the Process command process, and the execution of the pfs/FAX command.

There are three symbols and an abbreviation found in the table below that may require an explanation. The %d symbol simply means that it will be replaced by an integer. The %ld symbol means that it will be replaced by a long integer. The %s symbol means that a character string will replace it. The abbreviation RC located in ER_1030 stands for Return Code.

The error codes as represented in the first table are those that a user can receive during the File Transfer Protocol (FTP) process. The left column lists the error codes; the right column provides the explanation for any errors received.

Error codes	Explanation
7050	Trace: Start Eftp Successful
7051	Fatal: Start Eftp Failed
7052	Fatal: Load Admin Failed
7053	Trace: Exit Eftp Successful
7054	Error: Delete TRLOG Record(s)
7055	Error: Exit Eftp Failed
7056	Error: Refresh TPLOG Records Failed
7057	Fatal: Failed To Open Script File
7058	Error: Data1 Reposition Failed
7059	Error: Change Local Driver Or Local Directory Failed
7060	Error: Form Resize Failed
7061	Fatal: Set Firewall Server Port Error
7062	Fatal: Set FTP Server Port Error
7063	Error: Change Remote Directory Failed
7064	Error: Change To Long Listing Failed
7065	Error: Failed To Delete Remote Directory
7066	Error: Failed To Change To Parent Directory
7067	Error: Failed To Rename Remote Directory
7068	Error: Failed To Create Local Directory
7069	Error: Failed To Delete Local Directory
7070	Error: Failed To Rename Local Directory
7071	Error: Failed To Delete Local File
7072	Error: Failed To Rename Local File

Error codes	Explanation
7073	Fatal: Failed To Log On To:
7074	Trace: Log On To:
7075	Error: Failed To Log Off
7076	Trace: Log Off
7077	Trace: Succeeded To Get File
7078	Fatal: Failed To Get File
7079	Trace: Succeeded To Put File
7080	Fatal: Failed To Put File
7081	Trace: Succeeded To Append File
7082	Fatal: Failed To Append File
7083	Error: Failed To Delete Remote File
7084	Error: Failed To Rename Remote File
7085	Error: Transfer type cannot be changed during a file transfer
7086	Error: Transfer mode cannot be changed during a file transfer
7087	Error: List type cannot be changed while listing a directory
7088	Fatal: Remote port cannot be changed while connected
7089	Fatal: Port must be defined before connecting
7090	Fatal: Host must be defined before connecting
7091	Error: Transfer still in progress
7092	Fatal: Unable to connect to server
7093	Fatal: Account required to complete login
7094	Fatal: Unable to log into server
7095	Fatal: Must be connected to perform this operation
7096	Error: Another action is already in progress
7097	Error: No target directory specified
7098	Error: No new directory name specified
7099	Error: No target file specified
7100	Error: No new file name specified
7101	Fatal: Remote file is not defined
7102	Fatal: Local file is not defined
7103	Fatal: Unable to open local file
7104	Fatal: Firewall server must be specified before connecting
7105	Fatal: Unknown error occurred:
7106	Error: Set ASCII Transfer Mode Failed
7107	Error: Set Binary Transfer Mode Failed

The error codes as represented by the table below are those that a user can receive during the Asynchronous process. The left column lists the error codes and the right column provide the explanation for any errors received.

Error Codes	Explanation
8050	Trace: Start pfsAsync Successful
8051	Fatal: Start pfsAsync Failed
8052	Trace: Call Page Successful
8053	Error: There is no answer
8054	Error: No Dial Tone
8055	Error: The Line is Busy
8056	Fatal: Port Cannot Be Accessed
8057	Error: Cannot Open Port
8058	Error: Port Number Is Not Provided
8059	Error: Invalid Settings
8060	Error: Port Is Not Open
8061	Error: Capture File Is Missing
8062	Error: Bad Input Command
8063	Error: Bad WaitFor Command
8064	Error: Time Out
8065	Fatal: Script File Cannot Be Opened
8066	Error: WaitFor Command Failed
8067	Error: Hang Up Command Failed
8068	Error: Unknown Protocol
8069	Fatal: Invalid File
8070	Fatal: Cancelled Command
8071	Error: Protocol Is Not Set
8072	Trace: Upload File Successful
8073	Error: Upload File Failed:
8074	Trace: Download File Successful:
8075	Error: Download File Failed
8076	Error: Unknown String In Return Command
8077	Error: Unknown Command
8078	Error: Port Is Not Set Or Pfsasync.ini Is Missing
8079	Error: Modem Is Not Set Or Pfsasynch.ini Is Missing
8080	Error: Modem Is Not Connected
8081	Trace: User Logged on:
8082	Trace: User Logged off:
8083	Error: User Failed LogOn due to Invalid UserID or Password

Error Codes	Explanation
8084	Error: Invalid upload directory in UPLOADDIR command
8085	Error: Invalid download directory in DOWNLOADDIR command
8086	Error: Invalid download directory in DOWNLOAD command
8087	Error: Invalid upload directory in UPLOAD command
8088	Error: Unable to append files during download
8089	Error: Invalid transfer option specified:
8090	Error: Framing Error Occurred
8091	Error: Break Detected
8092	Error: CTS Timeout
8093	Error: DSR Timeout
8094	Error: Input Timeout
8095	Error: Overrun Error
8096	Error: Carrier Detected a Timeout
8097	Error: Receive Overflow
8098	Error: Transmit Buffer Overflow
8099	Error: Lost Carrier

The error codes as represented by the table below are those that a user can receive during the running of the Process command. The left column lists the error codes and the right column provide the explanation for any errors received.

Error codes	Explanation
ER_0100	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 4, 5 or 6)
ER_0101	Error: Mandatory Destination Type not found!
ER_0102	Error: Mandatory Source Type not found
ER_0103	Error: Mandatory Operator not found!
ER_0104	Error: Mandatory Source Constant Count not found!
ER_0105	Error: Invalid Destination type!
ER_0106	Error: Invalid Source type!
ER_0107	Error: Invalid Arithmetic operator!
ER_0200	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 2 or 3)
ER_0201	Error: Mandatory Destination Type not found!
ER_0202	Error: Mandatory Source Type not found!
ER_0203	Warning: Source and Destination are the same
ER_0204	Error: Mandatory Destination Constant String not found!
ER_0205	Error: Mandatory Source Constant Count not found
ER_0206	Error: Invalid Destination type!

Error codes	Explanation
ER_0207	Error: Invalid Source type!
ER_0600	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 1 or 2)
ER_0601	Error: Mandatory String Parameter not found!
ER_0602	Error: Mandatory String Constant not found!
ER_0603	Error: Invalid String Parameter!
ER_0700	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 2)
ER_0701	Error: Script Line number out-of-range!
ER_0800	Error: Wrong number of operands given (should be 5, 6, or 7)
ER_0801	Error: Script Line number out-of-range!
ER_0802	Error: Mandatory Operand not found!
ER_0803	Error: Mandatory Relational Operator not found!
ER_0804	Error: Mandatory Constant Count Operand not found!
ER_0806	Error: Invalid Operand type!
ER_0807	Error: Invalid Relational Operator!
ER_1020	(1020) Fatal: can't create %s
ER_1021	(1021) Fatal: Connection to %-30.3-s failed.
ER_1030	(1030) Fatal: %s: RC = %d Error: (%s) [%ld]
ER_1031	(1031) Fatal: memory allocation; loading database- %s
ER_1100	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (s. b. none)
ER_1300	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (s. b. 2 or 3)
ER_1301	Error: Mandatory File Action not found!
ER_1302	Error: Mandatory Source Parameter not found!
ER_1303	Error: Mandatory Destination Parameter not found!
ER_1304	Error: Unable to delete file named: %s
ER_1305	Error: Unable to combine files in: %s
ER_1306	Error: Invalid File Action!:
ER_1307	Error: Unable to open source file: %s
ER_1308	Error: Unable to open destination file: %s
ER_1400	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 1 or 2)
ER_1401	Error: Mandatory Filename Parameter not found!
ER_1402	Error: Mandatory Filename Constant not found!
ER_1403	Error: Invalid Filename Parameter!
ER_1404	Error: Unable to open file named: %s
ER_1500	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 1 or 2)
ER_1501	Error: Mandatory Filename Parameter not found!
ER_1502	Error: Mandatory Filename Constant not found!
ER_1503	Error: Invalid Filename Parameter!

Error codes	Explanation
ER_1504	Error: Unable to open file named: %s
ER_1600	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 2)
ER_1601	Error: Mandatory Channel Type not found!
ER_1602	Error: Invalid Channel Type Parameter!
ER_1603	Error: %ld invoking child process!
ER_1604	Error: Unable to open file: %s!
ER_1605	Error: Unable to read form file: %s!
ER_1606	Error: Result file contained failure.
ER_1700	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 1 or 2)
ER_1701	Error: Line number parameter %d has no matching label!
ER_1702	Error: Label [%s] not found in lookup table!
ER_1703	Error: Label [%s] not in current sub-process!
ER_1800	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be between 5 and 8)
ER_1801	Error: Mandatory Operand not found!
ER_1802	Error: Mandatory Constant Count Operand not found!
ER_1803	Error: Mandatory Relational Operator not found!
ER_1804	Error: Invalid Operand type!
ER_1805	Error: Mandatory THEN command not found!
ER_1806	Error: Mandatory THEN label not found!
ER_1807	Error: No label entry found in lookup table!
ER_1808	Error: Invalid THEN command!
ER_1809	Error: Mandatory ELSE command not found!
ER_1810	Error: Mandatory ELSE label not found!
ER_1811	Error: No label entry found in lookup table!
ER_1812	Error: Invalid ELSE command!
ER_1813	Error: Invalid Relational Operator!
ER_1900	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 1 or 2)
ER_1901	Error: Mandatory String Parameter not found!
ER_1902	Error: Mandatory String Constant not found!
ER_1903	Error: Invalid String Parameter!
ER_2200	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 4 or 5)
ER_2201	Error: Mandatory Report Type not found!
ER_2202	Error: Invalid Report Type!
ER_2203	Error: Mandatory Report Name not found!
ER_2204	Error: Mandatory From Date not found!
ER_2205	Error: Mandatory To Date not found!

Error codes	Explanation
ER_2206	Error: Mandatory Destination not found!
ER_2207	Error: Mandatory file type not found!
ER_2208	Error: Invalid File Type!
ER_2209	Info: Returned %d from Crystal Reports Library.
ER_2300	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 2)
ER_2301	Error: Mandatory Resource ID not found!
ER_2302	Error: Invalid Resource ID!
ER_2303	Error: Mandatory Resource Action not found!
ER_2304	Error: Invalid Resource Action!
ER_2305	Error: (Create) Resource %s has already been created!
ER_2306	Error: (Create) INTERNAL ERROR %ld trying to create Resource %s!
ER_2310	Error: (Inquire) Resource %s has not been created!
ER_2311	Error: (Inquire) INTERNAL ERROR %ld checking signal for Resource %s!
ER_2312	Error: (Inquire) Resource %d has not been assigned a Name string!
ER_2313	Error: (Inquire) %ld Resource %s has not been created!
ER_2320	Error: (Release) %ld Resource %s has not been created!
ER_2321	Error: (Release) INTERNAL ERROR %ld trying to release Resource %s!
ER_2400	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be none)
ER_2600	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 1 or more)
ER_2601	Error: Mandatory Command String not found!
ER_2602	Error: Incorrect argument count compared to NumParams!
ER_2603	Error: %ld invoking child process!
ER_2700	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 1)
ER_2701	Error: Mandatory Command String not found!
ER_2702	Error: Conversion failed due to previous errors!
ER_2703	Info: Returned %d from INBOUNDRunCmd
ER_2800	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 1)
ER_2801	Error: Mandatory Command String not found!
ER_2802	Info: Returned %d from OUTBOUNDRunCmd
ER_3100	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 1 – 9)
ER_3101	Error: Mandatory Destination String not found!
ER_3102	Error: Mandatory Source Constant String not found!
ER_3103	Error: Invalid Source type!

Error codes	Explanation
ER_3104	Error: Invalid Destination type!
ER_3105	Error: Concatenation OVERFLOW!
ER_3200	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 1)
ER_3201	Error: Mandatory Command String not found!
ER_3210	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 1)
ER_3210A	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Mandatory Source IP Address not given!
ER_3210B	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Mandatory Source Port number not given!
ER_3210C	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Mandatory Source Directory type not given!
ER_3210D	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Mandatory Source Directory not given!
ER_3210E	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Mandatory Source File Type not given!
ER_3210F	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Mandatory Source File Name not given!
ER_3210G	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Mandatory Archive IP Address not given!
ER_3210H	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Mandatory Archive port number not given!
ER_3210I	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Mandatory Archive Directory type not given!
ER_3210J	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Mandatory Archive not given!
ER_3210K	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Mandatory Archive File Type not given!
ER_3210L	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Mandatory Archive File Name not given!
ER_3210M	\nARCHIVE STATUS: WSPROCES unable to obtain its IP Address!
ER_3210N	\nARCHIVE STATUS: WSPROCES UNABLE to initialize winsock library!
ER_3210P	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Delete flag not supplied – must be 220 or 221
ER_3211	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Mandatory Command String not found!
ER_3221	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Invalid file type!
ER_3231	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Invalid directory!
ER_3241	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Fail to insert archive information into ECEDIGS database!
ER_3251	\nARCHIVE STATUS: Fail to insert archive information into TRLOG database!

Error codes	Explanation
ER_3300	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 1)
ER_3301	Error: Mandatory Interval value not found!
ER_3400	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 1)
ER_3401	Error: Mandatory Toggle ID not found!
ER_3402	Error: Invalid Toggle ID!
ER_4000	Error: Invalid Toggle ID!
ER_4001	Error: PEOpenPrintJob().
ER_4002	Error: PEGetNParamsFields().
ER_4003	Error: PEGetNthParametrField().
ER_4004	Error: PESetNthParameterField().
ER_4005	Error: PESetPrintDate().
ER_4006	Error: PEHasSavedData().
ER_4007	Error: PEDiscardSavedData().
ER_4008	Error: PESetNthTableLogOnInfo().
ER_4009	Error: PEOutputToPrinter().
ER_4010	Error: PEExportTo().
ER_4011	Error: rpt_type is not found.
ER_4012	Error: PEStartPrintJob().
ER_4013	Error: PEClosePrintJob().
ER_4100	Error: Wrong number of operands given! (should be 4 to 8)
ER_4101	Error: Destination parameter not found.
ER_4102	Error: Invalid destination parameter.
ER_4103	Error: Source parameter not found.
ER_4104	Error: Invalid source parameter.
ER_4105	Error: Sub-string start parameter not found
ER_4106	Error: Invalid occurrence of start delimiter
ER_4107	Error: Invalid sub-string start parameter.
ER_4108	Error: Invalid start position of sub-string.
ER_4109	Error: Sub-string length parameter not found.
ER_4110	Error: Invalid occurrence of end delimiter.
ER_4111	Error: Invalid sub-string end parameter.
ER_4112	Error: Invalid sub-string requested.
ER_6600	Error: No files match wildcard source %s
ER_6601	Error: Wrong number of operands given!
ER_9000	Error: Unable to open directory!
ER_9001	Error: Unable to open source file: %s
ER_9002	Error: Unable to close directory!

The error codes as represented by the table below are those that a user can receive during the execution of pfsFAX command. The left column lists the error codes and the right column provides the explanation for any errors received.

Error codes	Explanation
ER_7200	Trace: An error occurred during faxing
ER_7201	Trace: The faxing process is OK
ER_7202	Trace: The faxmodem is being initialized with the Init string!
ER_7204	Trace: Initializing a send operation!
ER_7205	Trace: Dialing the destination fax
ER_7206	Trace: Done dialing, waiting for answer
ER_7207	Trace: Connected to remote fax
ER_7209	Trace: Received destination's identification string
ER_7213	Trace: We have successfully negotiated faxing parameters
ER_7214	Trace: Actually sending fax data
ER_7215	Trace: Reached end of page
ER_7216	Trace: The faxmodem port is closed
ER_7217	Trace: The fax was aborted, probably due to a cancellation
ER_7218	Trace: The fax is completed
ER_7250	Fatal: Unsupported Action property setting
ER_7251	Fatal: Error Scheduling Fax
ER_7252	Fatal: Unable to register application with FaxMan Server
ER_7253	Fatal: Error canceling Fax
ER_7254	Fatal: Error creating Fax File
ER_7255	Fatal: Internal Error - Bad internal pointer
ER_7256	Fatal: Set Server Configuration failed
ER_7257	Fatal: Error attempting to shutdown server
ER_7258	Fatal: No Option name set when setting ServerOptionSetting
ER_7260	Fatal: No Command Acknowledgement from Modem
ER_7261	Fatal: Unsupported FaxModem!
ER_7262	Fatal: Error Initializing Modem
ER_7263	Fatal: Bad FDIS Settings
ER_7264	Fatal: Error Setting Local ID
ER_7265	Fatal: Error Dialing
ER_7266	Fatal: Error connecting to Remote fax.
ER_7267	Fatal: Bad FCSI string
ER_7268	Fatal: Error receiving negotiated FDIS
ER_7269	Fatal: Internal State Error

Error codes	Explanation
ER_7270	Fatal: Line Busy
ER_7271	Fatal: No Dial Tone
ER_7272	Fatal: Didn't get Connect message
ER_7273	Fatal: User Cancelled!
ER_7274	Fatal: Bad or missing FPTS
ER_7275	Fatal: Bad or missing FHNG
ER_7276	Fatal: FDCS not found:
ER_7277	Fatal: General Modem Error
ER_7278	Fatal: Invalid Fax Files
ER_7279	Fatal: Incompatible DLL/Server releases
ER_7290	Trace: File Was Successfully Faxed
ER_7291	Fatal: Fax Number Is Missing
ER_7292	Fatal: Take More Than 2 Minutes to Configure Devices, Time Out
ER_7293	Fatal: Both Comments and Fax File Is Missing
ER_7294	Fatal: File To Fax Does Not Exits
ER_7295	Fatal: Faxman32.exe is missing or not in the path, or some related DLL or OCX is not correctly installed
ER_7296	Fatal: Time out. Fax took longer than 20 minutes!

APPENDIX D

Data Dictionary

Overview

This section describes the fields included in your log files. A data dictionary is a collection of descriptions of the data object or items in a data model for the benefit of programmers and others that might need to refer to them. A data dictionary can be consulted to understand where a data item fits in the structure and what values it may contain.

The following table shows the fields in the ARCHFILE log file.

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
T_STAMP	Text	50	Timestamp, the date and time for archiving and put at the end of the archived file
FILENAME	Text	100	Name of the archived file
FOLDERNAME	Text	200	Directory where the archived file is located
EXPIREDATE	Text	50	Reserved for future use
STORDATE	Date/Time	--	The date of archiving
STORETIME	Date/Time	--	The time of archiving
ORIGFOLDER	Text	200	Directory where the file to be archived will be located
ORIGFILE	Text	100	The file to be archived
ARCHIVEEXE	Text	255	Executable name for archive, currently is FileCopy or empty
RESTOREEXE	Text	255	Executable name for restore, currently is FileCopy or empty
S_D_ORDER	Text	1	Reserved for future use
LONGFILE	Text	1	Reserved for future use
R_DEST	Text	1	Reserved for future use
OPERATOR	Text	50	Reserved for future use
RUN_LOCAL	Text	1	Indicator if archive is in the local machine, even if there are remote Source or Destination IP and port provided

The following table shows the fields in the COMMCH log file.

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
CH_NAME	Text	50	The name for Communication Channel
CH_TYPE	Text	50	Communication Channel Type: FTP, etc.
TEMPSCRIPT	Text	1	If this channel uses template script file, Y: Yes, N: No
DESCRIPT	Text	255	Description for this channel
MBOXNAME	Date/Time	50	MailBox name for this channel
MBOXFOLDER	Date/Time	200	MailBox folder for this channel
DIRECTION	Text	10	Direction of this channel: send, receive, or both
INPUTFILE	Text	255	The template script file name
RECVFILE	Text	255	Name of the file to be received

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
SENDFILE	Text	255	Name of the file to be sent
SCRIPTFILE	Text	255	Script file name
COMMEXE	Text	255	Communication executable name for channel type Async-Other
USERID	Text	50	User ID
USRACCOUNT	Text	50	User account
USERPWD	Text	30	User password
HOSTID	Text	100	Server name for FTP server
PHONENO	Text	20	Reserved for future use
PORT	Text	5	Port number for FTP server
FWSERVER	Text	100	Firewall Server name for FTP
FWPORT	Text	5	Port number for firewall FTP server
PASSIVE	Text	1	FTP server transfer file in passive mode
PAR0NAME	Text	50	The first parameter name in the template script file
PAR0VALUE	Text	200	The value for the first parameter
PAR1NAME	Text	50	The second parameter name in the template script file
PAR1VALUE	Text	200	The value for the second parameter
PAR2NAME	Text	50	The third parameter name in the template script file
PAR2VALUE	Text	200	The value for the third parameter
PAR3NAME	Text	50	The fourth parameter name in the template script file
PAR3VALUE	Text	200	The value for the fourth parameter
PAR4NAME	Text	50	The fifth parameter name in the template script file
PAR4VALUE	Text	200	The value for the fifth parameter
PAR5NAME	Text	50	The sixth parameter name in the template script file
PAR5VALUE	Text	200	The value for the sixth parameter
PAR6NAME	Text	50	The seventh parameter name in the template script file
PAR6VALUE	Text	200	The value for the seventh parameter
PAR7NAME	Text	50	The eighth parameter name in the template script file
PAR7VALUE	Text	200	The value for the eighth parameter
PAR8NAME	Text	50	The ninth parameter name in the template script file
PAR8VALUE	Text	200	The value for the ninth parameter
PAR9NAME	Text	50	The tenth parameter name in the template script file
PAR9VALUE	Text	200	The value for the tenth parameter
PAR10NAME	Text	50	The eleventh parameter name in the template script file
PAR10VALUE	Text	200	The value for the eleventh parameter
PAR11NAME	Text	50	The twelfth parameter name in the template script file
PAR11VALUE	Text	200	The value for the twelfth parameter
PAR12NAME	Text	50	The thirteenth parameter name in the template script file

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
PAR12VALUE	Text	200	The value for the thirteenth parameter
PAR13NAME	Text	50	The fourteenth parameter name in the template script file
PAR13VALUE	Text	200	The value for the fourteenth parameter
PAR14NAME	Text	50	The twelfth parameter name in the template script file
PAR14VALUE	Text	200	The value for the twelfth parameter
PAR14NAME	Text	50	The fifteenth parameter name in the template script file
PAR15VALUE	Text	200	The value for the sixteenth parameter
PAR16NAME	Text	50	The seventeenth parameter name in the template script filee
PAR16VALUE	Text	200	The value for the seventeenth parameter
PAR17NAME	Text	50	The eighteenth parameter name in the template script file
PAR17VALUE	Text	200	The value for the eighteenth parameter
PAR18NAME	Text	50	The nineteenth parameter name in the template script file
PAR18VALUE	Text	200	The value for the nineteenth parameter
PAR19NAME	Text	50	The twentieth parameter name in the template script file
PAR19VALUE	Text	200	The value for the twentieth parameter

The following table shows the fields in the ERROR log file.

Field	Datatype	Width	Description	Reserved for future use
RUN_ID	Number	9	Run ID	
ISA_SEND	Text	35	ISA Send	
ISA_RECV	Text	35	ISA Receiver	
GS_SEND	Text	35	Group Start Send	
GS_RECV	Text	35	Group Start Receive	
GS_NUMBER	Text	35	Group Start Segment Number	
ST_NUMBER	Text	35	Transaction Start Number	
TRANS_NAME	Text	3	Transaction Name	
SEGMENT	Text	3	Segment	
SEG_NUMBER	Text	10	Segment Number	
SEG_ERROR	Text	50	Segment Error	
ELEM_NO	Text	2	Element Number	
SUBELEM_NO	Text	2	Sub-element Number	
ELEM_ERROR	Text	50	Element Error	

The following table shows the fields in the ISSERV log file.

Field	Datatype	Width	This column is for Interactive Gateway only
IS_KEY	AutoNumber	Long Integer	
IS_SYSTEM	Text	50	
IS_NAME	Text	1	
IS_TYPE	Text	100	
IS_P_STR	Date/Time	120	
IS_INDIR	Date/Time	250	
IS_C_STR	Text	250	
IS_C_STR2	Text	250	
IS_OUTDIR	Text	120	
IS_R_IP	Text	15	
IS_R_PORT	Number	Long Integer	
IS_ENABLE	Text	1	
IDENTITY	Text	12	
CODE	Text	12	
DESC	Text	55	
DISPLAYED	Text	100	

The following table shows the fields in the LOOKUP log file.

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
IDENTITY	Text	12	The name for the entity to look up
CODE	Text	12	Code value for this entity
DESC	Text	55	Description for this entity
DISPLAYED	Text	100	The information which is displayed on the screen for this entity

The following table shows the fields in the MBOX log file.

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
MBOXNAME	Text	50	MailBox name
MBOXFOLDER	Text	200	MailBox folder
USERTYPE	Text	20	Reserved for future use

The following table shows the fields in the PASSWORD log file.

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
USERNAME	Text	50	User name for EC Gateway
USERPASSWORD	Text	50	User password

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
SYSTEMRIGHT	Text	Yes/No	If user has right to use System
CHANNELRIGHT	Yes/No	Yes/No	If user has right to use Channel
MAILBOXRIGHT	Yes/No	Yes/No	If user has right to use Mailbox
TPRIGHT	Yes/No	Yes/No	If user has right to use TradePartner
COMPANYRIGHT	Yes/No	Yes/No	If user has right to use Company ID
SCHEDULERIGHT	Yes/No	Yes/No	If user has right to use Scheduler
PROCESSRIGHT	Yes/No	Yes/No	If user has right to use Process
RUNMAPRIGHT	Yes/No	Yes/No	If user has right to use Run Map
LOGRIGHT	Yes/No	Yes/No	If user has right to use Log
REPORTRIGHT	Yes/No	Yes/No	If user has right to use Report
ARCHIVERIGHT	Yes/No	Yes/No	If user has right to use Archive
RESTORERIGHT	Yes/No	Yes/No	If user has right to use Restore

The following table is for PROCFILE.

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
P_NAME	Text	50	Process name
P_ORDER	Number	200	Directory where the process is located
P_LABEL	Text	50	For future use
DISABLED	Text	255	Description for the process
CMDNAME	Number	Double	For future use
CMDNUMBER	Number	Long Integer	The number for this command used by the program
CMDTEXT	Text	255	Command text displayed on screen
OPERAND1	Text	255	Info displayed in the first text box on the command screen
OPERAND2	Text	255	Info displayed in the second text box on the command screen
OPERAND3	Text	255	Info displayed in the third text box on the command screen
OPERAND4	Text	255	Info displayed in the fourth text box on the command screen
OPERAND5	Text	255	Info displayed in the fifth text box on the command screen
OPERAND6	Text	255	Info displayed in the sixth text box on the command screen
OPERAND7	Text	255	Info displayed in the seventh text box on the command screen
OPERAND8	Text	255	Internal Use
OPERAND9	Text	255	Internal Use
OPERAND10	Text	255	Internal Use
OPERAND11	Memo	--	For info longer than 256 characters
PARAMCODE1	Number	Long Integer	Internal Use
PARAMCODE2	Number	Long Integer	Internal Use
PARAMCODE3	Number	Long Integer	Internal Use

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
PARAMCODE4	Number	Long Integer	Internal Use
PARAMCODE5	Number	Long Integer	Internal Use
PARAMCODE6	Number	Long Integer	Internal Use
PARAMCODE7	Number	Long Integer	Internal Use

The following table is for PROCNAME.

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
P_NAME	Text	50	Process name
P_FOLDER	Text	200	Directory where the process is located
P_TYPE	Text	50	For future use
DESCRIPT	Text	255	Description for the process
PARAMNO	Number	Double	For future use

The following table is for RUN_ID.

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
RUN_NO	Number	Single	Run ID, every time a process, map, e-ftp, or pfs/async is run, this number is increased by one and used as the indicator of this processing in the log table

The following table shows the fields in the SMON log file.

Field	Datatype	Width	This table is for Interactive Gateway only
SM_SYSTEM	Number	50	
SM_IP	Text	50	
SM_PORT	Number	Long Integer	
SM_MINS	Number	Longer Integer	

The following table shows the fields in the SPORT log file.

Field	Datatype	Width	This table is for Interactive Gateway only
SM_SYSTEM	Text	50	
SM_NAME	Text	50	
SM_PORT	Number	Long Integer	
SM_PTYPE	Number	Longer Integer	

The following table shows the fields in the SSERV log file.

Field	Datatype	Width	This table is for Interactive Gateway only
SS_SYSTEM	Text	50	
SM_NAME	Text	50	

Field	Datatype	Width	This table is for Interactive Gateway only
SS_IP	Text	50	
SM_PORT	Number	Longer Integer	
SM_NPORT	Number	Longer Integer	
SS_MPORT	Number	Longer Integer	

The following table shows the fields in the SYSTEM log file.

Field	Datatype	Width	This table is for Interactive Gateway only
SYSTEMNAME	Text	50	The system name
TPDSN	Text	50	ODBC Data Source Name for Trading Partner database
LOGDSN	Text	50	ODBC Data Source Name for Log database
TPCON	Text	250	ODBC Connection String for Trading Partner database
LOGCON	Text	250	ODBC Connection String for Log database
ARCHIVEDIR	Text	200	Directory for Archive destination
MAPDIR	Text	200	Map directory
MBOXDIR	Text	200	Main MailBox directory
EMAILEXE	Text	255	E-mail executable name
FAXEXE	Text	255	FAX executable name
ENCRYPTEXE	Text	255	Encrypt executable name
DECRYPTEXE	Text	255	Decrypt executable name
SYSTEMDSN	Text	50	ODBC Data Source Name for System database
SYSTEMCON	Text	250	ODBC Connection String for System database
SYSTEMHOST	Text	100	Reserved for future use
SOURCEIP	Text	50	Source machine IP address for Archive
SOURCEPORT	Text	10	Source machine port number for Archive
SOURCEDIR	Text	200	Directory for Archive source
ARCHIVEIP	Text	50	Destination machine IP address for Archive
ARCH_PORT	Text	10	Destination machine port number for Archive
RUNUNIX	Text	1	If this system is for UNIX there is a different Scheduler functionality

The following table shows the fields in the SYSUSER log file.

Field	Datatype	Width	This table is for Interactive Gateway only
USERNAME	Text	50	User name for the systems, which uses this database as their system database, systems are database-based. If different systems use the same database, all the system tables are shared.
USERPWD	Text	10	Password
CREATOR	Text	50	Reserved for future use

The following table shows the fields in the TEMPPROC log file.

Field	Datatype	Width	This table is for Interactive Gateway only
SCRIPTLINE	Number	Long Integer	For internal use only. For temporary storage during creation process.
P_NAME	Text	50	
OPERAND1	Text	255	
OPERAND2	Text	255	
OPERAND3	Text	255	
OPERAND4	Text	255	
OPERAND5	Text	255	
OPERAND6	Text	255	
OPERAND7	Text	255	
OPERAND8	Text	255	
OPERAND9	Text	255	
OPERAND10	Text	255	
OPERAND11	Text	255	
OPERAND12	Text	255	
OPERAND13	Text	255	
OPERAND14	Text	255	
OPERAND15	Text	255	
OPERAND16	Text	255	
OPERAND17	Text	255	
OPERAND18	Text	255	
OPERAND19	Text	255	
OPERAND20	Text	255	
OPERAND21	Memo	--	

The following table shows the fields in the TP DATABASE log file.

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
CUST NO	Text	35	Trading Partner ID
<filer>	Text	1	Not Used
NAME	Text	35	Internal name of trading partner
IDQUAL	Text	4	ID Qualifier (interchange level)
IDCODE	Text	35	ID Code (interchange level)
AUTH_QUAL	Text	2	Authentication Qualifier (interchange level)
AUTH_CODE	Text	10	Authentication Code (interchange level)
SECU_QUAL	Text	2	Security Qualifier (interchange level)

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
SECU_CODE	Text	10	Security Code (interchange level)
GSID	Text	35	Group ID – trading partner functional group level
SHIPQUAL	Text	2	Ship To Qualifier
SHIPIDEN	Text	15	Ship To Identifier Code
BILLQUAL	Text	2	Bill To Qualifier
BILLIDEN	Text	15	Bill To Identifier Code
ADDR1	Text	35	Street Address 1
ADDR2	Text	35	Street Address 2 (additional address)
CITY	Text	19	City
STATE	Text	15	State
COUNTRY	Text	25	Country
ZIP	Text	9	Zip code
CONTACT1	Text	35	Name of Trading Partner Contact 1
TELEPHONE1	Text	22	Telephone Number of Contact 1
CONTACT2	Text	35	Name of Trading Partner Contact 2
TELEPHONE2	Text	22	Telephone Number of Contact 2
ISA_IN_NO	Text	9	Interchange-level control number inbound
ISA_OUT_NO	Text	9	Interchange-level control number outbound.
SND_GSID	Text	35	Company ID – group level
SND_IDQUALText	Text	4	TP Qualifier – interchange level.
SND_IDCODE	Text	35	TP Identifier Code – interchange level.
SUB_DELIMT	Text	3	X.12 Sub-element Delimiter override character.
ELE_DELIMT	Text	3	X.12 Element Delimiter override character
SEG_DELIMT	Text	3	X.12 Segment Delimiter override character
RELEASE_CH	Text	3	X.12 Release Character override Text.
X12 REPEAT	Text	3	X.12 Repetition Character override character.
<filler>	Text	1	Not used
EDIF_SUBDL	Text	3	EDIFACT Sub-element delimiter override character
EDIF_ELEDL	Text	3	EDIFACT Element Delimiter override character
EDIF_SEGDL	Text	3	EDIFACT Segment Delimiter override character.
EDIF_RELCH	Text	3	EDIFACT Release Character override characterer.
EDIF_REPEA	Text	3	EDIFACT Repeat Character override character.
HL7_SEGDL	Text	3	HL7 Segment Delimiter override character.
HL7_ELEDL	Text	3	HL7 Element Delimiter override character.
HL7_SUBDL	Text	3	HL7 Sub-element Delimiter override character.
HL7_SUBSUB	Text	3	HL7 Component Delimiter override character.
HL7_RELCH	Text	3	HL7 Release Character override character.

Field	Datatype	Width	Description
HL7_REPEAT	Text	3	HL7 Repeat Character override character.
EXPORT_FLG	Text	1	Export Flag for records to be moved.
MBOX_NAME	Text	35	Internal mailbox Name.
MAILBOX	Text	100	Full path location (directory) of Mailbox.
CURR_FMT	Text	1	Decimal Character: Decimal (D) or Comma (C)
POS_LTR		1	Reserved for future use.
TPKEY	Numeric	10	Unique auto-increment field

The following table shows the fields in the TRADSTAT log file.

Field name	Type	Width	Notes
CUSTNO	Text	35	Trading Partner Internal ID
MAP_TRAN	Text	6	Transaction Identifier.
ST03	Text	35	Implementation Convention Reference.
DIR	Text	3	Direction/Purpose of Maps
STAT	Text	1	Status (Test or Production)
VERS	Text	12	Version of EDI Standard
TBCODE	Text	60	Map Name.
MBOX_NAME	Text	35	Trading Partner Internal Mailbox Name.
DEST	Text	100	Override Path to Mailbox
FILE	Text	30	File Name TP Mailbox
GS_NO	Text	9	Group Number
ISA_TYPE	Text	5	EDI Standard.
<filler>	Text	1	Not Used
RCV_GSID	Text	35	Receiver Trading Partner Group ID Code
RCV_IDQUAL	Text	4	Receiver TP ID Qualifier (Interchange Level).
RCV_IDCODE	Text	35	Receiver TP ID Code (Interchange Level).
ACK_RQSTD	Text	1	Acknowledgement Expected (Interchange Lvl.).
ACK_RQSTD2	Text	1	Acknowledgement Expected (Group Level)
EDI_OUT	Text	1	Inbound EDI Output to Mailbox.
DAYS	Text	2	Number of Days to Receive Acknowledgement
HOURS	Text	2	Number of Hours to Receive Ack.
MINUTES	Text	2	Number of Minutes to Receive Ack..
SECONDS	Text	2	Number of Seconds to Receive Ack..
APPL_REF	Text	14	Name of Application References.
ACK_MSG	Text	1	EDIFACT acknowledge at message level.
ACK_INTCH	Text	1	EDIFACT acknowledge at interchange level.

Field name	Type	Width	Notes
TRADEKEY	Integer	10	Auto-increment field

The following table shows the fields in the TRLOG DATABASE log file.

Field name	Type	Width	Notes
AFLD	AutoNumber	Long Integer	Auto increment field
RUN_ID	Number	Single	Runtime ID.
TYP	Text	1	Type Flag.
RUN_DATE	Date/Time	--	Runtime Date
ACKBY_DATE	Date/Time	--	Acknowledgement by Date
TRANS_CODE	Text	2	Transaction Code
TRANS_NAME	Text	6	Transaction Name.
TPTNER_ID	Text	35	Trade Partner ID.
VERSION	Text	12	Version Number
ISA_TYPE	Text	5	ISA Type
INTERCHANG	Text	35	Interchange Code
GROUP_NO	Text	35	Group Number.
TRANS_NO	Text	35	Transaction Number
APP_RCV_CD	Text	35	Application Receiver Code
APP_SND_CD	Text	35	Application Sender Code
RECV_CODE	Text	35	Receiver Code.
SEND_CODE	Text	35	Sender Code
RECV_QUAL	Text	35	Receiver Qualifier
SEND_QUAL	Text	4	Sender Qualifier
ERRORS	Number	Single	Total Errors
STAT	Text	1	Status Code
BYTE_COUNT	Number	Single	Difference in Number of Bytes between ST and SE
DIR	Text	3	Direction of Transaction..
FLOW_LEVEL	Text	5	Level of Segment in Flow..
RECORD_NAM	Text	10	Record Name.
RECORD_NO	Text	6	Field Name
FIELD_NAME	Text	15	Field Name
SEGMENT	Text	3	Segment
SEG_COUNT	Number	Long Integer	Segment Count
ELEMENT	Text	2	Element
SUBELEM	Text	2	Sub-element
SEV_CODE	Text	2	Severity Code

Field name	Type	Width	Notes
MSG_NO	Text	5	Message Number
MSG_TEXT	Text	100	Message Text
FILENAME	Text	160	For ST segments: • Outbound – FILENAME contains the current EDI outbound filename (can change based on tradstat and tp mailbox entries) • Inbound – the inbound EDI filename (always the same) For SE segments and inbound transactions: • FILENAME contains the current filename of any EDI OUT filenames (can change based on tradstat, tp mailboxes and tradstat EDI OUT field) • Filename consists of both complete path and filename
FIELDVAL	Text	30	Field Value
USER_IDENT	Text	35	User ID
ACK_EXPECT	Text	1	Acknowledgement Expected
TR_ACK_TYP	Text	1	Transaction Acknowledgement Type (1 indicates user wants an acknowledgement)
T_P_IND	Text	1	TEST_PRODUCTION Indicator (P or blank for production, T for test)
TRANS_CNT	Number	Long Integer	Transaction Count
FILEOFFSET	Number	Single	Number of Bytes File Offset
RCOUNT	Number	Integer	Field for Record Manipulation

The following table shows the fields in the WIXSET log file.

Field name	Type	Precision	Notes
RECORD_NO	Number	4	Record Number
GSID	Text	35	Group ID
NAME	Text	35	Name.
IDQUAL	Text	4	ID Qualifier
IDCODE	Text	35	ID Code.
AUTH_QUAL	Text	2	Authentication Qualifier.
AUTH_CODE	Text	10	Authentication Code.
SECU_QUAL	Text	2	Security Qualifier.
SECU_CODE	Text	10	Security Code

APPENDIX E

Reports

Overview

Reports are a vital part of the EDI process. They can be very helpful in tracking problematic messages and repeating problems. Reports are also very important in reflecting which transactions have not been acknowledged or the errors generated by an incorrect EDI message.

There are numerous status reports available that display database information for the sender or receiver in summary or detailed format. Reports that are generated by the EC Gateway can be broken down into four categories. The Activity Reports can be viewed By Transaction or By Trading Partner. The other two standard categories are Exception Reports and Management Reports. The Other Reports category contains reports defined by the user.

Activity Reports / By Transaction / Test/Production Count

Activity Reports / By Transaction / Monthly Summary By Trading Partner

Activity Reports / By Transaction / Summary By Trading Partner

Activity Reports / By Transaction / Summary By Trading Partner in Table Format

Activity Reports / By Trading Partner / Daily Summary By Transactions

Activity Reports / By Trading Partner / Monthly Transactions and Bytes

Activity Reports / By Trading Partner / Annual Transactions

Activity Reports / By Trading Partner / Summary By Transaction

Activity Reports / By Trading Partner / Transaction Log

Exception Reports / Transaction Not Acknowledged

Exception Reports / Error Log

Management Reports / System Information

Management Reports / Comm Channel Information

Management Reports / MailBox Listing Information

Management Reports / Trade Partner Detail

Management Reports / Process Listing

Other Reports / <reports defined by the user>

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