Gentran:Server® for UNIX® and Workstation

VDA User's Guide
Version 6.1

Sterling Commerce
An IBM Company

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About This Guide

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Introduction

Welcome to Sterling Commerce's *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation VDA User's Guide.*

Introduction   The VDA (Verband der deutschen Automobilindustrie) is responsible for a range of different standards in the German automotive industry. Some of these standards relate to Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and communications.

EDI documents describe the layout of electronic automotive documents, like Delivery Forecast or Advanced Shipping Notice.

Purpose   VDA is a fixed-format with no defined envelope structures outside of the transaction.

To use the data, you must convert it to a format that Gentran:Server can use, and that conforms to your mapping specifications.

Who should use this guide   The *VDA User's Guide* is for Gentran:Server users who create maps using the VDA standard format for the input files, output files, or both.

Chapter Contents

Description of contents

This table describes the content of the chapters within this *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation* VDA User's Guide.

Chapter Title	Description
Application Integration: Translating VDA Data to Application Data	Inbound processing using incoming VDA data. VDA data is enveloped with the EDIFACT UNB, UNG, and UNH segments and delimited using EDIFACT separators to enable Gentran:Server internal processing by the **edifrmat** program. The resulting data is translated to an application format by using conventional Gentran:Server mapping tools.
Application Integration: Translating Data into VDA Data	Application data is translated to VDA data (with an EDIFACT UNB, UNG, and UNH envelope and EDIFACT delimiter) using conventional Gentran:Server mapping tools. The EDIFACT envelope and the delimiter are removed by the **edf2vda** program. The resulting EDI data is converted to VDA format by running the **edf2vda** program.
Visual Mapper: Translating Inbound VDA Data	Inbound processing using incoming VDA data. VDA data is enveloped with the EDIFACT UNB, UNG, and UNH segments and delimited using EDIFACT separators to enable Gentran:Server internal processing by the **edifrmat** program. The resulting data is translated to an application format by using conventional Gentran:Server mapping tools.

(Contd) Chapter Title	Description
Visual Mapper: Translating Data into Outbound VDA Data	Application data is translated to VDA data (with an EDIFACT UNB, UNG, and UNH envelope and EDIFACT delimiter) using conventional Gentran:Server mapping tools. The EDIFACT envelope and the delimiter are removed by the **edf2vda** program. The resulting EDI data is converted to VDA format by running the **edf2vda** program.
Special Processing for 4905 Documents	Date handling for delivery dates. The system converts the single-date format of VDA to multiple-application dates.
Messages	This lists the messages you might see while translating data to and from the VDA standards.

Note

Before you proceed with this guide, you should review the chapter Running Translation in the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide* for more information about data translation.

Related Publications

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

Document	Description
Upgrade and Data 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 Getting Started Guide	Instructions for installing the Gentran:Server software and performing setup tasks, such as setting up security. 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.
Gentran:Server Workstation Getting Started Guide	Instructions for installing the Gentran:Server Workstation software and performing setup tasks. 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 using the Gentran:Server Application Integration Mapper.
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. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Document	Description
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.
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.
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.
Maintenance and Troubleshooting Guide	Instructions for maintaining your Gentran:Server installation. Also provides troubleshooting information to help determine the cause and solution of problems that may occur.
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. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Document	Description
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.
Readme file	Information about recent enhancements included with this software release. This file is in the /*readme* directory on the Windows client computer.

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 and for names of files and file extensions. **Example** *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide.*
Bold	Bold type is used for program names, for key terms the first time they are used within a chapter, and for characters entered onto a screen. **Example** A **password** is a set of characters a user must enter to gain access to a system.
<Angle brackets>	Angle brackets indicate variable information, such as a file name that you defined. **Example** <scriptname>.scr

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.
[ ]	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.

Application Integration: Translating VDA Data to Application Data

Contents

Introduction

The VDA format   The VDA format is a fixed-format standard without any defined envelope structures outside of the transaction.

How Gentran:Server handles VDA data   Because VDA does not have defined envelope structures, you must configure Gentran:Server to preprocesses the VDA data, changing it to a format that Gentran:Server can compliance-check. This format also enables Gentran:Server to create audit records for the data.

Preprocessing consists of wrapping the data in headers and inserting element separators. The program **edifrmat** handles the preprocessing tasks.

Once **edifrmat** has transformed the data, the Gentran:Server can perform a compliance-check and create audit records.

Preparing for Mapping

The VDA Standard Templates

Introduction   The Standards CD supplied with your Gentran:Server for UNIX or Gentran:Server Workstation product has a folder that contains VDA data definition file (DDFs) templates, which can be used to create maps.

Sterling Commerce provides these templates to help you develop your VDA maps quickly and efficiently.

Location   The templates for VDA transactions are in the folder labelled VDA on your Standards CD.

NOTE

The VDA transactions are not in the Standards database on the Standards CD.

How to Copy the VDA Templates

Introduction   We recommend that you copy the folder that contains the VDA data definition files to the directory that holds your file definitions (*.ddf files) so that you can access them when you need them.

Procedure   Use this procedure to copy the folder.

Step	Action
1	Insert the Standards CD into your CD drive.
2	Locate the VDA Templates folder on the CD.
3	Use your system's copy function to copy the folder from the Standards CD to the destination directory.

Setting Up for VDA Translation

Introduction

This topic provides an overview of the tasks you must perform to set up your system to translate VDA data.

Stages in the set-up process

This table lists the stages in the process. This chapter contains information for each of the stages described in this table.

Stage	Description
4	Analyze the format of the incoming VDA data. **Reference** See How to Analyze the VDA Data.
5	Create the VDA map and the Data Definition Format (DDF) file that describes the layout of the VDA data. **Reference** See How to Create an Inbound VDA Map.
6	Create the VDA Trading Partnership record. **Reference** See How to Create VDA Trading Partnership Records.
7	Configure your system to use the **edifrmat** command to preprocess the VDA data. **Reference** See How to Configure for edifrmat Processing.
8	Set translation options for VDA data. **Reference** See the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide* for instructions.

How to Analyze the VDA Data

Introduction   Before you can create a VDA map, you must analyze the VDA format that you want to use in the map. You will use the information you gather to create a Data Definition Format (DDF) file that defines the VDA format.

Reference
For more information about Data Definition Format (DDF) files, see the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide.*

Procedure   Use this procedure to analyze VDA data.

Step	Action
1	Obtain sample data that is in the VDA format you will receive from your trading partner.
2	Analyze the sample data to determine the segment and element layouts and field lengths.
3	Determine the kind of data contained in each segment and element.
4	List the map components and layout information for your VDA Data Definition Format file.

How to Create an Inbound VDA Map

Introduction

After you analyze the VDA data you expect to receive from your trading partner, you are ready to create a map that will translate the VDA data into another format, such as your application format.

This topic explains how to create a map for translating data from a VDA standard format.

Reference

For more detailed instructions about creating maps, see the Creating a Map section in the Designing your Map chapter of the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide*.

The VDA DDF file

The input side of your map must be a DDF file that defines the layout of the VDA data you expect to receive.

The DDF file must be in the directory specified for file definitions and application descriptions.

The preprocessing program **edifrmat** uses the layout information in this DDF file to transform and prepare VDA data for the translator.

Reference

The 4905 document requires a different processing procedure for delivery dates. See the Special Processing for the 4905 Document chapter for more information.

Important naming conventions

For Gentran:Server to process your VDA data, you must use these DDF file naming conventions for VDA DDF files, where *mapname* is the name of the map that uses the DDF file.

◗ Input VDA DDF file name = *mapname*_in.ddf
◗ Output VDA DDF file name = *mapname*_out.ddf

Procedure Use this procedure to create a VDA map.

Step	Action
1	Start the Application Integration mapper.
2	From the File menu, select **New** to start the New Map Wizard.
3	When prompted for the kind of map, select the option that has "Standard" as the input and has the appropriate output file. **Example** If your output file is in an application format, select Standard-to-Application as the kind of map you are creating.
4	When prompted for the input format, use this table to determine your next step.

IF…	THEN…
You already have a DDF file that defines the VDA format	Click **Load the data format from a saved definition** and then click the **Browse** button to locate the DDF in the file definitions and application descriptions directory. **WARNING** **The DDF file must be in the Gentran:Server directory specified for DDF files.**
You do not have a DDF file that defines the VDA layout	Click **Create a new data format using the syntax** and select **Positional** from the drop-down list.

Step	Action
5	When prompted for the output format, select the appropriate option. **Reference** See [Defining the output format](#) in the [How to Create a New Map](#) topic in the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide* if you need more information.
6	Save the map. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
7	Did you select **Create a new data format** (positional) in Step 4? ◗ If YES, continue with Step 8. ◗ If NO, go to Step 9.
8	Define the VDA DDF file, name it, and save it. Continue with Step 9. **WARNING** **You must name the file for the map followed by "_in" (***mapname*_in.ddf) and save it to the File Definitions/ Apps directory, which contains your Data Definition Format files. If you use a different name or save the file to a different directory, Gentran:Server cannot process your VDA data.** **Reference** For detailed instructions, see the section <u>Defining a Fixed-Format Application File</u> in the <u>Designing your Map</u> chapter of the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide.*
9	Did you select **Create a new data format for the output side** in Step 5? ◗ If YES, continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, go to Step 11.
10	Define the output side of your map, name it, and save it.
11	Structure the map. **Reference** See the <u>Structuring Your Map</u> section in the <u>Designing your Map</u> chapter of the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide.* **Reference** If you are working with a 4905 document, see the <u>Special Processing for the 4905 Document</u> chapter for information about processing delivery dates.
12	Save the map.
13	Compile the map to create a translation object.

How to Create VDA Trading Partnership Records

Introduction   To translate from a VDA standard format to application data or another format, you need a unique Trading Partnership record for each combination of sender, receiver, VDA version, and message type.

Use the following procedures to create a unique Trading Partnership record for each combination of sender, receiver, VDA version, and message type:

◗   Creating an Interchange Organization record

◗   Creating a Group Organization record

◗   Creating a Trading Partnership record

Note
The values given in these procedures are specific to Trading Partnership records for outbound data that is in VDA format. Some fields (and values) in the dialog boxes are not mentioned in the procedures. Complete these fields as specified by your company's practices.

Creating an Interchange Organization record

This procedure describes how to create an Interchange Organization record.

Step	Action
1	Open the **Trading Partnership Administration**.
2	Click **New** from the File menu.
3	Click **Interchange Organization**. **System Response** The system displays the New Interchange Organization dialog box. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action	
4	Complete the fields using the specified value.	
	Field	**Value**
	Code	Type the organization code.
	Description	Type a description for the Interchange organization.
	Your Interchange ID	Type **VDA_RECV** in all capital letters.
	Partner's Interchange ID	Type **VDA_SEND** in all capital letters.
5	Click **OK** and continue to <u>Creating a Group Organization record</u>.	

Creating a Group Organization record

This procedure describes how to create a Group Organization record.

Step	Action
1	Open the **Trading Partnership Administration**.
2	Select the Interchange Organization that you want to associate with this Group Organization record.
3	Click **New** on the File menu.
4	Click **Group Organization**. **System Response** The system displays the Group Organization dialog box. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action	
5	Complete the fields using the specified values.	
	Field	**Value**
	Code	Type the organization code.
	Description	Type a description for the Group Organization record.
	Your Group ID	Type the third element (not counting the Segment ID) in the first segment. **Note** The Group/Application ID is also the value found in the UNG group record created from running **edifrmat** (UNG 03)
	Partner's Group ID	Type the second element (not counting the Segment ID) in the first segment. **Note** The Partner's Group/Application ID is also the value found in the UNG group record created from running **edifrmat** (UNG 02).
6	Click **OK** and continue with the <u>Creating a Trading Partnership record</u>.	

Creating a Trading Partnership record

This procedure describes how to create a Trading Partnership record.

Step	Action
1	Open the **Trading Partnership Administration**.
2	Select the Group Organization record that you want to associate with this Trading Partnership.
3	Click **New** on the File menu. *(Continued on next page)*

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Click **Trading Partnership**. **System Response** The system displays the Trading Partnership dialog box.
5	Complete the Trading Partnership dialog box using the specified values and then click **Next**.

Field	Value
Code	Type the Trading Partnership code.
Description	Type a description for the Trading Partnership record.
Translation Type	Select **Standard** to **Application**.
Map name	Specify the name of the VDA map. **Note** You must have the VDA input DDF file (*mapname*_in.ddf) in the File Definition/Apps directory in order to process the data.

(Contd) Step	Action		
6	Complete the Inbound EDI dialog box using the specified values and then click **Next**.		
	Field		**Value**
	Std Ver		Specify the six-character version.
			Note You can determine the Standard Version from the EDI data that you receive by adding the first element (not counting the Segment ID) in the first segment to VDA0.
			Example If the record ID of the first record is 711 and the first element is 01, then the Standard Version is VDA001.
	Document ID		Specify the four-digit message code. Select one from the list or enter it in the Document ID box.
			Notes You can derive the Document ID from *msgrecs.vda* file.
			The Document ID is also the value found in the UNH group record created from running **edifrmat** (UNH 01).
7	Click **Maintain locally** on the Runtime dialog box and then click **Next.**		
8	Set the parameters in the Archive dialog box to your specifications and then click **Next**.		
9	Clear the setting Create **acknowledgment for inbound document** on the Outbound Acknowledgment dialog box. **Note** VDA standards do not support acknowledgments.		
10	Click **Finish**.		

Reference
See the <u>Working with Trading Partnerships</u> chapter in the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide* or detailed instructions on creating Trading Partnership records.

How to Configure for edifrmat Processing

Introduction

You must preprocess VDA data with the **edifrmat** program before the data is translated. The **edifrmat** program wraps the data in EDIFACT-like headers; inserts element separators; and reformats the delivery dates consistent with rules for handling this document for the Delivery Request (4905). When the data is in this format, Gentran:Server can archive and perform a compliance check on it.

Reference
See How edifrmat Processes VDA Data for more information about how edifrmat handles data that is in VDA format.

Running edifrmat

You can:

◗   Configure your system to run **edifrmat** in a batch file or script, or

◗   Run edifrmat from the Gentran:Server Translate menu.

The input file

The file on which you run the **edifrmat** program can contain:

◗   Multiple message types

◗   Different Trading Partnership records in the same interchange

◗   Interchanges that use different standards.

If you use Data Flow Administration

If you process inbound VDA documents with an inbound Gentran:Server data manager, you must run **edifrmat** with the "s" parameter. This parameter suppresses new line termination (retains original segment terminators) so that the inbound data manager can process the data.

If you do not use Gentran:Server data managers to route your data, omit the "s" parameter.

Procedure Use this procedure to configure your system to use the **edifrmat** program to preprocess VDA data.

Step	Action
1	Make sure the message file (*msgrecs.vda*): ◗ Is available to Gentran:Server in the Standards directory ◗ Has a Trading Partnership record defined and a map assigned
2	Make sure that the VDA DDF file that describes the data is: ◗ Available to Gentran:Server ◗ In the File Definitions/Apps directoryGentran:Server. ◗ In the correct file name convention: *mapname*_in.ddf and *mapname*_out.ddf Also, if you use Gentran:Server for UNIX, make sure that you have read permission for the DDF directory.
3	Do you want to run **edifrmat** in a script or batch file? ◗ If YES, add the command to the file and then go to Step 4. **Note** If you use an inbound data manager to route your data, be sure to include the -s parameter. **Reference** See the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Technical Reference Guide* for a description of the options you can use with **edifrmat**. ◗ If NO, complete the next step.
4	Run **edifrmat** and translation manually from the Translate menu. ◗ Select **Translate Documents** from the Translate menu to display the Translate Document dialog box. ◗ To run **edifrmat**, click the **Format inbound document** option. ◗ To set the **edifrmat** parameters, click the **Formatting Options** button to display the Formatting Options dialog box; then select the parameters you want to use. If you use an inbound data manager to route your data, be sure to include the Format VDA data (-s) parameter
5	You are now ready to run translation.

How edifrmat Processes VDA Data

Introduction   This topic describes how the **edifrmat** program prepares inbound data that is in VDA standard format for translation.

The edifrmat process   This table describes how **edifrmat** processes data that is in VDA format to prepare it for translation.

Stage	Description
1	Uses msgrecs.vda to validate that the document is VDA data by looking for a sequence of records specific to VDA.
2	Obtains the name of the Trading Partnership directory from the envprim.cfg file.
3	Determines the Trading Partner from the VDA DDF file.
4	Determines the map from the Trading Partner record.
5	Locates the VDA DDF file in the directory specified for DDF files and reads the record layout.
6	Uses the VDA record layout in the DDF file to create and add EDIFACT header and trailer records to the data. ◗ Creates UNB/UNG/UNH segments from values in the VDA message header segment ◗ Creates UNT/UNE/UNZ segments from values in the VDA message trailer segment ◗ Reads the VDA Standard Version and Document ID and writes them in the UNB/UNG/UNH segments ◗ Writes the number of messages and the number of segments from these trailer records in the UNT/UNE/UNZ trailer segments.
7	Uses the VDA record layout in the standard file to re-write the VDA records. The program: ◗ Uses UNOB syntax ◗ Inserts element separators (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Stage	Description
8	For the 4905 document, creates special records for delivery dates. **Reference** See the <u>Special Processing for the 4905 Document</u> chapter for more information.
9	After Gentran:Server has completed the compliance-check and created audit records for the data, the **lftran** program removes the EDIFACT headers and element separators to prepare the data for the Application Integration translator.

CHAPTER

2

Application Integration: Translating Data into VDA Format

Contents

Introduction

Overview

This chapter provides the instructions for translating application data or data in another format into a VDA standard format.

How Gentran:Server handles VDA format

VDA standard format does not have defined envelope structures. Gentran:Server's audit and archiving programs require envelope structures in order to recognize the data as EDI data. For this reason, the translation program processes outbound VDA data as EDIFACT data.

After translation, you must post-process the data with the **edf2vda** program. This program reformats the data into a VDA standard format so that you can send it to your trading partner.

Setting Up for Outbound Translation

Introduction   This topic provides an overview of the tasks you must perform to set up your system to translate data into a VDA format that you can send to your trading partner.

Process   This table describes the stages in the process of translating data when the output is a VDA standard format.

Step	Description
1	Analyze the format of the outbound VDA data. **Reference** See How to Analyze the VDA Data.
2	Create the map and the Data Definition Format (DDF) file that describes the layout of the outbound VDA data. **Reference** See How to Create an Outbound VDA Map.
3	Create the VDA Trading Partnership records. **Note** Gentran:Server requires a special Trading Partnership record for outbound data that is in VDA format. **Reference** See How to Create Trading Partnership Records.
4	Set the translation options. **Reference** See How to Set Translation Options for Outbound VDA Data.
5	Configure your system to post-process the VDA data with the **edf2vda** program. **Reference** See How to Run the edf2vda Program.

How to Analyze the VDA Data

Introduction   Before you can create a map to translate data into a VDA standard format, you must analyze the VDA format that you want to use in the map. You will use the information you gather to create a Data Definition Format (DDF) file that defines the outbound VDA format.

Reference
For more information about Data Definition Format (DDF) files, see the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide*.

Procedure   Use this procedure to analyze VDA data.

Step	Action
1	Obtain sample data that is in the VDA format you will send to your trading partner.
2	Analyze the sample data to determine the segment and element layouts and field lengths.
3	Determine the kind of data contained in each segment and element.
4	List the map components and layout information for your VDA Data Definition Format file.

How to Create an Outbound VDA Map

Introduction   After you analyze the VDA format you send to your trading partner, you are ready to create a map that will translate your application (or other formatted) data into a VDA standard format.

This topic explains how to create a map for translating data to a VDA standard format.

Reference
For more detailed instructions about creating maps, see the <u>Creating a Map</u> section in the <u>Designing your Map</u> chapter of the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide.*

The VDA DDF file   The output side of your map must be a DDF file that defines the layout of the VDA data you expect to send.

The DDF file must be in the directory specified for file definitions and application descriptions.

The postprocessing program **edf2vda** uses the layout information in this DDF file to transform and prepare VDA data for sending.

Important
naming
conventions   For Gentran:Server to process your VDA data, you must use these DDF file naming conventions for VDA DDF files, where *mapname* is the name of the map that uses the DDF file.

◗   Input VDA DDF file name = *mapname*_in.ddf

◗   Output VDA DDF file name = *mapname*_out.ddf

Procedure   Use this procedure to create a VDA map.

Step	Action
1	Start the Application Integration mapper.
2	From the File menu, select **New** to start the New Map Wizard.
	(Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
3	When prompted for the kind of map, select the option that has the appropriate input file and "Standard" as the output. **Example** If your input file is in an application format, select Application-to-Standard as the kind of map you are creating.
4	When prompted for the input format, select the appropriate option. **Reference** See Defining the input format in the <u>How to Create a New Map</u> topic in the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide* if you need more information.
5	When prompted for the output format, use this table to determine your next step.

IF…	THEN…
You already have a DDF file that defines the VDA format	Click **Load the data format from a saved definition** and then click the **Browse** button to locate the DDF in the file definitions and application descriptions directory. **WARNING** **The DDF file must be in the Gentran:Server directory specified for DDF files.**
You do not have a DDF file that defines the VDA layout	Click **Create a new data format using the syntax** and select **Positional** from the drop-down list.
6	Save the map.
7	Did you select **Create a new data format** in Step 4? ◗ If YES, define the input side of your map. ◗ If NO, continue with Step 8.
8	Did you select **Create a new data format** (positional) in Step 5? ◗ If YES, continue with Step 9. ◗ If NO, go to Step 10. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
9	Define the VDA DDF file, name it, and save it. Continue with Step 10. **WARNING** **You must name the file for the map followed by "_out" (*mapname*_out.ddf) and save it to the File Definitions/ Apps directory, which contains your data definition format files. If you use a different name or save the file to a different directory, Gentran:Server cannot process your VDA data.** **Reference** For detailed instructions, see the section <u>Defining a Fixed-Format Application File</u> in the <u>Designing your Map</u> chapter of the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide.*
10	Structure the map. **References** See the <u>Structuring Your Map</u> section in the <u>Designing your Map</u> of the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide*. If the map is for the 4905 (Delivery Request) document, See the <u>Special Processing for the 4905 Document</u> chapter for instructions on mapping special 5DD date records.
11	Save the map.
12	Compile the map to create a translation object.

Note
Gentran:Server automatically generates and adds values for EDIFACT envelope segments to your VDA data for archiving purposes.

The Outbound VDA Process

Introduction   This topic describes how the Gentran:Server handles outbound data that is in VDA format.

The outbound process   This table describes how Gentran:Server processes outbound data that is in VDA format.

Stage	Description
1	Gentran:Server checks the **Map Name** field in the Trading Partnership record to determine the name of the translation object.
2	Translates the data.
3	Locates the VDA DDF file (*mapname*_out.ddf) in the File Definitions/Apps directory, which is specified for DDF files, and reads the record layout.
4	Locates the message file (msgrecs.vda) in the Standard directory and validates that the document is VDA data by looking for a sequence of records specified to VDA.
5	Uses the VDA record layout in the DDF file to create and add EDIFACT header and trailer records to the data. ◗ Creates an UNH segment from values in the VDA message header segment ◗ Creates UNT segment from values in the VDA message trailer segment ◗ Reads the VDA Message ID and the interchange control number from these header records and writes them in the UNB/UNG/UNH segments ◗ Reads the VDA version number, the number of messages, and the number of segments from these trailer records and writes them in the UNT/UNE/UNZ segments ◗ Uses UNOB syntax ◗ Inserts element separators.
6	Gentran:Server creates audit records for the data. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Stage	Description
7	During post-processing, the **edf2vda** program:
	◗ Removes the EDIFACT envelope segments
	◗ Creates a VDA message header segment and replaces the UNH segment
	◗ Creates a VDA message trailer segment and replaces the UNT segment
	◗ Removes the element separators
	◗ Terminates the segments with new lines
	◗ Pads each field to its fixed length.
	◗ Creates the dates for the 4905 delivery request.
	References
	◗ See the <u>Special Processing for the 4905 Document</u> chapter for more information about the 4905 delivery request.

How to Create Trading Partnership Records

Introduction

This topic explains how to create Trading Partnership records for outbound data that is in VDA format.

Use the following procedures to create a Trading Partnership record for outbound VDA data:

◗ [Creating an Interchange Organization record](#)

◗ [Creating a Group Organization record](#)

◗ [Creating a Trading Partnership record](#)

Note
The values given in these procedures are specific to Trading Partnership records for outbound data that is in VDA format. Some fields (and values) in the dialog boxes are not mentioned in the procedures. Complete these fields as specified by your company's practices.

Creating an Interchange Organization record

This procedure decribes how to create an Interchange Organization record.

Step	Action
1	Open the **Trading Partnership Administration**.
2	Click **New** from the File menu.
3	Click **Interchange Organization**. **System Response** The system displays the New Interchange Organization dialog box. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action	
4	Complete the fields using the specified value.	
	Field	**Value**
	Code	Type the organization code.
	Description	Type a description for the Interchange organization.
	Your Interchange ID	Type **VDA_SEND** in all capital letters.
	Partner's Interchange ID	Type **VDA_RECV** in all capital letters.
5	Click **OK** and continue with <u>Creating a Group Organization record</u>.	

Creating a Group Organization record

This procedure describes how to create a Group Organization record.

Step	Action
1	Open the **Trading Partnership Administration**.
2	Select the Interchange Organization that you want to associate with this Group Organization record.
3	Click **New** on the File menu.
4	Click **Group Organization**. **System Response** The system displays the Group Organization dialog box. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action	
5	Complete the fields using the specified values.	
	Field	**Value**
	Code	Type the organization code.
	Description	Type a description for the Group Organization record.
	Your Group ID	Type the second element (not counting the Segment ID) in the first segment. **Note** The Partner's Group/Application ID is also the value found in the UNG group record created from running **edifrmat** (UNG 02).
	Partner's Group ID	Type the third element (not counting the Segment ID) in the first segment. **Note** The Group/Application ID is also the value found in the UNG group record created from running **edifrmat** (UNG 03)
6	Click **OK** and continue with the <u>Creating a Trading Partnership record</u>.	

Creating a Trading Partnership record

This procedure describes how to create a Trading Partnership record

Step	Action
1	Open the **Trading Partnership Administration**.
2	Select the Group Organization record that you want to associate with this Trading Partnership.
3	Click **New** on the File menu.
	(Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Click **Trading Partnership**. **System Response** The system displays the Trading Partnership dialog box.
5	Complete the fields using the specified values and the click **Next**.

Field	Value
Code	Type the Trading Partnership code.
Description	Type a description for the Trading Partnership record.
Translation Type	Select **Application to Standard.**
Map name	Specify the name of the VDA translation object (compiled map). (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action	
6	Complete the Outbound EDI dialog box using the specified values and then click **Next**.	
	Field	**Value**
	Standard version	Select **VDA001** or **VDA002** from the list. **Note** You can determine the Standard Version from the EDI data that you receive by adding the first element (not counting the Segment ID) in the first segment to VDA0. **Example** If the record ID of the first record is 711 and the first element is 01, then the Standard Version is VDA001.
	Document ID	Specify the four-digit message code. Select one from the list or enter it in the Document ID box. **Notes** You can derive the Document ID from *msgrecs.vda* file. The Document ID is also the value found in the UNH group record created from running **edifrmat** (UNH 01).
	Element Separator	Select **1D** from the list.
	Component Sub-element Separator	Select **1F** from the list.
	Segment Terminator	Select **1C** from the list.
	Interchange control header	Follow this procedure from the list. ◗ Select **UNB**. ◗ Click **Edit**. ◗ Type **UNOB** in the Syntax Identifier field.
	Group control header	Follow this procedure from the list. ◗ Select **UNG**. ◗ Click **Edit**. ◗ Type **VD** in the Controlling Agency field.

(Contd) Step	Action
7	Click **Maintain locally** on the Runtime dialog box and then click **Next.**
8	Set the parameters in the Archive dialog box to your specifications and then click **Next**.
9	Clear the setting **Expect acknowledgment for outbound document in** on the Inbound Acknowledgment dialog box. **Note** VDA standards do not support acknowledgments.
10	Click **Finish**.

Note
See the chapter Working with Trading Partnerships in the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide* for more information on creating Trading Partnership records.

How to Set Translation Options for Outbound VDA Data

Introduction

This section contains instructions for translating application data to VDA standards.

Using the Translate Documents dialog box

Follow these guidelines when setting up the Translate Documents dialog box for a translation using VDA standards.

Step	Action
1	Use this table to determine your action.

IF the input file contains…	THEN…
VDA data only	you may enter a value in the **Override output data file** field of the Translate Documents dialog box to change the identity of the output file.
Mixed data (VDA data and data formatted for other standards)	clear the **Override output data file** so that Gentran:Server takes the name of the output file from the Trading Partnership record.

Step	Action
2	Clear the **Envelope outbound data** check box. **Note** VDA does not use interchange envelopes.
3	Click **OK**. **System Response** Gentran:Server runs translation.

Translating from the command line

Follow these guidelines to translate VDA standards from the command line.

Step	Action
1	Use this table to determine your action.

IF the input file contains…	THEN…
only VDA data	you may use the **-f** option to change the identity of the output file.
Mixed data (VDA data and data formatted for other standards)	do not use the -f option. **System Response** Gentran:Server takes the name of the output file from the Trading Partnership record.

Note
Do not run envelope from the command line. VDA does not use interchange envelopes.

Translating data with lftran program

Use the **-f** parameter with the **lftran** command to change the identity of the output file, if the input file contains only VDA data.

How to Run the edf2vda Program

Overview

The edf2vda program is a post-processing program that changes the format of translated data into a VDA standard format. This topic provides the information you need to run the **edf2vda** program after a VDA outbound translation.

When to use

You must call or run the **edf2vda** program after translation and before sending the VDA file to the VAN.

Before you begin

Before you start running the edf2vda program, make sure that:

◗ the Message file (msgrecs.vda) is in the Standards directory

◗ the .DDF file with the naming convention *mapname*_out.ddf is in the File Definitions/Apps directory

◗ the Trading Partnership record that you just created is available

◗ a map is assigned to the Trading Partnership record

◗ the input file contains only VDA data

◗ a envprim.cfg file exists.

Procedure

Use the following procedure to run the **edf2vda** program and create files containing translated VDA data.

Step	Action
1	Are you running the **edf2vda** program from the $EDI_ROOT directory? ◗ If YES, continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, use the **-cp** option, and then continue with the next step. **Note** The -cp option tells the **edf2vda** program where to find the envprim.cfg file. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF...	**THEN...**
	You want to combine Interchanges without translating data using the Translate Documents Dialog Box	Run the **envelope** program and then GO TO Step 3.
	You translated data using the Translate Documents dialog box and selected the **Envelope standard output** option	GO TO Step 3.
3	Run the **edf2vda** program.	

Functions of the edf2vda program

The **edf2vda** program performs the following functions:

◗ Replaces the UNB/UNG/UNH enveloping structure with VDA header and trailer message segments

◗ Removes any element separators

◗ Ensures that each segment is terminated with a newline character

◗ Pads each field to its fixed length

◗ Creates a file that contains your VDA data.

Reviewing Output Data

Reviewing Archived Data	If you choose to archive data, Gentran:Server archives the EDI data in EDIFACT enveloping format. The EDIFACT UNB/UNG/UNH structure envelopes the data.

Resending Corrected EDI Data	VDA standards do not use functional acknowledgements. This means you cannot reconcile VDA data. However, if your Trading Partner informs you by telephone, E-mail, or fax that the data you sent is incorrect, you can correct and resend it.

Note
See the Archiving Translation Data chapter in the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide* for instructions on these topics:

◗ How to Search for an Archived Document

◗ How to Extract Archived EDI Documents

◗ How to Prepare Documents to Resend

Handling Archived VDA Data	Use the following procedures for handling archived VDA data after you correct it and complete the resend process:

◗ Use the transmission number that you used in the original data.

◗ Run the **edf2vda** program on the corrected data.

Visual Mapper:
Translating Inbound VDA Format

Contents

Introduction

The VDA standard	The VDA standard is a fixed-format standard without any defined envelope structures outside of the transaction.

How Gentran:Server handles VDA data	Because VDA does not have defined envelope structures, you must configure Gentran:Server to preprocesses the VDA data, changing it to a format that the translator can use.
	Preprocessing consists of wrapping the data in headers and inserting element separators. The program **edifrmat** handles the preprocessing tasks.
	Once **edifrmat** has transformed the data, the Gentran:Server can perform a compliance-check and create audit records.

Preparing for Mapping

Setting Up for VDA Translation

Introduction   This topic provides an overview of the tasks you must perform to set up your system to translate VDA data.

Stages in the set-up process   This table lists the stages in the process. This chapter contains information for each of the stages described in this table.

Stage	Description
1	Analyze the format of the incoming VDA data. **Reference** See How to Analyze the VDA Data
2	Create the VDA map. **Reference** See How to Create an Inbound VDA Map
3	Create the VDA Trading Partnership record. **Reference** See How to Create VDA Trading Partnership Records
4	Configure your system to use the **edifrmat** command to preprocess the VDA data. **Reference** See How edifrmat Processes VDA Data
5	Set translation options for VDA data. **Reference** See the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation Guide* for instructions.

How to Analyze the VDA Data

Introduction   Before you can create a VDA map, you must analyze the VDA format that you want to use in the map.

Procedure   Use this procedure to analyze VDA data.

Step	Action
1	Obtain sample data that is in the VDA format you will receive from your trading partner.
2	Analyze the sample data to determine the segment and element layouts and field lengths.
3	Determine the kind of data contained in each segment and element.
4	Compare the map components and layout information to the VDA standard versions.
5	If necessary, create an implementation guide to describe the layout of the sample data.

How to Create an Inbound VDA Map

Introduction

After you analyze the VDA data you expect to receive from your trading partner, you are ready to create a map that will translate the data from a VDA format into another format, such as your application format.

This topic explains how to create a map for translating data that is in a VDA standard format.

Reference

For more detailed instructions about creating maps, see the Creating a Map section in the Designing Your Map chapter of the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation User's Guide*.

Procedure

Use this procedure to create an inbound VDA map with the Visual Mapper.

Step	Action
1	Verify the VDA standard that you plan to use for the source (input) side of the map.
2	Create (or verify the existence of) the application description, implementation guide, or standard you plan to use for the destination (output) side of the map. **Reference** See the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation Guide* for information and instructions.
3	Start the Visual Mapper.
4	From the File menu, select **New**/**Map** to display the New Map dialog box.
5	Select **Standard** as the Map Source.
6	Select the VDA standard from the Standard/Version list and a document from the Document list.
7	Select the type of Map Destination; then select the destination file name from the drop-down list box.
8	Tailor the source and destination information as necessary. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
9	Create the mapping associations. **Reference** If you are working with a 4905 document, see the <u>Special Processing for the 4905 Document</u> chapter for information about processing delivery dates.
10	Save the map.
11	Compile the map.

Note
The VDA source in the map will have added EDIFACT-like headers and trailers.
See <u>How Gentran:Server handles VDA data</u> in the introduction for this chapter.

How to Create VDA Trading Partnership Records

Introduction

To translate from a VDA standard format to application data or another format, you need a unique Trading Partnership record for each combination of sender, receiver, VDA version, and message type.

Use the following procedures to create a unique Trading Partnership record for each combination of sender, receiver, VDA version, and message type:

◗ [Creating an Interchange Organization record](#)

◗ [Creating a Group Organization record](#)

◗ [Creating a Trading Partnership record](#)

Note
The values given in these procedures are specific to Trading Partnership records for outbound data that is in VDA format. Some fields (and values) in the dialog boxes are not mentioned in the procedures. Complete these fields as specified by your company's practices.

Creating an Interchange Organization record

This procedure describes how to create an Interchange Organization record.

Step	Action
1	Open the **Trading Partnership Administration**.
2	Click **New** from the File menu.
3	Click **Interchange Organization**. **System Response** The system displays the New Interchange Organization dialog box. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action	
4	Complete the fields using the specified value.	
	Field	**Value**
	Code	Type the organization code.
	Description	Type a description for the Interchange organization.
	Your Interchange ID	Type **VDA_RECV** in all capital letters.
	Partner's Interchange ID	Type **VDA_SEND** in all capital letters.
5	Click **OK** and continue to <u>Creating a Group Organization record</u>.	

Creating a Group Organization record

This procedure describes how to create a Group Organization record.

Step	Action
1	Open the **Trading Partnership Administration**.
2	Select the Interchange Organization that you want to associate with this Group Organization record.
3	Click **New** on the File menu.
4	Click **Group Organization**. **System Response** The system displays the Group Organization dialog box. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action	
5	Complete the fields using the specified values.	
	Field	**Value**
	Code	Type the organization code.
	Description	Type a description for the Group Organization record.
	Your Group ID	Type the third element (not counting the Segment ID) in the first segment. **Note** The Group/Application ID is also the value found in the UNG group record created from running **edifrmat** (UNG 03)
	Partner's Group ID	Type the second element (not counting the Segment ID) in the first segment. **Note** The Partner's Group/Application ID is also the value found in the UNG group record created from running **edifrmat** (UNG 02).
6	Click **OK** and continue with the <u>Creating a Trading Partnership record</u>.	

Creating a Trading Partnership record

This procedure describes how to create a Trading Partnership record.

Step	Action
1	Open the **Trading Partnership Administration**.
2	Select the Group Organization record that you want to associate with this Trading Partnership.
3	Click **New** on the File menu.

(Contd) Step	Action	
4	Click **Trading Partnership**. **System Response** The system displays the Trading Partnership dialog box.	
5	Complete the Trading Partnership dialog box using the specified values and then click **Next**.	
	Field	**Value**
	Code	Type the Trading Partnership code.
	Description	Type a description for the Trading Partnership record.
	Translation Type	Select **Standard** to **Application**.
	Map name	Specify the name of the VDA map. **Note** You must have the VDA input DDF file (*mapname*_in.ddf) in the File Definition/Apps directory in order to process the data. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action	
6	Complete the Inbound EDI dialog box using the specified values and then click **Next**.	
	Field	**Value**
	Std Ver	Specify the six-character version. **Note** You can determine the Standard Version from the EDI data that you receive by adding the first element (not counting the Segment ID) in the first segment to VDA0. **Example** If the record ID of the first record is 711 and the first element is 01, then the Standard Version is VDA001.
	Document ID	Specify the four-digit message code. Select one from the list or enter it in the Document ID box. **Notes** You can derive the Document ID from *msgrecs.vda* file. The Document ID is also the value found in the UNH group record created from running **edifrmat** (UNH 01).
7	Click **Maintain locally** on the Runtime dialog box and then click **Next.**	
8	Set the parameters in the Archive dialog box to your specifications and then click **Next**.	
9	Clear the setting Create **acknowledgment for inbound document** on the Outbound Acknowledgment dialog box. **Note** VDA standards do not support acknowledgments.	
10	Click **Finish**.	

Reference
See the Working with Trading Partnerships chapter in the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation User's Guide* or detailed instructions on creating Trading Partnership records.

How to Configure for edifrmat Processing

Introduction

You must preprocess VDA data with the **edifrmat** program before the data is translated. The **edifrmat** program wraps the data in EDIFACT-like headers; inserts element separators; and reformats the delivery dates consistent with rules for handling this document for the Delivery Request (4905). When the data is in this format, Gentran:Server can archive and perform a compliance check on it.

Reference
See How edifrmat Processes VDA Data for more information about how edifrmat handles data that is in VDA format.

Running edifrmat

You can:

◗   Configure your system to run **edifrmat** in a batch file or script, or

◗   Run edifrmat from the Gentran:Server Translate menu.

The input file

The file on which you run the **edifrmat** program can contain:

◗   Multiple message types

◗   Different Trading Partnership records in the same interchange

◗   Interchanges that use different standards.

If you use Data Flow Administration

If you process inbound VDA documents with an inbound Gentran:Server data manager, you must run **edifrmat** with the "s" parameter. This parameter suppresses new line termination (retains original segment terminators) so that the inbound data manager can process the data.

If you do not use Gentran:Server data managers to route your data, omit the "s" parameter.

Procedure   Use this procedure to configure your system to use the **edifrmat** program to preprocess VDA data.

Step	Action
1	Make sure the message file (*msgrecs.vda*): ◗ Is available to Gentran:Server in the Standards directory ◗ Has a Trading Partnership record defined and a map assigned
2	Make sure that the VDA standard file for the versions you are using are: ◗ Available to Gentran:Server ◗ In the directory specified for Gentran:Server standards files. Also, if you use Gentran:Server for UNIX, make sure that you have read permission for the standards directory.
3	Do you want to run **edifrmat** in a script or batch file? ◗ If YES, add the command to the file and then go to Step 4. **Note** If you use an inbound data manager to route your data, be sure to include the -s parameter. **Reference** See the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Technical Reference Guide* for a description of the options you can use with **edifrmat**. ◗ If NO, complete the next step.
4	Run **edifrmat** and translation manually from the Translate menu. ◗ Select **Translate Documents** from the Translate menu to display the Translate Document dialog box. ◗ To run **edifrmat**, click the **Format inbound document** option. ◗ To set the **edifrmat** parameters, click the **Formatting Options** button to display the Formatting Options dialog box; then select the parameters you want to use. If you use an inbound data manager to route your data, be sure to include the Format VDA data (-s) parameter
5	You are now ready to run translation.

How edifrmat Processes VDA Data

Introduction   This topic describes how the **edifrmat** program prepares inbound VDA data for translation.

The edifrmat process   This table describes how **edifrmat** processes VDA data to prepare it for translation.

Stage	Description
1	Uses msgrecs.vda to validate that the document is VDA data by looking for a sequence of records specific to VDA.
2	Obtains the name of the Trading Partnership directory from the envprim.cfg file.
3	Determines the Trading Partner from VDA data.
4	Determines the map from the Trading Partner record.
5	Uses the VDA record layout in the .TBL file to create and add EDIFACT header and trailer records to the data. ◗ Creates UNB/UNG/UNH segments from values in the VDA message header segment ◗ Creates UNT/UNE/UNZ segments from values in the VDA message trailer segment ◗ Reads the VDA Standard Version and Document ID from the VDA data and writes them in the UNB/UNG/UNH segments ◗ Writes the number of messages and the number of segments from these trailer records in the UNT/UNE/UNZ trailer segments
6	Uses the VDA record layout in the .TBL file to re-write the VDA records. The program: ◗ Uses UNOB syntax ◗ Inserts element separators.

Visual Mapper:
Translating Data into
Outbound VDA Format

Contents

Introduction

Overview

This chapter provides the instructions for translating application data or data in another format into a VDA data format that you can send to your trading partner.

How Gentran:Server handles outbound VDA data

VDA format does not have defined envelope structures. Gentran:Server's audit and archiving programs require envelope structures in order to recognize the data as EDI data. For this reason, the translation program processes outbound VDA data as EDIFACT data.

After translation, you must post-process the data with the **edf2vda** program. This program reformats the data into a VDA format so that you can send it to your trading partner.

Setting Up for Outbound VDA Translation

Introduction   This topic provides an overview of the tasks you must perform to set up your system to translate data into a VDA format that you can send to your trading partner.

Process   This table describes the stages in the process of translating data when the output format of the data is a VDA standard format.

Step	Description
1	Analyze the format of the outbound VDA data. **Reference** See How to Analyze the VDA Data.
2	Create the map. **Reference** See How to Create an Outbound VDA Map.
3	Create the VDA Trading Partnership records. **Reference** See How to Create Trading Partnership Records.
4	Set the translation options. **Reference** See How to Set Translation Options for Outbound VDA Data.
5	Configure your system to post-process the VDA data with the **edf2vda** program. **Reference** See How to Run the edf2vda Program.

How to Analyze the VDA Data

Introduction   Before you can create an outbound VDA map, you must determine the format of the data you want to send. This analysis enables you do determine if you can use a VDA standard or if you need to create an implementation guide to describe the VDA format.

Reference
For more information about implementation guides, see the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation Guide*.

Procedure   Use this procedure to analyze VDA data.

Step	Action
1	Obtain sample data that is in the VDA format you will send to your trading partner.
2	Analyze the sample data to determine the segment and element layouts and field lengths.
3	Determine the kind of data contained in each segment and element.
4	Does the data format match a VDA standard format? ◗ If YES, you can use the VDA standard format in the destination side of your map. ◗ If NO, list the map components and layout information; then create an implementation guide to describe the data format.

How to Create an Outbound VDA Map

Introduction After you analyze the format of the data you send to your trading partner and, if necessary, create an implementation guide, you are ready to create a map. This map describes how to translate your application data (or data in another format) into the VDA format you want to send.

This topic explains how to create a map for translating data that is in an application format or another format into a VDA format.

Reference
For more detailed instructions about creating maps, see the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation Guide*.

The output format file The output side of your map must define the layout of the data you expect to send. The output side can be:

◗   A VDA standard

◗   An implementation guide that describes the layout

Procedure Use this procedure to create an outbound VDA map with the Visual Mapper.

Step	Action
1	Create (or verify the existence of) the application description, implementation guide, or standard you plan to use for the source (input) side of the map. **Reference** See the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation Guide* for information and instructions.
2	Verify the VDA standard or implementation guide that you plan to use for the destination (output) side of the map.
3	Start the Visual Mapper.
4	From the File menu, select **New/Map** to display the New Map dialog box.
5	Select the type of Map Source; then select the source file name from the drop-down list box. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
6	Select either **Standard** or **Implementation Guide** as the Map Destination. Select the VDA standard or name of the implementation guide from the drop-down list box.
7	Tailor the source and destination information as necessary.
8	Create the mapping associations. **Reference** If the map is for the 4905 (Delivery Request) document, See the Special Processing for the 4905 Document chapter for instructions on mapping special 5DD date records.
9	Save the map.
10	Compile the map.

Rules for structuring the map

Gentran:Server automatically generates and adds values for EDIFACT envelope segments to your VDA data for archiving purposes. DO NOT map values to these segments.

◗　Message segment containing the Receiver ID (100).

◗　Message segment containing the Sender ID (221).

◗　The UNH segment

◗　The VDA message header segment.

◗　The UNT segment

◗　The VDA message trailer segment in the Data Definition Format file

Gentran:Server also uses special processing for delivery dates in the 4905 document.

The Outbound VDA Process

Introduction   This topic describes how the Gentran:Server handles outbound VDA data.

The outbound process   This table describes how Gentran:Server processes outbound VDA data.

Stage	Description
1	Gentran:Server checks the **Map Name** field in the Trading Partnership record to determine the name of the compiled map.
2	Translates the data.
3	Locates the VDA standard file or implementation guide and reads the record layout.
4	Uses the VDA record layout to create and add EDIFACT header and trailer records to the data. ◗ Creates an UNH segment from values in the VDA message header segment ◗ Creates UNT segment from values in the VDA message trailer segment ◗ Reads the VDA Message ID and the interchange control number from these header records and writes them in the UNB/UNG/UNH segments ◗ Reads the VDA version number, the number of messages, and the number of segments from these trailer records and writes them in the UNT/UNE/UNZ segments. ◗ Uses UNOB syntax ◗ Inserts element separators. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Stage	Description
5	Gentran:Server creates audit records for the data.
6	During post-processing, the **edf2vda** program: ◗ Removes the EDIFACT envelope segments ◗ Creates a message segment containing the Receiver ID (100) and a message segment containing the Sender ID (221) ◗ Creates a VDA message header segment and replaces the UNH segment ◗ Creates a VDA message trailer segment and replaces the UNT segment ◗ Removes the element separators ◗ Terminates the segments with new lines ◗ Pads each field to its fixed length. ◗ Creates the dates for the 4905 delivery request. **References** See the Special Processing for the 4905 Document chapter for more information about the 4905 delivery request.

How to Create Trading Partnership Records

Introduction

This topic explains how to create Trading Partnership records for outbound data that is in VDA format.

Use the following procedures to create a Trading Partnership record for outbound VDA data:

◗   [Creating an Interchange Organization record](#)

◗   [Creating a Group Organization record](#)

◗   [Creating a Trading Partnership record](#)

Note
The values given in these procedures are specific to Trading Partnership records for outbound data that is in VDA format. Some fields (and values) in the dialog boxes are not mentioned in the procedures. Complete these fields as specified by your company's practices.

Creating an Interchange Organization record

This procedure decribes how to create an Interchange Organization record.

Step	Action
1	Open the **Trading Partnership Administration**.
2	Click **New** from the File menu.
3	Click **Interchange Organization**. **System Response** The system displays the New Interchange Organization dialog box. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action	
4	Complete the fields using the specified value.	
	Field	**Value**
	Code	Type the organization code.
	Description	Type a description for the Interchange organization.
	Your Interchange ID	Type **VDA_SEND** in all capital letters.
	Partner's Interchange ID	Type **VDA_RECV** in all capital letters.
5	Click **OK** and continue with <u>Creating a Group Organization record</u>.	

Creating a Group Organization record

This procedure describes how to create a Group Organization record.

Step	Action
1	Open the **Trading Partnership Administration**.
2	Select the Interchange Organization that you want to associate with this Group Organization record.
3	Click **New** on the File menu.
4	Click **Group Organization**. **System Response** The system displays the Group Organization dialog box. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action	
5	Complete the fields using the specified values.	
	Field	**Value**
	Code	Type the organization code.
	Description	Type a description for the Group Organization record.
	Your Group ID	Type the second element (not counting the Segment ID) in the first segment. **Note** The Partner's Group/Application ID is also the value found in the UNG group record created from running **edifrmat** (UNG 02).
	Partner's Group ID	Type the third element (not counting the Segment ID) in the first segment. **Note** The Group/Application ID is also the value found in the UNG group record created from running **edifrmat** (UNG 03)
6	Click **OK** and continue with the <u>Creating a Trading Partnership record</u>.	

Creating a Trading Partnership record

This procedure describes how to create a Trading Partnership record

Step	Action
1	Open the **Trading Partnership Administration**.
2	Select the Group Organization record that you want to associate with this Trading Partnership.
3	Click **New** on the File menu. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Click **Trading Partnership**. **System Response** The system displays the Trading Partnership dialog box.
5	Complete the fields using the specified values and the click **Next**.

Field	Value
Code	Type the Trading Partnership code.
Description	Type a description for the Trading Partnership record.
Translation Type	Select **Application to Standard.**
Map name	Specify the name of the VDA translation object (compiled map).

(Contd) Step	Action	
6	Complete the Outbound EDI dialog box using the specified values and then click **Next**.	
	Field	**Value**
	Standard version	Select **VDA001** or **VDA002** from the list. **Note** You can determine the Standard Version from the EDI data that you receive by adding the first element (not counting the Segment ID) in the first segment to VDA0. **Example** If the record ID of the first record is 711 and the first element is 01, then the Standard Version is VDA001.
	Document ID	Specify the four-digit message code. Select one from the list or enter it in the Document ID box. **Notes** You can derive the Document ID from *msgrecs.vda* file. The Document ID is also the value found in the UNH group record created from running **edifrmat** (UNH 01).
	Element Separator	Select **1D** from the list.
	Component Sub-element Separator	Select **1F** from the list.
	Segment Terminator	Select **1C** from the list.
	Interchange control header	Follow this procedure from the list. ◗ Select **UNB**. ◗ Click **Edit**. ◗ Type **UNOB** in the Syntax Identifier field.
	Group control header	Follow this procedure from the list. ◗ Select **UNG**. ◗ Click **Edit**. ◗ Type **VD** in the Controlling Agency field. *(Continued on next page)*

(Contd) Step	Action
7	Click **Maintain locally** on the Runtime dialog box and then click **Next.**
8	Set the parameters in the Archive dialog box to your specifications and then click **Next**.
9	Clear the setting **Expect acknowledgment for outbound document in** on the Inbound Acknowledgment dialog box. **Note** VDA standards do not support acknowledgments.
10	Click **Finish**.

Note
See the chapter Working with Trading Partnerships in the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation User's Guide* for more information on creating Trading Partnership records.

How to Set Translation Options for Outbound VDA Data

Introduction This section contains instructions for translating application data to VDA standards.

Using the Translate Documents dialog box Follow these guidelines when setting up the Translate Documents dialog box for a translation using VDA standards.

Step	Action
1	Use this table to determine your action.

IF the input file contains…	THEN…
VDA data only	you may enter a value in the **Override output data file** field of the Translate Documents dialog box to change the identity of the output file.
Mixed data (VDA data and data formatted for other standards)	clear the **Override output data file** so that Gentran:Server takes the name of the output file from the Trading Partnership record.

Step	Action
2	Clear the **Envelope outbound data** check box. **Note** VDA does not use interchange envelopes.
3	Select the **compliance check** option if you want to check your output data. **Note** Selecting the compliance check option activates checking against the map that you created.
4	Click **OK**. **System Response** Gentran:Server runs translation.

Translating from the command line

Follow these guidelines to translate VDA standards from the command line.

Step	Action
1	Use this table to determine your action.

IF the input file contains…	THEN…
only VDA data	you may use the **-f** option to change the identity of the output file.
Mixed data (VDA data and data formatted for other standards)	do not use the -f option. **System Response** Gentran:Server takes the name of the output file from the Trading Partnership record.

Note
Do not run envelope from the command line. VDA does not use interchange envelopes.

Translating data with lftran program

Use the **-f** parameter with the **lftran** command to change the identity of the output file, if the input file contains only VDA data.

How to Run the edf2vda Program

Overview   The edf2vda program is a post-processing program that changes the format of translated data into a VDA standard format. This topic provides the information you need to run the **edf2vda** program after a VDA outbound translation.

When to use   You must call or run the **edf2vda** program after translation and before sending the VDA file to the VAN.

Before you begin   Before you start running the edf2vda program, make sure that:

◗   the Message file (msgrecs.vda) is in the Standards directory

◗   the Trading Partnership record that you just created is available

◗   a map is assigned to the Trading Partnership record

◗   the input file contains only VDA data

◗   a envprim.cfg file exists.

Procedure   Use the following procedure to run the **edf2vda** program and create files containing translated VDA data.

Step	Action
1	Are you running the **edf2vda** program from the $EDI_ROOT directory? ◗ If YES, continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, use the **-cp** option, and then continue with the next step. **Note** The -cp option tells the **edf2vda** program where to find the envprim.cfg file. (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF...	**THEN...**
	You want to combine Interchanges without translating data using the Translate Documents Dialog Box	Run the **envelope** program and then GO TO Step 3.
	You translated data using the Translate Documents dialog box and selected the **Envelope standard output** option	GO TO Step 3.
3	Run the **edf2vda** program.	

Functions of the edf2vda program

The **edf2vda** program performs the following functions:

◗ Replaces the UNB/UNG/UNH enveloping structure with VDA header and trailer message segments

◗ Removes any element separators

◗ Ensures that each segment is terminated with a newline character

◗ Pads each field to its fixed length

◗ Creates a file that contains your VDA data.

Reviewing Output Data

Reviewing Archived Data	If you choose to archive data, Gentran:Server archives the EDI data in EDIFACT enveloping format. The EDIFACT UNB/UNG/UNH structure envelopes the data.

Resending Corrected EDI Data	VDA standards do not use functional acknowledgements. This means you cannot reconcile VDA data. However, if your Trading Partner informs you by telephone, E-mail, or fax that the data you sent is incorrect, you can correct and resend it.

Note
See the Archiving Data chapter in the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation Guide* for instructions on these topics:

◗ How to Search for an Archived Document

◗ How to Extract Archived EDI Documents

◗ How to Prepare Documents to Resend

Handling Archived VDA Data	Use the following procedures for handling archived VDA data after you correct it and complete the resend process:

◗ Use the transmission number that you used in the original data.

◗ Run the **edf2vda** program on the corrected data.

Special Processing for the 4905 Document

Contents

Introduction

In this chapter	This chapter explains the special requirements Gentran:Server must meet to process the 4905 document (Delivery Request).

Overview	The VDA 4905 document (Delivery Request) uses different date formats, which document allows you to store the forecasting dates (Vorschau) as a single value in the VDA file. An application will interpret these values as a start date and a stop date.

The **edifrmat** program converts the single forecasting value (VDA dates) into two dates for inbound processing, and The **edf2vda** program converts the two dates into one value (VDA date) for outbound processing. |

How to Process Delivery Dates

VDA processing of delivery dates

Delivery date formats belong only to the message 4905 Releasing and appear in the 513 and 514 records:

◗   These records describe the actual delivery instructions for the data of that particular article.

◗   The instruction data appears in pairs, with multiple pairs in one record.

◗   Each pair contains the Instruction Date and the Instruction Amount or the Delivery Date (Abrufdatum) and Delivery Amount (Abrufmenge).

◗   Each article has one 513 record and can have multiple 514 records.

Example

Article #: XYZ

513

514

514

514

Date Formats

The date format determines whether the field contains an instruction date or an actual delivery date. The format type triggers the special processing of the date.

Example
4905 document uses this format for a specific delivery date

Field
YYMMDD

Type
Specific delivery date

Function
This is specific date for a delivery day. YY is the year; MM is the month; DD is the day.

000000   **Type**
Ends Dates

Function
Specifies the last date field for the current forecast article number. The amount field that belongs to this date field, and the rest of the instruction fields, are blank.

222222   **Type**
Not Required Immediately

Function
The amount field that belongs to this date field, and the rest of the fields, are blank. No delivery date is specified.

333333   **Type**
Backlog

Function
The amount field that belongs to this date field means the backlog of delivery of the current article until today. No delivery date is specified.

444444   **Type**
Immediate Requirement

Function
The amount field that belongs to this date field as the immediate necessities for the current article. No delivery date is specified.

555555   **Type**
Forecast

Function
Specifies that the following date fields contain forecast amounts, which refer to time frames in the date fields.The following date fields can have several formats defined by the following qualifiers:

Qualifier = I

YYWWWW - This is a time frame from a calendar week 'WW' to a calendar week 'WW' in year 'YY'

Qualifier = M

YYMM00
Time frame is a specific month 'MM' in a year 'YY'

Qualifier = W

YY00WW
Time frame is a specific week 'WW'

999999   (Also uses Qualifier = M)

Type
Forecast For Following Month

Function
Specifies the belonging amount field as the amount for the month following the preceding format 'M' type forecast.

For example: 555555+0+970800+77+999999+66 means that a quantity of 66 is forecasted for September).

Sample data for forecasted dates

This table lists VDA Date formats 555555 before and after conversion to application data.The VDA Date format makes use of the forecast type.

VDA Date	Qualifier	Result in Application
930049	W	931206 931212
934950	I	931206 931219
931200	M	931201 931231

Sample data for records 513 and 514

◗ The date illustrated here represents only the portion of a VDA message relating to one article and for records 513 and 514.

◗ Element separators are used between the elements only for ease of viewing and are not actually part of the VDA data.

◗ The fields are also shortened only for display purposes. Normal VDA data has fixed-length fields.

Example:
513+01+960501+12345678+960601+1234000+99999999+**333333**+144+**444444**+36+960722+180+960724+180+960726+180+960728+180'

514+01+960730+180+960801+180+960803+180+960805+180+960807+180+960809+180+960811+180+960813+180+960815+180'

514+01+960817+180+960819+180+960821+180+960823+180+960825+180+960827+180+960829+180+960901+180+960902+180'

514+01+960904+180+**555555**+0+960044+720+964547+200+961200+150+**999999**+300+**000000**'

This message would result in the following delivery terms:

Type	VDA Date	Quantity
Backlog		144
Immediate requirement		36
Specific delivery dates	960722	180
	960724	180
	960726	180
	...	...
	960904	180
Forecast	96/week 44	720
Forecast	96/week 45 through week 47	200
Forecast	Month 12/96	150
Forecast	Month 01/97	300

How edifrmat Converts Incoming VDA Dates

Overview

For incoming VDA dates, the **edifrmat** program looks for 513 and 514 records that contain date fields.

Conversion formats

The following formats are used to convert the date fields and to assign a date format type:

Fields	Format Received	Example	Format Type
Week date	YYOOWW	940052	W
Month date	YYMMOO	941100	M
Month following date **Note** This must occur after conversion of the month format (M).	999999	941200	M
Week interval date	YYwwWW **Note** ww is week one, WW is week two.	945152	I

Two new records were created to accommodate the creation of the second date. The records containing dates to convert and produce the new records (5D3 for a 513 date, and 5D4 for each 514 date).The 513 and 514 records contain the converted starting date, while the 5D3 and 5D4 contain the ending converted date. The format type is stored in the qualifier field of the associated date in the 5D3 or 5D4 record.

How edf2vda Converts Outgoing VDA Dates

Creating a 5DD record

To simplify the mapping process, **edf2vda** generates date record information for all date types.

Step	Action
1	Each application date is written to a separate 5DD record and mapped to follow the related 513 record.
2	The **edf2vda** program uses these 5DD records which contain a start date, a stop date, a quantity, and a qualifier.
3	The **edf2vda** program determines the proper VDA format and syntax, completes the 513 record, and creates the necessary 514 records. **Note** You map only the first six fields of the 513 record. No dates on the 513 are coded.

Format type 5DD record values

You must specify format types in the date field. If the format type is forecast, the qualifier will be coded. This is the only time the qualifier is used. This table shows expected 5DD record values for each format type.

Format Type	Start Date	Stop Date	Qualifier	Quantity
Specific Delivery Date	yymmdd			nn
No Necessity	222222			nn
Backlog	333333			nn
Immediate Necessity	444444			nn
Forecast Date	yymmdd	yymmdd	W	nn
Forecast Date	yymmdd	yymmdd	I	nn
Forecast Date	yymm00		M	nn
Forecast Date	999999		M	nn

Example edf2vda Data

This example represents results from the translation process. Notice that only the first six fields of the 513 were entered while the 5DD records contain all of the delivery dates.

Example

513+01+950131+12345678+950101+000000055000+1234567890'

5DD+01+970304+++000000010'

5DD+01+222222+++000000036'

5DD+01+333333+++000000018'

5DD+01+444444+++000000028'

5DD+01+970407+970413+W+000000034'

5DD+01+970407+970420+I+000000012'

5DD+01+970500++M+000000080'

5DD+01+999999++M+000000072'

Example

This example shows the results received when the **edf2vda** program runs on the file in the previous example.

5130195013112345678950101000000055000123456789097030400000001022222200000003633333300000001844444400000002**855555**000000000

5140197001400000003497141500000001297050000000080970600000000072**000000**000000000

Note
The **edf2vda** program inserted 555555 and 000000 as the beginning and ending formats for forecast dates.

Mapping Considerations for Processing VDA Dates

Overview

The map to translate the VDA data to the application format must check for an existing date on the 5D3 and 5D4 records when processing the 513 and 514 records.

You can do this by using the "when data found in" condition on the date fields of the 5D3 and 5D4 records when processing the date fields of the corresponding 513 and 514 records.

The qualifier field can also be used to identify the type of date format that was transmitted.

Outgoing VDA Data

The map to translate the VDA data from the application format must write the appropriate format types to the 5DD records. For example, backlogs require a date format of 333333.

IF the forecast format type is…	THEN…
To be mapped	Both the start and stop dates must be checked along with the qualifier field.
For the next month	It must be checked following a qualifier of M and contain a start date of all 9's.

Note
The **edf2vda** program maps 555555 and 000000 dates.

Messages

Contents

Introduction

Overview

This appendix lists the messages you might see when translating data using VDA standards.

Note
See the <u>Error Messages</u> chapter in the *Gentran:Server for UNIX Maintenance and Troubleshooting Guide* or the <u>System Messages</u> chapter in the *Gentran:Server Workstation Maintenance and Troubleshooting Guide* for more information on other Gentran:Server messages.

Tip
If the output file is empty or does not exist, check the *xlcntl.err* file either in the Report/Log directory for Workstation or in the Temp directory for UNIX. All post-processing error messages are stored in these temporary files.

Message conventions

The messages are first in numerical order and then in alphabetical order. Each message consists of four pieces of information:

◗ **Message type** – The kind of message.

◗ **Program module** – The part of Gentran:Server issuing the message.

◗ **Explanation** – Possible reasons for the error or warning, or a detailed discussion of the type of information presented.

◗ **Your action** – What you need to do to continue processing and protect your data.

Message types

This table describes the different types of messages.

Type	Description
An error message	An error indicates that Gentran:Server is unable to perform this process or stopped performing the current process.
A warning message	A warning alerts you to a possible problem, but allows processing to continue.
	(Continued on next page)

A prompt	A prompt requests additional information that Gentran:Server needs in order to continue the process.
An informational message	An informational message provides information about, or the status of the last process just completed

System Messages

In this appendix   This section lists numbered messages in order by the number. The **edifrmt** program writes the messages into the *edifrmat.log* file. The edf2vda program writes into the *xlcntl.err* file*.*

000   EDI Interchanges found: <number>/Total Segments Written: <number>

Message Type: Informational

Program Module*:* **edifrmat**

Explanation
The **edifrmat** program checked the input file and found the specified number of EDI interchanges. It wrote the specified number of segments to the output file.

Your Action
No action necessary.

000   Input file: <file name>/Output file: <file name>

Message Type: Informational

Program Module:edf2vda

Explanation
The **edf2vda** program read the indicated input file and wrote results to the indicated output file.

Your Action
No action necessary.

000   Preparing VDA data for translation

Message Type: Informational

Program Module: edifrmat

Explanation
The **edifrmat** program has checked the input file and found VDA data. It will replace the VDA header and trailer segments with UNB envelope structures and insert element separators.

Your Action
No action necessary.

---

087   Error <error type> intorg file, isrw: <ISAM error code>

Message Type: Error

Program Module: edf2vda

Explanation
Gentran:Server was unable to locate the VDA Organization record
containing the Interchange Organization Code VDAOUT. This record was
not in the Organization file in the directory specified for trading partner files.

Your Action
Create the VDA Organization record and run the **edf2vda** program.

IF you have…	THEN…
Created the VDA Organization record	Verify that the Interchange Organization Code is correct. It should be VDAOUT in all uppercase letters.
Created the record and entered the correct Interchange Organization Code	Open the **Location of Files** dialog box from the Gentran:Server **Preferences** menu. Check to see that you are specifying the correct directory for the trading partner files that use the VDA standards.

Note
See the chapters Application Integration: Translating Data into VDA Format
and Visual Mapper: Translating Data into Outbound VDA Format in this
guide for information about creating the VDA Organization record.

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088   Invalid element separator

Message Type: Error

Program Module: edf2vda

Explanation
The **edf2vda** program found that the element separator in the data file is not consistent with the syntax identifier you specified.

Your Action
Set the element separator in the Outbound Information dialog box **1D** and the syntax identifier in the UNB Interchange information dialog box to **UNOB**.

346   Trading Partner record not found.

Message Type: Error

Program Module: edifrmat, edf2vda

Explanation Gentran:Server was unable to locate the Trading Partnership record identified in the message.

Your Action
Create the Trading Partnership record.

Reference
See the How to Create a Trading Partnership Record topic in the Working with Trading Partnerships chapter of the *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide* for instructions on how to create Trading Partnership records.

366   Unexpected Record: <first 19 characters of record>/ Record Number

<record number>

Message Type: Error

Program Module: edifrmat, edf2vda

Explanation
The **edifrmat** program is unable to identify a segment in the VDA record.
The segment may:

◗   Have a segment ID that does not match any segment in the standard or
    implementation guide.

◗   Be a defined segment that is not expected in the current sequence. This can
    occur when there are incorrect or missing loop markers. The **edifrmat**
    program is unable to ignore incomplete segments, so this error stops
    processing data.

Your Action
Notify your trading partner of the problem and have them send corrected
VDA data.

380 Failed to open file: <file name and path>

Message Type: Error

Program Module: edf2vda

Explanation

The **edf2vda** program was unable to open or process the file containing translated data because:

◗ The file does not exist the directory indicated.

◗ Gentran:Server does not have the correct permissions for the file or the directory.

Your Action
Check the file and directory path specified in the message. Use this table to determine your action.

IF…	THEN…
The file is in the wrong directory	Move the file into the directory specified for Trading Partnership files.
You are unable to find the file	Open the **Location of Files** dialog box from the Gentran:Server **Preferences** menu. Change the directory specified for Trading Partner files to the one containing the Organization file with the VDA Organization record.
The file is in the correct directory	Check the permissions and, if necessary, change them.

This table describes what happens when the VDA standard requirements are not met.

IF VDA standard versions…	THEN…	AND you should…
Are not available to Gentran:Server and edifrmat	The edifrmat program writes the data to *edifrmat.not*, writes an error message to *xlcntl.err*, and prevents translation.	Copy the directory that contains the VDA standard files to the location that edifrmat expects to find it.
In the directory specified for Gentran:Server standards do not provide read permission	The edifrmat program writes the data to *edifrmat.not*, writes an error message to *xlcntl.err*, and prevents translation.	Either change the permissions or have the system administrator change them for you.
Are not in the directory specified for Gentran:Server standards	The edifrmat program writes the data to *edifrmat.not*, writes an error message to *xlcntl.err*, and prevents translation.	Move the appropriate VDA standard files into the directory specified for Gentran:Server standards.

386   Record layout table in .ddf could not be read.

Message Type: Error

Program Module: edifrmat, edf2vda

Explanation
The edifrmt and edf2vda programs could not read the record layout table in the .ddf because:

◗   There is not enough memory.

◗   A segment is missing.

◗   The file could not be opened.

Your Action
Provide or correct the .ddf file.