

Global eXchange Services

The Tradanet[®] Service

FTP User Guide

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This document is intended to present a clear and comprehensive File Transfer Protocol (FTP) communications guide to the Global eXchange Services Tradanet[®] Service. Global eXchange Services, however, makes no representation or warranty, express, implied, or statutory, with respect to, and assumes no responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, sufficiency or usefulness of the information contained herein.

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Preface

Welcome to the Tradanet® Service FTP User Guide.

This guide is intended for use by all those who want to connect to The Tradanet Service using file transfer protocol (FTP) in order to exchange EDI documents and binary data with their trading partners.

All you need to use this communications method is a standard FTP facility on your system. No special hardware or software is needed, and no special skills, beyond a basic familiarity with FTP.

You will also need to read this User Guide carefully, because the GXS FTP facility is a variant of the standard FTP facility, and includes a number of command parameters that are not found in normal FTP. FTP works by connecting directly to the EDI service, not to the operating system. When you connect, you do not enter a system account name or username, as in normal FTP, but your full EDI address and your EDI password. From then on, you are connected directly to the EDI service itself, bypassing the operating system. So, while you seem to be using standard FTP commands, their behaviour is different. They are designed to enable you to manage your Tradanet mailbox.

The examples in this guide all show the use of FTP at the command line. However, FTP lends itself readily to being used in scripts. There is an example at the end.

Related Documents

The following related documents are also available:

- ❑ *Global eXchange Services Access Directory*
- ❑ *Tradanet Interface Protocol (TIP) User Guide*
- ❑ *Tradanet- Strength, Reliability and Resilience*

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Summary

The guide is divided into the following sections:

☐ IP Address and Port numbers for FTP Access

This section details the IP address and port number for FTP access to the required node of the Tradanet Service.

☐ FTP Command Set

This section introduces The Tradanet Service FTP Command Set.

☐ Logging into the FTP Server

This section describes the procedures to connect and logon to the Tradanet FTP Server to send and receive data.

☐ Working with Trading Relationships

The Tradanet Service uses trading relationships in order to secure user data.

☐ Sending Data

This section describes the procedure to use the Tradanet Service FTP Server to send data.

☐ Extracting Data

This section describes the procedure to use Tradanet Service FTP Server to extract data.

☐ Closing the FTP Session

This section describes the procedure to close a session with the Tradanet Service FTP Server

☐ Status and Error Codes

FTP Server Commands

The FTP Server has its own command set. These commands process common FTP client commands by turning them into commands that the Tradanet Service understands. For example, the standard FTP command 'mkd', which means 'make a new directory', in FTP means 'Establish a new Trading Relationship'.

The FTP Server commands are listed below for information only. The FTP client commands in the first column are the ones to be used in your FTP session. The third column shows the effect of each FTP client command:

This FTP client command	Maps to this FTP Server command	Is used to
open	OPEN	Connect to the EDI Service via FTP.
user	USER	Login, using your EDI address (also known as ANA number)
ls, dir	LIST and NLIST	List items - mailbox, postbox, or trading relationships. Default is mailbox list.
pwd	PWD and XPWD	Display the current settings
cd	CWD and XCWD	Change parameters
mkd	MKD and XMKD	Establish a trading relationship
rmd	RMD and XRMD	Cancel a trading relationship
put	STOR	Send data to a Trading Partner on Tradanet
get	RETR	Extract data from your mailbox on Tradanet sent to you by a Trading Partner
del	DELE	Delete items from your mailbox on Tradanet
system	SYST	Display system information

Note that (as is standard in FTP), commands can be abbreviated, e.g. 'sy' for system

Logging in to the FTP Server

The procedure below describes how users log in to the FTP Server to send and receive, and manage your mailbox.

The Tradanet Services have the following addresses and port numbers. Note that the port numbers are not the standard ones for FTP :

Tradanet Node	IP Address	DNS (Host) Name	Port Numbers Data / Ctrl
UK Tradanet	198.133.252.208	edihost.avctr.is.ge.com	20/21
French EDI*Express-Tradanet	198.133.252.205	edifr.avctr.is.ge.com	20/21
German EDI*Express-Tradanet	198.133.252.213	ediger.avctr.is.ge.com	20/21
Italian EDI*Express-Tradanet	198.133.252.209	ediit.avctr.is.ge.com	20/21
European EDI*Express-Tradanet	198.133.252.214	edieur.avctr.is.ge.com	20/21
Tradanet Test & Development Service	198.133.252.211	qams.avctr.is.ge.com	20/21

Once you have the addressing details for your service, please follow the steps below:

Step	Action
1	<p>Select the IP address and port number for your EDI service. Use the port number in the Ctrl column.</p> <p>Establish a connection using your FTP client (software).</p> <p>Depending on the FTP client software, use one of the following two examples:</p> <pre>ftp <host> <port></pre> <p>Or (e.g. for PCs running Windows)</p> <pre>ftp open <host> <port></pre> <p>Where:</p> <p><host> is either the IP address or DNS host name of your Tradanet Service</p> <p><port> is the Ctrl port number of your TradanetService</p> <p><i>Result: The connection is established, and you are prompted for a username</i></p>
2	<p>Type your Tradanet EDI Address (also called ANA Number) and press Enter.</p> <p><i>Result: A password prompt displays.</i></p>
3	<p>Is this first time you have logged in? If so, it is mandatory to change your password :</p>

Step	Action	
	If yes	If no
	<p>To change your password, type the following carefully and press Enter: (It will not be displayed).</p> <p>current/new/new</p> <p>where current is your assigned password and new is password you want to change to.</p>	<p>Type your password and press Enter. (It will not be displayed).</p>
<p><i>Result: If the user and password entries are incorrect, you will be allowed to try twice more before the FTP connection closes.</i></p> <p><i>Bear in mind that the username and password are case-sensitive</i></p> <p><i>If the user and password entries are correct, you will see a display like this:.</i></p>		

```

$ ftp <host> <port>
Connected to [host].
220 Enterprise FTP server (Version 6.1) ready.
Name ([host]): SENDER
331 User name okay, need password.
Password:
230 User logged in, proceed.
      Current Default relationship - Recv: SENDER APRF: *BINARY
      Get option: single
230
Remote system type is Unix.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
ftp>

```

The "Current Default relationship" is not relevant on the Tradanet Service. For 'get option' see Setting Your "Get" Option

Changing your Password

You can change your password any time, either when you log on, or during a session by using the 'user' command. It is good practice to change your password regularly.

To change your password during a session, type :

```
user
```

Type your Tradanet EDI Address (also called ANA Number) and press **Enter**.

Result: A password prompt displays.

To change your password, type the following and press **Enter**:
(Nothing will not be displayed).

```
current/new/new
```

where `current` is your password and `new` is the password you want to change to.

Working with Trading Relationships

Trading Relationships provide a way of ensuring you only send or receive data to or from Trading Partners you have agreed to exchange data with. Such agreements are discussed in advance, in normal commercial negotiations outside the scope of the Tradanet Service, and are then registered on the Service, using the commands below.

Trading Relationships define what kinds of data (ORDERS, INVOIC for example) you want to send or receive, with specific Trading Partners. The FTP Server lets you perform the following tasks related to trading relationships:

- ☐ Display a list of all trading relationships
- ☐ Establish a new trading relationship
- ☐ Cancel an existing trading relationship

Note that you cannot amend a Trading Relationship. You must cancel, and then establish a new one.

Displaying a List of All Your Trading Relationships

You can display a list of all your currently established trading relationships. This list can give you information you need to add a new relationship, or cancel an existing relationships.

Use the following commands to display a list of all currently established trading relationships.

```
ls tr
```

You see a display like this example, which shows you can send ORDERS to your Trading Partner called RECIP, and receive INVOIC from RECIP :

```
ftp> ls tr
200 Command Okay.
150 Opening data connection for transfer.

APRF          Dir Qual User ID
-----
ORDERS        S 0      RECIP
INVOIC        R 0      RECIP
226 Closing data connection - action successful.
      List command OK, SNRF: 87703772000008
226
ftp>
```

Column	Displays
--------	----------

Column	Displays
APRF	<p>Application Reference (APRF) (also called data type). The name for the kind of data you are exchanging, usually defined by an EDI standards organisation such as EDIFACT, and typically 6 characters long.</p> <p>For non-EDI data, it is user-defined - any name up to 14 characters long. Note that to send non-EDI data of any kind, you must first enable the use of non-EDI data by establishing bilateral Trading Relationships for *BINARY.</p>
Dir	<p>Direction for this relationship.</p> <p>S = You can send this kind of data (defined by the APRF)</p> <p>R = You can receive this kind of data (defined by the APRF)</p>
Qual	<p>Status of relationship.</p> <p>0 = The relationship is bilateral (established and agreed to on both sides, for example, you can send ORDERS, and your Trading Partner can receive ORDERS).</p> <p>1 = <i>error</i> - The relationship is not bilateral. The trading partner has not agreed to, or not established, his/her side of the relationship.</p> <p>2 = This relationship's APRF is set to *ANY. Since *ANY means any EDI document, the Tradanet Service cannot validate whether a reciprocal relationship exists. As long as your trading partner has set up a reciprocal relationship, data can be exchanged. For security reasons, such relationships are not recommended.</p> <p>3 = <i>error</i> - The trading partner's User EDI address no longer exists on the Tradanet Service.</p> <p>4 = This relationship is set up to send or receive with ANYBODY. Since an ANYBODY relationship means any user on the Tradanet Service, it is not possible for the service to validate whether any reciprocal relationships exist. As long as your trading partner has set up a reciprocal relationship, data can be exchanged. For security reasons, such relationships are not recommended.</p>
User ID	The trading partner's mailbox address (ANA number).

Note: It is not possible for the Tradanet Service to validate the bilateral agreement of third party interconnect mailboxes. You may see a '1' code for all these relationships. If you are in doubt regarding the status of any trading relationship, please contact your local client services desk.

Creating a New Trading Relationship

New trading relationships can be established at any time during a session. Use the following commands to create a new trading relationship (and note particularly the use of the % (percent) sign to delimit the parameters, with no spaces) .

```
mkd %recv%aprf%r|s
```

Where:

- ❑ `recv` is the mailbox address of the trading partner
- ❑ `aprf` is the Application Reference (data type)
- ❑ `r` is for receiving OR `s` is for sending

Note that even though you set up your side of the relationship, you cannot exchange data using this relationship until your trading partner has set up a corresponding and reciprocal relationship. For every Send relationship you have, your Trading Partner must have a receive one.

You cannot create or view any of your Trading Partner's relationships. To find out what Trading Relationships your Trading Partners have, you must contact them direct.

Cancelling a Trading Relationship

Trading relationships can be cancelled at any time during a session. Use the following command to cancel a trading relationship.:

```
rmk %recv%aprf%r|s
```

Where:

- ❑ `recv` is the mailbox address of the trading partner
- ❑ `aprf` is the Application Reference (data type)
- ❑ `r` is for receiving OR `s` is for sending

Sending Data

The FTP Server allows users to send:

- ❑ EDI data
- ❑ Non-EDI

Non-EDI data is all data that does not conform to an EDI standard supported by the Tradanet Service

The format of the put (send) command is :

```
put filename %recv%aprf%snr%b|e|x
```

Where :

- ❑ `filename` is the name of the file you want to send
- ❑ `recv` is the recipient's mailbox address
- ❑ `aprf` is the application reference (APRF) for this file
- ❑ `snrf` is the sender's reference for this file
- ❑ `b` specifies binary data or
 `x` specifies XML data or
 `e` specifies EDI data

All parameters are mandatory.

Note: Do not try to use the 'put' command without parameters, or with incomplete parameters. It will not send data, and your FTP session will not respond. You will have to disconnect and start again.

Setting your Data Transfer Type

When sending data through the FTP Server, the data transfer type can be specified as ASCII or binary. The default is ASCII.

It is generally recommended to send in binary mode because it preserves the integrity of binary data and is more efficient than ASCII mode.

Use the following procedure to set binary mode.

Step	Action
1	At the FTP prompt, type the following command and press Enter . <code>binary</code>

Use the following procedure to set ASCII mode.

Step	Action
1	At the FTP prompt, type the following command and press Enter . ascii

Rules

When sending data in to the Tradanet Service using FTP, the following rules apply

- ❑ B, b, X, x, E, and e cannot be used as a mailbox EDI address, APRF or SNRF. These characters may be included in these strings, but cannot constitute the entire string.
- ❑ Files to be sent in and processed cannot use % or * in their names.

Viewing the Status of Sent Items Postbox List

Your Postbox provides data tracking, like sending a letter by registered mail. The Postbox List holds status information on items that you have sent, telling you if and when that item has been :

1. Accepted by the Tradanet Service
2. Delivered to your Trading Partner's mailbox
3. Extracted by your Trading Partner.

You can display the contents of your Postbox to view this status information. Use this command to list the items in your Postbox.

ls pb

A display like this appears :

```
ftp> ls pb
200 Command Okay.
150 Opening data connection for transfer.

Recipient ID  Date:Time      APRF      SNRF      Service Ref.      Status Code
-----
RECIP          20000905:133457  ORDERS    ORD01      003177149697697450  0
226 Closing data connection - action successful.
      List command OK, SNRF: 98061711425802
226
ftp>
```

Column	Displays
--------	----------

Column	Displays
Recipient SAP Idoc	Receiver's mailbox address. Your Trading Partner. If you use a command instead of sending data ,for example 'ls pb' to list your Postbox on the Tradanet Service, the EDI address is a special one - TRADANET
Date:Time	Date and time you sent the item.
APRF	Application Reference. In this example ORDERS
SNRF	Sender's Reference. In this example ORD01 (generated by SENDER)
Service Ref.	Service reference number, a unique 18-digit identifier assigned by Tradanet to this file. Not to be confused with Sender's Reference (SNRF) above. Note that Tradanet has no concept of a file name. This Service Reference performs a similar function.
Status Code	Standard TIP status codes indicating the status of the item. See Appendix A

Purpose of Postbox List

The Postbox List example above gives you details about an order you have sent to your Trading Partner RECIP. The Status Code 0 means it has been accepted by the service, and safely delivered to your Trading Partner's mailbox.

Any non-zero code means there has been an error. For example, a Status Code '1' means the item is a duplicate, (has the same Sender's Reference as an item already in your Trading Partner's mailbox) and has therefore been rejected and discarded. Your Trading Partner will never see it. Trading Partners only receive valid and complete data. They can never receive bad or incomplete data. It is always up to the sender to monitor the status codes, and if necessary, correct and re-send the data.

It is therefore important to inspect the Postbox list. It is your main point of audit, and should be checked after each transmission, to verify that data has been delivered to the Tradanet Service. It is good practice to connect again some time later, to verify that your Trading Partners have extracted the items. Once a Trading Partner has extracted an item, your postbox list will change slightly - there will be no Status Code at all, and that means the item has been extracted, as in this example :

```
ftp> ls pb
200 Command Okay.
150 Opening data connection for transfer.
```

Recipient ID	Date:Time	APRF	SNRF	Service Ref.	Status
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RECIP	20000905:133457	ORDERS	ORD01	003177149697697450	

```
226 Closing data connection - action successful.
      List command OK, SNRF: 98061711876251
226
ftp>
```

The only difference now is that the zero has disappeared, and been replaced by a space. This is confirmation that your Trading Partner has extracted the item.

If you send in a duplicate item (with the same SNRF as an item you have already sent to your Trading Partner's mailbox), then you will see a non-zero Status Code. For duplicates, it is 1

```
ftp> ls pb
200 Command Okay.
150 Opening data connection for transfer.
```

Recipient ID	Date:Time	APRF	SNRF	Service Ref.	Status Code
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
RECIP	20000905:133457	ORDERS	ORD01	003177149697697451	1

```
226 Closing data connection - action successful.
      List command OK, SNRF: 98061711425802
226
ftp>
```

Effect of Postbox List

Note that when you send in a postbox command, it does two things :

1. Returns a list of all entries in your Postbox
2. Deletes all current entries in your Postbox.

It is therefore important to store the Postbox List locally. You can not re-extract a Postbox list.

However, if your Postbox list is empty, and your Trading Partner extracts an item, then this will restore the corresponding entry in your postbox. For example, if you send in a file one morning, and list your postbox, and then in the afternoon you list your postbox again to see if your Trading Partner has extracted it, the result will vary depending on whether your Trading Partner has extracted it nor not.. This is the sequence of events :

First Postbox List in the morning will show the item with a Status Code of zero.

Second Postbox List in the afternoon will show no entry for that item, because your previous command has emptied it :

```
ftp> ls pb
200 Command Okay.
150 Opening data connection for transfer.

Recipient ID      Date:Time      APRF      SNRF      Service Ref.      Status
Code
-----
226 Closing data connection - action successful.
      List command OK, SNRF: 98061711876251
226
ftp>
```

If your Trading Partner extracts the item in the evening, and you then get a third Postbox List, the entry will be restored, but with a space under Status Code to show that it has been extracted :

```
ftp> ls pb
200 Command Okay.
150 Opening data connection for transfer.

Recipient ID      Date:Time      APRF      SNRF      Service Ref.      Status
Code
-----
RECIIP            20000905:133457  ORDERS    ORD01      003177149697697450
226 Closing data connection - action successful.
      List command OK, SNRF: 98061711876251
226
ftp>
```

There is a list of Status and Error codes in Appendix A at the end of this Guide.

Extracting Data

The FTP Server allows you to extract :

- ☐ EDI data
- ☐ Non-EDI data

The `get` command extracts items waiting in your Mailbox, in various combinations :

- ☐ A specific, individual item
- ☐ Items from a specific sender
- ☐ Items from a specific sender with a specific APRF
- ☐ All items at once

In most cases, the `get` command will only extract new items, in other words, items that you have not already extracted.

The parameters needed to select one of these are explained in “Setting Your Get Option” later in this section.

The recommended procedure is to list your mailbox, and then use that as a basis for deciding which items to extract. That depends on your commercial priorities. However, it is not required to list your mailbox first. You may prefer to extract all items to your local system, and sort them locally.

Listing Mailbox Items

Your mailbox stores all incoming (extracted and unextracted) items for a period of time defined in your contract.

Use the following command to list the items in your mailbox.

`ls mb` or just `ls`

Following is a sample display, showing that there is one item in your mailbox, ORDERS, from SENDER, waiting to be extracted.

```
ftp> ls mb
200 Command Okay.
150 Opening data connection for transfer.

Sender ID      St APRF  SNRF      Service Ref.
-----
SENDER        N  ORDERS  ORD99      003085911823017410
226 Closing data connection - action successful.
      List command OK, SNRF: 98061712231832
226
ftp>
```

Column	Displays
--------	----------

Column	Displays
Sender ID	Sender's mailbox ID (EDI address).
St Status	Y = already extracted N = not yet extracted
APRF	Application Reference
SNRF	Sender's Reference
Service Ref.	Service reference assigned by the Tradanet service to this item. Can be used when extracting data.

Setting Your “Get” Option

When extracting data the Tradanet Service through the FTP Server, the way data is extracted depends on the get option parameters.

The FTP Server can be set to extract either a single item, or multiple items, with a “get” command. After reading through this section you should configure your preferred type of extraction mode.

For example, a command :

```
get %senderID localfilename
```

Under this option	Does this
Multiple	Retrieves all un-extracted items (new items) in your Mailbox from the specified sender (Trading Partner) into a single local file.
Single	Retrieves only the first un-extracted item in your Mailbox from the specified sender (Trading Partner) into a single local file.

You can change this setting at any time during any session, using this command for the “get” option for your session :

```
cd &s
```

```
cd &m
```

Where:

□ `s` is used to retrieve single items OR `m` is used to retrieve multiple items. The default is single, so to change to multiple, you type : `cd &m`

Bear in mind that if you select multiple, then all items waiting in your mailbox will be saved to a single file on your local system. For EDI, that file will usually contain a continuous stream of characters, with no linefeeds, as required by EDI standards. You will then have to process that file locally if you want to split out the individual messages. For that reason, it is often simpler to fetch one item at a time, each with a unique filename. See the comment later on about the use of the 'runique' command at the FTP command line :

`runique`

The specified setting becomes the default for the remainder of the session, unless you change it again.

Retrieving Data

The structure of the get command is in two basic forms, as described below :

```
get serviceref filename
```

Where:

`serviceref` is the 18-digit Service Reference number displayed in the Mailbox listing.. See “Listing Mailbox Items” earlier in this section. You will need to copy or cut that reference from the Mailbox list.

Or

```
get %sender%aprf filename
```

Where:

- ❑ `sender` is the mailbox address of your Trading Partner
- ❑ `aprf` is the Application Reference

The FTP Server also supports the * wildcard for use in extracting all items at one time. Some examples follow:

Command	Does this
<code>get localfilename</code>	Depends on your get option: <ul style="list-style-type: none">❑ Single Retrieves the first unextracted item and places it in the specified local file.❑ Multiple Retrieves all unextracted items and places them all in the single specified local file.
<code>get * localfilename</code>	Retrieves all unextracted items and places them all in the single specified local file.
<code>get serviceref localfilename</code>	Retrieves the item with the specified 18-digit service reference number and places it in the single specified local file. This is the only way of extracting a specific item.

Command	Does this
<code>get %sender localfilename</code>	<p>Depends on your get option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Single <p>Retrieves the first unextracted item from the specified sender and places it in the specified local file</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple <p>Retrieves all unextracted items from the specified sender and places them all in the single specified local file.</p>
<code>get %sender%aprf localfilename</code>	<p>Depends on your get option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Single <p>Retrieves the first unextracted item from the specified sender with the specified APRF and places it in the specified local file</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple <p>Retrieves all unextracted items from the specified sender with the specified APRF and places them all in the single specified local file.</p>
<code>get %%aprf localfilename</code>	<p>Depends on your get option:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Single <p>Retrieves the first unextracted item with the specified APRF from a Trading Partner, and places it in the specified local file</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Multiple <p>Retrieves all unextracted items with the specified APRF from all Trading Partners, and places them all in the single specified local file</p>

Note : the last example, `get %%aprf localfilename` using the 'single' option, is the commonest one - to extract, for example, all ORDERS or all INVOICs, from all your Trading Partners, and store them in separate local files.

Warning : by default, if you use the same local filename twice in a session, your local file will always contain the latest extraction, and any earlier data will be lost. If there is nothing to extract, your local file will end up zero-sized.

It is therefore good practice to use the FTP command 'runique' right at the start of your session, to enforce unique filenames, with an incrementing filename extension. For example, if you keep running the get command with different values, but the same localfilename, such as 'mydata', then each successive local file will be called 'mydata', 'mydata.1', 'mydata.2' etc. If 'mydata2.' already exists, it will not be overwritten, and the next file will be 'mydata.3' instead. To run the command, just type this at the FTP command line

runique

Re-extracting Data

Occasionally, you may want to re-extract an item from your Tradanet mailbox. By default, once an item has been extracted, it is marked as such, and future extract commands will not get it, except by using the get command with the Tradanet 18-digit Service Reference.

First, get a Mailbox List, using the 'ls mb' command. Below is an example of such a list showing a file sent to you, RECIP, by your Trading Partner SENDER, which you have already extracted (as shown by the St flag 'Y') :

```
ftp> ls mb
200 Command Okay.
150 Opening data connection for transfer.

Sender ID      St APRF      SNRF      Service Ref.
-----
SENDER         Y  ORDERS  ORD99      003085911823017410
226 Closing data connection - action successful.
      List command OK, SNRF: 98061712231832
226
ftp>
```

You can now use the get command like this, to re-extract this item :

```
get 003085911823017410 localfilename
```

If you leave out the local filename, the Service Reference will be used as a filename to hold this data.

It is worth getting familiar with this procedure before you have to use it in earnest.

Deleting Data

Extracting data does not delete it, so you must delete data - normally a few days after you have extracted them, in case you need to re-extract. There are various delete options, which you can see by typing `del -?` at the command line :

Command	Does this
<code>del %USER%ediaddress</code>	Delete all data already extracted, and originally to you sent from this EDI address (one of your Trading Partners)
<code>del %BEFORE%yyyymmdd</code>	Delete all data already extracted before the specified date (must be exact date, not relative date).
<code>del %TYPE%APRF</code>	Delete all data already extracted of this type (Application Reference, e.g. ORDERS).
<code>del %ALL</code>	Delete all data already extracted.
<code>del servicereference</code>	Delete this specific item (whether extracted or not) identified by its 18-digit Service Reference (obtainable from your mailbox list).

Note that the first parameter (e.g. TYPE, ALL etc) must be in capitals.

The commonest command is the second one, delete BEFORE date. If, for example, your contract allows 5 days free storage, then a suitable option is to delete all items more than 3 days old. That gives you up to 3 days to re-extract any item, should you need to do so.

The `del servicereference` command will delete a specific file, whether extracted or not. You can only delete one file at a time. **USE THIS COMMAND WITH CAUTION.**

The other four variants will only delete items that you have already extracted.

Note : once deleted, a file is not recoverable, and cannot be re-extracted. You must therefore ensure that data is archived locally before deleting it on Tradanet.

Closing the FTP Connection

The procedure below describes how to close the connection to the FTP Server.

Step	Action
1	Type one of the following FTP commands and press Enter . quit Or close Or bye

There is an inactivity timeout on the service of about 15 minutes. After that period of inactivity, your connection will be automatically dropped.

Listing Mailbox Items using a script

As mentioned earlier, FTP lends itself to scripting, and here is a short example of a skeleton script (in this case, a Unix Korn shell script) to run a FTP session to extract a mailbox list.

```
#!/bin/ksh
# script to get mailbox list
# set user-defined parameters
service="Tradanet"
ftphost="198.133.252.208"
ftpport="10599"
ftpuser="ANA_Number"      # Replace with your EDI
address
ftppass="Uj7406dW"        # Replace with your EDI
password
>mblist
# FTP session to get mailbox list into local file
'mblist'
ftp -n $ftphost $ftpport <<EOF
user $ftpuser $ftppass
binary
prompt no
ls mb mblist
quit
EOF
retcode=$?
if test $retcode = 0
then
    echo "FTP session OK"
else
    echo "FTP session NOT OK, return code="$retcode
fi
cat mblist
echo "Mailbox list received from "$service
```

Appendix A Status and Error Codes

- 0 No errors detected.
- 1 Duplicate file.
- 2 No bilateral relationships for sender/recipient/APRF combination.
- 3 The sender's password is invalid.
- 4 Recipient is unknown to the service.
- 5 General command error.
- 6 STX without an END segment.
- 7 Message header/trailer reference mismatch.
- 8 Functional Groups header/trailer count mismatch.
- 9 Functional Groups notified count mismatch.
- 10 Message header/trailer count mismatch.
- 11 Message trailer notified count mismatch.
- 12 Segment notified count mismatch.
- 13 RSG error: RSG segment missing or more than one RSG segment.
- 14 Multi-sessions for same user.
- 15 Unspecified STX error(s).
- 16 Pending-awaiting confirmation of file status from remote EDI service.
- 20 Data block - invalid length specified.
- 21 Data block - STX/UNA/UNB not found.
- 22 More than one interchange for corresponding TIP header/trailers.
- 23 Interchange 'Recipient' different to TIP header.
- 24 Interchange 'SNRF' different to TIP header.
- 25 Interchange 'APRF' different to TIP header.
- 26 STX unpacking error.
- 27 Password not changed.
- 30 UNB unpacking error.
- 31 Invalid command.
- 32 DELF - unknown '*USER' specified.
- 33 TIP header - invalid 'checksum' request.
- 34 TIP header - invalid 'File type' specified.

- 35 TIP header - invalid 'Receiver's TUN' specified.
- 36 Invalid System Ref. in Sender's response to TIP trailer.
- 37 Invalid System Ref. in Sender's response to TIP header.
- 41 Signon - non numeric block size.
- 42 Out of sequence block (protocol violation).
- 50 DELF - invalid 'Before' date.
- 51 DELF - File Service Ref. does not exist.
- 52 NEWREL - invalid Action field.
- 53 NEWREL - invalid Direction field.
- 54 NEWREL - APRF should be specified.
- 55 NEWREL - invalid 'Partner' identity.
- 56 NEWREL - relationship already exists.
- 57 NEWREL - relationship does not exist.
- 58 NEWP - Password contains invalid characters.
- 59 NEWP - invalid 'Time'.
- 60 GOFIL - System Ref. must be numeric.
- 61 GOFIL - File 'System Ref.' does not exist.
- 62 GONEXT - invalid '*USER'.
- 90 TIP Trailer - invalid Sender.
- 91 TIP Trailer - invalid Recipient.
- 92 TIP Trailer - invalid SNRF
- 93 TIP Trailer - invalid block count.
- 94 TIP Trailer - invalid file size.
- 95 TIP Trailer - invalid checksum.

Note - any non-zero code means the item has NOT been delivered. :

The commonest error codes are numbers 1 - 5.

One likely source of errors when sending EDI data are mismatches between the EDI envelope (Tradacoms STX, EDIFACT UNB) and the parameters in your 'put' command. For example, if the EDI file holds an SNRF of 123, but your put command has 124, you will get error 24.

If you log in as an EDI user, but try to put a file from a different EDI user, you will get error 14.

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