

Reviewers

Note: *To prevent proprietary issues, the names of the applications and guides have been replaced with generic names. Also, codes and code samples have been changed.*

Company Logo

Welcome to Logreader User's Guide

The Logreader User's Guide contains the following information:

- About Logreader
- Logreader Environment
- Using Logreader

About Logreader

Logreader is a utility program which allows users to access financial transactions logged by Gateway.

Gateway provides a mechanism to locally write financial messages into the file system which can be viewed or accessed by Logreader.

A single operation center, such as Center One or Center Two, may have several Gateway instances. A single Gateway writes to its own log files. A log file contains log entries captured at a specific time, for the messages that are processed by a Gateway instance.

Each log file entry consists of the following segments:

- heading
- frame-in
- xmf-in
- imf
- frame-out
- xmf-out

The following table describes each of these segments.

Segment	Description
heading	Every log entry contains this segment. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• XYZ, an internal unique identification for a processed message in a USMG instance.• Station ID• Second Station ID• MTI (Message Type ID)• PAN (Primary Account Number)• RRN (Retrieval Reference Number)• Processing Time (when message was processed)
frame-in	Contains the message header length, the length of the xmf-in message.
xmf-in	Continued...

Using Logreader

This chapter describes how to access Logreader and use this utility to conduct searches and format the results from a specified log file (or files) or directory (or directories).

```
Usage: logreader
      [-f schema_]+
      [-a _date] [-b _date] [- count]
      [-h _filter]+
      [-l ]+ [-L _file]+
      [-Matches]
      [-o output_] [-s output_]
      [-xmfin _filter]+ [-xmfout body_filter]+
      log_path+
```

Continued...

Among the above command options, the -o and -s options are for formatting output, and the rest of the options are used for filtering.

Output Samples

The search results are formatted as **hdr**, **xml**, **txt** output samples as shown in Appendix A, Formatted Output.

Search Samples

The search samples, which apply to the command options mentioned above, are separated.

Searching Log Path

The searching log path could be single file or multiple files or directory or directories, as shown in the following table.

Table 3–1: Log

Command Line	Expected Result
file1	All messages in file1 and format output as xyz
file1, file2	All messages in file1, file2 and format output as xyz
directory1,	All messages in directory1 and format output as xyz
<i>Continued...</i>	

Formatted Output

There are two options.

1. With option of -o to ..., **hdr**, **xml**, **hex**, **bin** or **count**
2. With option of -s to ... message segments; any combination of **heading**, **frame-in**, **xmf-in**, **frame-out**, **xmf-out**

Time Filtering

There are three options.

1. With option of -a, to ... **_date**.
2. With option of -b, to ... **_date**.
3. With option of -bound

Table 3–2: Formatted Output

Command Line	Expected Result
o_heading file1	All messages in file1, output formats as hdr; all headers in file1
o_xml file1	All messages in the file1, output formatted as xml
<i>Continued...</i>	

Time Filtering

There are three options.

1. With option of x, to filter messages timestamped on _date.
2. With option of y, to filter messages timestamped before _date.
3. With option of -By

This option tells Logreader do not quit current searching process until the given scanning count is reached (for example, --bound 325 means scanning up to 325 messages which were later _date to find the messages which match the filtering pattern).

Table 3–3: Time Filtering

Command Line	Expected Result
logreader -b yyyyMMddHHmmss -o_hdr file1, ...	All headers < given timestamp from ...
logreader -b yyyyMMddHHmmss -o_hdr file1, ...	All headers < given timestamp from ...
<i>Continued...</i>	

Header Filtering

There is one option.

With option of -h filter format is <xyz>=<value> where:

xyz is one of aai, dan, zrn, pr, dsd, mti, time, flowname.

Table 3–4: Header Filtering

Command Line	Description	Expected Result
-h mti=12[xx]+ -o_hdr	Given header filter of aai, dan, zrn, pr, dsd, mti with regular expression and format output as hdr from file.	All headers with mti is xxx or xxx in file.
<i>Continued...</i>		

Body Filtering

There are two options.

With option of -xmf-in, or -xmf-out, filter format is <xyz>=<value> where:

- field can be specified by field name (for example, Iso::MessageMaps), or by field ID (for example, F1).
- value can be a regular expressions (for example, x[0-x]+xx)

Continued...