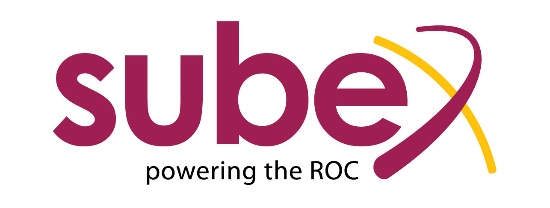
ASCII TO DAIMOND CONVERTER

User GuideEnterTitleEnter Document Title



: 1.0 : 23rd May 2016

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| INDIA  Subex Limited  Adarsh Tech Park  Outer Ring Road  Devarabisanhalli  Bangalore - 560,037, India  Tel: +91 80 6659 8700  Fax: +91 80 6696 3333  [www.subexworld.com](http://www.subexworld.com) | USA  Subex, Inc  12101 Airport Way Suite 300  Broomfield, CO  Tel: +1 303 301 6200  Fax: +1 303 301 6201 | SINGAPORE  Subex (Asia Pacific) Pte Limited  Pte Limited  175A Bencoolen Street  #06-06/07 Burlington Square  Singapore 189650  Tel: +65 6338 1218  Fax: +65 6338 1216 |
| CANADA  Subex Americas Inc.  30 Fulton Way  Richmond Hill, Ontario  Canada L4B 1E6  Tel: +1 905 886-7818  Toll free:+1 877 899-4612  Fax: +1 905 886-9076 | UK  Subex (UK) Limited  3rd Floor, Finsbury Tower  103-105 Bunhill Row  London, EC1Y 8LZ UK  Tel: +44 20 7826 5420  Fax: +44 20 7826 5437 | DUBAI  Subex Limited Office  # 1304, Al Shatha Tower,  Dubai Media City,  P.O. Box: 502520, Dubai,  United Arab Emirates  Tel: +971 4 3642591  Fax: +971 4 3697648 |

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Purpose and Scope

This documents serves the Usage of ASCII to Diamond Converter.

Revision History

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Issue | Date | Author | Remarks |
| 1 | 22-05-2016 | Battula Sai Krishna | Initial Version |
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Reference Documentation

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| Date | Document Title |
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# Overview of ASCII to Diamond Converter

## Executive Summary

The objective of this document is to provide guidelines that one needs to follow while using the ASCII to Diamond Converter to create an ASCII Decoder. This will help us in developing the ASCII Decoder in a faster way.

This is document will be periodically updated based on the new versions released.

The document is divided into two key sections. The first section details on how to use the ASCII to Diamond Converter while the second section details on how it is efficient than normal process of creating ASCII Decoder.

## Audience

This document is intended for the Subex Users who are ready to develop the ASCII decoder.

# Usage of ASCII to Diamond Converter

This section describes how to use the ASCII to Diamond Converter.

## Requirements

The following must be required to develop the ASCII Decoder without manual efforts

1. Java 1.7 must be installed in your machine



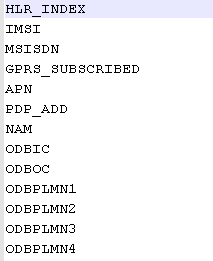
Java Version

1. AsciiToDiamondConverter\_v1.0.jar file



1. Keep the parse fields in a file which is separated by a delimiter (, @ | # ! $ ^ & \* ( ) \n(newline))

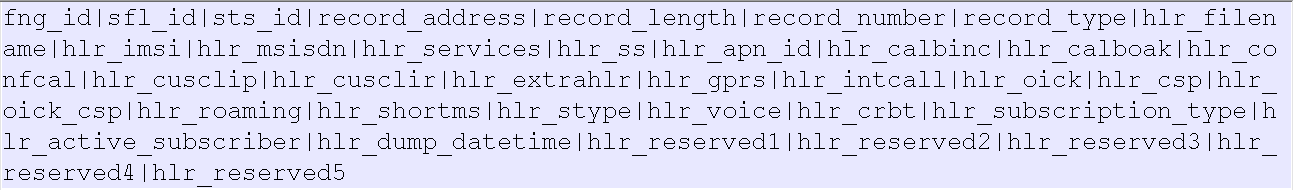
Please find the below figure where parse fields are taken where each field is separated by a new line (**\n**)



Parse Fields

1. {Optional requirement, if you want Mapping fingerprint to be created then this step needs to be followed} Keep the Mapping fingerprint fields in a file which is separated by a delimiter (, @ | # ! $ ^ & \* ( ) \n(newline))

Please find the below figure where Mapping fingerpint fields are taken where each field is separated by a pipe( **|** ) delimiter



Fingerprint fields

## Execution of ASCII to Diamond Converter

1. Execute the AsciiToDiamondConverter\_v1.0.jar in cmd Prompt using the below command

**java -jar AsciiToDiamondConverter\_v1.0.jar**



1. Then it prompts for the parse fields filename with path.

For suppose my Parse fields file is located in C:\Users\battula.krishna\Desktop\ASCII\_TO\_DAIMOND\Samples\ParseFields.txt



1. Then it will prompts for the delimiter for the parse fields file.

For suppose parse fields are separated by a new line (**\n**).

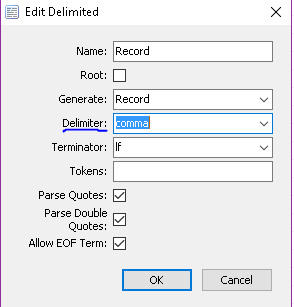


1. Then it will prompts for which type of delimited ASCII you wants to create.

For suppose my raw CDR’s is separated by a comma (,) them my decoder will be a comma delimited ASCII



In Diamond we will set delimiter for delimited ASCII as below,



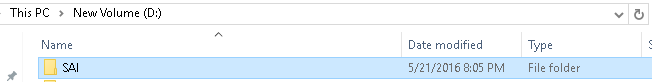
1. Then it will prompt for a Directory Creation in D Drive (Enter the name of the directory to create in D drive where output decoder resides.)

For suppose I am creating SAI



Note: Directory Name should not contain Space.

Then the directory SAI will be created in D Drive.



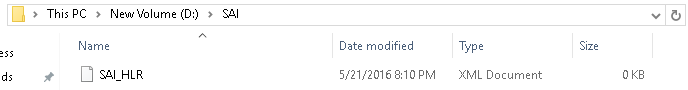
1. Then it will prompt for the name for the decoder which you want to create.

For suppose I am giving the name of the decoder as **SAI\_HLR** or **SAI\_HLR.xml**



Note: Decoder name should not contain space.

Then the SAI\_HLR.xml file will be created in **D:\SAI** folder



1. Then it will prompt for do you want Fingerprint to be added to your decoder.

If you want Mapping fingerprint enter **Y**

If you don’t want Mapping fingerprint enter **N**, then only parser will be created without fingerprint.



1. If you enter **N,** then your parser will be created.

If you enter **Y,** then it will prompts for the Mapping fingerprint fields filename with path

For suppose my Fingerprint fields file is located in C:\Users\battula.krishna\Desktop\ASCII\_TO\_DAIMOND\Samples\fingerprint.txt



1. Then it will prompt for the delimiter for the above fingerprint file.

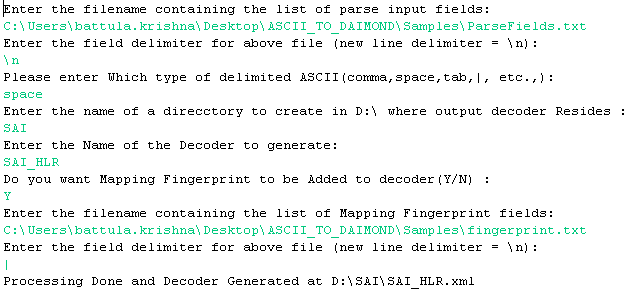
For suppose my fingerprint file is having a pipe( | ) delimiter.



1. That’s it now the decoder is generated.

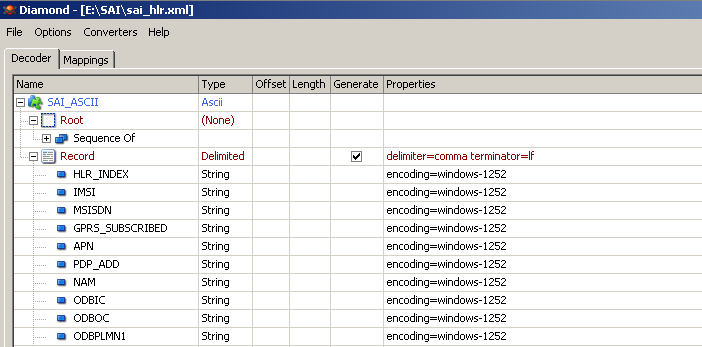


Sample Highlighted in green are the inputs that User has to give:

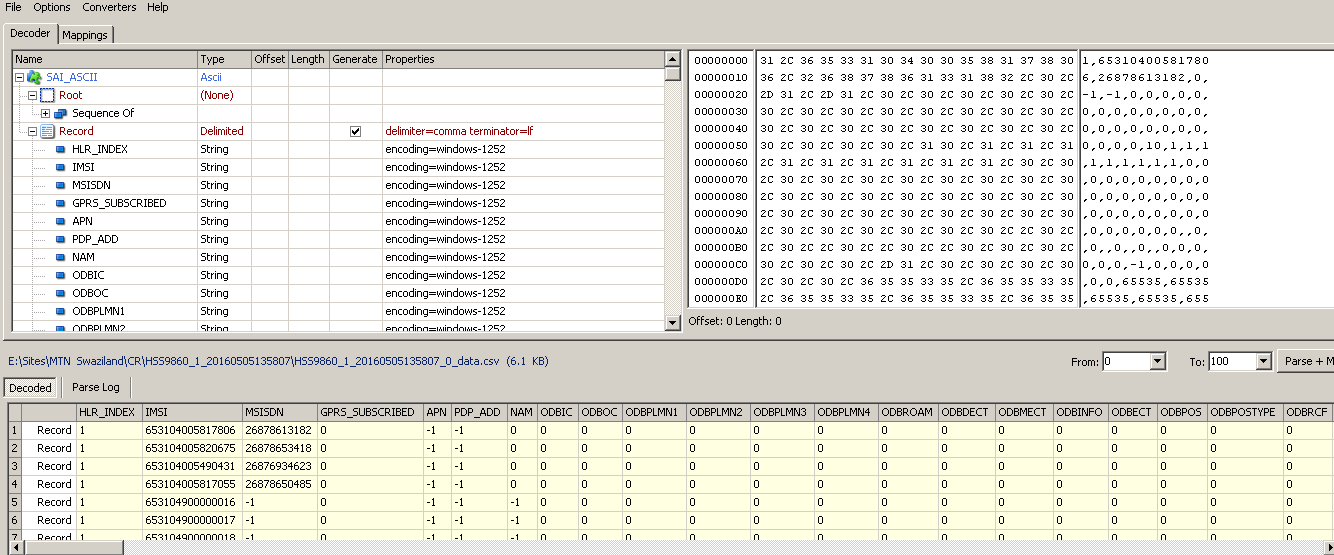


## Output

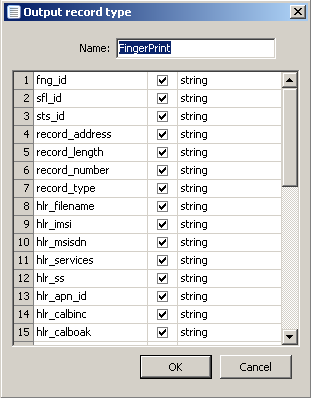
1. If the created decoder is opened in Diamond, then the below screen appears,



1. If we parse the sample data it is able to parse as below,



1. Also if you created the fingerprint you can see the same as below,



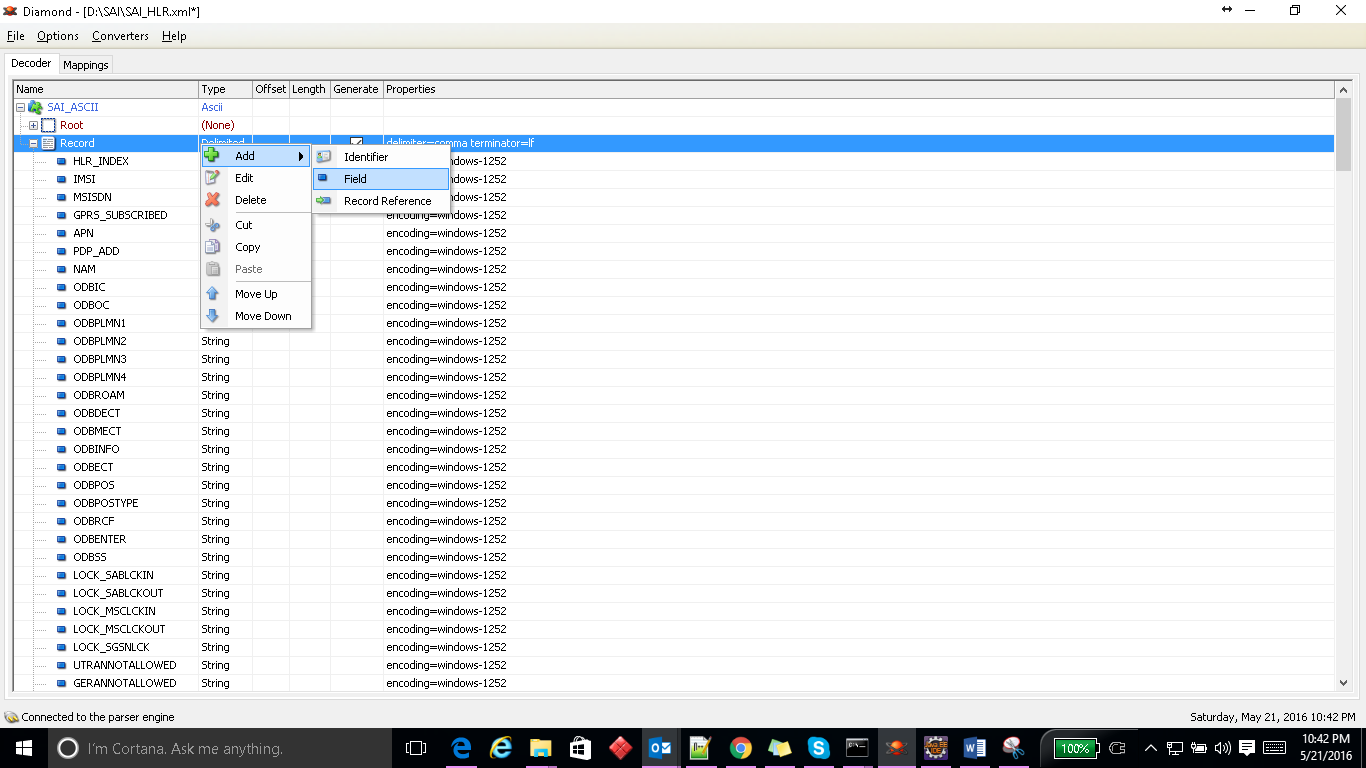
# Efficiency

## Normal Proof of Efficiency Improvement

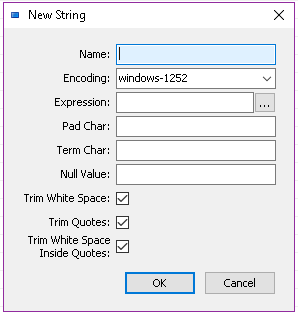
There are situations where the input parse fields will contain more no. of fields such as subscriber dumps (HLR, etc.).

If we want to create an ASCII decoder for an ASCII subscriber dump which is coming with input parse fields as more than 250, then in such cases creating a ASCII decoder will be a time consuming job which involves creating an each input parse field manually as below.

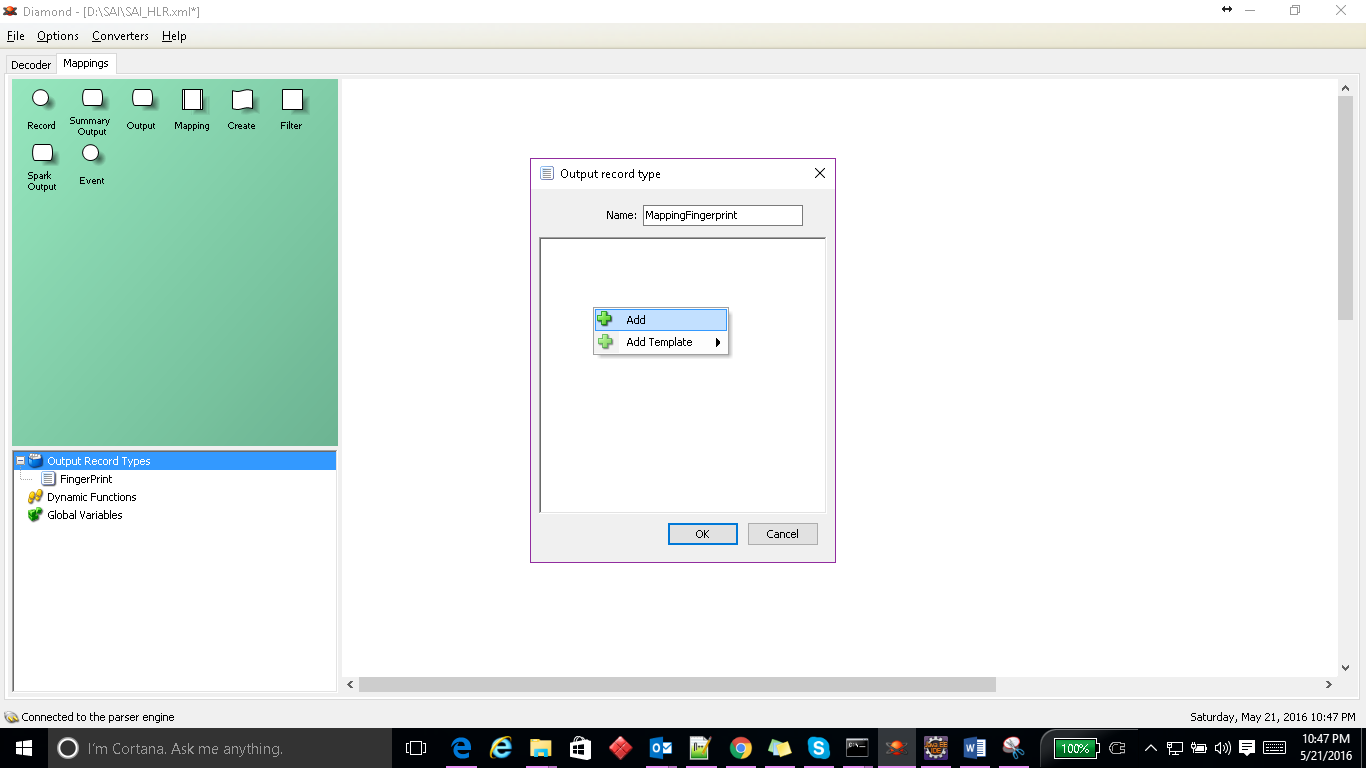
We have to add each field to the Record type.



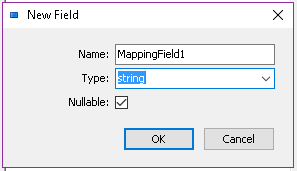
Then we need to type enter each name.



The same way for creating the finger print also.



And then entering each mapping field name,



The above process is a time consuming job. The time for the above process is based on no. of fields.

So if we have an ASCII to Diamond Converter then we can create an ASCII decoder within less than 5 mins which is a constant time for any no. of fields. So that we can save a lot of time with the this ASCII to Diamond Converter

## Algorithmic Proof of Efficiency Improvement

### Time Consumed by Manual Method

The manual creation of an ASCII decoder is based on the no. of parse fields and the no. of fingerprint fields.

For suppose we have **N** no. of parse fields.

And the no. of characters in each field will vary from field to field, which is a constantly varying variable **X**.

For suppose time taken for typing each character is t seconds. (t is a constant)

If 1st field contains **X1** character, then time taken by 1st field to enter is = **t.X1**

If 2nd field contains **X2** character, then time taken by 1st field to enter is = **t.X2**

If 3rd field contains **X3** character, then time taken by 1st field to enter is = **t.X3**

* **- - - - - - - - - -**
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* **- - - - - - - - - -**

If Nth field contains **XN** character, then time taken by 1st field to enter is = **t.XN**

So Total time for making the parser is

**T = t.X1 + t.X2 + t.X3 + ……………..+t.XN**

**T = N.t.( X1 + X2 + X3 + ……………+ XN )**

The expression X1+X2+X3+…………XN which is varying based on the decoder to decoder and name of field to field, so the final X1+X2+X3+…………XN is the total no of character used to create all the parse fields, let this be some **M** (X1+X2+X3+…………XN = **M**)

**T = N.t.M**

In above equation t is a time for typing each character which is a constant.

So the total time taken for creating a parser directly depends on **N & M** which is an order of N\*M

**T = Ɵ(N\*M) [**Big O Notation**]**

### Time Consumed by ASCII to Diamond Converter

If we use the ASCII to Diamond Converter then the decoder can be developed in a constant time.

Time taken for making a parse fields file (Copying & Saving) = a (Constant time)

Executing the ASCII to Diamond Converter (Execution & entering input) = b (Constant time)

Total time **T = a + b**

**T = c \\** constant +constant =constant

**T = Ɵ(c)**

**T = Ɵ(1)** which is a constant.

Hence **Ɵ(1) < Ɵ(N\*M)**

**So time taken by ASCII to Diamond Converter is far less than time taken by manual creation.**

Similarly for Mapping Finger print too.

# Limitations:

1. It works for only Single Record type Decoder but not for multiple record types. (Which can be delivered as next version release)
2. It works for only delimited ASCII but not fixed length ASCII Decoder. (Which can be delivered as next version release)

# Sample Files:

Parse Fields file:



Fingerprint file:



Corresponding Sample Data file:

