

# **Gentran:Server® for UNIX®**

## **Maintenance and Troubleshooting Guide**

Version 6.1

**Sterling Commerce**  
An IBM Company

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# Welcome

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

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## 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.

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## 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.

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## 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.

Chapter Title	Description
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 Administration 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.
Host Administration	Provides instructions for starting/stopping Gentran:Server processes on the host, restoring host/client communications, and managing archived data.
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 Unlock Facility	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)

<b>(Contd) Chapter Title</b>	<b>Description</b>
Producing Security Administration Reports	Describes the Security Administration security reports and explains how to generate, display, and print them.
Troubleshooting Security	Contains information to help you resolve Security Administration problems.
Error Messages	Lists warning and error messages you may encounter when using Gentrans: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 Overview	Describes the process for moving files.
Planning the Move	Explains how to describe the source and destination environments and choose a file transfer method.
Preparing to Move Files	Describes preliminary actions required before moving Gentrans:Server files.
Moving Files	Explains how to move Gentrans:Server files from one UNIX machine to another or from one stand-alone PC to another.
Cleaning Up after the Move	Describes the clean-up process after file movement.

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## 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.
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.  <b>Note</b> This guide is provided only if you maintain maps created with Gentran:Server version 5.3 or prior.
NCPDP 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.  <b>Note</b> This guide is provided only if your organization has the Gentran:Server XML translation option.  (Continued on next page)

<b>(Contd) Document</b>	<b>Description</b>
ODBC User's Guide	<p>Instructions for mapping and translating ODBC files with the Application Integration system.</p> <p><b>Note</b> This guide is provided only if your organization has the Gentran:Server ODBC translation option.</p>
GENCOD User's Guide	<p>Instructions for mapping and translating GENCOD files with the Application Integration system and the Visual Mapper.</p>
VDA User's Guide	<p>Instructions for mapping and translating VDA files with the Application Integration system and the Visual Mapper.</p>
Technical Reference Guide	<p>Describes processes, lists command-line commands in alphabetical order, and describes file record layouts and data type formats.</p>
Data Flow Administration Guide	<p>User instructions for configuring data flows using the Gentran:Server for UNIX software.</p> <p><b>Note</b> This guide is provided only if you have the Gentran:Server EC Workbench or higher product level.</p>
Advanced Data Distribution Guide	<p>Instructions for configuring and using the Gentran:Server Advanced Data Distribution product.</p> <p><b>Note</b> This guide is provided only if you have Gentran:Server with Advanced Data Distribution.</p>
FTP Daemon User's Guide	<p>Instructions for configuring and using the FTP Daemon tool with the Advanced Data Distribution product.</p>
Online Help	<p>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.</p>
Readme file	<p>Information about recent enhancements included with this software release. This file is in the <i>/readme</i> directory on the Windows client computer.</p>



**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	<p>This typeface is used for titles of other manuals and documents, names of files and file extensions, and to emphasize important information.</p> <p><b>Example</b>  <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide</i></p>
Bold	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Example</b>  A <b>password</b> is a set of characters a user must enter to gain access to a system.</p>

### Symbols used within syntax statements

This table describes symbols used within syntax statements.

Symbol	Use
< >	<p>Substitute a value for any term that appears within angle brackets. Do not enter angle brackets unless specifically told to do so.</p> <p><b>Example</b>  <b>rm</b> &lt;filename&gt; means that you should type the name of the file you want to delete.</p>
{ }	<p>Braces indicate a required part of a statement. Do not enter the braces.</p> <p><b>Example</b>  {-f &lt;filename&gt;} means you must enter the f parameter followed by a filename.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued on next page)</p>

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



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# 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.

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<b>(Contd) Term</b>	<b>Definition</b>
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	<p>Provides mapping and translation software for personal computers running Microsoft Windows 98<sup>®</sup>, Windows 2000<sup>®</sup>, or Windows NT 4.0.</p> <p>This software includes graphical interface for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Creating and editing maps</li> <li>▶ Managing trading partnership information</li> <li>▶ Managing audit data</li> <li>▶ Managing archive data.</li> </ul> <p>It also includes a Communications Toolkit utility which, combined with Cleo Communications, automates data communications between Gentran:Server Workstation and Trading Partners.</p>
Gentran:Server for UNIX	<p>Provides a Microsoft Windows 98<sup>®</sup>, Windows 2000<sup>®</sup>, or Windows NT 4.0 interface on client PCs to enable users to run mapping and translation software on a UNIX host.</p> <p>Includes a Security Administration utility for managing access to user accounts, files, and software functions on the host computer.</p>
Gentran:Server for UNIX with Process Control Manager	<p>Adds basic data routing capabilities on the UNIX host. Enables process control for basic inbound and outbound data flows.</p> <p>Includes a Life Cycle utility that, combined with additional database software, creates audit records of each process performed on your data.</p>
Gentran:Server for UNIX with EC Workbench	<p>Provides sophisticated data routing capabilities on the UNIX host. Enables process control for multiple data flows. Includes the Life Cycle utility.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued on next page)</p>



<b>(Contd) Product Level</b>	<b>Description</b>
Gentran:Server for UNIX 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.

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## 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

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**Introduction** This topic gives an overview of how Gentran:Server uses UNIX environments.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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

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**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.

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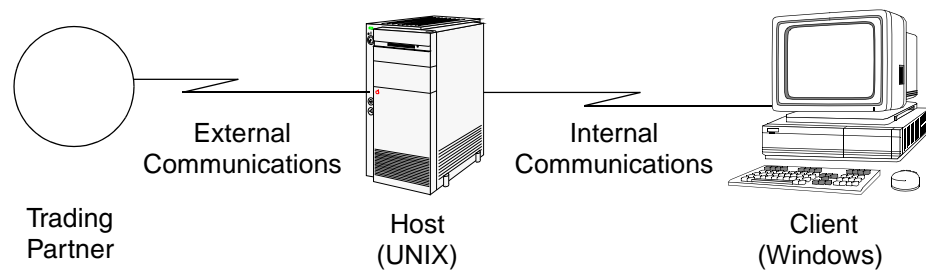
# Communications

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

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**Diagram** This diagram shows a simple Gentran:Server communications setup.



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**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.

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**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.

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# Security

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**Introduction**

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

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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
	Check In/Out Map, File Definition, Application Description, Implementation Guide	View No Access
	File Browser	
	Trading Partner Preference Settings	
	Trading Partner Editor	
Programs	Process Control Manager	Full
	Archive load/unload/create/purge	No Access
	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	

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**Levels of access**

This table describes the different levels of access.

<b>Level of Access</b>	<b>Description</b>
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.

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# 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

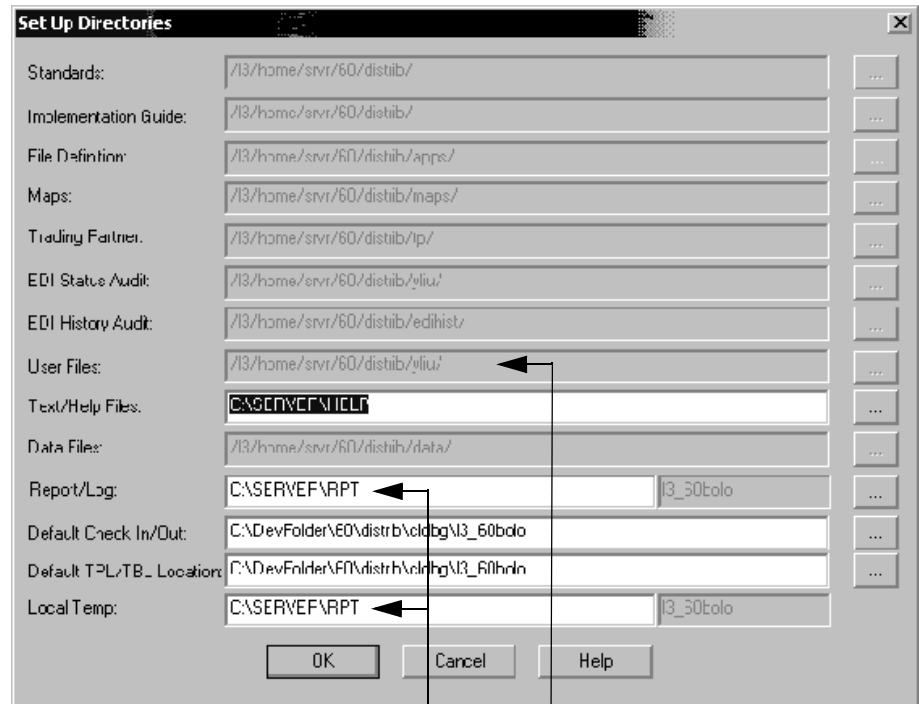
This table summarizes the location of log files and temporary files for Gentran:Server for UNIX product levels.

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

---

# Security Administration Overview

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# Overview

## Introduction

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### 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.

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### 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.

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**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.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
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.

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### Description of security functions

This table describes the security functions.

Function	Description
User authentication	<p>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.</p> <p>Users must enter these values to access Gentran:Server on a host.</p>
Access to Gentran:Server	<p>You use the User Administration security function to control user access to Gentran:Server at three levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Environment - At the environment level, you control which users have access to each Gentran:Server environment.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul>
Client PC Access	<p>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.</p>
Unlock Facility	<p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Function</b>	<b>Description</b>
Activity	<p>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.</p> <p>Use the Reports security function to generate reports describing the most recent activity for more than one client or user ID.</p>
Passwords	<p>Use the Password security function to reset a Gentran:Server password in the event a user forgets it.</p>

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**Maintenance**

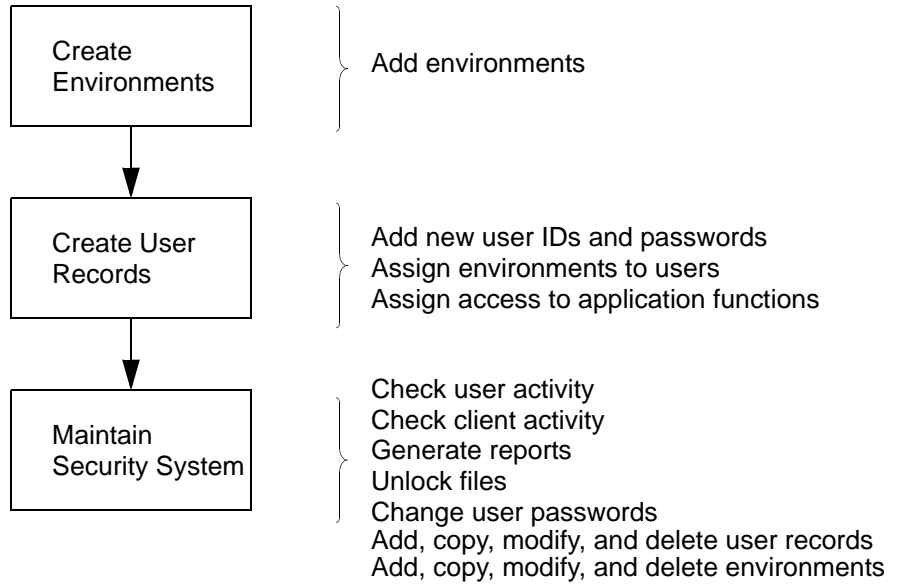
Later, you may need to maintain the environment and user records. With Security Administration, you can copy, modify, delete, and add new environment and user records. You can also view user and client PC activity records, generate activity reports, and change the passwords of your Gentran:Server users.

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**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)

<b>(Contd) Option</b>	<b>Description</b>
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.

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# Keyboard Quick Reference

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

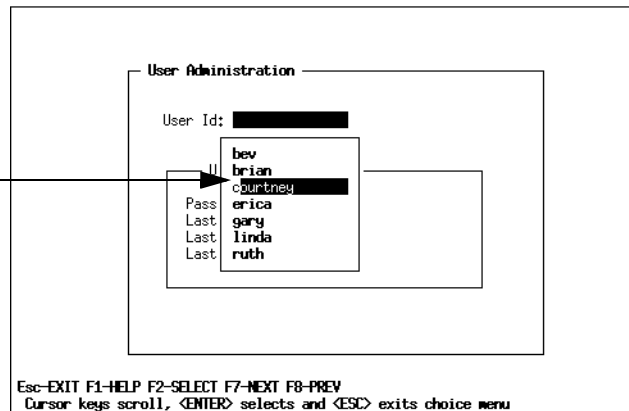
- ▶ Selecting an option
- ▶ Executing an option
- ▶ Advancing from field to field
- ▶ Using a command key.

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



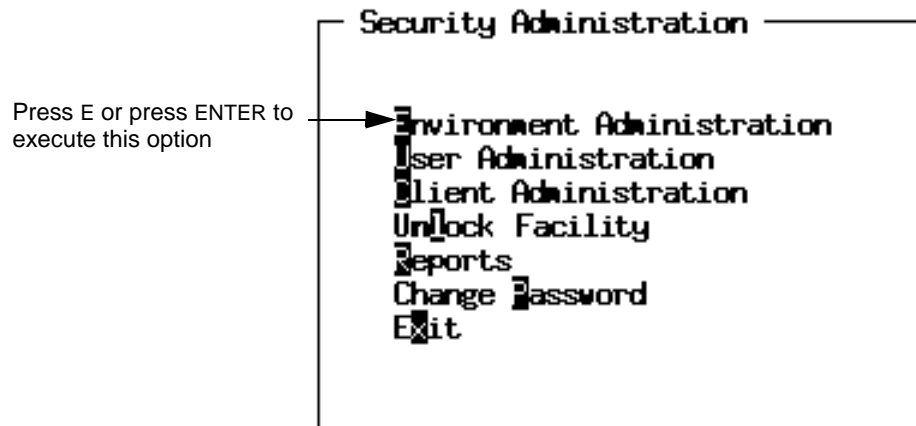
**Executing an option** To execute a menu or choice list option, do one of the following:

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

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**Example**

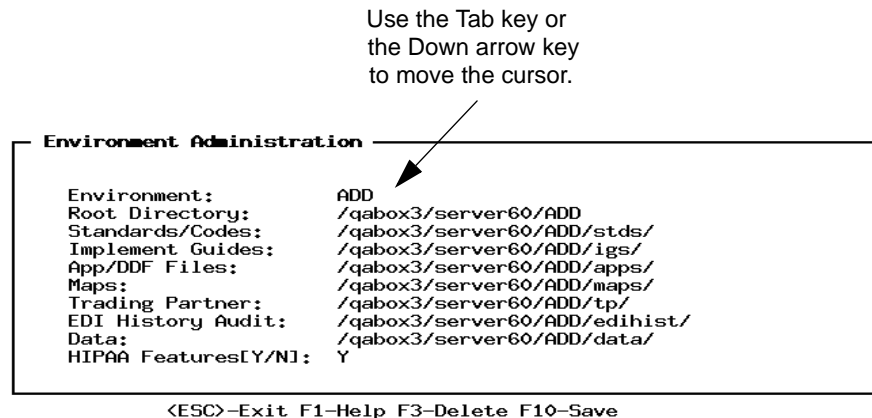
To select Environment Administration from Security Administration's main menu, press E (the shortcut key) or select **Environment Administration** and then press ENTER.

**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.



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### 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)

<b>(Contd) Key</b>	<b>Function</b>
Copy F4	<p>On many screens, copies the displayed record and displays a panel for you to name the new record.</p> <p>On the User Function Administration screen, this key is used to assign an "access" code to every function in the function group.</p>
Setup F5	<p>On some screens, accesses a setup screen that enables you to enter new information.</p> <p>On the User Function Administration screen, this key assigns the "View" access level to every function in the group.</p>
Find F6	<p>On many screens, displays a choice list of values configured for the field that contains the cursor.</p> <p>On the User Administration screen, this key is used to access the Change Password panel.</p>
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.

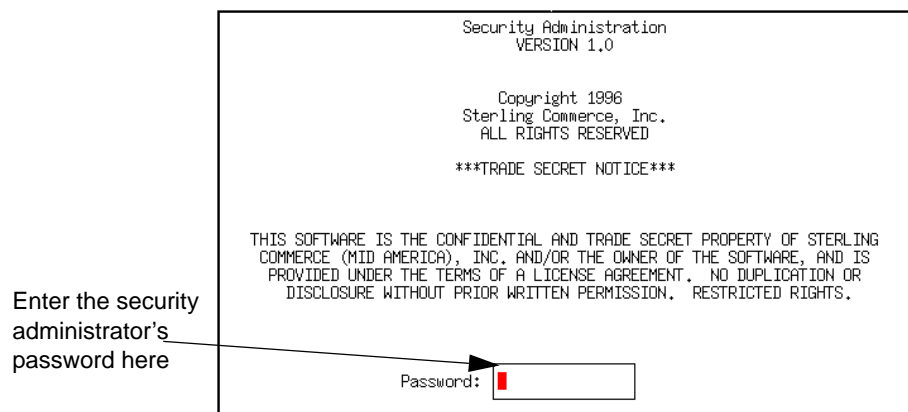
---

## Procedures

### How to Start and Exit Security Administration

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**Login screen** This is the Security Administration login screen.



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**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.

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(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.	
	<b>IF the Security Administration subdirectory <i>security/admin</i> is...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	In your path	Enter the command: <b>secadmin</b>
	Not in your path	Change to the <i>admin</i> subdirectory.  Enter the command: <b>secadmin</b>
<b>System Response</b> The system displays the Security Administration login screen.		
3	Enter the security administrator's password in the Password field and then press <code>ENTER</code> .  <b>System Response</b> The system displays the Main Menu.  <b>Comment</b> 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.

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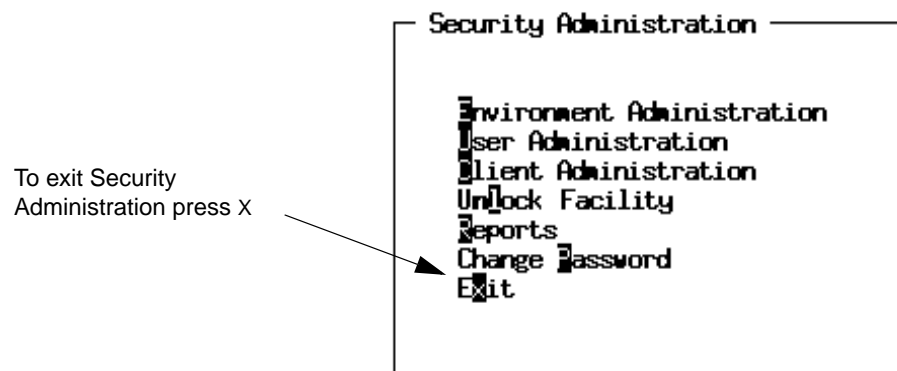
**Exiting Security Administration**

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.



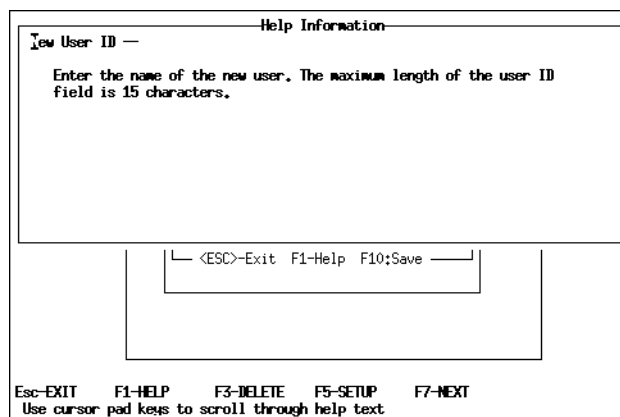
## How to Use Online Help

### 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	<p>Create the host environments in which Gentran:Server users will work.</p> <p><b>Example</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the chapter <a href="#">Environment Administration</a> in this guide.</p>
2	<p>Create the user records.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the chapter <a href="#">User Administration</a> in this guide.</p>
3	Exit Security Administration.
4	Start the clients and test the user IDs for the proper access.

## How to Change the Security Administrator Password

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### 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.

The screenshot shows a terminal-style window titled "Security Administration". Inside the window, the text "Change Password" is displayed at the top. Below it, there are two lines of input fields: "New Password" followed by a blacked-out box, and "Verification" followed by another blacked-out box. At the bottom of the window, the text "<ESC>-Exit F1-Help F10:Save" is shown.

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## Changing the password

Use this procedure to change the security administrator password.

Step	Action
1	<p>Select <b>Change Password</b> from Security Administration's main menu.</p> <div data-bbox="815 634 1208 919" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"><pre>Security Administration Environment Administration User Administration Client Administration Unlock Facility Reports Change Password Exit</pre></div> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the <b>Change Password</b> screen.</p>
2	<p>Enter your new password in the <b>New Password</b> field and then press <b>ENTER</b>.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> 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.</p>
3	<p>Enter your new password again in the <b>Verification</b> field.</p>
4	<p>Press <b>F10</b>.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> If you enter the password incorrectly and receive an invalid password message, press <b>Esc</b> twice; then enter the password again.</p>



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# Environment Administration

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# Overview

## Introduction

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### 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.

---

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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 for UNIX 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.

```

Security Administration
-----
Environment Administration
User Administration
Client Administration
Unlock Facility
Reports
Change Password
Exit
  
```

### Environment Administration screen example

This is an example of the Environment Administration screen.

```

Environment Administration
-----
Environment: 13.test
<co: Directory: /13/home/srvr/60test
Standards/Codes: /13/home/srvr/60test/stds/
Implement Guides: /13/home/srvr/60test/igs/
App/TMF Files: /13/home/srvr/60test/apps/
Ycps: /13/home/srvr/60test/nops/
Trading Partner: /13/home/srvr/60test/tp/
EII History Audit: /13/home/srvr/60test/edihist/
Data: /13/home/srvr/60test/data/
HIPAA Features(Y/N): Y

<ESC>-Exit F1-Help F3-Delete F10-Save
  
```

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**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.  <b>Example</b> /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.  <b>Example</b> /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.  <b>(Continued on next page)</b>	126

<b>(Contd) Field</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Max. Characters</b>
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

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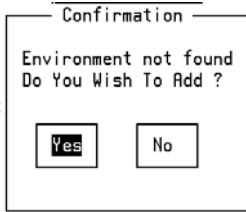
## Procedures

### 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 <b>Environment Administration</b> from the Security Administration Main Menu to display the Environment Administration screen.
2	Type the name of the new environment in the <b>Environment</b> field.
3	<p>Press ENTER.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the prompt "Environment not found. Do You Wish to Add?"</p>  <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>



<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
4	<p>Select <b>Yes</b> and press ENTER to continue.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> Security Administration enters the name from Step 2 into the Environment field of the Environment Administration screen.</p>
5	<p>Type the complete path to <code>\$EDI_ROOT</code> into the first field on the Environment Administration screen and then press ENTER.</p> <p><b>WARNING</b> <b>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.</b></p> <p><b>System Response</b> Security Administration creates appropriate entries for all of the other fields, basing them on the root directory you enter.</p> <div data-bbox="690 961 1365 1224" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre>Environment Administration ----- Environment:          srv60ADD Root Directory:       /home/gentran/srv60ADD Standards/Codes:     /home/gentran/srv60ADD/stds/ Implement Guides:    /home/gentran/srv60ADD/igs/ App/DDF Files:       /home/gentran/srv60ADD/apps/ Maps:                 /home/gentran/srv60ADD/maps/ Trading Partner:     /home/gentran/srv60ADD/tp/ EDI History Audit:   /home/gentran/srv60ADD/edihist/ Data:                 /home/gentran/srv60ADD/data/ HIPAA Features[Y/N]: N</pre> </div> <p style="text-align: center;">&lt;ESC&gt;-Exit F1-Help F10-Save</p>
6	<p>Check the path in every field on the Environment Administration screen and edit them if necessary.</p>
7	<p>Do you want to enable Gentran:Server features that support the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA)?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, type <b>Y</b> in the HIPAA Features field.</li> <li>▶ If NO, type <b>N</b> in the HIPAA Features field.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference</b> See the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation HIPAA Compliance and NCPDP User's Guide</i> for information about the HIPAA features of Gentran:Server.</p> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>

(Contd) Step	Action		
8	Press F10 to save the record.  <b>Comment</b> Press ESC+0 if your terminal emulator is set to vt100.		
9	Use this table to determine your next action.		
	<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN Security Administration...</b>	<b>AND you should...</b>
	All the directories you specified exist	Saves the environment record and refreshes the screen	Add another environment or exit the screen.
	Either the root or temporary directory is not unique	Displays an error message	Correct the record by typing a unique directory path name in the <b>Root Directory</b> or <b>Temporary</b> field.
	A specified directory does not exist	Displays a confirmation panel for each directory that does not exist  <div style="text-align: center;">           Confirmation            Directory does not exist            /usr/mentorcs/train/ig  <input type="button" value="Create?"/> <input type="button" value="Change?"/> </div>	Select <b>Create</b> to create the directory or select <b>Change</b> to specify another directory.

**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 guide.

```
Environment Administration

Environment:          13.test
<root Directory:    /13/home/srvr/60test
Standards/Codes:    /13/home/srvr/60test/etds/
Implement Guides:   /13/home/srvr/60test/:gs/
App/TMF Files:     /13/home/srvr/60test/apps/
Acps:               /13/home/srvr/60test/naps/
Trading Partner:    /13/home/srvr/60test/tp/
EII History Audit:  /13/home/srvr/60test/edihist/
Data:               /13/home/srvr/60test/date/
HIPAA Features(Y/N): Y

<ESC>-Exit F1-Help F3-Delete F10-Save
```

## How to Display an Existing Environment Record

### Displaying an environment record

Use this procedure to view an existing environment record.

Step	Action
1	Select <b>Environment Administration</b> from Security Administration's main menu.  <b>System Response</b> 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.  <b>System Response</b> The system displays the environment record.  <b>Comment</b> 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 [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.  <b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Display an Existing Environment Record</a> 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.  <b>System Response</b> 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.

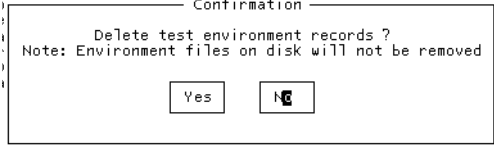
## How to Delete an Environment Record

### 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	<p>Display the environment record you want to delete.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Display an Existing Environment Record</a> in this chapter.</p>
2	<p>Press F3 to delete the environment.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays a confirmation panel.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p>  <pre> Confirmation Delete test environment records ? Note: Environment files on disk will not be removed Yes No </pre>
3	<p>Select <b>Yes</b> to continue.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays an Environment Administration screen.</p>

---

# 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 6.1 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...
<a href="#">Archiving Your Data</a> in the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX Data Flow Administration Guide</i>	The data manager archival process and the program <b>cl_arch</b> .
<a href="#">Archiving Translation Data</a> in the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration User's Guide</i> or the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation Guide</i>	The translator archival process and the program <b>edipurge</b> .

## 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 <b>ps -ef   grep ltb_server</b> at the UNIX command line to check whether the namebroker process is running on the host.
4	Is the namebroker running on the host? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, then continue with Step 5.</li> <li>▶ If NO, then enter the following command to start the namebroker process:  \$SADMIN_ROOT/broker/startnb.sh</li> </ul>
5	Log on to the host as the owner of one of the stopped environments.

(Continued on next page)

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>	
6	Enter the following command to start the <b>mhs_server</b> and <b>mhp_server</b> processes in the affected environment.  startrpc.sh	
7	Use this table to determine your next step.	
	<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	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.  <b>Reference</b> See the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX Getting Started Guide</i> for instructions.
3	Verify that all clients are logged out.  <b>Reference</b> See the <a href="#">Client Administration</a> chapter in this guide..
4	Locate and write down the licenses assigned to the client computers. You will need this information when you upgrade the client computers.  <b>References</b> See the <a href="#">Client Administration</a> chapter in this guide..  See the <a href="#">Client Descriptions</a> appendix in the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX Getting Started Guide</i> 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.
	<i>(Continued on next page)</i>

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
7	<p>Stop any Gentran:Server scripts or <b>cron</b> jobs that are running in the host environment.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX Data Flow Administration Guide</i> for more information on this subject.</p>
8	<p>Are you are at the directory that contains the program files for the host environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, continue with Step 10.</li> <li>▶ If NO, change directories using the following command.</li> </ul> <pre>cd \$EDI_ROOT/bin</pre>
9	<p>Enter the following command to check whether instances of the <b>mhs_server</b> or <b>mhp_server</b> processes are running for the host environment.</p> <pre>stopprcs.sh</pre> <p><b>System Response</b> The system lists the value for the SADMIN_ROOT environment variable for the UNIX user <i>.login</i> or <i>.profile</i> you are currently using, and prompts you for whether the value is correct.</p>
10	<p>Is SADMIN_ROOT set correctly?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, enter <b>Y</b> or <b>y</b>, and then press ENTER.</li> <li>▶ If NO, enter <b>N</b> or <b>n</b>, press ENTER, then enter the correct value.</li> </ul> <p><b>System Response</b> The system lists the value for the NAMEBROKER environment variable and prompts you for whether the value is correct.</p>
11	<p>Is NAMEBROKER set correctly?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, enter <b>Y</b> or <b>y</b>, and then press ENTER.</li> <li>▶ If NO, enter <b>N</b> or <b>n</b>, press ENTER, then enter the correct value.</li> </ul> <p><b>System Response</b> The system lists the name of each environment that is currently running, and prompts you to identify an environment to halt.</p> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
12	<p>Is the environment you are logged in to shown in the list?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If NO, then press <code>CTRL+C</code> to exit the script.</li><li>▶ If YES, enter the name of the environment to stop.</li></ul> <p><b>System Response</b> If you entered an environment name, then the script stops the <b>mhs_server</b> and <b>mhp_server</b> processes in the specified environment.</p>
13	<p>Are other environments currently running under this broker process?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If NO, continue with Step 15.</li><li>▶ If YES, repeat Steps 6 through 12 for each additional environment.</li></ul>
14	Log onto the host as the owner of the Security Administration utility.
15	Enter the following command.  <code>ps -ef   grep ltb_server</code>
16	Locate the value in the second column of the line containing the <b>ltb_server</b> program name and make a note of it. This is the process ID for the namebroker process.
17	Enter the following command:  <code>kill &lt;PID&gt;</code>  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. <b>Note</b> 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 <i>mhs/mhp</i> servers.
3	Stop the <i>ltb</i> server (NAMEBROKER).
4	Remove the <i>ltb</i> 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: <b>ps -ef   grep _server</b>
2	Note the process IDs (PID) of the <i>mhs</i> , <i>mhp</i> , and <i>ltb</i> 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 <i>mhs</i> server <pre>mikem 13342    1    0    09:41:02    pts/3    0:00 /usr/edi5/mikem/511ECWB/bin/mhs_server</pre>
3	Type <b>kill &lt;pid&gt;</b> and press ENTER  <b>Note</b> where <i>&lt;pid&gt;</i> 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 <i>mhs</i> / <i>mhp</i> / <i>ltb</i> servers are running.
5	Log onto the security environment (usually <b>ediadmin</b> ) as the owner.
6	Change to the <i>db directory</i> ( <code>cd \$SADMIN_ROOT/db</code> ).
7	Remove the files <i>ltbroker.db</i> and <i>ltbroker.old</i> .
8	Un-register any client(s) that were logged in when the unplanned exit occurred. a) Open the Security Administration tool b) Select <b>Client Administration</b> c) Select the serial number for the first client you want to check. d) If the <b>Currently Active</b> value is <b>y</b> , press F4 (Esc-4).  <b>System Response</b> The system prompts you to confirm your selection. e) Press ENTER to confirm your selection  <b>System Response</b> The Currently Active value for this client changes to <b>n</b> . f) Repeat Steps <b>a</b> through <b>f</b> 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/lfb* servers.

Step	Action
1	Log onto the security environment as owner.
2	Change to the <code>\$SADMIN_ROOT/db</code> directory
3	At the command line, type <b>startnb.sh</b> and press ENTER.  <b>System Response</b> The system displays the message:  lfb_server is running.
4	Using the command <b>su - &lt;userid&gt;</b> to change to the userid that owns the environment you want to bring up.
5	From <code>\$EDI_ROOT</code> , type <b>startrpc.sh</b> and press ENTER.  <b>System Response</b> The system starts an interactive shell script that takes you through the process of restarting the <i>mhs/mhp/lfb</i> servers.
6	Once you restart the <i>mhs/mhp/lfb</i> 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 for UNIX Getting Started Guide* for more information about the *mhs/mhp/lfb* servers.

## How to Remove Gentran:Server

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

### WARNING

During installation, Gentran:Server for UNIX version 6.1 adds 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 <b>Settings =&gt; Control Panel</b> from the Windows Start menu.  <b>System Response</b> Windows displays the Control Panel programs group.
2	Double-click the <b>Add/Remove Programs</b> icon.  <b>System Response</b> Windows displays the Add/Remove Programs Properties window.
3	Select the <b>Install/Uninstall</b> tab.
4	Select Gentran:Server from the displayed list of software.  <b>CAUTION</b> <b>Be sure the selected entry is the program you want to remove. There is no way to undo the software removal process.</b>
5	Click <b>Add/Remove</b> .  <b>System Response</b> Windows displays the Confirm File Deletion dialog box.  (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
6	<p>Do you want to continue the removal process?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, click <b>Yes</b> and continue with Step 7.</li> <li>▶ If NO, click <b>No</b>. Click <b>Cancel</b> to exit the process.</li> </ul> <p><b>System Response</b> Windows displays the Remove Programs from Your Computer dialog box, which displays the progress of the removal process.</p> <p>When removal is done, Windows displays the following message:</p> <p>Uninstall complete. Some elements could not be removed. You should manually remove items related to the application.</p>
7	Click <b>Details</b> to view a list of files and folders that could not be removed automatically.
8	Click <b>OK</b> when you are finished viewing the list.
9	Click <b>OK</b> to exit the dialog.
10	Use the Windows Explorer to delete the Gentran:Server items that were not removed.
11	Select <b>Start=&gt;Programs</b> , and check the displayed list of programs to ensure that Gentran:Server was removed.
12	<p>Does the <b>Start</b> menu contain Gentran:Server?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If NO, then you successfully completed this procedure.</li> <li>▶ If YES, then GO TO the next procedure, Removing Gentran:Server from the Start Menu.</li> </ul>

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



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# User Administration

---

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# Overview

## Introduction

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**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.

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# Understanding User Administration

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## 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.

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(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.

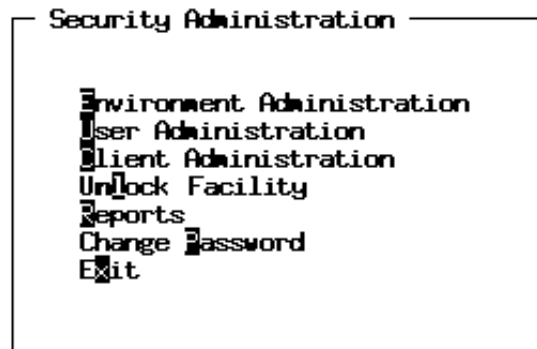
(Continued on next page)

### Reference

See the topic [How to Select a Trading Partner View](#) in the [Working with Trading Partnerships](#) chapter of the *Gentran: Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration Guide* for more information about the views available in Trading Partnership Administration.

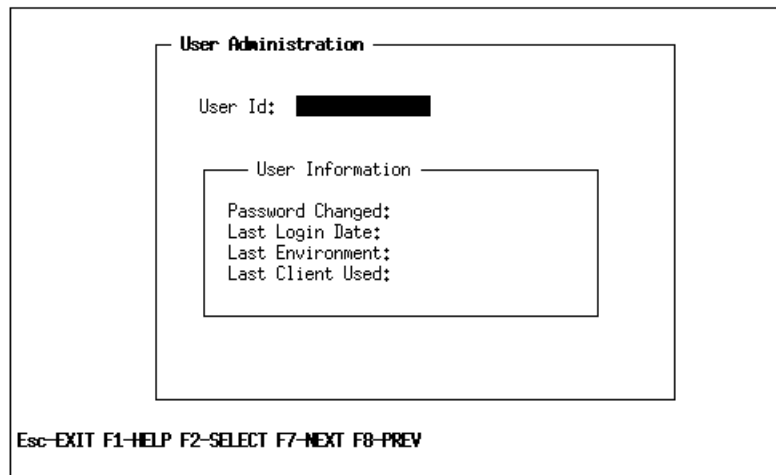
### Accessing User Administration

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

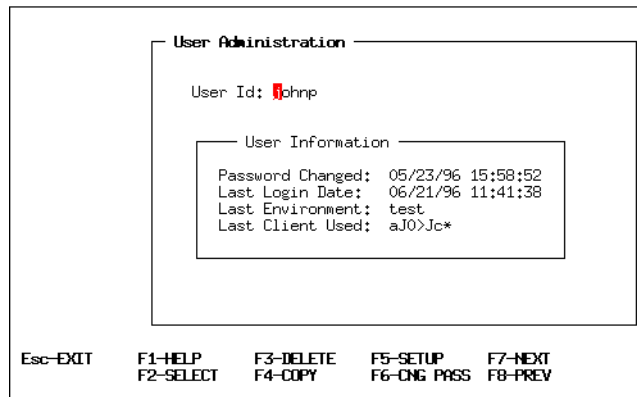
### How to Display User Information

#### 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.  <b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Delete a User ID Record</a> in this chapter for more information.
F4	Copies the user record of the user whose ID the User ID field displays.  <b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Add a User Record</a> in this chapter.
F5	Displays the User Environment Administration screen.  <b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Assign Access to an Environment and Its Functions</a> in this chapter for more information.
F6	Displays the <b>Change Password</b> panel.  <b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Change a User's Password</a> in this chapter.
F7	Displays the next record in the security data base.
F8	Displays the previous record in the security data base.

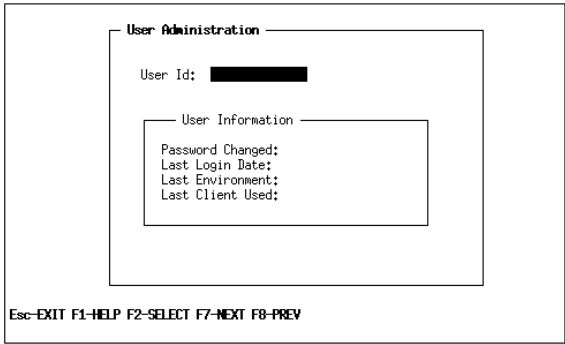
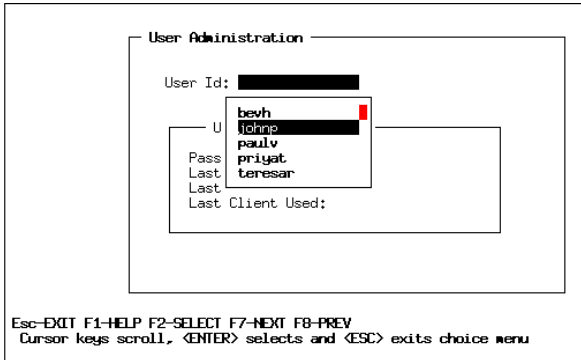
**Comment**

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	<p>Select <b>User Administration</b> from Security Administration's main menu.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the User Administration screen.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p>  <p>The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "User Administration". At the top, there is a "User Id:" field with a blacked-out value. Below it is a box titled "User Information" containing the following text: "Password Changed:", "Last Login Date:", "Last Environment:", and "Last Client Used:". At the bottom of the terminal window, the text "Esc-EXIT F1-HELP F2-SELECT F7-NEXT F8-PREV" is displayed.</p>
2	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> When the User ID field is highlighted, you can use the F7 and F8 keys to scroll through the existing user ID records.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p>  <p>The screenshot shows the "User Administration" screen with a choice list open. The "User Id:" field is highlighted. The choice list contains the following entries: "bevh", "johnp", "paulv", "priyat", and "teresar". To the left of the list are the labels "U", "Pass", "Last", "Last", and "Last Client Used:". At the bottom of the terminal window, the text "Esc-EXIT F1-HELP F2-SELECT F7-NEXT F8-PREV" and "Cursor keys scroll, &lt;ENTER&gt; selects and &lt;ESC&gt; exits choice menu" is displayed.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the user information.</p>

## How to Add a User Record

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

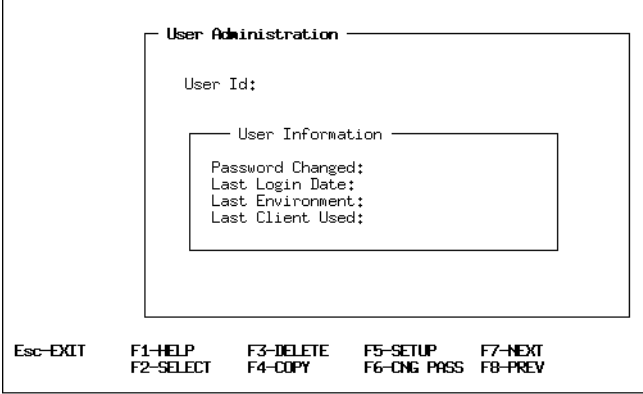
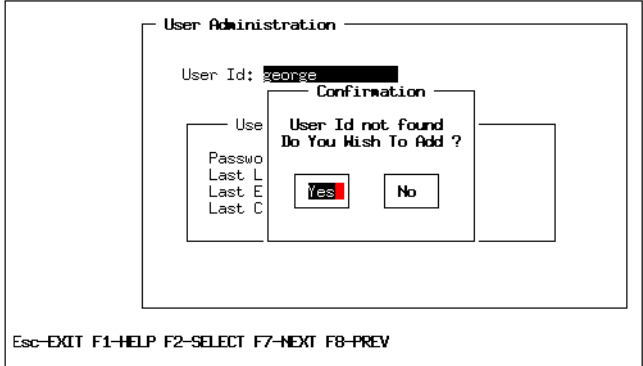
IF you...	THEN...
Need to build your user ID records	Enter all user information into the blank fields on the User Administration screen.
Do not have an existing user ID record that is similar to the one you need	Enter all user information into the blank fields on the User Administration screen.
Have 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)

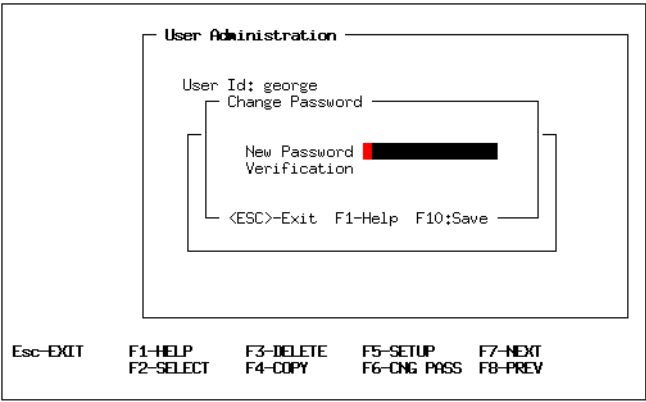


**Entering new user information on blank panels**

Use this procedure to add a new user record.

Step	Action
1	<p>Select <b>User Administration</b> from the Main Menu.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the User Administration screen.</p> 
2	<p>Type the new user ID in the <b>User ID</b> field and then press ENTER.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> The field accepts up to 15 alphanumeric characters. Do not use spaces or any punctuation.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> If the user ID does not exist, the system displays the following panel:</p>  <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>



(Contd) Step	Action
3	<p>Select <b>Yes</b> to add the new user ID.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the Change Password panel. This panel is used to set the user's initial password.</p> 
4	<p>Type the password you want to assign to this user in the <b>New Password</b> field and then press ENTER.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> The field accepts up to 15 alphanumeric characters. Do not use spaces or any punctuation.</p>
5	<p>Type the password again in the <b>Verification</b> field.</p>
6	<p>Press F10.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> Press ESC-0 if your terminal emulator is vt100.</p> <p><b>WARNING</b> <b>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.</b></p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued on next page)</p>

(Contd) Step	Action	
7	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	<b>IF you...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	Do not need to create more users	Continue with the topic <a href="#">How to Assign Access to an Environment and Its Functions</a> .
	Need to create more users and some of the users need the same access to the environment	Continue with the topic <a href="#">How to Assign Access to an Environment and Its Functions</a> .  <b>Suggestion</b> After you set all security access for this user, use the procedure <a href="#">Copying a user record</a> to create new users with the same access.
	Need to create more users and all of the users need different environment access	Repeat Steps 1 through 6 for each additional user.

---

(Continued on next page)

## Copying a user record

Use this procedure to copy a user record.

Step	Action
1	Select <b>User Administration</b> from the Main Menu.
2	Press F2 and choose the user ID from the choice list. <b>Comment</b> Press ESC-2 if your terminal emulator is vt100. <b>System Response</b> The system displays the user information. <div data-bbox="704 751 1344 1142" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> User Administration ----- User Id: jhnp  User Information ----- Password Changed: 05/23/96 15:58:52 Last Login Date: 06/21/96 11:41:38 Last Environment: test Last Client Used: aJ0&gt;Jc*           </pre> <p style="text-align: center;">Esc-EXIT    F1-HELP    F3-DELETE    F5-SETUP    F7-NEXT                      F2-SELECT    F4-COPY        F6-CHG PASS    F8-PREV</p> </div>
3	Press F4. <b>Comment</b> Press ESC-4 if your terminal emulator is vt100. <b>System Response</b> The system displays the Copy User ID panel. <div data-bbox="734 1398 1305 1751" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> User Administration ----- User Id: jhnp  Copy User Id ----- New User Id:  &lt;ESC&gt;-Exit    F1-Help    F10:Save           </pre> <p style="text-align: center;">Esc-EXIT    F1-HELP    F3-DELETE    F5-SETUP    F7-NEXT                      F2-SELECT    F4-COPY        F6-CHG PASS    F8-PREV</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
4	<p>On the <b>Copy User ID</b> panel, type the ID of the new user in the <b>New User ID</b> field.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> The field accepts up to 15 alphanumeric characters. Do not use spaces or any punctuation.</p>
5	<p>Press F10.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> Press <code>ESC-0</code> if your terminal emulator is vt100.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the Change Password panel.</p> <div data-bbox="737 814 1313 1167" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> User Administration ----- User Id: george Change Password ----- New Password ██████████ Verification ----- &lt;ESC&gt;-Exit  F1-Help  F10:Save </pre> <p style="font-size: small; margin-top: 5px;"> Esc-EXIT    F1-HELP    F3-DELETE    F5-SETUP    F7-NEXT  F2-SELECT    F4-COPY    F6-CHG PASS    F8-PREV </p> </div>
6	<p>In the <b>New Password</b> field, type the password you want to assign to this user and press ENTER.</p>
7	<p>Type the password again in the <b>Verification</b> field.</p>
8	<p>Press F10.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> Press <code>ESC-0</code> if your terminal emulator is vt100.</p> <p><b>WARNING</b> <b>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 <code>Esc</code> to remove the error message from your display and then retype the password in the New Password and Verification fields.</b></p>

(Continued on next page)

**Comment**

After you create 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. <b>Comment</b> Press ESC-ESC if your terminal emulator is vt100.
F1	Displays Help information. <b>Comment</b> Press ESC-1 if your terminal emulator is vt100.  (Continued on next page)



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

```

User Function Administration
-----
User ID:      mle
Environment:  13_60
Function Group: Editors

      Function Description                Type  Access
-----
Archive Retrieval                       E      F
Check In, Check Out Files                 E      F
File Browser                             E      F
Trading Partner Preferences Settings      E      F
Trading Partner Editor                    E      F

<ESC>-EXIT  F1-HELP  F3-NO ACCESS FOR ALL  F5-VIEW FOR ALL  F7-NEXT
              F4-FULL ACCESS FOR ALL  F8-PREV  F10-SAVE
  
```

(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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ E = Editor</li> <li>▶ N = Non-Editor</li> </ul>
Access	The access code: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ F = Full access</li> <li>▶ N = No access</li> <li>▶ V = View-only access</li> </ul>

---

**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)

<b>(Contd) Key</b>	<b>Function</b>
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.

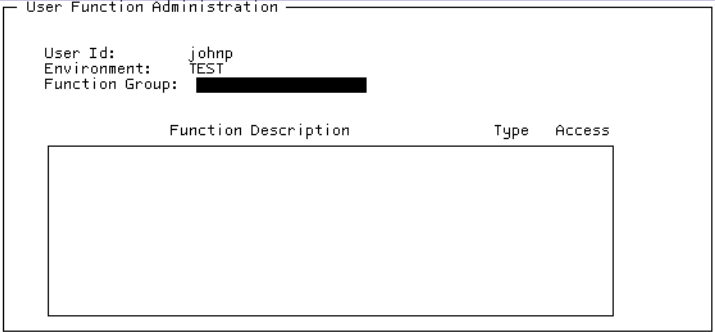
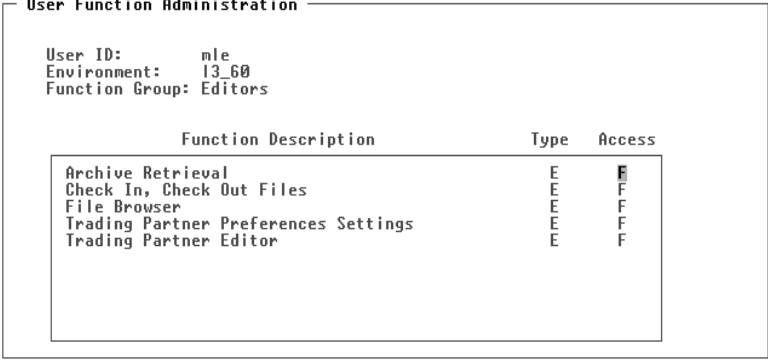
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## How to Assign Access to an Environment and Its Functions

**Procedure** Use this procedure to assign access to an environment.

Step	Action
1	Select <b>User Administration</b> from the Main Menu.
2	<p>Press F2 and select the user ID from the list displayed.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> Press ESC-2 if your terminal emulator is vt100.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the User Information screen.</p> <div data-bbox="691 926 1333 1318" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> User Administration ----- User Id: jhnp  User Information ----- Password Changed: 05/23/96 15:58:52 Last Login Date: 06/21/96 11:41:38 Last Environment: test Last Client Used: aJ0&gt;Jc*           </pre> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;"> Esc-EXIT    F1-HELP    F3-DELETE    F5-SETUP    F7-NEXT                F2-SELECT    F4-COPY    F6-CHG PASS    F8-PREV           </p> </div> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
3	<p>Press F5 to set up the user environment.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> Press <code>ESC-5</code> if your terminal emulator is vt100.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the User Environment Administration screen.</p> <div data-bbox="776 625 1318 951" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"><pre>----- User Administration ----- User Id: johnp ----- User Environment Administration ----- User Id: johnp Environment: [REDACTED]</pre></div>
4	<p>Press F2 and choose the environment you want to assign to this user or type the name of the environment in the field.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> Press <code>ESC-2</code> if your terminal emulator is vt100.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> To view a list of environments already assigned to this user, press F6. Press <code>ESC-6</code> if your terminal emulator is vt100.</p> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>

(Contd) Step	Action
<p>5</p>	<p>Press ENTER.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> 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.</p>  <p>Esc-EXIT F1-HELP F2-SELECT F6-FIND F7-NEXT F8-PREV</p>
<p>6</p>	<p>Press F2 and choose the function group.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> Press ESC-2 if your terminal emulator is vt100.</p>
<p>7</p>	<p>Press ENTER.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the function group and descriptions. Note that these are predefined and you cannot edit them.</p>  <p>&lt;ESC&gt;-EXIT F1-HELP F3-NO ACCESS FOR ALL F5-VIEW FOR ALL F7-NEXT F4-FULL ACCESS FOR ALL F8-PREV F10-SAVE</p> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
8	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> The valid access codes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ N=No access</li><li>▶ F=Full access</li></ul>
9	<p>Press F10.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> Security Administration refreshes the screen so you can choose and set up the next function group assignments.</p>
10	<p>Do you want to set up another function group assignment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If YES, GO TO Step 6.</li><li>▶ If NO, press Esc twice to return to the User Environment Administration screen. The system retains the user ID.</li></ul> <p><b>Comment</b> Press ESC-0 if your terminal emulator is vt100.</p>

## How to Delete Access to an Environment

### Introduction

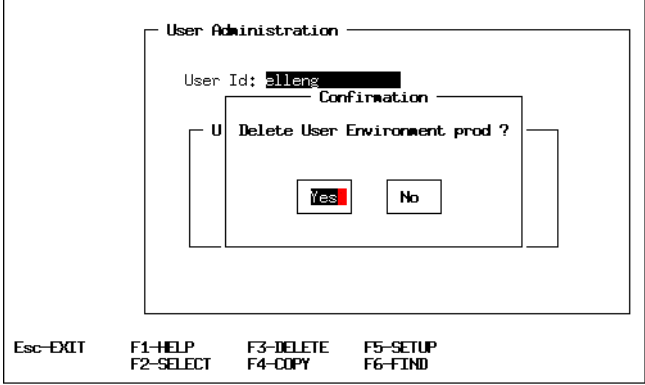
When you delete an environment from a user ID record, Security Administration removes the user's access privileges, including all function-level access assignments.

### Deleting access to an environment

Use this procedure to delete access to an environment.

Step	Action
1	<p>Display the user ID record.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> For instructions, see the topic <a href="#">How to Display User Information</a> in this chapter.</p>
2	<p>Press F5 to display the User Environment Administration screen.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the User Environment Administration panel.</p>
3	<p>Press F6 and then choose the environment you want to restrict the user from accessing.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays your choice in the <b>Environment</b> field.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <div data-bbox="698 1344 1331 1743" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> User Administration ----- User Id: elleng  User Environment Administration ----- User Id: elleng Environment: prod  Esc-EXIT  F1-HELP  F3-DELETE  F5-SETUP           F2-SELECT F4-COPY   F6-FIND           </pre> </div> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>



(Contd) Step	Action
4	<p>Press F3 to delete access to the environment.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays a confirmation prompt.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p>  <p>The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "User Administration". Inside, there is a "Confirmation" dialog box with the text "Delete User Environment prod ?". Below the text are two buttons: "Yes" and "No". The "Yes" button is highlighted with a red bar. At the bottom of the terminal window, there is a list of function keys: Esc-EXIT, F1-HELP, F2-SELECT, F3-DELETE, F4-COPY, F5-SETUP, and F6-FIND.</p>
5	<p>Select <b>Yes</b> to confirm deletion of access to the environment.</p> <p><b>WARNING</b></p> <p><b>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.</b></p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the chapter <a href="#">File Unlock Facility</a> in this guide for Check In instructions.</p>

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

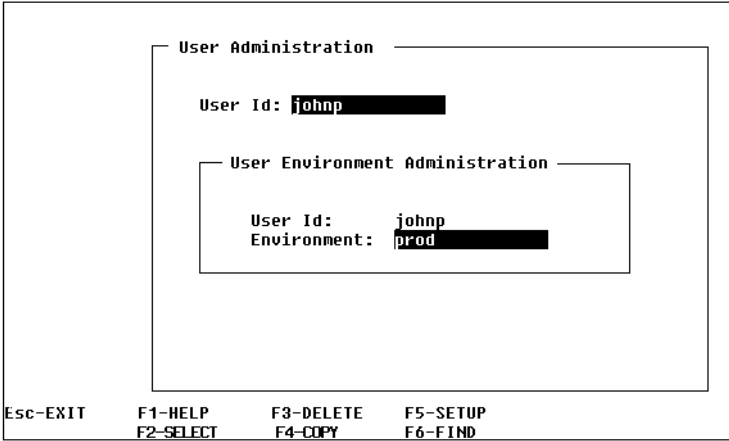
## Introduction

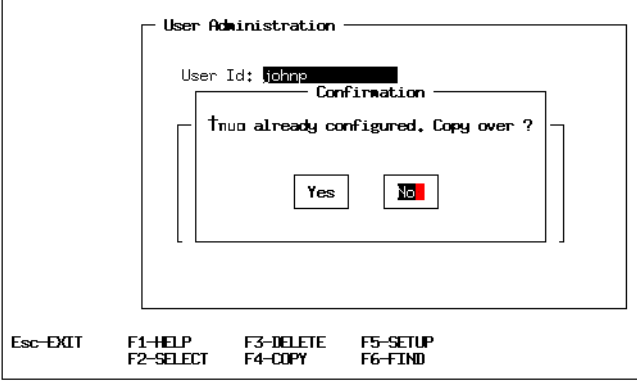
As circumstances change, you may need to modify the type of user access granted to one or more application functions in an environment.

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.  <b>Reference</b> For instructions, see the topic <a href="#">How to Display User Information</a> 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.  <b>Example</b>   <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>

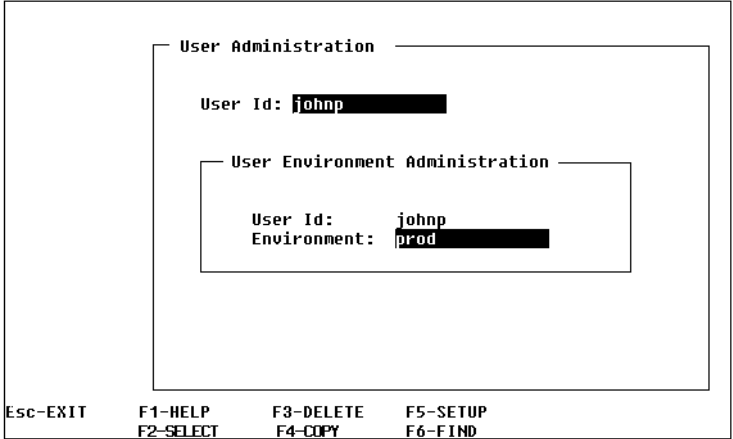
(Contd) Step	Action	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	IF...	THEN...
	The copy to the new environment is successful	You are finished. Skip the remaining steps.
	The system displays a confirmation prompt	The environment is already configured for the user. Continue with Step 4.
<p><b>Example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

## 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.  <b>Reference</b> For instructions, see the topic <a href="#">How to Display User Information</a> in this chapter.
2	Press F5 to display the User Environment Administration panel.
3	Press F6 and choose the environment.  <b>Example</b>   <p>The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "User Administration". Inside, there is a "User Environment Administration" panel with "User Id: johnp" and "Environment: prod". Below this is a "User Function Administration" panel. At the bottom of the terminal, there are function key shortcuts: Esc-EXIT, F1-HELP, F2-SELECT, F3-DELETE, F4-COPY, F5-SETUP, and F6-FIND.</p>
4	Press F5 to display the User Function Administration screen.  (Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
5	<p>Press F6 and then choose the function group you want to modify.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the function descriptions, type, and default access codes.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <pre> User Function Administration ----- User ID:      mle Environment:  13_60 Function Group: Editors        Function Description                Type  Access ----- Archive Retrieval                       E      F Check In, Check Out Files                E      F File Browser                             E      F Trading Partner Preferences Settings     E      F Trading Partner Editor                   E      F  &lt;ESC&gt;-EXIT  F1-HELP  F3-NO ACCESS FOR ALL  F5-VIEW FOR ALL  F7-NEXT F4-FULL ACCESS FOR ALL  F8-PREV  F10-SAVE </pre>
6	<p>In the Access column, type a new access code over an existing access code or use the function keys to modify the access codes.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">Introduction: Assigning Environment Access</a> for a list of access codes and function keys.</p>
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.

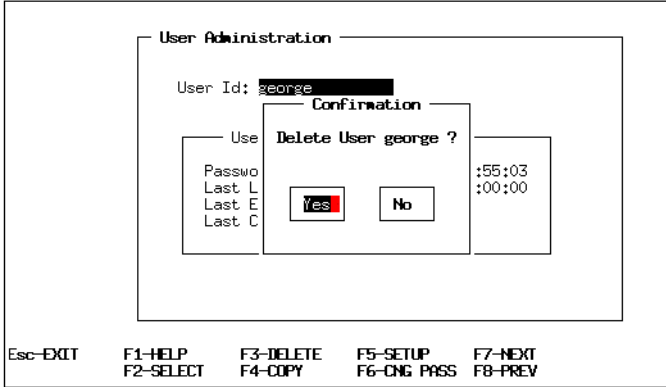
### CAUTION

**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

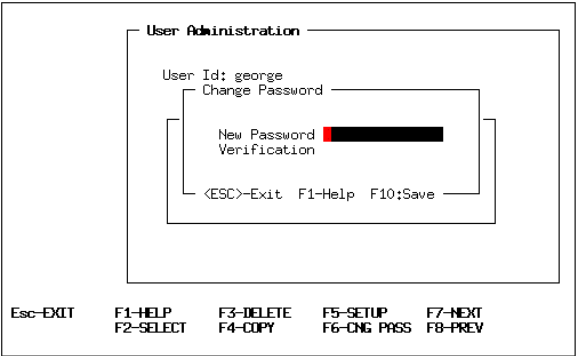
Step	Action
1	<p>Display the user record you want to delete.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> For instructions, see the topic <a href="#">How to Display User Information</a> in this chapter.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
2	<p>Press F3 to delete the user.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays a confirmation prompt.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p>  <p>The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "User Administration". Inside, there is a "Confirmation" dialog box with the text "Delete User george?". Below this text are two buttons: "Yes" and "No". To the left of the dialog box, there is a list of fields: "Use", "Passwo", "Last L", "Last E", and "Last C". To the right, there are two time fields: ":55:03" and ":00:00". At the bottom of the terminal window, there is a row of function key shortcuts: "Esc-EXIT", "F1-HELP", "F2-SELECT", "F3-DELETE", "F4-COPY", "F5-SETUP", "F6-CHG PASS", "F7-NEXT", and "F8-PREV".</p>
3	<p>Click <b>Yes</b> to confirm that you want to delete this user ID.</p> <p><b>WARNING</b> <b>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.</b></p>

## 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.  <b>Reference</b> For instructions, see the topic <a href="#">How to Display User Information</a> in this chapter.
2	Press F6.  <b>System Response</b> The system displays the <b>Change Password</b> panel.  <b>Example</b>  
3	Type the new password in the <b>New Password</b> field and then press ENTER.  <div style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</div>



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

---



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# Client Administration

---

## Contents

### Overview

- ▶ Introduction ..... 2
- ▶ Understanding Client Administration ..... 3
- ▶ The Client Administration Screen ..... 7

### Procedures

- ▶ How to Display Client Information ..... 9
  - ▶ How to Deactivate a Client ..... 11
  - ▶ How to Remove a Client ..... 13
-

# 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 <i>client license</i> .

---

# 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 [Running Multiple Sessions](#) in the *Gentran:Server for UNIX Getting Started Guide* or *Gentran:Server Workstation 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.	
	<b>IF Security Administration...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	Finds the client's serial number	It verifies that the license is not currently in use.
3	Does not find the client's serial number	
	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.)	
	<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN Security Administration...</b>
	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 <i>.client</i> .
	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**

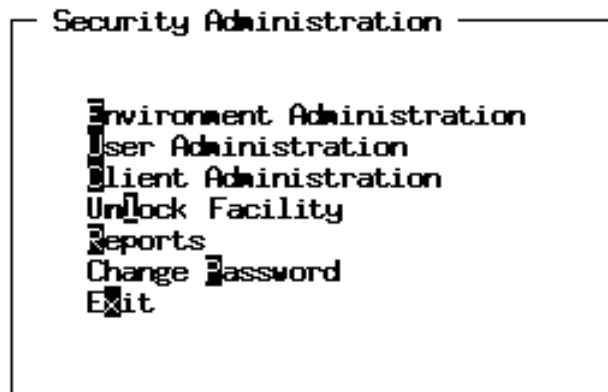
This table describes the stages in the security process.

Stage	Description						
1	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.						
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.						
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>If the user identification is...</th> <th>THEN...</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table>	If the user identification is...	THEN...	Accepted	See Stage 3.	Not accepted	Access is denied and the process stops.
If the user identification is...	THEN...						
Accepted	See Stage 3.						
Not accepted	Access is denied and the process stops.						
3	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.						
4	The client calls host security for client serial number verification or registration.						
5	Security Administration creates a user directory under the environment root directory.						

(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.

```

Client Administration
-----
Client Serial #: ██████████

Client Information
-----
Last Login:
Last User ID:
Last Environment:
Currently Active:

Max Clients:      Current Clients:

<ESC>-Exit F1-Help F2-Select F7-Next F8-Prev
  
```

### 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 <i>.client</i> file.
F4	Resets the client by logging it out.
F7	Displays information about the next client in the <i>.client</i> file.
F8	Displays information about the previous client in the <i>.client</i> 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	<p>Select <b>Client Administration</b> from Security Administration's main menu.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the Client Administration screen.</p> <div data-bbox="664 1100 1349 1577" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> Client Administration ----- Client Serial #: ██████████    Client Information   -----   Last Login:   Last User ID:   Last Environment:   Currently Active:  Max Clients:      Current Clients:  &lt;ESC&gt;-Exit F1-Help F2-Select F7-Next F8-Prev           </pre> </div>
2	<p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>

(Contd) Step	Action
3	<p>Press ENTER.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> Security Administrations displays information about the selected client.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <div data-bbox="669 642 1382 1100" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"><pre>Client Administration ----- Client Serial #: aJ0&gt;Jc*  Client Information ----- Last Login:      06/21/96 10:11:43 Last User ID:   beverly Last Environment: prod Currently Active: y  Max Clients: 05      Current Clients: 3  &lt;ESC&gt;-Exit F1-Help F2-Select F3-Remove F7-Next F8-Prev</pre></div>

# 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 <b>Client Administration</b> from Security Administration's main menu to display the Client Administration screen.
2	<p>Press F2 and select the serial number of the client record you want to log out.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the client information.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <div data-bbox="760 1415 1308 1780" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre> Client Administration ----- Client Serial #: aJ0&gt;Jc*    Client Information   -----   Last Login:      06/21/96 10:11:43   Last User ID:   beverly   Last Environment: prod   Currently Active: y  Max Clients: 05      Current Clients: 3  &lt;ESC&gt;-Exit F1-Help F2-Select F3-Remove F7-Next F8-Prev           </pre> </div> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>

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

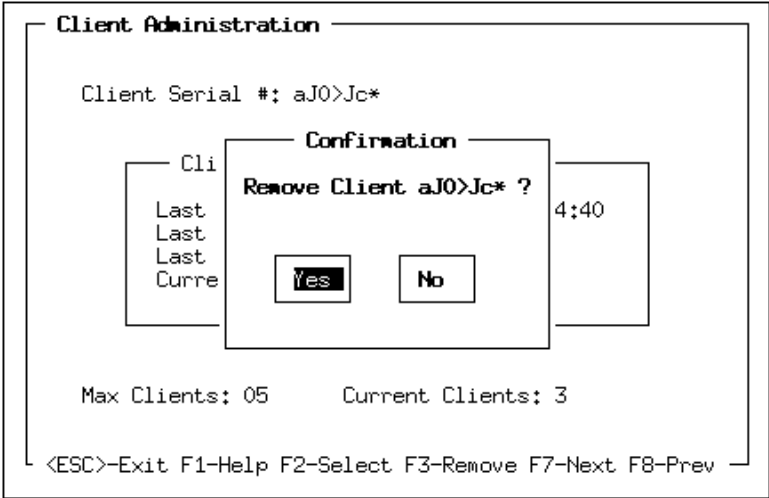
### Reference

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 <b>Client Administration</b> from Security Administration's main menu to display the Client Administration screen.
2	<p>Press F2 and select the serial number of the client record you want to remove and press ENTER.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the client information.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <div data-bbox="717 1381 1313 1770" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> Client Administration ----- Client Serial #: aJ0&gt;Jc*    Client Information   -----   Last Login:      06/21/96 10:11:43   Last User ID:   beverly   Last Environment: prod   Currently Active: y  Max Clients: 05      Current Clients: 3  &lt;ESC&gt;-Exit F1-Help F2-Select F3-Remove F7-Next F8-Prev           </pre> </div> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Verify that the system displays the correct client record.
4	<p>Press F3</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays a confirmation prompt.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p>  <p>The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Client Administration". It displays "Client Serial #: aJ0&gt;Jc*". A "Confirmation" dialog box is overlaid, asking "Remove Client aJ0&gt;Jc* ?" with "Yes" and "No" buttons. The "Yes" button is highlighted. To the right of the dialog is a timestamp "4:40". Below the dialog, it shows "Max Clients: 05" and "Current Clients: 3". At the bottom, it lists navigation keys: "&lt;ESC&gt;-Exit F1-Help F2-Select F3-Remove F7-Next F8-Prev".</p>
5	<p>Select <b>Yes</b>.</p> <p><b>CAUTION</b> If you receive the error message "Can not remove client," you must deactivate the client to enable the client to connect. See the chapter <a href="#">Troubleshooting Security</a> in this guide for instructions.</p> <p>Removal of a client serial number from the <i>.client</i> file is not permanent. If the client logs back in when a seat is available, its serial number is added to the file again.</p>



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# File Unlock Facility

---

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- ▶ The Unlock Facility Screen ..... 4

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# 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 to 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.

```
Security Administration
Environment Administration
User Administration
Client Administration
Unlock Facility
Reports
Change Password
Exit
```

(Continued on next page)

**Unlock Facility  
screen  
illustration**

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

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "Unlock Facility". Inside the window, there are several fields: "Environment:" followed by a blacked-out box, "Filename:" followed by a blank space, and a sub-section titled "Checked Out" containing "By:" followed by a blank space and "On:" followed by a blank space. Below the main window, there is a line of text: "<ESC>-Exit F1-Help F2-Select F3-Unlock F7-Next F8-Prev".

**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.  <b>Example</b> 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

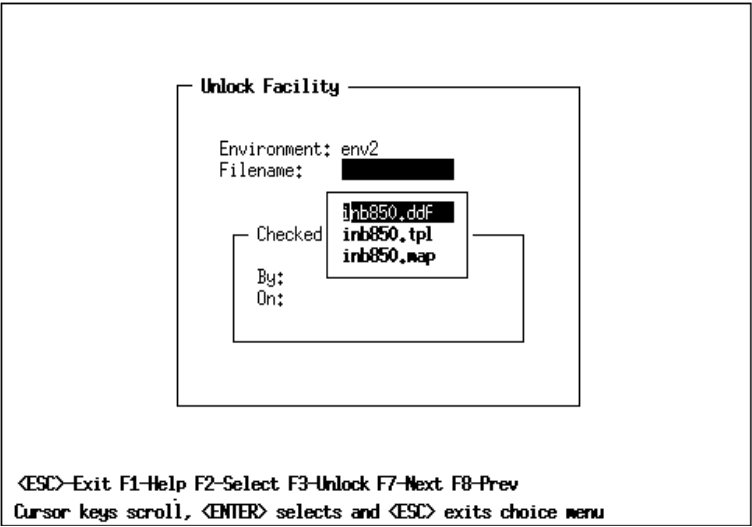
### How to View a List of Files Checked Out

**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 <b>Unlock Facility</b> 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**



The screenshot shows the 'Unlock Facility' screen with the following fields and content:

- Environment: env2
- Filename: [Redacted]
- Checked:
  - inb850.ddf
  - inb850.tpl
  - inb850.map
- By:
- On:

At the bottom of the screen, the following instructions are displayed:

<ESC>—Exit F1—Help F2—Select F3—Unlock F7—Next F8—Prev  
 Cursor keys scroll, <ENTER> selects and <ESC> exits choice menu

**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 <b>Unlock Facility</b> from the Security Administration main menu.
2	On the <b>Unlock Facility</b> panel, press F2 to select the name of the environment from the choice list, or type the environment name in the <b>Environment</b> field and press ENTER.
3	<p>Press F2 to select the file name from the list, or type the file name in the <b>Filename</b> field and press ENTER.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays information about the file status.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre> Unlock Facility ----- Environment: env2 Filename:   hnb850.ddf    Checked Out   -----   By: burt   On: 06/26/77 01:00:00           </pre> </div> <p>⌘-Exit F1-Help F2-Select F3-Unlock F7-Next F8-Prev</p>
	<p><b>Comment</b> Use the F7 and F8 keys to scroll through the list of checked out files.</p>



# 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 receive 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	<p>Display Check Out information about the file you want to unlock.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Display Check Out Information</a> in this chapter.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <div data-bbox="634 1339 1385 1751" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> Unlock Facility ----- Environment: prod Filename: 850.ddf  Checked Out ----- By: tom On: 11/29/83 00:00:00           </pre> <p>&lt;ESC&gt;-Exit F1-Help F2-Select F3-Unlock F7-Next F8-Prev</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>

(Contd) Step	Action
2	<p>Press F3.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays a confirmation prompt.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <div data-bbox="636 579 1412 1096" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px;"><pre>Unlock Facility Environment: prod File: Confirmation Unlock File 850.tpl ?   C   B   O   Yes No  &lt;ESC&gt;-Exit F1-Help F2-Select F3-Unlock F7-Next F8-Prev</pre></div>
3	Select <b>Yes</b> to confirm that you want to unlock the checked out file.
4	Notify the user that you unlocked the file.

---

# Producing Security Administration Reports

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## Overview

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### 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.

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### 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.

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### 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.

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### 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.

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### 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.

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**Where the report resides**

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

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**Accessing the Reports facility**

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

```
Security Administration
Environment Administration
User Administration
Client Administration
Unlock Facility
Reports
Change Password
Exit
```

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

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**Security Reports menu**

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

```
Security Reports
User Activity
Client Activity
Check Out Status
Environment Access
User Access
Exit
```

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**Descriptions of menu options**

This table describes the menu options.

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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.

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# 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.tap)
DATE: 05/19/97
TIME: 14:50:45
User Id: All
PAGE:
User      Password      Last      Last      Last
Id        Changed       Environm  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  QAPCS
user3     04/29/97 09:22:00  qa       05/19/97 14:50:01  QAPCS
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

```

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## Generating the User Activity Report

Use this procedure to generate the User Activity Report.

Step	Action
1	<p>Select <b>User Activity</b> from the <b>Report</b> menu and press <b>ENTER</b>.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the <b>User Activity Report</b> panel.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <div data-bbox="646 680 1390 1171" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> Security Reports -----    -----   User Activity Report -----    -----   Starting User ID ██████████ Ending User ID    -----   Esc-EXIT F1-HELP F2-SELECT F10-CONTINUE </pre> </div> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>



<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>												
2	<p>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.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="620 499 1427 1192"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="620 499 1024 558"><b>IF you want to include...</b></th> <th data-bbox="1024 499 1427 558"><b>THEN...</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="620 558 1024 680">All users</td> <td data-bbox="1024 558 1427 680">Leave the <b>Starting User ID</b> field and the <b>Ending User ID</b> field blank.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="620 680 1024 831">A range of users</td> <td data-bbox="1024 680 1427 831">Enter the first user ID in the range into the <b>Starting User ID</b> and the last user ID in the range into the <b>Ending User ID</b> fields.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="620 831 1024 953">A single user</td> <td data-bbox="1024 831 1427 953">Enter the same user ID in both the <b>Starting</b> and <b>Ending User ID</b> fields.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="620 953 1024 1075">All users up to and including a particular user ID</td> <td data-bbox="1024 953 1427 1075">Leave the <b>Starting User ID</b> field blank, but enter the last user ID in the <b>Ending User ID</b> field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="620 1075 1024 1192">A range of users, starting with a particular user ID and ending with the last user ID in the file</td> <td data-bbox="1024 1075 1427 1192">Enter a user ID in the <b>Starting User ID</b> field, but leave the <b>Ending User ID</b> field blank.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>IF you want to include...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>	All users	Leave the <b>Starting User ID</b> field and the <b>Ending User ID</b> field blank.	A range of users	Enter the first user ID in the range into the <b>Starting User ID</b> and the last user ID in the range into the <b>Ending User ID</b> fields.	A single user	Enter the same user ID in both the <b>Starting</b> and <b>Ending User ID</b> fields.	All users up to and including a particular user ID	Leave the <b>Starting User ID</b> field blank, but enter the last user ID in the <b>Ending User ID</b> field.	A range of users, starting with a particular user ID and ending with the last user ID in the file	Enter a user ID in the <b>Starting User ID</b> field, but leave the <b>Ending User ID</b> field blank.
<b>IF you want to include...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>												
All users	Leave the <b>Starting User ID</b> field and the <b>Ending User ID</b> field blank.												
A range of users	Enter the first user ID in the range into the <b>Starting User ID</b> and the last user ID in the range into the <b>Ending User ID</b> fields.												
A single user	Enter the same user ID in both the <b>Starting</b> and <b>Ending User ID</b> fields.												
All users up to and including a particular user ID	Leave the <b>Starting User ID</b> field blank, but enter the last user ID in the <b>Ending User ID</b> field.												
A range of users, starting with a particular user ID and ending with the last user ID in the file	Enter a user ID in the <b>Starting User ID</b> field, but leave the <b>Ending User ID</b> field blank.												
3	<p>Press F10.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the User Activity Report panel.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <div data-bbox="651 1402 1393 1829" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px 0;"> <pre> Security Reports ----- User Activity Report ----- Display the report?  Y Print the report?   N ----- Esc-EXIT F1-HELP F10-CONTINUE </pre> </div> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>												

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
4	Choose to display or print the report by typing Y after the prompt.  <b>Comment</b> 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 (cIntact_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
-----
1111111              n      gary                  05/18/97 09:46:14  gary          I
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 *****
PgIn

```

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## Generating the Client Activity Report

Use this procedure to generate the Client Activity Report.

Step	Action
1	<p>Select <b>Client Activity</b> from the <b>Report</b> menu and press <b>ENTER</b>.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the Client Activity Report panel.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <div data-bbox="634 674 1393 1171" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> Security Reports ├── Client Activity Report │   ├── Starting Client Serial # ser-*df │   └── Ending Client Serial # aJ0&gt;Jc*D └── </pre> <p style="text-align: center;">Esc-EXIT F1-HELP F2-SELECT F10-CONTINUE</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>												
2	<p>Press F2 to select the criteria from a list or type the criteria in the fields. Use this table to complete the fields.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="620 472 1421 1234"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="620 472 1024 527"><b>IF you want to include...</b></th> <th data-bbox="1031 472 1421 527"><b>THEN...</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="620 535 1024 646">All clients</td> <td data-bbox="1031 535 1421 646">Leave the <b>Starting Client Serial #</b> field and the <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> field blank.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="620 655 1024 766">A range of clients</td> <td data-bbox="1031 655 1421 766">Enter serial numbers in the <b>Starting Client Serial #</b> and the <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> fields.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="620 774 1024 926">A single client</td> <td data-bbox="1031 774 1421 926">Enter the same Client Serial number for both the <b>Starting</b> and <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> fields.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="620 934 1024 1077">All client activity up to and including a particular client serial number</td> <td data-bbox="1031 934 1421 1077">Leave the Starting Client Serial # field blank, but enter the last serial number in the range into the <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="620 1085 1024 1234">Client activity starting with a particular Client Serial Number and ending with the last client serial number in the file</td> <td data-bbox="1031 1085 1421 1234">Enter a serial number into the <b>Starting Client Serial #</b> field, but leave the <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> field blank.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<b>IF you want to include...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>	All clients	Leave the <b>Starting Client Serial #</b> field and the <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> field blank.	A range of clients	Enter serial numbers in the <b>Starting Client Serial #</b> and the <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> fields.	A single client	Enter the same Client Serial number for both the <b>Starting</b> and <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> fields.	All client activity up to and including a particular client serial number	Leave the Starting Client Serial # field blank, but enter the last serial number in the range into the <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> field.	Client activity starting with a particular Client Serial Number and ending with the last client serial number in the file	Enter a serial number into the <b>Starting Client Serial #</b> field, but leave the <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> field blank.
<b>IF you want to include...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>												
All clients	Leave the <b>Starting Client Serial #</b> field and the <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> field blank.												
A range of clients	Enter serial numbers in the <b>Starting Client Serial #</b> and the <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> fields.												
A single client	Enter the same Client Serial number for both the <b>Starting</b> and <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> fields.												
All client activity up to and including a particular client serial number	Leave the Starting Client Serial # field blank, but enter the last serial number in the range into the <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> field.												
Client activity starting with a particular Client Serial Number and ending with the last client serial number in the file	Enter a serial number into the <b>Starting Client Serial #</b> field, but leave the <b>Ending Client Serial #</b> field blank.												
3	<p>Press ENTER.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the Client Activity Report panel.</p> <div data-bbox="643 1398 1406 1822" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> Security Reports ----- Client Activity Report ----- Display the report?  Y Print the report?   N ----- </pre> <p style="text-align: center;">Esc-EXIT F1-HELP F10-CONTINUE</p> </div> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>												

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
4	Choose to display or print the report by typing <b>Y</b> after the prompt.  <b>Comment</b> 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	<p>Select <b>Check Out Status</b> from the <b>Report</b> menu and press ENTER.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the Checkout Status Report panel.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <div data-bbox="667 659 1378 1098" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> Security Reports ├── Check Out Status Report │   ├── Environment Name ██████████ │   ├── File Type │   └── User ID └── </pre> <p>Esc-EXIT F1-HELP F2-SELECT F10-CONTINUE</p> </div>								
2	Enter the environment name.								
3	<p>Press F2 to select the criteria from a list or type the criteria in the fields. Use this table to complete the fields.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="618 1289 1427 1614"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="618 1289 1024 1346">IF you want to include...</th> <th data-bbox="1024 1289 1427 1346">THEN...</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1346 1024 1402">All files</td> <td data-bbox="1024 1346 1427 1402">Leave the <b>File Type</b> field blank.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1402 1024 1528">Only files of a certain type</td> <td data-bbox="1024 1402 1427 1528">Type the file type code in the <b>File Type</b> field (for example, "M" for maps).</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1528 1024 1614">Only the files a particular user has checked out</td> <td data-bbox="1024 1528 1427 1614">Enter the user's user ID into the <b>User ID</b> field.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	IF you want to include...	THEN...	All files	Leave the <b>File Type</b> field blank.	Only files of a certain type	Type the file type code in the <b>File Type</b> field (for example, "M" for maps).	Only the files a particular user has checked out	Enter the user's user ID into the <b>User ID</b> field.
IF you want to include...	THEN...								
All files	Leave the <b>File Type</b> field blank.								
Only files of a certain type	Type the file type code in the <b>File Type</b> field (for example, "M" for maps).								
Only the files a particular user has checked out	Enter the user's user ID into the <b>User ID</b> field.								
4	<p>Press ENTER.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The systems displays the Check Out Status Report panel.</p> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>								



<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
	<p><b>Example</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"><pre>Security Reports ----- Check Out Status Report ----- Display the report?  Y Print the report?   N</pre></div> <p>Esc-EXIT F1-HELP F10-CONTINUE</p>
5	Choose to display or print the report by typing <b>Y</b> after the prompt. <b>Comment</b> 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.tap)
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

```

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## Generating the Environment Access Report

Use this procedure to generate the Environment Access Report.

Step	Action								
1	<p>Select <b>Environment Access</b> from the <b>Report</b> menu and press ENTER.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the Environment Access Report panel.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <div data-bbox="672 701 1386 1152" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> Security Reports ├── Environment Access Report │   ├── Environment ██████████ │   └── User Access N └── </pre> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">Esc-EXIT F1-HELP F2-SELECT F10-CONTINUE</p> </div>								
2	<p>Use this table to enter the selection criteria</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="618 1251 1427 1577"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="618 1251 1024 1304">IF you want to include...</th> <th data-bbox="1024 1251 1427 1304">THEN...</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1304 1024 1398">All environments</td> <td data-bbox="1024 1304 1427 1398">Leave the <b>Environment</b> field blank.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1398 1024 1482">A single environment</td> <td data-bbox="1024 1398 1427 1482">Enter the Environment name in the <b>Environment</b> field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1482 1024 1577">The user IDs of those who have access</td> <td data-bbox="1024 1482 1427 1577">Type <b>Y</b> in the <b>User Access</b> field.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><b>Comment</b> For the Environment field, you may press F2 to select the environment from a choice list, or type the environment name in the field.</p> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>	IF you want to include...	THEN...	All environments	Leave the <b>Environment</b> field blank.	A single environment	Enter the Environment name in the <b>Environment</b> field.	The user IDs of those who have access	Type <b>Y</b> in the <b>User Access</b> field.
IF you want to include...	THEN...								
All environments	Leave the <b>Environment</b> field blank.								
A single environment	Enter the Environment name in the <b>Environment</b> field.								
The user IDs of those who have access	Type <b>Y</b> in the <b>User Access</b> field.								

(Contd) Step	Action
3	<p>Press F10.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the Environment Access Report panel.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <div data-bbox="651 575 1390 1020" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> Security Reports ----- Environment Access Report ----- Display the report?  Y Print the report?   N -----  Esc-EXIT F1-HELP F10-CONTINUE </pre> </div>
4	<p>Choose to display or print the report by typing Y after the prompt.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> You may choose both options.</p>
5	<p>Press F10 to receive the report.</p>

**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.

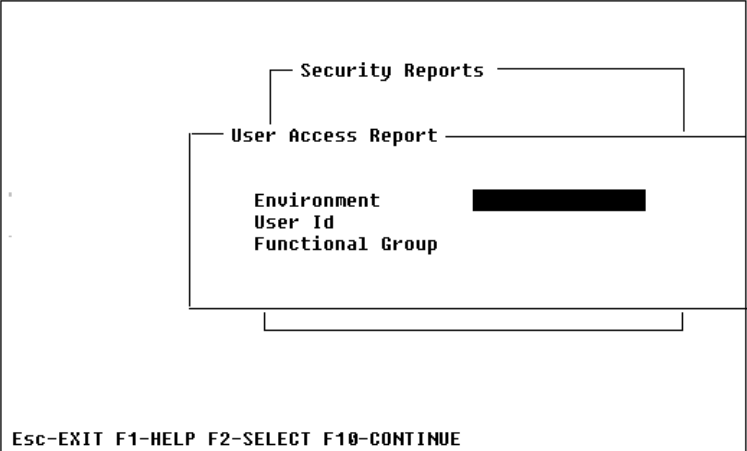
User Access Report (usracc_rpt.tmp)			
DATE: 07/29/97			PAGE:
TIME: 13:44:29			
User Id: All			
Environment: All			
Function Group: All			
User Id	Environment Name	Function Group	Function Name
paul	test	Editors	editors
paul	test	Editors	archive
paul	test	Editors	tpadmin
paul	test	Programs	translator
paul	test	Programs	task_scheduler
paul	test	Programs	tools

PgDn

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## Generating the User Access Report

Use this procedure to generate the User Access Report.

Step	Action														
1	<p>Select <b>User Access</b> from the <b>Report</b> menu and press <b>ENTER</b>.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the User Access Report panel.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p>  <p>Esc-EXIT F1-HELP F2-SELECT F10-CONTINUE</p>														
2	<p>Press <b>F2</b> and select the criteria from the displayed list or type the criteria in the fields. Use this table to complete the fields.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="618 1255 1427 1816"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="618 1255 1024 1312">IF you want to include...</th> <th data-bbox="1024 1255 1427 1312">THEN...</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1312 1024 1402">All environments</td> <td data-bbox="1024 1312 1427 1402">Leave the <b>Environment Name</b> field blank.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1402 1024 1493">Only a specific environment</td> <td data-bbox="1024 1402 1427 1493">Type the environment name in the <b>Environment Name</b> field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1493 1024 1549">All user IDs</td> <td data-bbox="1024 1493 1427 1549">Leave the <b>User ID</b> field blank.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1549 1024 1640">Only a specific user ID</td> <td data-bbox="1024 1549 1427 1640">Type the user ID in the <b>User ID</b> field.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1640 1024 1730">All function groups</td> <td data-bbox="1024 1640 1427 1730">Leave the <b>Function Group</b> field blank.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="618 1730 1024 1816">Only a specific function group</td> <td data-bbox="1024 1730 1427 1816">Type the function group name in the <b>Function Group</b> field.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>	IF you want to include...	THEN...	All environments	Leave the <b>Environment Name</b> field blank.	Only a specific environment	Type the environment name in the <b>Environment Name</b> field.	All user IDs	Leave the <b>User ID</b> field blank.	Only a specific user ID	Type the user ID in the <b>User ID</b> field.	All function groups	Leave the <b>Function Group</b> field blank.	Only a specific function group	Type the function group name in the <b>Function Group</b> field.
IF you want to include...	THEN...														
All environments	Leave the <b>Environment Name</b> field blank.														
Only a specific environment	Type the environment name in the <b>Environment Name</b> field.														
All user IDs	Leave the <b>User ID</b> field blank.														
Only a specific user ID	Type the user ID in the <b>User ID</b> field.														
All function groups	Leave the <b>Function Group</b> field blank.														
Only a specific function group	Type the function group name in the <b>Function Group</b> field.														

(Contd) Step	Action
3	<p>Press F10.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the User Access Report panel.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <div data-bbox="662 600 1390 1075" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> Security Reports ----- User Access Report ----- Display the report?  Y Print the report?   N -----  Esc-EXIT F1-HELP F10-CONTINUE </pre> </div>
4	<p>Choose to display or print the report by typing <b>Y</b> after the prompt.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> You may choose both options.</p>
5	<p>Press F10 to receive the report.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> Press the <b>PAGE DOWN</b> key to view the next page of the report.</p>

**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.

---



---

# Troubleshooting Security

---

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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.  <b>Note</b> 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 <b>Yes</b> .

---

**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 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 **`$$ADMIN_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 an 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.

---

---

# Error Messages

---

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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 <i>xlcntl.err</i> 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 <b>ediarc</b> 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.	
	<b>IF the number of unprocessed record/sets is...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	Zero (0)	Take no further action.
	One (1) or more	1. Review the <b>ediarc</b> 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 <b>inbound</b> data and send functional acknowledgements  or  You accept the <b>inbound</b> data, but do <i>not</i> send functional acknowledgements	Further action is not required.  <b>Note</b> Although not required, you should contact your trading partner and ask them to correct the error if you reject the data.
You reject the <b>inbound</b> data and do <i>not</i> send functional acknowledgements	Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send a corrected set of data.  (Continued on next page)

<b>(Contd)</b> <b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
Your trading partner accepts your <b>outbound</b> 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	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Example</b> An element containing a number is present, but the element specifying whether the number is a telephone number or a fax number is absent.</p> <p><b>Specific correction</b> Add missing conditional element or mark it used. If you have no data for this element, map a literal, spaces, or zeros.</p>
Element too long	<p>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.</p>
Element too short	<p>The data contains one or more elements that are shorter than the minimum length required by the standard, IG, or Gentran:Server.</p> <p><b>Specific correction</b> 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.</p> <p>If data was truncated, refer to that message in this table for the specific correction.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Error</b>	<b>Description</b>
Exclusion condition violated	<p>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 <i>not</i> be present in the data when the elements requiring their exclusion are present.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Specific correction</b> Delete the unnecessary element from the implementation guide.</p>
Invalid character in element	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Example:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Specific correction</b> Correct the application data and/or the application description, if necessary</p>
Invalid code	<p>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.</p> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Error</b>	<b>Description</b>
Invalid date	<p>The data contains one or more elements with data type DT that contain invalid dates.</p> <p><b>Example</b> The data may include month 14 or day 56 (for non-Julian dates).</p> <p><b>Note</b> If the source date format is different from the destination date format, Gentran:Server converts the data.</p>
Invalid time	<p>The data contains one or more elements with data type TM that contain invalid times.</p> <p><b>Example</b> The data may include Julian day 555.</p> <p><b>Notes</b> If the source time format is different from the destination time format, Gentran:Server converts the data.</p>
Mandatory element missing	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Specific correction</b> 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.</p>
Mandatory loop missing	<p>The data lacks the beginning segment for one or more mandatory loops required by the standard. Mandatory loops must be present in the data.</p> <p><b>Specific correction</b> Add the missing mandatory loop(s). If you have no data for an element, map a literal, spaces, or zeros.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Error</b>	<b>Description</b>
Mandatory segment missing	<p>The data lacks one or more mandatory segments required by the standard. Mandatory segments must be present in the data.</p> <p><b>Specific correction</b> Add the missing mandatory segments. If you have no data for an element, map a literal, spaces, or zeros.</p>
Too many elements	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Specific correction</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Note</b> 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.</p>

---

**007 Processing segment: <segment>**

**Message Type:** Informational  
**Program Module:** Iftran

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

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

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**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 <b>Yes</b>
Gentran:Server to <i>not</i> use the synonym list for any occurrence of this source item	Click <b>No</b> .

**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)

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**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.

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**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.

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**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  <b>Note</b> 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 <b>Trading Partner Maintenance</b> dialog box.  4. Click the <b>Inbound Translation Information</b> 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.

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**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  <b>Note</b>  You should accept the inbound data only if you are certain it is complete.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Find and remove any duplicate data</li> <li>2. Correct the control numbers</li> <li>3. Open the <b>Trading Partner Maintenance</b> dialog box.</li> <li>4. Click the <b>Inbound Translation Information</b> Tab and change the group control number to match the control number of the last group.</li> </ol>
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...
<p>You accept the inbound data</p> <p><b>Note</b></p> <p>You should accept the inbound data only if you are certain it is complete.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Find and remove any duplicate data</li> <li>2. Correct the control numbers</li> <li>3. Open the Trading Partner Maintenance dialog box.</li> <li>4. Click the Inbound Translation Information Tab and change the interchange control number to match the control number of the last interchange.</li> </ol>
<p>You reject the inbound data</p>	<p>Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send corrected data.</p>
<p>Your trading partner accepts your outbound data</p>	<p>Further action is not required.</p>

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**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.

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**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:

<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
You accept the inbound data  <b>Note</b> 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.

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**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 <i>boxin.err</i> file to determine why the group count is invalid.
2	Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send corrected data.

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**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 <i>boxin.err</i> or <i>boxout.err</i> file to determine why the segment count is invalid.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	<b>IF you are translating...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Open the map and select the <b>Application Editor</b></li> <li>2. Mark the field containing the Trading Partnership Code as the TP Code.</li> <li>3. Save the application description</li> <li>4. Save the map</li> <li>5. Compile and translate the new map.</li> </ol>
The application data does not contain the Trading Partnership Code	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Separate the data. Create one file for each separate trading partner.</li> <li>2. Run <b>Iftran</b> again, using the T parameter to specify the Trading Partnership Code.</li> </ol>

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**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.

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**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.

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(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...
<p>You accept or reject the inbound data and send functional acknowledgements or</p> <p>You accept the <b>inbound</b> data, but do <i>not</i> send functional acknowledgements</p>	<p>Further action is not required.</p> <p><b>Note</b></p> <p>Although not required, you should contact your trading partner and ask them to correct the error if you reject the data.</p> <p>Also, you can use the mapping operator Place to map the most important part of the source item to the destination.</p>
<p>You reject the <b>inbound</b> data and do <i>not</i> send functional acknowledgements</p>	<p>Notify your trading partner of the error and ask them to send a corrected set of data.</p>
<p>Your trading partner accepts your <b>outbound</b> data</p>	<p>Further action is not required.</p>
<p>Your trading partner rejects your <b>outbound</b> data</p>	<p>Chose one of the following responses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Ask your Trading Partner to modify their application data.</li> <li>▶ Modify your application data to conform to the maximum length allowed by the standard for the field/element.</li> </ul>

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**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 <b>AutoMap</b> or manually map the desired items.
2	Click <b>Tools</b> on the menu bar.
3	Click <b>Compile for Windows/PC</b> or <b>Compile for UNIX</b> on the <b>Tools</b> menu.

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**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 for UNIX and Workstation 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.

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**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)

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**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:  edifmat**

**Explanation:**

The **edifmat** program could not process the header identified (<header name>) for the reason described (<reason for rejection>). The **edifmat** program put the header into *edifmat.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 **edifmat** 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. Other possible messages include:

1. "Separator and Terminator are the same character"
2. "Separator, Sub-separator or Terminator is invalid"

Notify your trading partner and ask them to send corrected data.

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**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:

<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
You are translating inbound data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Delete the sets that were translated from the input file</li><li>2. Run <b>edifrm</b> on the data</li><li>3. Run the translation again.</li></ol>
You are translating outbound data	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Delete the output file</li><li>2. Edit the input file (flat file or application description file) and put new line characters at the end of each record</li><li>3. Run the translation again.</li></ol>

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**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:

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

<b>(Contd)</b> <b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
Your trading partner accepts your <b>outbound</b> 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.

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**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:

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

<b>(Contd)</b> <b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
Your trading partner accepts your <b>outbound</b> data	Further action is not required.
Your trading partner rejects your <b>outbound</b> data,	Follow these steps to correct the data. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Modify the implementation guide to correct the error</li> <li>2. Correct the map and compile the new version</li> <li>3. Translate the data using the new version of the map</li> <li>4. Send the corrected version to your trading partner.</li> </ol>

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**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.

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(Continued on next page)

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

**Explanation:**

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

**Procedure:**

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Read the <i>edifrmfmat.not</i> file to see what data the input file contains.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	<b>IF you specified...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	An incorrect name and/or path for the input file	Run <b>edifrmfmat</b> 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: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Correct the file name and directory path</li> <li>b. Delete the temporary Audit File</li> <li>c. Run the translation and archive process again.</li> </ol>
You specified an incorrect file name and/or directory path	Follow these steps: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Verify that the file exists and is correctly named.</li> <li>b. Verify that the file is stored in the directory specified.</li> <li>c. Change the name and/or location of the file and directory if necessary.</li> </ol>
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 <b>Setup Directories</b> dialog box to determine the name of the directory in which the standards files are stored.	
2	Locate the <i>.cnd</i> file for the standard you are using.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	<b>IF the <i>.cnd</i> file...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	Exists, but is in the wrong directory	Relocate the <i>.cnd</i> file.
	Exists and is in the correct directory	Check the permissions for the directory and change them if necessary.  <b>Note</b> 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.  <b>Note</b> You may need to reload the required files from the original installation disk or tape.

(Continued on next page)

**180 Failed to open file: msgreco.vda****Message Type:** Error**Program Module:** edifrmnt**Explanation:**

Gentran:Server cannot find or open the specified file. This file is necessary for the VDA standard.

**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.

**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.

(Continued on next page)

**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	<p>1. Check the available free space on the disk containing the directories in which you hold local central audit files.</p> <p>It may be necessary to delete files to make more disk space available.</p> <p>2. Check the permissions of your audit directory and files.</p> <p>It may be necessary to change the existing permissions.</p>	

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(Continued on next page)

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**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.

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(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.	
	<b>IF you are archiving...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	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)

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**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 not 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.

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(Continued on next page)

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**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.

<b>IF you are in a...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
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.

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**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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the amount of disk space left on the disk holding Trading Partnership files.</li> <li>2. Check the permissions of the Organization File and the directory holding Trading Partnership files.</li> </ol>

**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 *edifmat.not*  
 Output file may contain incomplete interchange  
**Message Type:** Error  
**Program Module:** *edifmat*

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

**Procedure:**  
 Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Check the <i>edifmat.not</i> 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.	
	<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN ask you trading partner to...</b>
	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.	

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**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.

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**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.

<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
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.

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**285 Unexpected end of file: <segment>  
<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.	
	<b>IF you are translating...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	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.

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**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 for UNIX and Workstation Technical Reference Guide*.

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**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 for UNIX and Workstation Technical Reference Guide*.

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**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 for UNIX and Workstation 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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Check the amount of available disk space.</li> <li>2. Check the permissions of the <i>edistat.o</i> file and directory.</li> </ol>

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**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

<b>IF you are in a...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
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.

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**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 <a href="#">Command Reference</a> chapter in the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Technical Reference Guide</i> .	
2	Use this table to determine your next step.	
	<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	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.

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**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.

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**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.	
	<b>IF the file...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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:** lftran

**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*.

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**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*.

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**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.

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**377 Interchange contains count errors  
Interchange written to edifmat.not**

**Message Type:** Error  
**Program Module:** edifmat

**Explanation:**

The input file contains a number of sets unequal to the set count segment, or it contains a number of groups unequal to the number specified by the interchange trailer. See error message [361](#) or error message [362](#) for more information.

**Procedure:**

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Check the input file for erroneous group or set counts.
2	Ask your trading partner to correct the data and resend it.
3	Run <b>edifmat</b> again when you receive the corrected data.

---

**377 Interchange contains segment with id too long  
Segment Number: <segment number>  
Interchange written to edifmat.not**

**Message Type:** Error  
**Program Module:** edifmat

**Explanation:**

The input file includes a segment ID that is greater than three characters in length. The **edifmat** 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.

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
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 <b>edifrm</b> again when you receive the corrected data.

---

**378 Interchange contains invalid characters**  
**Interchange written to edifmat.not**

**Message Type:** Error  
**Program Module:** `edifmat`

**Explanation:**

The input file contains characters that are not valid for the standard being used.

**Procedure:**

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Check the input file for invalid characters for the standard.
2	Contact your trading partner and ask them to correct the data and resend it.
3	Run <code>edifmat</code> again when you receive the corrected data.

---

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

**Message Type:** Error  
**Program Module:** `edifmat`

**Explanation:**

The interchange trailer is missing. The `edifmat` program was unable to process the interchange. The program wrote the partial interchange to `edifmat.not` and omitted the partial interchange from the output file.

**Procedure:**

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action
1	Check the <code>edifmat.not</code> 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:

<b>IF you are in a...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
UNIX multi-user environment	Wait, then run the process again.
Single-user environment or are sure that no other user has the file locked	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Open your <b>Setup Directories</b> dialog box and identify the directories that hold the local and central audit files.</li><li>2. Check those directories to see if the identified file exists.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If the file exists, check the read permissions on the file and directory</li><li>▶ If the file does <i>not</i> exist, translate your data again.</li></ul></li></ol>

---

(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.	
	<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	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 <b>Setup Directories</b> dialog box found under <b>Settings</b> 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.	
	<b>IF the...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	Map directory does <i>not</i> exist	Create the map directory and move the file into it.
	Table file does <i>not</i> 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 <b>Setup Directories</b> dialog box found under <b>Settings</b> 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 ( <i>tp.dat/tp.idx</i> ).
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.

**382 Failed to write: <file name>**

**Message Type:** Warning

**Program Module:** edifrmnt

**Explanation:**

Gentran:Server did not write the specified 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.  (Continued on next page)



<b>(Contd)</b> <b>IF you are in a...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
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 <b>edifrmat</b> 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:** Iftran

**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.lock* and the outbound data to *boxout.lock*.

(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.lock* and the outbound data to *boxout.lock*.

---

**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 for UNIX and Workstation 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 for UNIX and Workstation 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 for UNIX and Workstation 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 for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation Guide* for information about the symbols that are invalid for mapping instructions.

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**<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 <b>Source</b> box at the top of this window and uses as a destination only items in the <b>Destination</b> box.
2	Enter the labels, not the names, of the items.
3	Close the <b>Mapping Instructions</b> 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 <b>User Setup</b> from the <b>Settings</b> menu of the Gentran:Server window.
2	Set preferences to the default data type values and click <b>OK</b> .

(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)

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**<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  <b>Note</b> 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 <b>Delete Item from GROUP</b> from the <b>Map Items</b> 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 <b>Clear All Marks</b> on the <b>Mark</b> menu.
3	Mark the destination field, element, or subelement you want to make a 0-to-1 GROUP.
4	Click <b>Create 0-to-1 Single GROUP</b> on the <b>Map Items</b> 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 <b>Clear All Marks</b> from the <b>Mark</b> 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 <b>Clear All Marks</b> on the <b>Mark</b> menu to unmark all items.
2	Click <b>Collapse All</b> on the <b>View</b> 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 want to include in the loop.
3	Click <b>Make Loop</b> on the <b>Edit</b> 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 have 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).

**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	
	<b>IF you want to paste the Clipboard item...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	<i>Above</i> the composite element containing the selected component	Select the next element upward that is not a component of a composite element.
<i>Below</i> 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 <b>Yes</b> .
All tasks in the schedule	1. Click <b>No</b>  2. Correct the schedule using the steps below. a. Click <b>Tools</b> on the Main menu.  b. Click <b>Task Scheduler</b> from the <b>Tools</b> menu.  c. Enter batch file names and directory paths for every task in the <b>Task Scheduler</b> dialog box.

(Continued on next page)



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**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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If the file exists but is located in a different directory, move it to the appropriate directory.</li><li>▶ If the file exists and is in the correct directory, check the permissions for the file and directory and make the necessary changes.</li></ul>

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(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 <b>Setup Directories</b> dialog box to determine the directory that should contain maps and related files.	
2	Use this table to determine your next action.	
3	<b>IF...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	You are in the Thesaurus Editor	The file name must be <i>thesaur.idx</i> or <i>thesaur.dat</i> .
	You are in the generic Synonym Editor	The file name must be <i>generic.idx</i> or <i>generic.dat</i> .
	You are in the specific Synonym Editor	The file name must be <i>&lt;map_name&gt;.idx</i> or <i>&lt;map_name&gt;.dat</i> .
	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)

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**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 <b>Cancel</b> below the percent bar in the <b>AutoMapping Status</b> 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 for UNIX and Workstation 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)

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**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 <b>Print Setup</b> from the <b>File</b> menu and select a new default printer that your machine can access directly or over a network that you are logged onto.
2	Select <b>Print</b> from the <b>File</b> menu (CTRL+P).

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(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 <b>Map Items</b> 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.

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**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.

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(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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ and directory exist</li> <li>▶ is in the specified directory</li> <li>▶ is empty.</li> </ul>								
2	Use this table to determine your next action. <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>IF the...</th> <th>THEN...</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Directory does <i>not</i> exist</td> <td>Create it.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Directory exists but the file does not</td> <td>Create the file and move it to the correct directory.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>File exists and is in the proper directory</td> <td>Check the read permissions on the file and directory. Change them if needed.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	IF the...	THEN...	Directory does <i>not</i> 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.
IF the...	THEN...								
Directory does <i>not</i> 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.								

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**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 <b>Setup Directories</b> 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 <b>Setup Directories</b> 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.

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**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 <b>Unmark Record ID</b> on the <b>Mark</b> menu.

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**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 <b>Mark/Unmark Record ID</b> on the <b>Mark</b> 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 <b>Mark TP Code</b> on the <b>Mark</b> menu.
Remove the mark (unmark) from a TP Code field	1.Move the focus to the field 2.Click <b>Unmark TP Code</b> on the <b>Mark</b> menu.

**Note**

In certain situations, the TP Code field may not exist.

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**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	<b>Yes.</b>
Are uncertain that you want to permanently delete this file	<b>No.</b>

---

**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.  <b>Example</b> If you remove the nested loop, you can then cut or delete the last record of the outer loop.

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**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 <b>not</b> 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 <b>No</b> and return to the map. This is the recommended action.
2	Delete related mapping instructions and GROUPS prior to deleting the item.  <b>Important</b> If you click <b>Yes</b> , you must immediately return to the map and delete or correct the incomplete mapping instructions. You must then recompile the map before using it.

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**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 <b>Setup Directories</b> 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.	
	<b>IF the file...</b>	<b>THEN check the...</b>
	Does <i>not</i> exist	Write permissions on the directory.
	Does exist	Read permissions on the file and directory.

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**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...
<b>envelope</b> was executed from a directory that did not contain <i>envprim.cfg</i>	Run <b>envelope</b> again, from the directory containing <i>envprim.cfg</i> .
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.

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**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.

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**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 <b>Setup Directories</b> 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.	
	<b>IF the file...</b>	<b>THEN check the...</b>
	Does <i>not</i> 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.	

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**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 <b>Setup Directories</b> 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.						
	<table border="1"><thead><tr><th>IF the file...</th><th>THEN check the...</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Does <i>not</i> exist</td><td>Write permissions on the directory.</td></tr><tr><td>Does exist</td><td>Read permissions on the file and directory.</td></tr></tbody></table>	IF the file...	THEN check the...	Does <i>not</i> exist	Write permissions on the directory.	Does exist	Read permissions on the file and directory.
	IF the file...	THEN check the...					
Does <i>not</i> 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.						

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**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 <i>transin.dat</i> or <i>transout.dat</i> 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.

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**failed**    **failed - error code <error number>**

**Message Type:**    Error  
**Program Module:**  edifrm

**Explanation:**

The edifrm 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 for UNIX and Workstation Technical Reference Guide* to find the meaning of the error number referred to in this message.

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**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 <b>Setup Directories</b> 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.	
	<b>IF the file...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	Does <i>not</i> 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.

**Failed** Failed to save file location paths**Message Type:** Error**Program Module:** Main Window (Settings)**Explanation:**

Gentran:Server was unable to save the file locations specified in the **Setup Directories** dialog box.

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**Procedure:**

Use this procedure in response to this message:

Step	Action	
1	Open the <b>Setup Directories</b> dialog box and specify the correct file locations again.	
2	Click <b>OK</b> .  <b>Note</b> If a directory does not exist, Gentran:Server will prompt you to create it.	
3	Use this table to determine your next action.	
	If you...	THEN...
	Want to create the directories	1. Click <b>Yes</b> .  2. Use File Manager to verify that the directories exist.  <b>Note</b> 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.
Do <i>not</i> want to create the directories	Click <b>No</b> .	

**Failed**


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**Failed writing envprim.cfg**

**Message Type:** Error

**Program Module:** Main Window (Settings)

**Explanation:**

Gentran:Server was unable to write the configuration.

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(Continued on next page)

**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 <i>envprim.cfg</i> and <i>\$EDL_ROOT</i> 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 <i>and</i> retain the record	Add a new field to the record before deleting the currently selected field.

---

**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.

(Continued on next page)



**Procedure:**

Use one of these responses if you receive this message:

<b>IF you are...</b>	<b>THEN specify...</b>
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.

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**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 <b>Setup Directories</b> 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.	
	<b>IF the file...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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.

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**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:

<b>Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
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.

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**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 <b>Setup Directories</b> dialog box to identify the directory that contains your temporary files.	
2	Use <b>File Manager</b> 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.

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**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:

<b>Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
1	Click <b>Clear All Marks</b> from the <b>Mark</b> menu.
2	Click <b>Collapse All</b> from the <b>View</b> 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 <b>Make Loop</b> from the <b>Edit</b> menu (CTRL+L).

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**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 <b>Save List</b> or <b>Save List As</b> from the <b>File</b> 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".

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---

**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	<b>Yes.</b>  <b>Note</b> If you select Yes and the open map contains unsaved changes, Gentran:Server prompts you to save the changes before it closes the map. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Click <b>Yes</b> to save the changes before closing the file.</li><li>▶ Click <b>No</b> to close the file without saving changes.</li></ul>
Cancel the new operation and keep the map open	<b>No.</b>

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**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	<b>Yes.</b>
Leave the file open.	<b>No.</b>

---

**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."

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---

**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.

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(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 for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation Guide* for more information about the arguments required for available operations.

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**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	<b>Yes.</b>
Run all scheduled tasks, including those executed during the previous session	<b>No.</b>

(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 <b>Delete GROUP</b> from the <b>Map Item</b> 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.

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**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 <b>Mapping Instructions ToolBar</b> 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 <b>Remove Loop</b> from the <b>Edit</b> menu (CTRL+R).

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**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 <b>Unmark Record ID</b> on the <b>Mark</b> menu.
2	Click the field in this record you want to mark as the Record ID and click <b>Mark Record ID</b> on the <b>Mark</b> 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 <b>Unmark TP Code</b> on the <b>Mark</b> menu.
2	Click the field you want to mark as the TP Code and click <b>Mark TP Code</b> from the <b>Mark</b> menu.

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---

**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	<b>Yes.</b>
Save this list under another name and preserve the original	<b>No</b> 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 <b>Copy Marked</b> or <b>Cut Marked</b> on the <b>Edit</b> menu.

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---

**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.

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(Continued on next page)

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**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:

<b>Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
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 <b>Mapping Instructions</b> button on the toolbar.

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**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 <b>Setup Directories</b> on the <b>Settings</b> menu of the <b>Main</b> or the <b>Visual Mapper</b> menu bar.
2	Enter the path and name for the directory containing the standards in the <b>Setup Directories</b> dialog box.  If no standards exist, run the installation process again and copy the standards required to your hard drive or network drive.

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**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:

<b>Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
1	Click the item(s) you want to delete, then press F5.
2	Click <b>Delete Marked</b> on the <b>Edit</b> menu.

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**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 <b>Edit</b> 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 lists 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.

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**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 <b>Clear All Marks</b> on the <b>Mark</b> menu.
2	Click one block of data and press F5.
3	Click <b>Cut Marked</b> on the <b>Edit</b> menu.

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**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 for UNIX and Workstation 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 for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation Guide* for information about the arguments and data items required for this operation.

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**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.	
	<b>IF you...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	Want to delete all items marked	Click <b>Yes</b> .
Do <i>not</i> want to delete all items marked	1. Click <b>No</b> . 2. Click <b>Clear All Marks</b> on the <b>Mark</b> menu. 3. Mark only those items you want to delete. 4. Click <b>Delete Marked</b> from the <b>Edit</b> menu.	

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**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

<b>IF you want to...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
Delete all of the mapping instructions in the GROUP Delete the item from all mapping instructions in the GROUP	Click <b>Yes</b> .
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 <b>No</b> .

**Note**  
 You can delete individual instructions from the GROUP in the Mapping Instructions window.

<b>Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
1	Open the <b>Mapping Instructions</b> window.
2	Use the <b>DELETE</b> key to delete one or more of the mapping instruction.

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**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:

<b>IF you want to run...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
All scheduled jobs	Click <b>Yes</b> .
Only tasks scheduled from the current date and time forward	Click <b>No</b> .
<b>Note</b> To stop the Task Scheduler after starting it, press ALT+F4.	

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**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

<b>IF you want to...</b>	<b>THEN click...</b>
Delete or cut all records/segments in the loop	Yes.
Retain other records/segments in the loop	<b>No.</b>

---

**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.

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**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.

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**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 <b>Setup Directories</b> dialog box found under <b>Settings</b> on the Gentran:Server window.						
2	Use <b>File Manager</b> to determine whether the file exists and whether it is in the correct directory.						
3	Use this table to determine your next action.						
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">IF the file...</th> <th style="text-align: left;">THEN...</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Is in the wrong directory</td> <td>Move it.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Does not exist</td> <td>Recreate the file or specify another file.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	IF the file...	THEN...	Is in the wrong directory	Move it.	Does not exist	Recreate the file or specify another file.
IF the file...	THEN...						
Is in the wrong directory	Move it.						
Does not exist	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 contain valid EDI data. Gentran:Server is able to open only valid EDI files.

**Procedure:**

Specify a valid EDI file.

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**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 <b>Setup Directories</b> from the <b>Settings</b> menu to open the <b>Setup Directories</b> dialog box from the <b>Main</b> 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.

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**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	<b>Yes.</b>
Delete the list of completed tasks	<b>No.</b>

---

**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.	
	<b>If the symbol is positioned...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	As you intended	No further action is required.
	<i>Not</i> 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 <b>Mapping Instructions</b> window.
2	Click on the destination side of the map to make it active.
3	Click the <b>Standard/IG Editor</b> (or <b>Application Editor</b> ) 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.  <b>Comment</b> It is safer to map source items only to destination values that have the same data type.

---

(Continued on next page)

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**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

<b>IF you want to...</b>	<b>THEN click...</b>
Delete the macro and invalidate all mapping instructions in which it is used	<b>Yes.</b>
Cancel the deletion request	<b>No.</b>

---

(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.  <b>Note</b> When the Mapping Instructions window closes, Gentran:Server will automatically delete the GROUP.
2	Click <b>User Setup</b> on the <b>Settings</b> menu to open the <b>User Setup</b> dialog box
3	Uncheck the <b>Expert Mode</b> check box
4	Select <b>OK</b> .
5	Recreate the mapping GROUP and create the mapping instructions in standard mode.

---

(Continued on next page)



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**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

<b>IF you want to...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
Cut all sub-elements in this composite element	1. Mark only the composite element 2. Click <b>Cut Marked</b> on the <b>Edit</b> 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.						
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">IF the document version is...</th> <th style="text-align: left;">THEN...</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Not correct</td> <td>Run <b>AutoTrim</b> again with the correct document version.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Correct</td> <td>Map the information in the extra fields to elements in different segments if you want <b>AutoTrim</b> to map them.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	IF the document version is...	THEN...	Not correct	Run <b>AutoTrim</b> again with the correct document version.	Correct	Map the information in the extra fields to elements in different segments if you want <b>AutoTrim</b> to map them.
IF the document version is...	THEN...						
Not correct	Run <b>AutoTrim</b> again with the correct document version.						
Correct	Map the information in the extra fields to elements in different segments if you want <b>AutoTrim</b> to map them.						

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**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 <b>Yes</b> .
Retain the entire mapping instruction	Click <b>No</b> .
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	<b>No.</b>  <b>Note</b> You <u>must</u> add one or more mapping instructions to this GROUP in order to save it.

(Continued on next page)

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**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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Select an item in the GROUP</li><li>2. Click the <b>MI</b> button on the toolbar.</li><li>3. Create the new mapping instructions.</li></ol>
Add or delete an item from the GROUP	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Select an item in the GROUP</li><li>2. Click <b>View Mapped Items</b>.</li><li>3. Select the GROUP and click <b>Add/Delete Item to/from GROUP</b> on the <b>Map Items</b> menu.</li></ol>

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**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 <b>Mapping Instructions</b> 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.  <b>Note</b> 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.

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**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 for UNIX and Workstation 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.

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**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 <b>Setup Directories</b> 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.	
	<b>IF the...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	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 <b>Setup Directories</b> 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.	

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**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 <i>mentor.vrf</i> file to that directory.  <b>Note</b> If you are unable to find the file, reinstall Gentran:Server as an upgrade and load only programs.	
3	<b>IF the file...</b>	<b>THEN...</b>
	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.

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**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 for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation Guide* for information about valid arguments for this operation and valid data types for each argument.

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**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 for UNIX and Workstation 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.

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(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 <b>Mapping Instructions</b> 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 <i>not</i> want to add a new mapping instruction	No

(Continued on next page)



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**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 <b>Note</b> Some systems support return codes only up to 255 before they cycle back to zero.
380 or 125*	Failed to open file <b>Note</b> 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)

**edifmat**

The following table lists the return codes defined for the **edifmat** command.

Return Code	Definition
0	<p>Success</p> <p><b>Note</b> Return code 0 would also be returned if <b>edifmat</b> failed to run due to an invalid number of parameters (invocation screen) or if it could not find the file <b>msgrecs.vda</b> (necessary for VDA standard); See error message <a href="#">180</a> for more information</p>
1	Interchange has no trailer; See error message <a href="#">379</a> for more information
2	<p>Invalid data; See the following error messages for more information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <a href="#">361</a> Invalid set count</li> <li>2) <a href="#">362</a> Invalid group count</li> <li>3) <a href="#">377</a> Interchange count errors</li> <li>4) <a href="#">377</a> Segment id too long</li> <li>5) <a href="#">378</a> Invalid characters in interchange</li> <li>6) <a href="#">387</a> Invalid segment id</li> </ol>
3	<p>Header rejected; See the following error messages for more information:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) <a href="#">100</a> Defined Terminator could not be found, or Separator and Terminator are the same character, or Separator, Sub-separator or Terminator is invalid</li> <li>2) <a href="#">200</a> Encountered segment too long to process</li> </ol>
126	No EDI header information found in input file; no header count; See error message <a href="#">126</a> for more information
380	Failed to open file; See error message <a href="#">380</a> for more information
382	Failed to write file; See error message <a href="#">382</a> for more information

(Continued on next page)

**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 <b>Note</b> Some systems support return codes only up to 255 before they cycle back to zero.
382 or 127*	Failed to write file <b>Note</b> Some systems support return codes only up to 255 before they cycle back to zero.

**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
(Continued on next page)		

(Contd) Return Code	Meaning	Symbol
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
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

(Continued on next page)

<b>(Contd) Return Code</b>	<b>Definition</b>
	Failed to allocate memory
	Error writing file
-380 or -125*	Failed to open file  <b>Note</b> 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 */

---

# Moving Files Overview

---

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- ▶ Introduction ..... 2
  - ▶ The Source-to-Destination Process ..... 3
-

# 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. <b>Example</b> 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 <i>.unl</i> 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. <b>Example</b> 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.

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**Moving ISAM files**

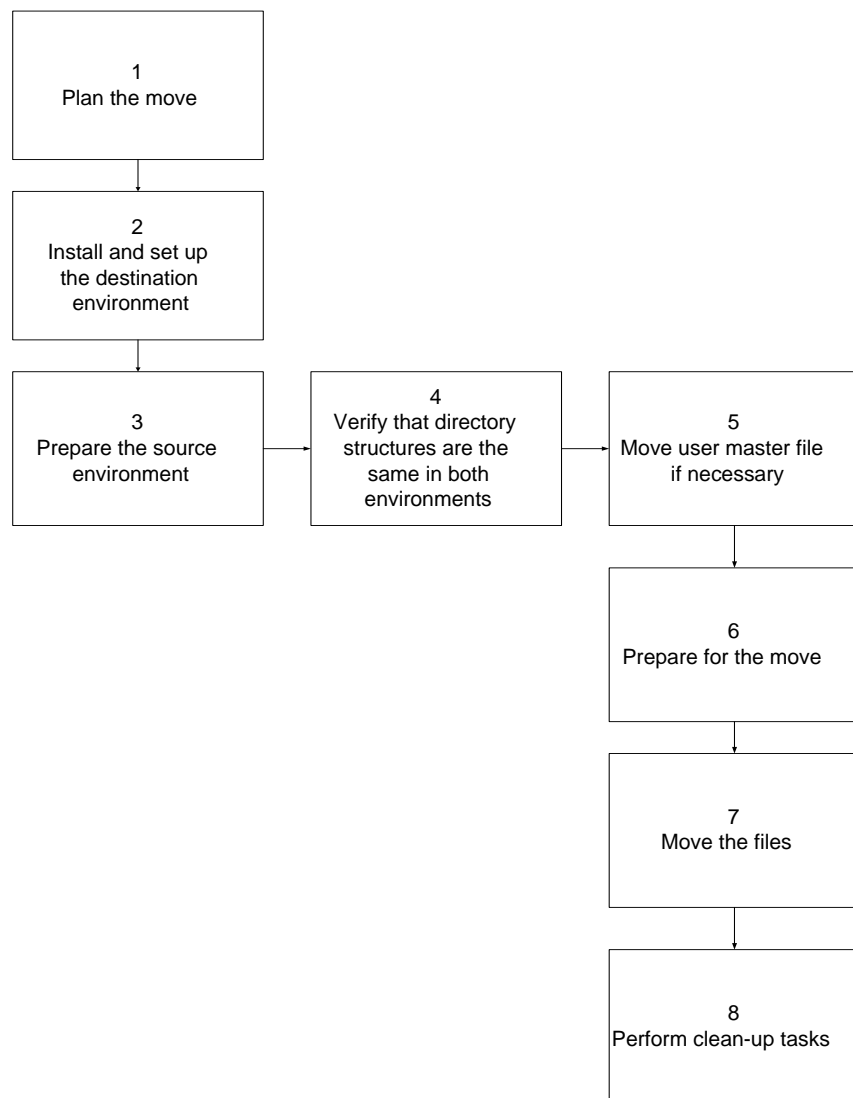
Files in Indexed Sequential Access Method (ISAM) format require special handling. Gentran:Server provides special utilities to move these files.

**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.



(Continued on next page)

### Source-to-destination task summary

This table describes the stages in the source-to-destination process.

Stage	Description
1	<p>Plan the move.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the chapter <a href="#">Planning the Move</a> in this guide.</p>
2	<p>Install and set up the destination environment.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX Getting Started Guide</i> and <i>Installation Checklists</i> for more information about the process of installing and setting up an environment.</p>
3	<p>Prepare the source environment.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">Preparing the Source Environment</a> in the chapter <i>Preparing to Move Files</i> for more information about this process.</p>
4	<p>Verify that the directory structures of the source and destination environments are the same.</p> <p><b>Warning</b> Differences between your source and destination directory structures can affect Gentran:Server's ability to find the files it needs to process data.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Identify Differences in Directory Structures</a> in the chapter <i>Planning the Move</i> for more information about this process.</p>
5	<p>Did you set up a new Security Administration environment for the destination environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, move the user master file from the source environment to the destination environment.</li> <li>▶ If NO, it is unnecessary to move the user master file from the source environment to the destination environment.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Move the User Master File</a> in the chapter <i>Preparing to Move Files</i> for more information about this process.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Stage</b>	<b>Description</b>
6	Prepare for the move. <b>Reference</b> See the chapter <a href="#">Planning the Move</a> in this guide.
7	Move the files. <b>Reference</b> See the chapter <a href="#">Moving Files</a> in this guide.
8	Perform clean-up tasks. <b>Reference</b> See the chapter <a href="#">Cleaning Up after the Move</a> in this guide.

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# 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.

<b>Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
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

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## Introduction

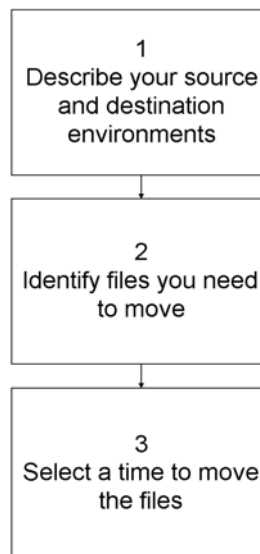
Planning before you move files from a source environment to a destination environment helps ensure that you:

- 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. <b>Reference</b> See the section <a href="#">How to Identify Differences in Directory Structures</a> in this chapter.
2	Identify the files you need to move. <b>Reference</b> See the section <a href="#">How to Identify the Files to Move</a> in this chapter.
3	Select a time to move the files. <b>Reference</b> See the section <a href="#">How to Select a Time to Move Files</a> in this chapter.

---

# Describing the Source and Destination Environments

## Overview

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**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? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If YES, skip this step.</li><li>▶ If NO, create the supporting directories in the destination environment.</li></ul>
2	Identify the users who should have access to your destination environment.
3	Does your Gentran:Server product include Data Flow Administration software? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If YES, compare the data flow components.</li><li>▶ If NO, skip this step.</li></ul>

---

# 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
- 

(Continued on next page)



**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)	<i>&lt;mapname&gt;.map</i>			X
Compiled Application Integration map	<i>&lt;mapname&gt;.tpl</i>			X
File definition (Application Integration)	<i>&lt;filename&gt;.ddf</i>	X		
Trading Partnership record	<i>tp.dat</i> and <i>tp.idx</i>  <i>tpmisc.dat</i> and <i>tpmisc.idx</i>		X	
Tradacom supplementary record	<i>tradacom.dat</i> and <i>tradacom.idx</i>		X	
Organization record	<i>org.dat</i> and <i>org.idx</i>		X	
Contact record	<i>contact.dat</i> and <i>contact.idx</i>		X	
Category records	<i>cattype.dat</i>	X		
	<i>catvalue.dat</i> and <i>catvalue.idx</i>		X	
Reconciliation ID records	<i>tprecon.dat</i> and <i>tprecon.idx</i>		X	
EDI document specifier mapping files	<i>ds_map.dat</i> and <i>ds_map.idx</i>  <i>ds_name.dat</i> and <i>ds_name.idx</i>  <i>ds_tptbl.dat</i> and <i>ds_tptbl.idx</i>		X	
(Continued on next page)				

(Contd) File Type	File Name	ASCII	Indexed	Binary
APP document specifier mapping files	<i>ds_map_app.dat</i> and <i>ds_map_app.idx</i>  <i>ds_name.dat</i> and <i>ds_name.idx</i>  <i>ds_tptbl_app.dat</i> and <i>ds_tptbl_app.idx</i>		X	
Agent configuration records	<i>dm.dat</i> and <i>dm.idx</i>		X	
Data managers	<i>.dmcfg.dat</i> and <i>.dmcfg.idx</i>		X	
Translation script	<filename>.<ext>	X		
Pattern files	<i>pat.dat</i> and <i>pat.idx</i>  <i>patlst.dat</i> and <i>patlst.idx</i>		X	
Post processing script	<filename>.<ext>	X		
Communication script	<filename>.<ext>	X		
Standards Cross Reference	<i>xtable.dat</i> and <i>xtable.idx</i>		X	
Application TP Rules	<i>apptptbl.dat</i> and <i>apptptbl.idx</i>		X	
Application TP Cross Reference	<i>appxref.dat</i> and <i>appxref.idx</i>		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	<i>&lt;mapname&gt;.vmp</i>	X		
Compiled Visual Mapper map	<i>&lt;mapname&gt;.tbl</i>			X
Specific synonym list	<i>&lt;listname&gt;.dat</i> <i>&lt;listname&gt;.idx</i>		X	
Generic synonym list	<i>generic.dat</i> and <i>generic.idx</i>		X	
Thesaurus list	<i>thesaurus.dat</i> and <i>thesaurus.idx</i>		X	
Implementation guide	<i>&lt;mapname&gt;.ig</i>	X		
Application description	<i>&lt;mapname&gt;.app</i>	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	<i>xmlspl1.dat</i> and <i>xmlspl1.idx</i>		X	
Second Level Element	<i>xmlspl2.dat</i> and <i>xmlspl2.idx</i>		X	
Third Level Element	<i>xmlspl3.dat</i> and <i>xmlspl3.idx</i>		X	
Trading Partnership Rules	<i>xmltbtpl.dat</i> and <i>xmltbtpl.idx</i>		X	
(Continued on next page)				



(Contd) File Type	File Name	ASCII	Indexed	Binary
Trading Partnership Cross Reference	<i>xmlxref.dat</i> and <i>xmlxref.idx</i>		X	
XML document specifier mapping files	<i>ds_map_xml.dat</i> and <i>ds_map_xml.idx</i>  <i>ds_name.dat</i> and <i>ds_name.idx</i>  <i>ds_tptbl_xml.dat</i> and <i>ds_tptbl_xml.idx</i>		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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ generic.dat and generic.idx</li> <li>▶ &lt;mapname&gt;.dat and &lt;mapname&gt;.idx</li> </ul>
A new Trading Partnership	Trading Partnership records: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ tp.dat and tp.idx</li> <li>▶ tpmisc.dat and tpmisc.idx</li> <li>▶ org.dat and org.idx</li> <li>▶ xtable.dat and xtable.idx</li> </ul>
An application that uses the Trading Partnership Rule Definition feature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ apptptbl.dat and apptptbl.idx</li> <li>▶ appxref.dat and appxref.idx</li> </ul>
XML processing  <b>Note</b> Available only if you have the XML translation option.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ xmlspl1.dat and xmlspl1.idx</li> <li>▶ xmlspl2.dat and xmlspl2.idx</li> <li>▶ xmlspl3.dat and xmlspl3.idx</li> <li>▶ xmltbtpl.dat and xmltbtpl.idx</li> <li>▶ xmlxref.dat and xmlxref.idx</li> </ul>

(Continued on next page)



**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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <i>tp.dat</i> and <i>tp.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>tpmisc.dat</i> and <i>tpmisc.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>org.dat</i> and <i>org.idx</i></li> </ul>
Is part of a new category	Category files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <i>cattype.dat</i></li> <li>▶ <i>catvalue.dat</i> and <i>catvalue.idx</i></li> </ul>
Has a new contact list record	Contact files: <i>contact.dat</i> and <i>contact.idx</i>
Is new and uses reconciliation IDs for inbound acknowledgments	Trading Partnership reconciliation ID files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <i>tprecon.dat</i> and <i>tprecon.idx</i></li> </ul>
Code is used in a cross reference table	Appropriate table: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <i>xtable.dat</i> and <i>xtable.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>appxref.dat</i> and <i>appxref.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>xmlxref.dat</i> and <i>xmlxref.idx</i>.</li> </ul>
Is for an XML trading partner  <b>Note</b> Available only if you have the XML translation option.	XML-related files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <i>xmlsp1.dat</i> and <i>xmlsp1.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>xmlsp2.dat</i> and <i>xmlsp2.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>xmlsp3.dat</i> and <i>xmlsp1.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>xmlptbl.dat</i> and <i>xmlptbl.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>xmlxref.dat</i> and <i>xmlxref.idx</i></li> </ul>

(Continued on next page)



If you have Gentran:Server product level EC Workbench or higher, use this table, too.

<b>IF the Trading Partnership...</b>	<b>THEN move the...</b>
Is attached to an EDI-type document specifier table	Document specifier mapping files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <i>ds_map.dat</i> and <i>ds_map.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>ds_name.dat</i> and <i>ds_name.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>ds_tptbl.dat</i> and <i>ds_tptbl.idx</i></li> </ul>
Is attached to an APP-type document specifier table	Document specifier mapping files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <i>ds_map_app.dat</i> and <i>ds_map_app.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>ds_name.dat</i> and <i>ds_name.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>ds_tptbl_app.dat</i> and <i>ds_tptbl_app.idx</i></li> </ul>
Is attached to an XML-type document specifier table  <b>Note</b> Available only if you have the XML translation option.	Document specifier mapping files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <i>ds_map_xml.dat</i> and <i>ds_map_xml.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>ds_name.dat</i> and <i>ds_name.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>ds_tptbl.dat</i> and <i>ds_tptbl.idx</i></li> </ul>
Has configuration records that were created in the source area	Agent configuration record files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <i>dm.dat</i> and <i>dm.idx</i></li> </ul>
Has configuration records created by melding the Trading Partnership code with a <u>new</u> pattern	Pattern files: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <i>pat.dat</i> and <i>pat.idx</i></li> <li>▶ <i>patlst.dat</i> and <i>patlst.idx</i>.</li> </ul>
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 <i>.dmcfg.dat</i> and <i>.dmcfg.idx</i> 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.

<b>IF you created...</b>	<b>THEN move the...</b>
Custom shell scripts used with any of the files you move	Custom shell scripts.
LOCKS for any processes <b>Note</b> This item applies to product level EC Workbench or higher.	Files in the <i>LOCKS</i> 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.

	<b>File Type</b>	<b>File Name</b>
	Application Integration Map	_____. <i>map</i> _____. <i>TPL</i>
	Visual Mapper Map	_____. <i>vmp</i> _____. <i>TBL</i>
	Data definition file	_____. <i>ddf</i>
	Application Description	_____. <i>app</i>
	Implementation Guide	_____. <i>ig</i>
	Specific synonym list	<i>&lt;mapname&gt;.dat</i> and <i>&lt;mapname&gt;.idx</i>
	Generic synonym list	<i>generic.dat</i> and <i>generic.idx</i>
	Thesaurus list	<i>thesaurus.dat</i> and <i>thesaurus.idx</i>
	Trading Partnership records	<i>tp.dat</i> and <i>tp.idx</i> <i>tpmisc.dat</i> and <i>tpmisc.idx</i>
	TRADACOMS supplementary Trading Partnership records	<i>tradacom.dat</i> and <i>tradacom.idx</i>
	Category records	<i>cattype.dat</i> <i>catvalue.dat</i> and <i>catvalue.idx</i>
	Reconciliation ID records	<i>tprecon.dat</i> and <i>tprecon.idx</i>

(Continued on next page)

	<b>(Contd) File Type</b>	<b>File Name</b>
	Trading Partnership Contact records	<i>contact.dat</i> and <i>contact.idx</i>
	Trading Partnership Organization records	<i>org.dat</i> and <i>org.idx</i>
	EDI document specifier mapping files	<i>ds_map.dat</i> and <i>ds_map.idx</i>  <i>ds_name.dat</i> and <i>ds_name.idx</i>  <i>ds_tptbl.dat</i> and <i>ds_tptbl.idx</i>
	APP document specifier mapping files	<i>ds_map_app.dat</i> and <i>ds_map_app.idx</i>  <i>ds_name.dat</i> and <i>ds_name.idx</i>  <i>ds_tptbl_app.dat</i> and <i>ds_tptbl_app.idx</i>
	Agent configuration records	<i>dm.dat</i> and <i>dm.idx</i>
	Data managers	<i>.dmcfg.dat</i> and <i>.dmcfg.idx</i>  <b>Note</b> In most cases, you modify this file in the destination environment rather than unloading the file.
	Translation script	_____ <i>xltr.scr</i>
	Patterns	<i>pat.dat</i> and <i>pat.idx</i>  <i>patlst.dat</i> and <i>patlst.idx</i> .
	Post processing script	_____ <i>.scr</i>
	Communication script	_____ <i>.scr</i>
	Custom shell scripts	_____ <i>.sh</i>
	DOS batch files	_____ <i>.bat</i>
	LOCKS files	LOCKS/_____
	Standards cross reference files	<i>xtable.dat</i> and <i>xtable.idx</i>  (Continued on next page)

	<b>(Contd) File Type</b>	<b>File Name</b>
	Application TP rules files	<i>apptptbl.dat</i> and <i>apptptbl.idx</i>
	Application TP Cross Reference	<i>appxref.dat</i> and <i>appxref.idx</i>

If you have the XML translation option, you may need to move these files.

	<b>File Type</b>	<b>File Name</b>
	First level Elements	<i>xmlspl1.dat</i> and <i>xmlspl1.idx</i>
	Second level Elements	<i>xmlspl2.dat</i> and <i>xmlspl2.idx</i>
	Third level Elements	<i>xmlspl3.dat</i> and <i>xmlspl3.idx</i>
	Trading Partnership rules	<i>xmltbtpl.dat</i> and <i>xmltbtpl.idx</i>
	Trading Partnership cross reference	<i>xmlxref.dat</i> and <i>xmlxref.idx</i>
	XML document specifier mapping files	<i>ds_map_xml.dat</i> and <i>ds_map_xml.idx</i> <i>ds_name.dat</i> and <i>ds_name.idx</i> <i>ds_tptbl_xml.dat</i> and <i>ds_tptbl_xml.idx</i>

# 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?
-



---

# 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)



<b>(Contd) Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
source environment	The area in your computer that you use to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Test software upgrades,</li><li>▶ Run data conversion programs, or</li><li>▶ Test new maps, Trading Partnership records, and other Gentran:Server components.</li></ul>
.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 *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation 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 <i>db</i> subdirectory.
2	Enter this command to unload the file:  <pre>../admin/usrmasmv -u&gt;usrmasmv.unl</pre>
3	Use an ASCII file transfer method, such as <b>cpio</b> , <b>tar</b> , or <b>FTP</b> , to transfer the <i>usrmasmv.unl</i> file to the <i>db</i> subdirectory of the destination security administration environment.  <b>Reference</b> See the section <a href="#">Moving ASCII and Binary Files</a> in the chapter <a href="#">Moving Files</a> of this guide for instructions.
4	In the security administration environment of your destination, change to the <i>db</i> subdirectory.
5	Enter this command to load the file:  <pre>../admin/usrmasmv -l&lt;usrmasmv.unl</pre>

---

# 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

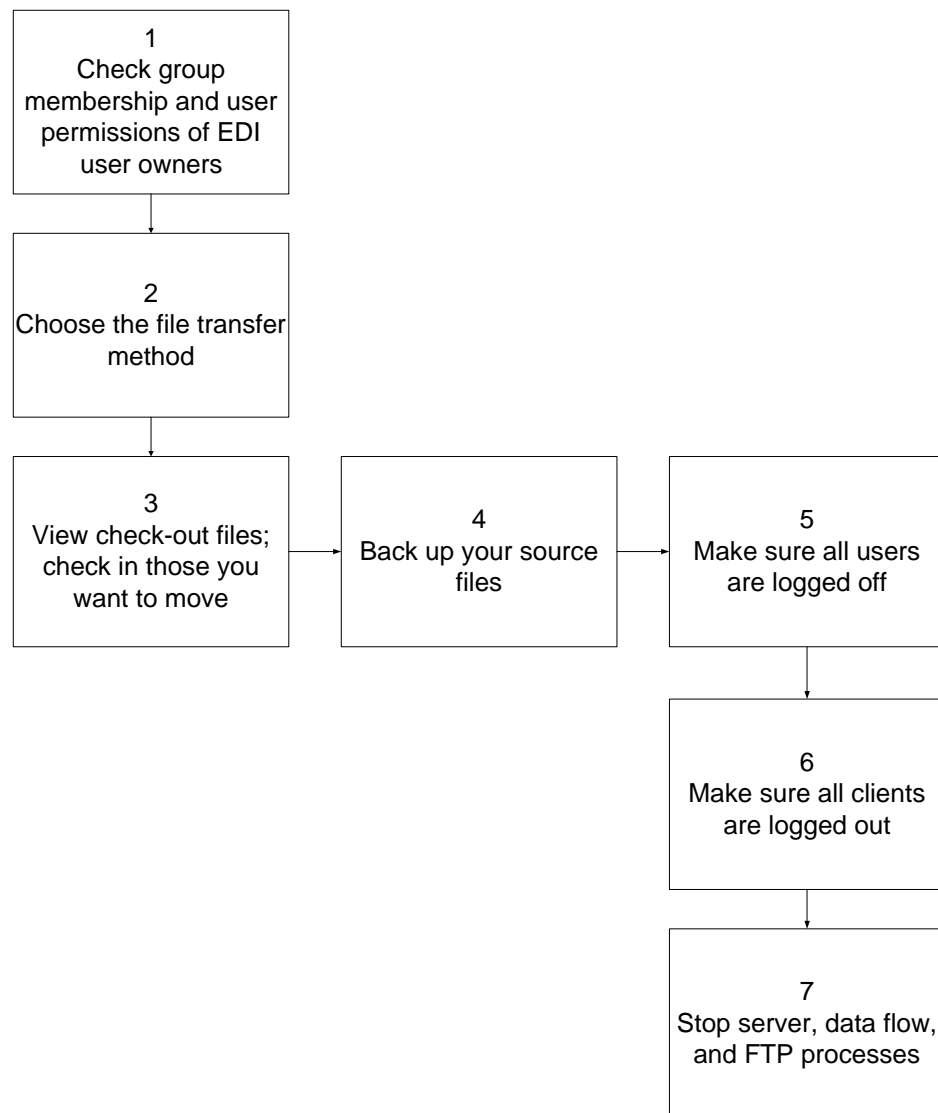
## The Client/Server Preparation Process

### 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	<p>Check group membership and user permissions of the EDI user owners.</p> <p><b>Comment</b> For best results, the UNIX user owners of the source and destination environments should be members of the same group.</p>
2	<p>Choose the file transfer method.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the section <a href="#">Choosing a File Transfer Method</a> in the Planning the Move chapter for instructions.</p>
3	<p>View a list of checked-out files and check in the files you want to move.</p>
4	<p>Back up all of your source files.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See your operating system documentation for instructions.</p>
5	<p>Make sure all users are logged off.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See your system administration documentation for instructions.</p>
6	<p>Make sure all clients are logged out.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Determine if a Client is Logged Out</a> in this chapter for instructions on verifying that clients are logged out.</p>
7	<p>Stop all server, data flow, and FTP processes.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Stop Processes</a> topic in this chapter for instructions on stopping all host processes that might prevent the successful movement of files.</p>

# 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	<p>Select <b>Client Administration</b> from the Main Menu.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the Client Administration screen.</p> <div data-bbox="662 963 1349 1442" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <pre> Client Administration ----- Client Serial #: ██████████  Client Information ----- Last Login: Last User ID: Last Environment: Currently Active:  Max Clients:      Current Clients:  &lt;ESC&gt;-Exit F1-Help F2-Select F7-Next F8-Prev                     </pre> </div>
2	<p>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 <b>Client Serial #</b> field.</p> <p><b>Note</b> If your display type is VT100, press Esc+2.</p> <p style="text-align: right; color: red;">(Continued on next page)</p>



<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
3	Press ENTER.  <b>System Response</b> Security Administrations displays information about the selected client.
4	Check the <b>Currently Active</b> 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 <i>stoprpcs.sh</i> script from the UNIX command line in either <i>EDI_ROOT</i> or <i>bin</i> directories.  <b>Note</b> The script stops <b>mhs_server</b> and <b>mhp_server</b> processes for the environment you specify.
2	Stop Gentran:Server data flow processes by running the <i>stopserver.sh</i> script from the UNIX command line.
3	Do you have the Gentran:Server Advanced Data Distribution system? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If YES, shut down the FTP Daemon by running the <b>shutftp</b> program from the UNIX command line.</li><li>▶ If NO, continue to the <a href="#">Moving Files</a> chapter.</li></ul>

---

# 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 <i>.unl</i> 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)

<b>(Contd) Term</b>	<b>Description</b>
.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 <code>\$EDI_ROOT</code> directory of the source environment.
3	Use the Find command to create a list of the files you want to move.  <b>Example</b> This command creates a list (named <code>&lt;list_filename&gt;</code> ) of all the files in the current directory.  <code>finAugust 2004/ -name "*.unl" -print &gt; &lt;list_filename&gt;</code>
4	Edit the list of files in the directory ( <code>&lt;list_filename&gt;</code> ) to remove ISAM files (those with extensions of <code>.dat</code> and <code>.idx</code> ) from the list.  <b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Move ISAM Files to Another Machine</a> in this chapter for instructions on moving these files.  <span style="color: red;">(Continued on next page)</span>

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
5	<p>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:</p> <pre>cat &lt;list_filename&gt;   cpio -ocvB&lt;dest_filename&gt;</pre> <p><b>Comment</b> The path for the destination file name can be the <i>\$EDI_ROOT</i> directory of the destination environment, a tape device, or another media device.</p>
6	<p>Change to the <i>\$EDI_ROOT</i> directory of the destination environment and read in the file you created in Step 5.</p> <p><b>Example</b></p> <p>This command reads the file into the <i>\$EDI_ROOT</i> directory of the destination environment:</p> <pre>cpio -icvdB&lt; dest_filename&gt;</pre>

---

**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 for UNIX and Workstation Technical Reference Guide*.

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### 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)

<b>(Contd) File name</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Product Level</b>
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 -l).	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)



<b>(Contd) File name</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Product Level</b>
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.

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**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

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**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 run **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 *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation 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 run **isops** from the command line or from the Run Programs command under the Main window Tools menu.

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**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 *Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation 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	<p>Go to the source environment and unload the ISAM files.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The utility reads the ISAM file and converts the data to an ASCII file and gives it an extension of <i>.unl</i>.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">Moving Other Process Files</a> in this chapter for instructions.</p> <p><b>Note</b> Some unload utilities are available from a Gentran:Server menu or from the command line.</p>
2	<p>Do you want to move all the ISAM records in the file?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, continue with Step 3.</li> <li>▶ If NO, use an editor to remove the unwanted records from the <i>.unl</i> file and save your changes.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference</b> See the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Technical Reference Guide</i> for selected ISAM file record layouts.</p>
3	<p>Using an ASCII file transfer method, send or copy the <i>.unl</i> file to the appropriate directory on the destination machine.</p>
4	<p>Log on to the destination machine and change the current directory to the Gentran:Server root directory for the destination environment.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
5	<p>Does the ISAM file already exist in the destination environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If YES, continue with Step 6.</li><li>▶ If NO, you must create an empty one.</li></ul> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Create Empty ISAM Files</a> in the chapter Preparing to Move Files for more information about creating empty ISAM files.</p>
6	<p>Load the <i>.unl</i> file to the appropriate directory.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> Gentran:Server copies the file, converts the copy to an ISAM file, and appends the new file to the existing file.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Load an ISAM File</a> in this chapter for instructions.</p>

# 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.

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(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.

<b>IF you want to create...</b>	<b>THEN run the...</b>
Trading Partnership files: <i>tp.dat, tp.idx</i>	<b>tpcreate</b> command line program.
TRADACOM files: <i>tradacom.dat, tradacom.idx</i>	<b>tccreate</b> command line program.
Category files: <i>cattype.dat, catvalue.dat, catvalue.idx</i>	<b>catcreat</b> command line program.
Contact files: <i>contact.dat, contact.idx</i>	<b>cocreate</b> command line program (Continued on next page)

<b>(Contd)</b> <b>IF you want to create...</b>	<b>THEN run the...</b>
Organization files: <i>org.dat, org.idx</i>	<b>orgcreat</b> command line program
Standard Cross Reference Table files: <i>xtable.dat, xtable.idx</i>	<b>xcreat</b> 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.

<b>Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
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	Click on the Trading Partnership Administration icon from the Main window.  <b>System Response</b> The Trading Partnership Administration window is displayed.
3	Select <b>Tools</b> .
4	Click <b>Unload</b> on the Tools menu.
5	Click <b>Trading Partnership Record</b> on the Unload submenu.  <b>System Response</b> Gentran:Server copies the Trading Partnership files and converts the copies to ASCII files with these names: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <i>tp.unl</i></li> <li>▶ <i>tpmisc.unl</i></li> <li>▶ <i>tradacom.unl</i></li> <li>▶ <i>tprecon.unl</i></li> </ul> The system displays a message that indicates the number of records it unloaded.
6	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the <i>.unl</i> files to the trading partner directory on the destination machine.
7	Exit the client that is logged into the source environment.

(Continued on next page)

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
8	Start the client that connects to the destination environment and open Trading Partnership Administration.
9	Click <b>Tools</b> on the menu bar.
10	Click <b>Load</b> on the <b>Tools</b> menu.
11	Click <b>Trading Partnership Record</b> on the <b>Load</b> submenu.  <b>System Response</b> 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 <b>Unload</b> from the Tools menu on the Trading Partnership Administration menu bar.
2	Click <b>Selective Unload of the Trading Partnership</b> .  <b>System Response</b> The system displays the Selective Unload of Trading Partner Records dialog box.

(Continued on next page)

(Contd) Step	Action
3	<p>Do you want to unload Trading Partnership records by Interchange Level Organization?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, click the <b>Interchange Level Organization</b> option button and GO TO Step 5.</li> <li>▶ If NO, continue with the next step.</li> </ul>
4	Click the <b>Group Level Organization</b> option button.
5	<p>Click <b>Selective Organization</b>.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> The system displays the Select Interchange/Group Organization To Unload Trading Partnerships dialog box.</p>
6	<p>Select the Interchange ID or Organization Code for the records you are moving, then click <b>OK</b>.</p> <p><b>System Response</b> Gentran:Server copies the selected Trading Partnership records and converts the copies to ASCII files with these names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ tp.unl</li> <li>▶ tpmisc.unl</li> <li>▶ tradacom.unl</li> <li>▶ tprecon.unl</li> <li>▶ contact.unl</li> <li>▶ org.unl</li> </ul> <p>The system displays a message that indicates the number of records it unloaded.</p>
7	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the <i>.unl</i> 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 <b>Tools</b> on the menu bar.
11	Click <b>Load</b> on the <b>Tools</b> menu.

(Continued on next page)

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
12	Click <b>Trading Partnership Record</b> on the <b>Load</b> submenu.  <b>System Response</b> 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 <b>Contact Records</b> on the <b>Load</b> submenu.  <b>System Response</b> 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 <b>Organization Records</b> on the <b>Load</b> submenu.  <b>System Response</b> 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	<p>Unload the TRADACOMS supplementary Trading Partnership records by issuing this command from the command line: <b>tcmv -u -cp &lt;path to config file&gt;</b></p> <p><b>System Response</b> Gentran:Server copies the TRADACOMS records and converts the copy to an ASCII file with the name <i>tradacom.unl</i>. The system displays a message indicating the number of records it unloaded.</p>
2	<p>Using an ASCII transfer method, send, or copy the <i>tradacom.unl</i> file to the trading partner directory on the destination machine.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Move a Single ASCII or Binary File</a> in this chapter for instructions.</p>
3	<p>Log on to the destination machine and change the current directory to the Gentran:Server root directory.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued on next page)</p>



(Contd) Step	Action
4	<p>Load the <i>tradacom.unl</i> file to the trading partner directory on the destination PC by issuing this command from the DOS command line: <b>tcmv -l -cp &lt;path to config file&gt;</b></p> <p><b>System Response</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the chapter <a href="#">Command Reference</a> in the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Technical Reference Guide</i> for information about related parameters.</p>

---

## 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 <b>Tools</b> on the Trading Partnership Administration menu bar.
2	Select <b>Unload</b> from the <b>Tools</b> menu.
3	Select <b>Organization Record</b> from the <b>Unload</b> menu.  <b>System Response</b> Gentran:Server copies the organization file and converts the copy to an ASCII file with the name <i>org.unl</i> . The system displays the number of records that it unloaded.
4	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the <i>org.unl</i> 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 <b>Tools</b> on the menu bar.
8	Click <b>Load</b> on the <b>Tools</b> menu.
9	Click <b>Organization Record</b> from the <b>Tools</b> menu.  <b>System Response</b> 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 <b>Tools</b> on the Trading Partnership Administration menu bar.
2	Click <b>Unload</b> on the Tools menu.
3	Click <b>Contact Record</b> on the Unload submenu. <b>System Response</b> Gentran:Server copies the contact file and converts the copy to an ASCII file with the name <i>contact.unl</i> . The system displays the number of records that it unloaded.
4	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the <i>contact.unl</i> 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 <b>Tools</b> on the Trading Partnership Administration menu bar.
8	Click <b>load</b> on the Tools menu.
9	Click <b>Contact Record</b> 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 <b>Tools</b> on the Trading Partnership Administration menu bar.
2	Select <b>Unload</b> from the Tools menu.
3	Select <b>Standard Cross Reference Records</b> from the <b>Unload</b> menu.  <b>System Response</b> Gentran:Server copies the file and converts the copy to an ASCII file with the name <i>xtable.unl</i> . The system displays the number of records that it unloaded.
4	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the <i>xtable.unl</i> 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 <b>Tools</b> on the Trading Partnership Administration menu bar.
8	Click <b>Load</b> on the Tools menu.
9	Click <b>Standard Cross Reference Records</b> from the <b>Tools</b> menu.  <b>System Response</b> 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	<p>Did you attach the Trading Partnership code to a document specifier table?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, move the <i>ds_map.dat/idx</i> and <i>ds_tptbl.dat/idx</i> ISAM files by following the instructions in the section <a href="#">Moving ISAM Files</a>.</li> <li>▶ If NO, continue with Step 2.</li> </ul>
2	<p>Did you create configuration records for the Trading Partnership and data manager?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, move the <i>dm.dat/idx</i> files by following the instructions in the section <a href="#">Moving ISAM Files</a>.</li> <li>▶ If NO, continue with Step 3.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
3	<p>Did you generate the configuration records by melding the Trading Partnership code with a new pattern?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, move the pattern files, <i>pat.dat/.idx</i> and <i>patlist.dat/.idx</i> by following the instructions in the section "Moving ISAM Files"&lt;Default Paragraph Font&gt;.</li> <li>▶ If NO, continue with Step 4.</li> </ul>
4	<p>Did you create a new post-processing script that you referenced in the configuration record?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, use an ASCII file transfer method to move the script to the <i>Script</i> directory in the destination environment.</li> <li>▶ If NO, continue with Step 5.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Move a Single ASCII or Binary File</a> in this chapter for instructions.</p>
5	<p>Did you use new communication scripts when you developed the Trading Partnership in the source environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, use an ASCII file transfer method to move the communication scripts to the destination environment.</li> <li>▶ If NO, continue with Step 6.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Move a Single ASCII or Binary File</a> in this chapter for instructions.</p>
6	<p>Did you set up new data managers when you created the configuration records?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, recreate the data managers in your destination environment.</li> <li>▶ If NO, continue with Step 7.</li> </ul> <p><b>Reference</b> See the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX Data Flow Administration Guide</i> for more information about setting up new data managers.</p>
7	<p>Did you create a new translation data manager when you developed the Trading Partnership in your source environment?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, use an ASCII file transfer method to move the translation script to your destination environment.</li> <li>▶ If NO, you are finished with moving Trading Partnership-related files.</li> </ul>

# 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. <b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Move Application Integration Maps</a> in this chapter for instructions.
2	Is the map for outbound processing? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If YES, use an ASCII file transfer method to move the file description associated with the map.</li><li>▶ If NO, you are finished moving the map file.</li></ul> <b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Move a Single ASCII or Binary File</a> 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	<p>Using a binary transfer method, send or copy the following file(s) to the appropriate directories on the destination machine:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ &lt;map_directory&gt;\&lt;mapname&gt;.tpl</li><li>▶ &lt;map_directory&gt;\&lt;mapname&gt;.map</li><li>▶ &lt;file_definition&gt;\&lt;file_definition_name&gt;.ddf. (Use ASCII transfer method)</li></ul> <p><b>Note</b> The file definition is necessary for outbound maps in all Gentran:Server product levels.</p>
2	<p>Did you transfer uncompiled map files?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If YES, compile the transferred maps.</li><li>▶ If NO, you are finished.</li></ul> <p><b>Reference</b> See the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Application Integration Guide</i> for instructions on compiling maps.</p>



# 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ &lt;map_directory&gt;\&lt;mapname&gt;.vmp</li><li>▶ &lt;app_directory&gt;\&lt;appname&gt;.app</li></ul>
2	Compile the transferred maps. <b>Reference</b> See the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Mapping and Translation Guide</i> 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 <b>Synonym Editor</b> in Gentran:Server.
2	Click <b>File</b> on the Synonym Editor menu bar.
3	Click <b>Unload File</b> on the File menu.  <b>System Response</b> Gentran:Server reads and converts the generic synonym file to an ASCII file with the name <i>generic.unl</i> . The system displays the number of records it unloaded.
4	Specify the path and <i>generic.unl</i> in the Unload File dialog box.
5	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the <i>generic.unl</i> 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: <b>sncreate &lt;map_directory&gt;/generic -cp &lt;config path&gt;</b>
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 <b>Trading Partnership Administration</b> .

(Continued on next page)

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
10	Open the <b>Synonym Editor</b> in Gentran:Server.
11	Click <b>File</b> on the Synonym Editor menu bar.
12	Click <b>Load File</b> on the File menu.
13	Specify the path and <i>generic.unl</i> in the <b>Load File</b> dialog box.  <b>System Response</b> 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	<p>Unload the specific synonym file by issuing this command from the UNIX command line:</p> <pre><b>symmv &lt;map_directory&gt;/&lt;mapname&gt; -u -cp&lt;config path&gt;</b></pre> <p><b>System Response</b></p> <p>Gentran:Server reads and converts the specific synonym file to an ASCII file with the name <i>&lt;mapname&gt;.unl</i>. The system then displays the number of records it unloaded.</p>
2	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the <i>&lt;mapname&gt;.unl</i> 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	<p>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:</p> <pre><b>sncreate &lt;map_directory&gt;/&lt;mapname&gt; -cp &lt;config path&gt;</b></pre> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued on next page)</p>

(Contd) Step	Action
5	<p>Load the <i>&lt;mapname&gt;.unl</i> file to the maps directory on the destination machine by issuing this command from the command line:</p> <pre><b>synmv &lt;map_directory&gt;/&lt;mapname&gt; -lo -cp &lt;config path&gt;</b></pre> <p><b>System Response</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Note</b> Use the <b>-l</b> command to overwrite the existing synonym file instead of appending to it.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> For an explanation of the parameters recommended here for <b>synmv</b> and <b>sncrate</b>, see the chapter <a href="#">Command Reference</a> in the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX and Workstation Technical Reference Guide</i>.</p>

## 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 <b>Thesaurus Editor</b> in Gentran:Server.
2	Click <b>File</b> on the menu bar.
3	Click <b>Unload File</b> on the File menu.
4	Specify the path and <i>thesaurs.unl</i> in the Unload File dialog box, then click <b>OK</b> .  <b>System Response</b> Gentran:Server copies the thesaurus file and converts the copy to an ASCII file with the name <i>thesaurs.unl</i> . The system then displays the number of records that it unloaded.
5	Using an ASCII transfer method, send or copy the <i>thesaurs.unl</i> 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 <b>Trading Partnership Administration</b> .
8	Open the <b>Thesaurus Editor</b> in Gentran:Server.  <i>(Continued on next page)</i>

<b>(Contd) Step</b>	<b>Action</b>
9	Click <b>File</b> on the menu bar.
10	Click <b>Load File</b> on the <b>File</b> menu.
11	Specify the path and <i>thesaurs.unl</i> in the Load File dialog box.  <b>System Response</b> 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 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ C and C++ executable files</li> <li>▶ Cross-reference tables</li> <li>▶ Associated directory structure or permissions structure</li> </ul>
	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 Move Custom 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.  <b>Reference</b> See the section <a href="#">Moving ASCII and Binary Files</a> in this chapter for instructions.
3	Modify the LOCKS file as necessary to contain the correct name of the device on the destination machine.  <b>Example</b> 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.



---

# Cleaning Up after the Move

---

## Contents

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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.

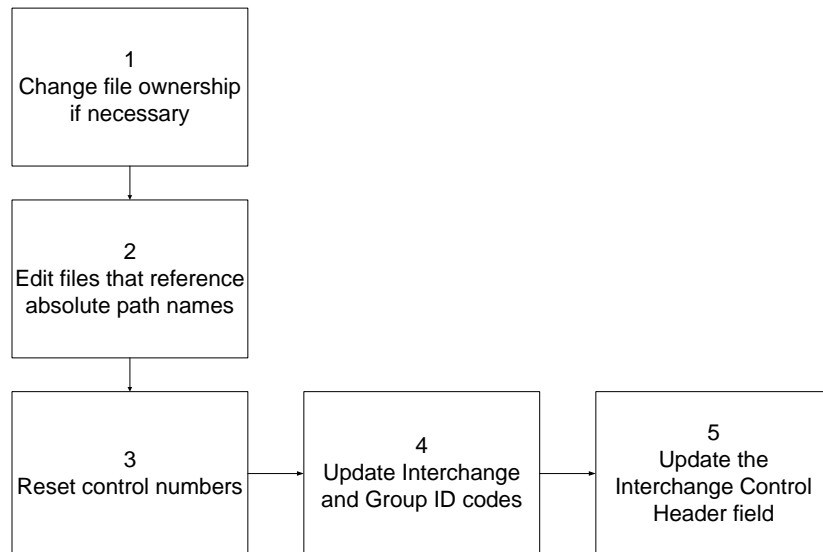
Term	Description
absolute path name	The full address or path to a file starting at root, /, or \.
control numbers	The counters used to keep track of the business documents that you send and receive.
Interchange and Group ID codes	Unique identifiers that are inserted into the Interchange envelope when data is translated.

---

# The Clean-Up Process

**Introduction** After you move Gentran:Server 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	<p>Edit files that reference absolute path names.</p> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Edit Files with Absolute Path Names</a> in this chapter for instructions.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Task</b>	<b>Description</b>
3	<p>Do you want to reset the Interchange and Group control numbers?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If YES, modify the Interchange Organization or Group Organization record.</li></ul> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Reset the Interchange and Group Control Numbers</a> in this chapter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If NO, continue with Task 5.</li></ul>
4	<p>Do you want to update the Interchange and Group ID codes?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If YES, modify the Interchange Organization or Group Organization record.</li></ul> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Update the Interchange and Group ID Codes</a> in this chapter.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If NO, continue with Task 6.</li></ul>
5	<p>Do you want to update the Interchange Control Header field?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If YES, modify the field in the Trading Partnership record.</li></ul> <p><b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Update the Interchange Control Header Field</a> in this chapter.</p>

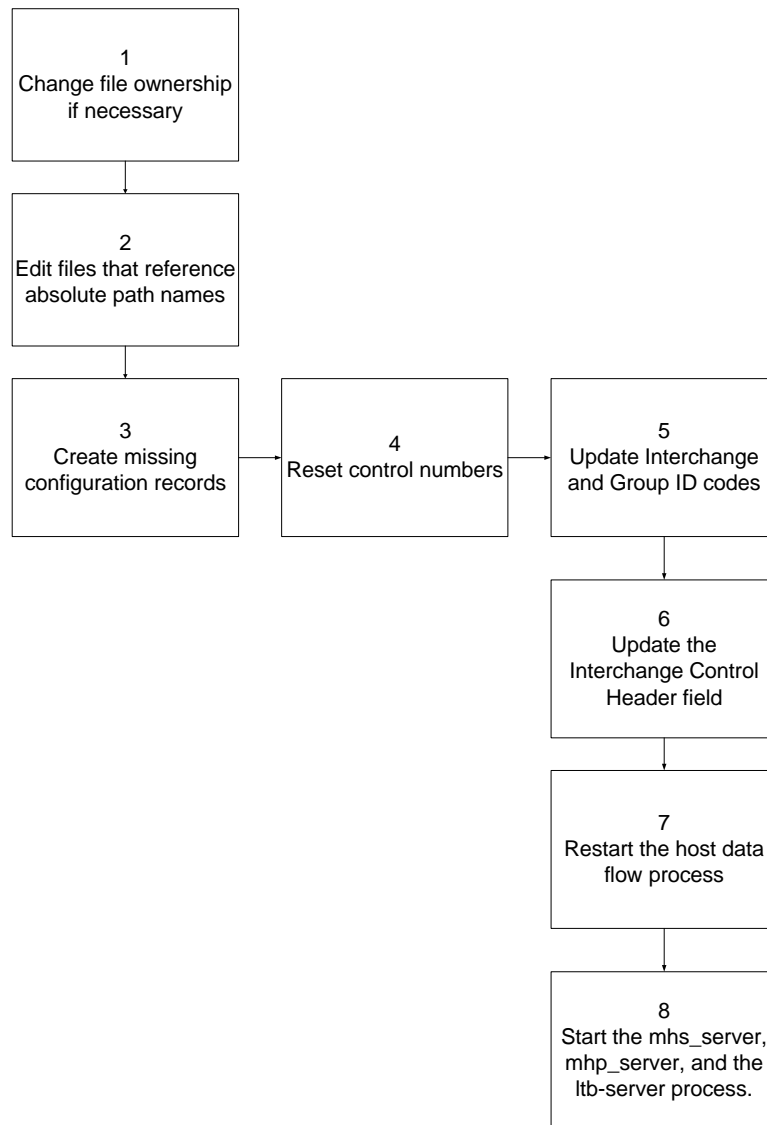
---



# 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.  <b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Edit Files with Absolute Path Names</a> in this chapter for instructions.
3	Create any missing configuration records.  <b>Reference</b> See the <a href="#">Working with Configuration Records</a> chapter in the <i>Gentran:Server for UNIX with EC Workbench Data Flow Administration Guide</i> for instructions  <b>Note</b> 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? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, modify the Interchange Organization or Group Organization record.</li> </ul> <b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Reset the Interchange and Group Control Numbers</a> in this chapter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If NO, continue with Task 5.</li> </ul>
5	Do you want to update the Interchange and Group ID codes? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If YES, modify the Interchange Organization or Group Organization record.</li> </ul> <b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Update the Interchange and Group ID Codes</a> in this chapter. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If NO, continue with Task 6.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Continued on next page)</p>

<b>(Contd) Task</b>	<b>Description</b>
6	Do you want to update the Interchange Control Header field? <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ If YES, modify the field in the Trading Partnership record. <b>Reference</b> See the topic <a href="#">How to Update the Interchange Control Header Field</a> in this chapter.</li><li>▶ If NO, continue with the next step.</li></ul>
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 for UNIX and Workstation 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 <b>Selected Item</b> from the <b>Edit</b> menu to display the record.
5	Modify the values in the <b>Control numbers</b> fields.
6	Click <b>OK</b> 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 for UNIX and Workstation 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 <b>Selected Item</b> from the <b>Edit</b> menu to display the record.
5	Modify the values in the <b>Interchange IDs</b> or <b>Group IDs</b> fields.
6	Click <b>OK</b> 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 for UNIX and Workstation 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 <b>Outbound EDI</b> tab or the <b>Outbound Acknowledgment</b> tab.  <b>System Response</b> Gentran:Server displays the outbound information.
4	Click the <b>Edit</b> button that is next to the <b>Interchange Control Header</b> field.
5	Enter <b>P</b> for Production (Destination) in the ISA15 Test/Production Indicator field.
6	Click <b>OK</b> 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.  <b>Example</b> Relative Path: c:\*<file name> Absolute Path: c:\win\mainframe\<file name>.
3	Save your changes.

---





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