GENTRAN:Server® for UNIX®

Maintenance and Troubleshooting Guide

Version 6.0

Sterling Commerce
An IBM Company

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Welcome

Welcome to Sterling Commerce's GENTRAN:Server electronic commerce software for UNIX.

What is in this guide

This guide provides instructions for maintaining your GENTRAN:Server installation. It also provides troubleshooting information to help you determine the cause and solution of problems that may occur with your installation.

Who should use this guide

This guide is for administrators charged with managing electronic commerce application software.

It can also be used by GENTRAN:Server users to determine the correct response to error or warning messages.

UNIX knowledge required

This book contains information you need to maintain and troubleshoot GENTRAN:Server. It assumes that you are familiar with basic UNIX concepts and commands, including:

- How UNIX identifies users and associates them into groups
- File ownership
- How to change the current directory
- How to set environment variables
- How to start and stop UNIX processes
- How to write and run UNIX scripts.

Chapter Contents

This table describes the contents of chapters within this Maintenance and Troubleshooting Guide. The table is organized by sections within the guide. Each section in this guide is set off by a tab. Some sections may contain only one chapter.

Section or Chapter Title	Description
Overview	
About This Guide	Explains the content, organization, and conventions in this guide. Explains how to get help if you cannot solve a problem by using the information provided in this guide.
Introduction	Describes the capabilities of each level of the GENTRAN:Server product line and describes supported hardware and software configurations. The chapter then provides a basic understanding of the elements of GENTRAN:Server.
Security	
Security Overview	Provides a basic understanding of the components of the GENTRAN:Server Security Administration Utility.
Environment Administration	Describes GENTRAN:Server environments and provides step-by-step procedures for creating, configuring, and maintaining them.
User Administration	Provides step-by-step procedures for creating, configuring, and maintaining user access within the GENTRAN:Server environments.
Client Administration	Describes client administration concepts and tasks. Begins with information that will help you understand client administration. The remainder of the chapter is organized by task.
File Administration	Describes file check-in concepts and tasks. Begins with information to help you understand how file check out and check in works. The remainder of the chapter is organized by task.

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) Section or Chapter Title	Description
Security Administration Reports	Describes the Security Administration security reports and explains how to generate, display, and print them.
Correcting Security Problems	Contains information to help you resolve Security Administration problems.
Error Messages	Lists warning and error messages you may encounter when using GENTRAN:Server. Explains the meaning of the message and the action you should take to correct the situation. Includes UNIX and DISAM error messages.
Moving Files	Explains how to move GENTRAN:Server files from one UNIX machine to another or from one stand-alone PC to another.
Moving from Test to Production	
Describes typical scenarios for production and test environments and explains how to take a successful test environment into production.	

Related Publications

GENTRAN:Server documentation

This table describes additional documentation for the GENTRAN:Server software.

Document	Description
Upgrade and Conversion Guide	Instructions for upgrading from previous versions of GENTRAN:Server Workstation and GENTRAN:Server for UNIX. Also includes instructions for converting the files that are part of the upgrade.
Installation Checklist	Description of the recommended sequence in which you should install and configure system components.
GENTRAN:Server for UNIX Installation and Setup Guide	Instructions for installing the GENTRAN:Server software and performing setup tasks, such as setting up security.
Getting Started Guide	Instructions for starting and exiting GENTRAN:Server and for setting preferences and default values. Also includes instructions for checking files in and out and saving files.
Application Integration User's Guide	Instructions for performing mapping and translation tasks.
Mapping and Translation Guide	Instructions for performing mapping and translation tasks using the GENTRAN:Server Visual Mapper. **Note** This guide is provided only if you maintain maps created with GENTRAN:Server version 5.3 or prior.
NCPCP User's Guide	Instructions for mapping and translating NCPDP files with the Application Integration system.
XML User's Guide	Instructions for mapping and translating XML files with the Application Integration system. **Note** This guide is provided only if your organization has the GENTRAN:Server XML translation option. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Document	Description
ODBC User's Guide	Instructions for mapping and translating ODBC files with the Application Integration system. **Note** This guide is provided only if your organization has the GENTRAN:Server ODBC translation option.
GENCOD User's Guide	Instructions for mapping and translating GENCOD files with the Application Integration system and the Visual Mapper.
VDA User's Guide	Instructions for mapping and translating VDA files with the Application Integration system and the Visual Mapper.
Technical Reference Guide	Describes processes, lists command-line commands in alphabetical order, and describes file record layouts and data type formats.
Data Flow Administration Guide	User instructions for configuring data flows using the GENTRAN:Server for UNIX software. **Note** This guide is provided only if you have the GENTRAN:Server EC Workbench or higher product level.
Advanced Data Distribution Guide	Instructions for configuring and using the GENTRAN:Server Advanced Data Distribution product. **Note** This guide is provided only if you have GENTRAN:Server with Advanced Data Distribution.
FTP Daemon User's Guide	Instructions for configuring and using the FTP Daemon tool with the Advanced Data Distribution product.
Online Help	Context-sensitive help screens describing the GENTRAN:Server dialog boxes for the mapping and translation features. Also includes procedures for using the mapping and translation and the data flow administration software.

(Continued on next page)

Other documentation

This table lists other documentation you may need to refer to when installing and setting up GENTRAN:Server.

Description	Source
Instructions for installing and using the operating system on your UNIX computer.	Your hardware vendor The computer manufacturer
Instructions for installing and using the communications software required by our Communications Toolkit.	CLEO Communications
Instructions for installing and using one of the relational databases compatible with the GENTRAN:Server Life Cycle audit tracking facility.	Informix Oracle Sybase

Documentation Conventions

Typographic conventions

This table describes the typographic conventions used in this guide.

Convention	Use
Italics	This typeface is used for titles of other manuals and documents, names of files and file extensions, and to emphasize important information. **Example** *GENTRAN:Server Application Integration Guide*
Bold	Bold type is used for program names, key terms the first time they are used within a chapter, and entries you are to make on-screen. **Example** A **password** is a set of characters a user must enter to gain access to a system.

Symbols used within syntax statements

This table describes symbols used within syntax statements.

Symbol	Use
< >	Substitute a value for any term that appears within angle brackets. Do not enter angle brackets unless specifically told to do so. **Example** **rm** <filename> means that you should type the name of the file you want to delete.
{ }	Braces indicate a required part of a statement. Do not enter the braces. **Example** {-f <filename>} means you must enter the f parameter followed by a filename. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Symbol	Use
[ ]	Brackets indicate an optional part of a statement. Do not enter the brackets. **Example** [-f <filename>] means you could type the f parameter followed by a filename, but you are not required to do so.
…	An ellipse indicates that the immediately preceding item can be repeated indefinitely. Do not enter the ellipse. **Example** -e… means that you can repeat -e with other values.
( )	Parentheses should be entered as shown. They are part of the syntax of a statement and are not special symbols. **Example** (n) means that you should type a number enclosed by parentheses.

How to Get Help

Introduction

This topic explains how to contact Sterling Commerce Product Support if you need assistance with GENTRAN:Server.

Scope of Support Services

Sterling Commerce Product Support can provide assistance and information for the following:

- Installing GENTRAN:Server
- GENTRAN:Server product questions
- Software revisions and upgrades
- Implementing a specific feature
- How to use GENTRAN:Server
- The status of your support call
- Requests for product enhancements

Unfortunately, Sterling Commerce Product Support cannot assist you with problems involving the following, but we may be able to suggest a next step or another vendor to call:

- Your hardware
- Your operating system or other system software
- Your application or user-written programs
- Software not developed by Sterling Commerce
- Scripts written by Sterling Commerce consultants or service partners

Try this first

Before you call Sterling Commerce Product Support, use your online software manuals to locate the section that documents the program or feature where you are having problems. The documentation may explain the software's behavior or give you insight to help you solve the problem.

Consult the *GENTRAN:Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting Guide* to learn if your specific problem has been addressed.

(Continued on next page)

Copy this page

Please feel free to make a copy of this page to enable you to contact support quickly and with complete information for the Customer Support Representative.

Necessary information

Be ready to provide this information when you call Product Support.

Your name
Your company name
Your telephone number
Your GENTRAN:Server version number
Your GENTRAN:Server product level and platform
Any software add-ons to your GENTRAN:Server system
A detailed description of the problem (Continued on next page)

The sequence of steps that led to the problem
What actions you have taken to try to diagnose or resolve the problem

How to contact support

To determine how to contact support for your geographical location, go to the Sterling Commerce home page (**www.sterlingcommerce.com**) and then go to **Customer Support** for GENTRAN.

CHAPTER
1

Introduction

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Overview

Introduction

This chapter contains background information about GENTRAN:Server for UNIX. The chapter first describes the capabilities of each level of the GENTRAN:Server product line and describes supported hardware and software configurations. The chapter then provides a basic understanding of GENTRAN:Server elements.

Key terms

This table lists the key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Definition
client	The computer in a client/server network that acts as the interface between the user and the server.
client/server	A computer network architecture that users access through an interface provided on the client. Often, the server stores data and performs data processing.
default	A value that is automatically assigned.
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange. Application-to-application transfer of key business transaction information in a standard format via a computer-to-computer communication link.
EDI standard	Format to regulate syntax, structure, and content of transaction data.
host	See server.
master file	The original, source version of a file.
server	The computer in a client/server network that performs the system security, data storage, and major computing tasks.
standard format	A format intelligible to computerized data management systems.
temporary file	A file that you download from the host to the client, edit and/or compile, and then upload back to the host.

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) Term	Definition
trading partner	The company, division, or group with which you are exchanging business data via EDI.
trading partnership	An arrangement to exchange information in a specific document type with a specific trading partner and using a particular standard version.
working file	A file that is stored in a directory on the client while the user has it checked out for editing.
working directory	The directory created on the client to hold the files that a user is editing.

Product Levels

Product level and feature table

This table lists the levels of the GENTRAN:Server product suite, and provides a brief description of the features available at each level. The table lists product levels in order of increasing functionality.

Product Level	Description
GENTRAN:Server Workstation	Provides mapping and translation software for personal computers running Microsoft Windows 98®, Windows 2000®, or Windows NT 4.0. This software includes graphical interface for: ◗ Creating and editing maps ◗ Managing trading partnership information ◗ Managing audit data ◗ Managing archive data. It also includes a Communications Toolkit utility which, combined with Cleo Communications, automates data communications between GENTRAN:Server Workstation and Trading Partners.
GENTRAN:Server	Provides a Microsoft Windows 98®, Windows 2000®, or Windows NT 4.0 interface on client PCs to enable users to run mapping and translation software on a UNIX host. Includes a Security Administration utility for managing access to user accounts, files, and software functions on the host computer.
GENTRAN:Server with Process Control Manager	Adds basic data routing capabilities on the UNIX host. Enables process control for basic inbound and outbound data flows. Includes a Life Cycle utility that, combined with additional database software, creates audit records of each process performed on your data.
GENTRAN:Server with EC Workbench	Provides sophisticated data routing capabilities on the UNIX host. Enables process control for multiple data flows. Includes the Life Cycle utility. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Product Level	Description
GENTRAN:Server with Advanced Data Distribution	Adds the mailbox capabilities of GENTRAN:Server Advanced Data Distribution software to GENTRAN:Server with EC Workbench.

Note
GENTRAN:Server also supports the GENTRAN:Server WebSuite option.

Where Components Reside

GENTRAN:Server for Workstation

For the Workstation product level, all components reside on the PC.

GENTRAN:Server for UNIX

This table shows which GENTRAN:Server for UNIX components reside on the server and which on the client.

	Server	Client
Programs	Translator Archiver Security Data provider	Application Integration Map editor Visual Mapper Map editor Archive viewer Trading partner administration
Data	Maps File definitions (Application Integration) Trading partner records and associated files Application description files (Visual Mapper) Implementation Guides (Visual Mapper) Standards files (Visual Mapper) Archived files	Temporary files List of standards Standards files (Application Integration)

GENTRAN:Server Environments

Introduction

This topic gives an overview of how GENTRAN:Server uses UNIX environments.

Environments

Environments are areas on the UNIX host that contain one installation of GENTRAN:Server used for a certain purpose. They are physically represented as branches in the directory tree structure and can be created for many purposes. They can be especially useful for providing a place to test changes without affecting normal activity.

Examples

Some examples of environments created for specific purposes follow.

Environments based on the activity performed:

- Development
- Testing
- Production.

Environments based on the document generated:

- Purchase orders
- Invoices.

Environments based on the industry of the trading partner:

- Automotive
- Aerospace
- Medical.

How environments relate to each other and to security

All environments on a host share the Security Administration Utility executable files, but each has its own GENTRAN:Server program files and data files.

An environment's files do not have to be contained on a single host; environments can follow symbolic links (pointer files that name another file in the file system) across hosts.

(Continued on next page)

Why environments are used

Establishing controlled environments is a way to segregate data files and control access to them.

Example
If you create three environments—production, testing, and training—you grant access to the training environment for users who are learning application software, to the testing environment for users who design and test your EDI data flow, and to the production environment for users who perform day-to-day tasks.

You structure the environments so that the data files that users produce in each environment are kept in different directories. This way, data produced in training or testing does not interfere with daily operations. The trainees and designers cannot access production files, nor can the people who run production files accidentally run files in another environment.

The environment record

An environment record consists of the following information:

- Unique environment name
- Environment's unique root directory path
- Paths to the directories that hold the environment's data files

The environment's configuration file

Directory path information you specify for an environment is stored in the configuration file, *envprim.cfg*. Each environment has its own *envprim.cfg* file.

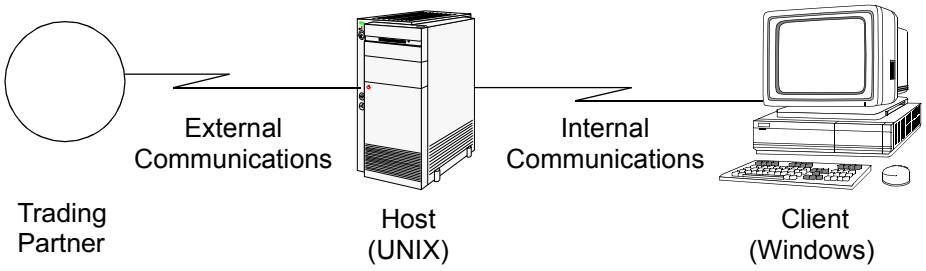
Communications

Introduction

This topic gives an overview of data communications with and within GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.

Diagram

This diagram shows a simple GENTRAN:Server communications setup.



External communications

External communications connect your installation and your trading partners and typically use a wide area network (WAN), a value-added network (VAN), or the Internet.

Internal communications

Internal communications connect the client PC to the UNIX host, usually over a local area network. GENTRAN:Server requires TCP/IP connectivity between the client and the host. GENTRAN:Server with PCM and higher use the TCP/IP capabilities of the HyperACCESS® product to view processes running on the host.

Security

Introduction

This topic gives an overview of the system and data security provided within GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.

UNIX system-level security

You implement UNIX system-level security by creating an EDI administration login that owns the GENTRAN:Server processes and directories. Other UNIX users (except root) cannot make changes within your EDI installation.

Security Administration utility

The GENTRAN:Server Security Administration utility enables the security administrator to build a defense against unauthorized use of application software functions and data files, monitor user and client-PC use of the application software, and perform related security activities.

Within each environment, the system administrator can assign different levels of access to a user for each of the major functions within GENTRAN:Server client/server.

Security functions

Security Administration was designed to perform six major security functions:

- Authenticate users' IDs and passwords for the GENTRAN:Server client PCs.
- Control user access to your application software at several levels
- Control the number of client PCs that may access a host
- Work with the application software's checkout facility to control file integrity
- Track the most recent user and client-PC use of your application software
- Reset passwords for the GENTRAN:Server client PCs.

(Continued on next page)

Functional areas

This table shows the functional areas and types of access that you may be assigned.

Functional Area		Types of Access
Editors	Archive/Retrieval	Full View No Access
	Check In/Out Map, File Definition, Application Description, Implementation Guide	
	File Browser	
	Trading Partner Preference Settings	
	Trading Partner Editor	
Programs	Process Control Manager	Full No Access
	Archive load/unload/create/ purge	
	Trading Partnership, Organization, Category, and Contact records; load/unload/ create	
	Run Programs: D-ISAM File Operations	
	Server Workbench	
	Schedule Tasks to Run Automatically	
	Run Tools	
	Run Inbound and Outbound Translation	

(Continued on next page)

Levels of access

This table describes the different levels of access.

Level of Access	Description
Full	Gives you permission to view, copy, rename, load, unload, and edit files. Also permits running programs.
View	Gives you permission to view files, but not to alter them.
No Access	Prevents you from using an editor, viewing files, or running a program.

Log Files and Temporary Files

Introduction

The directory to which the system directs the temporary files and log files that it produces depends upon the product level and whether you are operating in attended mode or unattended mode.

UNIX host/client level

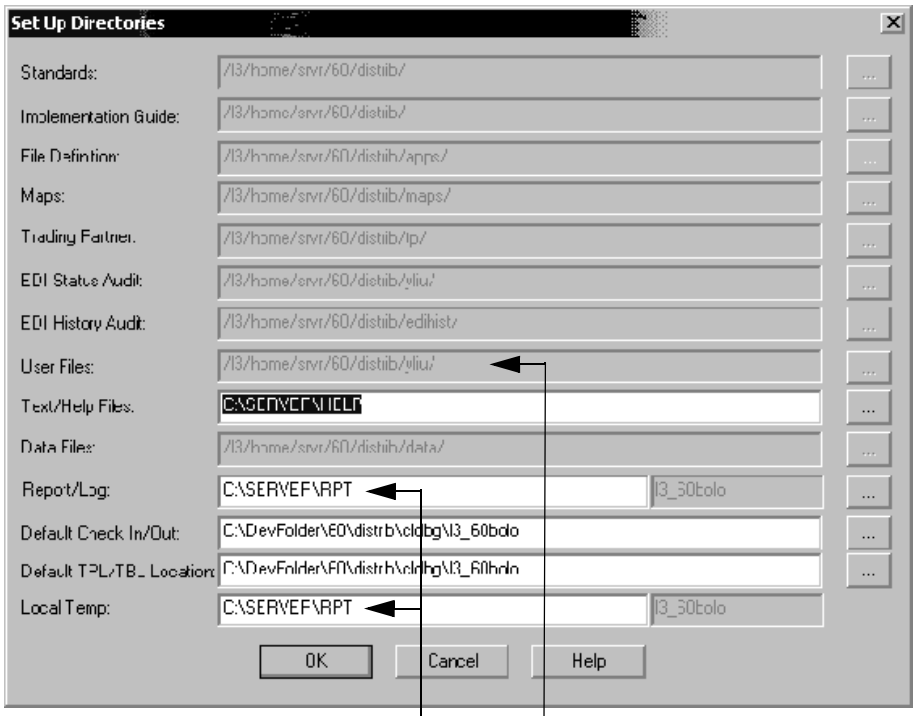
This table summarizes the location of log files and temporary files for GENTRAN:Server for UNIX product levels.

File Type	Attended Mode		Unattended Mode
	Host	Client	Host
Temporary (temp) files	**Wrktmp** subdirectory of the path you have configured for **User Files** on the Set Up Directories dialog box.	The directory of the path you have configured for **Local Temp** files on the Set Up Directories dialog box.	$EDI_ROOT/temp/wrktemp
Log files	The directory of the path you have configured for **User Files** on the Set Up Directories dialog box.	The directory of the path you have configured for **Report/Log** files on the Set Up Directories dialog box.	$EDI_ROOT/temp

(Continued on next page)

Example Set Up Directories dialog box

This illustration shows an example of the Set Up Directories dialog box for GENTRAN:Server for UNIX and indicates the location for temporary files and log files.



In attended mode, the system sends host log files to User Files directory and sends temporary files to the wrktmp subdirectory of the User Files directory.

In attended mode, the system sends client log files to the Report/Log directory and sends temporary files to the Local Temp directory.

CHAPTER
2

Security Administration Overview

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Overview

Introduction

UNIX system-level security

You implement UNIX system-level security by creating an EDI administration login that owns the GENTRAN:Server processes and directories. Only the **ediadmin** and other UNIX users in the same group as the EDI login can make changes within your EDI installation.

Security Administration utility

The GENTRAN:Server Security Administration utility enables the security administrator to build a defense against unauthorized use of functions and data files, monitor user and client-PC use of GENTRAN:Server, and perform related security activities. These are the levels of security:

- Environment - create and maintain separate working areas within GENTRAN:Server. For example, you can create a production environment and a testing environment.
- Host - start and stop host server processes. Restore communications between clients and host.
- Users - control individual access to GENTRAN:Server environments and functions.
- Client - control a client's access to the host server.

Within each environment, the system administrator can assign different levels of access to a user for each of the major functions within GENTRAN:Server client/server.

Security functions

Security Administration was designed to perform six major security functions:

- Authenticate users' IDs and passwords for GENTRAN:Server clients PCs.
- Control user access to GENTRAN:Server at several levels
- Control the number of client PCs that may access a host
- Work with the GENTRAN:Server checkout facility to control file and map integrity
- Track the most recent user and client-PC use of GENTRAN:Server
- Reset passwords for GENTRAN:Server clients PCs.

(Continued on next page)

In this chapter

If you are new to Security Administration, this chapter provides the basic skills you need to start, operate, and exit the system. Also included in this chapter is an overview of building your security system, which describes the order in which you need to structure the components of your security system.

Key terms

This table lists the key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Description
command keys	Keys on the keyboard (usually labeled F1, F2, F3, and so on) used to execute commands, such as copying the displayed record or accessing another screen.
password	A set of characters required to gain access to Security Administration.

(Continued on next page)

Description of security functions

This table describes the security functions.

Function	Description
User authentication	You use the User Administration security function to build a data base that maintains the user ID and passwords you assign to each GENTRAN:Server user. Users must enter these values to access GENTRAN:Server on a host.
Access to GENTRAN:Server	You use the User Administration security function to control user access to GENTRAN:Server at three levels: ◗ Host - At the host level, you control which users may access GENTRAN:Server on a particular host. To grant access to a host, you create a user ID record. ◗ Environment - At the environment level, you control which users have access to each GENTRAN:Server environment. ◗ Function - Within an environment, you further narrow a user's security access by assigning function-level rights so that users can perform only those functions you want them to do. You may assign view-only access, full access, or no access to functions.
Client PC Access	Use the Client Administration security function to control the number of client PCs that can access GENTRAN:Server on a host at one time. A client is registered when it accesses the host and stays registered for the duration of the session. Additional clients are registered until the license limit is reached. Once the limit is reached, other clients can log on only when an active client logs out.
Unlock Facility	Use the Unlock security facility to unlock a file currently checked out by another user. You can use this facility only when logged on as the system administrator. The Unlock facility unlocks the file in without saving any changes made to it. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Function	Description
Activity	Use the User and Client Administration security functions to view the most recent client PC and user activity. For a client PC, you may display information about the last time someone logged in the client (date, time, user, environment accessed) and whether it is currently active on the host. For a user, you can display information about the last time the user logged in (date, time, environment accessed, client used) and the date and time they last changed their password. Use the Reports security function to generate reports describing the most recent activity for more than one client or user ID.
Passwords	Use the Password security function to reset a GENTRAN:Server password in the event a user forgets it.

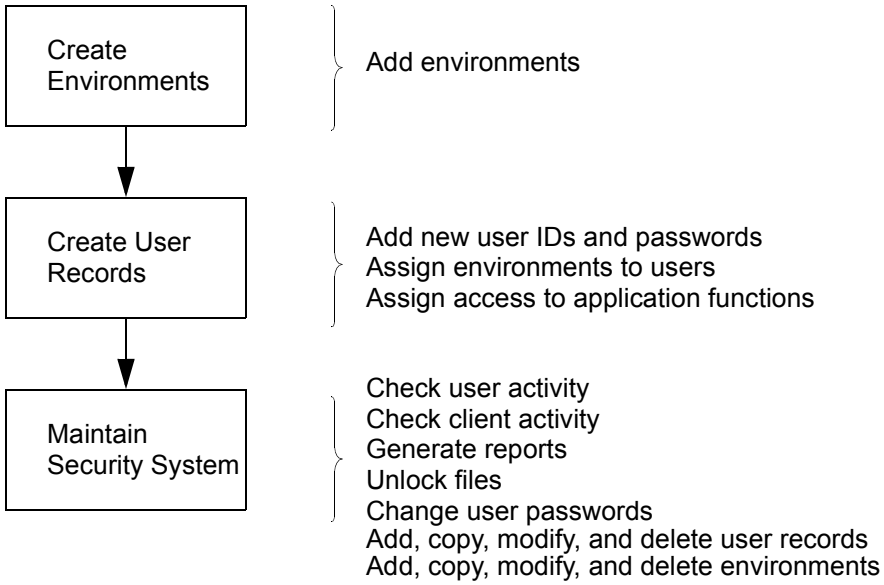
Maintenance

Later, you may need to maintain the environment and user records. With Security Administration, you can copy, modify, delete, and add new environment and user records. You can also view user and client PC activity records, generate activity reports, and change the passwords of your GENTRAN:Server users.

(Continued on next page)

Diagram

This diagram summarizes the process of building and maintaining your security system.



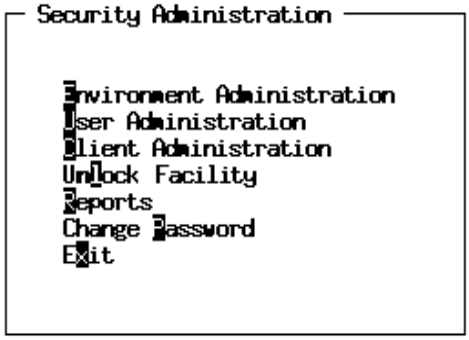
The Security Administration Main Menu

Introduction

The Security Administration's main menu is the first screen displayed after you log in to Security Administration. It provides access to the major Security Administration functions.

Example

This illustration shows the main menu for Security Administration. The Environment Administration option is selected.



Menu options

This table describes the menu options.

Option	Description
Environment Administration	Accesses the Environment Administration facility, which enables you to add, modify, and delete environments.
User Administration	Accesses the User Administration facility, which enables you to add, copy, modify, and delete user records and assign environment-level and function-level access to a user.
Client Administration	Accesses the Client Administration facility, which enables you to display usage information about the client PC and remove the serial number of a client PC from the security database file.

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) Option	Description
Unlock Facility	Accesses the Unlock Facility, which enables you to release a checked-out file without saving changes.
Reports	Displays a menu of reports that you may generate.
Change Password	Displays a panel used to change the security administrator's password.
Exit	Exits Security Administration.

Keyboard Quick Reference

Introduction

Throughout this guide, we refer to the following keyboard actions:

- Selecting an option
- Executing an option
- Advancing from field to field
- Using a command key.

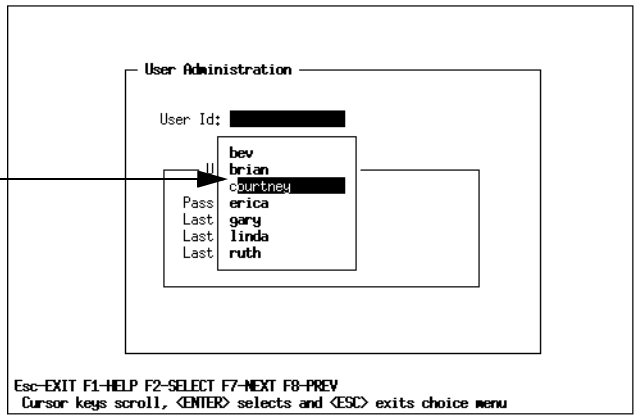
These actions are described in this section

Selecting an option

A menu item or choice list item is selected when it is shaded or highlighted. In the example below, “courtney” is selected.

To select another item on a menu or list, press TAB, SHIFT +TAB, or the UP or DOWN arrow keys to move the highlight over the item you want.

A selected item appears highlighted



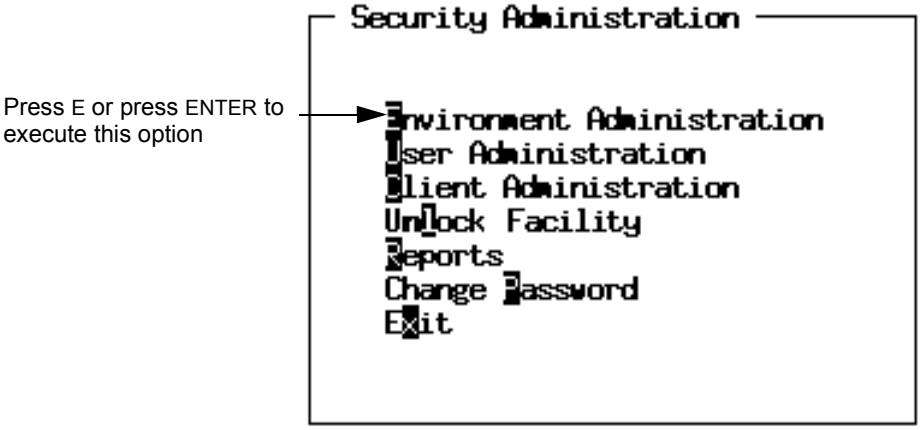
Executing an option

To execute a menu or choice list option, do one of the following:

- Press the shortcut key. The highlighted letter on the menu line is the shortcut key.
- Select the option and press ENTER.

(Continued on next page)

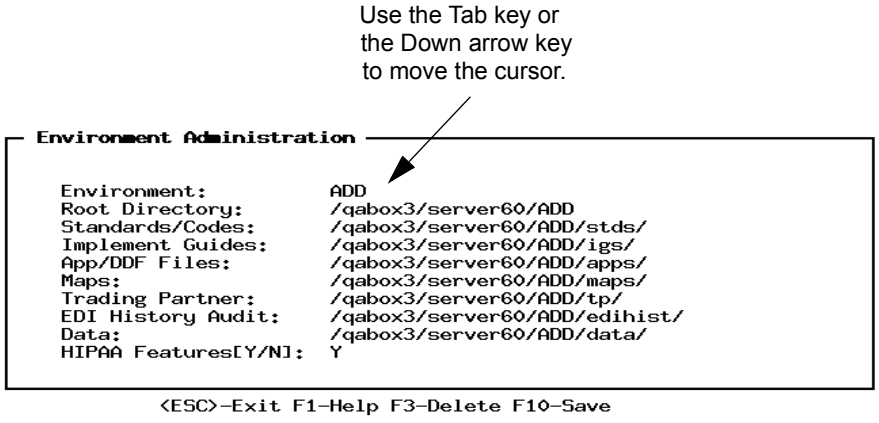
Example
To select Environment Administration from Security Administration's main menu, press E (the shortcut key) or select **Environment Administration** and then press ENTER.



Advancing from field to field

To advance the cursor to the next field, press TAB, SHIFT TAB, or the UP or DOWN arrow keys.

Example
On the following screen, the cursor is in the Environment field. To advance the cursor to the Root Directory field, press TAB or the DOWN arrow key.



(Continued on next page)

Using a command key

You choose a command on a screen or panel by pressing the command key corresponding to the command. The available command keys are listed at the bottom of the screen or panel. The keys displayed depend on the placement of the cursor.

Required environment variables

To use function keys, you must set the environment variable **TERM** to **xterm** or to another terminal emulation that recognizes those keys. The **TERM** and **VVTERM** environment variables are usually set during the installation of GENTRAN:Server.

VT100 terminal emulators

For the VT100 terminal emulator, you must use the Escape key with the numeric keys in place of the function keys. If you are using the VT100, press the Escape key, release it, and then press the numeric key.

Examples

For F2, press Esc, release it, and then press 2.

For F10, press Esc, release it, and then press 0.

Command key descriptions

This table describes the Security Administration command keys.

Key	Function
Escape Esc	Returns to the previous screen when you press Esc twice.
Help F1	Displays text that describes the screen, panel, or field.
Select F2	Displays a choice list of all possible values for the field that contains the cursor.
Delete F3	On many screens, deletes the displayed record from the security data base. On the User Function Administration screen, this key is used to assign a “no access” code to every function in the function group. (Continued on next page)

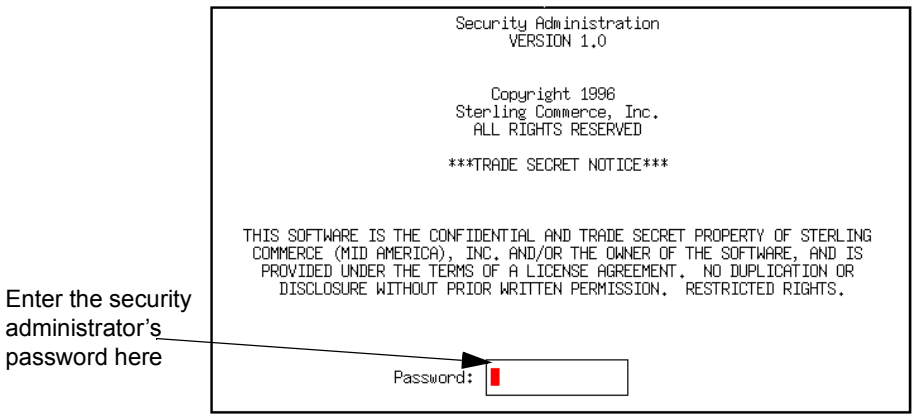
(Contd) Key	Function
Copy F4	On many screens, copies the displayed record and displays a panel for you to name the new record. On the User Function Administration screen, this key is used to assign an “access” code to every function in the function group.
Setup F5	On some screens, accesses a setup screen that enables you to enter new information. On the User Function Administration screen, this key assigns the “View” access level to every function in the group.
Find F6	On many screens, displays a choice list of values configured for the field that contains the cursor. On the User Administration screen, this key is used to access the Change Password panel.
Next F8	Displays the next record in the security data base.
Prev F9	Displays the previous record in the security data base.
Save F10	On many screens, this key is used to save information you entered.

Procedures

How to Start and Exit Security Administration

Login screen

This is the Security Administration login screen.



Enter the security administrator's password here

Before you begin

Before you attempt to start Security Administration, check with your UNIX administrator to ensure that you have the appropriate file permissions to the Security Administration directories.

(Continued on next page)

Starting Security Administration

Use this procedure to start Security Administration.

Step	Action	
1	Go to the UNIX command line.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the Security Administration subdirectory *security/admin* is…	**THEN…**
	In your path	Enter the command: **secadmin**
	Not in your path	Change to the *admin* subdirectory. Enter the command: **secadmin**
	System Response The system displays the Security Administration login screen.	
3	Enter the security administrator's password in the Password field and then press ENTER. **System Response** The system displays the Main Menu. **Comment** If you are logging in for the first time, the password is ADMIN. You should change this password immediately after logging in. See the How to Change the Security Administrator Password topic in the Security Administration Overview chapter.	

If you forget your password

If you forget your security administrator's password, you must call customer support to reset it.

(Continued on next page)

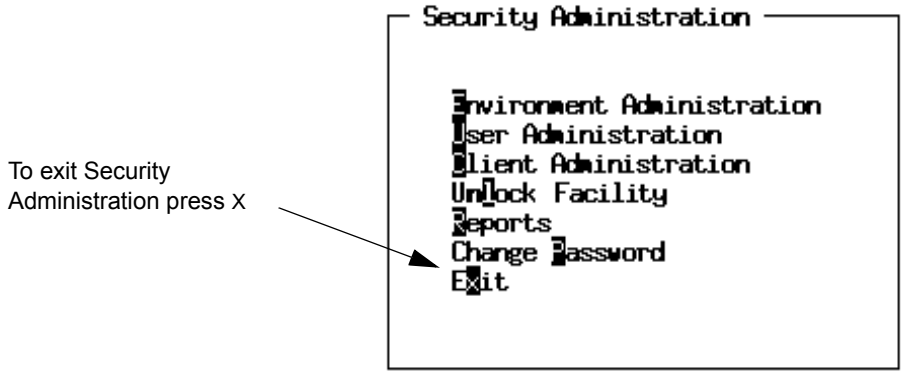
Exiting Security Administration

Use this procedure to exit Security Administration.

Step	Action
1	Press Esc twice to return to the Main Menu.
2	Press X to exit.

Example

This illustration shows how to exit Security Administration.



How to Use Online Help

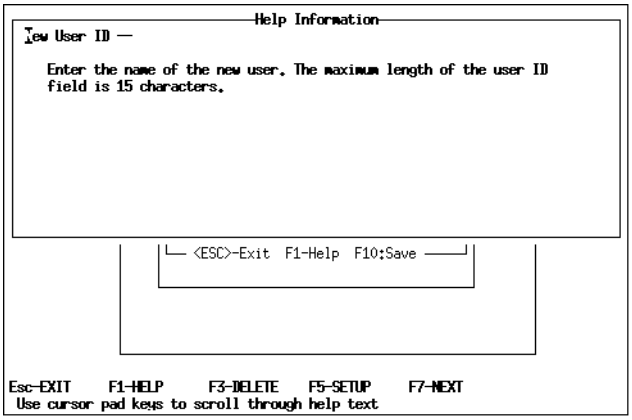
Introduction

Security Administration comes with an online reference tool that you can use as you work. Online Help includes information about screens, panels, and fields. The information displayed depends on where the cursor rests when you request Help.

Example

This example illustrates the Help text displayed for the **New User ID** field

.



Displaying Help information

To display information about the screen or panel, press F1, the Help key.

Closing the Help screen

To remove the help text from your display, press Esc. If your display is set to vt100, press ESC twice.

How to Build Security Records

Before you begin

Before you build your security records, make sure that the:

- Host software is installed and working correctly.
- Settings and file permissions are correct.

Reference
See the instructions in the preceding chapters. For file permissions, see the topic Maintenance in this chapter for details.

Quick steps

Use this procedure to build your system.

Step	Action
1	Create the host environments in which GENTRAN:Server users will work. **Example** You need three environments—Development, Test, and Production. For each environment, specify the root directory and the paths to the directories that you want to hold GENTRAN:Server files. **Reference** See the chapter Environment Administration in this guide.
2	Create the user records. **Comment** To create a record, you must add a user ID and then assign one or more environments the user may access. Then, for each environment assigned to the user, select the function groups and assign an access level to each of the functions within the groups. For example, User 1 might have full permissions in Development but read-only in Production. **Reference** See the chapter User Administration in this guide.
3	Exit Security Administration.
4	Start the clients and test the user IDs for the proper access.

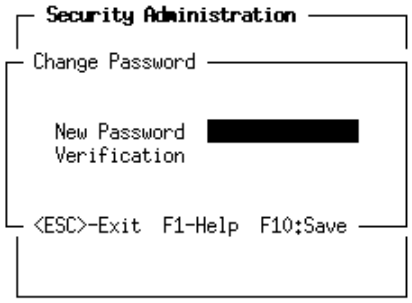
How to Change the Security Administrator Password

About the password

The security administrator password is encrypted to protect it from unauthorized access. Only one password may be used to log on to Security Administration. We recommend that you have one security administrator, but if you have more than one, the administrators must share the password and coordinate changing the password.

The Change Password panel

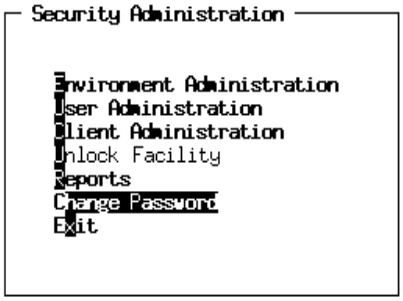
This panel is used to change the security administrator's password.



(Continued on next page)

Changing the password

Use this procedure to change the security administrator password.

Step	Action
1	Select **Change Password** from Security Administration's main menu.  **System Response** The system displays the **Change Password** screen.
2	Enter your new password in the **New Password** field and then press ENTER. **Comment** The maximum length of your password is 15 characters. Select a password that will be easy for you and any other security administrators to remember, but difficult for others to guess.
3	Enter your new password again in the **Verification** field.
4	Press F10. **Comment** If you enter the password incorrectly and receive an invalid password message, press ESC twice; then enter the password again.

CHAPTER
3

Environment Administration

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Overview

Introduction

In this chapter

This chapter describes GENTRAN:Server environment concepts and tasks. The chapter begins with information to help you understand GENTRAN:Server environments and how they are used. The remainder of the chapter is organized by task and contains instructions for the common environment maintenance tasks that you need to perform in Security Administration. These tasks include:

- Displaying existing environment records
- Adding environment records
- Modifying environment records
- Deleting environment records.

Key terms

This table lists the key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Description
command keys	Keys on the keyboard (usually labeled F1, F2, F3, and so on) used to execute commands, such as copying the displayed record or accessing another screen.
environment	A directory set up for a specific purpose for use by a defined user or group of users.
environment record	The record that contains the environment name, root directory path to the environment, and paths to the directories that contain the application software data files for the environment.
ISAM file	Indexed Sequential Access Method file.
password	A set of characters required to gain access to Security Administration.

Understanding Environments

What is an environment?

You can think of an environment as an area you set up on your host for a specific purpose or for use by a specific group of users.

Example

You may want to set up a unique environment to run each of the following:

- Production files
- Tests after data flow changes
- Files during a training session.

When you create a user record, you specify the following:

- Which environments the user can access
- Which GENTRAN:Server functions within each environment the user can access.

How environments relate to each other and to security

All environments on a host share the Security Administration Utility executable files, but have different GENTRAN:Server program files and data files. Environments can follow symbolic links (pointer files that name another file in the file system) across hosts. This means you can locate files on multiple hosts.

Why environments are used

Establishing controlled environments is a way to segregate data files and control access to them.

Example

If you create three environments—production, testing, and training—you can grant access to the following:

- The training environment for users who are learning GENTRAN:Server
- The testing environment for users who design and test your EDI data flow
- The production environment for users who perform day-to-day tasks.

(Continued on next page)

You structure the environments so that the files users produce in each environment are kept in different directories. By doing this:

- The files users produced in training or testing do not interfere with daily operations.
- The trainees and designers are unable to access production files
- The people who run production files are unable to accidentally run files in another environment.

The environment record

An environment record consists of the following information:

- Unique environment name
- Environment's unique root directory path
- Paths to the directories that hold the environment's data files

The environment's configuration file

GENTRAN:Server stores the directory path information you specify for an environment in the configuration file, *envprim.cfg*. Each environment has its own *envprim.cfg* file.

Environment Administration

The Environment's Check Out Components

Introduction

To prevent two users from editing the same file at the same time, the application software has a file Check Out feature.

Reference
See the *GENTRAN:Server Getting Started Guide* and the chapter File Unlock Facility in this guide for more information about related security features.

Security Administration Check Out components

Two Security Administration components work with the Check Out feature:

- User's working directory on the client
- The *.checkout.dat* and *.checkout.idx* ISAM files

User's working directory

When a user checks out a file, the system places a copy of the checked out file in the user's working directory on the client. The user works on the copy and then checks it back in (with or without saving changes). The working directory is identified by the Check In/Out Directory setting listed on the Setup Directories dialog box.

ISAM files

The Security Administration *db* directory contains ISAM files named *.checkout.dat* and *.checkout.idx* that maintain the following data:

- Path the file was checked out from
- Name of the file a user has checked out
- Type of file checked out (for example, **m** for map)
- Environment from which the file was checked out
- User ID of the user who checked out the file
- Date the file was checked out

When a user opens an application software file, the system adds the above information to the *.checkout* ISAM files.

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How check out works

If another user attempts to check out a file, the application software examines the ISAM *.checkout* files. If it finds the file name there, it allows the second user to view the file in "read-only" format. This means the second user can view the file but not modify it. The *.checkout* files are under the Security Administration *db* directory and serve as a host-wide control file across environments.

How check in works

When the user who has checked out the file checks it back in, the Check Out routine removes the name of the file from the *.checkout* ISAM files updates the master file. The file is then available for another user to check out and modify.

Comment

For special circumstances, Security Administration provides the security administrator the ability to check in files checked out by another user. See the chapter File Unlock Facility in this guide for information.

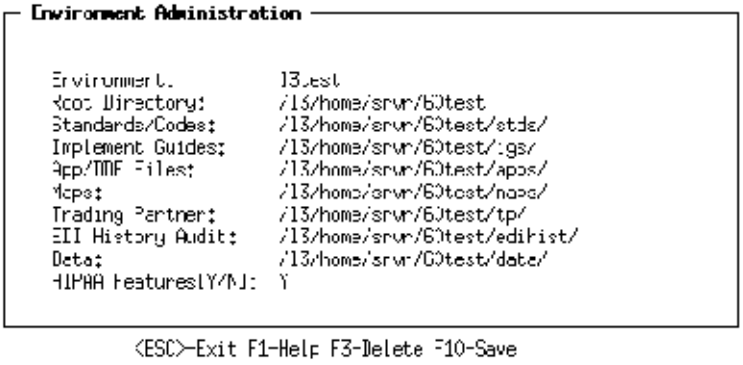
The Environment Administration Screen

Accessing the Environment Administration screen

To access the Environment Administration screen, select **Environment Administration** from Security Administration's main menu.

Environment Administration screen example

This is an example of the Environment Administration screen.



(Continued on next page)

Field descriptions

This table describes the fields of the Environment Administration screen and their functions.

Field	Description	Max. Characters
Environment	The name of the environment.	15
Root Directory	The complete path of the directory in which you want to install GENTRAN:Server. This directory path must be unique. **Example** /usr2/ServerCS	60
Standards/Codes	The path of the directory in which you keep your standards files. You can specify a unique path or you can use the same path as another environment if you want them to share standards files. **Example** /usr2/ServerCS/stds	126
Implement Guides	The complete path of the directory in which you want to keep your Implementation Guides. You must specify a unique path for this directory.	126
App/DDF Files	The path of the directory in which you want to keep your application description files and file definitions. You must specify a unique path for this directory.	126
Maps	The path of the directory in which you want to keep your map files. You must specify a unique path for this directory.	126
Trading Partner	The path of the directory in which you want to keep your trading partner files. You must specify a unique path for this directory. (Continued on next page)	126

(Contd) Field	Description	Max. Characters
EDI History Audit	The path of the directory in which you want to keep your central audit files, which are available to all users who audit data. In a single user environment, the directory path may be the same as that of the EDI Status Audit directory.	126
Data	The path of the directory in which you want to keep your data files.	126

Procedures

How to Add a New Environment Record

Introduction

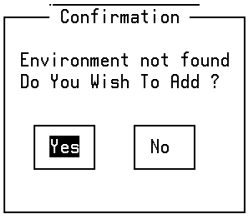
To create a new environment on a host, you enter all of the new environment data into a blank Environment Administration screen. Security Administration copies required files from the *db* subdirectory into the new environment record.

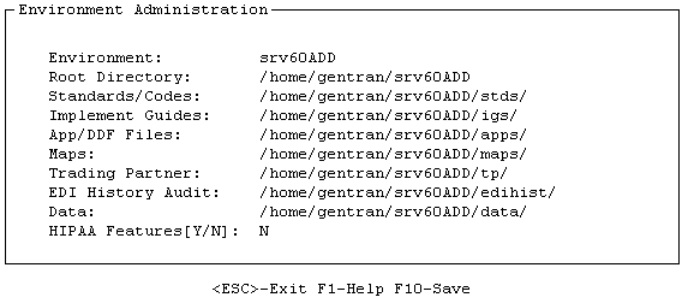
Before you begin

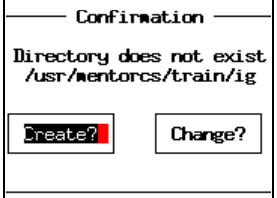
Make sure you are logged on to the Security Administration utility as the UNIX user who installed the GENTRAN:Server Security Administration utility. This ensures that you have the appropriate permissions for the security directories.

Procedure

Use this procedure to add an environment record.

Step	Action
1	Select **Environment Administration** from the Security Administration Main Menu to display the Environment Administration screen.
2	Enter the name of the new environment in the **Environment** field.
3	Press ENTER. **System Response** The system displays the prompt “Environment not found. Do You Wish to Add?”  (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Select **Yes** and press ENTER to continue. **System Response** Security Administration enters the name from Step 2 into the Environment field of the Environment Administration screen.
5	Type the complete path to *$EDI_ROOT* into the first field on the Environment Administration screen and then press ENTER. **WARNING** **The path of the root directory must be unique to the environment. All other paths may either be unique or shared among two or more environments.** **System Response** Security Administration creates appropriate entries for all of the other fields, basing them on the root directory you enter. 
6	Check the path in every field on the Environment Administration screen and edit them if necessary.
7	Do you want to enable GENTRAN:Server features that support the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)? ◗ If YES, type **Y** in the HIPAA Features field. ◗ If NO, type **N** in the HIPAA Features field. **Reference** See the *HIPAA Compliance and NCPDP User's Guide* for information about the HIPAA features of GENTRAN:Server.
8	Press F10 to save the record. **Comment** Press ESC+0 if your terminal emulator is set to vt100. (Continued on next page)

<table>
<tr><th>(Contd) Step</th><th colspan="3">Action</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">9</td><td colspan="3">Use this table to determine your next action.</td></tr>
<tr><td>IF…</td><td>THEN Security Administration…</td><td>AND you should…</td></tr>
<tr><td>All the directories you specified exist</td><td>Saves the environment record and refreshes the screen</td><td>Add another environment or exit the screen.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Either the root or temporary directory is not unique</td><td>Displays an error message</td><td>Correct the record by typing a unique directory path name in the Root Directory or Temporary field.</td></tr>
<tr><td>A specified directory does not exist</td><td>Displays a confirmation panel for each directory that does not exist
  </td><td>Select Create to create the directory or select Change to specify another directory.</td></tr>
</table>

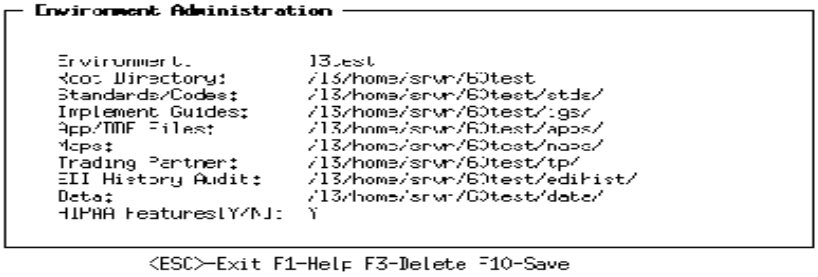
CAUTION

Security Administration automatically creates the parent directories when you choose to create the subordinate directory.

(Continued on next page)

Example of completed Environment Administration screen

The following is an example of a completed Environment Administration screen. For field descriptions, see the The Environment Administration Screen topic in this chapter.



How to Display an Existing Environment Record

Displaying an environment record

Use this procedure to view an existing environment record.

Step	Action
1	Select **Environment Administration** from Security Administration's main menu. **System Response** The system displays the Environment Administration screen.
2	With the cursor in the Environment field, press F2 and select from the choice list of all defined environment names. **System Response** The system displays the environment record. **Comment** When the Environment field is selected, you can use the F7 and F8 keys to scroll through the existing environment records

How to Modify an Environment Record

What you can change

You may change one or more directory paths in an existing environment record. You cannot change the root directory.

What happens to files after a change

When you change a path, Security Administration directs future data files to the new directory. The old data files remain in the directory you replaced.

Comment
If you want to move existing data files to the new directory, you must move them manually. See your UNIX operating system manuals for the command to move files. See the Moving Files chapter in this guide for the procedures to move files.

Before you begin

Make sure you are logged into the Security Administration Utility as the UNIX user who installed the GENTRAN:Server security environment. This ensures you have the appropriate permissions for the environment.

Modifying an environment record

Complete the following steps to modify an environment record:

Step	Action
1	Display the environment record you want to modify. **Reference** See the topic How to Display an Existing Environment Record in this chapter for more information.
2	Select the directory path you want to change and type the new directory path.
3	Press F10 to save your change. **System Response** If the directory exists, Security Administration saves the environment record and refreshes the screen. If the directory does not exist, Security Administration displays a confirmation panel from which you may choose to either create the directory or change the path to an existing directory.

How to Delete an Environment Record

Introduction

Deleting an environment deletes the ISAM files containing the Security Administration record describing the environment. The process does not delete any other files within that environment.

Deleting an environment record

To delete an environment record, complete the following steps.

Step	Action
1	Display the environment record you want to delete. **Reference** See the topic How to Display an Existing Environment Record in this chapter.
2	Press F3 to delete the environment. **System Response** The system displays a confirmation panel. **Example**
3	Select **Yes** to continue. **System Response** The system displays an Environment Administration screen.

CHAPTER
4

Host Administration

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Overview

Introduction

In this chapter

This chapter provides information and procedures that are useful for maintaining your host environment.

The topics in this chapter include:

- Archiving Data
- Stopping GENTRAN:Server processes
- Starting GENTRAN:Server processes
- Recovering from an unplanned shutdown.

Reference
For information about changing the directories in which the GENTRAN:Server data files are stored, see the Environment Administration chapter.

Key terms

This table lists the key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Description
command keys	Keys on the keyboard (usually labeled F1, F2, F3, and so on) used to execute commands, such as copying the displayed record or accessing another screen.
environment	A directory set up for a specific purpose for use by a defined user or group of users.
environment record	The record that contains the environment name, root directory path to the environment, and paths to the directories that contain the application software data files for the environment.
ISAM file	Indexed Sequential Access Method file.
password	A set of characters required to gain access to Security Administration.

Managing Archived Data

Introduction

The GENTRAN:Server translator and data managers archive data on a regular basis. To effectively manage your disk storage space for archived data, you should periodically move older archived data files to long-term storage media, such as tape, and then purge them from your host machine.

Note
The translator in GENTRAN:Server for UNIX 6.0 will not archive XML or application data. It will archive only standard-based EDI data.

Which programs to use for purging data

Use this table to determine which program you will use to purge archived data.

Use the program…	To remove files stored by …
cl_arch	Data managers.
edipurge	The translator.

Where to look for detailed information

Use this table to determine where to look for information about a specific archival process.

Go to the Chapter…	For more information about…
Archiving Your Data in the *Data Flow Administration Guide*	The data manager archival process and the program **cl_arch**.
Archiving Translation Data in the *GENTRAN:Server Application Integration User's Guide* or the *GENTRAN:Server Mapping and Translation Guide*	The translator archival process and the program **edipurge**.

Procedures

How to Restart GENTRAN:Server on the Host

Introduction

You will need to restart processes on the UNIX host in the following situations:

- To connect the clients to the EDI installations as part of the upgrade process
- When recovering from an unexpected exit or system failure
- When restarting programs and processes after performing system maintenance.

Procedure

Use this procedure to start processes on the host computer.

WARNING

Make sure that you are logged into the host as the owner of the environment for which you want to start the processes.

Step	Action
1	If you have not already done so, log on as the owner of the environment whose processes you want to start.
2	Change directory to the root of the host environment.
3	Enter the command **ps -ef | grep ltb_server** at the UNIX command line to check whether the namebroker process is running on the host.
4	Is the namebroker running on the host? - If YES, then continue with Step 5. - If NO, then enter the following command to start the namebroker process: $SADMIN_ROOT/broker/startnb.sh
5	Log on to the host as the owner of one of the stopped environments.

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action	
6	Enter the following command to start the **mhs_server** and **mhp_server** processes in the affected environment. startrpc.sh	
7	Use this table to determine your next step.	
	IF…	**THEN…**
	You need to start another GENTRAN:Server environment on this host	Repeat Steps 5 through 6.
	You are finished starting environments on this host	You are done with this procedure.

Stopping GENTRAN:Server Processes

When to use

You must stop certain GENTRAN:Server processes in the following situations:

- You upgrade to another version of GENTRAN:Server.
- You perform maintenance or other work that requires the system to be off or disconnected from its power source.
- You perform upgrades to other software that requires the closing of all other processes.

WARNING

This procedure stop processes in all environments that the ltb_server process controls. This may include environments that you are not upgrading at this time.

Perform this procedure only when it is safe to stop all environments under ltb_server's control.

How to Stop Server Processes

Introduction

This procedure stops:

- The namebroker process (**ltb_server**) that controls the host you are working on or upgrading.
- All **mhs_server** and **mhp_server** processes running under that **ltb_server** process.

Procedure

Use this procedure to stop GENTRAN:Server processes.

Step	Action
1	Log on to the UNIX machine as the owner of the security environment that controls the host environment you are upgrading.
2	Start the Security Administration utility. **Reference** See the *GENTRAN:Server Installation and Setup Guide* for instructions.
3	Verify that all clients are logged out. **Reference** See the Client Administration chapter in the *GENTRAN:Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting Guide*.
4	Locate and write down the licenses assigned to the client computers.You will need this information when you upgrade the client computers. **References** See the Client Administration chapter in the *GENTRAN:Server Maintenance and Troubleshooting Guide*. See the Client Descriptions appendix in the *GENTRAN:Server Installation and Setup Guide* to record client serial numbers, IP addresses, and descriptions of the client PCs in your organization.
5	Exit the Security Administration utility.
6	Log on to the host as the owner of the environment you are upgrading or of another host environment controlled by the same namebroker process. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
7	Are you upgrading GENTRAN:Server with Process Control Manager or higher? ◗ If NO continue with step 8. ◗ If YES, stop the environment's data managers in routing sequence to avoid incompletely processed data. **Reference** See the *GENTRAN:Server Data Flow Administration Guide* for instructions.
8	Stop any GENTRAN:Server scripts or **cron** jobs that are running in the host environment. **Reference** See the *GENTRAN:Server Data Flow Administration Guide* for more information on this subject.
9	Are you are at the directory that contains the program files for the host environment? ◗ If YES, continue with Step 10. ◗ If NO, change directories using the following command. cd $EDI_ROOT/bin
10	Enter the following command to check whether instances of the **mhs_server** or **mhp_server** processes are running for the host environment. stoprpcs.sh **System Response** The system lists the value for the SADMIN_ROOT environment variable for the UNIX user *.login* or *.profile* you are currently using, and prompts you for whether the value is correct.
11	Is SADMIN_ROOT set correctly? ◗ If YES, enter **Y** or **y**, and then press ENTER. ◗ If NO, enter **N** or **n**, press ENTER, then enter the correct value. **System Response** The system lists the value for the NAMEBROKER environment variable and prompts you for whether the value is correct. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
12	Is NAMEBROKER set correctly? ◗ If YES, enter **Y** or **y**, and then press ENTER. ◗ If NO, enter **N** or **n**, press ENTER, then enter the correct value. **System Response** The system lists the name of each environment that is currently running, and prompts you to identify an environment to halt.
13	Is the environment you are logged in to shown in the list? ◗ If NO, then press CTRL+C to exit the script. ◗ If YES, enter the name of the environment to stop. **System Response** If you entered an environment name, then the script stops the **mhs_server** and **mhp_server** processes in the specified environment.
14	Are other environments currently running under this broker process? ◗ If NO, continue with Step 15. ◗ If YES, repeat Steps 6 through 13 for each additional environment.
15	Log onto the host as the owner of the Security Administration utility.
16	Enter the following command. ps -ef | grep ltb_server
17	Locate the value in the second column of the line containing the **ltb_server** program name and make a note of it. This is the process ID for the namebroker process.
18	Enter the following command: kill <PID> where <PID> is the process ID you noted in Step 17.

How to Restore Client/Host Communications

Introduction

This document contains the basic recommended steps to take in case of a loss of communication between the Client and Host computers due to an unplanned exit, such as a power outage. You will know if the *mhs/mhp* servers exited ungracefully when you get a message such as “process already registered” when you try to restart them. The easiest way to handle this situation them is to clean up all of the processes and restart them.

Restoring Communications

In order to restore communications for one environment in case of an ungraceful exit, you must bring down all of your environments.

Follow this procedure to restore communications.

Step	Action
1	Have all GENTRAN:Server users log out of the system. **Note** You should verify that all users save their work; check in any maps, application descriptions, file definitions, or other files they have checked out before logging out of the system. Any users logged in when you bring down the environments will lose any unsaved work.
2	Stop the *mhs/mhp* servers.
3	Stop the *ltb* server (NAMEBROKER).
4	Remove the *ltb* server registries.
5	Restart all processes.

(Continued on next page)

Cleaning up Remaining Processes

To clean up the remaining processes, you must bring down the *mhs*, *mhp,* and *ltb* servers. To do this, you must log onto the host as the owner of each environment and follow this procedure.

Step	Action
1	Type the following command and press ENTER: **ps –ef | grep _server**
2	Note the process IDs (PID) of the *mhs, mhp,* and *ltb* servers. The process ID is located in the second column of the output from Step 1. In this example, 13342 is the process ID of the *mhs* server `mikem 13342 1 0 09:41:02 pts/3 0:00 /usr/edi5/mikem/511ECWB/bin/mhs_server`
3	Type **kill <pid>** and press ENTER **Note** where <*pid*> is the number found in the second column of the output of Step 1 (13342).
4	Complete steps 1 through 3 for each environment in which the *mhs/mhp/ltb* servers are running.
5	Log onto the security environment (usually **ediadmin**) as the owner.
6	Change to the *db directory (*cd *$SADMIN_ROOT/db*).
7	Remove the files *ltbroker.db* and *ltbroker.old*.
8	Un-register any client(s) that were logged in when the unplanned exit occurred. a) Open the Security Administration tool b) Select **Client Administration** c) Select the serial number for the first client you want to check. d) If the **Currently Active** value is **y**, press F4 (ESC-4). **System Response** The system prompts you to confirm your selection. e) Press ENTER to confirm your selection **System Response** The Currently Active value for this client changes to **n**. f) Repeat Steps **a** through **f** for all clients that were logged in when the unplanned exit occurred.

(Continued on next page)

Restarting the Namebroker and the Listener Processes

Follow this procedure to restart the Namebroker and *mh/mhp/ltb* servers.

Step	Action
1	Log onto the security environment as owner.
2	Change to the *$SADMIN_ROOT/db* directory
3	At the command line, type **startnb.sh** and press ENTER. **System Response** The system displays the message: ltb_server is running.
4	Using the command **su - <userid>** to change to the userid that owns the environment you want to bring up.
5	From *$EDI_ROOT*, type **startrpc.sh** and press ENTER. **System Response** The system starts an interactive shell script that takes you through the process of restarting the *mhs/mhp/ltb* servers.
6	Once you restart the *mhs/mhp/ltb* servers, test the connection by logging into the Client.

Summary

This document provides the steps for restoring communications when an unplanned exit occurs between a client and host. In an unplanned exit, the servers are killed without un-registering themselves from the NAMEBROKER. These steps resemble a “cold reboot”, meaning you manually kill the remaining active processes, removed the registers, and restart each of the processes necessary for successful communications between the client and the host.

Reference
See your *GENTRAN:Server Installation and Setup Guide* for more information about the *mhs/mhp/ltb* servers.

How to Remove GENTRAN:Server

This topic explains how to remove GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.

WARNING

During installation, GENTRAN:Server for UNIX version 6.0 add information into the registry of the Windows computer. To properly remove GENTRAN:Server from a Windows computer you must use the Windows Control Panel Add/Remove Programs utility. If you delete GENTRAN:Server without using the Add/Remove Programs utility, you leave false entries in the registry.

Removing GENTRAN:Server software from a Windows computer

Use this procedure to remove GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.

Step	Action
1	Select **Settings** => **Control Panel** from the Windows Start menu. **System Response** Windows displays the Control Panel programs group.
2	Double-click the **Add/Remove Programs** icon. **System Response** Windows displays the Add/Remove Programs Properties window.
3	Select the **Install/Uninstall** tab.
4	Select GENTRAN:Server from the displayed list of software. **CAUTION** **Be sure the selected entry is the program you want to remove. There is no way to undo the software removal process.**
5	Click **Add/Remove.** **System Response** Windows displays the Confirm File Deletion dialog box. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
6	Do you want to continue the removal process? ◗ If YES, click **Yes** and continue with Step 7. ◗ If NO, click **No**. Click **Cancel** to exit the process. **System Response** Windows displays the Remove Programs from Your Computer dialog box, which displays the progress of the removal process. When removal is done, Windows displays the following message: Uninstall complete. Some elements could not be removed. You should manually remove items related to the application.
7	Click **Details** to view a list of files and folders that could not be removed automatically.
8	Click **OK** when you are finished viewing the list.
9	Click **OK** to exit the dialog.
10	Use the Windows Explorer to delete the GENTRAN:Server items that were not removed.
11	Select **Start**=>**Programs**, and check the displayed list of programs to ensure that GENTRAN:Server was removed.
12	Does the **Start** menu contain GENTRAN:Server? ◗ If NO, then you successfully completed this procedure. ◗ If YES, then GO TO the next procedure, Removing GENTRAN:Server from the Start Menu.

(Continued on next page)

Removing GENTRAN:Server from the Start menu

Use this procedure to remove GENTRAN:Server from the Windows Start menu.

Step	Action
1	Select **Settings** => **Taskbar** from the Windows Start menu. **System Response** Windows displays the Taskbar Properties window.
2	Select the **Start Menu Programs** tab.
3	Click **Remove**. **System Response** Windows displays the Remove Shortcuts/Folders dialog box.
4	Select GENTRAN:Server from the displayed list of software. **CAUTION** **Be sure the selected entry is the program you want to remove. There is no way to undo the removal process.**
5	Click **Remove**. **CAUTION** **Be sure the selected entry is the program you want to remove. There is no way to undo the removal process.**
6	Are you sure you want to delete the selected program folder? ◗ Click **Yes** to confirm the deletion. ◗ Click **No** to stop the deletion.
7	Return to Step 4 to select another entry to remove, or click **Close** to end the removal process.

CHAPTER
5

User Administration

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Overview

Introduction

Purpose of user records

User records are a key building block of your security data base. They control user access to hosts, environments, and GENTRAN:Server functions. Once you add the environments, you can add user records and assign environment and function-level access to them.

In this chapter

This chapter describes the concepts and tasks required to create and maintain user records. The chapter begins with information to help you understand user administration. The remainder of the chapter is organized by task and contains instructions for the common user-administration tasks that you perform when working with Security Administration.

Key terms

This table lists the key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Description
function group	A collection of related GENTRAN:Server operations.
password	A set of characters a user must enter to gain access to a system or program.
user ID	The unique identifier that enables a system to recognize a user.

Understanding User Administration

Definition of user administration

User administration refers to setting up and maintaining user records that control access to hosts, environments, and GENTRAN:Server functions. To set up a new record, you either copy an existing one or enter all required data on appropriate screens. Maintenance includes monitoring user activity, modifying and deleting records, and resetting user passwords.

Purpose of user administration

Use the User Administration facility to:

- Display user information
- Add new user records
- Grant environment-level and function-level access permissions
- Modify a user's environment-level and function-level access
- Remove a user's access
- Change the user's GENTRAN:Server password.

Contents of a user record

A user record consists of the following:

- User ID
- Names of the environments the user can access
- User's access code for each designated application function in an environment.
- User login activity

Relationship to hosts and environments

The user record controls access to a host. You must establish a user record on each host for which the user is to have access. To simplify user identification, you can use the same user ID for the user on each host. To remove user access to the host, you delete the user record.

You can assign as many environments to a user as needed. For each environment, you also assign the function-level access codes the user is to have. The function-level access codes can be the same for two or more environments or different for each environment.

(Continued on next page)

Function classifications and access levels

GENTRAN:Server functions are classified as either **editor** or **program.** You use the editor functions to modify files.

Editor functions have two access levels:

- No access (user has no access to the function or the files)
- Full access (user has security to use all capabilities of editor, such as viewing, copying, editing, loading, unloading, and renaming files).

Program functions are executable programs and have two access levels:

- Full access (user can run the program)
- No access (user cannot run the program).

Comment
Before you assign access to a function, carefully consider whether the user really needs access to the function. Think about any potential data security problems that may result. To gain the greatest benefit from your Security Administration system, grant and deny access permissions wisely!

Trading Partner Views

When you create user records, you assign users the ability to select a view in Trading Partnership Administration or to viewing the entire tree. If you have a large number of trading partners, consider allowing users to choose the view that best suits their needs.

Users will choose a view based on these criteria:

- The number of Trading Partnership records you want to display.
- The number of records you maintain.
- Whether you have assigned Interchange and Group Organization codes to your Trading Partnership records.

This table lists the four available Trading Partner views and their functions.

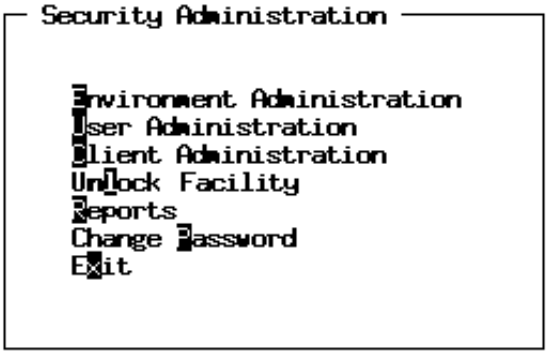
View…	Description…
No Tree	An empty dialog box.
TP Only	A list of Trading Partnership records.
Org Only	A list of all Organization codes. Use when you have a large number of records.
Entire Tree	A complete tree view that includes a list of all Organization and Trading Partner records. Includes records that are not defined for any Organization code.

(Continued on next page)

Reference
See the topic How to Select a Trading Partner View in the Working with Trading Partnerships chapter of the *GENTRAN:Server Application Integration Guide* for more information about the views available in Trading Partnership Administration.

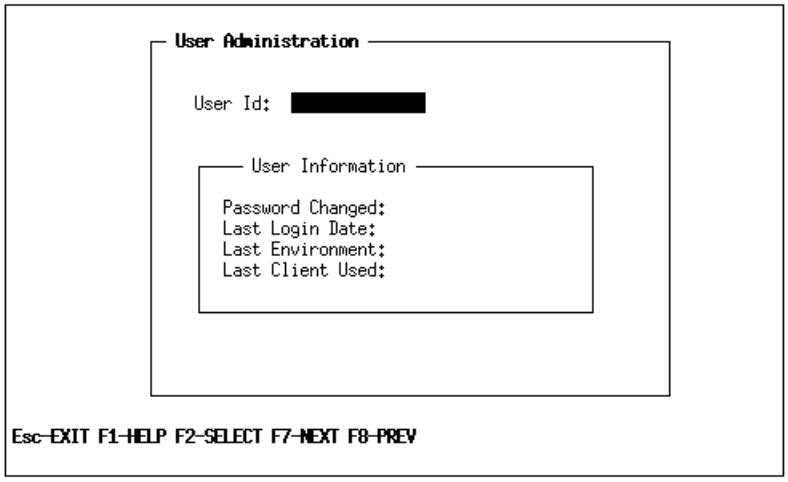
Accessing User Administration

To access the User Administration facility, select **User Administration** from Security Administration's main menu.



The User Administration screen

This illustration shows an example of the User Administration screen.



(Continued on next page)

Function keys

This table describes the function keys of the User Administration screen.

Key	Function
ESC	Exits the screen.
F1	Displays Help information.
F2	Displays a list of all possible choices for the field that contains the cursor.
F7	Displays the next record in the security data base.
F8	Displays the previous record in the security data base.

Comment
When you enter a valid user ID, the system displays more function keys.

Reference
See the topic How to Display User Information in this chapter for more information.

Procedures

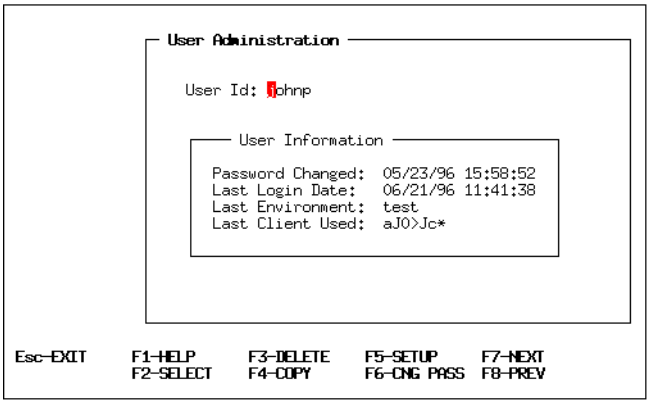
How to Display User Information

Introduction

To monitor user activity, you can display the User Information panel, which shows an activity summary of the last time a user accessed GENTRAN:Server.

User Information panel

This illustration shows the User Information panel.



User Information panel field descriptions

This table lists the fields of the User Information panel and their functions.

Field	Function
User ID	Identifies the user to the system.
Password Changed	Displays the date and time the password was last changed.
Last Login Date	Displays the date and time the user last logged in.
Last Environment	Displays the last environment accessed by the user.
Last Client Used	Displays the serial number of the last client machine this used to access this host.

(Continued on next page)

Function keys

This table describes the function keys on the User Administration screen when the system displays information in the User Information panel.

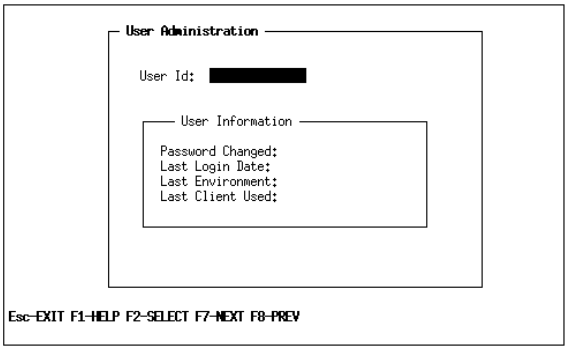
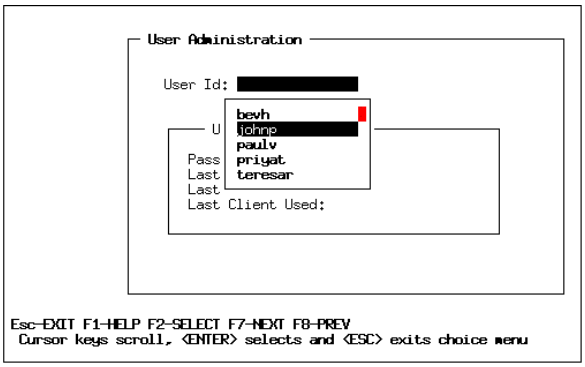
Key	Function
ESC	Exits the screen.
F1	Displays Help information.
F2	Displays a list of all user IDs.
F3	Deletes the user record of the user whose ID the User ID field displays. **Reference** See the topic How to Delete a User ID Record in this chapter for more information.
F4	Copies the user record of the user whose ID the User ID field displays. **Reference** See the topic How to Add a User Record in this chapter.
F5	Displays the User Environment Administration screen. **Reference** See the topic How to Assign Access to an Environment and Its Functions in this chapter for more information.
F6	Displays the **Change Password** panel. **Reference** See the topic How to Change a User's Password in this chapter.
F7	Displays the next record in the security data base.
F8	Displays the previous record in the security data base.

Comment
These keys enable you to take action on the user ID record. See the topics Copying a user record, and Deleting a user ID record in this chapter for information about use of these keys.

(Continued on next page)

Displaying user activity information

Use this procedure to display an activity summary.

Step	Action
1	Select **User Administration** from Security Administration's main menu. **System Response** The system displays the User Administration screen. **Example** 
2	Press F2 to choose the user ID from the choice list, or type the user ID in the User ID field and then press ENTER. **Comment** When the User ID field is highlighted, you can use the F7 and F8 keys to scroll through the existing user ID records. **Example**  **System Response** The system displays the user information.

How to Add a User Record

Introduction

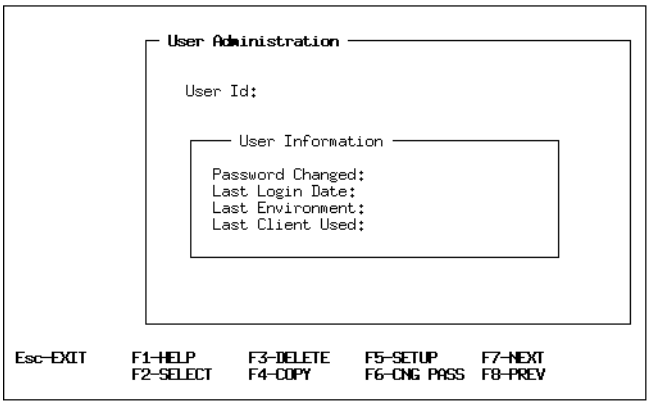
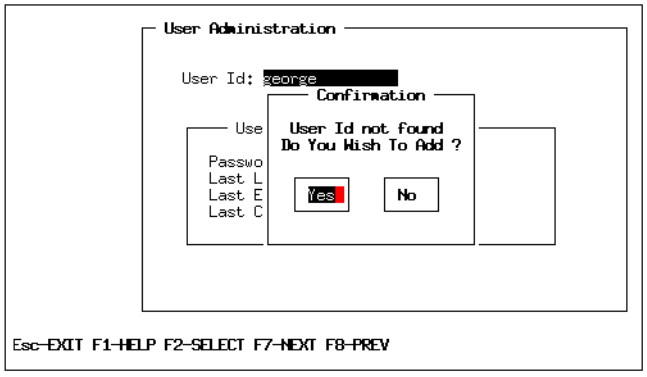
You can add a new user record by doing one of the following:

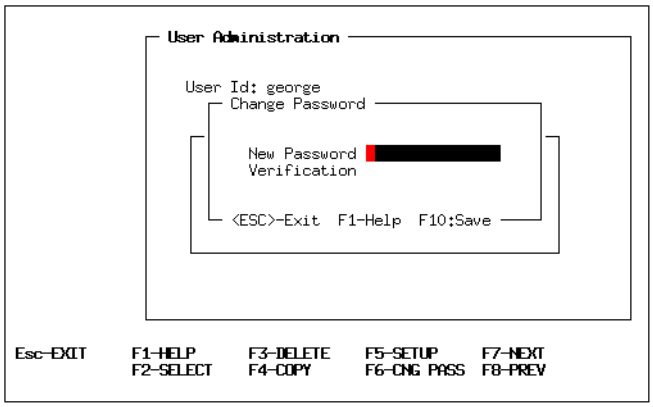
IF you...	THEN...
Need to build your user ID records	Enter all user information into the blank fields on the User Administration screen.
Do not have an existing user ID record that is similar to the one you need	Enter all user information into the blank fields on the User Administration screen.
Have an existing user ID record that is similar to the one you need	Copy the entire user record, including all the environmental-level and function-level access permissions, and modify it as necessary.

(Continued on next page)

Entering new user information on blank panels

Use this procedure to add a new user record.

Step	Action
1	Select **User Administration** from the Main Menu. **System Response** The system displays the User Administration screen. 
2	Type the new user ID in the **User ID** field and then press ENTER. **Comment** The field accepts up to 15 alphanumeric characters. Do not use spaces or any punctuation. **System Response** If the user ID does not exist, the system displays the following panel:  (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Select **Yes** to add the new user ID. **System Response** The system displays the Change Password panel. This panel is used to set the user's initial password. 
4	Type the password you want to assign to this user in the **New Password** field and then press ENTER. **Comment** The field accepts up to 15 alphanumeric characters. Do not use spaces or any punctuation.
5	Type the password again in the **Verification** field.
6	Press F10. **Comment** Press ESC-0 if your terminal emulator is vt100. **WARNING** **If the password entered in the New Password field does not match the password entered in the Verification field, Security Administration displays the message "Verification error - Retry." Press Esc to remove the error message from your display. Retype the password in the New Password and Verification fields.** (Continued on next page)

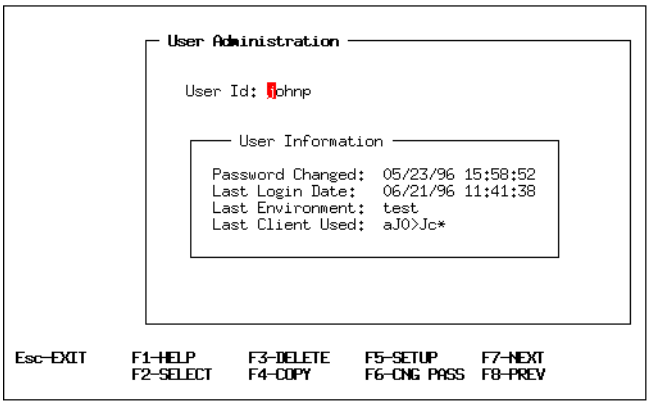
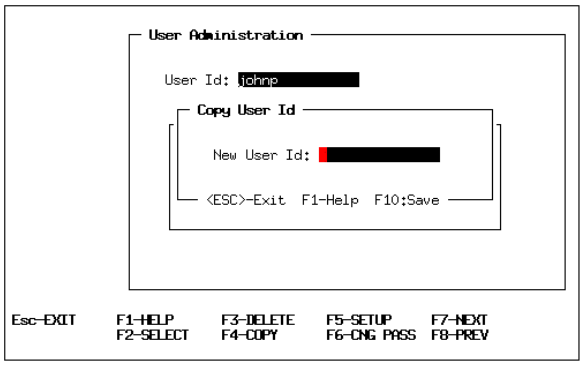
<table>
<tr><th>(Contd) Step</th><th colspan="2">Action</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">7</td><td colspan="2">Use this table to determine your next action.</td></tr>
<tr><td>IF you…</td><td>THEN…</td></tr>
<tr><td>Do not need to create more users</td><td>Continue with the topic How to Assign Access to an Environment and Its Functions.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Need to create more users and some of the users need the same access to the environment</td><td>Continue with the topic How to Assign Access to an Environment and Its Functions.

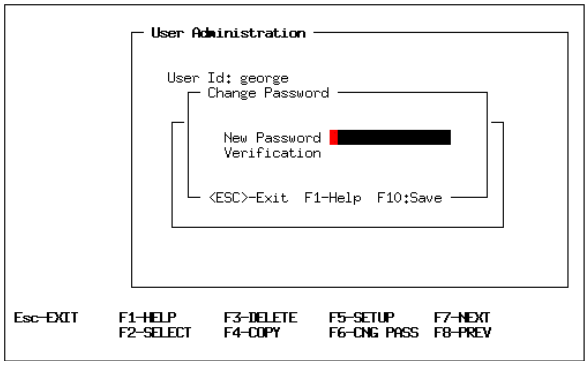
Suggestion
After you set all security access for this user, use the procedure Copying a user record to create new users with the same access.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Need to create more users and all of the users need different environment access</td><td>Repeat Steps 1 through 6 for each additional user.</td></tr>
</table>

(Continued on next page)

Copying a user record

Use this procedure to copy a user record.

Step	Action
1	Select **User Administration** from the Main Menu.
2	Press F2 and choose the user ID from the choice list. **Comment** Press ESC-2 if your terminal emulator is vt100. **System Response** The system displays the user information. 
3	Press F4. **Comment** Press ESC-4 if your terminal emulator is vt100. **System Response** The system displays the Copy User ID panel.  (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
4	On the **Copy User ID** panel, type the ID of the new user in the **New User ID** field. **Comment** The field accepts up to 15 alphanumeric characters. Do not use spaces or any punctuation.
5	Press F10. **Comment** Press ESC-0 if your terminal emulator is vt100. **System Response** The system displays the Change Password panel. 
6	In the **New Password** field, type the password you want to assign to this user and then press ENTER.
7	Type the password again in the **Verification** field.
8	Press F10. **Comment** Press ESC-0 if your terminal emulator is vt100. **WARNING** **If the password you typed in the New Password field does not match the password you typed in the Verification field, Security Administration displays the message "Verification error - Retry." Press Esc to remove the error message from your display and then retype the password in the New Password and Verification fields.**

(Continued on next page)

Comment

After you have created the new user ID record, you can modify it as needed. See the topic How to Assign Access to an Environment and Its Functions in this chapter for instructions.

Introduction: Assigning Environment Access

Introduction

You can assign a single environment to any number of user IDs. You can also assign a number of environments to a single user ID. After assigning an environment to a user, select the function groups of the environment and assign an access code to each function in each group.

Function levels and classifications

Environments have two function groups: **editor** and **program**.

Editor group

The editor functions enable the user to modify files.

Editor functions have three access levels:

- No access (user has no access to the function or the files)
- View-only access (user can only view files)
- Full access (user has access to all capabilities of editor, such as viewing, copying, editing, loading, unloading, and renaming files)

Program Group

Program functions are executable programs.

Program functions have two access levels:

- Full access (user can run the program)
- No access (user cannot run the program)

Screens used to assign environment level access

These screens are used to assign the environment and function-level access:

- User Environment Administration
- User Function Administration

Descriptions of these two screens follow this topic.

(Continued on next page)

User Environment Administration screen

This illustration shows the User Environment Administration screen.

Purpose

The User Environment Administration screen is used to assign an environment to a user ID.

Fields and functions

This table describes the fields of the User Environment Administration screen and their functions.

Field	Function
User ID	The characters that identify the user record to the system.
Environment	The name of the environment to which the user ID is granted access.

Function keys

This table lists the function keys on the User Environment Administration screen and their functions.

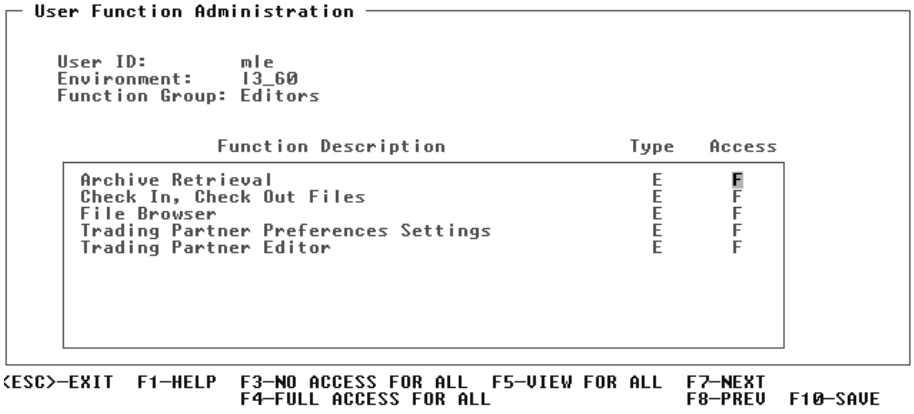
Key	Function
ESC	Exits the screen. **Comment** Press ESC-ESC if your terminal emulator is vt100.
F1	Displays Help information. **Comment** Press ESC-1 if your terminal emulator is vt100.

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) Key	Function
F2	Displays a list of all possible choices for the field that contains the cursor. **Comment** Press ESC-2 if your terminal emulator is vt100.
F6	Displays a list of values already assigned to the field that contains the cursor. **Comment** Press ESC-6 if your terminal emulator is vt100.

User Function Administration screen

This illustration shows the User Function Administration screen (Program function group) for the EC Workbench product level of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.



(Continued on next page)

Purpose

The purpose of this screen is to assign the type of access the user is to have to each function in the environment.

Fields and functions

This table describes the fields of the User Function Administration screen and their functions.

Field	Function
User ID	The characters that identify the user record to the system.
Environment	The name of the environment to which the user ID is granted access.
Function Group	The predefined name of the function group (Editors or Programs).
Function Description	The predefined functions within the function group.
Type	The function type: ◗ E = Editor ◗ N = Non-Editor
Access	The access code: ◗ F = Full access ◗ N = No access ◗ V = View-only access

Function keys

This table lists the function keys on the User Function Administration screen and their functions.

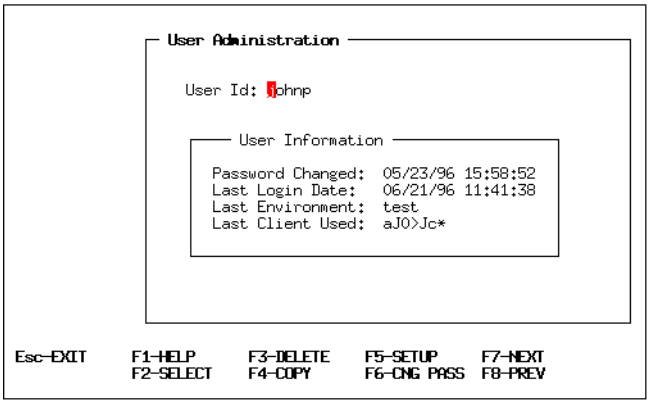
Key	Function
ESC	Exits the screen.
F1	Displays Help information.
F3	Denies access for every function (places an N in every field.)
F4	Grants access for every function (Places an F in every field.)

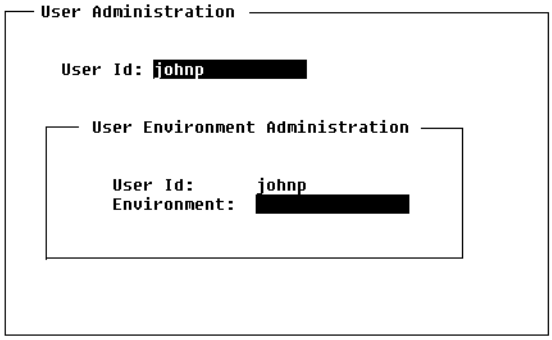
(Continued on next page)

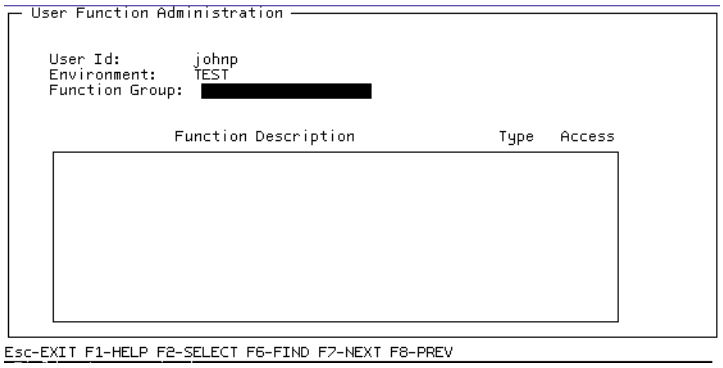
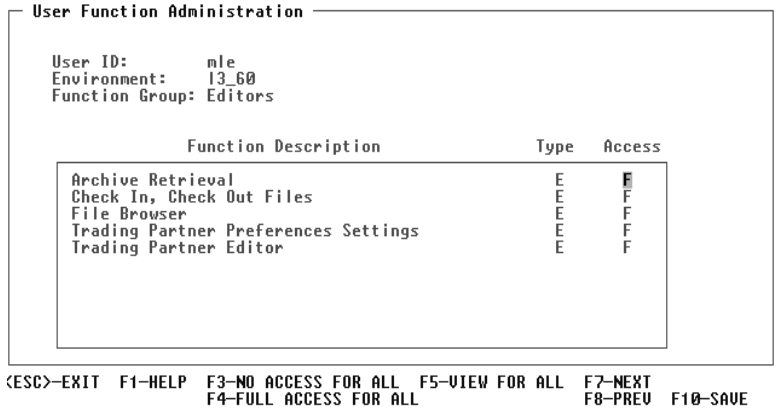
(Contd) Key	Function
F5	Grants view-only access for every editor function (Places a V in every access field.) This option is not available for Programs.
F7	Displays this screen for the next User ID.
F8	Displays this screen for the previous User ID.
F10	Saves the information you entered.

How to Assign Access to an Environment and Its Functions

Procedure To assign access to an environment, complete the following steps.

Step	Action
1	Select **User Administration** from the Main Menu.
2	Press F2 and select the user ID from the list displayed. **Comment** Press ESC-2 if your terminal emulator is vt100. **System Response** The system displays the User Information screen.  (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Press F5 to set up the user environment. **Comment** Press ESC-5 if your terminal emulator is vt100. **System Response** The system displays the User Environment Administration screen. 
4	Press F2 and choose the environment you want to assign to this user or type the name of the environment in the field **Comment** Press ESC-2 if your terminal emulator is vt100. **Comment** To view a list of environments already assigned to this user, press F6. Press ESC-6 if your terminal emulator is vt100. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
5	Press ENTER. **System Response** Because this is a new environment for this user, Security Administration displays the User Function Administration screen so that you can assign function-level access to the user ID for this environment. 
6	Press F2 and choose the function group. **Comment** Press ESC-2 if your terminal emulator is vt100.
7	Press ENTER. **System Response** The system displays the function group and descriptions. Note that these are predefined and you cannot edit them.  (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
8	In the Access column, enter the access code you want to assign this user or press a function key to assign the same access to all the functions. **Comment** The valid access codes are: ◗ N=No access ◗ F=Full access
9	Press F10. **System Response** Security Administration refreshes the screen so you can choose and set up the next function group assignments.
10	Do you want to set up another function group assignment? ◗ If YES, then GO TO Step 6. ◗ If NO, press ESC twice to return to the User Environment Administration screen. The system retains the user ID. **Comment** Press ESC-0 if your terminal emulator is vt100.

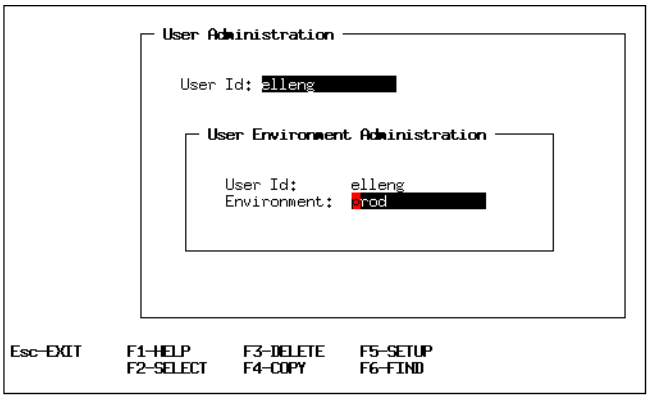
How to Delete Access to an Environment

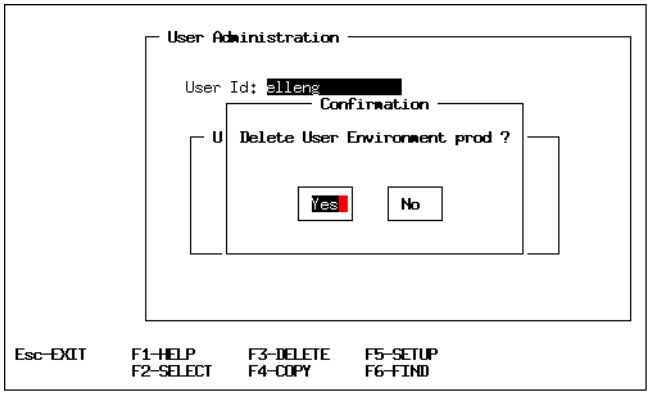
Introduction

When you delete an environment from a user ID record, Security Administration removes the user's access privileges, including all function-level access assignments.

Deleting access to an environment

Use this procedure to delete access to an environment.

Step	Action
1	Display the user ID record. **Reference** For instructions, see the topic How to Display User Information in this chapter.
2	Press F5 to display the User Environment Administration screen. **System Response** The system displays the User Environment Administration panel.
3	Press F6 and then choose the environment you want to restrict the user from accessing. **System Response** The system displays your choice in the **Environment** field. **Example**  (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Press F3 to delete access to the environment. **System Response** The system displays a confirmation prompt. **Example** 
5	Select **Yes** to confirm deletion of access to the environment. **WARNING** **If the user has files checked out under this environment, the system displays a message to warn you that these checked-out files will be deleted if you delete the user's access to the environment. You may want to cancel now and check in the files before you delete the user's access to the environment.** **Reference** See the chapter File Unlock Facility in this guide for Check In instructions.

How to Copy a User's Function-Level Access to Another Environment

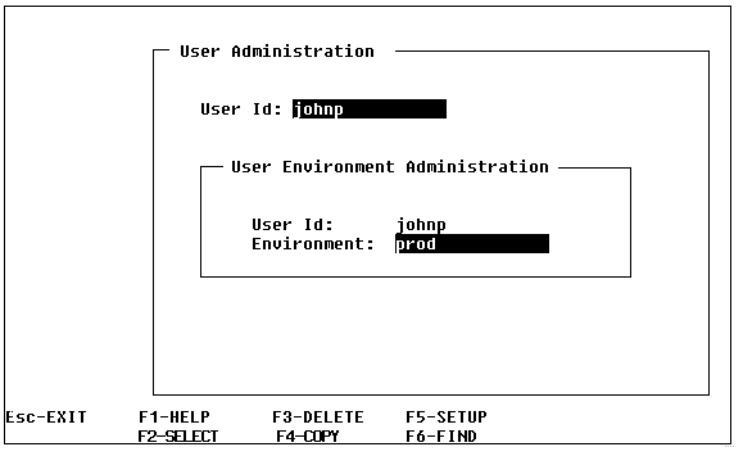
Introduction

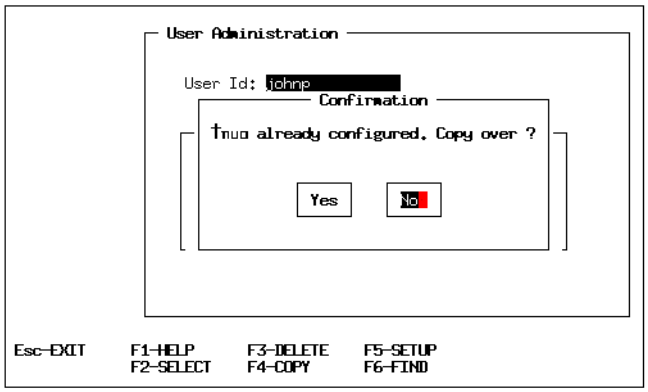
As circumstances change, you may need to modify the type of user access granted to one or more application functions in an environment.

This topic explains how to copy the function-level permissions you assigned to a user in one environment to the same user in another environment.

Copying a user's function-level access

Use this procedure to copy a user's function-level access.

Step	Action
1	Display the user ID record. **Reference** For instructions, see the topic How to Display User Information in this chapter.
2	Press F5 to display the User Environment Administration screen, and then press F6 and choose the environment record that you want to copy. **Example**  (Continued on next page)

<table>
<tr><th>(Contd) Step</th><th colspan="2">Action</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="5">3</td><td colspan="2">Use this table to determine your next action.</td></tr>
<tr><td>IF…</td><td>THEN…</td></tr>
<tr><td>The copy to the new environment is successful</td><td>You are finished. Skip the remaining steps.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The system displays a confirmation prompt</td><td>The environment is already configured for the user. Continue with Step 4.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Example
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">4</td><td colspan="2">Use this table to determine your next action.</td></tr>
<tr><td>IF you want to…</td><td>THEN…</td></tr>
<tr><td>Replace the current function-level access with that of the copied environment</td><td>Select Yes.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Cancel the request</td><td>Select No.</td></tr>
</table>

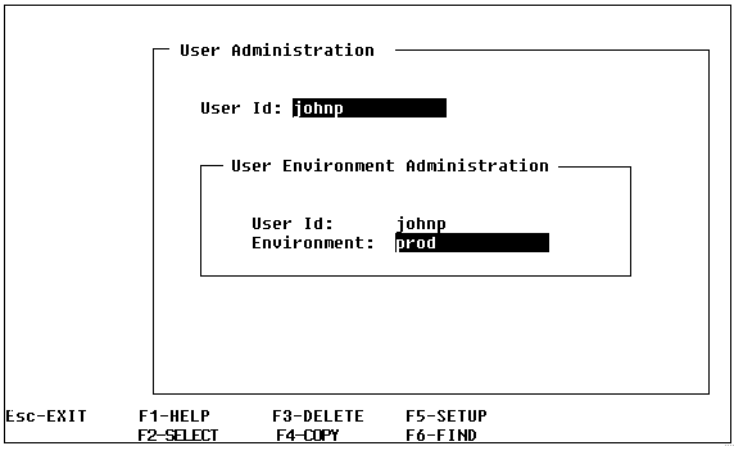
How to Change a User's Function-level Assignments

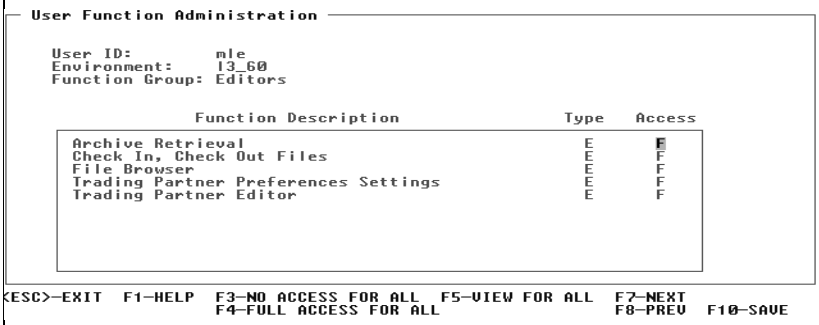
Introduction

When a user's responsibilities change, you may need to change the user's function-level assignments.

Changing the function-level assignments

To change a user's access codes, complete the following steps.

Step	Action
1	Display the user ID record that you want to change. **Reference** For instructions, see the topic How to Display User Information in this chapter.
2	Press F5 to display the User Environment Administration panel.
3	Press F6 and choose the environment. **Example** 
4	Press F5 to display the User Function Administration screen. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
5	Press F6 and then choose the function group you want to modify. **System Response** The system displays the function descriptions, type, and default access codes. **Example** 
6	In the Access column, type a new access code over an existing access code or use the function keys to modify the access codes. **Reference** See the topic Introduction: Assigning Environment Access for a list of access codes and function keys.
7	Press F10 to save the changes.

How to Delete a User ID Record

Introduction

When you delete a user ID record, the system removes the user's access to GENTRAN:Server on the host, including all environments and functions.

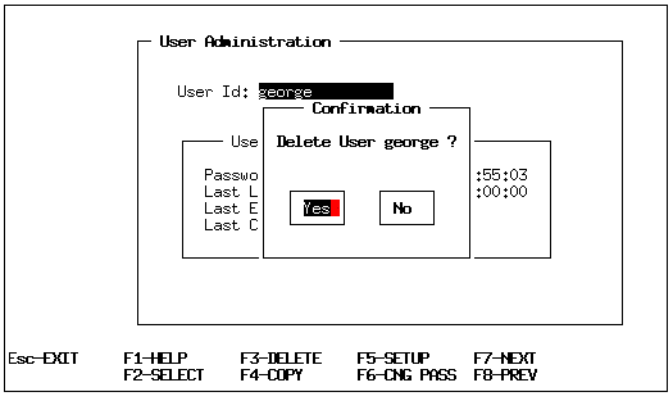
CAUTION

Deleting the user ID deletes the user from all environments on the host.

Deleting a user ID record

Use this procedure to delete a user ID record

Step	Action
1	Display the user record you want to delete. **Reference** For instructions, see the topic How to Display User Information in this chapter. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
2	Press F3 to delete the user. **System Response** The system displays a confirmation prompt. **Example** 
3	Click **Yes** to confirm that you want to delete this user ID. **WARNING** **If the user has files checked out, the system displays a message to warn that you will delete these checked-out files if you delete the user ID. You may want to cancel now and check in the files before you delete the user.**

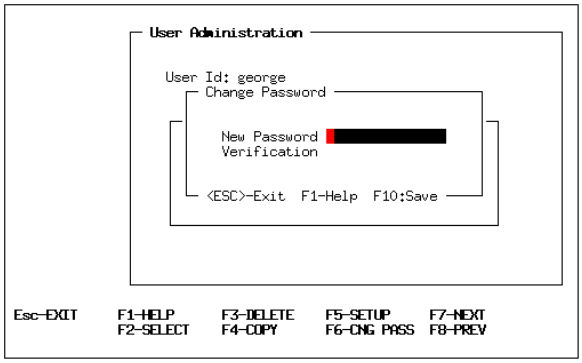
How to Change a User's Password

Introduction

You may use the User Administration facility to reset a user's password. You do not need to know the current password.

Changing a password

Use this procedure to change a user's password.

Step	Action
1	Display the user record for which you want to change the password. **Reference** For instructions, see the topic How to Display User Information in this chapter.
2	Press F6. **System Response** The system displays the **Change Password** panel. **Example** 
3	Type the new password in the **New Password** field and then press ENTER. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Verify the password by typing the new password again in the **Verification** field. **WARNING** **If you enter your password incorrectly and receive an invalid password message, press Esc twice; then re-enter your password.**
5	Press F10 to save the new password.

CHAPTER
6

Client Administration

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Overview

Introduction

Chapter contents

This chapter describes client administration concepts and tasks.

The chapter begins with information that will help you understand client administration. The remainder of the chapter is organized by client maintenance tasks. Each task includes a set of procedures you need to perform as you work with Security Administration.

Key terms

This table lists the key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Definition
client or client workstation	A PC workstation connected to a host.
client license	The client software serial number used to register a client workstation on a host.
client registration	The process in which the client software passes its serial number to Security Administration for verification and cataloging so that you can use it to access GENTRAN:Server.
client serial number	See *client license*.

Understanding Client Administration

What is client administration?

"Client administration" refers to controlling and monitoring the ability of a client workstation to access a host.

The Client Administration facility enables you to do the following:

- Display the most recent client use information (date and time of last login, ID of last user, name of last environment accessed, and active/inactive status)
- Remove a client serial number from the *.client* file to log out the client workstation.

Example
If a workstation locks up, you can try logging out the client to free it. The client is automatically registered again the next time a user logs in from the workstation.

To understand how client administrations works, you need to understand the following:

- Client licenses
- Client registration
- Security login processes.

Client licenses

You must license a client PC before using it to access GENTRAN:Server on a host. The product license agreement determines the number of licensed clients within your organization that the software allows to simultaneously access GENTRAN:Server.

Your organization received one set of client software for each license. Each set contains a unique license number (*serial number*). You use this number to register the client with the host.

Multiple sessions

You can run multiple sessions on a single host and environment using a single client computer if you use the same user ID.

Reference
See the topic Multiple sessions in the *GENTRAN:Server Getting Started Guide* for more information about running multiple sessions.

(Continued on next page)

Client registration

This table describes the client registration process.

Stage	Description	
1	When a user attempts to log into GENTRAN:Server through a client workstation, the client software passes the client's serial number to Security Administration.	
2	Security Administration compares the client's serial number to those in an indexed file of registered serial numbers on the selected host.	
	IF Security Administration…	**THEN…**
	Finds the client's serial number	It verifies that the license is not currently in use.
	Does not find the client's serial number	It attempts to register it.
3	To register the client, Security Administration first checks the indexed file to determine whether there are any available seats. (The number of available seats is determined by subtracting the number of registered clients from the number of licenses purchased.)	
	IF…	**THEN Security Administration…**
	A seat is available	Registers the serial number with the host, decrements the available number of seats by one, and saves the client's serial number in the indexed file *.client*.
	The available number of seats is zero	Is unable to register the client, and denies access.

Comment
If you need more licenses, contact Sterling Commerce for purchasing information.

Note
You can set up a client to access and log into multiple environments and hosts simultaneously.

(Continued on next page)

Client components

On the client side, login security components are as follows:

- The user **Log In** dialog box, which requires the user to supply connection information such as a user ID, password, host name, and environment name.
- The interface to the host security database. Through this interface, the client calls the host functions to perform user security clearance, client license verification and registration, and environment selection.

The security process

This table describes the stages in the security process.

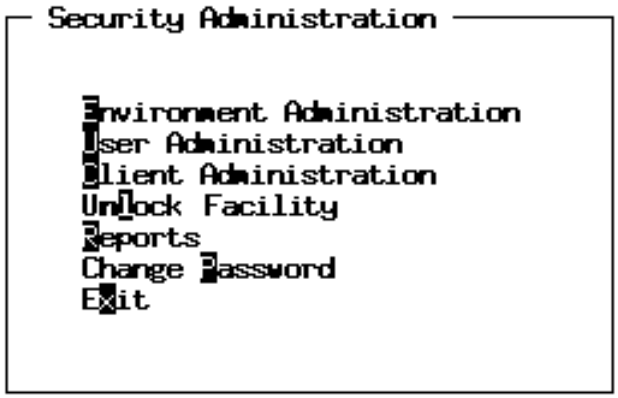
<table>
<tr><th>Stage</th><th colspan="2">Description</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td colspan="2">The user starts the client software, making a connection to the host indicated by the NAMEBROKER environment variable. The namebroker process sends the client all of the host names and environments which use that namebroker.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="4">2</td><td colspan="2">When a user signs on via the Login dialog box, Security Administration checks the security database to validate the user ID and verify that the password is correct.</td></tr>
<tr><td>If the user identification is…</td><td>THEN…</td></tr>
<tr><td>Accepted</td><td>See Stage 3.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not accepted</td><td>Access is denied and the process stops.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td colspan="2">When the user selects an environment, the host passes the user’s encrypted security profile to the client.

The system saves this profile to a temporary file on the client. GENTRAN:Server uses the client file throughout the rest of the session to verify the accessibility of certain functions and files. The system deletes all temporary profile files at the end of the session.</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td colspan="2">The client calls host security for client serial number verification or registration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td colspan="2">Security Administration creates a user directory under the environment root directory.</td></tr>
</table>

(Continued on next page)

Accessing the Client Administration facility

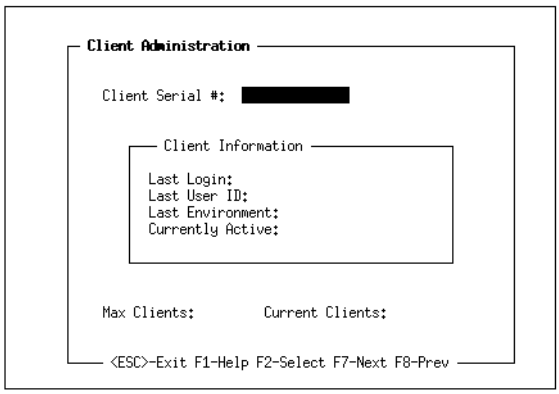
To access the Client Administration screen, select **Client Administration** from Security Administration's main menu.



The Client Administration Screen

Client Administration screen illustration

This illustration shows the **Client Administration** screen.



Fields and functions

This table describes the fields of the **Client Administration** screen and their functions:

Field	Function
Client Serial #	Specifies the client license number that is used to register the client on the host.
Last Login	Specifies the date and time the client was last used to log in.
Last User ID	Specifies the user ID of the person who last used the client.
Last Environment	Specifies the environment that was last accessed.
Currently Active	Specifies whether the client is currently active (logged into the host).
Max Clients	Specifies the maximum number of clients. This is the number of client licenses your organization purchased.
Current Clients	Specifies the number of clients currently registered.

(Continued on next page)

Function keys

This table describes the function keys of the **Client Administration** screen and their functions.

Key	Function
ESC	Exits the screen.
F1	Displays Help information.
F2	Displays a list of all possible choices for the field that contains the cursor.
F3	Removes the client serial number from the *.client* file.
F4	Resets the client by logging it out.
F7	Displays information about the next client in the *.client* file.
F8	Displays information about the previous client in the *.client* file.

Procedures

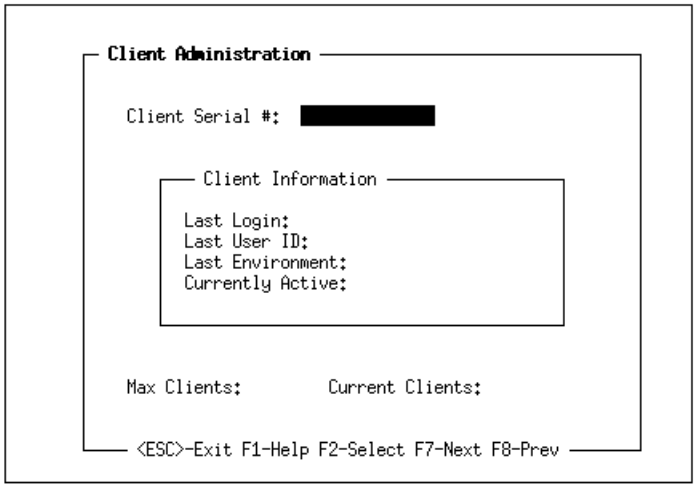
How to Display Client Information

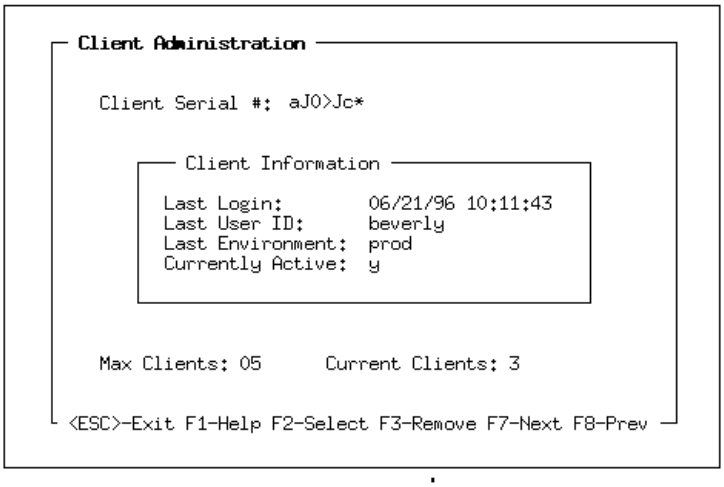
Introduction

To monitor client activity, you can display an activity summary for the last time a client was used to access GENTRAN:Server.

Displaying client information

Use this procedure to display client information.

Step	Action
1	Select **Client Administration** from Security Administration's main menu. **System Response** The system displays the Client Administration screen. 
2	Press F2 (SELECT) and select the predefined serial number of the client record you want to display, or type the client's serial number in the Client Serial # field. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Press ENTER. **System Response** Security Administrations displays information about the selected client. **Example** 

How to Deactivate a Client

Introduction

If your system terminates unexpectedly while GENTRAN:Server is running, Security Administration may continue to view the client as active. This can occur even if the connection was terminated. When Security Administration views the client as active, you are unable to log in even when your system becomes operational.

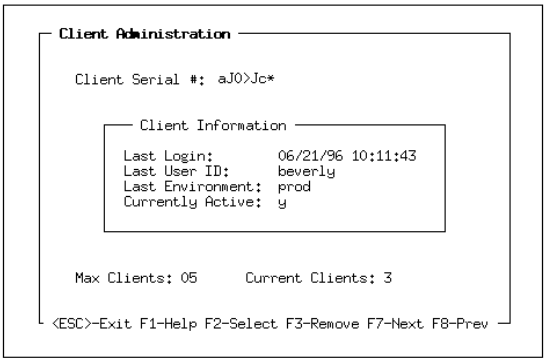
When to use this procedure

Use this procedure when both of the following conditions are met:

- Your system terminates unexpectedly due to a general protection fault or other reason
- You attempt to log back in and receive a message stating that the client is already logged in.

Inactivating a client

Use this procedure to inactivate a client.

Step	Action
1	Select **Client Administration** from Security Administration's main menu to display the Client Administration screen.
2	Press F2 and select the serial number of the client record you want to log out. **System Response** The system displays the client information. **Example**  (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Verify that the system displays the correct client record and that the Currently Active field contains a **y**.
4	Press F4 to reset the client. **Comment** The Client Administration screen lists this key only when the selected client is active. **System Response** The system displays a confirmation prompt.
5	Press **y**. **System Response** The value in the Currently Active field changes from **y** to **n**.
6	Press ENTER

How to Remove a Client

Introduction

You can remove a client serial number from the *.client* file. When you delete a client serial number, Security Administration increments the number of available seats by one. This decreases the number of current clients.

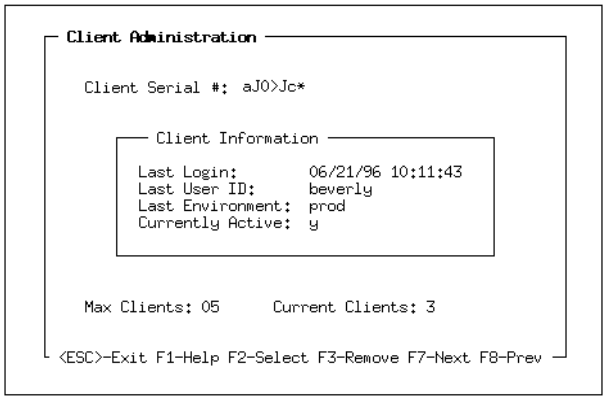
CAUTION

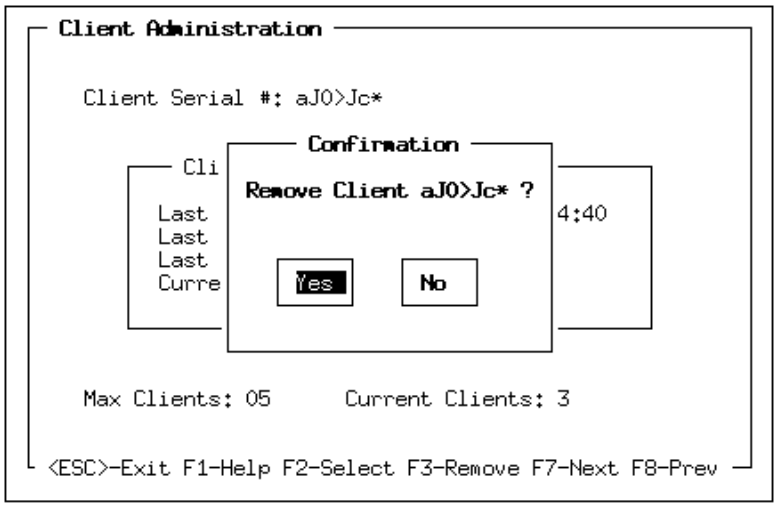
Security Administration does not permit you to remove an active client from the *.client* file. If the client is active, you must deactivate it before you attempt to remove it.

Reference
See the chapter Troubleshooting Security in this guide for information.

Removing a client

Use this procedure to remove a client serial number from the *.client* file.

Step	Action
1	Select **Client Administration** from Security Administration's main menu to display the Client Administration screen.
2	Press F2 and select the serial number of the client record you want to remove and press ENTER. **System Response** The system displays the client information. **Example**  (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Verify that the system displays the correct client record.
4	Press F3 **System Response** The system displays a confirmation prompt. **Example** 
5	Select **Yes**. **CAUTION** **If you receive the error message "Can not remove client," you must deactivate the client to enable the client to connect. See the chapter Troubleshooting Security in this guide for instructions.** **Removal of a client serial number from the *.client* file is not permanent. If the client logs back in when a seat is available, its serial number is added to the file again.**

CHAPTER
7

File Unlock Facility

Contents

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- Introduction 2
- Understanding the File Check In/Check Out Features 3
- The Unlock Facility Screen 4

Procedures

- How to View a List of Files Checked Out 7
- How to Display Check Out Information 8
- How to Unlock a Checked Out File 9

Overview

Introduction

File Unlock facility description

The system administrator can use the Unlock facility to unlock a checked out file when the original user is unavailable release it.

About this chapter

This chapter begins with an explanation of the general File Check Out and Check In process. The remainder of the chapter describes the Unlock facility and the related procedures.

Key terms

This table describes the key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Definition
check in	The process of moving a file from a user's working or temporary directory on the client to the original host directory to replace the original file.
check out	The process of copying a file in a resident directory to a user's working directory.
unlock	The process of removing a file from a user's working directory and the Check Out list without saving any changes made during the edit session.

Understanding the File Check In/Check Out Features

Introduction

The File Check In/Check Out/Unlock features ensure that only one user at a time can edit a file. This maintains the integrity of application files on the host and ensures that users are able to edit only the most recent version of a file.

The Check Out Facility

The Check Out has two components that work with Security Administration:

- Indexed files *.checkout.dat* and *.checkout.idx* that store the name of the file checked out, the name of the user who checked out the file, and the date and time the file was checked out. These files control file access so that only one user can work on a file at a time. These indexed files reside in the *security/db* subdirectory.
- Temporary directories on the client that hold working copies of checked out files. When a user accesses a file to work on it (a map, for example), the system places a copy of the file in the user's temporary directory on the client.
- Working directories on the host that serves as a buffer when the user checks in a file. The working directory name is the user login ID name and is located in the environment root directory.

Check Out process

When a user opens a file in GENTRAN:Server, the system enters the complete path and file name, user's ID, date, and time in the *.checkout.dat* and *.checkout.idx* files. As long as the file name is in these files, another user can check it out only in "view-mode." Only the person logged onto the system as the system administrator can unlock a file checked out by another user.

The Unlock Facility Screen

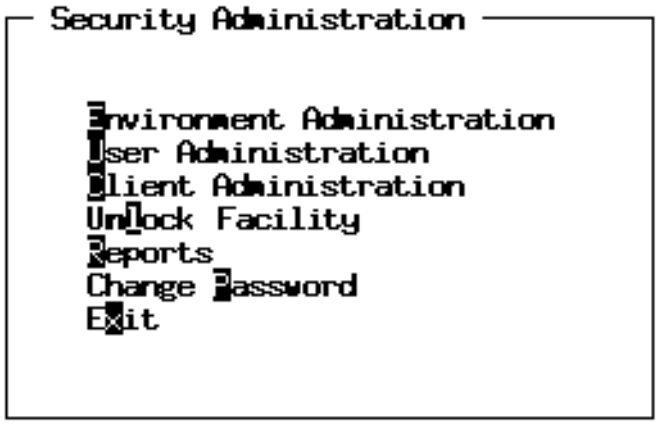
The Unlock Facility

The Unlock facility enables you to do the following:

- View (for a specified environment) a list of files checked out
- Display the user ID of the person who checked out a file and the date and time the user checked out the file
- Unlock checked out files, making them available for check out by other users. This removes the file name from the *.checkout.dat* and *.checkout.idx* files. All changes made by the current user are lost when you unlock a file.

Accessing the Unlock Facility

Select **Unlock Facility** from the System Administration main menu to access the Unlock facility.



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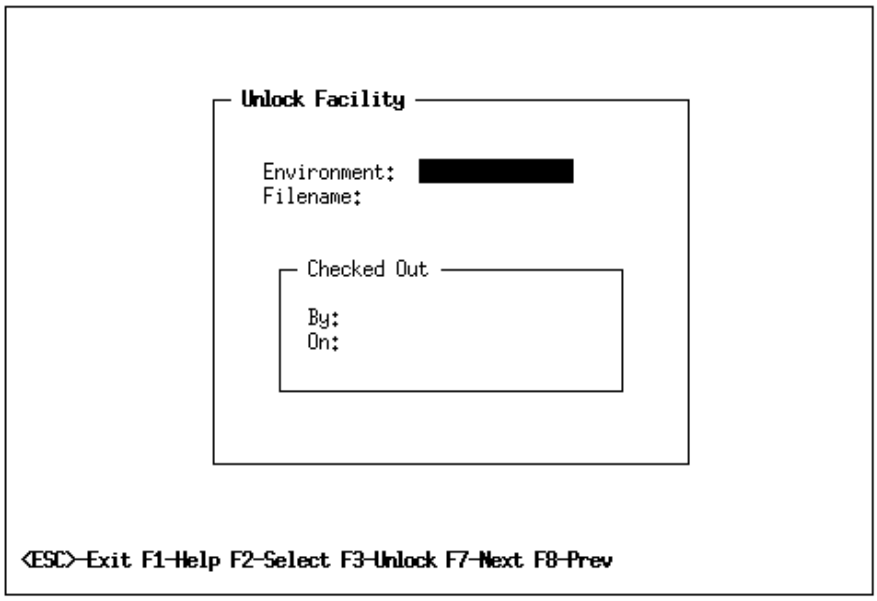
Unlock Facility screen illustration

This illustration shows the **Unlock Facility** screen.



Unlock Facility screen fields and functions

This table describes the fields of the Unlock Facility screen and their functions.

Field	Function
Environment	The name of the environment. The maximum length of the field is 15 characters. **Example** PRODUCTION or ENV1.
File name	The name of the file that was checked out.
By	The user ID of the user who checked out the file.
On	The date the user checked out the file.

(Continued on next page)

Function keys

This table lists the function keys on the **Unlock** screen and their functions.

Key	Function
ESC	Exits the screen.
F1	Displays Help information.
F2	Displays a list of all possible choices for the field that contains the cursor.
F3	Unlock. Visible when an environment and file name are displayed. Unlocks the file without saving the changes.
F7	Displays the next checked out file.
F8	Displays the previous checked out file.

Procedures

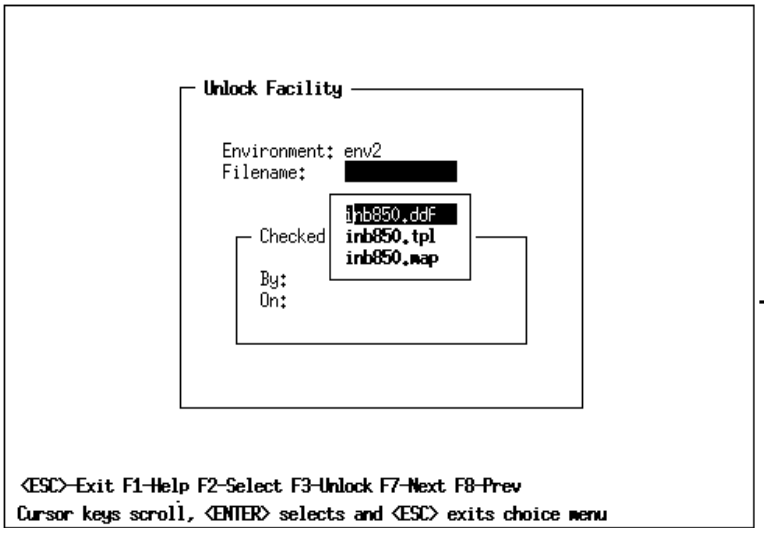
How to View a List of Files Checked Out

Introduction

You may view a list of the files that are checked out for a particular environment.

Viewing a list of checked-out files

Use this procedure to view a list of the files that users have checked out for a particular environment.

Step	Action
1	Select **Unlock Facility** from the Security Administration main menu.
2	Press F2 on the Unlock Facility screen and select the name of the environment from the list displayed.
3	Press F2 to display the list of files checked out for the specified environment. **Example** 

Comment

When the Environment field is highlighted, you can use the F7 and F8 keys to scroll through the existing environment records.

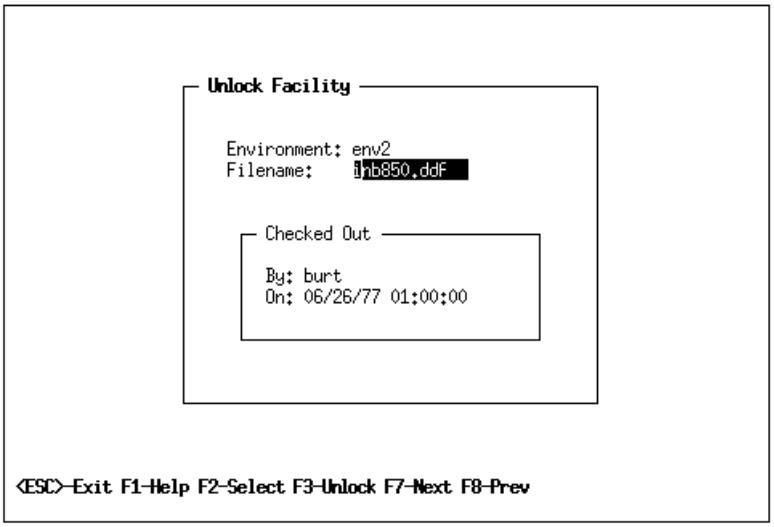
How to Display Check Out Information

When to use

Use this procedure when you need to learn who checked out a file and when.

Displaying Check Out information

Use this procedure to display Check Out information.

Step	Action
1	Select **Unlock Facility** from the Security Administration main menu.
2	On the **Unlock Facility** panel, press F2 to select the name of the environment from the choice list, or type the environment name in the **Environment** field and press ENTER.
3	Press F2 to select the file name from the list, or type the file name in the **Filename** field and press ENTER. **System Response** The system displays information about the file status. **Example**  **Comment** Use the F7 and F8 keys to scroll through the list of checked out files.

How to Unlock a Checked Out File

Introduction

When you use the Unlock Facility, the system removes the file name from *.checkout.dat* and *.checkout.idx* so that another user can check out the original file.

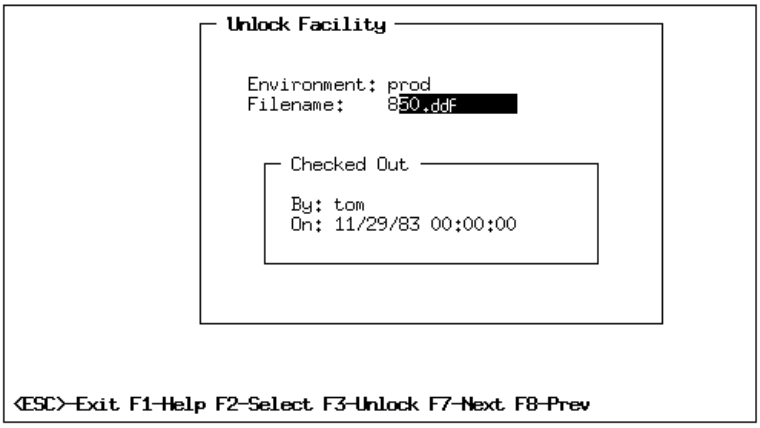
Note
A copy of the unlocked file will remain on the user's client. Be sure to notify the user that you unlocked the file. Users attempting to check in a previously unlocked file will received an error message and will be unable to complete the task successfully.

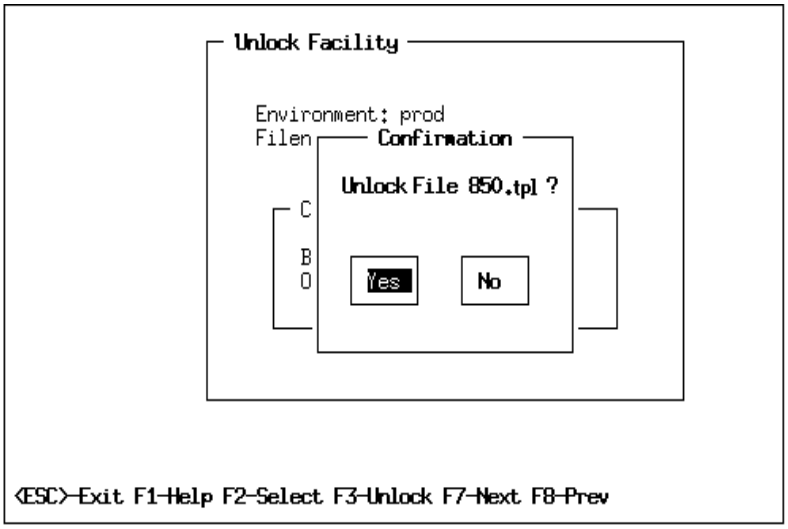
When to use

Use this procedure when a user is unavailable to check in a file. All changes are lost when you unlock a file.

Releasing a checked out file

Use this procedure to unlock a checked out file.

Step	Action
1	Display Check Out information about the file you want to unlock. **Reference** See the topic How to Display Check Out Information in this chapter. **Example**  (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
2	Press F3. **System Response** The system displays a confirmation prompt. **Example** 
3	Select **Yes** to confirm that you want to unlock the checked out file.
4	Notify the user that you unlocked the file.

CHAPTER
8

Producing Security Administration Reports

Contents

- Overview 2
- User Activity Report 5
- Client Activity Report 9
- Checkout Status Report 13
- Environment Access Report 16
- User Access Report 19
- Report Error Logs 23

Overview

In this chapter

This chapter describes the Security Administration security reports and explains how to generate, display, and print them.

The chapter begins with information that will help you understand the reporting facility. The remainder of the chapter explains how to generate each of the report types.

List of security reports

Security Administration reports summarize data maintained in your security system. The following reports are available:

- User Activity
- Client Activity
- Check Out Status
- Environment Access
- User Access.

Two ways to generate a report

There are two ways to generate a report:

- Select the report name from the Reports menu and enter the selection criteria that defines the information you want to see in the report
- Invoke the report from the command line.

This chapter covers generating reports through the Reports menu.

Viewing options

After you've defined the report criteria, Security Administration displays a prompt that enables you to choose to display or print the report. You have the option of viewing the report on-screen, printing the report, or both viewing and printing.

Selecting a printer

If you print a report file, the file is sent to the printer specified in the *lpsadmin* file (the script that directs report files to a printer). To route to another printer, you must modify the *lpsadmin* file, replacing the name of the current printer with the desired printer.

The *lpsadmin* file is located in the *admin* directory.

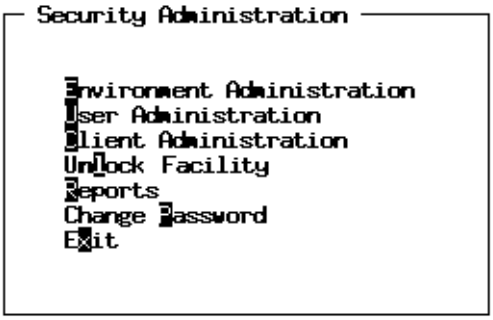
(Continued on next page)

Where the report resides

When you generate a report, the report is written to Security Administration's temporary directory.

Accessing the Reports facility

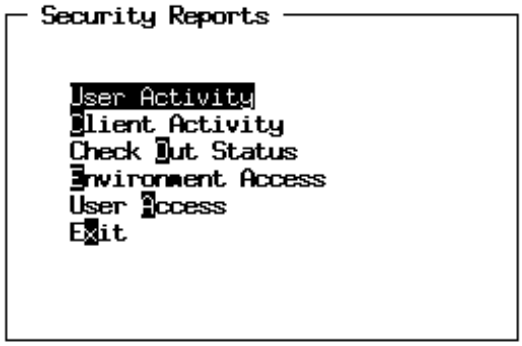
To access the Reports facility, select **Reports** from the Security Administration main menu and press ENTER.



The system then displays the **Security Reports** menu.

Security Reports menu

Select the report you want to generate from the **Security Reports** menu.



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Descriptions of menu options

This table describes the menu options.

Option	Description
User Activity	Generates user activity (the same information as the User Administration screen) for one or more users.
Client Activity	Generates status (active/inactive) and last-use information for one or more clients.
Check Out Status	Generates information about one or more files checked out for a specified environment. Includes the file type, user ID of the user who checked out the file, and the date the file was checked out.
Environment Access	Generates the name of the root directory and lists the user IDs that have access to the environment for one or more environments.
User Access	Generates a list of user IDs and the environments, function groups, and functions to which the user IDs have access.
Exit	Exits the Security Reports facility and returns to the Security Administration main menu.

User Activity Report

Report contents

The User Activity report contains the same information as the User Administration screen:

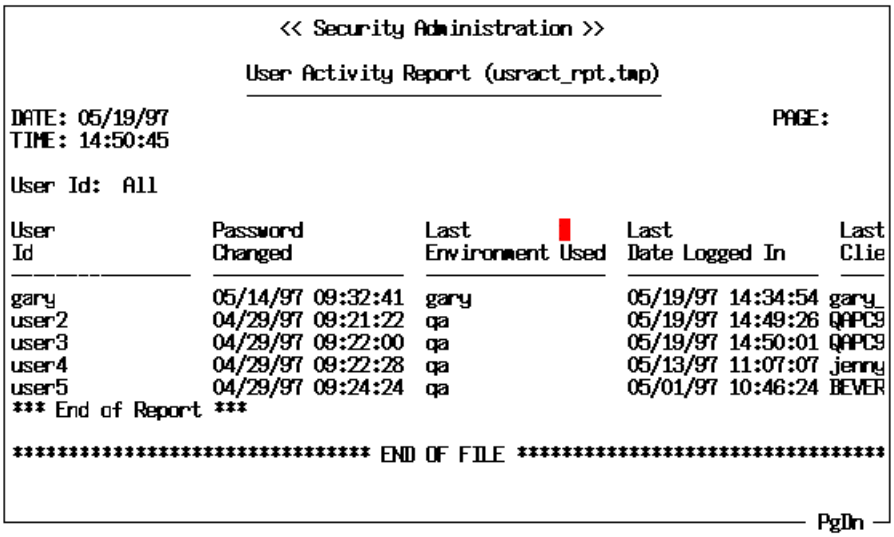
- User ID
- Date the user's password was last changed
- Last environment the user logged into
- Last date the user logged in to GENTRAN:Server
- Last client serial number that the user used to access GENTRAN:Server.

Report options

You may generate this report for a single user ID, a range of user IDs, or for all user IDs. If the report contains more than one user ID, the system will organize the information in alphabetical or numerical order.

Sample User Activity Report

This is an example of a User Activity Report.

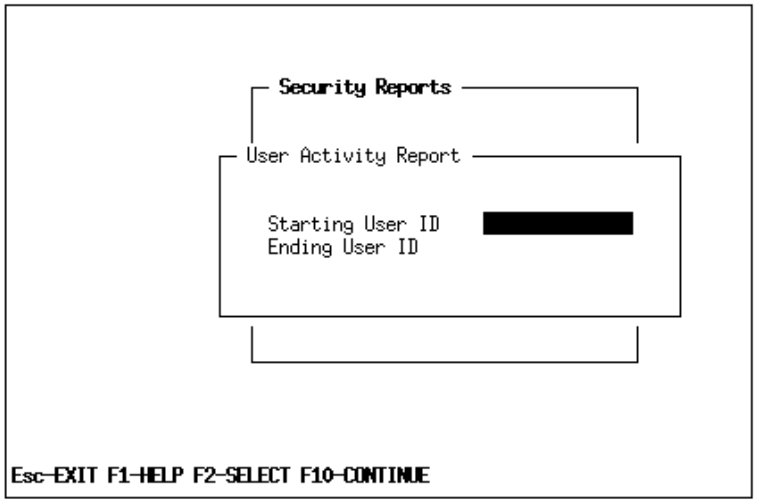


```
                    << Security Administration >>

                  User Activity Report (usract_rpt.tmp)

DATE: 05/19/97                                                  PAGE:
TIME: 14:50:45

User Id:  All

User              Password          Last              Last              Last
Id                Changed           Environment Used  Date Logged In    Clie
----------------  ----------------  ----------------  ----------------  ----
gary              05/14/97 09:32:41 gary              05/19/97 14:34:54 gary_
user2             04/29/97 09:21:22 qa                05/19/97 14:49:26 QAPC9
user3             04/29/97 09:22:00 qa                05/19/97 14:50:01 QAPC9
user4             04/29/97 09:22:28 qa                05/13/97 11:07:07 jenny
user5             04/29/97 09:24:24 qa                05/01/97 10:46:24 BEVER
*** End of Report ***

******************************** END OF FILE ********************************

                                                                      PgDn
```

(Continued on next page)

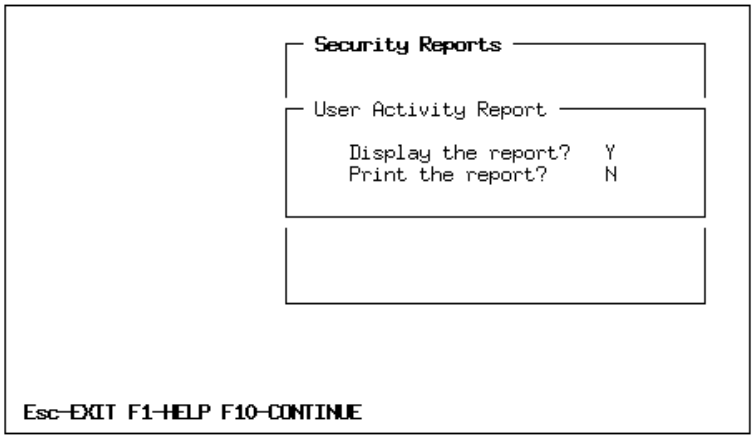
Generating the User Activity Report

Use this procedure to generate the User Activity Report.

Step	Action
1	Select **User Activity** from the **Report** menu and press ENTER. **System Response** The system displays the **User Activity Report** panel. **Example**  (Continued on next page)

<table>
<tr><th>(Contd) Step</th><th colspan="2">Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td colspan="2">Complete the user selection criteria by pressing F2 to select the criteria from a choice list or by typing the criteria in the fields. Use this table to complete the fields.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>IF you want to include…</td><td>THEN…</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>All users</td><td>Leave the Starting User ID field and the Ending User ID field blank.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>A range of users</td><td>Enter the first user ID in the range into the Starting User ID and the last user ID in the range into the Ending User ID fields.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>A single user</td><td>Enter the same user ID in both the Starting and Ending User ID fields.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>All users up to and including a particular user ID</td><td>Leave the Starting User ID field blank, but enter the last user ID in the Ending User ID field.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>A range of users, starting with a particular user ID and ending with the last user ID in the file</td><td>Enter a user ID in the Starting User ID field, but leave the Ending User ID field blank.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td colspan="2">Press F10.

System Response
The system displays the User Activity Report panel.

Example
 

(Continued on next page)</td></tr>
</table>

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Choose to display or print the report by typing Y after the prompt. **Comment** You may select both options.
5	Press F10 to receive the report.

Comment
Press the PAGE DOWN key to view the next page of the report.

Client Activity Report

Report contents

The Client Activity report contains the following information:

- Client serial number
- Active status (yes or no)
- User ID of last user who used client serial number
- Last date that the client serial number was used to log in to the GENTRAN:Server
- Last environment the client serial number was used to access
- Process ID.

Report options

You may generate this report for a single client serial number, a range of client serial numbers, or for all client serial numbers. If the report contains more than one client, the system organizes the information in alphabetical or numerical order.

Sample Client Activity Report

This is an example of a Client Activity Report.

<< Security Administration >>

Client Activity Report (clntact_rpt.tmp)

DATE: 05/19/97 PAGE:
TIME: 17:07:54

Client Serial Number: All

Client Serial Number	Active	Last Environment Used	Last Date Logged In	Last User Id	P I
1111111	n	gary	05/18/97 09:46:14	gary	
607607	n	gary	05/19/97 10:55:41	gary	
9595959	n	qa	05/19/97 15:47:59	user2	
QAPC959	y	qa	05/19/97 14:50:01	user3	
TEST	n	gary	05/19/97 10:39:18	gary	
gary_pc	n	gary	05/19/97 15:03:15	gary	
jenny1	n	qa	05/19/97 13:08:18	user1	

*** End of Report ***

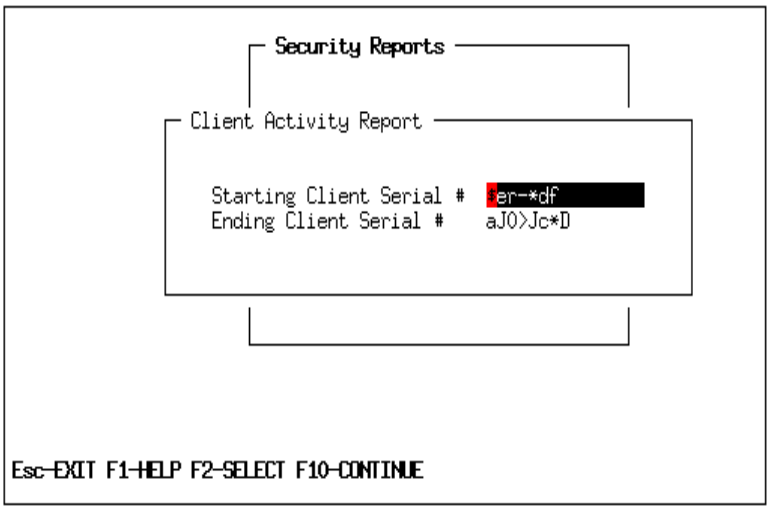
********** END OF FILE **********

PgDn

(Continued on next page)

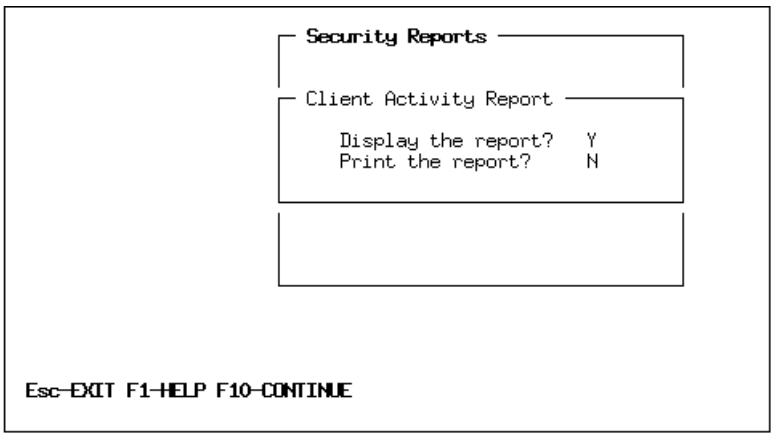
Generating the Client Activity Report

Use this procedure to generate the Client Activity Report.

Step	Action
1	Select **Client Activity** from the **Report** menu and press ENTER. **System Response** The system displays the Client Activity Report panel. **Example**  (Continued on next page)

<table>
<tr><th>(Contd) Step</th><th colspan="2">Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td colspan="2">Press F2 to select the criteria from a list or type the criteria in the fields. Use this table to complete the fields.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>IF you want to include…</td><td>THEN…</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>All clients</td><td>Leave the Starting Client Serial # field and the Ending Client Serial # field blank.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>A range of clients</td><td>Enter serial numbers in the Starting Client Serial # and the Ending Client Serial # fields.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>A single client</td><td>Enter the same Client Serial number for both the Starting and Ending Client Serial # fields.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>All client activity up to and including a particular client serial number</td><td>Leave the Starting Client Serial # field blank, but enter the last serial number in the range into the Ending Client Serial # field.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Client activity starting with a particular Client Serial Number and ending with the last client serial number in the file</td><td>Enter a serial number into the Starting Client Serial # field, but leave the Ending Client Serial # field blank.</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td colspan="2">Press ENTER.

System Response
The system displays the Client Activity Report panel.

(Continued on next page)</td></tr>
</table>

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Choose to display or print the report by typing **Y** after the prompt. **Comment** You may choose both options.
5	Press F10 to receive the report.

Comment
Press the PAGE DOWN key to view the next page of the report.

Checkout Status Report

Report contents

The Checkout Status report contains the following information:

- Environment name
- File name
- File type
- User ID
- Date and time file was checked out.
- The shared environment name

Report options

You may generate this report by environment for all checked-out files, a single file, all files of a certain type, or for all files checked out by a specific user. If the report contains more than one file, the system organizes the information in alphabetical or numerical order.

Sample Checkout Status Report

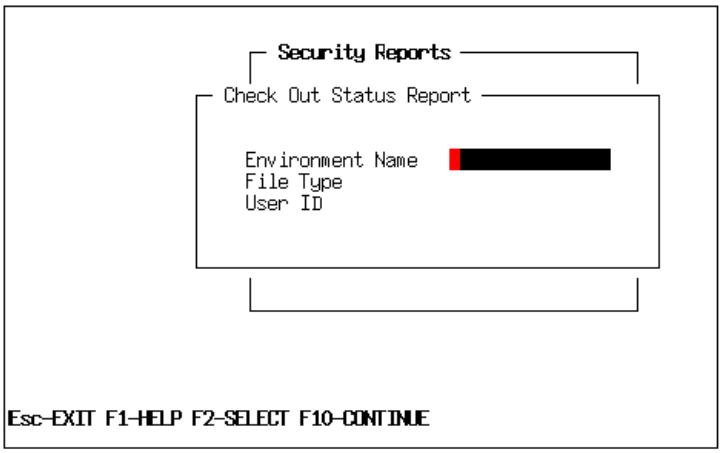
This is an example of a Checkout Status Report.

```
                    << Security Administration >>
                Checkout Status Report (chkostat_rpt.tmp)
                -----------------------------------------
DATE: 07/29/97                                                  PAGE:
TIME: 13:36:45

Environment: test
File Type:   All
User Id:     All

File           File   User             Checkout          Checked Out From
Name           Type   Id               Date              Shared Environme
------------   ----   ---------------  ----------------  ---------------
8.mas                 elwood           07/25/97 15:17:43  elwood2
gary2.mas             paul             07/25/97 17:04:36
thesaurs              paul             07/25/97 14:50:28
*** End of Report ***

********************************* END OF FILE *********************************
```

(Continued on next page)

Generating the Check Out Status Report

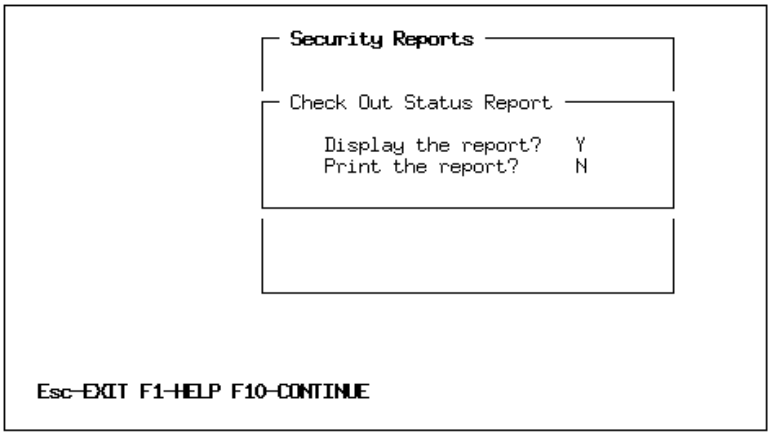
Use this procedure to generate the Check Out Status Report.

Step	Action
1	Select **Check Out Status** from the **Report** menu and press ENTER. **System Response** The system displays the Checkout Status Report panel. **Example** 
2	Enter the environment name.
3	Press F2 to select the criteria from a list or type the criteria in the fields. Use this table to complete the fields.

IF you want to include…	THEN…
All files	Leave the **File Type** field blank.
Only files of a certain type	Type the file type code in the **File Type** field (for example, “M” for maps).
Only the files a particular user has checked out	Enter the user’s user ID into the **User ID** field.

Step	Action
4	Press ENTER. **System Response** The systems displays the Check Out Status Report panel.

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
	Example 
5	Choose to display or print the report by typing **Y** after the prompt. **Comment** You may choose both options.
6	Press F10 to receive the report.

Comment
Press the PAGE DOWN key to view the next page of the report.

Environment Access Report

Report contents

The Environment Access Report contains the following information:

- Environment name
- Root and data directories
- User IDs granted access to the environment (optional).

Report options

You may request the report for all environments or a single environment. You may have the report include user IDs or not include them. If the report contains more than one environment or user ID, the system organizes the information in alphabetical or numerical order.

Sample Environment Access Report

This is an example of the **Environment Access Report**.

```
                    << Security Administration >>

                Environment Access Report (envacc_rpt.tmp)

DATE: 05/19/00                                                    PAGE:
TIME: 17:14:49

Environment:   All
Print User Ids: No

Environment       Root
Name              Directory
----------------  ------------------------------------------------------
gary              /usr4/build/security/secenv

                          Sub Directories
    DDFs:                ./apps/
    EDI Status Audit:    ./edistat/
    EDI History Audit:   ./edihist/
    Maps:                ./maps/
    Temporary:           ./temp/
    TP:                  ./tpcons/
                                                                  PgDn
```

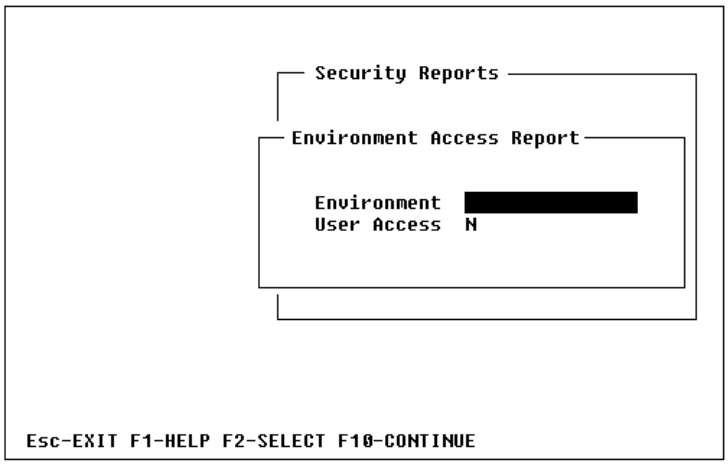
(Continued on next page)

Generating the Environment Access Report

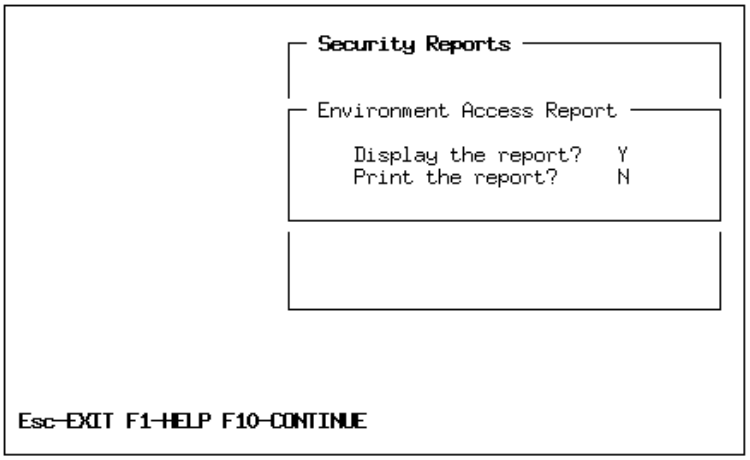
Use this procedure to generate the Environment Access Report.

<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th>Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Select Environment Access from the Report menu and press ENTER.

System Response
The system displays the Environment Access Report panel.

Example
 
</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Use this table to enter the selection criteria
<table>
<tr><th>IF you want to include…</th><th>THEN…</th></tr>
<tr><td>All environments</td><td>Leave the Environment field blank.</td></tr>
<tr><td>A single environment</td><td>Enter the Environment name in the Environment field.</td></tr>
<tr><td>The user IDs of those who have access</td><td>Type Y in the User Access field.</td></tr>
</table>
Comment
For the Environment field, you may press F2 to select the environment from a choice list, or type the environment name in the field.

(Continued on next page)</td></tr>
</table>

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Press F10. **System Response** The system displays the Environment Access Report panel. **Example** 
4	Choose to display or print the report by typing **Y** after the prompt. **Comment** You may choose both options.
5	Press F10 to receive the report.

Comment
Press the PAGE DOWN key to view the next page of the report.

User Access Report

Report contents

The User Access Report contains the following information:

- User ID
- Environment name
- Function group
- Function name
- Function access code.

Report options

You may request the report for the following:

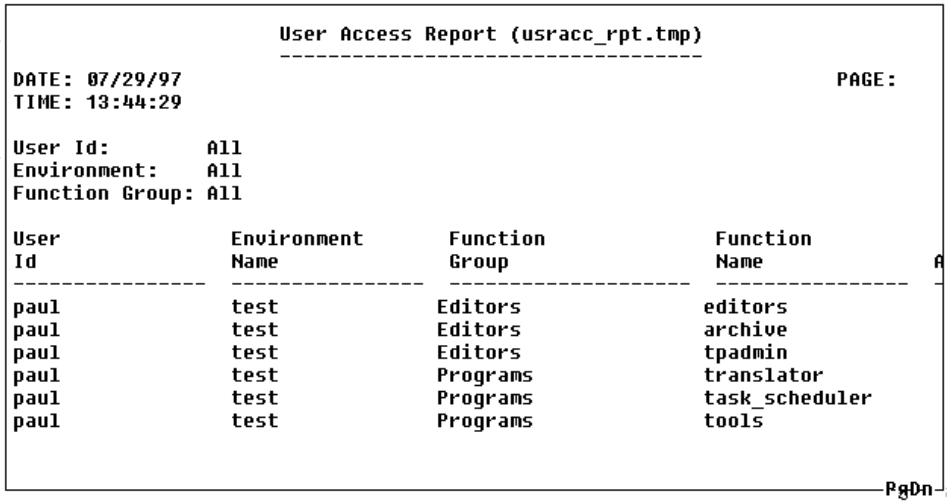
- All environments or a single environment
- All user IDs or a single user ID
- All function groups or a single function group.

Report organization

If the report contains more than one environment, user ID, or function groups, the information is organized in alphabetical or numerical order.

Sample User Access Report

This is an example of the User Access Report.

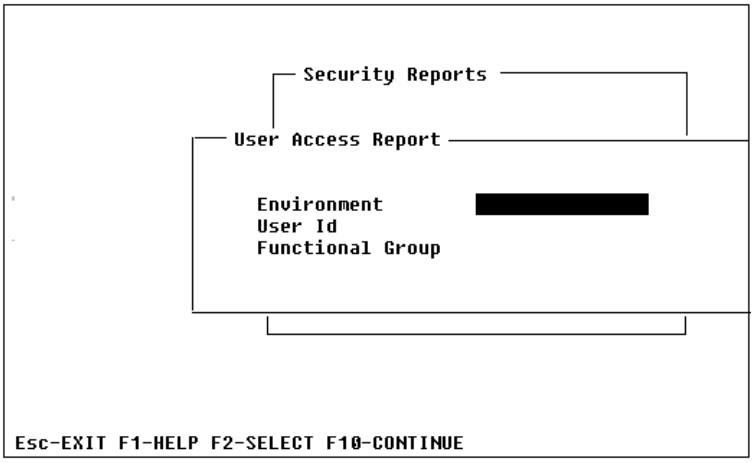


```
                    User Access Report (usracc_rpt.tmp)
                    -----------------------------------
DATE: 07/29/97                                                    PAGE:
TIME: 13:44:29

User Id:        All
Environment:    All
Function Group: All

User            Environment      Function            Function
Id              Name             Group               Name              A
--------------  ---------------  ------------------  ----------------  -
paul            test             Editors             editors
paul            test             Editors             archive
paul            test             Editors             tpadmin
paul            test             Programs            translator
paul            test             Programs            task_scheduler
paul            test             Programs            tools
                                                                  PgDn
```

(Continued on next page)

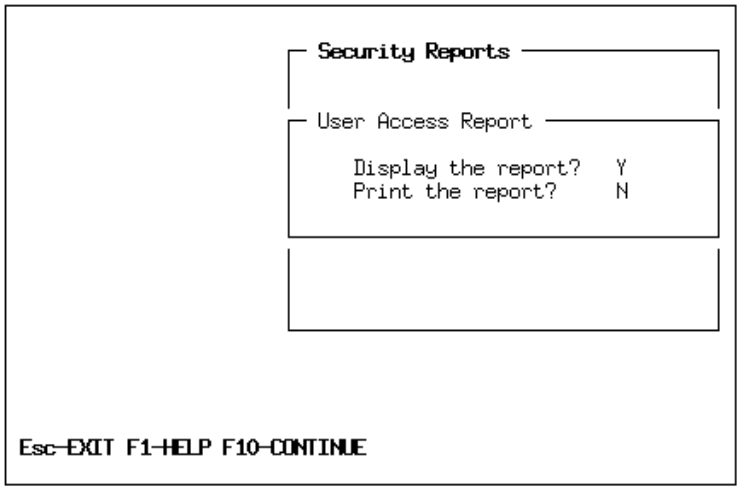
Generating the User Access Report

Use this procedure to generate the User Access Report.

Step	Action
1	Select **User Access** from the **Report** menu and press ENTER. **System Response** The system displays the User Access Report panel. **Example** 
2	Press F2 and select the criteria from the displayed list or type the criteria in the fields. Use this table to complete the fields.

IF you want to include…	THEN…
All environments	Leave the **Environment Name** field blank.
Only a specific environment	Type the environment name in the **Environment Name** field.
All user IDs	Leave the **User ID** field blank.
Only a specific user ID	Type the user ID in the **User ID** field.
All function groups	Leave the **Function Group** field blank.
Only a specific function group	Type the function group name in the **Function Group** field.

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Press F10. **System Response** The system displays the User Access Report panel. **Example** 
4	Choose to display or print the report by typing **Y** after the prompt. **Comment** You may choose both options.
5	Press F10 to receive the report. **Comment** Press the PAGE DOWN key to view the next page of the report.

Example 1 To generate a report that displays all the user IDs and shows all the environments and functions they have access to, leave the Environment Name, User ID, and Function Group fields blank.

Example 2 To generate a report that shows all the user IDs of those granted access to a specific environment and the functions they have access to, enter the Environment Name but leave the User ID and Function Group fields blank.

(Continued on next page)

Example 3 To generate a report that shows all the functions within each environment that a specific user has access to, enter the User ID but leave the Environment Name and Function Group fields blank.

Example 4 To generate a report that shows all the user IDs who have access to a specific function group in every environment, enter the Function Group, but leave the Environment Name and User ID fields blank.

Report Error Logs

Contents of a report error log

Report error logs include error information about files needed to generate the report. The name of the file and the DISAM error code are listed.

When to use a log

If Security Administration is unable to generate a report because an error occurred, you will receive a skeleton report that contains a message referring you to the report's error log.

Log location

Report error logs are located in the Security Administration temporary directory, *$SADMIN_ROOT/temp*. Error logs have the extension *.err*; for example, *envacc_rpt.err* for the Environment Access Report error log.

Using a log

To learn why a DISAM error occurred, look up the DISAM error code in the Troubleshooting chapter of this guide.

CHAPTER
9

Troubleshooting Security

Contents

- Overview 2
- Unlock File Problems 3
- Client Problems 4
- Environment Record Problems 6
- Report Problems 7
- Security Administrator's Password Forgotten 8
- User Access Fails 9
- User Record Problems 10
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Overview

In this chapter

This chapter contains information to help you resolve Security Administration problems. In it, you will find the following:

- Some basic troubleshooting techniques
- Security Administration error messages, along with the action(s) you may take to correct the problem

Using this chapter to resolve problems

Client users should contact you if they are unable to access a host, GENTRAN application, or data file to which they should be permitted access.

You can often solve a problem yourself by trying the solutions presented here. If the problem persists, record the sequence of events that led to the problem and the error message and then contact Customer Support for help.

Comment
The Security Administration software come with the dcheck utility, which you may use to check or build DISAM files.

Unlock File Problems

Unlock fails

Verify that the Security Administrator has the appropriate file permissions to the paths specified in the environment's *envprim.cfg* file. See your UNIX administrator's guide for information about setting file permissions.

You receive a DISAM file error

Check the DISAM error codes in the Error Messages chapter of this guide. Use the dcheck utility to check or rebuild the DISAM checkout master files (*.checkout.dat/idx).* The command format is as follows:

dcheck [-bdehiklnoqxy] isamfile

b: Build new index from data
d: List deleted record numbers
e: Extended check (index/data crosscheck)
h: Display header only
i: Check index only
k: User exclusive lock
l: List the index
n: Answer no to all queries
o: Record number list by primary key
q: Quiet mode
x: Hex list the index
y: Answer yes to all queries

Client Problems

Client fails to register

Verify that a seat is available on the host by pressing F2 on the Client Administration panel and selecting a client serial number. If the value in the Current Clients field equals the number in the Max Clients field, all the seats are filled. If no seat is available, either remove another client to free a seat or contact your Sterling Commerce Sales Representative to purchase additional licenses.

Check the serial number of the client software; then verify that the client software that has this serial number is installed on only one machine.

Client removal fails

Verify that the Security Administrator has write file permissions to the Security Administration directories. See your UNIX administrator's guide for information about setting file permissions.

Verify that GENTRAN:Server is not running.

Active client

You can remove a client only if it is inactive. The system displays the error message "Can not remove active client. Client must be inactive," when you attempt to remove an active client.

The client activity summary shows the status of each client. To retrieve this status, press F2 on the Client Administration panel and select the serial number of the client record.

Deactivating a client

Complete the following steps to deactivate a client:

Step	Action
1	On the Client Administration panel, press F2 and select the serial number of the client record you want to inactivate, or type the client's serial number in the Client Serial # field and press ENTER.
2	Verify that the correct client record is displayed.
3	Press F4 to inactivate the client. **Note** This key is not listed on the screen. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Press F3 to remove the client.
5	At the confirmation prompt, select **Yes**.

You receive a DISAM error

Check the DISAM error codes in the Error Messages chapter of this guide. Use the dcheck utility to check or rebuild the DISAM client master file (*.client.dat/idx).* The command format is as follows:

dcheck [-bdehiklnoqxy] isamfile

b: Build new index from data
d: List deleted record numbers
e: Extended check (index/data crosscheck)
h: Display header only
i: Check index only
k: User exclusive lock
l: List the index
n: Answer no to all queries
o: Record number list by primary key
q: Quiet mode
x: Hex list the index
y: Answer yes to all queries

Environment Record Problems

Environment addition fails

Verify that the Security Administrator has write permissions to the directory paths being used to create new the environment. See your UNIX administrator's guide for information about setting file permissions.

Environment deletion fails

Verify that the Security Administrator has write permissions to the environment directory. See your UNIX administrator's guide for information about setting file permissions.

Environment modification fails

Verify that the Security Administrator has write permissions to the directory paths specified in the environment's *envprim.cfg* file. See your UNIX administrator's guide for information about setting file permissions.

You receive a DISAM error

Check the DISAM error codes in the Error Messages chapter of this guide. Use the **dcheck** utility to check or rebuild the DISAM environment master files *(.envmast.dat/idx)*. The command format is as follows:

dcheck [-bdehiklnoqxy] isamfile

b: Build new index from data
d: List deleted record numbers
e: Extended check (index/data crosscheck)
h: Display header only
i: Check index only
k: User exclusive lock
l: List the index
n: Answer no to all queries
o: Record number list by primary key
q: Quiet mode
x: Hex list the index
y: Answer yes to all queries

Report Problems

Report fails to generate

Verify that the Security Administrator has read, write, and execute permissions to the Security Administration directories. See your UNIX administrator's guide for information about setting file permissions.

Check the report's error log. Error logs are located in the Security Administration temporary directory, *security/temp*. Error logs have the extension *.err*; for example, *envacc_rpt.err* for the Environment Access Report error log.

Report fails to print

Make sure the printer is on and functional.

Check the printer specified in the *security*/*admin*/*lpsadmin* file (the script that directs report files to a printer). To route to another printer, you must modify the *lpsadmin* file, replacing the current printer with the desired printer.

Comment
If no data exists for the requested report, you will see the report headers followed by the line End of Report.

Security Administrator's Password Forgotten

If you forget the administrator's password, contact Sterling Commerce's Customer Support personnel.

Reference
See the How to Get Help section in the About this Guide chapter of this guide for more information.

User Access Fails

User unable to access host

If a user is unable to access the host, check the following:

- Verify that a user ID record exists on the host and that the user is using the correct password.
- Verify that the client is registered on the host.
- Verify that the client software is installed on the client PC.
- Verify that the Security Administration server and host provider server are running.
- Examine the output from the command **$SADMIN_ROOT/broker/ltb_info -b <hostname>** (where hostname is the machine name of the host running the namebroker) to ensure that the host security and host provider servers are registered with the namebroker.

User unable to access environment

If a user is unable to access an environment, check the following:

- Verify that a user ID/environment record exists on the host for the environment the user is attempting to access.
- Verify that the user has directory permissions to the environment.

User unable to access function

If a user is unable to access a function, check the user's function group settings. Change the settings as necessary to provide access.

User Record Problems

User record addition fails

Verify that the Security Administrator has read, write, and execute permissions to the Security Administration directories. See your UNIX administrator's guide for information about setting file permissions.

User record copy fails

Verify that the Security Administrator has read, write, and execute permissions to the Security Administration directories. See your UNIX administrator's guide for information about setting file permissions.

User record deletion fails

Verify that the Security Administrator has read, write, and execute permissions to the Security Administration directories. See your UNIX administrator's guide for information about setting file permissions.

You receive a DISAM file error

Check the DISAM error codes in the Error Messages chapter of this guide. Use the dcheck utility to check or rebuild the DISAM user master file (*.usermast.dat/idx).*The command format is as follows:

dcheck [-bdehiklnoqxy] isamfile

b: Build new index from data
d: List deleted record numbers
e: Extended check (index/data crosscheck)
h: Display header only
i: Check index only
k: User exclusive lock
l: List the index
n: Answer no to all queries
o: Record number list by primary key
q: Quiet mode
x: Hex list the index
y: Answer yes to all queries

Error Messages

Introduction

This section lists common error messages, explains the reason you received the message, and provides the action you should take. The messages are grouped according to the screen that is displayed when the error message was generated. A section is included for command line errors.

About error messages

Error messages inform you when there is a problem with the software or hardware. For instance, they can appear if you have made a selection that is not permitted, entered invalid information, or sent a file to an inoperative printer.

Error messages are displayed on screen immediately following the occurrence of an error. Depending on the severity of an error, you will have the option to correct the error and continue or quit Security Administration.

Using error messages

Often, the message contains information to help you resolve the problem. Read the message carefully, locate the message information in this chapter, and attempt to remedy the situation. If you are unable to correct the problem, record the message and call Customer Support for assistance.

All screens that have F7-Next

No more records in this direction...

Description:	The F7 key was pressed, but there are no more records.
User Action:	Use the F2 key to select a record from a list or the F8 key to display the previous record.

All screens that have F8-Prev

No more records in this direction...

Description:	The F8 key was pressed, but there are no more previous records.
User Action:	Use the F2 key to select a record from a list or F7 key to display the next record.

(Continued on next page)

Change Password Screen (security administrator and user)

New password must differ from the old password

Description:	The old password was entered in the **New Password** field. The new password must be different.
User Action:	Enter a new password that is different from the old password.

Verification Error - Retry

Description:	The password entered in the **Verification** field does not match the password entered in the New Password field. The passwords must match.
User Action:	Enter the password in the **Verification** field.

Unlock File Facility Screen

Invalid Environment:
<env name>

Description:	An environment that does not exist was entered in the **Environment** field.
User Action:	Enter a valid environment or use the F2 key to select an environment from a list.

Filename is not checked out
<filename>

Description:	The file entered in the **Filename** field is not checked out.
User Action:	Enter the name of a file that has been checked out or use the F2 key to select a file from a list.

(Continued on next page)

Check Out Status Report

Invalid Environment:

<env name>

Description:	The **Environment** field contains an invalid entry.
User Action:	Enter a valid environment or use the F2 key to select an environment from a list.

Invalid Entry: <filetype>

Press F2 for Valid Entries

Description:	The **File Type** field contains an invalid entry.
User Action:	Enter a valid file type in the field or use the F2 key to select a file type from a list.

Invalid User ID: <userid>

Description:	The **User ID** field contains an invalid entry.
User Action:	Enter a valid user ID in the field or use the F2 key to select from a list of user IDs.

Client Activity Report

Invalid Range

The Starting Value is greater than the Ending Value

Description:	The client serial number in the **Ending Client Serial #** field is less than the value in the **Starting Client Serial #** field.
User Action:	Enter the ending client serial number, using a number greater than or equal to the starting serial number.

(Continued on next page)

Client Administration Screen

Client Record not found

<client serial #>

Description:	The **Client Serial #** field contains an invalid entry.
User Action:	Enter a valid client serial number or use the F2 key to select from a list of client serial numbers.

Can not remove active client

Client must be inactive

Description:	The F3 key was pressed, but the **Currently Active** field indicates the client is active. You cannot remove an active client.
User Action:	Inactivate client by pressing the F4 key.

Client is already inactive

Description:	The F4 key was pressed, but the client is already inactive.
User Action:	No further action is required.

Command Line

Please set environment variable

SADMIN_ROOT

Description:	The **secadmin** command was entered to start the Security Administration program, but the program could not be started because the environment variable SADMIN_ROOT has not been set.
User Action:	Set the environment variable SADMIN_ROOT and then enter the **secadmin** command.

(Continued on next page)

Copy User ID Screen

The New User ID is Required

Description:	The **New User ID** field was left blank. The copied user ID record was not named.
User Action:	Enter a new user ID in the **New User ID** field.

Must specify a different User ID to copy to

Description:	The user ID in the **New User ID** field is the same as the user ID being copied.
User Action:	Enter a new user ID that is different from one being copied.

Copy User ID/ Environment Screen

The New Environment Name is Required

Description:	The **New Environment** field was left blank. The copied environment record was not named.
User Action:	Enter a new environment name in the **New Environment** field.

Environment does not exist

<new env name>

Description:	An environment that does not exist was entered in the Environment field.
User Action:	Enter a valid environment or use the F2 key to select an environment from a list.

Old and New Environments must be different

Description:	The old environment name was entered in the **New Environment** field.
User Action:	Enter a new environment name in the **New Environment** field that is different from old environment.

(Continued on next page)

Environment Access Report

Invalid Environment: <env name>

Description:	The **Environment** field contains an invalid entry.
User Action:	Enter a valid environment or use the F2 key to select from a list of environments.

Environment Administration Screen

Environment root directory must start with an absolute path.

<root Directory>

Description:	The root directory specified for the environment is a relative path.
User Action:	Enter an absolute path to the root directory.

Please enter unique root directory

<root Directory>

Description:	The root directory specified for the environment has already been used for another environment.
User Action:	Enter a unique root directory that does not belong to another environment. The directory must be the location where GENTRAN:Server was installed.

Not a valid root directory.

<root Directory>

Description:	The root directory specified for the environment is not the location where GENTRAN:Server was installed.
User Action:	Enter an absolute path to the location where GENTRAN:Server was installed.

(Continued on next page)

Security Administration Screen

Invalid Password

Please enter correct password

Description:	The **Password** field contains an invalid entry.
User Action:	Enter the correct Security Administration password. Contact Sterling Commerce support personnel if you forgot the password.

User Access Report

Invalid Environment: <env name>

Description:	The **Environment** field contains an invalid entry.
User Action:	Enter a valid environment or use the F2 key to select from a list of environments.

Function Group not found

<Function Group>

Description:	The **Function Group** field contains and invalid entry.
User Action:	Enter a valid function group or use the F2 key to select from a list of function groups.

Invalid User ID:

<userid>

Description:	The **User ID** field contains an invalid entry.
User Action:	Enter a valid user ID or use the F2 key to select from a list of user IDs.

(Continued on next page)

User Activity Report

Invalid Range

The Starting Value is greater than the Ending Value

Description:	The ending user ID entered is less than the starting user ID.
User Action:	Enter an ending user ID with one that is greater than or equal to the starting user ID.

User Environment Administration Screen

Environment not found

<env name>

Description:	The **Environment** field contains an invalid entry.
User Action:	Enter a valid environment or use the F2 key to select an environment from a list.

User Function Administration Screen

Function Group not found

<function group>

Description:	The **Function Group** field contains an invalid entry.
User Action:	Enter a valid function group or use the F2 key to select from a list of function groups.

Invalid Entry: <filetype>

Valid Entries are.....

Description:	The File Type field contains an invalid value.
User Action:	Enter a valid file type in the field.

CHAPTER
10

Error Messages

Contents

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Overview

Introduction

This chapter lists the messages you might see while using GENTRAN:Server's mapping and translation features.

How messages are organized

The messages in this chapter are listed according to the following guidelines:

- Messages with numbers are listed in numerical order. All others are listed in alphabetical order.
- Two or more messages with the same number are listed in alphabetical order by the program part. Articles ('a' and 'the') are included in the alphabetization.
- Variables (surrounded by < >) appear first in the alphabetical list.

Information included

This section identifies the information provided in addition to the message text.

Message type

This table describes the types of messages GENTRAN:Server displays.

Message Type	Function
Error	Indicates that GENTRAN:Server cannot perform this process or has stopped performing the current process.
Warning	Alerts you to a possible problem but allows processing to continue.
Prompt	Elicits additional information that GENTRAN:Server needs in order to continue the process.
Informational message	Provides feedback about, or the status of, the process just completed.

Program module

The program module is the part of GENTRAN:Server issuing the message. This is obvious in some cases, but not in others. For example, most messages encountered while creating or editing mapping instructions are issued by the compiler.

(Continued on next page)

Explanation
Possible reasons for the error or warning or a detailed discussion of the type of information the message presents.

Procedure
The procedure or response you must follow or give to continue processing and/or ensure the integrity of your data.

Message conventions

Messages may contain variables. Variables are enclosed in angle brackets (< >) and indicate the position of the specific data that prompted GENTRAN:Server to display the message.

Example
Input file: <path>\<file name>

The message displays the actual path and name of the file in place of the variables <*path*> and <*file name*>.

Messages in Numerical Order

Contents

This section lists numerical messages. These messages appear in the *xlcntl.err* file stored in the GENTRAN:Server temporary directory.

References

- To find a message that begins with a variable, see the topic Messages in Alphabetical Order (Starting with Variables) in this chapter.
- To find a message that begins with an alphanumeric character (neither a number, nor a variable), see the topic Messages in Alphabetical Order (Not Starting with Variables) in this chapter.

000

Record encountered for set in error
TP Code: <TP Code>
Set Id: <Set ID>

Message Type: Warning
Program Module: ediarc

Explanation:
The translator was unable to translate a set because it contained errors. The translator created no output for this set.

GENTRAN:Server wrote a record to *edistat.i/edistat.o* indicating the error. The **ediarc** program then read the record and wrote a message to *xlcntl.err* instead of archiving the data.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Look at *xlcntl.err* to find the set identified by its Trading Partnership Code and Set ID.
2	Determine the nature of the errors, then decide whether the errors warrant retranslating the data.
3	Correct the errors and retranslate the data.

(Continued on next page)

000 **Input file: <path>\<file name>**
Output file: <path>\<file name>

Message Type: **Informational**
Program Module: **edifrmat**

Explanation:
The **edifrmat** program processed the specified input file and wrote the results to the specified output file.

Procedure:
No action is necessary. You can verify that the output file contains the data it should if the circumstances warrant that action.

000 **Translated interchanges without errors: <number>**
Untranslated interchanges with errors: <number>

Message Type: **Informational**
Program Module: **lftran**

Explanation:
This message appears at the end of the *xlcntl.err* file after TRADACOMS translation is complete.

Procedure:
No action is necessary.

(Continued on next page)

001 **Number of document sets archived: <number>**
Number of FA records processed: <number>
Number of records/sets not processed: <number>
Total sets/records: <number>

Message Type: **Informational**
Program Module: **ediarc**

Explanation:
This message provides the results of the **ediarc** command.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Verify that **ediarc** was able to archive all document sets.	
2	Check the number of records/sets not processed.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the number of unprocessed record/sets is...	**THEN...**
	Zero (0)	Take no further action.
	One (1) or more	1. Review the **ediarc** error messages for more detailed information on each record/set not archived 2. Review the information on those error messages and the actions you should take.

(Continued on next page)

004 **Compliance check error(s):**
Message Type: **Warning or Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Set up notes

If you select the Accept Sets with Errors option on either the Inbound or Outbound Translation Information part of the Trading Partnership Record, the translation continues and disregards the warning.

Also, the **Accept Messages /Sets with error(s)** option on the **Inbound** or **Outbound EDI Information** tab of the **Trading Partnership Editor** must be inactive to prevent GENTRAN:Server from accepting or sending sets that contain errors.

Topic organization

There are several errors that prompt GENTRAN:server to display this message. Each error is identified and explained below. Where appropriate, examples are provided. Additional procedures are provided when necessary.

Procedure:

Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF...	THEN...
You accept or reject the **inbound** data and send functional acknowledgements or You accept the **inbound** data, but do *not* send functional acknowledgements	Further action is not required. **Note** Although not required, you should contact your trading partner and ask them to correct the error if you reject the data.
You reject the **inbound** data and do *not* send functional acknowledgements	Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send a corrected set of data. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) **IF...**	**THEN...**
Your trading partner accepts your **outbound** data	Further action is not required.
Your trading partner rejects your outbound data,	Follow these steps to correct the data. 1. Modify the implementation guide to correct the error 2. Correct the map and compile the new version 3. Translate the data using the new version of the map 4. Send the corrected version to your trading partner.

(Continued on next page)

Error types:
This table describes the different compliance errors. The table also provides examples and specific correction notes where appropriate.

Error	Description
Conditional element missing	The data lacks one or more conditional elements. Conditional elements are dependent on other elements. Conditional elements must be present in the data when the elements requiring them are present. **Example** An element containing a number is present, but the element specifying whether the number is a telephone number or a fax number is absent. **Specific correction** Add missing conditional element or mark it used. If you have no data for this element, map a literal, spaces, or zeros.
Element too long	The inbound data contains one or more elements that are longer than the maximum length allowed by the standard, IG, or GENTRAN:Server. GENTRAN:Server allows a maximum length of 512 characters per element.
Element too short	The data contains one or more elements that are shorter than the minimum length required by the standard, IG, or GENTRAN:Server. **Specific correction** Check to see if another message indicates that data was truncated. If no data was truncated, you can send this data. You should correct the IG and map used and compile the map before using it again. If data was truncated, refer to that message in this table for the specific correction. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Error	Description
Exclusion condition violated	The data contains one or more exclusion condition elements even though the specified elements are present. Exclusion condition elements are dependent on other elements. Exclusion condition elements must *not* be present in the data when the elements requiring their exclusion are present. **Example:** Two elements specifying a payment currency exist in the data. One element specifies that payment be in American dollars. Another specifies that payment be in British pounds. **Specific correction** Delete the unnecessary element from the implementation guide.
Invalid character in element	One or more elements contain characters defined as invalid by the standard or IG. Each element in a standard or IG has a required data type. Only certain characters are valid for each data type. **Example:** Elements with the data types of N and R data types can contain only a plus (+), a minus (-), or a decimal point (.). Any alphabetic character or other symbol is invalid. **Specific correction** Correct the application data and/or the application description, if necessary
Invalid code	GENTRAN:Server found one or more elements with invalid element ID codes in the data. There is a list of allowable element ID codes for each element of type ID GENTRAN:Server validated the element ID codes against this list. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Error	Description
Invalid date	The data contains one or more elements with data type DT that contain invalid dates. **Example** The data may include month 14 or day 56 (for non-Julian dates). **Note** If the source date format is different from the destination date format, GENTRAN:Server converts the data.
Invalid time	The data contains one or more elements with data type TM that contain invalid times. **Example** The data may include Julian day 555. **Notes** If the source time format is different from the destination time format, GENTRAN:Server converts the data.
Mandatory element missing	The data lacks one or more of the mandatory elements required by the standard, or a non-mandatory segment was not activated in the map. Mandatory elements must be present in the data. These are mandatory elements. **Specific correction** Add missing conditional element or mark it used. If you have no data for this element, map a literal, spaces, or zeros. If you have data, activate the segment or element.
Mandatory loop missing	The data lacks the beginning segment for one or more mandatory loops required by the standard. Mandatory loops must be present in the data. **Specific correction** Add the missing mandatory loop(s). If you have no data for an element, map a literal, spaces, or zeros. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Error	Description
Mandatory segment missing	The data lacks one or more mandatory segments required by the standard. Mandatory segments must be present in the data. **Specific correction** Add the missing mandatory segments. If you have no data for an element, map a literal, spaces, or zeros.
Too many elements	The data contains one or more segments with too many elements, as defined by the standard. The standard determines which elements each segment can contain. **Specific correction** For inbound data, compare the map you are using for the translation against the standard you are using. Make sure that your map contains the same number of elements as is required by the standard. If your map is missing elements, add them back. **Note** Although not required, you should contact your trading partner and ask them to correct the error if you determine that they are sending extra data.

007 **Processing segment: **

Message Type: **Informational**
Program Module: **lftran**

Explanation:
This message indicates which segment the translator is processing. Run **lftran** with the *-d* parameter to write this message to the *xlcntl.err* file.

Note:
When you run **lftran** with the *-d* parameter, you can read the processing messages in the *xlcntl.err* file to determine on what segment the translation failed.

(Continued on next page)

008 Memory allocation error

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
There is not enough memory free to continue the translation.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Close all other open applications.
2	Run the translation again.

015 Do you wish to automatically change all mappings associated with source <source label> to use this synonym list?

Message Type: **Prompt**
Program Module: **Synonym Editor**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server must know whether to use or not use the synonym list for each occurrence of this source item. You can assign a synonym to a source item used in one or more mapping instructions.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

If you want...	Then...
GENTRAN:Server to use the synonym list for this same source item in every mapping instruction in which the source item appears	Click **Yes**
GENTRAN:Server to *not* use the synonym list for any occurrence of this source item	Click **No**.

Note
You can assign a synonym to a source item in a particular mapping instruction without affecting the source item in other mapping instructions using the **generic/ specific synonym of source** mapping operation. Use the **Mapping Instructions** window to access this operation.

(Continued on next page)

020 Incorrect line item count in CTT: Data = <number>, Actual = <number>

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server found an error in the line item count in the CTT segment.

Note
This error does not stop the translator from completing the translation.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF...	THEN...
You accept the data	Further action is not required.
You reject the data	Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send a corrected data set.
Your trading partner accepts the data	Further action is not required.
Your trading partner rejects the data.	Translate the data again and check the CTT segments. If they are correct, resend the corrected data. If not, correct the map, translate the data, and send the new data to your trading partner.

(Continued on next page)

021 Incorrect hash total in CTT: Data = <number>, Actual = <number>

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server has found an error in the hash total in the CTT segment.

Note
This error does not stop the translator from completing the translation.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF...	THEN...
You accept the data	Further action is not required.
You reject the data	Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send a corrected data set.
Your trading partner accepts the data	Further action is not required.
Your trading partner rejects the data.	Translate the data again and check the CTT segments. If they are correct, resend the corrected data. If not, correct the map, translate the data, and send the new data to your trading partner.

(Continued on next page)

022 **Message # seq error: This message = <control num>, Last message = <control num>**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server has found an error in the sequence of set control numbers. The file may contain duplicate data or be incomplete.

This error stops GENTRAN:Server from completing the translation only if you use **Iftran** with the S parameter. If the translation stops, GENTRAN:Server writes the input data to *boxin.err* when this error occurs.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF...	**THEN...**
You accept the inbound data **Note** You should accept the inbound data only if you are certain it is complete.	1. Find and remove any duplicate data 2. Correct the control numbers 3. Open the **Trading Partner Maintenance** dialog box. 4. Click the **Inbound Translation Information** Tab and change the set control number to match the control number of the last set.
You reject the inbound data	Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send corrected data.
Your trading partner accepts your outbound data	Further action is not required.
Your trading partner rejects your outbound data	Translate the data again and send the corrected data.

(Continued on next page)

023 Group # seq error: This group = <control num>, Last group = <control num>

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server has found an error in the sequence of group control numbers. The file may contain duplicate data or be incomplete.

This error stops GENTRAN:Server from completing the translation only if you use **Iftran** with the S parameter. If the translation stops, GENTRAN:Server writes the input data to *boxin.err* when this error occurs.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF...	**THEN...**
You accept the inbound data **Note** You should accept the inbound data only if you are certain it is complete.	1. Find and remove any duplicate data 2. Correct the control numbers 3. Open the **Trading Partner Maintenance** dialog box. 4. Click the **Inbound Translation Information** Tab and change the group control number to match the control number of the last group.
You reject the inbound data	Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send corrected data.
Your trading partner accepts your outbound data	Further action is not required.
Your trading partner rejects your outbound data	Translate the data again, then send the corrected data.

(Continued on next page)

024 Interchange # seq error: This interchange = <control num>, Last interchange = <control num>

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server has found an error in the sequence of set control numbers. The file may contain duplicate data be incomplete.

This error stops GENTRAN:Server from completing the translation only if you use **Iftran** with the S parameter. If the translation stops, GENTRAN:Server writes the input data to *boxin.err* when this error occurs.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF...	**THEN...**
You accept the inbound data **Note** You should accept the inbound data only if you are certain it is complete.	1. Find and remove any duplicate data 2. Correct the control numbers 3. Open the Trading Partner Maintenance dialog box. 4. Click the Inbound Translation Information Tab and change the interchange control number to match the control number of the last interchange.
You reject the inbound data	Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send corrected data.
Your trading partner accepts your outbound data	Further action is not required.

(Continued on next page)

049 **Application data error: <error type>**
Output record: <record ID>, Output field: <field name>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
The translator found an error in your application data. A description of the error replaces the <error type> variable shown in the example above. For more information about the second line of the message, refer to error 076.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Check the record and field indicated.
2	Correct the data and/or the data description as necessary.
3	If changes are made, compile the map and translate the data again.

(Continued on next page)

050 **Interchange control number mismatch. ISA12 = <interchange control number>**
IEA02 = <interchange control number>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
The ISA Interchange Header segment does not match the control number in the IEA Interchange Trailer segment.

Note
This error may be due to duplicate or missing data.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF...	**THEN...**
You accept the inbound data **Note** You should accept the inbound data only if you are certain it is complete.	1. Find and remove any duplicate data. 2. Manually correct the control numbers.
You reject the inbound data	Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send corrected data.

(Continued on next page)

053 **Invalid group count: IEA01 = <number of groups counted> Actual = <number of groups present> Interchange Control # <control number>**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
The inbound translator found an invalid group count.

Note
The translator wrote an error message to *xlcntl.err*, the invalid interchange to *boxin.err*, and did not include the invalid interchange in the output file.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Review the invalid interchanges in the *boxin.err* file to determine why the group count is invalid.
2	Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send corrected data.

(Continued on next page)

060 Invalid segment count: SE01 = <number of segments counted> Actual = <number of segments present> Set Control # <set control number>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
The translator found an invalid segment count. The translator wrote an error message to *xlcntl.err*, the invalid group to *boxin.err* or *boxout.err*, and omitted the invalid group from the output file.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Review the invalid interchanges in the *boxin.err* or *boxout.err* file to determine why the segment count is invalid.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF you are translating...	**THEN...**
	Outbound data	Correct your data and run the translation again.
	Inbound	Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send corrected data.

061 '-A' option with invalid .app file = <file name>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
The file name entered after the A parameter in the **Iftran** command was invalid. You must enter the name of a valid application file before GENTRAN:Server can take the trading partnership code from the application description during multiple outbound translations.

Procedure:
To correct the error, run Iftran again. Use the A parameter and a valid application file name.

(Continued on next page)

062 '-A' option with no TP description, .app file = <file name>

Message Type: Error
Program Module: Iftran

Explanation:
The file name entered after the A parameter in the **Iftran** command selects a file that does not contain a field marked as the Trading Partnership Code. This file must contain a field marked as the Trading Partnership code.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

IF...	THEN...
The application data contains the Trading Partnership Code	1. Open the map and select the **Application Editor** 2. Mark the field containing the Trading Partnership Code as the TP Code. 3. Save the application description 4. Save the map 5. Compile and translate the new map.
The application data does not contain the Trading Partnership Code	1. Separate the data. Create one file for each separate trading partner. 2. Run **Iftran** again, using the T parameter to specify the Trading Partnership Code.

(Continued on next page)

063 **Put of environment variable <string> failed**
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to map data to this environment variable due to insufficient amount of available memory.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Close other applications that may be running.
2	Run the translation again.

064 **Doc specifier error: <string>**
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
One of the values used to create the document specifier number is not available, making it incomplete. GENTRAN:Server creates a unique specifier number for each document by concatenating meaningful values. If, for example, the TP code is not attached to the specifier table, the specifier number is invalid.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Return to the document specifier part of GENTRAN:Server.
2	Check the document specifier table for this document.
3	Set up or correct that table if necessary.
4	Reprocess the document if necessary.

(Continued on next page)

066 **Unexpected record: <first 19 characters of record>,**
Record number: <record number> Set Number: <set control number
Possible segment out of order.
This record will be ignored.

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server has found a record that it cannot identify. The record either has a record ID that does not match any record in the application description or is a defined record but is not expected in the current sequence. This may be the result of incorrect or missing loop markers. GENTRAN:Server does not process incomplete records

This error does not stop the translation process.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Correct the application data and/or the application description using the record number, the set number information, and the first 19 characters of the record.
2	Compile and translate the map again, if necessary.

(Continued on next page)

067 Truncated data in record: <record name>, field: <field name>

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:

The source item data exceeded the maximum length of the destination item and was truncated to fit. This error does not stop the translation process.

Procedure:

Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF...	THEN...
You accept or reject the inbound data and send functional acknowledgements or You accept the **inbound** data, but do *not* send functional acknowledgements	Further action is not required. **Note** Although not required, you should contact your trading partner and ask them to correct the error if you reject the data. Also, you can use the mapping operator Place to map the most important part of the source item to the destination.
You reject the **inbound** data and do *not* send functional acknowledgements	Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send a corrected set of data.
Your trading partner accepts your **outbound** data	Further action is not required.
Your trading partner rejects your **outbound** data	Chose one of the following responses: ◗ Ask your Trading Partner to modify their application data. ◗ Modify your application data to conform to the maximum length allowed by the standard for the field/element.

(Continued on next page)

068 Failed to allocate Translate Table memory.

Message Type: Error
Program Module: Compiler

Explanation:
The map was compiled for a different platform and GENTRAN:Server was unable to use it for translation.

Procedure

To correct the error, compile the map again for the platform on which you will be running the translation.

071 Translate table <table name> contains no mappings

Message Type: Error
Program Module: Compiler

Explanation:
The open map contains no mapped items. A map must have at least one mapped item before the compiler in GENTRAN:Server can run.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Run **AutoMap** or manually map the desired items.
2	Click **Tools** on the menu bar.
3	Click **Compile for Windows/PC** or **Compile for UNIX** on the **Tools** menu.

(Continued on next page)

072 isrewrite error = <error number>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server found an error in the index *(.idx)* part of the Trading Partnership file while attempting to write to one of the trading partner records.

Procedure:
To correct the error, run **dcheck** from the command line or a batch file.

Comment
The command line program **dcheck** checks program or repairs DISAM indexed files. See the chapter Command Reference in the *GENTRAN:Server Technical Reference Guide* for information about the parameters to use with **dcheck**.

076 Conditioning data for input record: <record ID>, field: <field name>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
The translator encountered an error while evaluating conditional mappings and cannot translate the data. This message identifies the location of the application error by input record ID and field name of the source item and is displayed with error 049, which identifies the error type, the output record ID, and field name.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Review your input data for the record and field specified in the second part of this message pair.
2	Correct the data as necessary.

(Continued on next page)

080 **Failed to open file: <file name>**
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server cannot find or open the specified file.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Determine the existence and current location of the file. If the file no longer exists, you must recreate it.	
2	Determine whether the file is in the correct location.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the file...	**THEN...**
	Exists, but the correct directory does not	Create the directory and move the file.
	And the directory both exist, but the file is not in the correct directory	Move the file.
	Has the correct name and is in the correct directory	Check the access permissions for the file and directory and change them as needed.

(Continued on next page)

100 **Removed <number> interchange envelope(s)**
Sender Interchange ID:<Interchange ID>
Receiver Interchange ID:<Interchange ID>
New Filename: <file name>
Message Type: Informational
Program Module: envelope

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server enveloped copies of the existing interchange envelopes into a single file. The program then removed the original interchange envelopes.

Procedure:
No action needed.

---

100 **Possible header <header name> near <offset> rejected because:**
<reason for rejection>
<May have been newline terminated; but stripped with -l>

Message Type: Error
Program Module: edifrmat

Explanation:
The **edifrmat** program could not process the header identified (<header name>) for the reason described (<reason for rejection>). The **edifrmat** program put the header into *edifrmat.not* and omitted it from the output file.

Procedure:

If this message includes the statement, “May have been newline terminated; but stripped with -l”, run **edifrmat** again without using the ‘l’ parameter.

Note

If the standard version is EDIFACT, the message will read “Defined Terminator <terminator> could not be found.” This means your trading partner used an invalid terminator. Notify your trading partner and ask them to send corrected data.

(Continued on next page)

101 Records in input file <file name> are not newline terminated

Message Type: Error
Program Module: lftran

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server found a record that was not newline terminated during translation as required. The translation process stopped at the set containing the error. All data successfully translated was written to the output file.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

IF...	THEN...
You are translating inbound data	1. Delete the sets that were translated from the input file 2. Run **edifrmat** on the data 3. Run the translation again.
You are translating outbound data	1. Delete the output file 2. Edit the input file (flat file or application description file) and put new line characters at the end of each record 3. Run the translation again.

(Continued on next page)

102 Max Occurrence for segment <segment name> exceeded at file line # <line number> Set Control # <set control number>

Message Type: **Warning or Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:

The EDI data includes more of the identified segments (<segment name>) than are permitted by the standard used. The program identifies the number of the line in the file that contains the first occurrence of the segment that exceeds the maximum number of occurrences allowed.

Set up notes

If you select the Accept Sets with Errors option on either the Inbound or Outbound Translation Information part of the Trading Partnership Record, the translation continues and disregards the warning.

Also, the **Accept Messages /Sets with error(s)** option on the **Inbound** or **Outbound EDI Information** tab of the **Trading Partnership Editor** must be inactive to prevent GENTRAN:Server from accepting or sending sets that contain errors.

Procedure:

Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF...	THEN...
You accept or reject the **inbound** data and send functional acknowledgements or You accept the **inbound** data, but do *not* send functional acknowledgements	Further action is not required. **Note** Although not required, you should contact your trading partner and ask them to correct the error if you reject the data.
You reject the **inbound** data and do *not* send functional acknowledgements	Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send a corrected set of data. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) **IF...**	**THEN...**
Your trading partner accepts your **outbound** data	Further action is not required.
Your trading partner rejects your outbound data,	Follow these steps to correct the data. 1. Modify the implementation guide to correct the error 2. Correct the map and compile the new version 3. Translate the data using the new version of the map 4. Send the corrected version to your trading partner.

(Continued on next page)

103 **Segment failed conditional element compliance check: <segment name> <segment number>**
Rule: <conditional element rule>

Message Type: **Warning or Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
The data contains one or more elements that violate a conditional element rule included in the standard used.

Set up notes
If you select the Accept Sets with Errors option on either the Inbound or Outbound Translation Information part of the Trading Partnership Record, the translation continues and disregards the warning.

Also, the **Accept Messages /Sets with error(s)** option on the **Inbound** or **Outbound EDI Information** tab of the **Trading Partnership Editor** must be inactive to prevent GENTRAN:Server from accepting or sending sets that contain errors.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF...	**THEN...**
You accept or reject the **inbound** data and send functional acknowledgements or You accept the **inbound** data, but do *not* send functional acknowledgements	Further action is not required. **Note** Although not required, you should contact your trading partner and ask them to correct the error if you reject the data.
You reject the **inbound** data and do *not* send functional acknowledgements	Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send corrected data. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) IF...	THEN...
Your trading partner accepts your **outbound** data	Further action is not required.
Your trading partner rejects your **outbound** data,	Follow these steps to correct the data. 1. Modify the implementation guide to correct the error 2. Correct the map and compile the new version 3. Translate the data using the new version of the map 4. Send the corrected version to your trading partner.

107 **Error: <message version> is not a valid message version for standard version <standard version>**
Message Type: Error
Program Module: Iftran

Explanation:
The message version for the TRADACOMS trailer documents is not valid for this interchange.

Procedure:
Notify your trading partner of the problem and ask them to send corrected data.

(Continued on next page)

126 **EDI data not found.**
Any data found in input file is in temporary file <path>\edifrmat.not
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **edifrmat**

Explanation:
The **edifrmat** program could not find any EDI data in the input file. The **edifrmat** processes only EDI data and writes all other data into *edifrmat.not.* The message provides the location of this file <path>.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Read the *edifrmat.not* file to see what data the input file contains.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF you specified...	**THEN...**
	An incorrect name and/or path for the input file	Run **edifrmat** again, specifying the correct file name and path.
	The correct name of the file sent by your trading partner	Contact your trading partner and ask them to send you a file containing the valid EDI data.

(Continued on next page)

180 **Failed to open file: <EDI file name>**
Tpcode: <TP Code> Interchange Ctl No: <control num>
Group Ctl No: <control num> Set Ctl No: <control num>
This set will NOT be archived

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **ediarc**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to open the specified file <EDI file name>. This error prevents GENTRAN:Server from archiving the specified set.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF...	THEN...
You used a batch file or script to translate data	Follow these steps: a. Correct the file name and directory path b. Delete the temporary Audit File c. Run the translation and archive process again.
You specified an incorrect file name and/or directory path	Follow these steps: a. Verify that the file exists and is correctly named. b. Verify that the file is stored in the directory specified. c. Change the name and/or location of the file and directory if necessary.
The file has the correct name and is in the correct directory	Check the permissions for the file and directory, changing those as necessary.

(Continued on next page)

180 **Failed to open file: <.cnd file name>**
No conditional element compliance will be performed

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable open the specified file <.cnd file name>, containing the standard's rules for conditional elements. This prevents GENTRAN:Server from checking conditional element compliance.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	View the **Setup Directories** dialog box to determine the name of the directory in which the standards files are stored.	
2	Locate the *.cnd* file for the standard you are using.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the *.cnd* file...	**THEN...**
	Exists, but is in the wrong directory	Relocate the *.cnd* file.
	Exists and is in the correct directory	Check the permissions for the directory and change them if necessary. **Note** GENTRAN:Server must have read permissions for the file.
	Does not exist	Copy the files for the standard into the directory which your standards files are located. **Note** You may need to reload the required files from the original installation disk or tape.

(Continued on next page)

182 **Failed to write: <audit file name>**
Disam error message
Tpcode: <TP Code> Interchange Ctl No: <control num>
Group Ctl No: <control num> Set Ctl No: <control num>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **ediarc**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to write the Audit File specified.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Check the Audit File to see if it contains duplicate data or a duplicate set control number.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF this is...	**THEN...**
	Duplicate data	Determine whether you want to process the duplicate data. Then, continue or stop the process based on that determination.
	A duplicate set control number	Ask your trading partner to resend the data using a unique set control number.
	Not duplicate data and has a unique set control number	1. Check the available free space on the disk containing the directories in which you hold local central audit files. It may be necessary to delete files to make more disk space available. 2. Check the permissions of your audit directory and files. It may be necessary to change the existing permissions.

(Continued on next page)

190 **Control Codes do not match in file: <EDI file name>**
Tpcode: <TP Code> Interchange Ctl No: <control num>
Group Ctl No: <control num> Set Ctl No: <control num>
This set will NOT be archived
Extracted IC Control #: <control num>
Extracted Group Control #: <control num>
Extracted Set Control #: <control num>
Message Type: Error
Program Module: ediarc

Explanation:

GENTRAN:Server attempted to locate a specific set but found one with a different group of control numbers. The program could not archive the set referred to in the audit record and wrote a message in the *xlcntl.err* file.

The output file may have been overwritten with new data before it was archived or the archive process may have been unsuccessful.

Procedure:

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Remove the temporary Audit files and the output file.
2	Translate the data again and archive it immediately. You should archive immediately after each successful translation.

(Continued on next page)

200 **Missing set header: File: <file name> Offset: <number>**
Tpcode: <TP Code> Interchange Ctl No: <control num>
Group Ctl No: <control num> Set Ctl No: <control num>
This set will NOT be archived
Message Type: Error
Program Module: ediarc

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server found a set in the data that does not have a set header. This EDI data is invalid.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Locate the set with the missing header using the Trading Partnership Code and control numbers provided.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF you are archiving...	**THEN...**
	Outbound data	1. Check to see if the set header is mapped and the mapping instructions are correct 2. Translate the new data.
	Inbound data	Ask your trading partner for corrected data, then translate the new data.

(Continued on next page)

200 **Error occurred reading Interchange Org record for <TP Code>**
disam error message
Control number not updated at this level
Message Type: Error
Program Module: envelope

Explanation:

GENTRAN:Server was unable to read the Interchange Organization record for this Trading Partnership Code and did not update the interchange control number. This error can occur for several reasons:

- The Organization file does not include an Organization record for the Trading Partnership Code identified in the message.
- The Organization file does not exist.
- The Organization file is empty.
- The Organization file is in use by another user.
- The Organization file is not located in the correct directory.
- GENTRAN:Server does note have read permissions for the directory and file.

Procedure

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Determine the reason for the error.
2	Correct, translate, and send the data again.

(Continued on next page)

200 **Error occurred rewriting Interchange Organization record**
disam error message
Control number not updated at this level
Message Type: Error
Program Module: envelope

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to rewrite the Interchange Organization record for this Trading Partnership Code and did not update the interchange control number. This error can occur for several reasons:

- The Organization file is in use by another user.
- The Organization file is not located in the correct directory.
- GENTRAN:Server does not have read permissions for the directory and file?

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message.

IF you are in a...	THEN...
UNIX multi-user environment	Wait, then run the process again.
Single-user environment or are sure that the file is unlocked	1. Check the amount of disk space available on the disk holding Trading Partnership files. 2. Check the permissions of the Organization File and the directory holding Trading Partnership files.

(Continued on next page)

200 **Error updating interchange control number In trading partner record for: <TP Code>**
disam error message
Message Type: Error
Program Module: envelope

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to update the interchange control number in a record for this Trading Partnership code. This error can occur for several reasons:

- The Organization file is in use by another user.
- The Organization file is not located in the correct directory.
- GENTRAN:Server does not have read permissions for the directory and file.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you are in a...	THEN...
UNIX multi-user environment	Wait, then run the process again.
Single-user environment or are sure that the file is unlocked	1. Check the amount of disk space left on the disk holding Trading Partnership files. 2. Check the permissions of the Organization File and the directory holding Trading Partnership files.

200 **File containing data is already an enveloped file <file name>**
This data will not be processed
Message Type: Warning
Program Module: envelope

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server will not process previously enveloped data.

Procedure:
No action necessary.

(Continued on next page)

200 **Encountered segment too long to process near offset <offset number>.**
Possibly segment terminator different than interchange header
Data written to edifrmat.not
Output file may contain incomplete interchange
Message Type: Error
Program Module: edifrmat

Explanation:
The segment is more than 1024 characters in length. GENTRAN:Server wrote the partial interchange to *edifrmat.not* and omitted the partial interchange from the output file.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Check the *edifrmat.not* file to see if an interchange trailer is missing or if a segment terminator differs from the previous terminator.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF...	**THEN ask you trading partner to...**
	An interchange trailer is missing	Resend the data, including the missing interchange trailer.
	Different segment terminators were used in a single interchange	Use the same delimiter for all segment terminators within an interchange.

(Continued on next page)

243 **Audit record not found.**
I_Send: <number> I_Recv: <number>
G_Send: <number> G_Recv: <number>
Interchange Ctl No: <control num> Group Ctl No: <control num>
Set Ctl No: <control num> Setid: <Set ID>
FA status not updated
Message Type: Warning
Program Module: ediarc

Explanation:

GENTRAN:Server was unable to find the Audit record identified by the message. GENTRAN:Server was unable to reconcile this acknowledgment to the original document because the original document was not archived or the archive file was purged.

Procedure:

Use one of these responses if you receive this message

- Translate both the original document and the functional acknowledgment again. You must archive the original document and reconcile the functional acknowledgment before you purge the archive file.
- Enter Verbal OK for it in the **FA Reconciliation** dialog box to manually reconcile the functional acknowledgment.

(Continued on next page)

247 **Audit record update failed for trading partner: <TP Code>**
<DISAM error message>
Group Ctl No: <control num> Setid: <Set ID> Set Ctl No: <control num>
Message Type: Error
Program Module: ediarc

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to update the Audit record for the Trading Partnership and set identified in the message. The DISAM error message included in this message indicates the nature of the error.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message.

IF...	THEN...
You are in a UNIX multi-user environment	Wait, then run the process again.
You are in a single-user environment or know that no other user has the file open for reading or writing	Check the amount of disk space left on the disk holding Trading Partnership files.
There is sufficient disk space	Check the permissions for the file and directory.
There is missing data in the set and group level control numbers	Correct the data and run the translation again, then update the audit record.

(Continued on next page)

285 Unexpected end of file: <file name>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **ediarc**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server found that the file ended immediately after or in the middle of the segment identified in the message. The EDI data lacks set, group, and interchange trailers and is invalid.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	View the file using a text editor and determine whether the segment identified had a segment terminator.	
2	Use the Trading Partnership Code to identify the trading partner with whom you are exchanging this data.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF you are translating...	**THEN...**
	Outbound data	Correct the problem and translate the data again.
	Inbound data	Ask your trading partner to check the EDI file and, if complete, send it again. Your trading partner may need to retranslate the data first.

(Continued on next page)

300 **Could not find set in indicated file**
Failed to seek to position <file offset> in file <input file name>
The indicated file offset was invalid

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **envelope**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable find the set at the offset indicated because the file is too small. This error can occur if the file was moved or overwritten after translation.

Procedure:
No action possible. You must envelope your sets immediately after translation to avoid this error.

300 **Error <error number> reading edistat.o during update process**
Archived set will not reflect new envelope
Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **envelope**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is unable read the *edistat.o* file or update the original file. The records in the *edistat.o* file still point to the original file, preventing GENTRAN:Server from placing the new envelope into the archive.

Procedure:
To find the meaning of the error number referenced in this message, see the Command Reference chapter in the *GENTRAN:Server Technical Reference Guide*.

300 **Error <error number> returned from encreate.**
Unable to create files env.dat, env.idx
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **envelope**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is unable to create the envelope files (*env.dat* and *env.idx*).

Procedure:
To find the meaning of the error number referenced in this message, see the Command Reference chapter in the *GENTRAN:Server Technical Reference Guide*.

(Continued on next page)

300 **Error <error number> writing edistat.o during update process**
Archived set will not reflect new envelope
Message Type: Warning
Program Module: envelope

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is unable read the *edistat.o* file or update the original file. The records in the *edistat.o* file still point to the original file, preventing GENTRAN:Server from placing the new envelope into the archive.

Procedure:
Find the meaning of the error number referenced in this message in the Command Reference chapter in the *GENTRAN:Server Technical Reference Guide*.

300 **Error occurred rewriting envelope record**
disam error message
Tpid = <TP Code>, Fname = <file name>
Offset in edistat.o will be incorrect
Message Type: Error
Program Module: envelope

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is unable rewrite the envelope record. The set offset in *edistat.o* is now incorrect and, possibly, the set was not properly archived.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message.

IF you are in a...	**THEN...**
UNIX multi-user environment	Wait, then run the process again.
Single-user environment or are sure that no other user has the file locked	1. Check the amount of available disk space. 2. Check the permissions of the *edistat.o* file and directory.

(Continued on next page)

300 **Error writing data to env.dat**
disam error message
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **envelope**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server cannot write the *env.dat* file.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you are in a...	THEN...
UNIX multi-user environment	Wait, then run the process again.
Single-user environment or are sure that no other user has the file locked	1. Check the amount of disk space left on the disk containing the output file. 2. Check the permissions of the output file and the directory holding it.

(Continued on next page)

300 No data in / or unable to read edistat.o
errno = <error number>

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **envelope**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is unable to read any data from the *edistat.o* file.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Find the meaning of the error number referenced in this message in the Command Reference chapter in the *GENTRAN:Server Technical Reference Guide*.	
2	Use this table to determine your next step.	
	IF...	**THEN...**
	There is no data to be enveloped or the file is empty	No further action is possible.
	GENTRAN:Server is unable to open the file	Verify that the file exists and is in the correct directory.
	GENTRAN:Server cannot read or write to the file	Check the permissions on the file and the directory containing it.

(Continued on next page)

343 **Audit record not found. Edistat.o not created for resend data.**
Audit record for original data was not found.
Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **edirsnd**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to find the original Archive record and did not archive the resend data as a result. The original record may have been deleted, moved, or purged before archiving. Alternatively, the file may not exist in the specified directory or GENTRAN:Server may not have the correct permissions for the file or the directory.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

- Translate both the original document and the functional acknowledgment again. You must archive the original document and reconcile the functional acknowledgment before you purge the archive file.
- Enter Verbal OK for it in the **FA Reconciliation** dialog box to manually reconcile the functional acknowledgment.

(Continued on next page)

346 **Trading partner record not found. <TP Code>**
Unable to update control number <control num>
Message Type: Warning
Program Module: envelope

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to locate the Trading Partnership record identified in the message and did not update the control number. Either the record does not exist or it is not in the correct directory.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Use the File Manager to see if the record exists and whether or not it is in the directory you specified for trading partner files.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the file...	**THEN...**
	Is in the wrong directory	1. Move it to the correct directory. 2. Manually update the interchange control number in the Trading Partnership Maintenance and/or Organization File(s).
	Does not exist	Recreate the record.

361 **Invalid set count: Data = <number of sets counted>**
Actual = <number of sets present>
Invalid set's control number: <control number>
Message Type: Error
Program Module: edifrmat

Explanation:
This interchange contains a number of sets unequal to the set count segment. You used the **edifrmat** program with the 'v' parameter, causing the program to write an error message to *xlcntl.err*, write the erroneous group to *edifrmat.not*, and omit the erroneous group from the output file.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

- Ask your trading partner to correct the data and resend it.
- Manually correct the data yourself.

(Continued on next page)

362 **Invalid group count: Data = <number of groups counted>**
Actual = <number of groups present>
Invalid group's control number: <control number>
Message Type: Error
Program Module: edifrmat

Explanation:
This interchange contains a number of groups unequal to the number specified by the interchange trailer. Using the **edifrmat** program with the 'v' parameter, caused the program to write an error message to *xlcntl.err*, write the erroneous interchange to *edifrmat.not*, and omit the erroneous interchange from the output file.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF translation is...	**THEN...**
Outbound	Correct the application data and retranslate
Inbound	Ask your trading partner to correct the application data, translate the new data, and send the new data to you.

(Continued on next page)

364 Interchange Organization record not found.
Your Interchange ID: <your Interchange ID>
Partner's Interchange ID: <partner's Interchange ID>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **edirsnd**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server found a mismatch between the Interchange IDs in the Interchange Organization record and the Interchange IDs used in the resend. GENTRAN:Server is unable to resend the corrected data.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Check the Interchange Organization record.
2	Send the data again, using the Interchange IDs found in the Interchange Organization record.

(Continued on next page)

365 **Group Organization Record not found.**
Your Interchange ID: <your Interchange ID>
Partner's Interchange ID: <partner's Interchange ID>
Your Application ID: <your Group ID>
Partner's Application ID: <partner's Group ID>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **edirsnd**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server found a mismatch between the Group IDs in the Group Organization record and the Group IDs used in the resend. GENTRAN:Server is unable to resend the corrected data.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Check the Group Organization record.
2	Resend the data, using the Group IDs found in the Group Organization record.

370 **Organization record locked:**
<Organization record data>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
One or more of the documents in the input file references an organization record that is locked. The message identifies the locked record by displaying your Interchange ID, your partner's Interchange ID, your application ID, and your partner's application ID in place of the variable <Organization record data>.

Procedure:
To correct this error, wait until the record is unlocked and run the translation again.

Note
GENTRAN:Server writes inbound data requiring the locked record to *boxin.lok* and the outbound data to *boxout.lok*.

(Continued on next page)

370 Trading Partnership locked:
<Trading Partnership data>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
One or more of the documents in the input file references a Trading Partnership record that is locked.

Note
GENTRAN:Server uses your Interchange ID, your partner's Interchange ID, your Group ID, your partner's Group ID, the standard version and release, and the Message ID to identify a Trading Partnership record in inbound data.

GENTRAN:Server uses the Trading Partnership Code to identify the Trading Partnership record in outbound data.

Procedure:
To correct this error, wait until the record is unlocked and run the translation again.

Note
GENTRAN:Server writes inbound data requiring the locked record to *boxin.lok* and the outbound data to *boxout.lok*.

(Continued on next page)

370 **Trading partnership not defined for:**
<Trading Partnership data>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
One or more of the documents in the input file does not reference a Trading Partnership record. GENTRAN:Server is unable to continue the translation.

Note
GENTRAN:Server uses key fields (your Interchange ID, your partner's Interchange ID, your Group ID, your partner's Group ID, the standard version and release, and the Message ID) to identify a Trading Partnership record in inbound data.

GENTRAN:Server uses the Trading Partnership Code to identify the Trading Partnership record in outbound data.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message.

IF translation is...	**THEN...**
Inbound	Verify that the Trading Partnership Record you have set up contains the same six key fields as specified in the error message. If not, change the data in the six key fields of the Trading Partnership record or ask your trading partner to correct and resend data.
Outbound	Revise the application data and/or the map so that the correct Trading Partnership Code appears in the first record of the file. Translate and send the data again.

(Continued on next page)

379 **Interchange has no trailer!!!**
Interchange written to edifrmat.not

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **edifrmat**

Explanation:
The interchange trailer is missing. The **edifrmat** program was unable to process the interchange. The program wrote the partial interchange to *edifrmat.not* and omitted the partial interchange from the output file.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Check the *edifrmat.not* file to determine how much data is missing.
2	Contact your trading partner and ask them to send the corrected data.

(Continued on next page)

380 Failed to open file: <file name>

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **ediarc**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server cannot open the identified file (<file name>). The file may be locked by another user; GENTRAN:Server may not have write permissions for the file and/or directory; or the disk containing the directory may be full.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF you are in a...	**THEN...**
UNIX multi-user environment	Wait, then run the process again.
Single-user environment or are sure that no other user has the file locked	1. Open your **Setup Directories** dialog box and identify the directories that hold the local and central audit files. 2. Check those directories to see if the identified file exists. ◗ If the file exists, check the read permissions on the file and directory ◗ If the file does *not* exist, translate your data again.

(Continued on next page)

380 Failed to open file: <file name>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **edifrmat**

Explanation:
The **edifrmat** program was unable to open the file. The file may be locked by another user; GENTRAN:Server may not have write permissions for the file and/or directory; or the disk containing the directory may be full.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Check the directory path and name of the file you specified.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF...	**THEN...**
	You specified the correct file name and directory path	1. Use File Manager to determine whether the file exists and is in the specified directory. 2. Rename or move the file as needed.
	The file has the correct name and is in the correct directory	Check the permissions and change them if necessary.

(Continued on next page)

380 **Failed to open translate table file: <file name>**
TP Code: <TP Code>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to open the map table for a map referenced by one or more of the sets in the input file.The file may be locked by another user; GENTRAN:Server may not have write permissions for the file and/or directory; or the disk containing the directory may be full.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Identify the name of the directory in which you store your Map files using the **Setup Directories** dialog box found under **Settings** on the GENTRAN:Server window.	
2	Use File Manager to determine whether the directory exists and whether the file (<*mapname*>*.TPL/TBL*) is in the correct directory.	
3	Use this table to determine your next step.	
	IF the...	**THEN...**
	Map directory does *not* exist	Create the map directory and move the file into it.
	Table file does *not* exist	Compile the Map file (*.map*) again to create a new Map table (*.TPL/ .tbl*).
	File exists and is in the correct directory	Check the read permissions on the file and directory. Change them as necessary.

(Continued on next page)

380 Unable to open TP File

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to open the Trading Partnership File. This may be because there is no Trading Partnership File at all, because the Trading Partnership File is not in the directory specified for Trading Partnership files, or because GENTRAN:Server does not have the correct permissions for the file or the directory.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Identify the name of the directory in which you store your Map files using the **Setup Directories** dialog box found under **Settings** on the GENTRAN:Server window.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the...	**THEN...**
	Directory is correct	Use File Manager to check the directory for the Trading Partnership file (*tp.dat*/ *tp.idx*).
	File exists	1. Check the permissions of both the file and the directory. 2. Change the permissions, if necessary.

(Continued on next page)

382 **Failed to write: <archive file name>**
Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **ediarc**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server did not write the Archive file. The file may be locked by another user; GENTRAN:Server may not have write permissions for the file and/or directory; or the disk containing the directory may be full.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you are in a...	**THEN...**
UNIX multi-user environment	Wait, then run the process again.
Single-user environment or are sure that no other user has the file locked	Check the amount of available disk space on the disk holding temporary files. Free more as needed
You are sure the file is not locked and there is sufficient disk space	Check the permissions of the Archive file and the directory holding temporary files. Change permissions as needed.

(Continued on next page)

387 **Invalid segment id encountered: <segment ID>**
Segment Number: <segment number>
Interchange written to edifrmat.not

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **edifrmat**

Explanation:
The input file includes a segment ID that is less than two or greater than three characters in length. The **edifrmat** program expects all segment IDs to be either two or three characters long.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Check the input file for a segment ID that is not within the allowed character length.
2	Ask your trading partner to correct the length of all segment IDs that are less than two or greater than three characters in length and resend the data.
3	Run **edifrmat** again when you receive the corrected data.

387 **Error <operating system error number> updating Interchange Organization record**
DISAM error number: <DISAM error number>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **lftran**

Explanation
One or more of the documents in the file references a Trading Partnership record associated with a locked Interchange Organization record. Control Numbers Globally Maintained is selected.

Procedure:
To correct this error, wait until the record is unlocked and run the translation again.

Note
GENTRAN:Server writes inbound data requiring the locked record to *boxin.lok* and the outbound data to *boxout.lok*.

(Continued on next page)

388 **Error <operating system error number> updating Group Organization record DISAM error number: <DISAM error number>**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **lftran**

Explanation:
One or more of the documents in the file references a Trading Partnership record associated with a locked Group Organization record. Control Numbers Globally Maintained is selected.

Procedure:
To correct this error, wait until the record is unlocked and run the translation again.

Note
GENTRAN:Server writes inbound data requiring the locked record to *boxin.lok* and the outbound data to *boxout.lok*.

500 **Unexpected version of audit file, running wrong lftran. Exiting without archiving.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **ediarc**

Explanation:
The version 5.4 **ediarc** command is unable to archive an audit file created by a prior version of GENTRAN:Server or GENTRAN:Mentor. **ediarc** exits without affecting the audit files.

Procedure:
Run the translator again using version 5.4 of GENTRAN:Server.

Messages in Alphabetical Order (Starting with Variables)

Overview

This section lists messages that begin with variables. The messages are listed in alphabetical order by variable description. Descriptions of variables are surrounded by < >.

References

- To find a message that begins with a number, see the topic Messages in Numerical Order in this chapter.
- If you want to find a message that begins with an alphabetic character (neither a number, nor a variable), see the topic Messages in Alphabetical Order (Not Starting with Variables) in this chapter.

<application file name>

<application file name> has changed. Save before <opening/creating> new application?

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:

You have not saved recent changes to the open application file. This prompt affords you the opportunity to save those changes before opening another application file. If you choose not to save these changes, you will lose them as when the program opens the new application. If the open application file is new, the message displays the word “Application” in place of the variable (<application file name>).

Procedure:

Use this procedure in response to this message:

IF you want to...	THEN Select...
Save the changes to this file	**Yes**.
Lose the changes made since you last saved	**No**.

(Continued on next page)

<argument>

<argument> is not a valid argument for the operation <operation>.

Message Type: Error
Program Module: Compiler

Explanation:
The compiler is unable to accept the argument entered for this operation.

Procedure:
Change the mapping instruction so that it contains a valid arguments.

Reference
See the *GENTRAN:Server Mapping and Translation Guide* for information about appropriate arguments for the identified operation (<operation>).

<expression>

<expression> is not a valid GROUP ID

Message Type: Error
Program Module: Visual Mapper

Explanation:
The selected text that is not the name of any GROUP. You must specify a mapping GROUP ID to complete the action you are performing.

Procedure:
Select the name of the desired mapping GROUP and then click OK

<expression>

<expression> is not a valid operator. Compiler will ignore it.

Message Type: Warning
Program Module: Compiler

Explanation:
This mapping instruction contains an invalid expression. The compiler excludes this expression from the compiled version of the map. This may cause unexpected results.

Procedure:
Rewrite the mapping instruction so that it contains all required arguments and data items.

Reference
See the chapter Mapping in the *GENTRAN:Server Mapping and Translation Guide* for information about the arguments and data items that are required for this operation.

(Continued on next page)

<expression>

<expression> is not a valid symbol in a <condition/mapping/macro> part of a mapping instruction.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The mapping instruction contains an invalid symbol (<expression>).

Procedure:
Rewrite the mapping instruction using only valid symbols/characters/numbers.

Reference
See Mapping Rules in the online help or see the chapter Mapping in the *GENTRAN:Server Mapping and Translation Guide* for information about the symbols for mapping instructions.

<expression>

<expression> is not a valid symbol in this context.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The mapping instruction contains an invalid symbol (<expression>).

Procedure:
Rewrite the mapping instruction using only valid symbols/characters/numbers.

Reference
See Mapping Rules in the on-line help or see the chapter Mapping in the *GENTRAN:Server Mapping and Translation Guide* for information about the symbols that are invalid for mapping instructions.

(Continued on next page)

<expression>

<expression> is not recognized as a valid source or destination element.

Message Type: Warning
Program Module: Compiler

Explanation:
A specified source or destination item is not part of this mapping GROUP.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Change this mapping instruction so that it uses as a source only items in the **Source** box at the top of this window and uses as a destination only items in the **Destination** box.
2	Enter the labels, not the names, of the items.
3	Close the **Mapping Instructions** window and add the item to this GROUP.

<file name>

<file name> is corrupted

Message Type: Error
Program Module: Main Window (Settings)

Explanation:
The file containing your default data type preferences is corrupt. This error can occur when there is a hardware or software failure while the file is open.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click **User Setup** from the **Settings** menu of the GENTRAN:Server window.
2	Set preferences to the default data type values and click **OK**.

(Continued on next page)

<file name> **<file name> is locked and cannot be updated; file saved as <file name>**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Installation (Windows only)**

Explanation:
The identified DLL file is locked by another process.

Procedure:
Close all other programs to ensure that the DLL file is unlocked.

<file name> **<file name> is read only and cannot be overwritten**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Installation**

Explanation:
The file protection on the identified file is set to read-only.

Procedure:
Use the **attrib** command to remove read-only file protection for this file.

Example
attrib -r *<file name>*

(Continued on next page)

<implementation guide name>

<implementation guide name> has changed. Save before <creating/opening> new standard IG?

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Standard/IG Editor**

Explanation:
You have not saved recent changes to the open implementation guide. This prompt affords you the opportunity to save those changes before opening another implementation guide. If you choose not to save these changes, you will lose them as when the program opens the new implementation guide. If the open implementation guide is new, the message displays the words “implementation guide” in place of the variable (<implementation guide name>).

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you want to...	THEN Select...
Save the changes to this file	**Yes**.
Lose the changes made since you last saved	**No**.

<label>

<label> is not a valid LABEL

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The label entered does not exist in this map.

Procedure:
Type the *label* of an existing item in the **Add Item to GROUP** dialog box.

<source item>

<source item> is not a valid destination for this group.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The mapping instruction contains a string that is not a label of any of the destination items in this GROUP.

Procedure:
Enter the *label* of one of the destination items after the ‘TO’ in this mapping expression.

(Continued on next page)

<string> **<string> is not a valid document in the current set**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Standard/IG Editor and Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The specified standard does not contain the document named in the Document Display/Text text box.

Procedure:
Enter the name of a document that the specified standard contains.

<string> **<string> is not a valid GROUP item**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The selected text string is not a GROUP item and cannot be deleted.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	In the Mapping Mini-report, highlight the field/element you want to delete from the GROUP **Note** If the item is in two or more GROUPs, make sure the item name is under the desired GROUP name. Fields are identified by their LABEL and field name. Elements are identified by their LABEL and element ID.
2	Select **Delete Item from GROUP** from the **Map Items** menu.

Messages in Alphabetical Order (Not Starting with Variables)

Overview

This section lists messages in alphabetical order.

References

- If you want to find a message that begins with a number, see the topic Messages in Numerical Order in this chapter.
- If you want to find a message that begins with a variable (the first word is surrounded by < >), see the topic Messages in Alphabetical Order (Starting with Variables) in this chapter.

0-to-1

0-to-1 GROUP must contain one and only one destination item

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
There are more than one destination items selected. To create a 0-1 GROUP, select one and only one destination field, element, or sub-element.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click once on the destination side to make it active.
2	Click **Clear All Marks** on the **Mark** menu.
3	Mark the destination field, element, or subelement you want to make a 0-to-1 GROUP.
4	Click **Create 0-to-1 Single GROUP** on the **Map Items** menu.

(Continued on next page)

A **A block of data that begins with a field must end with a field from the same record.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
Fields/elements from two or more records are marked, but this edit operation works only on a block of data from a single record/segment, composite element, field/element, or string of contiguous fields/elements.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Select **Clear All Marks** from the **Mark** menu to unmark all items.
2	Mark one block of data.
3	Select the desired edit operation.

A **A field cannot start a loop. Only records can start a loop**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
A loop can start only with an entire record or segment. Currently, you have only a field/element marked – not the entire record/segment.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click **Clear All Marks** on the **Mark** menu to unmark all items.
2	Click **Collapse All** on the **View** menu to view only the records/ segments. Move the focus to the first item you want to mark and press F5. Repeat this for each item you wan to include in the loop.
3	Click **Make Loop** on the **Edit** menu (CTRL+L).

(Continued on next page)

A These three messages are similar in content, explanation, and procedure.

A valid destination must be selected
A valid source and destination must be selected
A valid source must be selected
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
This map does not a valid source and/or destination. Every map must have a valid source and a valid destination.

Procedure:
Select a source and/or destination type and file for this map.

All **All items discarded nothing to view.**
or
All items have been discarded, switching to view all mode.
Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Standard/IG Editor**

Explanation:
All used items were discarded from this implementation guide, leaving nothing for the Standard/IG Editor to display.

If all used items were discarded while in View Only Used mode, the editor automatically reverts to **View All Items** mode

Procedure:
Mark one or more of the items in the implementation guide as used before attempting to view them.

An **An operator was expected, instead a data item <expression> was found.**
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The mapping instruction contains the specific data item instead of the required operator. This error stops the compiler.

Procedure:
Correct the mapping instruction by replacing the identified data item with a valid operator or by adding the omitted operator. Then, run the compiler again.

(Continued on next page)

An **An unimplemented error occurred in <error location>. Please report this to product support.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The compiler encountered an unidentified error and is unable to compile this map.

Procedure:
Call GENTRAN:Server Customer Support and give them the exact wording of the message and the version of GENTRAN:Server you are using.

Are **There are two deletion prompts to which you must respond**.

Module	Message
Compiler	Are you sure you want to delete the selected list(s).
Synonym and Thesaurus Editors (Version 6.0 only)	Are you sure you want to delete the selected expression?

Explanation:
These messages prompt you to confirm a deletion request to avoid unintended actions.

Procedure:
Use this procedure to respond to these prompts.

Step	Action	
1	Look carefully at the names of the list(s) selected.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF you...	**THEN Select...**
	Want to delete the selected item	Yes.
	Do not want to delete the selected item	No.

(Continued on next page)

Attempt

Attempt to paste a composite element into another composite element not allowed.

Message Type: **Error**

Program Module: **Standard/IG Editor**

Explanation:

You cannot paste a composite element from the Clipboard into a subelement (component) of another composite element.

Procedure:

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Use the table below to determine your first action	
	IF you want to paste the Clipboard item...	**THEN...**
	Above the composite element containing the selected component	Select the next element upward that is not a component of a composite element.
	Below the composite element containing the selected component	Select the next element downward that is not a component of a composite element.
2	Select Paste from the Edit menu (SHIFT+INSERT).	

(Continued on next page)

Batch

Batch filenames are missing for <number> task(s). Server's timer will skip over such tasks! Do you wish to commit the schedule?

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Main Window (Tools)**

Explanation:

GENTRAN:Server found a number of tasks without batch files specified. You must specify a batch file and directory path for each task in the Task Scheduler. There is a separate line for each task.

Procedure:

Use one of these responses if you receive this message.

IF you want to perform...	THEN...
Only those tasks for which you have specified batch files	Click **Yes**.
All tasks in the schedule	1. Click **No** 2. Correct the schedule using the steps below. a. Click **Tools** on the Main menu. b. Click **Task Scheduler** from the **Tools** menu. c. Enter batch file names and directory paths for every task in the **Task Scheduler** dialog box.

(Continued on next page)

Cannot

Cannot open file <file name> for <file operation>. <additional information>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper (AutoMapper)**

Explanation:

The Visual Mapper is unable open the specified file (<file name>) or perform the requested operation. The message may include additional information explaining the error.

Procedure:

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Use the File Manager to locate the file and verify its existence.
2	Determine the directory in which the file should reside. Then, choose one of the responses below. ◗ If the file exists but is located in a different directory, move it to the appropriate directory. ◗ If the file exists and is in the correct directory, check the permissions for the file and directory and make the necessary changes.

(Continued on next page)

Cannot

Cannot open file; name not specified

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Synonym and Thesaurus Editors**

Explanation:
The editor cannot open the related ISAM file (*.idx* or *.dat*). No file with the appropriate name is available.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	View the **Setup Directories** dialog box to determine the directory that should contain maps and related files.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
3	**IF...**	**THEN...**
	You are in the Thesaurus Editor	The file name must be *thesaur.idx* or *thesaur.dat*.
	You are in the generic Synonym Editor	The file name must be *generic.idx* or *generic.dat*.
	You are in the specific Synonym Editor	The file name must be *<map_name>.idx* or *<map_name>.dat*.
	The file exists, but is in the wrong directory	You must move it to the correct directory.
	The file exists and is in the correct directory	Check the permissions for the directory and change them if necessary.

(Continued on next page)

Cannot

Cannot quit application during Auto Mapping. Use the cancel button on the percent bar to cancel Auto Mapping.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper (AutoMapper)**

Explanation:

You are unable to close the Visual Mapper while AutoMapping is in progress. You must first stop the AutoMapper and then close the Visual Mapper.

Procedure:

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click on **Cancel** below the percent bar in the **AutoMapping Status** window.
2	Close the Visual Mapper.

(Continued on next page)

Can't

There are two messages related to saving items or files.

Can't open file <file name> to retrieve mapping instructions.

or

Can't open file <file name> to save mapping instructions.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:

GENTRAN:Server is unable to open the identified file and retrieve or save mapping instructions.

Procedure:

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Use the File Manager to locate the file and verify its existence.	
2	Determine the directory in which you should store the file.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the file...	**THEN...**
	Exists, but the correct directory does not	Create the directory and move the file into that directory.
	And the directory both exist, but the file is not in the correct directory	Move the file.
	Has the correct name and is in the correct directory	Check the permissions and change them, if necessary.

(Continued on next page)

Character

There are two character string errors you may encounter while compiling.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Error	Explanation
Character <string> is not valid in this context.	GENTRAN:Server is unable to accept the identified character string. Certain operations or types of data are meaningful only at given points in mapping instructions.
Character(s) <list of characters> cannot be used in the mapping expression <mapping instruction> (see documentation).	The identified character(s) are used incorrectly in this mapping instruction.

Procedure:
To correct these errors, change the mapping instruction to use only appropriate characters or data.

Reference
See the Mapping chapter in the *GENTRAN:Server Mapping and Translation Guide* for more information about mapping instructions.

Compilation

***** COMPILATION COMPLETE *****

Message Type: **Informational**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server displays this message at the end of the Compiler Error Log to indicate that compilation was complete and successful. If you do not see this message, the compilation was unsuccessful.

Procedure:
No further action is necessary.

(Continued on next page)

Compilation

***** COMPILATION COMPLETE, compiled map was written to: <file name>.**
Message Type: **Informational**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The compiler has finished compiling the map and has written the Map Table (*.tbl*) to the file identified in the message.

Procedure:
No further action is necessary.

Could

Could not bind to a valid printing device

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors and Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable fulfill the print request. The printer specified in Print Setup is unavailable.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Select **Print Setup** from the **File** menu and select a new default printer that your machine can access directly or over a network that you are logged onto.
2	Select **Print** from the **File** menu (CTRL+P).

(Continued on next page)

Could

Could not find a parent GROUP ID

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server requires that you select the name of a mapping GROUP before entering an item label. This rule applies even if the Mapping Mini-report contains only one GROUP.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Select the name of the mapping GROUP (in the Mapping Mini-report) to which you want to apply the command.
2	Select the command from the **Map Items** menu and enter a valid item label into the text box of the dialog box displayed.

Could

Could not find existing LABEL

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper (Fast Entry Mode)**

Explanation:
The label entered may not exist on this side of the map. GENTRAN:Server displays this message when both sides of the map are in fast entry mode, even when the label exists.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Set one side of the map to tree mode and one side in fast entry mode.
2	Move the focus on the side in tree mode onto a field/element/sub-element
3	Enter the name or label of a field/element/subelement into the text box on the dialog box displayed.

(Continued on next page)

Could **Could not find existing record field pair**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper (Fast Entry Mode)**

Explanation:
The record/segment and field/element combination entered does not exist on the side of the map in Fast Entry mode or was mapped previously.

Procedure:
Enter a combination that exists on the side of the map in Fast Entry mode and that was not mapped previously.

Could **Could not find text file <file name> to display.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors and Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is unable to find the file containing the To Do List.

Procedure:
To correct the error, use the File Manager to determine whether the file exists and its location.

- If it does exist, but is in the wrong directory, you must move it to the correct directory and run the process again.
- If the file does *not* exist, call GENTRAN:Server Customer Support. You must provide Customer Support with the complete text of this message and the version of GENTRAN:Server you are running.

(Continued on next page)

Could

GENTRAN:Server displays a message whenever it is unable to find a file.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Navigator/Visual Mapper**

Error	Explanation
Could not load application data	The Navigator is unable to load the file containing application data.The directory in which application files are stored is identified on the Setup Directories dialog box.
Could not load destination data	The Visual Mapper is unable to load the file containing destination data.
Could not load mapping instructions	The Visual Mapper is unable to load the file containing the specified map.
Could not load source data	The Visual Mapper is unable to load the file containing source data.
Could not open file <file name>	GENTRAN:Server is unable to open the identified file.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Use File Manager to determine whether the file: ◗ and directory exist ◗ is in the specified directory ◗ is empty.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the...	**THEN...**
	Directory does *not* exist	Create it.
	Directory exists but the file does not	Create the file and move it to the correct directory.
	File exists and is in the proper directory	Check the read permissions on the file and directory. Change them if needed.

(Continued on next page)

Could **Could not open file.**
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is unable to open a new file through the Application Editor. The permissions for the directory containing application files are not correct.

Procedure:
Use this procedure to correct the error.

Step	Action
1	View the **Setup Directories** dialog box to determine the directory in which you are storing application files.
2	Change the permissions of the application files directory to allow GENTRAN:Server read and write permissions.

Could **Could not open 'xlcntl.err'**
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Various**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to find, open, or create the file *xlcntl.err*.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you are in a...	THEN...
UNIX multi-user environment	Wait, then run the process again.
Single-user environment or know that no other user has the file locked	1. View the **Setup Directories** dialog box to identify the directory containing temporary files. 2. Use File Manager to determine whether the directory exists and whether it contains the file. If the file does not exist, check write permissions on the directory. If the file exists, check the read permissions on the file and directory.

(Continued on next page)

Could

Could not save file <file name>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors and Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to save the indicated file.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Determine the amount of disk space available on the disk to which GENTRAN:Server was trying to write the file. Provide additional space if necessary.
2	Check the permissions of the file and the directory. Change the permissions if necessary.

Current

Current field is not a Record ID

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
The **Unmark Record ID** option is available only when the focus is on a field marked as the Record ID.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Move the focus to a field that is marked as a Record ID.
2	Click **Unmark Record ID** on the **Mark** menu.

(Continued on next page)

Current **Current item must be a Field in order to make it a Record ID Field**
Current item must be a Field in order to remove a Record ID Field
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
The Mark/Unmark Record ID options are available only when a field is selected. Currently, the focus covers an entire record.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Move the focus to a field in a record that has no Record ID field.
2	Click **Mark/Unmark Record ID** on the **Mark** menu.

Current **Current field is not a TP Code**
Current item must be a field in the first record in order to make it a TP Code field
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
The **Mark TP Code** option is active only for marking a field in the first record as the TP Code. This option is unavailable when a TP Code is marked.

The **Unmark TP Code** option is available only when the focus is on a field marked as the TP Code.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you want to...	THEN...
Mark a field the TP Code	1.Move the focus to a field in the first record. 2.Click **Mark TP Code** on the **Mark** menu.
Remove the mark (unmark) from a TP Code field	1.Move the focus to the field 2.Click **Unmark TP Code** on the **Mark** menu.

Note
In certain situations, the TP Code field may not exist.

(Continued on next page)

Delete

Delete File: <file name>
Are You Sure?

Message Type: **Prompt**
Program Module: **Main Window**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server prompts you to confirm this deletion request. You will be unable to access or restore the file once you confirm the deletion.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you...	THEN Click...
Are certain you want to permanently delete this file	**Yes**.
Are uncertain that you want to permanently delete this file	**No**.

Deleting

Deleting record <label> would result in a single record loop ending multiple loop levels. This is not allowed. To delete <label>, delete or restructure the loop.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server does not allow you to delete a record if, in doing so, you will create a single record loop within a nested loop.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message.

IF you want to...	THEN...
Retain the current loop structure	No action is necessary.
Cut or delete what is currently the last record in the loop	You must first change the loop structure to eliminate the nested loop or ends on a different record. **Example** If you remove the nested loop, you can then cut or delete the last record of the outer loop.

(Continued on next page)

Do

Do you want to save changes to <string>?

Message Type: **Prompt**
Program Module: **Synonym and Thesaurus Editors**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is prompting you to save recent changes made to the displayed list before closing the editor or opening a new list.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message.

IF you...	THEN Select...
Want to save the changes	**Yes**.
Do **not** want to save changes	**No**.

Element

Element <element> is in at least one group. Are you sure you want to proceed. (Program Module: Application and Standard/IG Editors)

Element <element> is used in at least one mapping instruction. Are you sure you want to proceed. (Program Module: Compiler)

Message Type: **Warning**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is prompting you to verify a deletion request. The element or field you selected for deletion is currently mapped. Deleting it will create an incomplete mapping instruction. The map compiler is unable to process incomplete mapping instructions.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

Step	Action
1	Click **No** and return to the map. This is the recommended action.
2	Delete related mapping instructions and GROUPS prior to deleting the item. **Important** If you click **Yes**, you must immediately return to the map and delete or correct the incomplete mapping instructions. You must then recompile the map before using it.

(Continued on next page)

Enter **Enter a valid name.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Synonym and Thesaurus Editors**

Explanation:
A valid name was not entered for the new synonym or thesaurus list you are creating or saving. You must enter a unique name for the list. The name can contain a maximum of nineteen alphanumeric characters. List names are case-sensitive.

If you enter a name that is currently in use, the system prompts you to overwrite the file or change the name under which you are saving the list.

Note
The name 'New List' is reserved and is not available for use.

Procedure:
Enter a valid name in the **Synonym/Thesaurus List -- Save As** dialog box.

envelope **envelope: Error opening process log file xlcntl.err**
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **envelope**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server could not find, open, or create the file *xlcntl.err*. The file may be stored in a directory for which **envelope** does not have read permission.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	View the **Setup Directories** dialog box to identify the directory that contains your temporary files.	
2	Use File Manager to determine whether the directory exists and whether it contains the file.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the file...	**THEN check the...**
	Does *not* exist	Write permissions on the directory.
	Does exist	Read permissions on the file and directory.

(Continued on next page)

envelope **envelope: Error reading 'envprim.cfg'**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **envelope**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server cannot read the *envprim.cfg* file.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF...	THEN...
envelope was executed from a directory that did not contain *envprim.cfg*	Run **envelope** again, from the directory containing *envprim.cfg*.
There is no data in the file	Call GENTRAN:Server Customer Support. You must provide the exact wording of the message and the version of GENTRAN:Server you are using.

Error **There are three similar Error messages displayed from the Visual Mapper.**
Error attempting to add <label> to <GROUP name>
Error attempting to delete <GROUP name>
Error attempting to delete <label> from <GROUP name>

Explanation:
An internal error occurred in GENTRAN:Server.

Procedure:
Call GENTRAN:Server Customer Support. Provide the complete text of this message and the version of GENTRAN:Server you are running.

Error **Error building primary key index.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
An internal error occurred in GENTRAN:Server.

Procedure:
Call GENTRAN:Server Customer Support. Provide the complete text of this message and the version of GENTRAN:Server you are running.

(Continued on next page)

Error

Error Creating <directory name>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Main Window (Settings)**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is unable to create the directory named in the Setup Directory dialog box.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Determine whether a slash or backslash follows the directory name. If so, delete the extra mark and continue.
2	Check the read and write permissions for the upper-level directory. If necessary, change them to allow GENTRAN:Server access.
3	Determine whether enough disk space is available for the directory GENTRAN:Server is attempting to create. You may need additional space.

Errors

Errors occurred in <location of error>:

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The compiler found one or more unspecified errors while compiling a map.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Check the part of the map indicated in the message.
2	Make any corrections necessary and recompile the map.

(Continued on next page)

Error **Error occurred while reading file <file name>.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor and Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is unable to read the identified file (<file name>).

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	View the **Setup Directories** dialog box to identify the directory that contains your temporary files.	
2	Use File Manager to determine whether the directory exists and whether it contains the file.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the file...	**THEN check the...**
	Does *not* exist	Write permissions on the directory.
	Does exist	Read permissions on the file and directory.
4	View the contents of the file to determine whether it is empty. If it is, contact GENTRAN:Server Customer Support.	

(Continued on next page)

Error **Error Opening File: <Map File name>**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The Visual Mapper is unable to open the file identified in the message.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	View the **Setup Directories** dialog box to identify the directory that contains your temporary files.	
2	Use File Manager to determine whether the directory exists and whether it contains the file.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the file...	**THEN check the...**
	Does *not* exist	Write permissions on the directory.
	Does exist	Read permissions on the file and directory.
4	View the contents of the file to determine whether it is empty. If it is, contact GENTRAN:Server Customer Support.	

(Continued on next page)

Error — Error saving translation settings

Message Type: Error
Program Module: Main Window (Translate)

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to save the translation settings.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Check the amount of disk space available for GENTRAN:Server to complete this task. If necessary, provide more disk space.
2	Check the permissions of the *transin.dat* or *transout.dat* file and the directory containing them. If necessary, change the permissions.
3	Run the translation again.

failed — Failed to allocate translate table memory

Message Type: Error
Program Module: lftran

Explanation:
The lftran program encountered the error indicated and was unable to complete the current process.

Procedure:
Compile the map on the platform on which you are running lftran, then run the translation again. The map must be compiled on the same platform on which you are running lftran and must be in binary format.

(Continued on next page)

failed **failed - error code <error number>**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **edifrmat**

Explanation:
The edifrmat program encountered the error indicated and was unable to complete the current process.

Procedure:
See the "References" topic in the Online Help or the chapter Command Reference in the *GENTRAN:Server Technical Reference Guide* to find the meaning of the error number referred to in this message.

(Continued on next page)

Failed

Failed to open standard data file - <file name>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Standard/IG Editor (AutoTrim)**

Explanation:
The Standard/IG Editor was unable to open the identified file (<file name>) or perform AutoTrim.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	View the **Setup Directories** dialog box to identify the directory that contains your temporary files.	
2	Use File Manager to determine whether the directory exists and whether it contains the file.	
3	Use this table to determine your next step.	
	IF the file...	**THEN...**
	Does *not* exist	Reload it from the GENTRAN:Server installation disks or tape.
	Exists, but the correct directory does not	Create the directory and move the file into that directory.
	And the directory both exist, but the file is not in the correct directory	Move the file.
	Has the correct name and is in the correct directory	Check the permissions and change them if necessary.

(Continued on next page)

Failed

Failed to save file location paths

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Main Window (Settings)**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to saved the file locations specified in the **Setup Directories** dialog box.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

<table>
<tr><th>Step</th><th colspan="2">Action</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td colspan="2">Open the Setup Directories dialog box and specify the correct file locations again.</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td colspan="2">Click OK.

Note
If a directory does not exist, GENTRAN:Server will prompt you to create it.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">3</td><td colspan="2">Use this table to determine your next action.</td></tr>
<tr><td>If you...</td><td>THEN...</td></tr>
<tr><td>Want to create the directories</td><td>1. Click Yes.

2. Use File Manager to verify that the directories exist.

Note
If they do not exist, GENTRAN:Server may not have the correct permissions to create directories.

Check the permissions, change them if necessary, and then enter the directory locations again.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Do not want to create the directories</td><td>Click No.</td></tr>
</table>

(Continued on next page)

Failed

Failed writing envprim.cfg
Message Type: Error
Program Module: Main Window (Settings)

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server was unable to write the configuration.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Check the amount of disk space available for GENTRAN:Server to complete this task. If necessary, provide more disk space.
2	Check the permissions of *envprim.cfg* and *$EDI_ROOT* and the directory containing them. If necessary, change the permissions.
3	Run the process again.

Field

Field <Field Name> is the last field in the record, cut/delete the record instead.

Message Type: Error
Program Module: Standard/IG Editor

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is unable to delete or cut the last or only field in a record. The **Edit/Delete Marked** function is unavailable when the record has only one field.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message.

IF you want to...	THEN you must...
Delete the field	Cut or delete the record.
Delete the field *and* retain the record	Add a new field to the record before deleting the currently selected field.

(Continued on next page)

File **File <file name> does not contain the required information.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor and Visual Mapper (AutoMapper)**

Explanation:
The file indicated <file name> is empty.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF you are...	THEN specify...
Using the Application Editor	The name of a flat file that contains the needed application data format information.
Using AutoMapping	A complete standard or install this standard again to be sure that all files contain the necessary information.

(Continued on next page)

File **File: <file name> does not exist**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The Visual Mapper is unable to locate the identified file.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	View the **Setup Directories** dialog box to identify the directory that contains your temporary files.	
2	Use File Manager to determine whether the directory exists and whether it contains the file.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the file...	**THEN...**
	Is in the wrong directory	Move it.
	Does not exist	Create the file or specify another file.

File **File <file name> is already open.**

Message Type: **Informational**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors and Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is unable to open two copies of the same file simultaneously. The selected file is currently open and/or in use by another user.

Procedure:
No action necessary. You can use the open windows list at the bottom of the Window menu to select and switch to the desired open file if you are using the Workstation product level. If you are using the GENTRAN:Server product level or higher, you must wait until the file is closed.

(Continued on next page)

File **File:<file name> is currently in use - Delete File?**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Main Window**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is prompting you to confirm the deletion of the file that is currently open.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

IF you...	THEN click...
Want to delete this file after closing it	**Yes**.
Want to save this file after closing it	**No**.

File **File: <file name> exists. Overwrite File?**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors and Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The name specified is currently in use by another file. GENTRAN:Server is prompting you to overwrite the original file or use a different name.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses to correct the error.

IF you want to...	THEN click...
Overwrite the existing file	**Yes**.
Retain the existing file and assign this file a different name	**No**.

(Continued on next page)

File **File: <file name> is not a valid Application/IG**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors and Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The file identified is neither an application description or an implementation guide. GENTRAN:Server is unable to open the file using the Application or Standard/IG Editors or Visual Mapper.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Specify an application description or implementation guide.
2	Move, delete, or rename the file first selected.

File **File: <file name> is not a valid Map File**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The file identified is not a map. GENTRAN:Server is unable to open the file using the Visual Mapper.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Specify a map file (*.map*).
2	Move, delete, or rename the file first selected.

(Continued on next page)

File **File: <file name> is not a valid Standard/IG**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Standard/IG Editor and Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The file identified is not an implementation guide. GENTRAN:Server is unable to open the file using the Standard/IG Editor or Visual Mapper.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Specify an implementation guide.
2	Move, delete, or rename the file first selected.

FIXED **FIXED LENGTH must be a numeric**

FIXED LENGTH too large; must not exceed 6144

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server accepts only a positive, numeric value from 1 to 6144 (inclusive) for the FIELD LENGTH parameter.

Internal **Internal error # <error number>. Please report this to product support.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The compiler encountered an error (<error number>) and is unable to compile this map.

Procedure:
Call GENTRAN:Server Customer Support. Provide them with the exact wording of the message and the version of GENTRAN:Server you are using.

(Continued on next page)

INTERNAL

INTERNAL ERROR: Cannot find the destination element <destination element>, therefore cannot record the mapping instruction <mapping instruction>. Please report this to product support.

INTERNAL ERROR: Cannot find the source element <source element>, therefore cannot proceed with compiling the mapping instruction <mapping instruction>. Please report this to product support.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:

The compiler is unable to find the destination or source field/element used in the identified mapping instruction.

Procedure:

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Open the map, then find the identified destination or source item and mapping instruction.
2	Call GENTRAN:Server Customer Support. Provide them with the exact wording of the message and the mapping instruction. You must also provide the version of GENTRAN:Server you are using.

(Continued on next page)

Invalid

Invalid file name

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
The Application Editor is unable to open the file identified in the message.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	View the **Setup Directories** dialog box to identify the directory that contains your temporary files.	
2	Use **File Manager** to determine whether the directory exists and whether it contains the file.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the file...	**THEN...**
	Exists, but the correct directory does not	Create the directory and move the file into that directory.
	And the directory both exist, but the file is not in the correct directory	Move the file.
	Has the correct name and is in the correct directory	Check the permissions and change them, if necessary.

(Continued on next page)

Invalid

Invalid loop boundaries

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
A noncontiguous records/segments are marked and/or certain fields/elements are marked but the record/segment containing them is not. These are invalid loop boundaries.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click **Clear All Marks** from the **Mark** menu.
2	Click **Collapse All** from the **View** menu to view only the records/segments you want in the loop. To mark each desired record/segment, move the focus to the item and press F5. Do this for each item in turn.
3	Select **Make Loop** from the **Edit** menu (CTRL+L).

(Continued on next page)

Invalid

Invalid Original Value data

Invalid Substitute Value data

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Synonym and Thesaurus Editors**

Explanation:
The current version of the list is missing one or more Original or Substitute values. Each value entered in the Original column must have a partner value in the Substitute column.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Enter a value in the Original Value column for every entry in the Substitute Value column. Enter a value in the Substitute Value column for every entry in the Original Value column.
2	Click **Save List** or **Save List As** from the **File** menu.

Loop

Loop count must be a numeric or >1

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
The value entered for the loop count is invalid. The loop count of a record/segment must be either a positive numeric value from 1 to 32760 or "**>1**".

Procedure:
Enter a loop count that is a positive numeric value from 1 to 32760 or "**>1**".

(Continued on next page)

Map **Map: <Map File name> is currently open. All maps must be closed before starting the <string>, do you wish to close it?**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Various**

Explanation:
All maps must be closed before GENTRAN:Server can perform the requested operations. The identified map is currently open.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you want to...	THEN Select...
Continue	**Yes**. **Note** If you select Yes and the open map contains unsaved changes, GENTRAN:Server prompts you to save the changes before it closes the map. ◗ Click **Yes** to save the changes before closing the file. ◗ Click **No** to close the file without saving changes.
Cancel the new operation and keep the map open	**No**.

(Continued on next page)

Map **Map: <Map File name> is currently open. Do you wish to close it?**
Message Type: **Prompt**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The selected map is currently open. The Visual Mapper is prompting you to close the open file or leave it open.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you want to...	THEN Select...
Close the file	**Yes**.
Leave the file open.	**No**.

MAX **MAX length must be a numeric**
MAX length too large; must not exceed 6144
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
The maximum length of a variable length field must be a positive numeric value from 1 to 6144. The value entered is invalid

Procedure:
Specify a maximum length that is a positive number from 1 to 6144.

MAX **MAX occurrence must be a numeric or >1**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
The maximum occurrence of a record/segment must be either a positive numeric value from 1 to 32760 or the value "**>1**." The value entered is invalid.

Procedure:
Either specify a maximum occurrence that is a positive number from 1 to 32760 or enter "**>1**."

(Continued on next page)

Maximum **Maximum string length reached.**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Synonym and Thesaurus Editors**

Explanation:
A maximum of 80 characters are allowed for each original or substitute value entered into a synonym or thesaurus list. You have entered 80 characters. No additional characters will be accepted for the value you are entering.

Procedure:
Go to the next item you will enter on the list.

Note
After 43 characters, a string of pound signs (#) appears in the column in place of the text. This is for display purposes only to indicate that the field contains a value larger than the screen display field. The text string remains in memory, and the actual value displays in the text entry box.

MIN **MIN length must be a numeric**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
The minimum length of a variable length field must be a positive numeric value from 1 to 99. The value entered is invalid.

Procedure:
Specify a minimum length that is a positive number from 1 to 99.

(Continued on next page)

MIN **MIN length must be less than or equal to MAX length. Make MAX length equal <MIN length>?**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
By definition, the minimum length of a field must be less than or equal to the maximum length for the same. The value entered is longer than the maximum length for the field specified.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

- Change the value entered to be less than or equal to the maximum length allowed for this field.
- Have GENTRAN:Server change the maximum length for this field to equal the value you entered for the minimum length.

Missing **Missing a required <argument> in the expression.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The currently displayed mapping instruction is invalid. It lacks a required argument.

Procedure:
Change the mapping instruction to include all required arguments.

Reference
See the chapter Mapping in the *GENTRAN:Server Mapping and Translation Guide* for more information about the arguments required for available operations.

(Continued on next page)

Missing

Missing valid destination; cannot create mapping

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
No destination item is marked for the current mapping. You must mark one or more destination(s) to create a mapping GROUP.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Mark one or more destination item(s).
2	Click the right mouse button to create the mapping GROUP.

MTIMER

MTIMER was suspended during its last execution, resume MTIMER where it left off?

Message Type: **Prompt**
Program Module: **Main Window (Tools)**

Explanation:
The Task Scheduler was closed prior to completing the last series of scheduled tasks. You must choose between running all of the tasks again or running only those that were not executed during the previous session.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF you want to run...	THEN Click...
Only those scheduled tasks that were not executed during the previous session	**Yes**.
Run all scheduled tasks, including those executed during the previous session	**No**.

(Continued on next page)

Must **Must be on a mapped item in the destination to delete a GROUP.**

Must be on a mapped item in the source to delete a GROUP.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The selected item is on the destination side of the map and/or is not mapped. The **Delete Group** option is available only when the focus highlights a mapped item on the Source side of the map.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click the mapped item you want to delete from the source side of the map.
2	Click **Delete GROUP** from the **Map Item** menu.

Must **Must be on a mapped item in the destination to delete it from a GROUP.**

Must be on a mapped item in the source to delete it from a GROUP.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The selected item is not mapped. To delete an item from a GROUP, you must first select it with the focus.

Procedure:
Click the source or destination item you want to delete and press DELETE.

(Continued on next page)

Must **Must be on a mapped item in the destination to edit mapping instructions.**
Must be on a mapped item in the source to edit mapping instructions.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The selected item is not mapped. To edit mapping instructions, you must move the focus onto a mapped item on the active side of the map.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click the mapped item you want to edit from the either side of the map.
2	Click the **Mapping Instructions ToolBar** button.

Must **Must be on the beginning record of a loop to remove loop structure.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
To remove a loop structure, you must have the focus on the first record/segment of the loop Currently, the focus is on another record/segment in the loop or on a field/element

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Move the focus to the first record/segment in the loop.
2	Select **Remove Loop** from the **Edit** menu (CTRL+R).

(Continued on next page)

Must **Must remove existing record id field**
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
A field other than the one currently selected is marked as the Record ID for this record. The Mark Record ID option is unavailable when a record contains a marked Record ID field.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click the field in this record currently marked as the Record ID and click **Unmark Record ID** on the **Mark** menu.
2	Click the field in this record you want to mark as the Record ID and click **Mark Record ID** on the **Mark** menu.

Must **Must unmark existing TP Code field**
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
A field other than the one currently selected is marked as the TP Code field for this record. To mark this field as the TP Code, you must first unmark the other one.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click the field currently marked as the TP Code, then click **Unmark TP Code** on the **Mark** menu.
2	Click the field you want to mark as the TP Code and click **Mark TP Code** from the **Mark** menu.

(Continued on next page)

Name

Name <list name> already exists. Do you wish to overwrite it?

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Synonym and Thesaurus Editors**

Explanation:
The name entered is currently assigned to another synonym or thesaurus list. You can overwrite the original list or save this file under another name.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you want to...	THEN select...
Overwrite the original list	**Yes**.
Save this list under another name and preserve the original	**No** and enter another name for this list.

No

No data selected to copy.
No data selected to cut.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
Currently, no items are marked. The **Copy Marked** and **Cut Marked** options are available only when one or more items are marked.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click the item(s) you want to copy or cut and press F5.
2	Click **Copy Marked** or **Cut Marked** on the **Edit** menu.

(Continued on next page)

No **No element sequence number information**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper (Fast Entry Mode)**

Explanation:
When in Fast Entry Mode, the Visual Mapper can map standard or implementation guide items to the selected item only if the segment ID and the sequence number of the element or sub-element are entered. No element and/or subelement sequence was entered for the selection you are mapping.

Procedure:
Enter the sequence number of the element and/or subelement and click ENTER.

No **No field has yet been made a Record ID**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
The **Unmark Record ID** option is available only if the selected record contains a field marked as the Record ID. Currently, no field in the selected record is marked as the Record ID.

Procedure:
No other action is necessary. You can now mark a field in this record as the Record ID.

No **No field has yet been made a TP Code**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
The **Unmark TP Code** option is available only if the selected record contains a field marked as the TP Code. Currently, no field in the selected record is marked as the TP Code.

You can mark only one field as the TP Code. That record must be in the first record.

Procedure:
No other action is necessary. If the focus is in the first record, you can now mark a field in this record as the TP Code.

(Continued on next page)

No **No field information**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper (Fast Entry Mode)**

Explanation:
When in Fast Entry Mode, the Visual Mapper can map application items items to the selected item only if the Record ID and field name of the destination item are entered. No field name was entered for the item you are mapping.

Procedure:
Enter the name of the field and press ENTER.

No **No GROUP was selected for mapping instructions**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
You can edit mapping instructions only after selecting an item and the name of the mapping GROUP you want to modify.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click a mapped item and, if necessary, highlight the name of the mapping GROUP for which you want to edit mapping instructions.
2	Highlight the name of the mapping GROUP that contains the mapping instructions you want to edit.
3	Click the **Mapping Instructions** button on the toolbar.

(Continued on next page)

No **No LABEL information**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper (Fast Entry Mode)**

Explanation:
You must enter label information in the **Field/Element label** text box when the **Use labels for Quick Entry** option is active. No label was entered for the selected item.

Procedure:
Enter the label of the selected field or element in the **Field/Element label** text box and press ENTER.

No **No mapping instructions found for this record.**

Message Type: **Informational**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The Visual Mapper can sort mapping instruction only if they exist. Currently, no mapping instructions exist for the selected record or segment.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

- Create mapping instructions for the selected source or segment and then sort them.
- Click another source record or segment that has mapping instructions.

No **No remaining disk space encountered attempting to write <file name>**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Installation**

Explanation:
There is insufficient disk space available to allow the installation program to write the specified *.DLL* file.

Procedure:
You must make more disk space available, then run the installation program again.

(Continued on next page)

No **No segment/record information**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper (Fast Entry Mode)**

Explanation:
When in Fast Entry Mode, the Visual Mapper can map standard or implementation guide items to the selected item only if the segment ID and the sequence number of the element or sub-element are entered. No record or segment ID was entered for the selection you are mapping.

Procedure:
Enter the ID of the record/segment containing the field/element you want to map and press ENTER.

No **No standard files found. Check preference paths.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Standard/IG Editor and Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The directory specified does not contain any standards files.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click **Setup Directories** on the **Settings** menu of the **Main** or the **Visual Mapper** menu bar.
2	Enter the path and name for the directory containing the standards in the **Setup Directories** dialog box. If no standards exist, run the installation process again and copy the standards required to your hard drive or network drive.

(Continued on next page)

No **No Synonym Filename has been assigned.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Synonym Editor**

Explanation:
An internal error has occurred in GENTRAN:Server.

Procedure:
Call GENTRAN:Server Customer Support. Provide them with the complete text of this message and the version of GENTRAN:Server you are running.

Nothing **Nothing to delete**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
The **Delete Marked** option is available only when you select a marked item.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click the item(s) you want to delete, then press F5.
2	Click **Delete Marked** on the **Edit** menu.

(Continued on next page)

Nothing **Nothing to edit. First select a condition, mapping, or macro to edit**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The Edit button in the Mapping Instructions window is active only when a condition, a mapping, or a macro is selected.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click a condition, a mapping, or a macro.
2	Click the **Edit** button.

Number **Number of attributes must be less than 50**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
The **Descriptions** column in the **Read Application Data Description Layout** dialog box can list a maximum of 50 attributes Currently the column list more than 50 attributes.

Procedure:
Reduce the number of attributes in the Description Fields column to 50 or fewer.

Number **Number of output files exceeded max of <Number>**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is unable to open all of the output files required to process the data.

Procedure:
Restructure your use of output files or split the data so that the pieces are processed separately.

(Continued on next page)

Only **Only a field of the first record of the application can be marked as a TP Code**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
The selected field is not in the first record of the application. You can mark only a field in the first record as the TP Code.

Procedure:
Click the a field in the first record, then click **Mark TP Code** on the **Mark** menu.

Only **Only allowed to cut one selected block of data at a time.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
The **Cut Marked** option is active only when a single block of data is marked. Currently, two or more blocks of data are marked and selected. A block of data is a contiguous string consisting of element, composite element, and element.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Click **Clear All Marks** on the **Mark** menu.
2	Click one block of data and press F5.
3	Click **Cut Marked** on the **Edit** menu.

(Continued on next page)

Operation

Operation <operation> does not make sense in this context.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The identified operation is not valid for the mapping instruction you are creating.

Procedure:
Change the operation you are using to create the mapping instruction.

Reference
See the chapter Working with Mapping Instructions in the *GENTRAN:Server Mapping and Translation Guide* for information about using operations in mapping instructions.

Operation

Operation <operation> is incomplete. It is missing argument number <number>.

Operation <operation> is incomplete. It is missing required data.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The currently displayed mapping instruction lacks a required argument or data item. The message indicates the number of the missing argument (in order -- from left to right) when appropriate.

Procedure:
Modify the mapping instruction to include all required arguments and data items.

Reference
See the chapter Mapping in the *GENTRAN:Server Mapping and Translation Guide* for information about the arguments and data items required for this operation.

(Continued on next page)

Permanently

Permanently delete all marked items?

Message Type: **Prompt**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server requires you to confirm that you want to delete all marked items.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this prompt.

Step	Action	
1	Verify that you want to permanently delete all of the items marked. The names of marked items are in blue.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF you...	**THEN...**
	Want to delete all items marked	Click **Yes**.
	Do *not* want to delete all items marked	1. Click **No**. 2. Click **Clear All Marks** on the **Mark** menu. 3. Mark only those items you want to delete. 4. Click **Delete Marked** from the **Edit** menu.

(Continued on next page)

Permanently

Permanently delete <GROUP name>? If you delete you will lose all <GROUP name> mapping instructions as well.

Permanently delete item <label> from <GROUP name>?

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:

GENTRAN:Server requires you to confirm that you want to delete a GROUP name or an item from a GROUP.

When you delete a GROUP, you also delete all mapping instructions in it.

When you delete an item from a GROUP, all mapping instructions containing it become incomplete.

Comment

Display a Mapping Mini-report to see the mapping instructions in the GROUP.

Procedure:

Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you want to...	THEN...
Delete all of the mapping instructions in the GROUP Delete the item from all mapping instructions in the GROUP	Click **Yes**.
Save at least one of the mapping instructions in the GROUP Retain the item in at least one of the mapping instructions in the GROUP	Click **No**.

Note

You can delete individual instructions from the GROUP in the Mapping Instructions window.

Step	Action
1	Open the **Mapping Instructions** window.
2	Use the DELETE key to delete one or more of the mapping instruction.

(Continued on next page)

Please

Please select a record first.

Message Type: **Prompt**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The **Map if Record is absent** option is active only when a record is selected.

Procedure:
Select the record that you want to mark and click the option again.

Process

Process all MTIMER jobs, even those scheduled to run before <current system date and time>

Message Type: **Prompt**
Program Module: **Main Window (Tools)**

Explanation:
The Task Scheduler is uncertain whether to run batch files scheduled for a time previous to the current date and time.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF you want to run...	**THEN...**
All scheduled jobs	Click **Yes**.
Only tasks scheduled from the current date and time forward	Click **No**.
Note To stop the Task Scheduler after starting it, press ALT+F4.	

(Continued on next page)

Record **Record <label> is a start of a loop. Deleting it will delete all the items in the loop as well. Proceed?**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is prompting you to confirm the deletion. The record/segment you are trying to delete or cut is the first in a loop. If you delete or cut the first record/segment in a loop, the editors automatically delete or cut the entire loop. You can delete the first item only by first removing the loop structure.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you want to...	THEN click...
Delete or cut all records/segments in the loop	Yes.
Retain other records/segments in the loop	**No.**

Record **Record ID field and TP Code field cannot be the same**
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
The selected field is currently marked as the Record ID or TP Code field. GENTRAN:Server allows you to mark a field only as one or the other, not both.

Procedure:
Select another field for the Record ID or TP Code or remove the mark and proceed as intended.

(Continued on next page)

Save

Save illegal instruction?

Message Type: **Prompt**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The mapping instruction created is illegal. GENTRAN:Server is prompting you to save the illegal mapping instruction. This allows you to correct the instruction later.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you want to...	THEN click...
Save the mapping instruction and correct it later	**Yes**.
Delete the illegal mapping instruction	No.

SEQ

SEQ number length too large; must not exceed 32760

SEQ number must be a numeric

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Standard/IG Editor**

Explanation:
The SEQ (sequence) number must be a positive numeric value from 1 to 32760 inclusive.

Note
This field displays a maximum of 4 positions, but will accept a 5-position value.

Procedure:
Enter a SEQ number less than or equal to 32760.

(Continued on next page)

Source **Source file: <file name> does not exist**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Main Window (Translate)**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is unable to locate the source file specified.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Identify the name of the directory in which you store your source files using the **Setup Directories** dialog box found under **Settings** on the GENTRAN:Server window.	
2	Use **File Manager** to determine whether the file exists and whether it is in the correct directory.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the file...	**THEN...**
	Is in the wrong directory	Move it.
	Does not exists	Recreate the file or specify another file.

Source **Source file: <file name> is not a valid file**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Main Window (Translate)**

Explanation:
The selected file does not contains valid EDI data. GENTRAN:Server is able to open only valid EDI file.

Procedure:
Specify a valid EDI file.

(Continued on next page)

Standards

Standards Load Error
Can't open <file name>, check file permissions

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Standard/IG Editor (UNIX only)**

Explanation:

The Standard/IG Editor does not have read permission for the selected standards file and/or the standards file directory.

Procedure:

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Select **Setup Directories** from the **Settings** menu to open the **Setup Directories** dialog box from the **Main** window.
2	Determine what directory is specified for your standards files.
3	Correct the permissions of the standards file directory so that GENTRAN:Server has read permissions.

(Continued on next page)

Suspend

Suspend current MTIMER job processing and resume on next MTIMER execution?

Message Type: **Prompt**
Program Module: **Main Window (Tools)**

Explanation:

GENTRAN:Server is prompting you to suspend the execution of the Task Scheduler. The program displays this prompt when you close the Task Scheduler before all tasks are completed. If you suspend execution, the Task Scheduler retains a list of executed commands. When you run the Scheduler again, you will have the option of running only those tasks not previously executed or running all tasks lists.

Procedure:

Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you want to...	THEN click...
Retain the list of completed jobs	**Yes**.
Delete the list of completed tasks	**No**.

Tblload

Tblload allocation error: <number>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:

There is not enough memory free to continue the translation. This can occur after compiling a map for Windows and then moving the Map Table to UNIX.

Procedure:

Chose one of these in response to this error:

- Close all other applications to free additional memory.
- Recompile the map for UNIX and then proceed.

If neither of these options correct the error, contact GENTRAN:Server Customer Support. You must provide them with the exact text of this message and the version of GENTRAN:Server you are running.

Note

The error number in the message points to the part of the code that requires more memory than is available.

(Continued on next page)

The **The compiler corrected placement of the misplaced symbol <expression>. Please recheck the mapping instruction.**

Message Type: **Warning**

Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:

GENTRAN:Server found the identified symbol in an invalid position and moved it to a valid position. However, the new position may not meet your needs.

Procedure:

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Check the map and locate the symbol.	
2	Review the modified mapping instruction.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	If the symbol is positioned...	**THEN...**
	As you intended	No further action is required.
	Not as you intended	Move it and recompile the map.

(Continued on next page)

The **The compiler detected a circular reference in the instruction <mapping instruction> for group <GROUP name>. Compilation Stopped.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is unable to evaluate a mapping instruction that refers to itself. This mapping instruction contains a macro that refers back to the originating instruction or that references another macro that refers back to the originating instruction.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Look at the map and find the identified mapping GROUP and the identified mapping instruction for that GROUP.
2	Check the macros used in the mapping instruction for a macro that references another macro that refers back to the originating instruction.
3	Correct the circular reference, and then recompile the map.

The **The compiler detected a misplaced <expression>. It was ignored.**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The compiler found a mapping instruction with an argument or data item that is invalid in its current position. GENTRAN:Server ignored the argument or data item.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Check the map to find the misplaced argument or data item.
2	Correct or remove the misplaced argument or data item and recompile the map before using it again.

(Continued on next page)

The **The destination elements <element names> have multiple mappings of varying nature. This, together with retain being set for them, would result in inconsistent mapping/translation. The map is not successfully compiled.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The **Retain Field Value** option is set for destination elements to which multiple source items are mapped. This option sets the default value GENTRAN:Server uses for the destination field. If there are multiple sources mapped, GENTRAN:Server is unable to consistently apply the same default value. Any translation resulting from the use of this map may be inaccurate. To prevent the inaccurate translation of data, GENTRAN:Server will not compile the map.

Procedure:
To correct this error, you must modify the map such that the **Retain Field Value** option is set for a destination element to which only a single source item is mapped.

The **The last or only subelement of a composite element cannot be individually deleted. Delete the composite element instead.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Standard/IG Editor**

Explanation:
The selected item is either the last or only subelement of a composite element. The **Delete Marked** option is not available if the composite element has only one subelement or will have none after this action.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF you want to...	**THEN you must...**
Delete the subelement	Delete the composite element.
Delete the subelement but retain the composite element	Add a new subelement before deleting the one currently selected.

(Continued on next page)

The **The mapping instruction <mapping instruction> might result in data which will not match the data type of <destination element>.**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The selected source value may have a different data type than the selected destination item. This may cause expected when used in a translation.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Cancel this mapping instruction and close the **Mapping Instructions** window.
2	Click on the destination side of the map to make it active.
3	Click the **Standard/IG Editor** (or **Application Editor**) toolbar button.
4	With the editor open, determine the data type of the destination item identified in the message.
5	Change the data type to match that of the source item if necessary.
6	Save and close the implementation guide or application description.
7	Create the mapping instruction again. **Comment** It is safer to map source items only to destination values that have the same data type.

(Continued on next page)

The **The mapping instruction you are deleting or modifying is referenced in other locations. Are you sure you want to proceed?**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The selected macros is used in multiple mapping instructions. Deleting the macro will invalidate all mapping instructions in which it is used. GENTRAN:Server is prompting you to confirm the deletion request.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you want to...	THEN click...
Delete the macro and invalidate all mapping instructions in which it is used	**Yes**.
Cancel the deletion request	**No**.

(Continued on next page)

The The mapping instructions for this GROUP were edited in expert mode, and so this session will temporarily be set to expert mode

Message Type: **Informational**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper (Mapping Instructions)**

Explanation:
Mapping instructions for a GROUP can be edited only in the mode in which they were originally were created or edited.

The mapping instructions for the selected GROUP is created or in expert mode. GENTRAN:Server will automatically set the Visual Mapper to the mode necessary to allow the edit to continue.

Procedure:
No action required; session is temporarily set to expert mode.

Use this procedure to change the mapping instructions for this mapping GROUP from expert mode to standard mode.

Step	Action
1	Delete all mapping instructions from this GROUP. **Note** When the Mapping Instructions window closes, GENTRAN:Server will automatically delete the GROUP.
2	Click **User Setup** on the **Settings** menu to open the **User Setup** dialog box
3	Uncheck the **Expert Mode** check box
4	Select **OK**.
5	Recreate the mapping GROUP and create the mapping instructions in standard mode.

(Continued on next page)

The **The name entered is too long, synonym file name is limited to 19 letters.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
Synonym file list names can be a maximum of 19 characters in length. The list name entered contains more than 19 characters.

Procedure:
Enter synonym file list name that is from 1 to 19 characters in length.

The **The sub-elements (or components) of a composite element cannot be individually cut; cut the composite element instead.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Standard/IG Editor**

Explanation:
The **Cut Marked** option is active only when an entire composite element is selected. Currently only a single sub-element is selected.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you want to...	**THEN...**
Cut all sub-elements in this composite element	1. Mark only the composite element 2. Click **Cut Marked** on the **Edit** menu.
Retain at least one of the sub-elements in this composite element	No action is needed.

(Continued on next page)

The **The value you entered is not numeric. Please enter a number.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The compiler requires a positive whole number (1, 2, 3, 4) in this field. The value entered is a real number, an alphabetic character(s), or a symbol(s).

Procedure:
Enter a positive whole number in the selected field.

There **There are more fields in your test data segment <segment name> than exist in the standard segment <segment name>. Ignoring extra fields.**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Standard/IG Editor (AutoTrim)**

Explanation:
The **AutoTrim** facility found fields in the sample EDI data that do not exist in the standard. **AutoTrim** will ignore the extra fields.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Determine whether the document version you are using is correct.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the document version is...	**THEN...**
	Not correct	Run **AutoTrim** again with the correct document version.
	Correct	Map the information in the extra fields to elements in different segments if you want **AutoTrim** to map them.

(Continued on next page)

There **There are no more mapping instructions in this group that can be deleted. If you would like to remove any reference to this mapping, please delete the group <group> itself.**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The currently selected mapping GROUP contains no mapping instructions. GENTRAN:Server will delete the currently selected GROUP unless you add instructions before exiting the Mapping Instructions window.

Procedure:
To eliminate this warning, you must add mapping instructions to the GROUP.

Note

You can delete the GROUP by clicking **Done** on the Mapping Instructions window and responding **Yes** to the prompt that GENTRAN:Server then displays.

There **There is a circular reference in macro <macro> to itself.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The identified macro references itself or another macro by which it is referenced. The compiler is unable to evaluate the macro because of this circular reference.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Look at the map and find the identified macro.
2	Correct the circular reference.
3	Compile the map again.

(Continued on next page)

This **This action will delete the entire mapping instruction. Proceed?**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is prompting you to confirm your decision to delete the entire mapping instruction.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message.

IF you want to...	THEN...
Delete the entire mapping instruction	Click **Yes**.
Retain the entire mapping instruction	Click **No**.
Want to delete only part of a condition, mapping, or macro	Double-click on the condition, mapping, or macro to delete it.

This **This group <GROUP name> contains no mapping instructions, it will be deleted if you exit the Mapping Instructions screen now, continue?**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The currently selected GROUP is empty and will be deleted when you exit the Mapping Instruction window. GENTRAN:Server is prompting you to confirm your request to exit the Mapping Instruction screen and delete the identified GROUP.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message.

IF you want to...	THEN click...
Delete this GROUP	Yes
Save this GROUP	**No**. **Note** You must add one or more mapping instructions to this GROUP in order to save it.

(Continued on next page)

This **This is a redundant mapping. All of the mapped elements are contained in mapping group <GROUP name>.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The Visual Mapper is unable to accept a new mapping GROUP that is an exact copy of another GROUP. The new GROUP you are trying to add is an exact duplicate of one listed under another GROUP name.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message

IF you want to...	**THEN...**
Create a new mapping instruction for the selected GROUP	1. Select an item in the GROUP 2. Click the **MI** button on the toolbar. 3. Create the new mapping instructions.
Add or delete an item from the GROUP	1. Select an item in the GROUP 2. Click **View Mapped Items**. 3. Select the GROUP and click **Add/ Delete Item to/from GROUP** on the **Map Items** menu.

(Continued on next page)

This **This type of mapping requires a source item within a condition. This mapping will not be written to the compiled map.**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server is able to map system variables or a function of a system variable to a destination only if the mapping instruction contains a source item or a condition that references a source item.

Procedure:

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Add the desired source item to the mapping GROUP
2	Open the **Mapping Instructions** window and display the mapping instruction that lacks a source.
3	Edit the mapping instruction to add a condition that refers to the source item. **Note** When determining the type of condition to add, consider when you want GENTRAN:Server to execute this mapping instruction.

This **This version does not support dates beyond the year 2036.**

Message Type: **Information**
Program Module: **Iftran**

Explanation:
The system displays this message when the date entered is greater or equal to 2036. This version of the software is unable to manipulate dates occurring during or after the year specified.

(Continued on next page)

Trading

Trading Partnership File records are of the wrong format. Perhaps you did not run a TP file conversion.

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **tpadmin**

Explanation:
You tried to access Trading Partner records created with a version of GENTRAN:Server prior to 5.2 or GENTRAN:Mentor prior to 1.7. The structure of Trading Partner records changed in GENTRAN:Server 5.2/Mentor 1.7. The version 5.2 **tpadmin** runs only on Trading Partner records converted with **tp_cvrt** or created with GENTRAN:Server 5.2 or GENTRAN:Mentor 1.7.

Procedure:
Run **tp_cvrt** before you try to access the Trading Partner records.

Reference
See the *GENTRAN:Server Upgrade and Data Conversion Guide* for information about **tp_cvrt**.

Unable

Unable to access File: <file name> for writing

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
The Visual Mapper was unable to write the indicated file.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Check the amount of available disk space left on the disk to which GENTRAN:Server is trying to write the file. Provide additional disk space if necessary.
2	Check the permissions of the file and the directory containing map files. Change the permissions as necessary.

(Continued on next page)

Unable **Unable to access source file: <file name>**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Main Window (Translate)**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server cannot access the source file selected for this translation.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Use File Manager to determine whether the file and directory exist, whether the file is stored in the directory specified, and whether the file is empty.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the...	**THEN...**
	Directory does not exist	Create it.
	Directory exists but the file does not	Create the file and move it to the correct directory or specify another file as the source for this translation.
	File exists and is in the proper directory	1. Check the read permissions on the file and directory. 2. Change the permissions of the file or directory.

Unable **Unable to get a new AbcDisamFile instance**

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Visual Mapper**

Explanation:
This message appears when there is an internal error in GENTRAN:Server.

Procedure:
Call GENTRAN:Server Customer Support. Give them the complete text of this message and tell them what version of GENTRAN:Server you are running.

(Continued on next page)

Unable

Unable to open/create automapping thesaurus files

Unable to open/create generic synonym files

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Thesaurus/Synonym Editor**

Explanation:
The Thesaurus/Synonym Editor was unable to find, open, or create the thesaurus file specified or generic synonym (*generic.dat/idx*) file.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	View the **Setup Directories** dialog box and identify the directory in which you are storing Map Files. This directory also stores thesaurus and synonym files.	
2	Use the File Manager to determine whether the specified directory exists and whether it contains the file.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the...	**THEN...**
	Map directory does not exist	Create it and move the file into it.
	Map directory exists, but the file does not	Check the write permissions on the directory and create the file.
	File exists and is in the correct directory	Check the read permissions on the file and directory, changing them if necessary.

(Continued on next page)

Unable

Unable to open file <file name>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Various**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server cannot open the file specified.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	View the **Setup Directories** dialog box and determine where the file should be stored.	
2	Use File Manager to determine whether the file exists and its location.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF the file...	**THEN...**
	Does not exist	Create or copy it.
	Exists, but the directory does not	Create the directory and move the file into it.
	And the directory exist, but the file is not in the correct directory	Move the file.
	Has the correct name and is in the correct directory	Check the permissions and change them if necessary.

(Continued on next page)

Unable

Unable to open 'mentor.vrf'. Make sure this file is in the defined Screen Lib directory.

Message Type: **Error**

Program Module: **Various**

Explanation:

GENTRAN:Server is unable to open one of the files necessary to display some screens. This message usually displays only when opening GENTRAN:Server.

Procedure:

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Use the File Manager to view the directory containing GENTRAN:Server screen files.	
2	Move the *mentor.vrf* file to that directory. **Note** If you are unable to find the file, reinstall GENTRAN:Server as an upgrade and load only programs.	
3	**IF the file...**	**THEN...**
	Does not exist	Create it.
	Exists, but the correct directory does not	Create the directory and move the file into it.
	And the directory exist, but the file is not in the correct directory	Move the file.
	Has the correct name and is in the correct directory	Check the permissions and change them if necessary.

(Continued on next page)

Unable

Unable to write file: <file name>

Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
The Application Editor was unable to write the indicated file.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	GENTRAN:Server was trying to write the file. Provide more disk space if necessary.
2	Check the permissions of the file and the directory containing it. Change the permissions if necessary.

WARNING

WARNING: <expression> is of type <argument type>, this is not a valid argument type for the operation <operation>.

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The argument entered is invalid for this operation. The compiler will accept an operation with invalid argument types, but may provide unexpected results.

Procedure:
Change the mapping instruction to include only arguments with correct data types.

Reference
See the chapter Mapping in the *GENTRAN:Server Mapping and Translation Guide* for information about valid arguments for this operation and valid data types for each argument.

(Continued on next page)

WARNING **WARNING: Incompatible type: <expression> is a <data type>, a <data type> is required.**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
Change the mapping instruction to use a valid data type for the specified item or expression in this context.

Reference
See the chapter Mapping in the *GENTRAN:Server Mapping and Translation Guide* for information about valid arguments for this operation and valid data types for each argument.

WARNING **WARNING: Mapping expression <mapping instruction> has not been corrected in the editor, it will not be compiled.**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The compiler found an invalid mapping instruction. GENTRAN:Server will ignore the mapping instruction and excluding it from the compiled version of the map. Using this map in a translation may cause unexpected results.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Look at the map and locate the mapping instruction identified in the message.
2	Correct or delete the mapping instruction and compile the map again.

(Continued on next page)

WARNING

WARNING: Mapping instruction <mapping instruction> results in data which does not match the data type <data type> of its destination element <destination element>.

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The source value you are mapping to this destination item has a different data type than the destination item. Only some data items (for example, AN and ID) are interchangeable. This may cause unexpected results when the map is used for translation. It is safer to map source values to destination items that have the same data type.

Procedure:
Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Cancel this mapping instruction and close the **Mapping Instructions** window.
2	Click the destination side of the map.
3	Check the data type of the destination item specified and change it in the Application or Standard/IG Editor if necessary.
4	Save and close the application or implementation guide.
5	Create the mapping instruction again.

WARNING

WARNING: The number entered is too large.
Message Type: **Error**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
The number entered exceeds the maximum value of this field.

Procedure:
Check online help and/or the documentation to find the maximum limit of this value and then enter another number into this field.

(Continued on next page)

WARNINGS/ ERRORS

WARNINGS/ERRORS occurred in the <location of error> while working on: <mapping instruction>

WARNINGS/ERRORS occurred in the <location of error> while working on <mapping instruction> in group <GROUP name> which contains elements <element>:

Message Type: **Warning and/or error**

Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:

The compiler found one or more unspecified errors or conditions that could cause problems.

Procedure:

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Check the part of the map indicated.
2	Check the identified mapping instruction.
3	Make any corrections necessary and compile the map again.

Would

Would you like to save the changes made in <file name>?

Message Type: **Prompt**

Program Module: **Application and Standard/IG Editors and Visual Mapper**

Explanation:

GENTRAN:Server is prompting you to save the changes made in the currently open file.

Procedure:

Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF you want to...	THEN click...
Save the changes to this file during the current session	Yes.
Lose the changes made since you last saved	No.

(Continued on next page)

You **You are about to delete the last mapping instruction from this group. Proceed?**

Message Type: **Warning**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
If you delete the last mapping instruction from a mapping GROUP, GENTRAN:Server automatically deletes the GROUP when you exit the Mapping Instructions window.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF you want to...	THEN click...
Retain the mapping instruction	Yes.
Delete the mapping instruction and the GROUP	No.

You **You have already accessed all the mapping instructions for this group. Do you want to add a new one?**

Message Type: **Informational**
Program Module: **Compiler**

Explanation:
GENTRAN:Server prompts you to create a new mapping instruction in the following situations:

- You click the **Previous** button on the **Mapping Instructions** window while viewing the first mapping Instruction in a GROUP.
- You click the **Next** button on the **Mapping Instructions** window while viewing the last mapping instruction in a GROUP.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF you...	THEN enter...
Want to add a new mapping instruction	Yes
Do *not* want to add a new mapping instruction	No

(Continued on next page)

You **You must change to view all mode to <delete/discard/cut> the current item, change to view all mode now?**

Message Type: **Informational**
Program Module: **Standard/IG Editor**

Explanation:
The last used item in an implementation guide can be deleted, discarded, or cut only when in View All mode. Currently, the editor is in View Only Used Items mode and, if the action were allowed, would display only a blank segments and elements box.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF you want to view...	THEN click...
All items (used and discarded) and delete the marked item	Yes.
Only used items but retain the marked item	No.

You **You must save Untitled App before generating SQL. Save now?**

Message Type: **Prompt**
Program Module: **Application Editor**

Explanation:
The **Database/Auto Create SQL File** option is available only when the currently displayed application has been saved. You must save a database application before you generate an SQL file.

Procedure:
Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

IF you want to...	THEN click...
Save the currently displayed database application before generating an SQL File	Yes.
Avoid saving the currently displayed application and cancel the generation of an SQL file	No.
Close the message window without taking any other action	Cancel.

GENTRAN:Server Return Codes

atext

This table lists the return codes defined for the atext command.

Return Code	Definition
0	Success
1	Cannot use one file as input and output file
300 or 45*	Missing or invalid arguments **Note** Some systems support return codes only up to 255 before they cycle back to zero.
380 or 125*	Failed to open file **Note** Some systems support return codes only up to 255 before they cycle back to zero.

ediarc

The system issues the default return code of zero (0) for error messages with numbers less than 200 if the -e parameter is not used.

This table lists the return codes for the **ediarc** command.

Return Code	Definition
0	Success
1	A required argument was not sent to arcset
2	Failed to open a file
4	Failed to write a file
5	Failed to archive a set

(Continued on next page)

edifrmat

The following table lists the return codes defined for the edifrmat command.

Return Code	Definition
0	Success
126	No header information found in input file; no header count
300 or 45*	Missing arguments. formin called with wrong number of arguments
380 or 125*	Open file error
382 or 127*	Write file error

envelope

This table lists the return codes defined for the envelope command.

Return Code	Definition
0	Success/No data to envelope
300 or 45*	Failed to open file
380 or 125*	Failed to read file **Note** Some systems support return codes only up to 255 before they cycle back to zero.
382 or 127*	Failed to write file **Note** Some systems support return codes only up to 255 before they cycle back to zero.

(Continued on next page)

Iftran

This table describes the Iftran return codes.

Return Code	Meaning	Symbol
1	Reached the end of the file unexpectedly	FILEEND
2	Error in invocation of translation	ARGERR
3	Unable to load translation table (compiled map/translation object)	TBLERR
4	Unable to open a file	OPNERR
5	Could not read, write, or update Trading Partnership record	TPERR
6	Application file is not formatted as expected. Could be corrupt.	APPFMTERR
7	Could not find Trading Partnership Code in the application file	APPTPERR
8	Ran out of memory	ALLOC_FAIL
9	Call to database failed	DBERR
10	The version of the translator does not match the product version	VERSION
12	Error occurred during compliance checking	CMPCHKERR
13	Failed to load the ID code file into memory	IDCODEERR
14	Error in application data	APPDATAERR
15	Error parsing NCPDP file	RECIDERR
16	Input file is not new-line terminated	NO_NEWLINE
17	Could not read, write, or update organization records	ORGERR
20	Incoming set sequence number not as expected	SEQUENCE_ERROR

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) Return Code	Meaning	Symbol
25	Error parsing the XML file	XMLFILEERR
26	Translation error. See the dtlLog.err file for explanation.	COMMON_LIB_ERROR
50	Duplicate sets found	DUPLICATE_SET
80	Unable to determine the type of the input record	UNDEF_REC_TYPE

udfsort

The following table lists the return codes defined for the udfsort command.

Return Code	Definition
0	Success
-1	Missing or invalid arguments
	No data in input file
	Failed to allocate memory
	Error writing file
-380 or -125*	Failed to open file **Note** Some systems support return codes only up to 255 before they cycle back to zero.

UNIX Error Codes

1	Not super-user
2	No such file or directory
3	No such process
4	Interrupted system call
5	I/O error
6	No such device or address
7	Arg list too long
8	Exec format error
9	Bad file number
10	No children
11	No more processes
12	Not enough core
13	Permission denied
14	Bad address
15	Block device required
16	Mount device busy
17	File exists
18	Cross-device link
19	No such device
20	Not a directory
21	Is a directory
22	Invalid argument
23	File table overflow
24	Too many open files
25	Not a typewriter
26	Text file busy
27	File too large
28	No space left on device
29	Illegal seek
30	Read only file system
31	Too many links
32	Broken pipe

(Continued on next page)

33 Math arg out of domain of func
34 Math result not representable
35 No message of desired type
36 Identifier removed
37 Channel number out of range
38 Level 2 not synchronized
39 Level 3 halted
40 Level 3 reset
41 Link number out of range
42 Protocol driver not attached
43 No CSI structure available
44 Level 2 halted
45 Deadlock condition
46 No record locks available
50 Invalid exchange
51 Invalid request descriptor
52 Exchange full
53 No anode
54 Invalid request code
55 Invalid slot
56 File locking deadlock error
57 Bad font file fmt
60 Device not a stream
61 No data (for no delay i/o)
62 Timer expired
63 Out of streams resources
64 Machine not on the network
65 Package not installed
66 The object is remote
67 The link has been severed
68 Advertise error
69 Srmount error
70 Communication error on send
71 Protocol error

(Continued on next page)

74 Multihop attempted
76 Cross mount point (not really error)
77 Trying to read unreadable message
78 Path or path component exceeds limit
80 Given .log name not unique
81 f.d. invalid for this operation
82 Remote address changed
83 Can't access a needed shared lib.
84 Accessing a corrupted shared lib.
85 .lib section in a.out corrupted
86 Attempting to link in too many libs.
87 Attempting to exec a shared library
135 Structure needs cleaning
137 Not a name file
138 Not available
139 Is a name file
140 Remote I/O error
141 Reserved for future
142 Error 142

DISAM Error Codes

UNIX System errors usually are 1 through 99. See your UNIX system documentation for additional information about these errors.

#define EDUPL	100	/*duplicate record*/
#define ENOTOPEN	101	/*file not open*/
#define EBADARG	102	/*invalid argument*/
#define EBADKEY	103	/*invalid key description*/
#define ETOOMANY	104	/*out of file descriptors*/
#define EBADFILE	105	/*invalid isam file format*/
#define ENOTEXCL	106	/*exclusive lock required*/
#define ELOCKED	107	/*record claimed by another*/
#define EKEXISTS	108	/*key already exists*/
#define EPRIMKEY	109	/*primary key may not be used*/
#define EENDFILE	110	/*beginning or end of the file reached*/
#define ENOREC	111	/*no match was found*/
#define ENOCURR	112	/*there is no “current” established*/
#define EFLOCKED	113	/*entire file locked by another*/
#define EFNAME	114	/*file name too long*/
#define ENOLOK	115	/*cannot create lock file*/
#define EBADMEM	116	/*memory allocation request failed*/
#define EBADCOLL	117	/*bad custom collating*/
#define EUSER	129	/*too many users*/
#define EVIRTUAL	140	/*unable to reopen virtual file */

CHAPTER
11

Moving Files Overview

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Overview

Introduction

In this chapter

This chapter contains an overview of the process of moving files from a source environment to a destination environment. To move files successfully, follow the recommended approach described in this chapter.

Key terms

This table lists the key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Description
destination environment	The area to which you are moving files. **Example** Your production environment, where GENTRAN:Server processes your live data, is the destination when moving files from your test area.
load	The process of converting a *.unl* file (ASCII file) back to an ISAM file format with a utility designed for this purpose.
source environment	The area in your computer from which you are moving files. **Example** Your test environment, where you test software upgrades, run data conversion programs, or test new maps, Trading Partnership records, and other GENTRAN:Server components, is the source when moving files to your production environment.
unload	The process of converting an ISAM file to an ASCII file with a utility designed for this purpose.

The Source-to-Destination Process

Introduction

This section provides critical information about difficulties you may encounter when moving files and suggests procedures for avoiding those difficulties. This section also provides a diagram and procedure that describe the process of moving files from a source environment to a destination environment.

When and why to move files

You may find it necessary to move files from one environment to another in the following situations:

- Map files created in a test environment are ready for use in production.
- You want to use the map files from one installation in another.
- You are upgrading to a new Standards version.

Difficulties with moving entire directory tree

WARNING

You may encounter serious difficulties if you attempt to copy the entire source area directory tree (executable and data files) to the destination area.

When you copy an entire directory tree to a new location, the copying process breaks links among linked files. If you have the GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with EC Workbench product (or higher), the translation data manager's run directory is at risk. If the links in that directory are broken, the translation data manager is unable to start.

Recommended approach

You should build your destination area first and then move data files from the source area, rather than attempting to copy the entire source area to the destination area.

Move all data files at once

If you are moving data files to another machine, you can unload all the data files you need to move onto media, such as a tape, and then load them to the new machine from media. You do not have to move each data file separately.

Caution
You must use the procedures described in this guide to unload and load each type of data file. Using other methods to load or unload files could corrupt your data.

(Continued on next page)

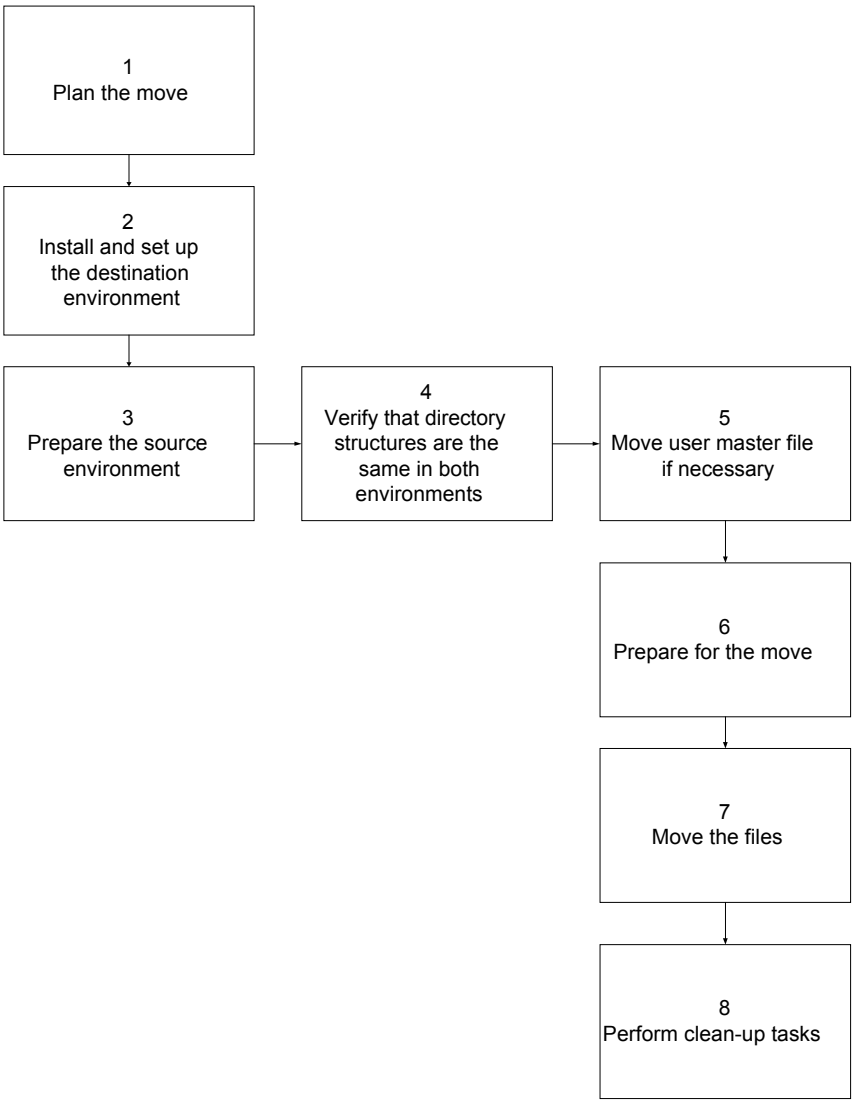
Moving ISAM files

Files in Indexed Sequential Access Method (ISAM) format require special handling. GENTRAN:Server provides special utilities to move these files.

Reference
See the section Moving ISAM files in this guide for more information about this process.

Process flow diagram

This illustration shows the process flow for moving files from a source environment to a destination environment.



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Source-to-destination task summary

This table describes the stages in the source-to-destination process.

Stage	Description
1	Plan the move. **Reference** See the chapter Planning the Move in this guide.
2	Install and set up the destination environment. **Reference** See the *Installation and Setup Up Guide* and *Installation Checklists* for more information about the process of installing and setting up an environment.
3	Prepare the source environment. **Reference** See the topic Preparing the Source Environment in the chapter Preparing to Move Files for more information about this process.
4	Verify that the directory structures of the source and destination environments are the same. **Warning** Differences between your source and destination directory structures can affect GENTRAN:Server's ability to find the files it needs to process data. **Reference** See the topic How to Identify Differences in Directory Structures in the chapter Planning the Move for more information about this process.
5	Did you set up a new Security Administration environment for the destination environment? ◗ If YES, move the user master file from the source environment to the destination environment. ◗ If NO, it is unnecessary to move the user master file from the source environment to the destination environment. **Reference** See the topic How to Move the User Master File in the chapter Preparing to Move Files for more information about this process. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Stage	Description
6	Prepare for the move. **Reference** See the chapter Planning the Move in this guide.
7	Move the files. **Reference** See the chapter Moving Files in this guide.
8	Perform clean-up tasks. **Reference** See the chapter Cleaning Up after the Move in this guide.

CHAPTER
12

Planning the Move

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Overview

Introduction

In this chapter

This chapter explains how to plan the movement of files from a source to a destination environments.

Key terms

This table lists the key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Description
host	The server in a client/server network that performs the system security, data storage, and major computing tasks.
destination environment	The area on a computer to which you are moving the files.
source environment	The area on a computer from which you are moving your files.
unload	The process of converting an ISAM file to an ASCII file with a utility designed for this purpose.

The Planning Process

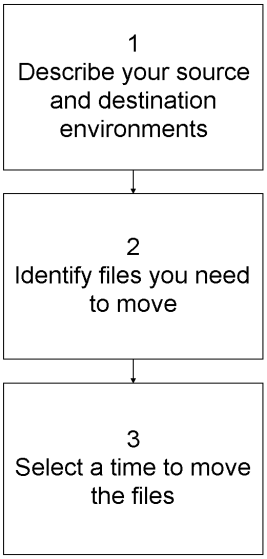
Introduction

Planning before you move files from a source environment to a destination environment helps ensure that you:

- Move all necessary files
- Avoid file permission problems
- Do not mistakenly overwrite files
- Avoid processing conflicts.

Process diagram

This illustration shows the tasks in the planning process.



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Task summary

This table describes the tasks in the planning process.

Task	Description
1	Describe your source and destination environments. **Reference** See the section How to Identify Differences in Directory Structures in this chapter.
2	Identify the files you need to move. **Reference** See the section How to Identify the Files to Move in this chapter.
3	Select a time to move the files. **Reference** See the section How to Select a Time to Move Files in this chapter.

Describing the Source and Destination Environments

Overview

Introduction

This section provides the basic process for describing the source and destination environments involved in the file movement process.

Importance

The structure of your source and destination environments determines the steps you perform to move files from a source to a destination.

Questions to answer

Answer this list of questions to describe your source and destination environments.

- Have you created both your source area and your destination area for GENTRAN:Server?
- How is your GENTRAN:Server system structured?
  In other words, do you have one source environment and one destination environment? Or, do you have a source area and destination area, each of which has two or more environments?
- Is the destination environment on the same machine as the source environment, or is it on a different machine?
- Is the directory structure of the destination environment an exact duplicate of the source environment?

  If not, what are the differences?
- For UNIX hosts, what is the ownership structure of the environments?

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Environment examples

These examples represent four types of environments. Your environment may reflect all or some of the characteristics found in each of these examples

Example: Same UNIX host

You have one source environment and one destination environment. Both environments are installed on the same UNIX host. The source environment is EDITEST. The destination environment is EDIPROD. The owner of the EDITEST environment is jdr001. The owner of EDIPROD is mrt333. Both owners are in the same group.

Some of the directory names in the source environment are different from those in the destination environment. In the source environment, you use the same directory for all Trading Partnership runtime output files. In the destination environment, you have several different directories for translated files. In the source environment, the directories in which you keep your communication scripts do not match the directory structure in the destination environment.

Example: UNIX to UNIX

On UNIX host1, you have a source area with one environment named TEST. On UNIX host2, you have a destination area with two environments, one for purchase orders (POPROD) and the other for invoices (INVPROD). The hosts are linked for file transfers.

The owner of the TEST environment is htg202. The owner of the POPROD environment is cas444. The owner of the INVPROD environment is wdn867. All three owners are in the same group.

Some of the directories in the destination environments do not exist in the source environment.

Example: PC to PC

Your source data is on one PC and your destination data is on another PC. The directory names are identical on both machines. The PCs are not linked for file transfers.

Example: PC to UNIX

You develop and test your maps on a PC and then transfer them to a UNIX host. On the UNIX host, you have a destination area with two environments: one for purchase orders (POPROD) and the other for invoices (INVPROD).

Note
This example applies only to clients who use GENTRAN:Server Workstation and one additional GENTRAN:Server product.

How to Identify Differences in Directory Structures

Introduction

Differences between your source and destination directory structures can affect GENTRAN:Server's ability to find the files it needs to process data.

Procedure

Use this procedure to identify differences between the directory structures of your source and destination environments.

Step	Action
1	Compare the directory structures. Does the destination environment contain all the supporting directories used in your source area? ◗ If YES, skip this step. ◗ If NO, create the supporting directories in the destination environment.
2	Identify the users who should have access to your destination environment.
3	Does your GENTRAN:Server product include Data Flow Administration software? ◗ If YES, compare the data flow components. ◗ If NO, skip this step.

Choosing a File Transfer Method

Transfer Types, Methods, and File Types

Basis for method of moving file

The way in which you move a file depends on the following:

- Type of transfer
- Type of file
- Transfer method.

Types of transfers

These are the types of file transfers:

- One environment to another on same host
- PC to linked UNIX host
- PC to unlinked UNIX host
- UNIX host to a linked UNIX host
- UNIX host to an unlinked UNIX host
- PC to linked PC
- PC to unlinked PC

Types of files

These are the types of moveable files:

- ASCII
- Converted indexed
- Binary

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GENTRAN:Server file types

This table indicates the file types of the main GENTRAN:Server files.

File Type	File Name	ASCII	Indexed	Binary
Uncompiled Application Integration map (binary)	*<mapname>.map*			X
Compiled Application Integration map	*<mapname>.tpl*			X
File definition (Application Integration)	*<filename>.ddf*	X		
Trading Partnership record	*tp.dat* and *tp.idx* *tpmisc.dat* and *tpmisc.idx*		X	
Tradacom supplementary record	*tradacom.dat* and *tradacom.idx*		X	
Organization record	*org.dat* and *org.idx*		X	
Contact record	*contact.dat* and *contact.idx*		X	
Category records	cattype.dat	X		
	catvalue.dat and *catvalue.idx*		X	
Reconciliation ID records	*tprecon.dat* and *tprecon.idx*		X	
EDI document specifier mapping files	*ds_map.dat* and *ds_map.idx* *ds_name.dat* and *ds_name.idx* *ds_tptbl.dat* and *ds_tptbl.idx*		X	

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) File Type	File Name	ASCII	Indexed	Binary
APP document specifier mapping files	*ds_map_app.dat* and *ds_map_app.idx* *ds_name.dat* and *ds_name.idx* *ds_tptbl_app.dat* and *ds_tptbl_app.idx*		X	
Agent configuration records	*dm.dat* and *dm.idx*		X	
Data managers	*.dmcfg.dat* and *.dmcfg.idx*		X	
Translation script	<*filename*>.<*ext*>	X		
Pattern files	*pat.dat* and *pat.idx* *patlst.dat* and *patlst.idx*.		X	
Post processing script	<filename>.<ext>	X		
Communication script	<filename>.<ext>	X		
Standards Cross Reference	*xtable.dat* and *xtable.idx*		X	
Application TP Rules	*apptptbl.dat* and *apptptbl.idx*		X	
Application TP Cross Reference	*appxref.dat* and *appxref.idx*		X	

(Continued on next page)

Visual Mapper file types

This table indicates the file types of other GENTRAN:Server files you may have if you use the Visual Mapper.

Note
This information is for prior customers who use the Visual Mapper.

File Type	File Name	ASCII	Indexed	Binary
Uncompiled Visual Mapper map	*<mapname>.vmp*	X		
Compiled Visual Mapper map	*<mapname>.tbl*			X
Specific synonym list	*<listname>.dat* *<listname>.idx*		X	
Generic synonym list	*generic.dat* and *generic.idx*		X	
Thesaurus list	*thesaurus.dat* and *thesaurus.idx*		X	
Implementation guide	*<mapname>.ig*	X		
Application description	*<mapname>.app*	X		

XML translation option file types

This table indicates the file types of selected GENTRAN:Server files you may have if you have the XML translation option with your GENTRAN:Server product.

File Type	File Name	ASCII	Indexed	Binary
First Level Element	*xmlspl1.dat and xmlspl1.idx*		X	
Second Level Element	*xmlspl2.dat and xmlspl2.idx*		X	
Third Level Element	*xmlspl3.dat* and *xmlspl3.idx*		X	
Trading Partnership Rules	*xmltbtpl.dat* and *xmltbtpl.idx*		X	

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) File Type	File Name	ASCII	Indexed	Binary
Trading Partnership Cross Reference	*xmlxref.dat* and *xmlxref.idx*		X	
XML document specifier mapping files	*ds_map_xml.dat* and *ds_map_xml.idx* *ds_name.dat* and *ds_name.idx* *ds_tptbl_xml.dat* and *ds_tptbl_xml.idx*		X	

Transfer methods

You can transfer files using:

- Copy commands, such as **cp, cpio,** and **copy**
- FTP operations for ASCII and Binary files (asc/bi protocols respectively)

Conversion utilities

Before you move Indexed Sequential Access Method (ISAM) database files from one machine to another, you must convert the file into an ASCII file. The resulting file has a *.unl* extension. After you move the file, you must convert it back to an indexed file.

To convert an ISAM file into an ASCII file, you use a GENTRAN:Server **unload utility**.

To convert an ASCII file into an ISAM file, you use a GENTRAN:Server **load utility**.

How to Choose a File Transfer Method

Introduction

The method you use to transfer a file depends on the type of transfer and the type of file.

Decision table

Use this table to choose a file transfer method.

IF the type of transfer is…	AND the file type is…	THEN…
One environment to another on same host or PC	ASCII or binary	Use the copy file command.
	Indexed (ISAM)	Use the copy file command.
PC or UNIX host to connected UNIX host (running same operating system)	ASCII	Use the FTP command for ASCII files.
	Binary	Use the FTP command for binary files.
	Indexed (ISAM)	1.Unload the file. 2.FTP (ASCII) the file to the destination. 3.Load the file at the destination.
PC or UNIX host to unconnected UNIX host	ASCII or binary	1.Copy the file to tape or other media. 2.Copy the file to the new host.
	Indexed (ISAM)	1.Unload the file. 2.Copy the file to tape or other media. 3.Copy the file to the new host 4.Load the file at the destination.

How to Identify the Files to Move

Introduction

When you create and test a file, such as a map or a new Trading Partnership, you often create a number of related files. When you move the new file to your destination area, you must also identify and move the related files that affect processing.

Decision table for new maps

Use this table to decide which map-related files you need to move in addition to moving the new map.

IF the map is for…	THEN move the…
Outbound processing	Data definition (*.ddf*) file used for the compiled Application Integration map (*.TPL*) file. Application description (.app) file used for the compiled Visual Mapper mapping table (.TBL) file.
A Visual Mapper map that is linked to a synonym list	Generic or specific synonym list: ◗ generic.dat and generic.idx ◗ <mapname>.dat and <mapname>.idx
A new Trading Partnership	Trading Partnership records: ◗ *tp.dat* and *tp.idx* ◗ *tpmisc.dat* and *tpmisc.idx* ◗ *org.dat* and *org.idx* ◗ *xtable.dat* and *xtable.idx*
An application that uses the Trading Partnership Rule Definition feature	◗ *apptptbl.dat* and *apptptbl.idx* ◗ *appxref.dat* and *appxref.idx*
XML processing **Note** Available only if you have the XML translation option.	◗ *xmlspl1.dat and xmlspl1.idx* ◗ *xmlspl2.dat* and *xmlspl2.idx* ◗ *xmlspl3.dat* and *xmlspl3.idx* ◗ *xmltbtpl.dat* and *xmltbtpl.idx* ◗ *xmlxref.dat* and *xmlxref.idx*

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Decision table for Trading Partnerships

Use this table to decide which Trading Partnership and Trading Partnership-related files you need to move to the destination area.

IF the Trading Partnership…	**THEN move the…**
Is new	Trading Partnership records: ◗ *tp.dat* and *tp.idx* ◗ *tpmisc.dat* and *tpmisc.idx* ◗ *org.dat* and *org.idx*
Is part of a new category	Category files: ◗ cattype.dat ◗ *catvalue.dat* and *catvalue.idx*
Has a new contact list record	Contact files: *contact.dat* and *contact.idx*
Is new and uses reconciliation IDs for inbound acknowledgments	Trading Partnership reconciliation ID files: ◗ *tprecon.dat* and *tprecon.idx*
Code is used in a cross reference table	Appropriate table: ◗ *xtable.dat* and *xtable.idx* ◗ *appxref.dat* and *appxref.idx* ◗ *xmlxref.dat* and *xmlxref.idx.*
Is for an XML trading partner **Note** Available only if you have the XML translation option.	XML-related files: ◗ *xmlsp1.dat* and *xmlsp1.idx* ◗ *xmlsp2.dat* and *xmlsp2.idx* ◗ *xmlsp3.dat* and *xmlsp1.idx* ◗ *xmltptbl.dat* and *xmltptbl.idx* ◗ *xmlxref.dat* and *xmlxref.idx*

(Continued on next page)

If you have GENTRAN:Server product level EC Workbench or higher, use this table, too.

IF the Trading Partnership…	THEN move the…
Is attached to an EDI-type document specifier table	Document specifier mapping files: ◗ *ds_map.dat* and *ds_map.idx* ◗ *ds_name.dat* and *ds_name.idx* ◗ *ds_tptbl.dat* and *ds_tptbl.idx*
Is attached to an APP-type document specifier table	Document specifier mapping files: ◗ *ds_map_app.dat* and *ds_map_app.idx* ◗ *ds_name.dat* and *ds_name.idx* ◗ *ds_tptbl_app.dat* and *ds_tptbl_app.idx*
Is attached to an XML-type document specifier table **Note** Available only if you have the XML translation option.	Document specifier mapping files: ◗ *ds_map_xml.dat* and *ds_map_xml.idx* ◗ *ds_name.dat* and *ds_name.idx* ◗ *ds_tptbl.dat* and *ds_tptbl.idx*
Has configuration records that were created in the source area	Agent configuration record files: ◗ *dm.dat* and *dm.idx*
Has configuration records created by melding the Trading Partnership code with a new pattern	Pattern files: ◗ *pat.dat* and *pat.idx* ◗ *patlst.dat* and *patlst.idx*.
Has a configuration record that references a new script	Script named in the configuration record.
Uses communication scripts built in the source environment	Communication scripts.
Caused you to set up new data managers	Data manager entries to the *.dmcfg.dat* and *.dmcfg.idx* files in the destination environment, or add them to these files in the destination environment.
Caused you to create a new translation data manager	New translation script.

(Continued on next page)

Other files

Use this table to decide which other files you need to move.

IF you created…	THEN move the…
Custom shell scripts used with any of the files you move	Custom shell scripts.
LOCKS for any processes **Note** This item applies to product level EC Workbench or higher.	Files in the *LOCKS* directory.

File Checklist

When to use

Use the checklist in this topic when you need a quick reference to remind you of the files you need to include in a source-to-destination move.

We suggest that you make a copy of the list so that you can use it each time you move files.

Checklist

Use this list to check off and record the names of the files you need to move.

	File Type	File Name
	Application Integration Map	_____.*map* _____.TPL
	Visual Mapper Map	_____.*vmp* _____.TBL
	Data definition file	_____.*ddf*
	Application Description	_____.*app*
	Implementation Guide	_____.*ig*
	Specific synonym list	*<mapname>.dat* and *<mapname>.idx*
	Generic synonym list	*generic.dat* and *generic.idx*
	Thesaurus list	*thesaurus.dat* and *thesaurus.idx*
	Trading Partnership records	*tp.dat* and *tp.idx* *tpmisc.dat* and *tpmisc.idx*
	TRADACOMS supplementary Trading Partnership records	*tradacom.dat* and *tradacom.idx*
	Category records	*cattype.dat* *catvalue.dat* and *catvalue.idx*
	Reconciliation ID records	*tprecon.dat* and *tprecon.idx*

(Continued on next page)

	(Contd) **File Type**	**File Name**
	Trading Partnership Contact records	*contact.dat* and *contact.idx*
	Trading Partnership Organization records	*org.dat* and *org.idx*
	EDI document specifier mapping files	*ds_map.dat* and *ds_map.idx* *ds_name.dat* and *ds_name.idx* *ds_tptbl.dat* and *ds_tptbl.idx*
	APP document specifier mapping files	*ds_map_app.dat* and *ds_map_app.idx* *ds_name.dat* and *ds_name.idx* *ds_tptbl_app.dat* and *ds_tptbl_app.idx*
	Agent configuration records	*dm.dat* and *dm.idx*
	Data managers	*.dmcfg.dat* and *.dmcfg.idx* **Note** In most cases, you modify this file in the destination environment rather than unloading the file.
	Translation script	_____*_xltr.scr*
	Patterns	*pat.dat* and *pat.idx* *patlst.dat* and *patlst.idx*.
	Post processing script	_____*.scr*
	Communication script	_____*.scr*
	Custom shell scripts	_____*.sh*
	DOS batch files	_____*.bat*
	LOCKS files	LOCKS/_____
	Standards cross reference files	*xtable.dat* and *xtable.idx* (Continued on next page)

	(Contd) **File Type**	**File Name**
	Application TP rules files	*apptptbl.dat* and *apptptbl.idx*
	Application TP Cross Reference	*appxref.dat* and *appxref.idx*

If you have the XML translation option, you may need to move these files.

	File Type	**File Name**
	First level Elements	*xmlspl1.dat* and *xmlspl1.idx*
	Second level Elements	*xmlspl2.dat* and *xmlspl2.idx*
	Third level Elements	*xmlspl3.dat* and *xmlspl3.idx*
	Trading Partnership rules	*xmltbtpl.dat* and *xmltbtpl.idx*
	Trading Partnership cross reference	*xmlxref.dat* and *xmlxref.idx*
	XML document specifier mapping files	*ds_map_xml.dat* and *ds_map_xml.idx* *ds_name.dat* and *ds_name.idx* *ds_tptbl_xml.dat* and *ds_tptbl_xml.idx*

How to Select a Time to Move Files

Introduction

When you move files from source to destination, you stop GENTRAN:Server processing. For GENTRAN:Server for UNIX product levels, you also stop client access to the host. For this reason, you should move files when halting processing is least likely to cause problems for your organization and for your users.

Questions to answer

Answer these questions to find the best time for moving files.

- What day of the week or month, if any, does your organization not run GENTRAN:Server?
- What time of day is processing least likely?
- Which GENTRAN:Server processes are scheduled and when are they run?
- How long do you think it will take to move the files to the destination environment?
- When are other users least likely to require access to GENTRAN:Server?

CHAPTER
13

Preparing to Move Files

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Overview

Introduction

In this chapter

This chapter describes the tasks and procedures you must complete before moving files from the source environment to the destination environment.

Key terms

This table lists the key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Description
absolute path name	The full address or path to a file starting at root or /.
ASCII	A text based code for representing alphanumeric information in a computer.
environment variable	A variable that assigns default values within a specific environment. Sometimes called keyword variables or user-defined variables.
FTP command	A command used to transfer files between machines that have a direct connection.
host	The server in a client/server network that performs the system security, data storage, and major computing tasks.
ISAM	Indexed sequential access method. A two-part file organization in which records are stored in one file, while another file contains an index that shows the location of each record.
isops	A GENTRAN:Server utility used to unload and load selected ISAM files.
load	The process of converting a *.unl* file (ASCII file) back to an ISAM file format with a utility designed for this purpose.
destination environment	The area in your computer that runs GENTRAN:Server to process live data.

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) Term	Description
source environment	The area in your computer that you use to: ◗ Test software upgrades, ◗ Run data conversion programs, or ◗ Test new maps, Trading Partnership records, and other GENTRAN:Server components.
.unl	The file extension for an ISAM file that has been converted to an ASCII file by a GENTRAN:Server unload utility.
unload	The process of converting an ISAM file to an ASCII file with a utility designed for this purpose.
unload/load utility	A GENTRAN:Server utility program that converts an ISAM file to an ASCII file and reconverts it after you have moved it to another machine.
user login	A UNIX ID with associated password and permissions.
user master file	The file that contains the GENTRAN:Server security system's user records.

Preparing the Destination Environment

Overview

Introduction

Indexed Sequential Access Method (ISAM) files must exist on the destination environment before you move files from the source environment. You must create empty files on the destination environment if none currently exist.

If the destination environment has a unique system administration environment, you must also move the user master file.

You should perform these tasks before you prepare your source environment in order to reduce the amount of time your system is unavailable to other users.

In this section

This section provides the procedure for creating empty ISAM and pattern files on the destination environment. Also provided is the procedure for moving the user master file.

How to Create Empty ISAM Files

Introduction

The load utility overwrites existing ISAM files; it does not create new files. Therefore, you must create empty ISAM and files on the destination environment before moving files from your source environment.

When to use

Use this procedure to create an empty ISAM file when the destination machine does not have the ISAM files that you want to move.

Procedure

Use this **isops** command to create an empty ISAM file.

isops -l -f <isams_prefix> </dev/null

where <*isams_prefix*> is the name of the ISAM file.

Example
Use this command to create an empty pattern file.

isops -l -f pat </dev/null

Note
You also can run **isops** from the Run Program option on the Tools menu.

Reference
See the Command Reference in the *Technical Reference Guide* for more information about running the **isops** program.

How to Move the User Master File

Introduction

The user master file contains the user records in the GENTRAN:Server Security Administration system.

When to use

Use this procedure when you want to move the user records you created in a source environment to a destination environment on a different host.

Note
This step is necessary **only** if you set up a new security administration environment for the destination environment.

Comment
This step is not necessary if the destination environment uses the same security administration environment as does the source environment, or if you are using the Workstation product level of GENTRAN:Server.

Procedure

Use this procedure to transfer the user master file.

Step	Description
1	In the security administration environment of your source, change to the *db* subdirectory.
2	Enter this command to unload the file: ../admin/usrmasmv -u>usrmasmv.unl
3	Use an ASCII file transfer method, such as **cpio**, **tar**, **or FTP**, to transfer the *usrmasmv.unl* file to the *db* subdirectory of the destination security administration environment. **Reference** See the section Moving ASCII and Binary Files in the chapter Moving Files of this guide for instructions.
4	In the security administration environment of your destination, change to the *db* subdirectory.
5	Enter this command to load the file: ../admin/usrmasmv -l<usrmasmv.unl

Preparing the Source Environment

Overview

Introduction

The process of moving files from one environment to another requires that the source environment be unavailable to all other users and clients. There are a number of steps you must take to ensure that no files or data are lost or damaged.

In this section

This section provides the procedures and information you need to safely move files from your source environment. You must follow these procedures in order to prevent unnecessary work and to minimize the amount of time that the system is unavailable to other users.

Before you begin

Before you begin preparing for the movement of files from one environment to another, you must complete the planning process explained in the chapter Planning the Move of this guide. If you have completed the planning process, you are ready to begin preparing your destination and source environments for the movement of files.

T

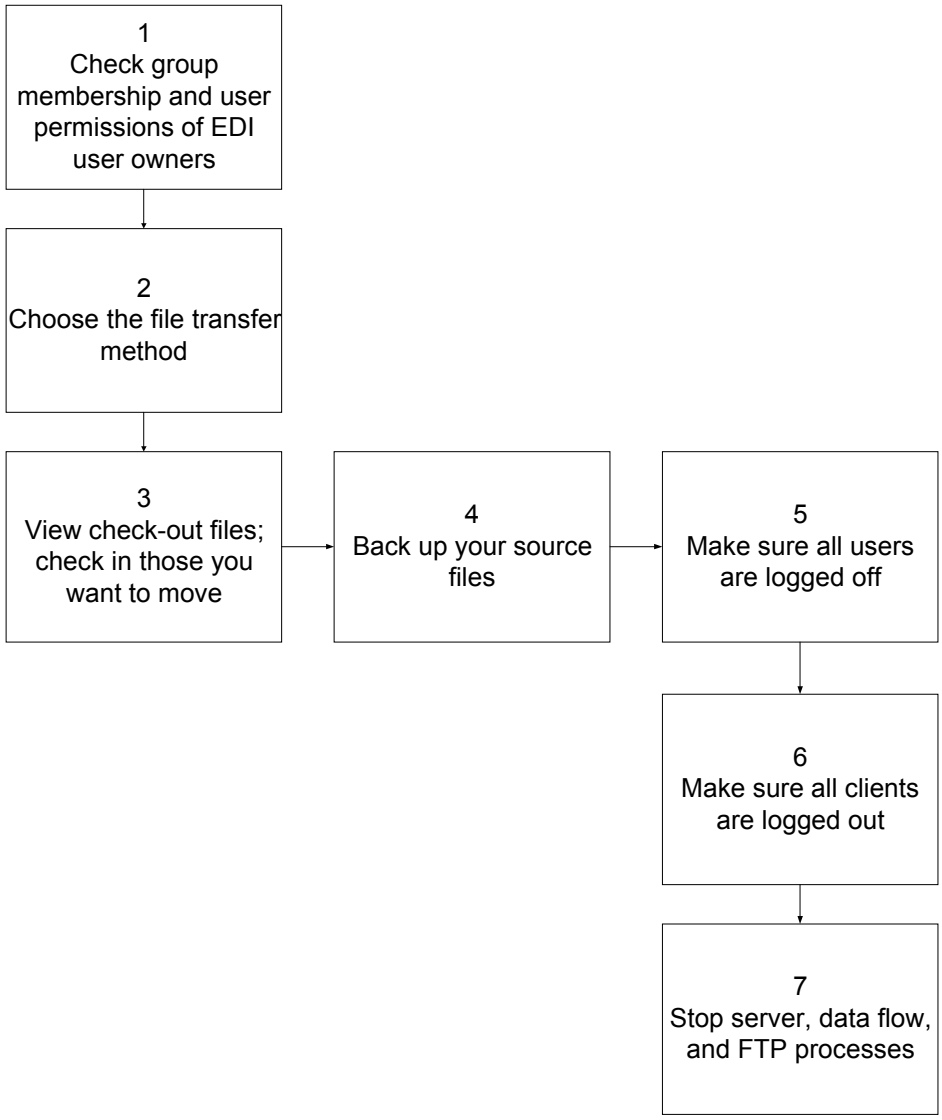
The Client/Server Preparation Process

Introduction

The preparation process for client/server installations begins with checking the group membership and user permissions of the EDI user owners. The process ends with stopping host processes that could interfere with moving files.

Process diagram

This illustration shows the preparation process.



(Continued on next page)

Tasks in the preparation process

This table describes the tasks you must perform to prepare a source host environment for the process of moving files.

Task	Description
1	Check group membership and user permissions of the EDI user owners. **Comment** For best results, the UNIX user owners of the source and destination environments should be members of the same group.
2	Choose the file transfer method. **Reference** See the section Choosing a File Transfer Method in the Planning the Move chapter for instructions.
3	View a list of checked-out files and check in the files you want to move. **Reference** See the chapter File Unlock Facility in this guide for more information about unlocking files through the Security Administration Main Menu.
4	Back up all of your source files. **Reference** See your operating system documentation for instructions.
5	Make sure all users are logged off. **Reference** See your system administration documentation for instructions.
6	Make sure all clients are logged out. **Reference** See the topic How to Determine if a Client is Logged Out in this chapter for instructions on verifying that clients are logged out.
7	Stop all server, data flow, and FTP processes. **Reference** See the topic How to Stop Processes topic in this chapter for instructions on stopping all host processes that might prevent the successful movement of files.

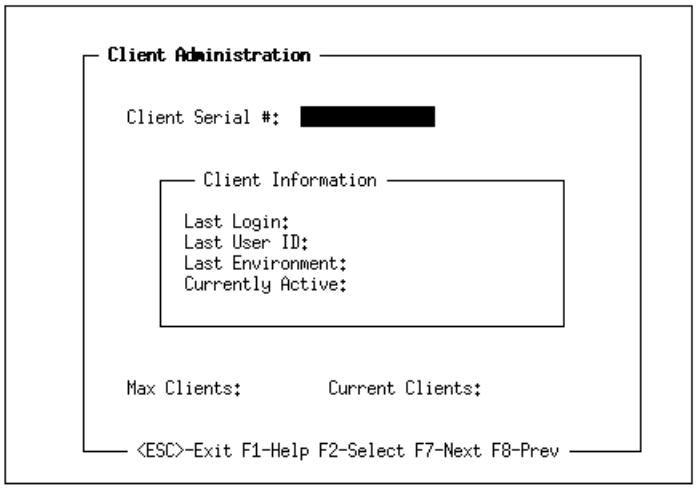
How to Determine if a Client is Logged Out

Introduction

To monitor client activity, you can display an activity summary for the last time a client was used to access GENTRAN:Server. The activity summary shows if the client is logged out.

Displaying client information

Use this procedure to display client information.

Step	Action
1	Select **Client Administration** from the Main Menu. **System Response** The system displays the Client Administration screen. 
2	Press F2 and select the predefined serial number of the client record you want to display, or type the client's serial number in the **Client Serial #** field. **Note** If your display type is VT100, press Esc+2. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Press ENTER. **System Response** Security Administrations displays information about the selected client.
4	Check the **Currently Active** field to determine if the client is logged out.

How to Stop Processes

Introduction

Stopping processes prevents file and processing conflicts when you are moving files from a source environment to a destination environment.

Before you begin

Check your system to determine if rpc server, GENTRAN:Server data flow, or FTP processes are running.

Procedure

Use this procedure to stop processes.

Step	Action
1	Stop any rpc servers by running the *stoprpcs.sh* script from the UNIX command line in either *EDI_ROOT* or **bin** directories. **Note** The script stops **mhs_server** and **mhp_server** processes for the environment you specify.
2	Stop GENTRAN:Server data flow processes by running the *stopserver.sh* script from the UNIX command line.
3	Do you have the GENTRAN:Server Advanced Data Distribution system? ◗ If YES, shut down the FTP Daemon by running the **shutftp** program from the UNIX command line. ◗ If NO, continue to the Moving Files chapter.

CHAPTER
14

Moving Files

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Introduction

In this chapter

This chapter contains general instructions for how to move these types of files:

- ASCII files
- Binary files
- ISAM files

The chapter also contains specific instructions for moving:

- Trading Partnership records
- Trading Partnership-related files
- Maps and related files
- LOCKS files
- Custom shell scripts.

Key terms

This table lists the key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Description
ASCII	A text-based code for representing alphanumeric information in a computer.
FTP	File Transfer Protocol. Protocol used to transfer files between computers.
ISAM	Indexed sequential access method--a two-part file organization in which records are stored sequentially in one part of the file, while another part of the file contains an index that shows the location of each record.
isops	A GENTRAN:Server utility used to unload and load ISAM files.
load	The process of converting a *.unl* file (ASCII file) back to an ISAM file format with a utility designed for this purpose.
protocol	A standard set of rules, instructions, or formats for organizing data so it can be transferred between computer systems.

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) Term	Description
.unl	The file extension for an ISAM file that has been converted to an ASCII file by the GENTRAN:Server unload utility.
unload	The process of converting an ISAM file to an ASCII file with a utility designed for this purpose.
unload/load utility	A GENTRAN:Server utility program that enables you to convert an ISAM file to an ASCII file and reconvert it after you have moved it to another machine.

Moving ASCII and Binary Files

Overview

What is an ASCII file?

ASCII is a national standard for encoding American computer data. It has a standard 7-bit code with a parity code used for the interchange of data between software and hardware.

An **ASCII file** is a data file that contains words, program sources, shell scripts, or other text that conforms to the ASCII standard. Most UNIX systems use ASCII text for recording character data.

What is an ASCII file?

A file containing a string of bits, initially utilized to define a file that contains codes not part of the ASCII set.

File extensions

GENTRAN:Server files with the following extensions are ASCII files.

- .unl
- .vmp
- .ddf
- .app
- .ig
- .scr
- .bat

GENTRAN:Server files with the following extensions are binary files.

- .map
- .tpl
- .TBL

(Continued on next page)

Moving ASCII and binary files

You move ASCII and binary files with copy commands and file transfer commands. The command you use depends on whether you are moving a file to another location on the same machine, to media, or to a linked machine.

Example 1

To move a file from one directory to another on the same UNIX machine, use the **cp** command to copy the file.

Example 2

To move a file from a UNIX machine to a linked UNIX machine, specify the type of FTP file transfer (ASCII or Binary).

How to Move a Single ASCII or Binary File

Introduction

The command you use to move a single ASCII or binary file depends on whether you are moving a file to another location on the same machine or to a different machine.

Same UNIX machine

If you are moving a file from one place to another on the same UNIX machine, use the **cp** command to copy the file.

Example
cp <filename> <destination_directory>

Same PC or client

In Windows Explorer or My Computer, click the file or folder you want to move.

Use your Windows® operating system's copy and paste options **(Edit** menu) or drag and drop functions to move the file into the destination folder.

Reference
See your Windows documentation for complete instructions on moving files.

UNIX to UNIX

If you are moving a file to an unlinked UNIX machine, use a copy command, such as **cpio** or **tar**, to move the file to media such as a tape. You can then move the media to the destination machine and use the appropriate command to move the file from the media to the destination environment.

Example
This command copies the file to a UNIX tape drive device.

find <*filename*> | cpio >/dev/rmt0

If the UNIX machine is linked, use your FTP software (or **ftp** command) to transfer the file. Specify the file transfer type as ASCII or binary. If you need to preserve file attributes or copy the subdirectories, use the **rcp** command.

Reference
See the documentation for your UNIX operating system for **ftp** and **rcp** command formats.

(Continued on next page)

PC to PC (client to client)

To move a file, you can use:

- Windows Explorer
- My Computer
- FTP software

Example

To move a file to an unlinked PC machine, in Windows Explorer or My Computer, select the file or folder you want to move. Use your Windows® operating system's copy and paste options (**Edit** menu) or drag and drop functions to move the files to media, such as a diskette. Then, copy the file from the media to the destination PC.

Note

If you use a tape as your transfer medium, use the tape software to transfer the file to and from the tape.

Reference

See your Windows documentation for complete instructions.

How to Move Several ASCII or Binary Files

Introduction

You can move several ASCII or binary files at once. To do so, create a list of the files you want to move. You then issue a copy command, using the list name in place of the file name. This prompts the system to move all the files on the list.

Comment
To move an ISAM file, you must first use an unload utility to change it into an ASCII file.

UNIX to UNIX

Use this procedure to create a list of files and perform the move from one UNIX environment to another UNIX environment.

Step	Action
1	Log onto the source environment.
2	Change to the *$EDI_ROOT* directory of the source environment.
3	Use the Find command to create a list of the files you want to move. **Example** This command creates a list (named <*list_filename*>) of all the files in the current directory. finFebruary 2002/ -name “*.unl” -print > <list_filename>
4	Edit the list of files in the directory (<list_filename>) to remove ISAM files (those with extensions of *.dat* and *.idx*) from the list. **Reference** See the topic How to Move ISAM Files to Another Machine in this chapter for instructions on moving these files. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
5	Enter this command to create a file that contains only the files in the list and copy it to the destination file name or tape device: cat <*list_filename*> | cpio -ocvB><*dest_filename*> **Comment** The path for the destination file name can be the *$EDI_ROOT* directory of the destination environment, a tape device, or another media device.
6	Change to the *$EDI_ROOT* directory of the destination environment and read in the file you created in Step 5. **Example** This command reads the file into the *$EDI_ROOT* directory of the destination environment: cpio -icvdB< <*dest_filename*>

PC to PC

In Windows Explorer or My Computer, hold down the CTRL key, and then click the items you want to move.

Use your Windows® operating system's copy and paste options (**Edit** menu) or drag and drop functions to move the files to media, such as diskettes.

Note
If you use a tape as your transfer medium, use the tape software to transfer the files to and from the tape.

Moving ISAM Files

Overview

ISAM file extensions

Indexed Sequential Access Method (ISAM) files have a special type of file organization. You can recognize ISAM files by their *.dat* and *.idx* file name extensions.

File structure

In ISAM files, records are stored in one part of the file. Another part of the file contains an index that shows the location of each record for access purposes.

Unload and load utilities

You must change ISAM files to ASCII before moving them to another machine. Simple copy and FTP commands are unable to correctly handle ISAM files.

GENTRAN:Server provides utilities that change ISAM files to ASCII files (**unload)** and change ASCII files back to ISAM files (**load)**.

Example
The utility used to unload and load Trading Partnership files is **tpmv**.

Reference
For a complete list of the unload/load utilities, see the chapter Command Reference in the *GENTRAN:Server Technical Reference Guide.*

(Continued on next page)

Specific unload and load utilities

The ISAM files below have unload and load utilities designed especially for them. The utilities are available from either the command line or a menu of the subsystem editor (for example, from the Tools menu in Trading Partnership Administration).

- Trading Partnership records
- Supplementary TRADACOMS Trading Partnership records
- Generic synonym lists
- Specific synonym lists
- Thesaurus lists
- Contact records
- Organization records
- Category records
- Archive data records.
- Trading Partnership cross-reference records
- XML Configuration records (if you have the XML translation option)

isops utility

The GENTRAN:Server **isops** utility is a generic unload and load utility that you can use to unload or load any ISAM file, including those for which specially designed utilities exist.

You can run isops from the command line or from the Run Programs command under the Main window Tools menu.

This table lists the file names defined for the **isops** command and the product levels to which they apply.

CAUTION

Use the same path on the source and destination machine for the <dm>_arch, edihist, mboxfr, and .q files.

File name	Definition	Product Level
apptptbl	Application Trading Partnership Rules Table	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.
appxref	Trading Partner Code cross reference table for application files	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) File name	Definition	Product Level
catvalue	Trading Partner category values file	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.
contact	Trading Partner contact file	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.
dlname	The distribution list file.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager and higher.
dm	The data manager configuration record file.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager and higher.
<dm>_arch	The archive file for the specified data manager.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with EC Workbench and higher.
.dmcfg	The data manager configuration file.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager and higher.
dstlst	The distribution mailbox list file.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Advanced Data Distribution and higher.
ds_name	The document reference number specifier file.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager and higher.
ds_map	The EDI document reference number specifier mapping file.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager and higher.
ds_tptbl	The EDI document reference number specifier TP file.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager and higher.
ds_map_app	The APP document reference number specifier mapping file.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager and higher.

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) File name	Definition	Product Level
ds_tptbl_app	The APP document reference number specifier TP file.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager and higher.
edihist	The EDI history file.	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.
mbox	The Mailbox file.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Advanced Data Distribution and higher.
mboxfr	The Mailbox file register.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Advanced Data Distribution and higher.
org	The Trading Partner organization file.	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX
pat	Pattern file	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager and higher.
patlst	Pattern list file	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager and higher.
.q	The queue file.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager and higher.
.scrcfg	The script configuration file.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager and higher.
stdin	Records are read from standard input (used with -I).	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.
stdout	Records are written to standard output (used with -u).	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) File name	Definition	Product Level
stderr	Write all user messages to standard error.	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.
tp	The Trading Partner file.	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.
tpmisc	Miscellaneous Trading Partner information file.	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.
tprecon	Trading Partner reconciliation file.	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.
tradacom	The Tradacom file	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.
trn	The transaction register file.	GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager and higher.
xtable	The Standard Cross Reference Table file	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.

(Continued on next page)

XML translation option

If you have the XML translation option, you can also use isops to unload and load these files:

File name	Definition	Product Level
xmlspl1 xmlspl2 xmlspl3	Splitting Element Table files (by level)	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.
xmltptbl	XML Trading Partnership Rules table	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.
xmlxref	Trading Partnership Cross Reference table	GENTRAN:Server Workstation. All levels of GENTRAN:Server for UNIX.

How to Unload an ISAM File

Introduction

An unload utility converts an ISAM file format into an ASCII file so that you can move the file to another machine.

Specific unload and load utilities

The following ISAM files have unload and load utilities designed especially for them. The utilities are available from either the file editor or the command line.

- Trading Partnership records
- Supplementary TRADACOMS Trading Partnership records
- Contact records
- Organization records
- Standard cross-reference records
- Generic synonym lists (Visual Mapper only)
- Specific synonym lists (Visual Mapper only)
- Thesaurus lists (Visual Mapper only)
- XML Configuration records (if you have the XML translation option)

Reference
See the topic How to Move All Trading Partnership Records in this chapter for instructions on moving all your Trading Partnership records.

Using isops to unload an ISAM file

If a specific unload option is not available from the GENTRAN:Server menus or command line, you can use the **isops** command to unload the ISAM file. You can runs **isops** from the command line or from the Run Programs command under the Main window Tools menu.

Procedure

Use this **isops** command to unload an ISAM file.

isops -u -f <filename> > <filename>.unl

Example
Use this **isops** command to unload the ds_name file to ds_name.unl.

isops -u -f ds_name > ds_name.unl

Reference
See the Command Reference chapter in the *Technical Reference Guide* for detailed descriptions of all **isops** options.

How to Load an ISAM File

Introduction

A load utility converts a *.unl* file (ASCII file) back to an ISAM file format.

When to use

Use this procedure after you have unloaded an ISAM file to a *.unl* ASCII file and moved the *.unl* file to the destination.

Specific unload and load utilities

The ISAM files below have unload and load utilities designed especially for them. The utilities are available from either the file editor or the command line.

- Trading Partnership records
- Supplementary TRADACOMS Trading Partnership records
- Contact records
- Organization records
- Generic synonym lists (Visual Mapper only)
- Specific synonym lists (Visual Mapper only)
- Thesaurus lists (Visual Mapper only)
- XML Configuration records (if you have the XML translation option)

Reference
See the topic How to Move All Trading Partnership Records in this chapter for instructions on moving all your Trading Partnership records.

Using isops to load an ISAM file

If a specific load option is not available from the GENTRAN:Server menus or command line, you can use the **isops** command to load the ISAM file. You can runs **isops** from the command line or from the Run Programs command under the Main window Tools menu.

(Continued on next page)

Procedure

Use this **isops** command to load an a *.unl* file to an ISAM file.

isops -l -f <filename> < <filename>.unl

Example

Use this **isops** command to load the ds_name.unl file to ds_name.dat/.idx.

isops -l -f ds_name < ds_name.unl

Reference

See the Command Reference chapter in the *Technical Reference Guide* for detailed descriptions of all **isops** options.

How to Move ISAM Files to Another Machine

Introduction

You can move either all records or some records in an ISAM file to another machine.

Procedure

Use this procedure to move the records in an ISAM file.

Step	Action
1	Go to the source environment and unload the ISAM files. **System Response** The utility reads the ISAM file and converts the data to an ASCII file and gives it an extension of *.unl*. **Reference** See the topic Moving Other Process Files in this chapter for instructions. **Note** Some unload utilities are available from a GENTRAN:Server menu or from the command line.
2	Do you want to move all the ISAM records in the file? ◗ If YES, continue with Step 3. ◗ If NO, use an editor to remove the unwanted records from the *.unl* file and save your changes. **Reference** See the *GENTRAN:Server Technical Reference Guide* for selected ISAM file record layouts.
3	Using an ASCII file transfer method, send or copy the *.unl* file to the appropriate directory on the destination machine.
4	Log on to the destination machine and change the current directory to the GENTRAN:Server root directory for the destination environment. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
5	Does the ISAM file already exist in the destination environment? ◗ If YES, continue with Step 6. ◗ If NO, you must create an empty one. **Reference** See the topic How to Create Empty ISAM Files in the chapter Preparing to Move Files for more information about creating empty ISAM files.
6	Load the *.unl* file to the appropriate directory. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the file, converts the copy to an ISAM file, and appends the new file to the existing file. **Reference** See the topic How to Load an ISAM File in this chapter for instructions.

Moving Trading Partnership Records and Related Files

Overview

Trading Partnership records

The Trading Partnership core records include inbound and outbound translation information. They also include all Trading Partnership information for X12 and EDIFACT translation except organization and contact information.

Files related to the Trading Partnership core records include:

- Category records
- Contact records
- Organization records
- Standard Cross Reference records
- Supplementary TRADACOMS Trading Partnership records

The load/unload file utility

To move Trading Partnership records from one machine to another, use the **load/unload utility**. This is the recommended method.

- The **unload utility** reads a Trading Partnership file (ISAM) and converts the data to an ASCII file that you can safely move. The ASCII files have the extension *.unl*.
- The **load utility** converts an ASCII file to its original ISAM format. ISAM files have an extension of *.dat* and *.idx.*

Moving options

You can move:

- All Trading Partnership records
- Selected records
- All TRADACOMS supplementary Trading Partnership records.

The topics within this section contain instructions for each type of move.

(Continued on next page)

Before you begin

Before you begin moving trading partnership records, you must check the TP directory on the source and destination machines for the required ISAM files and create empty copies of any missing files. You must also open Trading Partnership Administration in GENTRAN:Server.

Checking ISAM files

You can open Trading Partnership Administration only if these files exist in the TP directory.

- tp.dat, tp.idx
- tpmisc.dat, tpmisc.idx
- tprecon.dat, tprecon.idx
- tradacom.dat, tradacom.idx
- contact.dat, contact.idx
- org.dat, ord.idx
- xtable.cat/idx

You must create empty versions of any missing files before opening Trading Partnership Administration.

Note
You can create settings only if these files exist in the TP directory.

- cattype.dat
- catvalue.dat, catvalue.idx

You must create empty versions of any missing files before creating settings.

Creating ISAM files

To create empty versions of required ISAM files, run the appropriate command line programs on the machine from which they are missing. This table describes the command line programs you must run to create the required ISAM files.

IF you want to create...	**THEN run the...**
Trading Partnership files: *tp.dat, tp.idx*	**tpcreate** command line program.
TRADACOM files: *tradacom.dat, tradacom.idx*	**tccreate** command line program.
Category files: *cattype.dat, catvalue.dat, catvalue.idx*	**catcreat** command line program.
Contact files: *contact.dat, contact.idx*	**cocreate** command line program

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) **IF you want to create...**	**THEN run the...**
Organization files: *org.dat, org.idx*	**orgcreat** command line program
Standard Cross Reference Table files: *xtable.dat, xtable.idx*	**xcreat** command line program

Reference
See the topic How to Create Empty ISAM Files in the chapter Preparing to Move Files for more information about creating empty ISAM files.

Opening Trading Partnership Administration

You must open GENTRAN:Server Trading Partnership Administration on the source machine before unloading files. You unload files as part of the process by which you move files.

You will load the files after opening GENTRAN:Server Trading Partnership Administration on the destination machine.

To open GENTRAN:Server and the Trading Partnership Administration window, follow this procedure.

Step	Action
1	Open GENTRAN:Server
2	Click the Trading Partnership Administration icon.

How to Move All Trading Partnership Records

Names of Trading Partnership files

Your Trading Partnership file, ***tp.dat*** and ***tp.idx***, is an indexed file that contains all the basic Trading Partnership records in your GENTRAN:Server environment. Additional Trading Partnership information is stored in these files:

- *tpmisc.dat* and *tpmisc.idx*
- *tradacom.dat* and *tradacom.idx*
- *tprecon.dat* and *tprecon.idx*

Moving a Trading Partner file

Use this procedure to move a Trading Partnership file.

Step	Action
1	Start a client that connects to the source environment.
2	Open click **Tools** on the Trading Partnership Administration menu bar.
3	Click **Unload** on the **Tools** menu.
4	Click **Trading Partnership Record** on the **Unload** submenu. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the Trading Partnership files and converts the copies to ASCII files with these names: • tp.unl • tpmisc.unl • tradacom.unl • tprecon.unl The system displays a message that indicates the number of records it unloaded.
5	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the *.unl* files to the trading partner directory on the destination machine.
6	Exit the client that is logged into the source environment.
7	Start the client that connects to the destination environment and open Trading Partnership Administration.
8	Click **Tools** on the menu bar. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
9	Click **Load** on the **Tools** menu.
10	Click **Trading Partnership Record** on the **Load** submenu. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the files, converts the copies to indexed Trading Partnership files, and appends the new files the existing files. The system displays a message that indicates the number of records it loaded.

How to Move Selected Trading Partnership Records

Introduction

You can select and unload Trading Partnership records by Group Organization Code or Interchange Organization Code.

Moving Selected Records for Multiple Codes

When you move selected Trading Partnership records, GENTRAN:Server overwrites the existing ASCII Trading Partnership files.

- tp.unl
- tpmisc.unl
- tradacom.unl
- tprecon.unl
- contact.unl
- org.unl

You must copy the files for the first code to the destination machine and load them before moving the records for a second code.

Warning
GENTRAN:Server **overwrites** the existing ASCII Trading Partnership files each time you move selected records. These files can contain only the records for one code at a time when you move selected Trading Partnership records.

Procedure

Use this procedure to move selected Trading Partnership records from one PC to another or from one UNIX machine to another.

Step	Action
1	Select **Unload** from the Tools menu on the Trading Partnership Administration menu bar.
2	Click **Selective Unload of the Trading Partnership**. **System Response** The system displays the Selective Unload of Trading Partner Records dialog box. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Do you want to unload Trading Partnership records by Interchange Level Organization? ◗ If YES, click the **Interchange Level Organization** option button and GO TO Step 5. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
4	Click the **Group Level Organization** option button.
5	Click **Selective Organization**. **System Response** The system displays the Select Interchange/Group Organization To Unload Trading Partnerships dialog box.
6	Select the Interchange ID or Organization Code for the records you are moving, then click **OK**. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the selected Trading Partnership records and converts the copies to ASCII files with these names: ◗ tp.unl ◗ tpmisc.unl ◗ tradacom.unl ◗ tprecon.unl ◗ contact.unl ◗ org.unl The system displays a message that indicates the number of records it unloaded.
7	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the *.unl* files to the Trading Partner directory on the destination machine.
8	Exit the client that is logged into the source environment or the Workstation computer that contains the environment.
9	Start the Windows client or Workstation computer that connects to the destination environment and open TP Administration.
10	Click **Tools** on the menu bar.
11	Click **Load** on the **Tools** menu. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
12	Click **Trading Partnership Record** on the **Load** submenu. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the Trading Partner file, converts the copy to an indexed Trading Partnership file, and appends the new file to the existing file. The system displays a message that indicates the number of records it loaded.
13	Click **Contact Records** on the **Load** submenu. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the file, converts the copy to an indexed Contact Records file, and appends the new file to the existing file. The system displays a message that indicates the number of records it loaded.
14	Click **Organization Records** on the **Load** submenu. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the file, converts the copy to an indexed Organization Records file, and appends the new file to the existing file. The system displays a message that indicates the number of records it loaded.

How to Move TRADACOMS Supplementary TP Records

Introduction

Additional information is available for Trading Partnerships using TRADACOMS standards. This information is kept in supplementary records. The file containing this information is named *tradacom*.

Procedure

Use this procedure to move TRADACOMS supplementary Trading Partnership records from one machine to another.

Step	Action
1	Unload the TRADACOMS supplementary Trading Partnership records by issuing this command from the command line: **tcmv -u -cp <path to config file>** **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the TRADACOMS records and converts the copy to an ASCII file with the name *tradacom.unl*. The system displays a message indicating the number of records it unloaded.
2	Using an ASCII transfer method, send, or copy the *tradacom.unl* file to the trading partner directory on the destination machine. **Reference** See the topic How to Move a Single ASCII or Binary File in this chapter for instructions.
3	Log on to the destination machine and change the current directory to the GENTRAN:Server root directory. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Load the *tradacom.unl* file to the trading partner directory on the destination PC by issuing this command from the DOS command line: **tcmv -l -cp <path to config file>** **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the file, converts the copy to an indexed Trading Partnership file, and appends the new file to the existing file. The system displays a message indicating the number of records it loaded. **Reference** See the chapter Command Reference in the *GENTRAN:Server Technical Reference Guide* for information about related parameters.

How to Move Organization Records

Introduction

The file containing the Trading Partnership organization records is the organization file (*org.dat/idx*).

You must move the organization file if you move the Trading Partnership records to which they are related.

Moving Organization files to another machine

Use this procedure to move files from one machine to another.

Step	Action
1	Click **Tools** on the Trading Partnership Administration menu bar.
2	Select **Unload** from the **Tools** menu.
3	Select **Organization Record** from the **Unload** menu. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the organization file and converts the copy to an ASCII file with the name *org.unl.* The system displays the number of records that it unloaded.
4	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the *org.unl* file to the trading partner directory on the destination machine.
5	Exit the client that is logged into the source environment or the Workstation computer that contains the environment.
6	Start the Windows client or Workstation computer that connects to the destination environment and open Trading Partnership Administration.
7	Click **Tools** on the menu bar.
8	Click **Load** on the **Tools** menu.
9	Click **Organization Record** from the **Tools** menu. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the file, converts the copy to an indexed organization file, and appends the new file to the existing file. The system displays the number of records that it loaded.

Moving Contact Records

Introduction

The file containing contact records is the contact file (*contact.dat/idx*).

You must move this file if you move the Trading Partnership records to which they are related.

Moving contact records

Use this procedure to move files from one machine to another.

Step	Action
1	Click **Tools** on the Trading Partnership Administration menu bar.
2	Click **Unload** on the Tools menu.
3	Click **Contact Record** on the Unload submenu. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the contact file and converts the copy to an ASCII file with the name *contact.unl*. The system displays the number of records that it unloaded.
4	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the *contact.unl* file to the trading partner directory on the destination machine.
5	Exit the client that is logged into the source environment or the Workstation computer that contains the environment.
6	Start the Windows client or Workstation computer that connects to the destination environment and open Trading Partnership Administration.
7	Click **Tools** on the Trading Partnership Administration menu bar.
8	Click **load** on the Tools menu.
9	Click **Contact Record** on the Load submenu.

How to Move Standard Cross Reference Records

Introduction

The file containing the Standard Cross Reference Table records is the file (*xtable.dat/idx*).

Moving Standard Cross Reference files to another machine

Use this procedure to move files from one UNIX machine to another.

Step	Action
1	Click **Tools** on the Trading Partnership Administration menu bar.
2	Select **Unload** from the Tools menu.
3	Select **Standard Cross Reference Records** from the **Unload** menu. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the file and converts the copy to an ASCII file with the name *xtable.unl.* The system displays the number of records that it unloaded.
4	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the *xtable.unl* file to the destination machine.
5	Exit the client that is logged into the source environment.
6	Start the client that connects to the destination environment and open Trading Partnership Administration.
7	Click **Tools** on the Trading Partnership Administration menu bar.
8	Click **Load** on the Tools menu.
9	Click **Standard Cross Reference Records** from the **Tools** menu. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the file, converts the copy to an indexed organization file, and appends the new file to the existing file. The system displays the number of records that it loaded.

How to Move Related Files

Introduction

When you move Trading Partnership records, you must also move any related files that affect how GENTRAN:Server processes the Trading Partnership records.

Types of related files

These are the types of files you may need to move:

- Document specifier mapping files
- Configuration record files
- Pattern files
- Post-processing scripts
- Communication scripts
- Translation scripts
- Data manager records

Procedure

Use this procedure to move related records.

Step	Action
1	Did you attach the Trading Partnership code to a document specifier table? ◗ If YES, move the *ds_map.dat/idx* and *ds_tptbl.dat/idx* ISAM files by following the instructions in the section Moving ISAM Files. ◗ If NO, continue with Step 2.
2	Did you create configuration records for the Trading Partnership and data manager? ◗ If YES, move the *dm.dat/idx* files by following the instructions in the section Moving ISAM Files. ◗ If NO, continue with Step 3. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Did you generate the configuration records by melding the Trading Partnership code with a new pattern? ◗ If YES, move the pattern files, *pat.dat/.idx* and *patlist.dat/.idx* by following the instructions in the section "Moving ISAM Files"<Default Paragraph Font>. ◗ If NO, continue with Step 4.
4	Did you create a new post-processing script that you referenced in the configuration record? ◗ If YES, use an ASCII file transfer method to move the script to the *Script* directory in the destination environment. ◗ If NO, continue with Step 5. **Reference** See the topic How to Move a Single ASCII or Binary File in this chapter for instructions.
5	Did you use new communication scripts when you developed the Trading Partnership in the source environment? ◗ If YES, use an ASCII file transfer method to move the communication scripts to the destination environment. ◗ If NO, continue with Step 6. **Reference** See the topic How to Move a Single ASCII or Binary File in this chapter for instructions.
6	Did you set up new data managers when you created the configuration records? ◗ If YES, recreate the data managers in your destination environment. ◗ If NO, continue with Step 7. **Reference** See the *GENTRAN:Server Data Flow Administration Guide* for more information about setting up new data managers.
7	Did you create a new translation data manager when you developed the Trading Partnership in your source environment? ◗ If YES, use an ASCII file transfer method to move the translation script to your destination environment. ◗ If NO, you are finished with moving Trading Partnership-related files.

Moving Maps and Map-related Files

Overview

Introduction

Maps usually have one or more related files that must be moved along with the map. Related files include:

- Trading Partnership record
- File definition (Application Integration maps only)
- Application description (Visual Mapper maps only)
- Generic synonym list (Visual Mapper maps only)
- Specific synonym list (Visual Mapper maps only)
- Thesaurus list (Visual Mapper maps only)

Procedure

Use this procedure to move map files.

Step	Action
1	Move the map. **Reference** See the topic How to Move Application Integration Maps in this chapter for instructions.
2	Is the map for outbound processing? ◗ If YES, use an ASCII file transfer method to move the file description associated with the map. ◗ If NO, you are finished moving the map file. **Reference** See the topic How to Move a Single ASCII or Binary File in this chapter for instructions.

How to Move Application Integration Maps

Introduction

Uncompiled and compiled Application Integration maps are stored as binary files (<*mapname*>.*map*). You can move both map types using a binary transfer method such as FTP using the binary (bi) switch.

Moving compiled maps

Use this procedure to move compiled maps from one machine to another.

Step	Action
1	Using a binary transfer method, send or copy the following file(s) to the appropriate directories on the destination machine: ◗ *<map_directory>\<mapname>.tpl* ◗ *<map_directory>\<mapname>.map* ◗ *<file_definition>\<file_definition_name>.ddf.* (Use ASCII transfer method) **Note** The file definition is necessary for outbound maps in all GENTRAN:Server product levels.
2	Did you transfer uncompiled map files? ◗ If YES, compile the transferred maps. ◗ If NO, you are finished. **Reference** See the *GENTRAN:Server Application Integration Guide* for instructions on compiling maps.

How to Move Visual Mapper Maps

Introduction

If you use the Visual Mapper, you should move only uncompiled maps from one machine to another, and compile the maps after you move them. Uncompiled maps are stored as map files with a .vmp extension (<*mapname*>.*vmp*).

Moving uncompiled maps

Use this procedure to move uncompiled maps from one machine to another.

Step	Action
1	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the following file(s) to the appropriate directories on the destination machine: ◗ <map_directory>\<mapname>.vmp ◗ <app_directory>\<appname>.app
2	Compile the transferred maps. **Reference** See the *GENTRAN:Server Mapping and Translation Guide* for instructions on compiling maps.

How to Move the Generic Synonym List

Introduction

If you use the Visual Mapper, you may need to move the generic synonym list. The generic synonym list applies to one or more (or even all) maps. You can have only one generic synonym file in your GENTRAN:Server environment at any one time. The name of the generic synonym file is *generic.dat/idx*.

Moving a generic synonym file

Use this procedure to move the Visual Mapper's generic synonym file from one machine to another.

Step	Action
1	Open the **Synonym Editor** in GENTRAN:Server.
2	Click **File** on the Synonym Editor menu bar.
3	Click **Unload File** on the File menu. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server reads and converts the generic synonym file to an ASCII file with the name *generic.unl*. The system displays the number of records it unloaded.
4	Specify the path and *generic.unl* in the Unload File dialog box.
5	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the *generic.unl* file to the maps directory on the destination machine.
6	Start the Windows client or Workstation computer that connects to the destination environment and change to the GENTRAN:Server root directory.
7	If there is no generic synonym file on the destination machine, create an empty one now by issuing this command from the command line: **sncreate <*map_directory*>/generic -cp <config path>**
8	Exit the client that is logged into the source environment or the Workstation computer that contains the environment.
9	Start the Windows client or Workstation computer that connects to the destination environment and open **Trading Partnership Administration**.

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
10	Open the **Synonym Editor** in GENTRAN:Server.
11	Click **File** on the Synonym Editor menu bar.
12	Click **Load File** on the File menu.
13	Specify the path and *generic.unl* in the **Load File** dialog box. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the file, converts the copy to an indexed generic synonym file, and appends the new file to the existing file. The system then displays the number of records it loaded.

How to Move Specific Synonym Lists

Introduction

If you use the Visual Mapper, you may need to move the specific synonym lists associated with your maps. A specific synonym list applies to a single map. You can have one specific synonym file in your GENTRAN:Server system for each map. The name of the specific synonym file is <*mapname*>.*dat/idx*, where <*mapname*> represents the name of the map.

The file contains all the specific synonym lists for a map in the following format:

listname|original value|substitute value.

Moving specific synonym lists

Use this procedure to move all specific synonym lists for a Visual Mapper map from one machine to another.

Step	Action
1	Unload the specific synonym file by issuing this command from the UNIX command line: **synmv <*map_directory*>/<*mapname*> -u -cp<config path>** **System Response** GENTRAN:Server reads and converts the specific synonym file to an ASCII file with the name <*mapname*>*.unl.* The system then displays the number of records it unloaded.
2	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the <*mapname*>*.unl* file to the maps directory on the destination machine.
3	Start the Windows client or Workstation computer that connects to the destination environment and change to the GENTRAN:Server root directory.
4	If there is no specific synonym file with this name on the destination machine, create an empty one now by issuing this command from the command line: **sncreate <*map_directory*>/<*mapname*> -cp <config path>** (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
5	Load the <*mapname*>*.unl* file to the maps directory on the destination machine by issuing this command from the command line: **synmv <*map_directory*>/<*mapname*> -lo -cp <config path>** **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the file, converts the copy to an indexed specific synonym file, and appends the new file to the existing file. The system displays the number of records it loaded. **Note** Use the -l command to overwrite the existing synonym file instead of appending to it. **Reference** For an explanation of the parameters recommended here for **synmv** and **sncreate**, see the chapter Command Reference in the *GENTRAN:Server Technical Reference Guide.*

How to Move a Thesaurus List

About thesaurus lists

If you use the Visual Mapper, you may need to move the thesaurus list. Thesaurus lists are available for use when automapping any map in your GENTRAN:Server environment. You can have only one thesaurus file in your GENTRAN:Server environment at any time. The name of the thesaurus file is *thesaurs.dat/idx.*

The load/unload file feature

You must use the file load/unload feature to move the Visual Mapper's thesaurus file. this feature enables you to import and export the thesaurus list as ASCII files.

Moving the Thesaurus

Use this procedure to move the Visual Mapper's thesaurus file from one machine to another.

Step	Action
1	Open the **Thesaurus Editor** in GENTRAN:Server.
2	Click **File** on the menu bar.
3	Click **Unload File** on the File menu.
4	Specify the path and *thesaurs.unl* in the Unload File dialog box, then click **OK**. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the thesaurus file and converts the copy to an ASCII file with the name *thesaurs.unl.* The system then displays the number of records that it unloaded.
5	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the *thesaurs.unl* file to the maps directory on the destination machine.
6	Exit the client that is logged into the source environment or the Workstation computer that contains the environment.
7	Start the Windows client or Workstation computer that connects to the destination environment and open **Trading Partnership Administration**.
8	Open the **Thesaurus Editor** in GENTRAN:Server. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
9	Click **File** on the menu bar.
10	Click **Load File** on the **File** menu.
11	Specify the path and *thesaurs.unl* in the Load File dialog box. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server copies the file and converts the copy to an indexed thesaurus file. If a thesaurus file exists, GENTRAN:Server appends the new file to the existing file. The system then displays the number of records that it loaded.

Moving Other Process Files

Process File Checklist

Introduction

Your organization may have created custom UNIX shell scripts, DOS batch files, component files, and user administration files to work with your GENTRAN:Server processes. When you move GENTRAN:Server files from one machine to another, you need to move these custom files, your extension configuration files, and any other files that affect GENTRAN:Server processing.

Checklist

Use this checklist to help identify other process files you may need to move. Add to the list any other files that affect your GENTRAN:Server data flow and processing.

Note
Many of the files in this list are used only with GENTRAN:Server for UNIX. If you have GENTRAN:Server for Workstation, you will not have many of these file types

✔	File Type
	LOCKS files (both communication device and script name locks)
	Custom UNIX shell scripts or DOS batch files
	User administration files
	Custom Mail_Proc files
	Address lists
	Custom component files associated with custom shell process: ◗ C and C++ executable files ◗ Cross-reference tables ◗ Associated directory structure or permissions structure
	Communications software
	Custom Life Cycle entries and processes (for example, ODBC linkage)
	JCL/RCL files used to wrap-around files being sent to mainframe computers

(Continued on next page)

✔	(Contd) File Type
	Logon and FTP address information, if configured differently between machines
	Extension entries and configuration files (for example, Baan, Oracle, SAP)
	Other Files

How to MoveCustom Shell Scripts and DOS Batch Files

Introduction

Custom shell scripts (UNIX) and DOS batch files are scripts or command files that your organization has created.

Procedure

Use this table to select a file transfer method for a custom shell script or batch file.

IF the file is…	THEN use…
Compiled code	A binary file transfer method.
Not compiled code	An ASCII file transfer method.

Reference

See the section Moving ASCII and Binary Files in this chapter for instructions on transferring ASCII and binary files.

How to Move LOCKS Files

Introduction

Files in the LOCKS directory usually represent a UNIX device, such as a tape drive or modem. GENTRAN:Server proprietary scripts use these files when processing Type 2 locks.

If these devices exist on the destination machine, you can move the contents of the LOCKS directory from the source machine.

Procedure

Use this procedure to move the LOCKS directory to another machine.

Step	Action
1	Review the contents of the LOCKS directory to check the name of each referenced device.
2	Use an ASCII file transfer method to move the files in the LOCKS directory. **Reference** See the section Moving ASCII and Binary Files in this chapter for instructions.
3	Modify the LOCKS file as necessary to contain the correct name of the device on the destination machine. **Example** On the source machine, a LOCKS file is named TTY2 and contains the device name tty20d1p. You move this script from the source machine to the destination machine. The script on the destination machines uses the same lock file, but the device name is tty20d3p. You must change the device name after you move the LOCKS file to the destination machine.

CHAPTER
15

Cleaning Up after the Move

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Overview

Introduction

In this chapter

This chapter describes the tasks you must complete after you move files from a source environment to a destination environment.

Key terms

This table lists the key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Description
absolute path name	The full address or path to a file starting at root, /, or \.
control numbers	The counters used to keep track of the business documents that you send and receive.
Interchange and Group ID codes	Unique identifiers that are inserted into the Interchange envelope when data is translated.

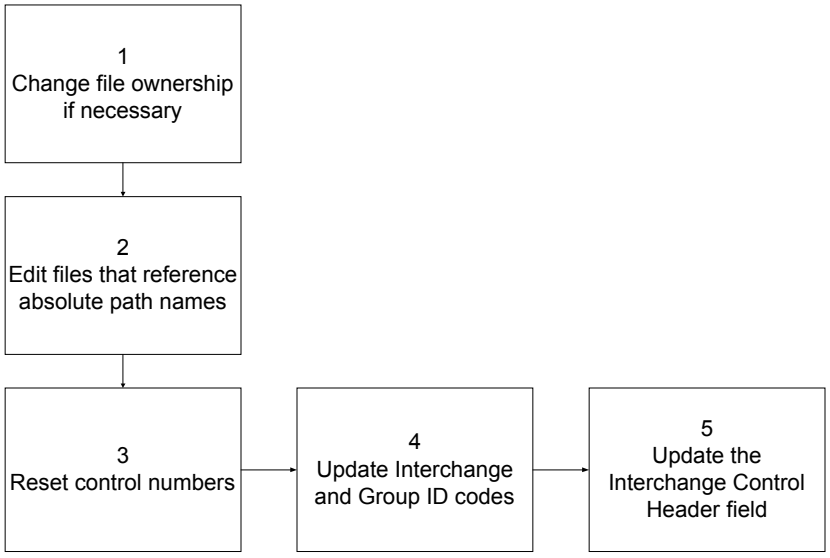
The Clean-Up Process

Introduction

After you move GENTRAN:Server for Workstation files from a source environment to a destination environment, you must clean up the destination area.

Process diagram

This illustration shows the tasks in the clean-up process.



Tasks

Use this task list to perform the clean-up tasks.

Task	Description
1	If necessary, change the ownership of the files you moved so that the user owner of the source environment and the destination environment are the same.
2	Edit files that reference absolute path names. **Reference** See the topic How to Edit Files with Absolute Path Names in this chapter for instructions. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Task	Description
3	Do you want to reset the Interchange and Group control numbers? ◗ If YES, modify the Interchange Organization or Group Organization record. **Reference** See the topic How to Reset the Interchange and Group Control Numbers in this chapter. ◗ If NO, continue with Task 5.
4	Do you want to update the Interchange and Group ID codes? ◗ If YES, modify the Interchange Organization or Group Organization record. **Reference** See the topic How to Update the Interchange and Group ID Codes in this chapter. ◗ If NO, continue with Task 6.
5	Do you want to update the Interchange Control Header field? ◗ If YES, modify the field in the Trading Partnership record. **Reference** See the topic How to Update the Interchange Control Header Field in this chapter.

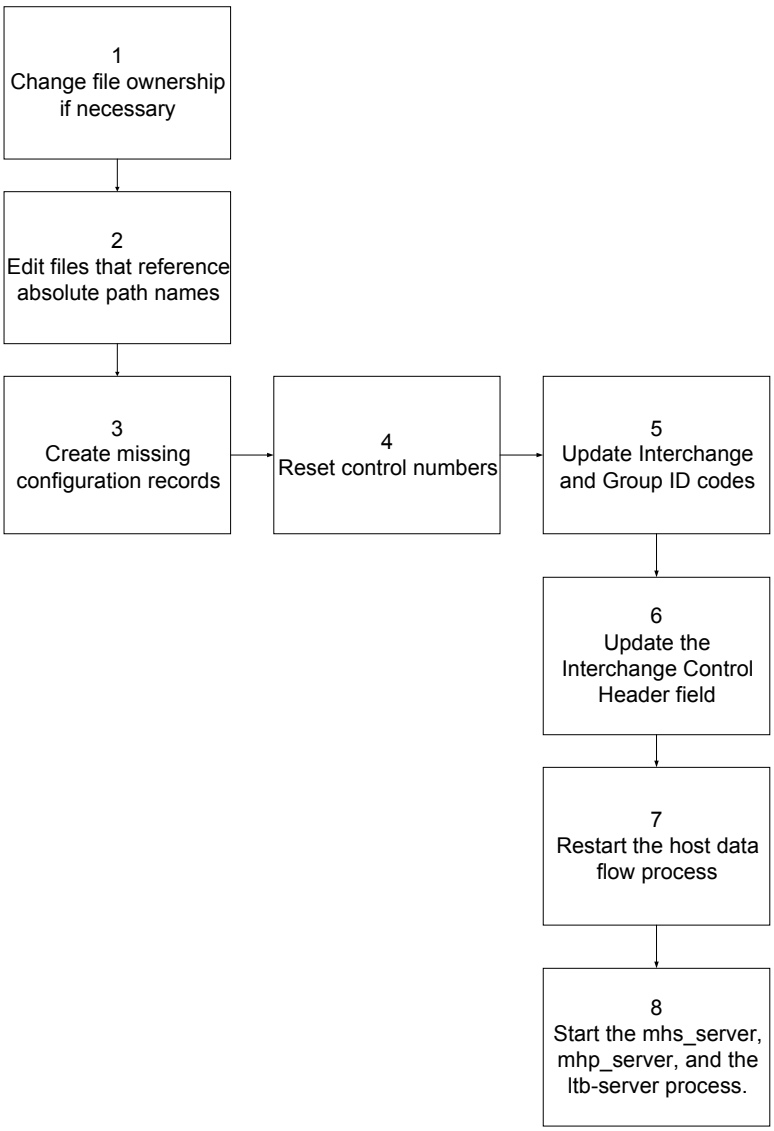
The Clean-Up Process (UNIX)

Introduction

After you move GENTRAN:Server for UNIX files from a source environment to a destination environment, you must clean up the destination area.

Process diagram

This illustration shows the tasks in the clean-up process.



(Continued on next page)

Tasks

Use this task list to perform the clean-up tasks.

Task	Description
1	If necessary, change the ownership of the files you moved so that the user owner of the source environment and the destination environment are the same.
2	Edit files that reference absolute path names. **Reference** See the topic How to Edit Files with Absolute Path Names in this chapter for instructions.
3	Create any missing configuration records. **Reference** See the Working with Configuration Records chapter in the *GENTRAN:Server Data Flow Administration Guide* for instructions **Note** This step applies only to GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with EC Workbench and higher product levels.
4	Do you want to reset the Interchange and Group control numbers? ◗ If YES, modify the Interchange Organization or Group Organization record. **Reference** See the topic How to Reset the Interchange and Group Control Numbers in this chapter. ◗ If NO, continue with Task 5.
5	Do you want to update the Interchange and Group ID codes? ◗ If YES, modify the Interchange Organization or Group Organization record. **Reference** See the topic How to Update the Interchange and Group ID Codes in this chapter. ◗ If NO, continue with Task 6. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Task	Description
6	Do you want to update the Interchange Control Header field? ◗ If YES, modify the field in the Trading Partnership record. **Reference** See the topic How to Update the Interchange Control Header Field in this chapter. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
7	For GENTRAN:Server for UNIX, start the mhs_server, mhp_server, and the ltb-server processes for the environment.
8	For GENTRAN:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager and higher product levels, restart the host data flow process

Procedures

How to Reset the Interchange and Group Control Numbers

Introduction

The Interchange and Group Control Numbers are the counters used to track the business documents that you:

- Send to your trading partner
- Receive from the trading partner.

These control numbers increase when you create a Trading Partnership record in a source environment and send and receive source documents. To track the actual counts during destination processing, you should reset the control numbers after you move the Trading Partnership record to the destination environment.

Procedure

Use this procedure to reset the control numbers.

Reference
If you have a very large number of Trading Partner records to edit, you may want to use the mass edit utility. See the Working with Trading Partnerships chapter in the *GENTRAN:Server Application Integration User's Guide* for instructions.

Step	Action
1	Start GENTRAN:Server.
2	Open Trading Partnership Administration.
3	Select the Interchange Organization or Group Organization record that you want to modify.
4	Select **Selected Item** from the **Edit** menu to display the record.
5	Modify the values in the **Control numbers** fields.
6	Click **OK** to save your changes.

How to Update the Interchange and Group ID Codes

Introduction

The Interchange and Group ID codes are unique identifiers that GENTRAN:Server inserts into the Interchange envelope when it translates data.

If you used source Interchange and Group ID codes when you created the Trading Partnership record in the source environment, you must replace the codes after you move the Trading Partnership record to the destination environment.

Procedure

Use this procedure to update the Interchange and Group ID codes.

Comment
If you have a very large number of Trading Partner records to edit, you may want to use the mass edit utility. See the Working with Trading Partnerships chapter in the *GENTRAN:Server Application Integration User's Guide* for instructions.

Step	Action
1	Start GENTRAN:Server.
2	Open Trading Partnership Administration.
3	Select the Interchange Organization or Group Organization record that you want to modify.
4	Select **Selected Item** from the **Edit** menu to display the record.
5	Modify the values in the **Interchange IDs** or **Group IDs** fields.
6	Click **OK** to save your changes.

How to Update the Interchange Control Header Field

Introduction

The **Interchange Control Header** field defines the type of header segment used for the Interchange envelope.

Procedure

Use this procedure to update the **Interchange Control Header** field.

Comment
If you have a very large number of Trading Partner records to edit, you may want to use the mass edit utility. See the Working with Trading Partnerships chapter in the *GENTRAN:Server Application Integration User's Guide* for instructions.

Step	Action
1	Start GENTRAN:Server.
2	Open the Trading Partnership record that you want to modify in the Trading Partnership Editor.
3	Click the **Outbound EDI** tab or the **Outbound Acknowledgment** tab. **System Response** GENTRAN:Server displays the outbound information.
4	Click the **Edit** button that is next to the **Interchange Control Header** field.
5	Enter **P** for Production (Destination) in the ISA15 Test/Production Indicator field.
6	Click **OK** to save your changes.

How to Edit Files with Absolute Path Names

Definition

An **absolute path name** is the full address or path to a file starting at root, / or \.

Moving files with references to absolute path names

When you move files that reference absolute path names, you must edit the absolute path name to match the directory structure of the new environment. If you do not, GENTRAN:Server will not be able to find the file.

Files that may contain absolute path names

These types of files may contain absolute path names:

- Trading Partnership records
- Batch files (*.bat*)
- Data manager configuration files.

Procedure

Use this procedure to edit absolute path names in files.

Step	Action
1	Open the file or record in the appropriate editor and check for any references to absolute path names.
2	Replace the absolute path with a relative path, a variable-based path, or another absolute path that matches your destination environment's directory structure. **Example** Relative Path: c:*\<file name> Absolute Path: c:\win\mainframe\<file name>.
3	Save your changes.

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