



Utilities Manual

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Prepared By:

Zethcon Corporation

512 Higgins Road

Park Ridge, IL 60068

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Manual Notes

This manual contains information about the Import/Export Utility and the Scheduler Utility.

Zethcon Corporation has made every effort to ensure the accuracy of the information included in this document. This document is subject to change without notice.

Please address any questions or comments to support@zethcon.com.

Zethcon Corporation

512 Higgins Road

Park Ridge, IL 60068

847/318-0800

Release 1.7 Notes

The following enhancements are included in Release 1.7 of the Import/Export Utility.

- The interface to Import/Export was changed from pipes to advanced queues.
- The Reset Connection feature was added. The RESET= parameter specifies how many Import/Export requests are processed before the database connection is reset.
- The !Select Feature was added which allows a single select statement returning a single character field to be executed for an export field.
- Nulls are now accommodated in import files.
- \$4SEQ is a new symbolic replacement parameter for export file names. It produces a 4 digit sequence number.
- \$YYYYMMDD is a new symbolic replacement parameter for export file names. It produces the current date in YYYYMMDD format.

Import/Export Manual

INTRODUCTION TO THE IMPORT/EXPORT UTILITY

The Import/Export Utility is a proprietary interface developed by Zethcon. This utility is used to accept and create flat files of data. It can be used in conjunction with an EDI interface to accept and create data exchanged with trading partners. It can also be used to load conversion data into the Synapse database rather than entering data manually.

The Import/Export Utility allows the Synapse user to customize inbound and outbound data transactions according to the requirements of their trading partners and other systems within their network.

Import

The Import Utility accepts flat files and loads the data into the Synapse database.

Example:

Shipping orders sent by a customer electronically are imported into Synapse creating outbound orders.

Export

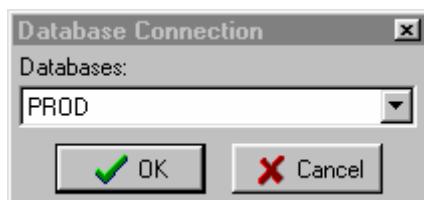
The Export Utility is used to extract data from the Synapse database into a flat file which can then be loaded into another system within the company or sent electronically to a customer.

Example:

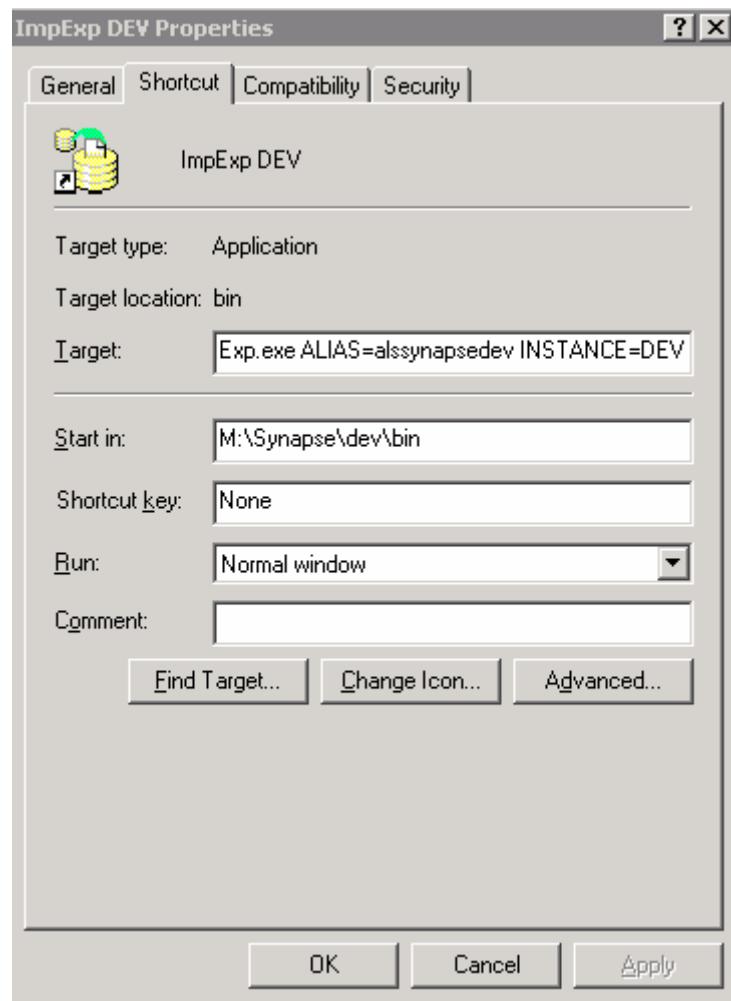
After an outbound order is processed and shipped to the consignee, an export file with the details of the shipment is created for electronic transmission to the customer.

Selecting a Database

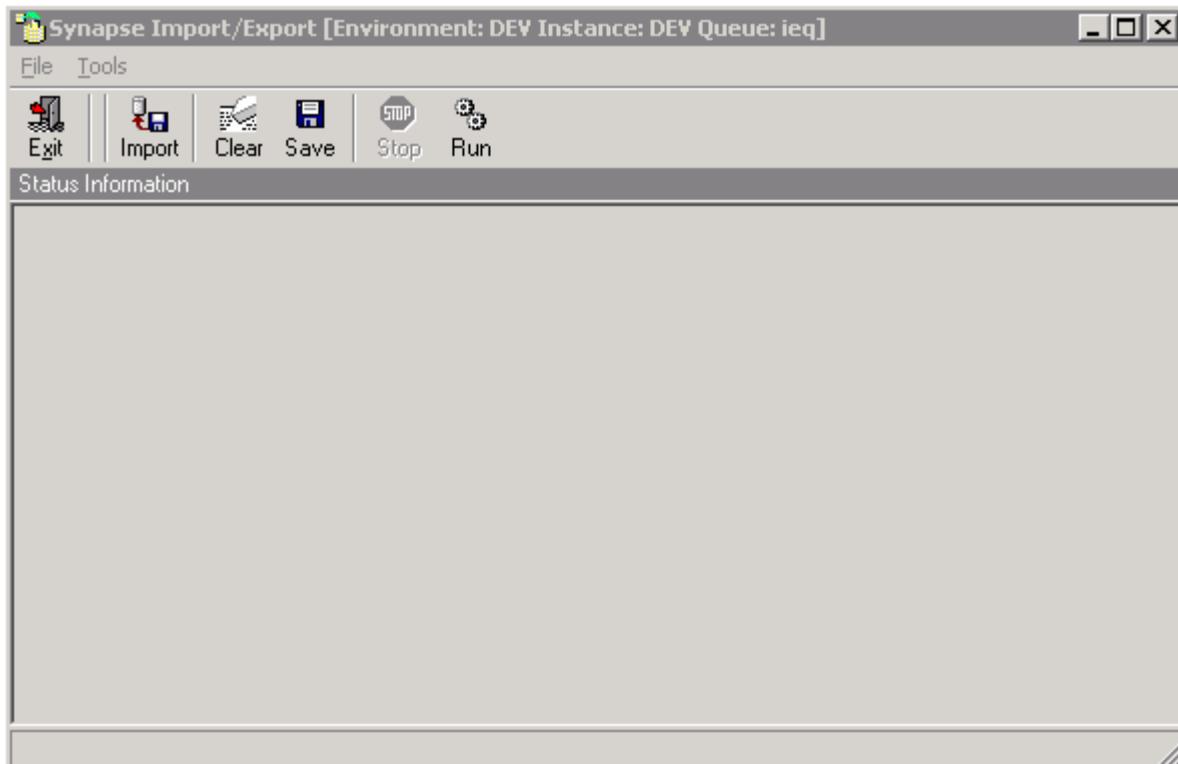
Note: If this screen is displayed the Import/Export exe is being executed directly.



The Import/Export is properly invoked by means of a shortcut which includes the database as one of the parameters as in the following example.



The Import/Export Screen



The toolbar buttons provide the following functionality.



Exit: Exits the Import/Export Utility



Import: Click this button to test an import



Clear: Clears the Status Information screen



Save: Saves the messages currently displayed on the Status Information screen to a file



Stop: Exits process mode and returns to maintenance mode



Run: Initiates process mode

The Import/Export Utility operates in one of two modes:

- Maintenance
- Process

Process Mode

In process mode the Import/Export Utility is waiting for an import file to process or a request to create an export file or it is actually processing a file. In a production environment the Import/Export Utility is always running in **Process** mode on a server. In a test environment you will most likely just run the Import/Export Utility in **Process** mode when you want to test a new import or export definition.

The Status Information portion of the Import/Export screen automatically displays messages when running in process mode. These may be informational messages indicating, for instance that an import file was received and processed or error messages resulting from an Import or Export process.

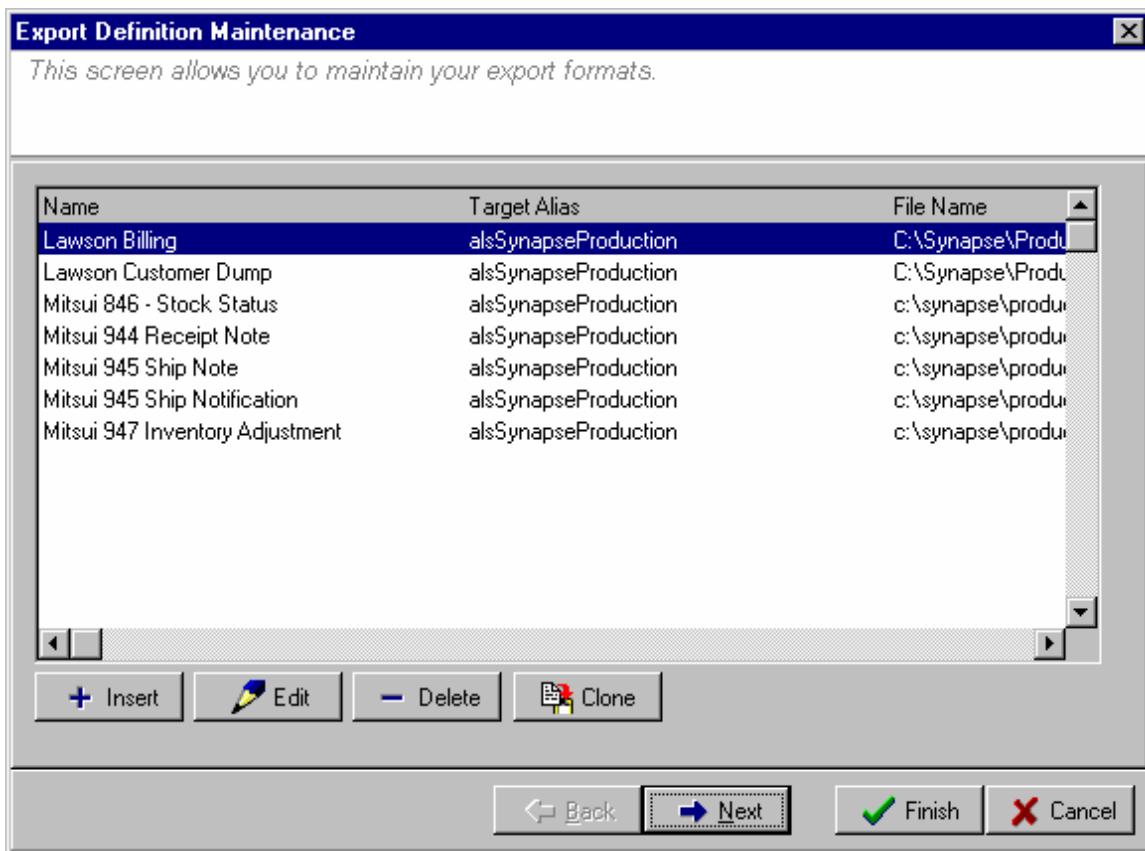
Maintenance Mode

Maintenance mode is used to create, review and modify import and export definitions.

Select File → Edit → and Import or Export as appropriate.



The format of the next screen is the same for both Import and Export. Only the headings and the content of the list are different. All existing Import or Export format definitions in the database selected are displayed in the list.



Adds a new format.



Edits the Main and Triggers information of an existing format.



Deletes a format.



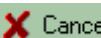
Clones an existing format creating a new one exactly like it.



Transfers to the mapping screen for the format highlighted.



Saves the format and exits.

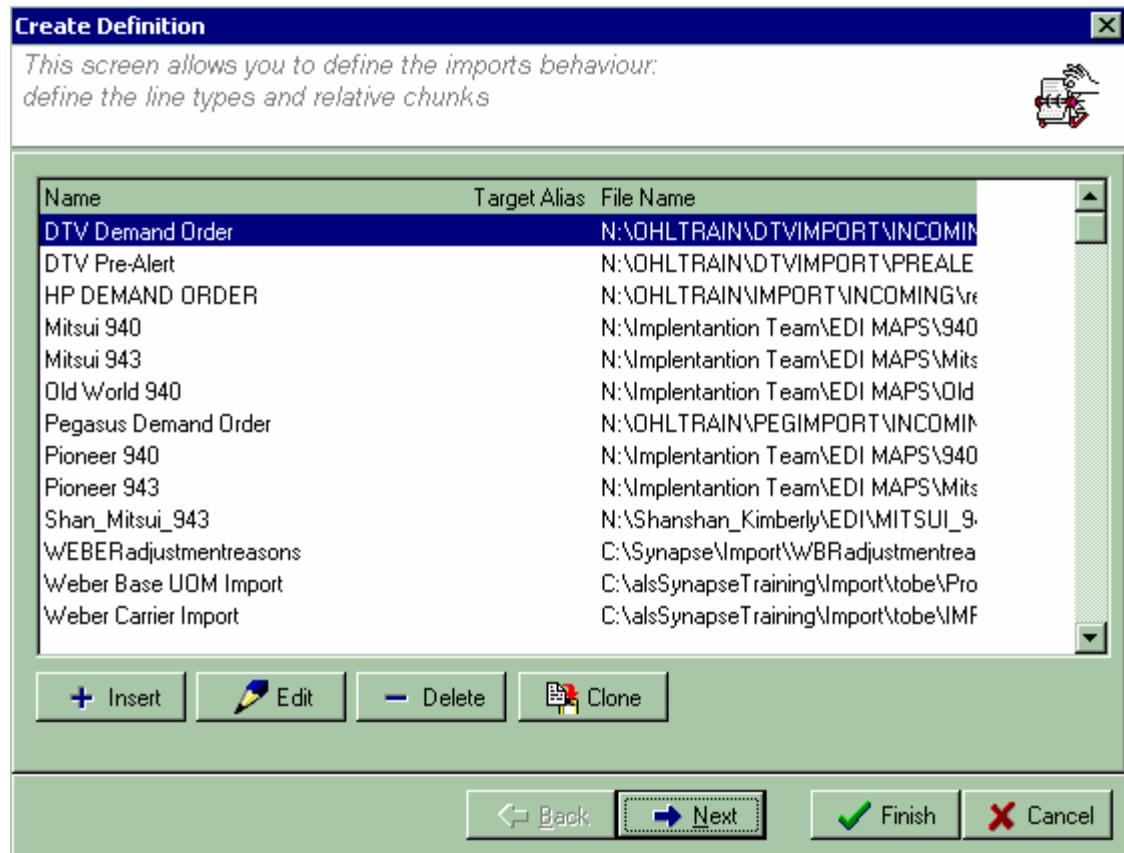


Returns to the Import/Export screen.

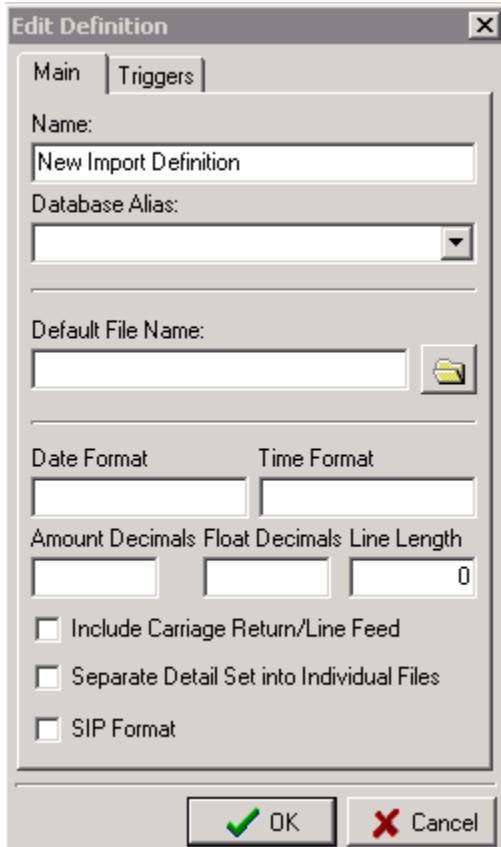
Creating an Import Format

Step 1: Select File → Edit → Import on the Import/Export screen

The list of existing Import formats will be displayed

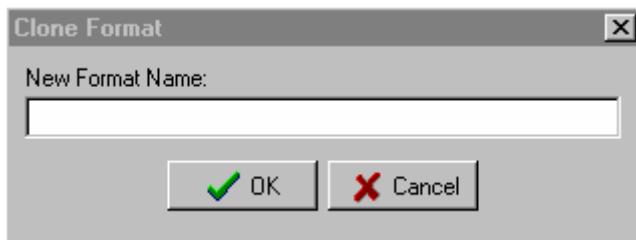


Step 2: Click on **Insert** to create a new format. The **Edit Definition** screen will be displayed.



Alternatively, you can make a copy of an existing format and then edit the new format.

Select **Clone** and the Clone Format window will be displayed.



Enter a **New Format Name** and click **OK**. Highlight the new format name on the Create Definition screen and click **Edit** to modify the cloned format. The Edit Definition screen will be displayed. Continue as with **Insert** at the next step.

Step 3: Fill in the appropriate information on the **MAIN** tab.

Name: the name of the format – “New Import Definition” is the system default

Target Database Alias: the database that this Import format will update - select the appropriate database from the dropdown list

Default File Name: the fully qualified file name for Import files that will be processed using this format – can be overridden by explicit definition when an Import is executed. Wildcards are allowed in the file name. While the Default File Name is not required for Import definitions, you might want to enter it for testing or documentation purposes.

Note: **Clicking on the Folder Button allows you to browse the system directories and enter the file name via the Windows “Open” screen.**

Date Format: To define a standard date format for fields of *Date* or *Date/Time* format enter a template here.

Template characters allowed are:

- Y year digit – 2 or 4 allowed
- M month digit – 2 allowed
- D day digit – 2 allowed

Any character other than Y, M or D will be treated as a separator

Time Format: To define a standard time format to be used for fields of *Time* or *Date/Time* format enter a template here.

Template characters allowed are:

- H hour digit – 2 allowed
- M minute digit – 2 allowed
- S second digit – 2 allowed

Any character other than H, M or S will be treated as a separator

Amount Decimals: To define a standard number of decimal places for fields of *Amount* type enter the number here.

Float Decimals: To define a standard number of decimal places for fields of *Float* type enter the number here.

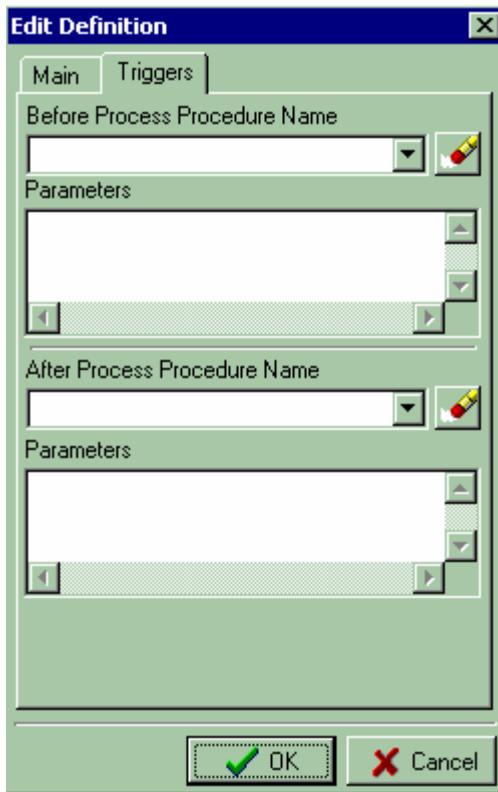
Line Length: To define a fixed-length file, enter the length of the longest record here. *For a delimited file the Line Length should be zero.*

Include Carriage Return/Line Feed: Check this box if the last character of each record will be a carriage return/line feed.

Separate Detail Set into Individual Files: Check this box if each detail line will be in a separate file with a header.

SIP Format: Check this box if SIP Format is required.

Step 4: Click on the **Triggers** tab. Enter the appropriate information.



Before Process Procedure Name: select a stored procedure from the dropdown list if there is a procedure that is to be executed before the Import.

Parameters: the parameters defined for the stored procedure selected will be displayed here. Each one will be followed by an equal sign. A constant value or a \$ parm value may be supplied for any of the displayed input parameters.

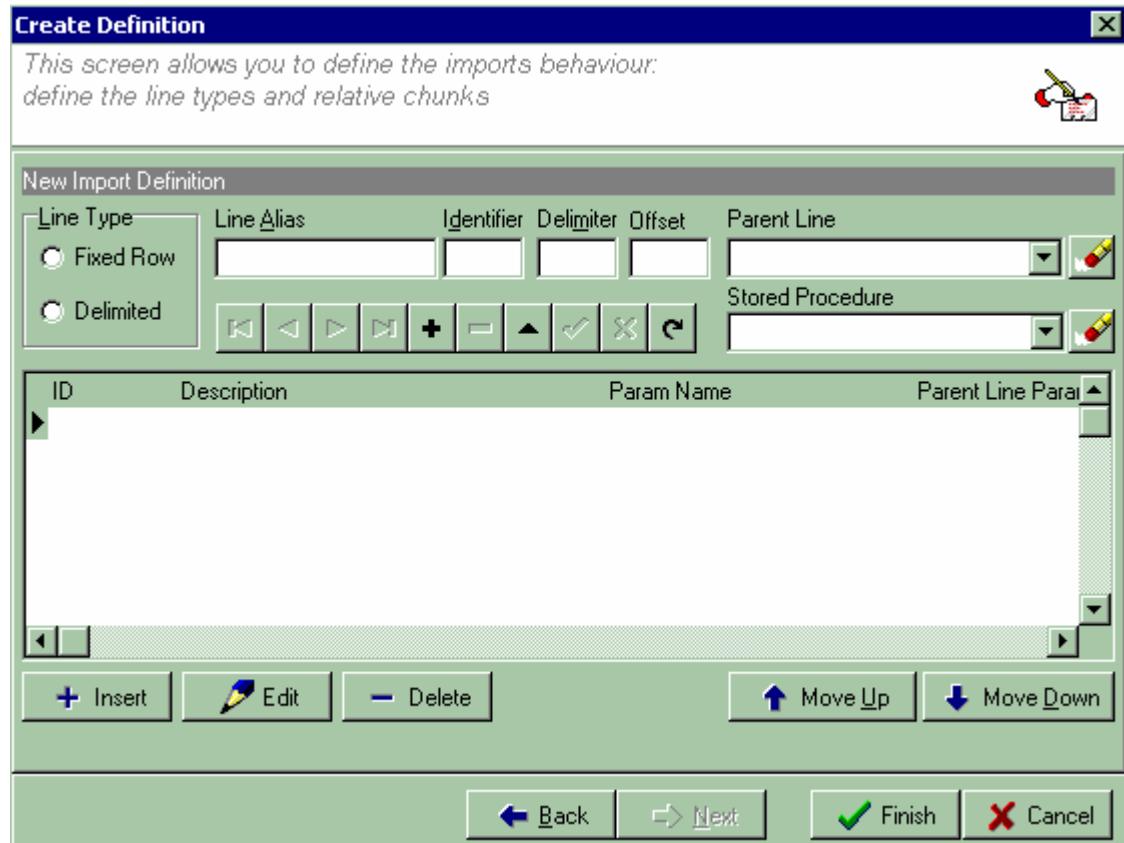
Possible \$PARM values are:

- \$BEGDATE
- \$CUSTPARM
- \$LASTDATE
- \$LOADPARM
- \$VIEWNUM
- \$FILENAME

After Process Procedure Name select a stored procedure from the dropdown list if there is a procedure to be executed after the Import.

Parameters: the parameters defined for the stored procedure selected will be displayed here. Each one will be followed by an equal sign. A constant value or a \$PARM value may be supplied for any of the displayed input parameters. See the possible \$PARM values above.

- Step 5: Click **OK** when the Main and Triggers information is complete.
- Step 6: Click **Next** on the Create Definition screen. The Create Definition edit screen will be displayed.



This screen is divided into 2 parts. The top portion of the screen provides general information about the line (record) and has navigation tools that relate to line level operations.

- Step 7: Fill in the appropriate information on the top of the Create Definition edit screen.



Line Type: Defines whether the record contains fixed length fields or variable length fields with a delimiter between fields.

Line Alias: The name of the Line such as Order Header or Order Detail.

Identifier: A 1 to 15-character code – typically 3 or 4 characters – that identifies one line format from another within a multi-format file.

Delimiter: If the Line Type is *Delimited*, specify the delimiter here.

Offset: The starting position of the record Identifier – usually zero. If there is no record identifier, the offset should be -1.

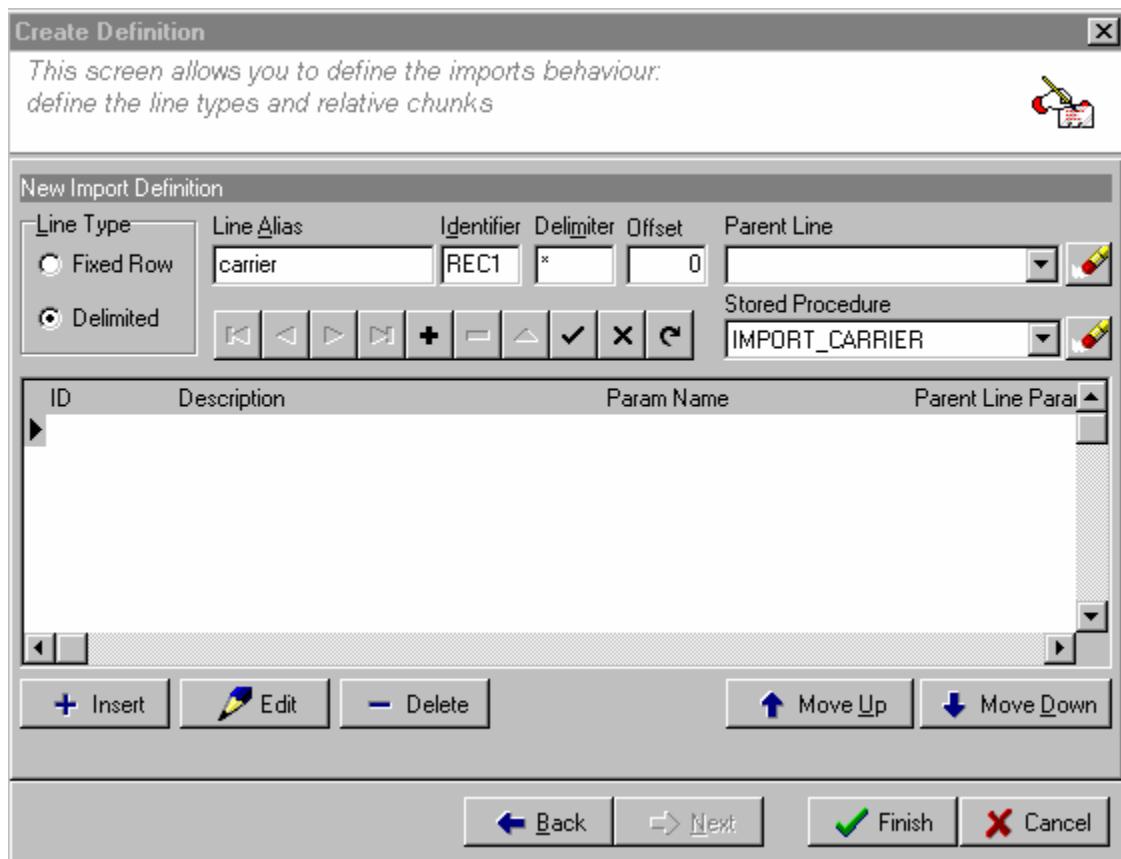
Parent Line: If the format contains multiple line definitions, this dropdown list will display the names of other lines defined. If this line is dependent on another, select the name of that line here. For instance, a header line is usually the parent of a detail line and possibly others.

Stored Procedure: Select the appropriate Stored Procedure from the dropdown list to use when updating the database with this Import data.

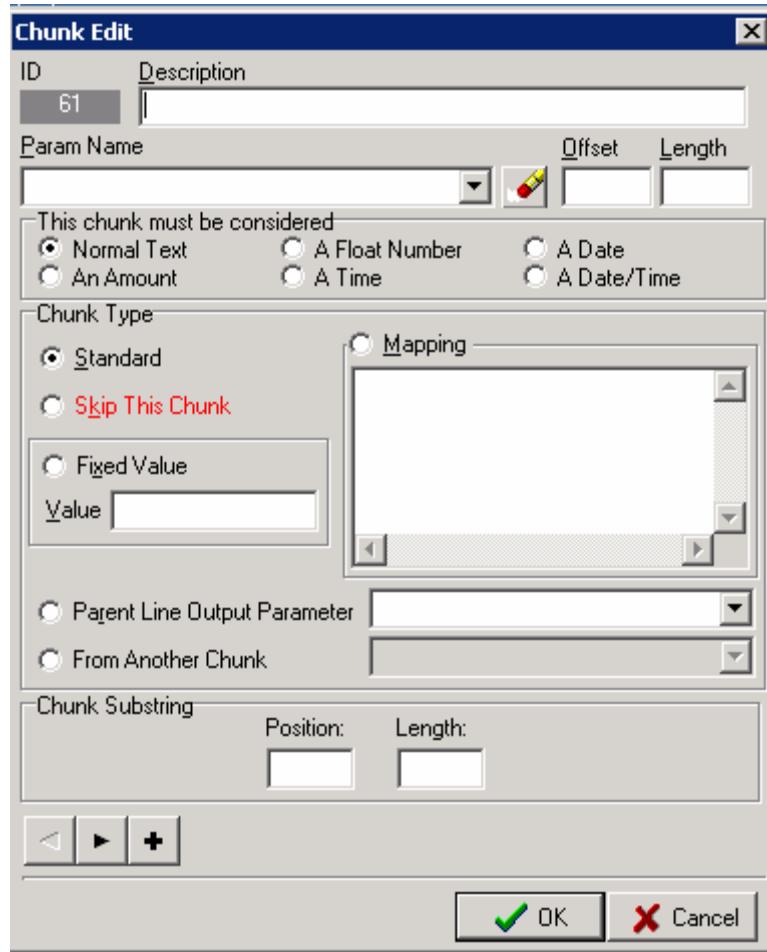


Use the Toolbar buttons to navigate back and forward through line definitions already defined, to insert, modify or delete lines and to update or accept entered data.

Step 8: The bottom portion of the Create Definition edit screen is where the actual data fields (Chunks) of the Import format are listed.



Step 9: Click or to start defining the fields in the format. The **Chunk Edit** screen will be displayed.



Step 10: Fill in the appropriate information on the **Chunk Edit** screen.

Description enter a descriptive name for the field

Param Name select a field from the dropdown list which displays all of the fields in the stored procedure that were defined in the Stored Procedure field on the Create Definition edit screen

Offset enter the starting position of the field

- Not used for delimited Lines

Length enter the number of characters that the field occupies in the import record

- Not used for delimited Lines

This chunk must be considered select the appropriate Data Type for the field

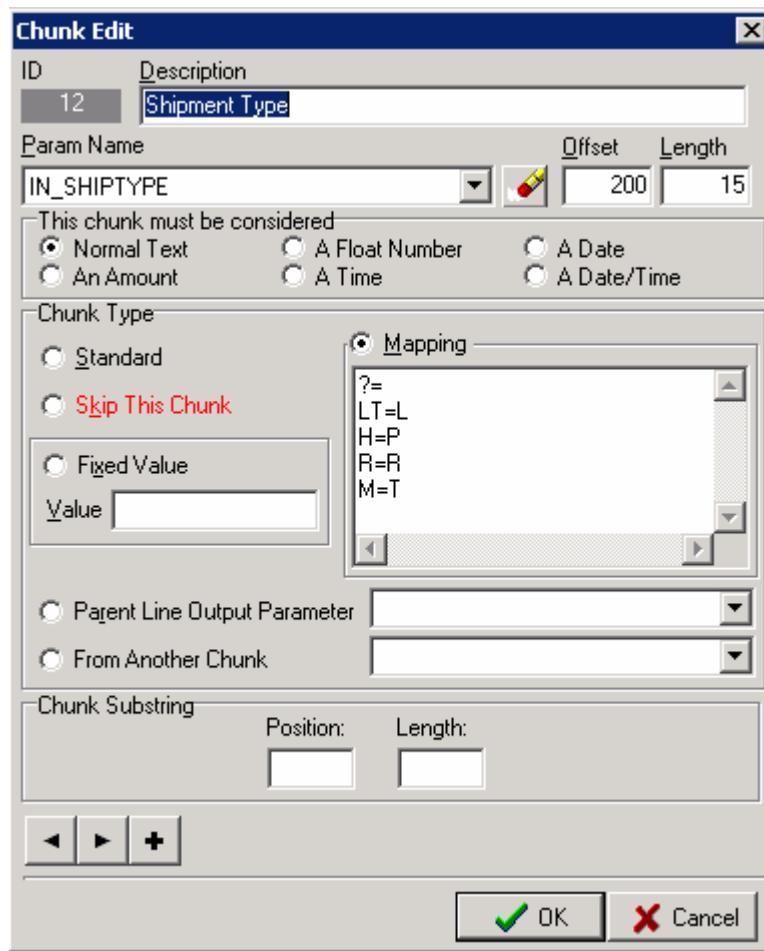
- **Normal Text** a character string

- **An Amount** a numeric string – may have decimal places as defined on the Main tab of the Edit Definition screen
- **A Float Number** a floating point number – may have decimal places as defined on the Main tab of the Edit Definition screen
- **A Time** the field contains a time as defined by the *Time Format* on the Main tab of the Edit Definition screen
- **A Date** the field contains a date as defined by the *Date Format* on the Main tab of the Edit Definition screen
- **A Date/Time** the field contains a date and a time as defined by the Date and Time Formats on the Main tab of the Edit Definition screen

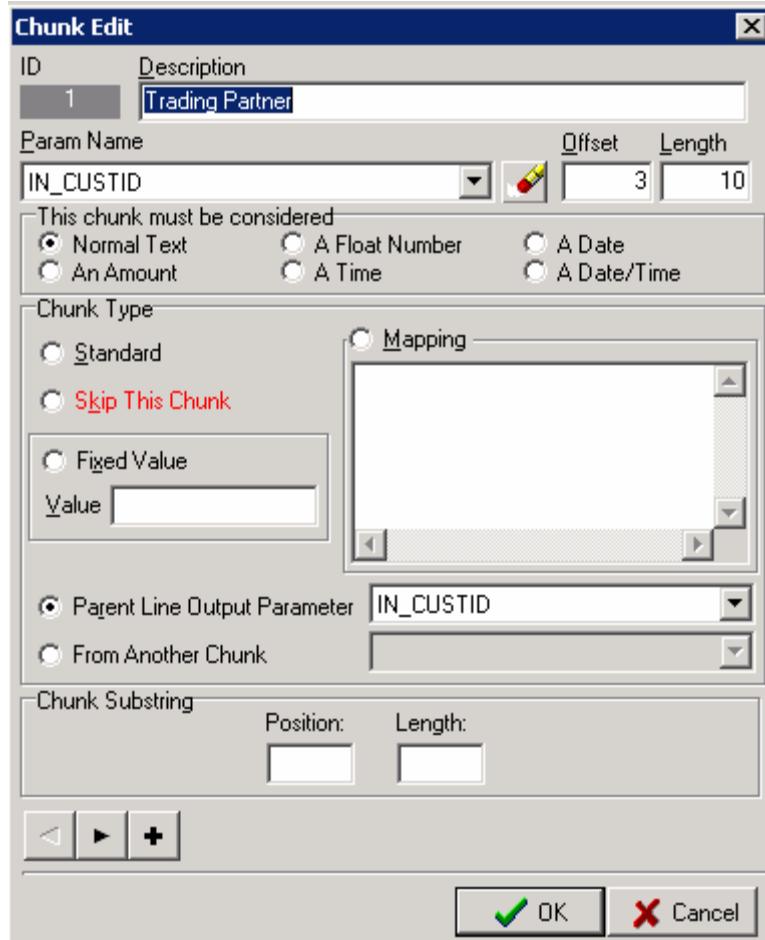
Chunk Type

select the appropriate Type for the field

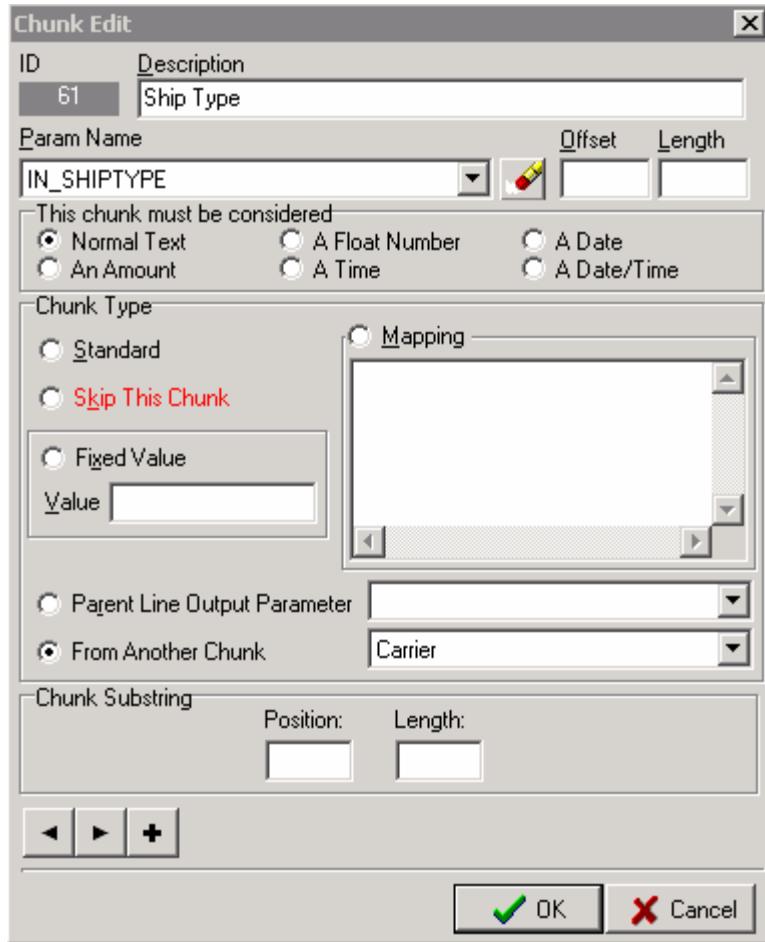
- **Standard** if the chunk is not a constant, does not require translation, is not to be skipped or is not obtained from a Parent Line, select this type – most fields will be defined as Standard
- **Skip this Chunk** if this field is not to be imported into the database, select this type
- **Fixed Value** if the Chunk will always contain the same value, select this Type and enter the value in the Value field on the Chunk Edit screen
- **Mapping** if the values in this field need to be translated to other values when imported into the database, select this Type and enter the table of values in the Mapping box as in the following example. A value that is not specified in the list will be mapped according to the '?' value. If the mapping specifies '?=' (blank), as in this example, a non-defined value will be imported as a space. If the mapping specifies '?=\$DEFAULT' a non-defined value will be imported without translation.



- **Parent Line Output Parameter** if this Line is dependent on another and this field is contained in the Parent Line, it can be obtained from the Parent Line - select this Type and then select the field name in the Parent Line from the dropdown list which will display all of the fields in the Parent Line.



- **From Another Chunk** allows a field in an import to be mapped to multiple database fields – select this Type and then select the field name from the dropdown list which will display all of the other fields in this line definition.

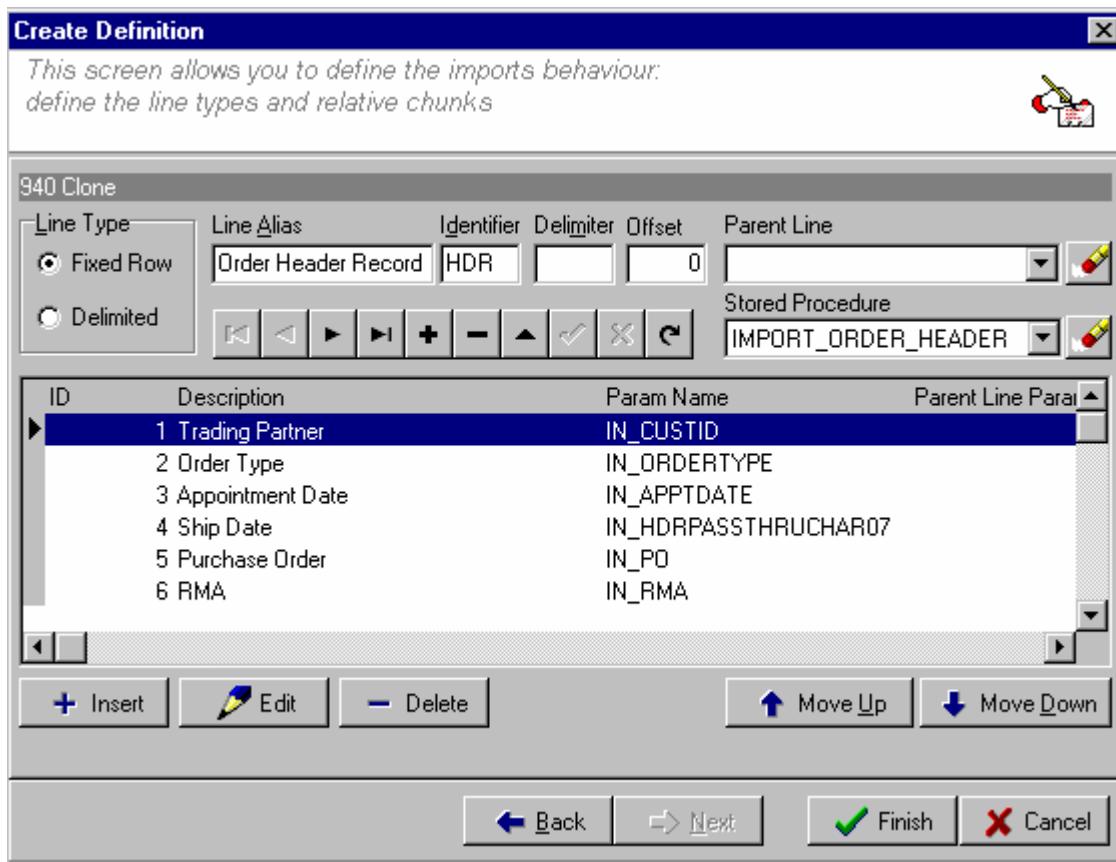


- **Chunk Substring** provide this data if only a portion of the field is to be imported. **Position** is the starting position within the field to select for import. **Length** is the number of characters to be imported beginning with the starting position

Step 11: Click on the button to add another chunk to the Line format. Use the forward and back arrow buttons to navigate through fields already defined.

Step 12: Click on the **Chunk Edit** screen when all the fields in the Line format have been defined.

Step 13: Finish up the Line definition on the **Create Definition** edit screen.



- The format of the Line can be modified by double clicking on or pointing to a chunk in the list and clicking on the appropriate modification button



Insert to create a new Chunk

Edit to modify or view an existing Chunk

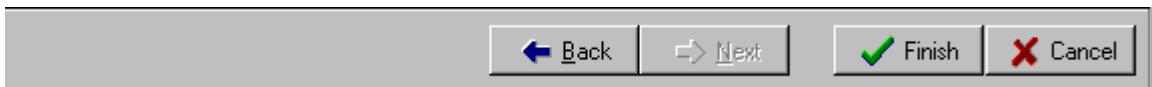
Delete to delete a Chunk

Move Up to move a Chunk ahead of the previous Chunk in the list

Move Down to move a Chunk behind the next Chunk in the list

Step 14: Define additional Lines for this Import format by clicking on the  Add button in the navigation toolbar in the top portion of the Create Definition edit screen.

Step 15: Once the definition has been completed, click on the Finish button or the Back button at the bottom of the Create Definition edit screen.



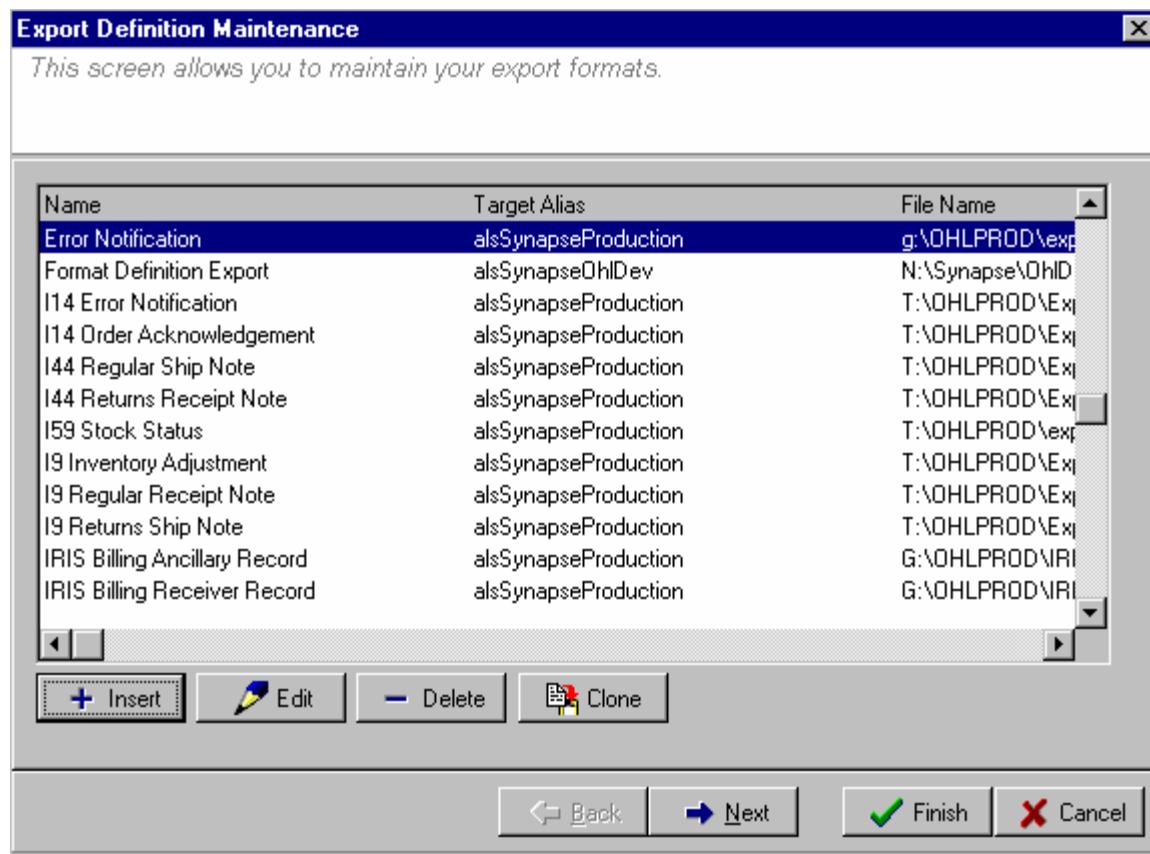
Finish returns you to the Import/Export screen

Back returns you to the list of existing Import formats

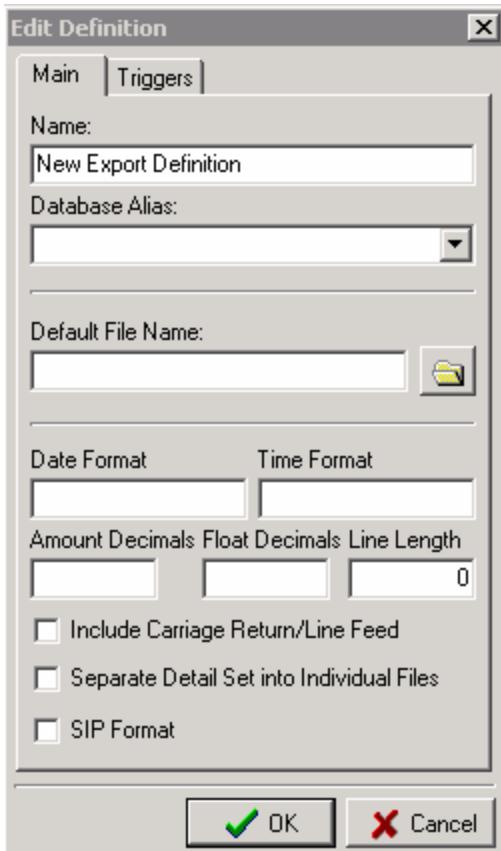
Creating an Export Format

Step 1: Select **File → Edit → Export** on the Import/Export screen

The list of existing Export formats will be displayed.

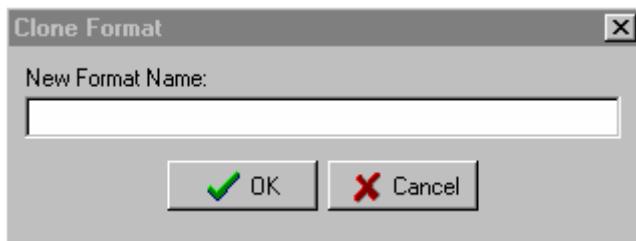


Step 2: Select **Insert** to create a new format. The Edit Definition screen will be displayed.

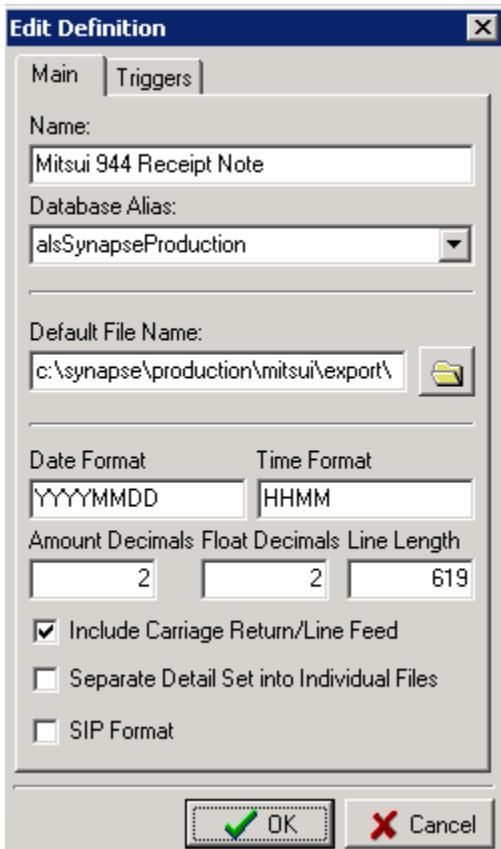


Alternatively, you can make a copy of an existing format and then edit the new format.

Select **Clone** and the Clone Format window will be displayed.



Enter a **New Format Name** and click **OK**. Highlight the new format name on the Export Definition Maintenance screen and click **Edit** to modify the cloned format. The Edit Definition screen will be displayed. Continue as with **Insert** at the next step.



Step 3: Fill in the appropriate information on the **MAIN** tab.

Name: the name of the format – “New Export Definition” is the system default

Target Database Alias: the database that this Export format will extract from- select the appropriate database from the dropdown list

Default File Name: the fully qualified name for the file created by this Export format – can be overridden by explicit definition when an Export is executed

- Clicking on the **Folder Button** allows you to browse the system directories and enter the file name via the Windows “Open” screen
- The following symbolic replacement parameters may be used in the Default File Name:
 - \$DATE produces the current date and time in the format YYYYMMDDHHMMSS
 - \$DIRPARM indicates that the directory name is an input parameter
 - \$ID is replaced by Company and Warehouse which are input parameters
 - \$MMDD produces the current month and day in the format MMDD
 - \$SEQ yields an incrementing sequence number by customer

- \$SUFFIX produces a unique suffix based on Company and Warehouse
- \$YESMMDD produces yesterday's month and day in the format MMDD
- \$4SEQ yields an incrementing 4 digit sequence number by customer
- \$YYYYMMDD produces the current date in the format YYYYMMDD

Date Format: To define a standard date format to be used for fields of *Date* or *Date/Time* format enter a template here.

Template characters allowed are:

- Y year digit – 2 or 4 allowed
- M month digit – 2 allowed
- D day digit – 2 allowed
- Any character other than Y, M or D will be treated as a separator appearing in the date string exactly as entered in the template.

Time Format: To define a standard time format to be used for fields of *Time* or *Date/Time* format enter a template here.

Template characters allowed are:

- H hour digit – 2 allowed
- M minute digit – 2 allowed
- S second digit – 2 allowed
- Any character other than H, M or S will be treated as a separator appearing in the date string exactly as entered in the template.

Amount Decimals: To define a standard number of decimal places to be generated for fields of *Amount* type enter the number here.

Float Decimals: To define a standard number of decimal places to be generated for fields of *Float* type enter the number here.

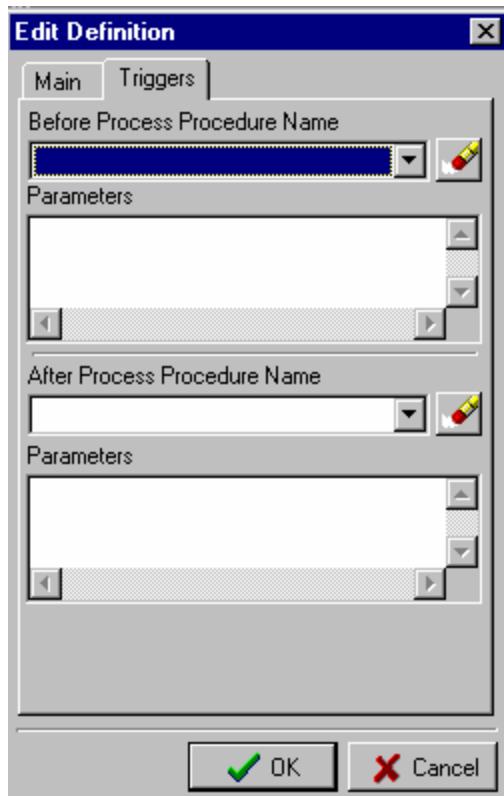
Line Length: To define a fixed-length file, enter the length of the longest record to be generated here. If the longest record length is unknown, fill it in after all *Lines* are defined and the offsets are calculated.

Include Carriage Return/Line Feed: Check this box if you want a carriage return/line feed character as the last character of each record. You may want to use this feature in testing, even if your production file will not be delimited in this way.

Separate Detail Set into Individual Files: Check this box if you want each detail line in a separate file with a header.

SIP Format: Check this box if SIP Format is required.

Step 4: Fill in the appropriate information on the **Triggers** tab.



Before Process Procedure Name: select a stored procedure from the dropdown list if there is a procedure that is to be executed before the Export.

Parameters: the parameters defined for the stored procedure selected will be displayed here. Each one will be followed by an equal sign. You may supply a constant value or a \$PARM value for any of the displayed input parameters.

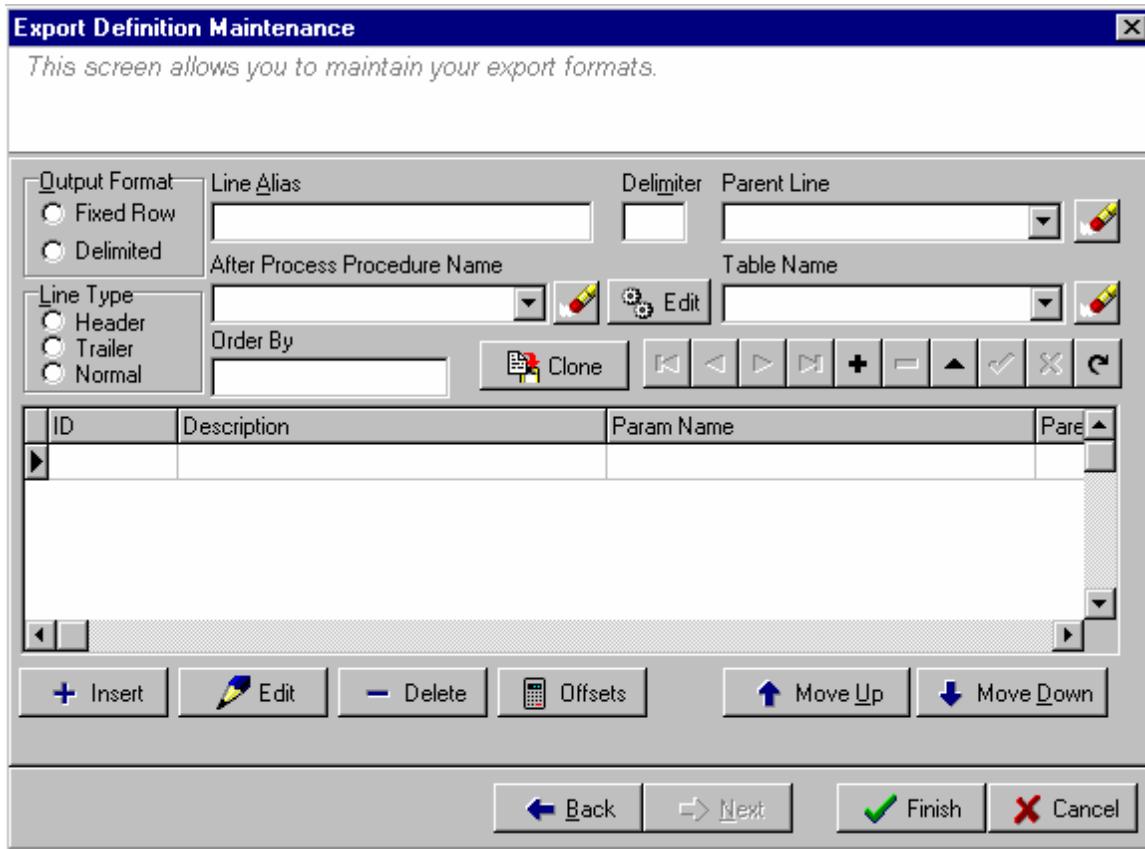
Possible \$PARM values are:

- \$BEGDATE
- \$CUSTPARM
- \$LASTDATE
- \$LOADPARM
- \$VIEWNUM
- \$FILENAME

After Process Procedure Name select a stored procedure from the dropdown list if there is a procedure to be executed after the export.

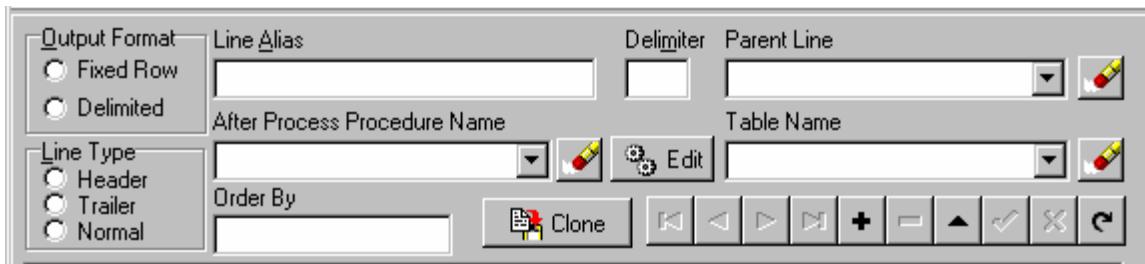
Parameters the parameters defined for the stored procedure selected will be displayed here. Each one will be followed by an equal sign. You may supply a constant value or a \$PARM value for any of the displayed input parameters. See the possible \$PARM values above.

- Step 5: Click **OK** when the Main and Trigger information is complete.
- Step 6: Click **Next** on the Export Definition Maintenance screen. The Export Definition Maintenance edit screen will be displayed.



This screen is divided into 2 parts. The top portion of the screen provides general information about the line (record) and has navigation tools that relate to line level operations.

- Step 7: Fill in the appropriate information on the top of the Export Definition Maintenance edit screen.



Output Format: Defines whether the record contains fixed length fields or variable length fields with a delimiter between fields.

Line Alias: The name of the Line such as Order Header or Order Detail.

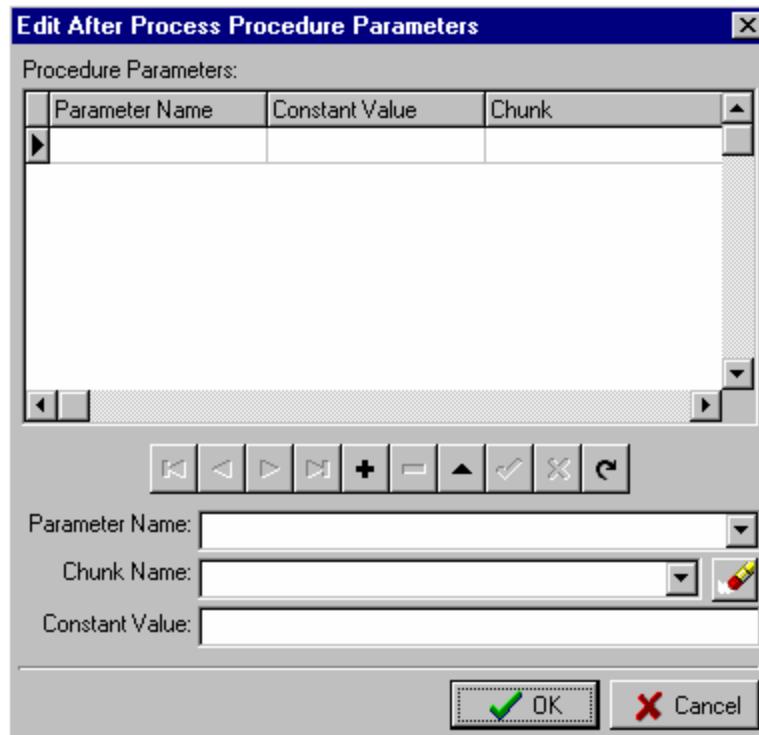
Delimiter: If the Output Format is *Delimited*, specify the delimiter here.

Parent Line: If the format contains multiple line definitions, this dropdown list will display the names of other lines defined. If this line is dependent on another, select the name of that line here. For instance, a header line is usually the parent of a detail line and possibly others.

Line Type: Defines this line as a *Header*, *Trailer* or *Normal* record. Header and Trailer here refer to a first or last record in the file. Most definitions will be Normal records.

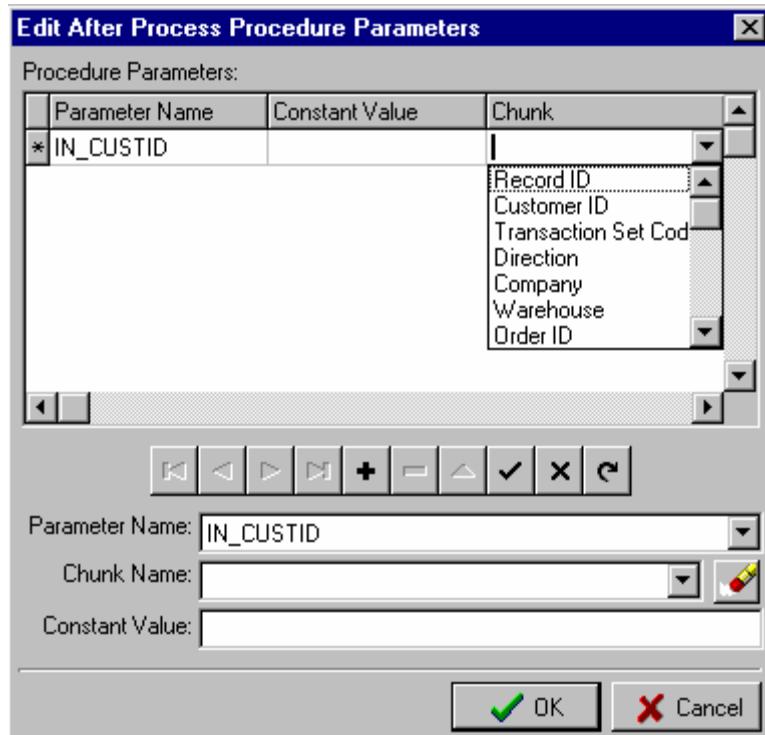
After Process Procedure Name: Select a stored procedure from the dropdown list if there is a procedure defined to be executed after an export record of this format is created.

Edit: If an After Process Procedure is specified and you need to supply values for any input parameters, click on the button and the **Edit After Process Procedure Parameters** screen will be displayed.

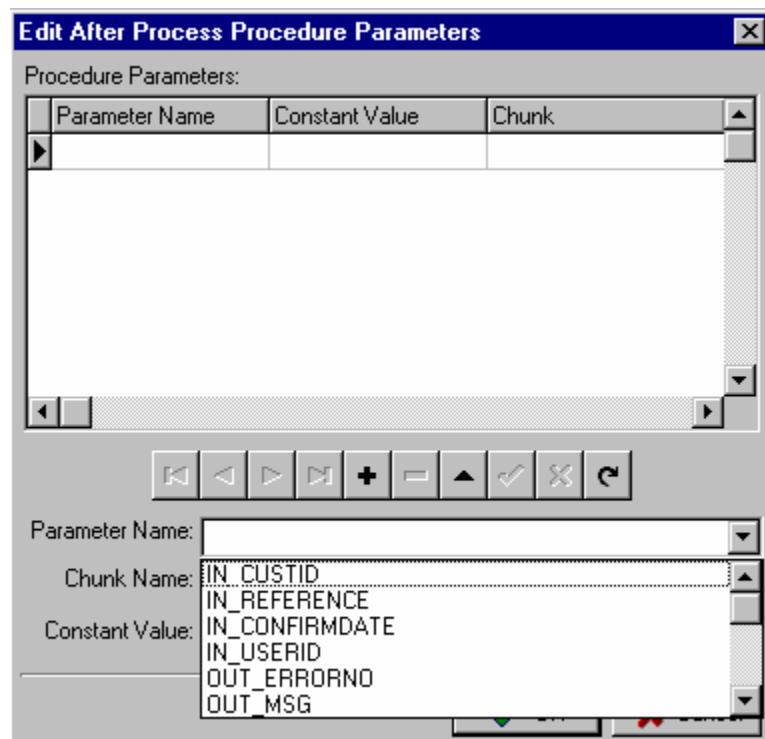


- This screen can be used to key in a Parameter Name, Constant Value or Chunk name in the grid fields at the top. A Chunk name can be selected from a dropdown list if the chunk has previously been defined.

Note: If the dropdown button in the Chunk field in the grid is not visible, click on the Chunk field once or twice and the button will appear.



- Alternatively, the dropdown lists at the bottom of the screen can be used to select Parameter Names and Chunk Names from those defined and also to enter Constant Values.



- Use the Toolbar buttons to navigate back and forward through parameter lines already defined, to insert, modify or delete lines and to update or accept a line of data.
- When you have finished editing the after process procedure parameters, click OK.

Table Name: Select the appropriate database view from the dropdown list to use when extracting this data from the database.

Order By: Defines the name of the field the lines are to be sorted by. If there are multiple fields to Order By, they should be separated by commas. The sort order will be assumed to be ascending. To specify descending order, follow the field to be sorted with a blank and DESC. For example, to sort by item descending, seq ascending and ordered ascending, enter the following into the Order By field: “item DESC, seq, ordered”.

Clone: You can make a copy of an existing line definition by clicking this button. The new line will be exactly like the old with the exception of the Line Alias. The first three characters of the new definition’s name will be “NEW” replacing the first three characters of the cloned definition’s name.

Use the Toolbar buttons to navigate back and forward through line definitions already defined, to insert, modify or delete lines and to update or accept entered data.

Step 8: The bottom portion of the **Export Definition Maintenance** screen is where the actual data fields (Chunks) of the Export format are listed.

Export Definition Maintenance

This screen allows you to maintain your export formats.

Output Format: Fixed Row Delimited

Line Alias: Ship Notification Header

Delimiter: [empty field]

Parent Line: [empty field]

After Process Procedure Name: [empty field]

Table Name: SHIP_NOTE_945_HDR

Line Type: Header Trailer Normal

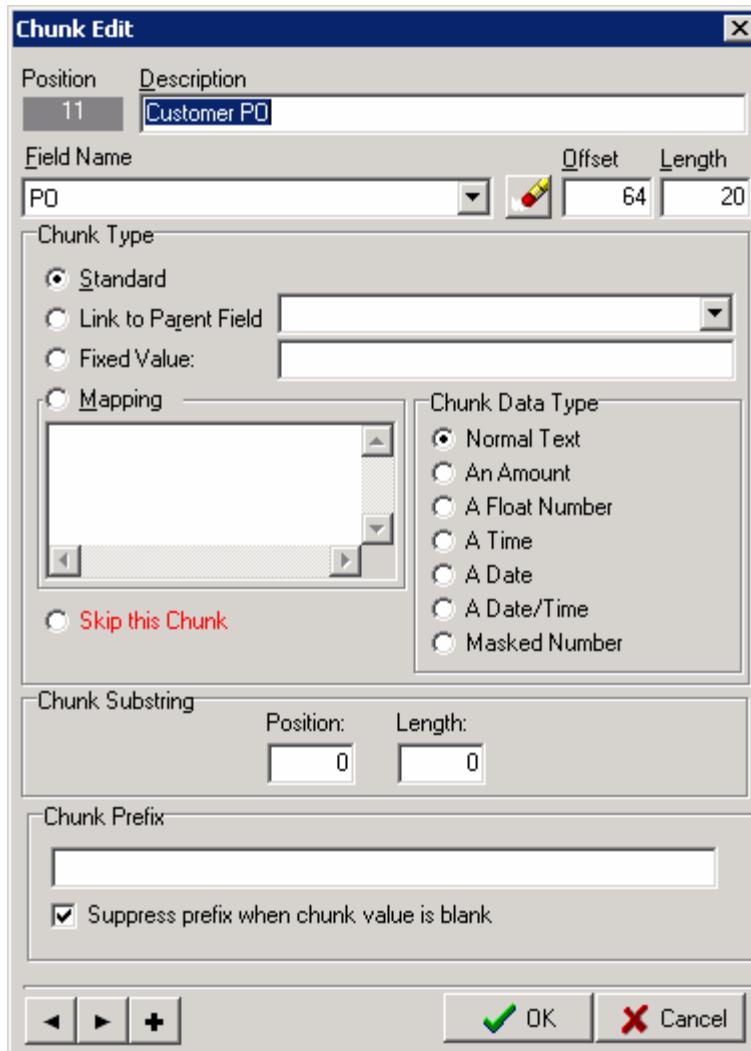
Order By: [empty field]

ID	Description	Param Name	Parent Line Param
[empty]			

Action Buttons: Insert Edit Delete Offsets Move Up Move Down

Navigation: Back Next Finish Cancel

Step 9: Click  or  to start defining the fields in the format. The **Chunk Edit** screen will be displayed.



Step 10: Fill in the appropriate information on the **Chunk Edit** screen.

Description enter a descriptive name for the field

Field Name select a field from the dropdown list which displays all of the fields in the database view that you defined in the Table Name field on the Export Definition Maintenance screen

Offset you can enter the starting position of the field here or have the system calculate the offsets for you when you have defined all of the fields in the format

- Not used for delimited Lines

Length enter the number of characters that the field will occupy in the export format

- Not used for delimited Lines

Chunk Type select the appropriate Type for the field

- **Standard** if the chunk is not a link, a constant, does not require translation and is not to be skipped, select this type – most fields will be defined as Standard
- **Link to Parent Field** if this Line is dependent on another and this field is contained in the Parent Line it does not need to be output in this Line format - select this Type and then select the field name in the Parent Line from the dropdown list which will display all of the fields in the Parent Line designated on the Export Definition Maintenance screen
- **Fixed Value** if the Chunk will always contain the same value, select this Type and enter the value in the next field on the Chunk Edit screen. If the value is not known, but can be obtained by execution of an SQL statement that returns a single text value, the SQL statement is entered here for execution when the export is performed. The SQL statement must begin with '!select'.

For example to get the unique receipt extract id from a sequence specify:

```
!select cust_rcpt_id_seq.nextval from dual
```

This feature also allows parameter substitution for any of the parameters in the current export line. They are specified as \$(paramname). For example if orderid is part of the current export line, the select can use \$(orderid) and the value will be substituted by the current value of the orderid.

Example: !select zedi.get_custom_bol(\$(orderid),\$(shipid)) from dual
will get the custom BOL for the orderid and shipid for the current export line.

Also \$VIEWNUM can be used in defining the select to use information from other views for the current export.

An example of getting the count of detail lines for the current extract would be:

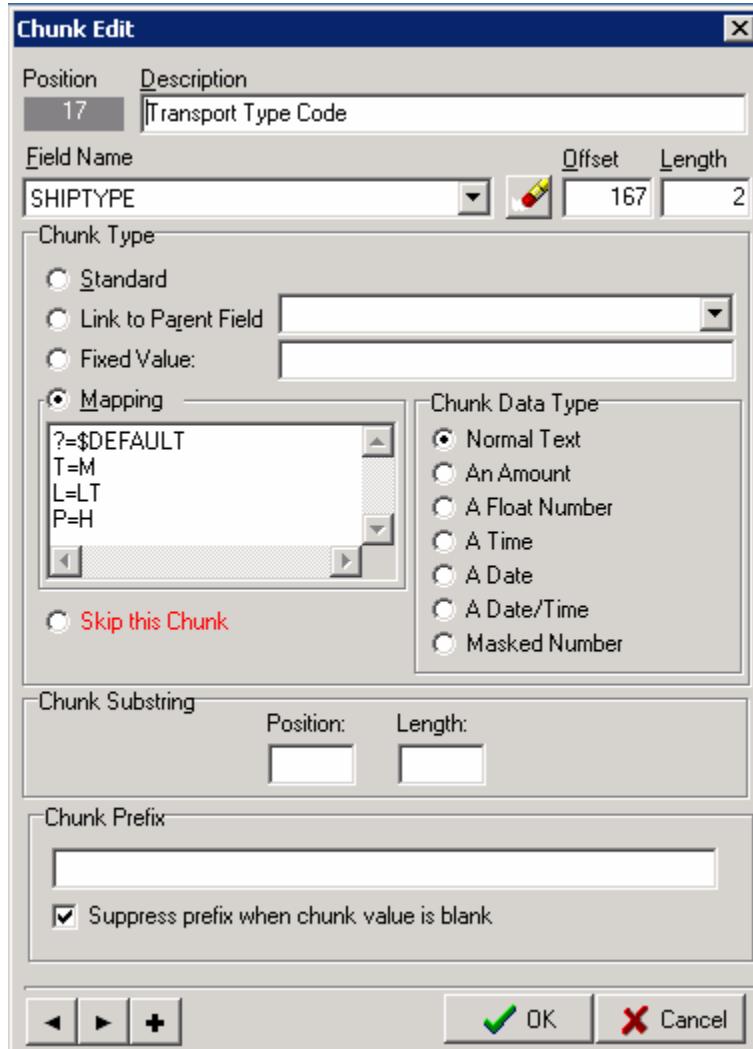
```
!select count(1) from rcpt_note_944_dtl_$VIEWNUM
```

where orderid = \$(orderid)

and shipid = \$(shipid)

- **Mapping** if the values in this field need to be translated to other values when exported, select this Type and enter the table of values in the Mapping box as in this example. A value that is not specified in the list will be mapped according to the '?' value. If the mapping specifies '?= ' (blank) a non-defined value will be exported

as a space. If the mapping specifies ‘?=\$DEFAULT’, as in this example, a non-defined value will be exported without translation.



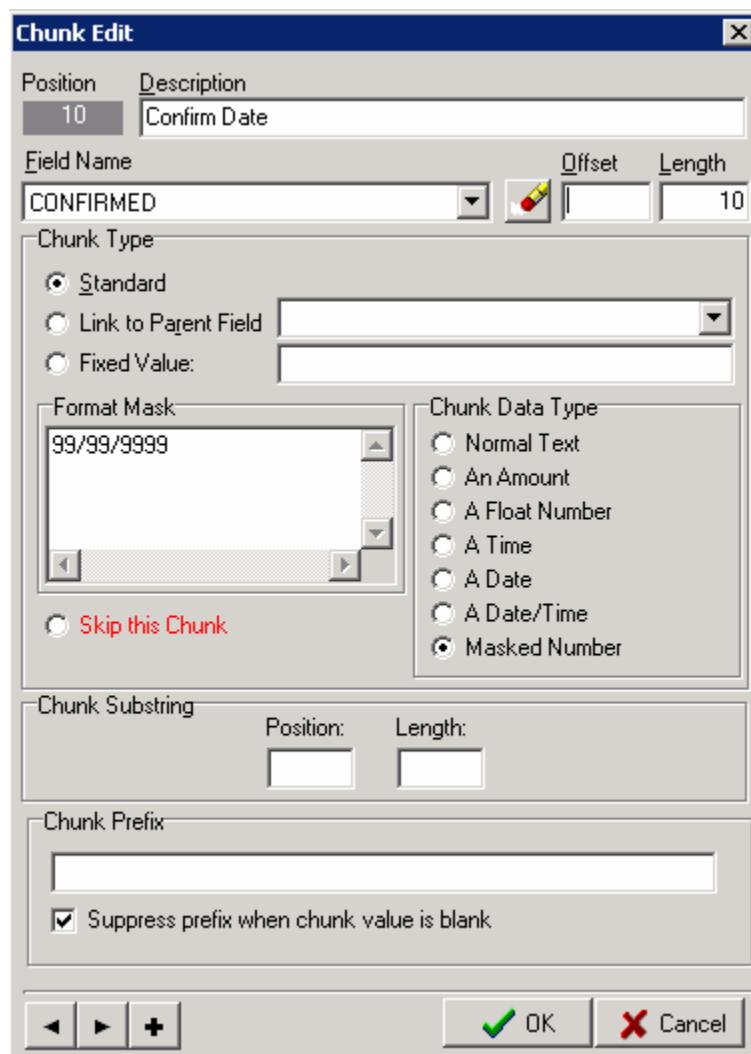
Skip This Chunk select this if the field is no longer required in the export

Chunk Data Type select the appropriate Data Type for the field

- **Normal Text** a character string
- **An Amount** a numeric string – may have decimal places as defined on the Main tab of the Edit Definition screen
- **A Float Number** a floating point number – may have decimal places as defined on the Main tab of the Edit Definition screen

- **A Time** the field contains a time as defined by the *Time Format* on the Main tab of the Edit Definition screen
- **A Date** the field contains a date as defined by the *Date Format* on the Main tab of the Edit Definition screen
- **A Date/Time** the field contains a date and a time as defined by the Date and Time Formats on the Main tab of the Edit Definition screen
- **A Masked Number** A numeric field can be formatted in the Export format by defining it as a Masked Number and entering the mask in the Format Mask box.

When Masked Number is selected for the Chunk Data Type, the Mapping box is redefined to be the Format Mask box. The only specific characters that the mask recognizes are 9 and -. A 9 represents a numeric digit and the negative sign indicates the placement of the “-“ character if the number is negative. Any other character in the mask will be replicated exactly. This is an example.



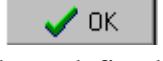
Chunk Substring provide this data if only part of the field is to be exported

- **Position** the starting position within the field to select for export
- **Length** the number of characters to be exported beginning with the starting position

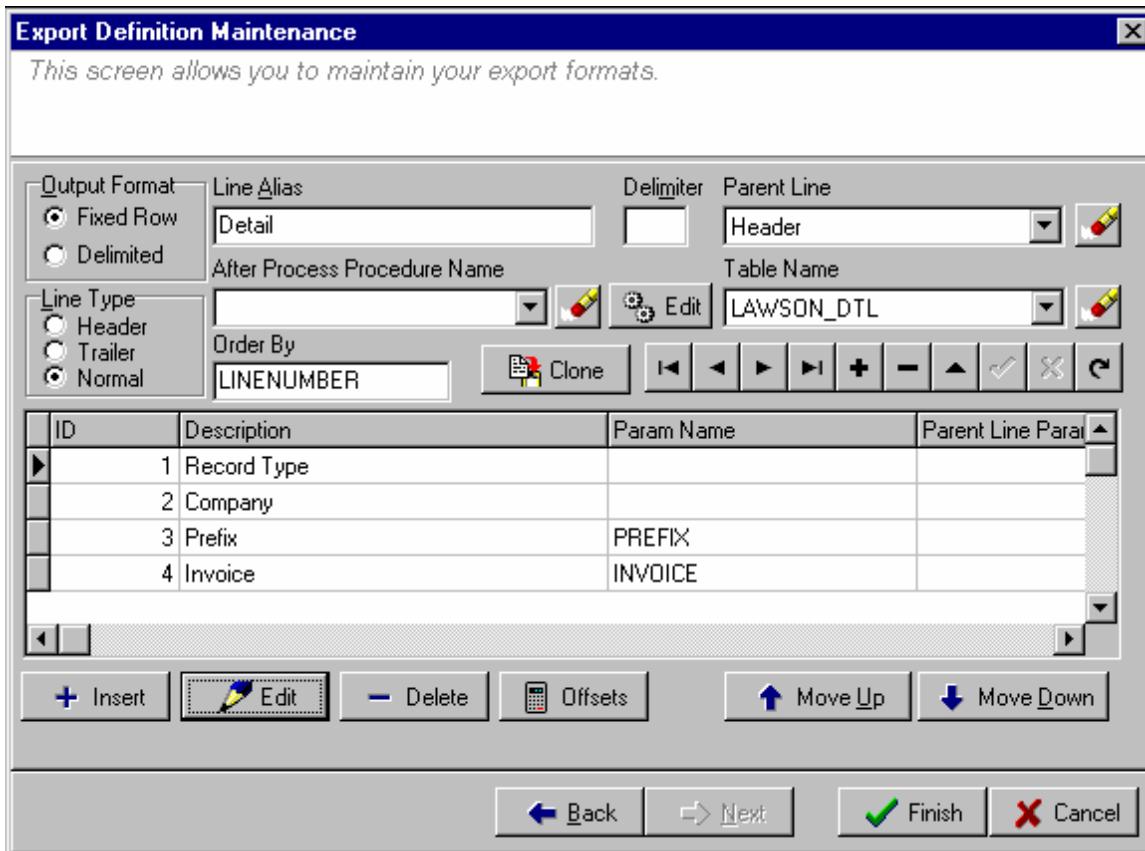
Chunk Prefix defines a string of characters to be appended to the beginning of this field

- **Suppress prefix when chunk value is blank** select this when the field may be blank

Step 11: Click on the  button to add another chunk to the Line format. Use the forward and back arrow buttons   to navigate through fields already defined.

Step 12: Click  on the **Chunk Edit** screen when all the fields in the Line format have been defined.

Step 13: Finish up the Line definition on the **Export Definition Maintenance** screen.



- If you need to Edit the parameters of an After Process Procedure defined for this Line, you can do it now. See Edit in Step 7 above.
- If you are defining a Fixed Row format, the system will calculate the offsets for the Chunks within the Line format when you click the button.
- Modify the format of the Line you are working on by pointing to or double clicking on a chunk in the list and clicking on the appropriate modification button



Insert to create a new Chunk

Edit to modify or view an existing Chunk

Delete to delete a Chunk

Offsets to recalculate the Chunk offsets for a Fixed Row format whenever you modify the Line format definition

Move Up to move a Chunk ahead of the previous Chunk in the list

Move Down to move a Chunk behind the next Chunk in the list

Step 14: Define additional Lines for this Export format by clicking on the  Add button in the navigation toolbar in the top portion of the Export Definition Maintenance screen.

Note: **In a multi-line file the records will be produced in the Export file in the order that they are defined in the Export format.**

Step 15: When you are finished with this definition click on the Finish button or the Back button at the bottom of the screen.

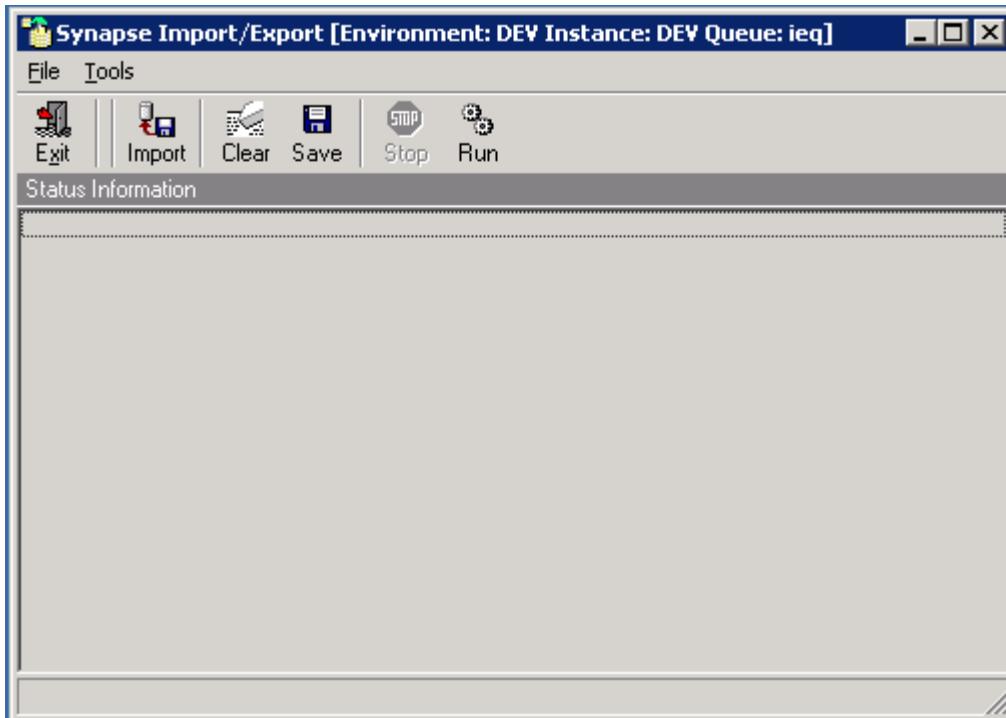


Finish returns you to the Import/Export screen

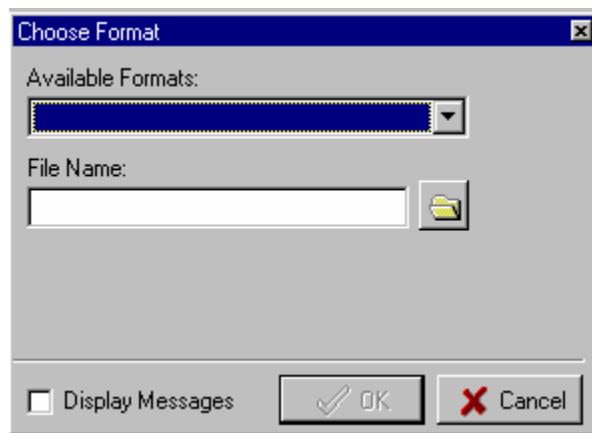
Back returns you to the list of existing Export formats

Testing an Import Format

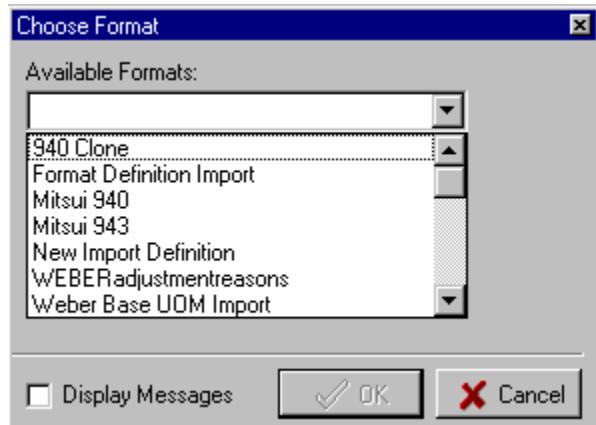
- Step 1: Create a test file or obtain one from the source. The file to be imported should be in the incoming directory of the appropriate environment for your test.
- Step 2: Invoke the Import /Export Utility with a connection to the appropriate database (most likely the test environment).



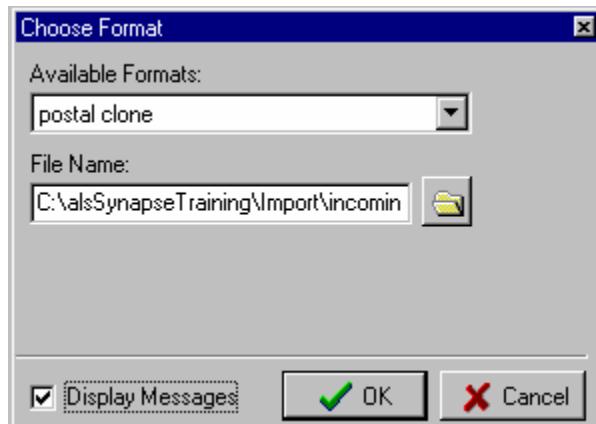
- Step 3: Click on the Import button on the Import/Export screen. The **Choose Format** screen will be displayed.



Step 4: Select the Import format that you want to test from the **Available Formats:** dropdown list.



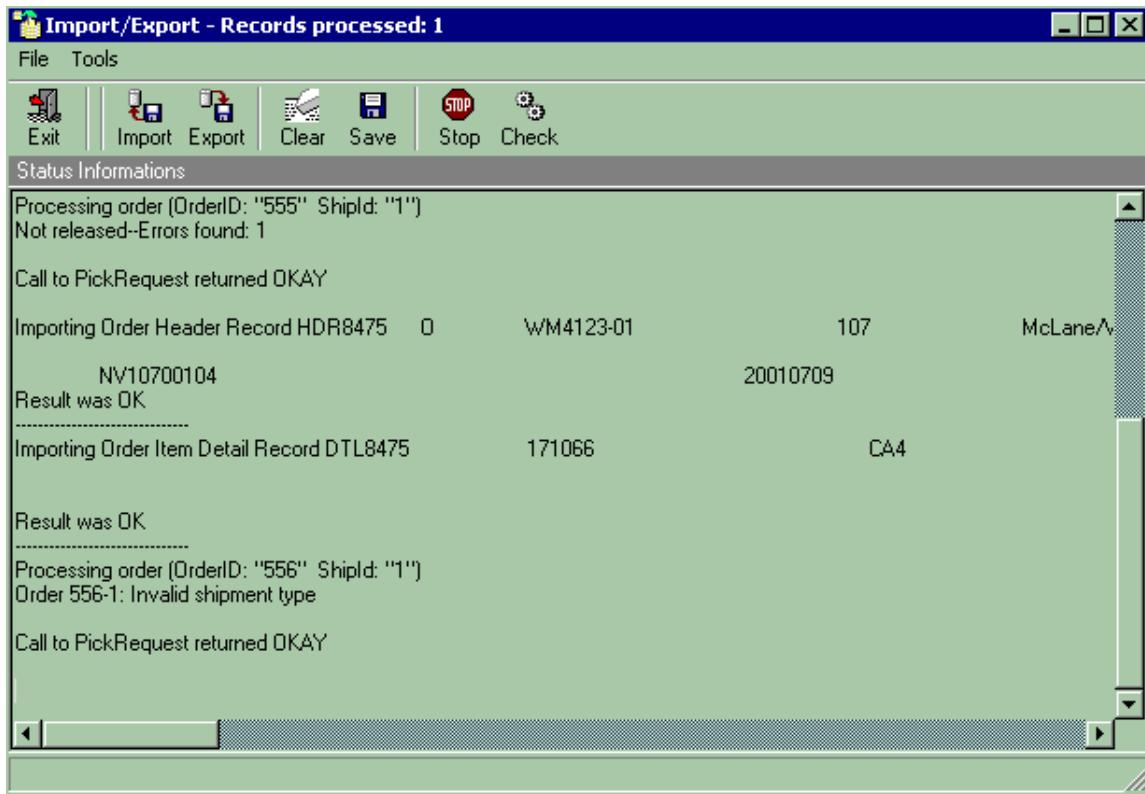
The Default File Name specified on the Edit Definition screen will be displayed in the **File Name:** field.



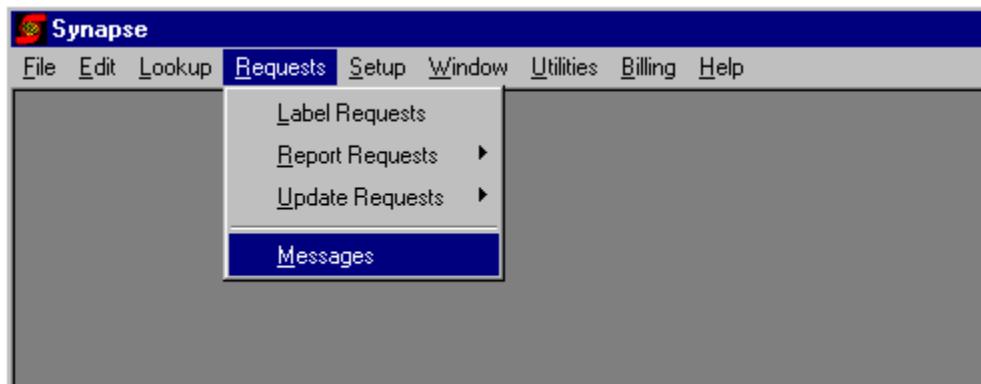
If a Default File Name was not defined or the file to be tested has a different name, you can click on the **Folder Button** to browse the system directories and select the appropriate file.

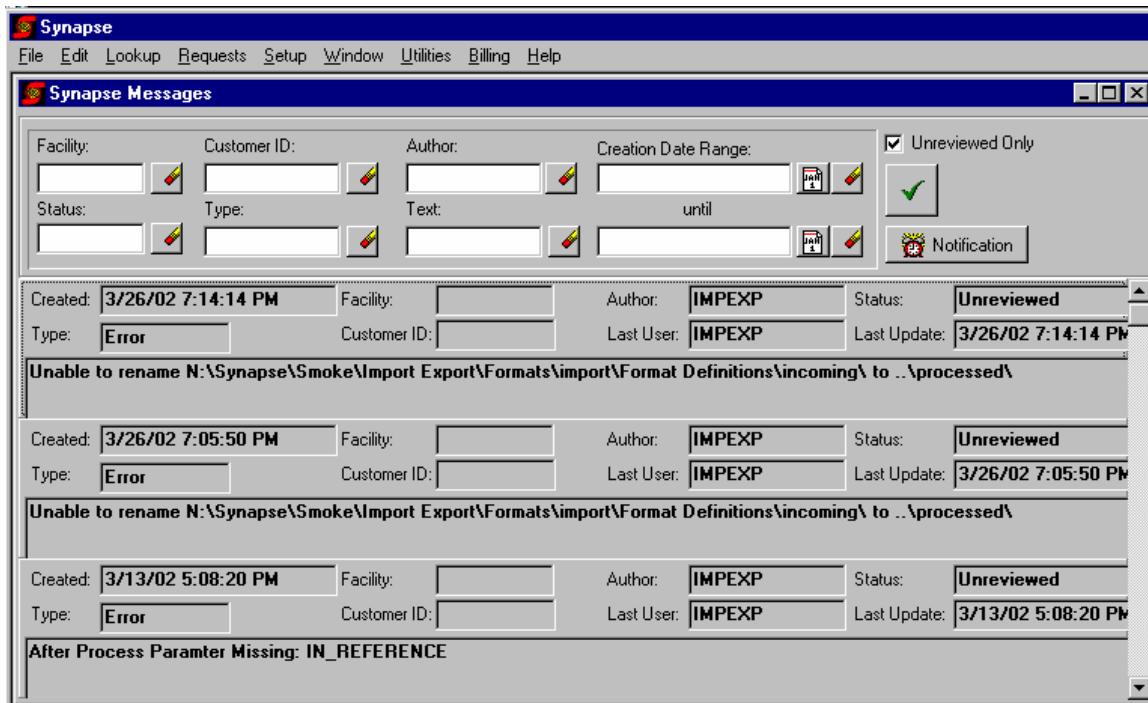
Check the **Display Messages** box so that error or informational messages from the Import will be displayed on the Import/Export screen.

Step 5: Click to run the Import. Various messages should be displayed.



Step 6: You should also check the messages in Synapse especially if you don't get any messages on the Import/Export screen.

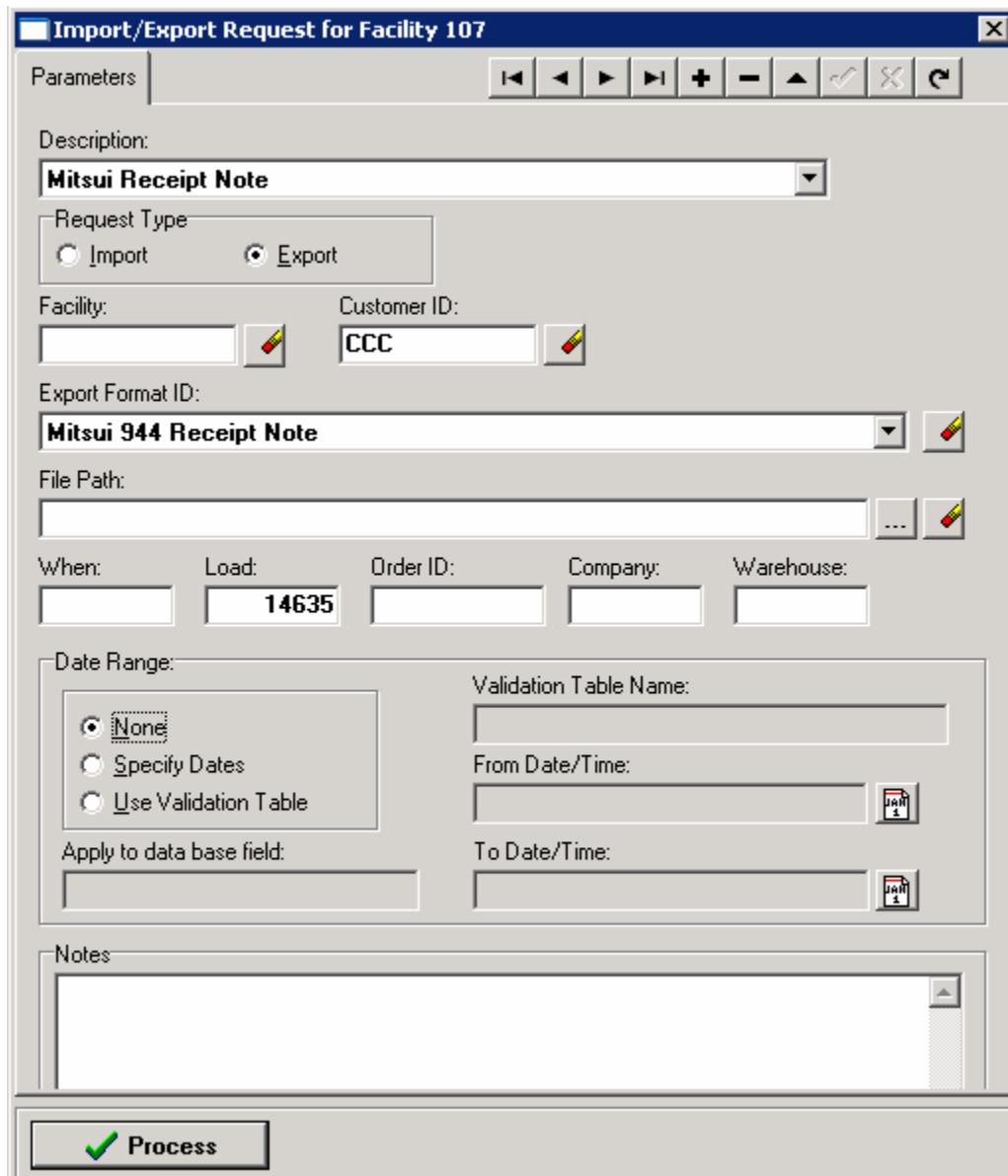




The file that was imported will be moved by the Import/Export Utility from the *incoming* directory to the *processed* directory.

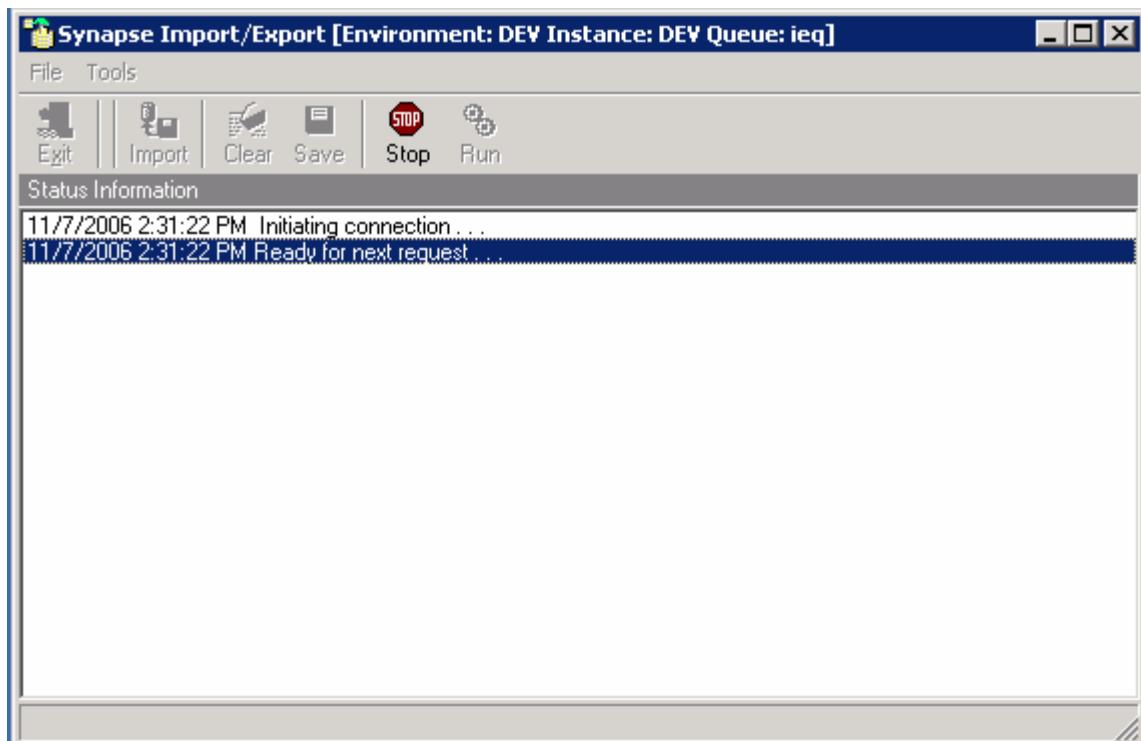
Testing an Export Format

- Step 1: An export can be tested by running an SQL script. A script can also be used to recreate or manually generate an export. Export scripts are maintained in the **Scripts** directory. There is a standard export script that can be used as a template.
- Step 2: A test script can be run by dragging and dropping it onto the exec_sql.bat file in the **Scripts** or **bin** directory in the test environment. The script will be executed and a message will be queued to the Import/Export process. Alternatively, a script can be executed from a batch file (.bat). An export may also be generated from the Synapse Import/Export Requests screen located via Requests/Import/Export Requests in Synapse. This process also generates a message for the Import/Export process.

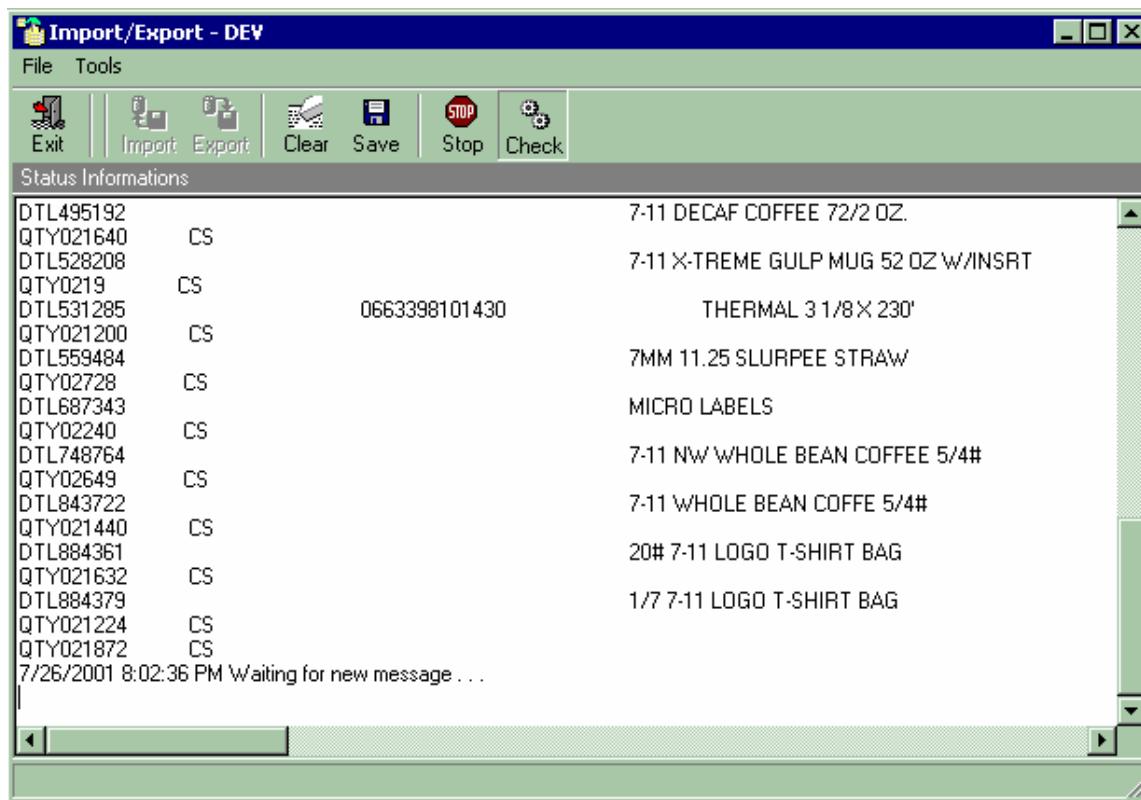


Step 3: Invoke the Import/Export utility and connect to the appropriate database .

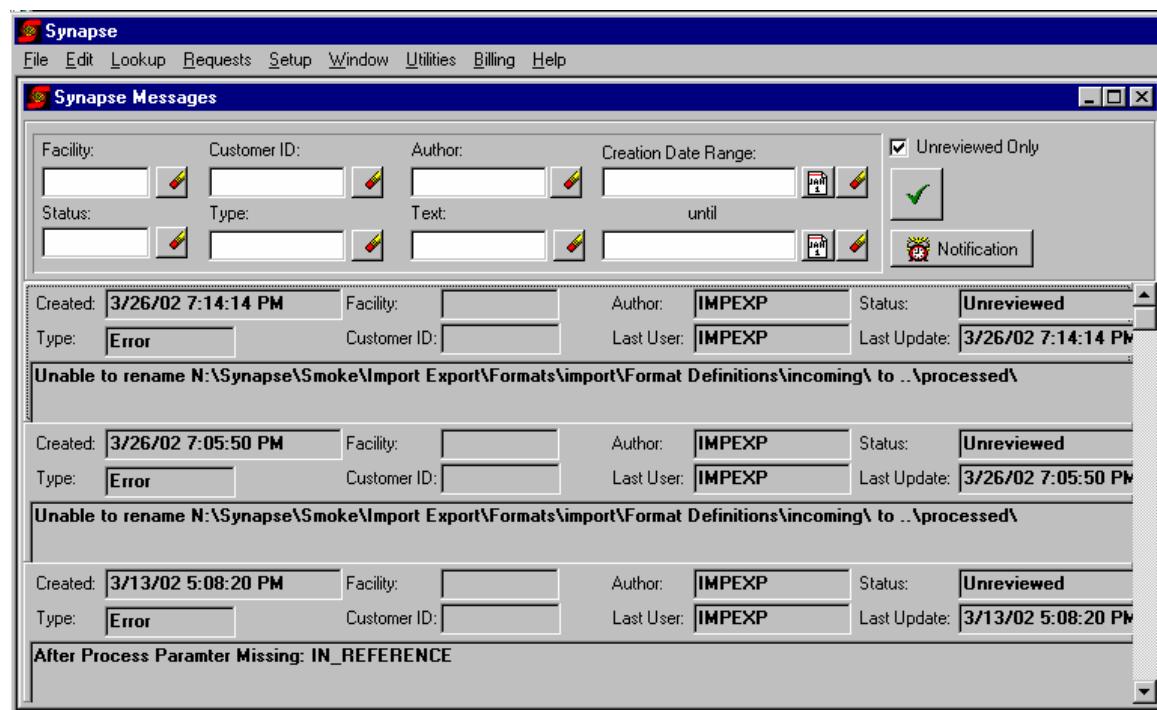
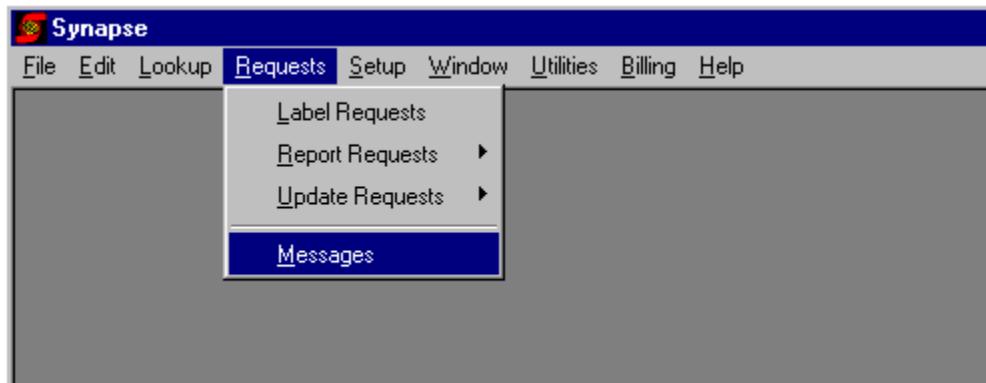
Step 4: Run Import/Export in process mode by clicking the  button on the Import/Export screen.



The output file should be displayed on the screen as shown below.



Step 5: You should also check the messages in SYNPASE especially if you don't get any messages on the Import/Export screen.



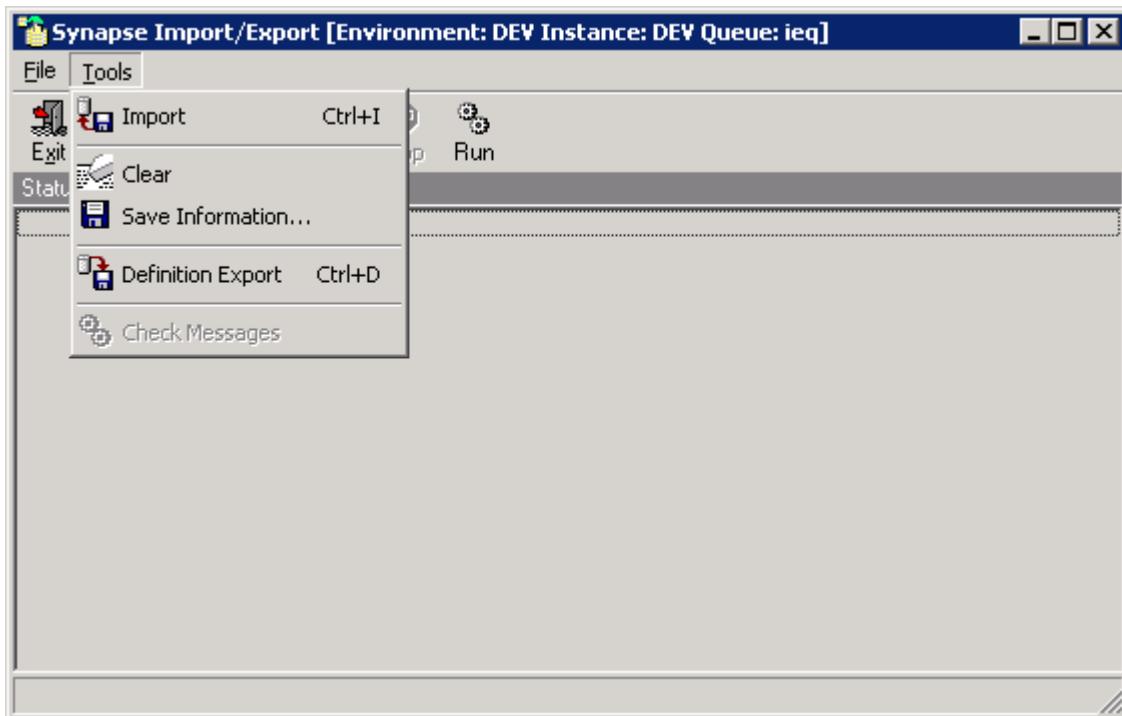
Step 6: The file will be created in the *outgoing* directory and moved by the Import/Export Utility to the *ready* directory when processing is completed.

Transferring an Import Or Export Format From One Environment To Another

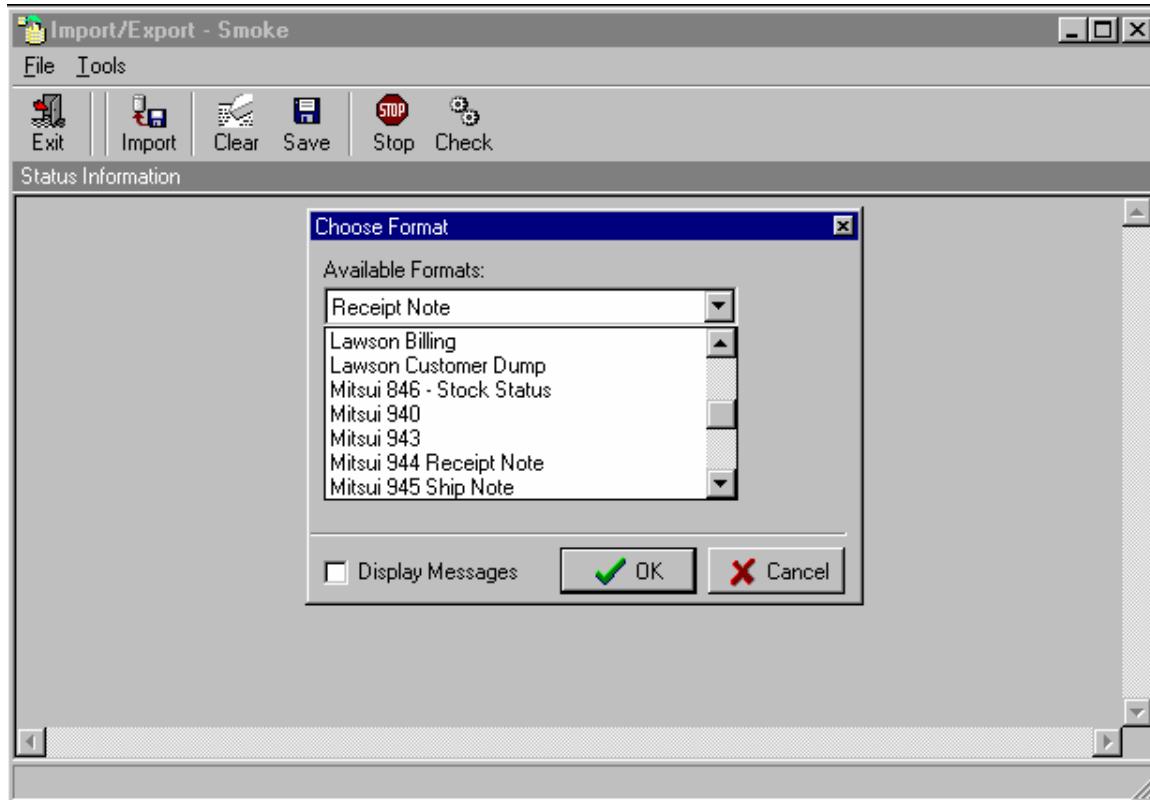
Use the following procedure to install in production a new Import or Export format created in your test environment or anytime you need to transfer a format from one environment to another.

Step 1: Invoke the Import/Export utility in the “from” environment. Click on **Tools**.

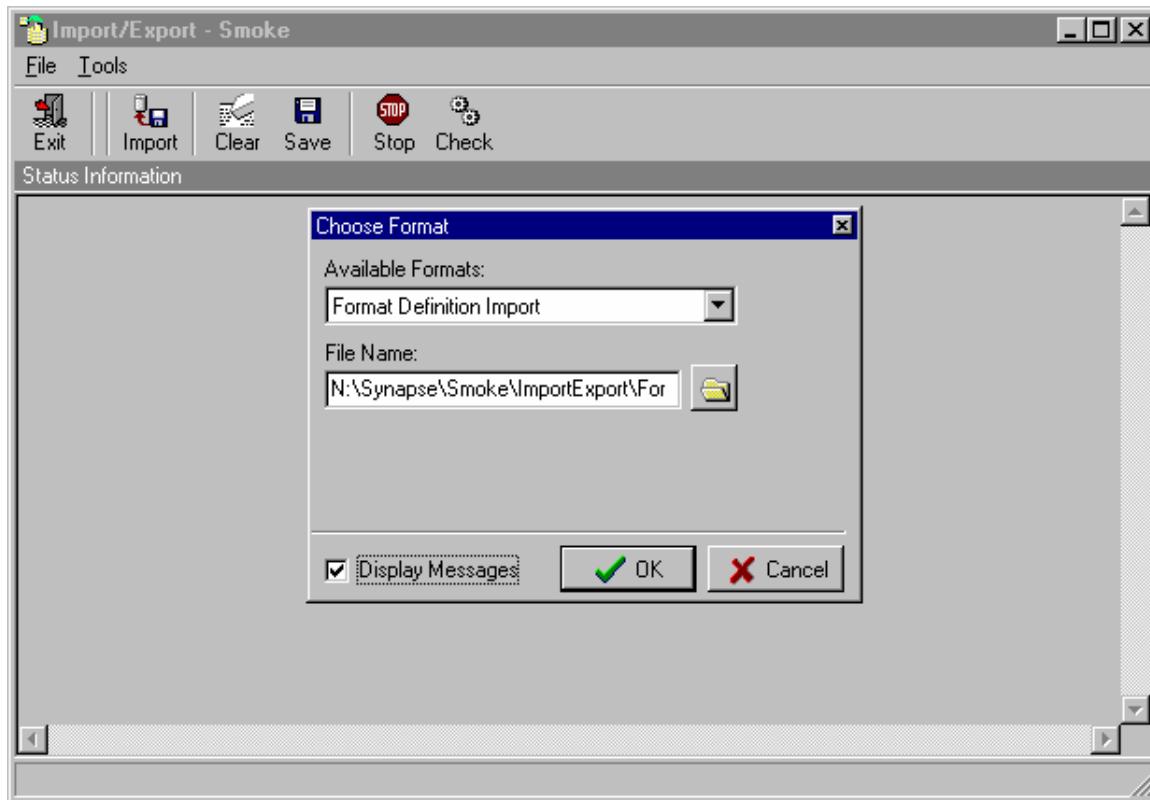
Step 2: Choose **Definition Export** from the dropdown menu.



Step 3: Select the format to be transferred from the list of **Available Formats** in the **Choose Format** window.



- Step 4: Provide the appropriate fully qualified **File Name** for the export file to be produced. The file is most properly created in the ImportExport\Formats\export\Format Definitions\outgoing directory of the “from” environment.
- Step 5: Check the **Display Messages** box and click to run the Format Definition Export.
- Step 6: Copy the file created in the “from” environment to the ImportExport\Formats\import\Format Definitions\incoming directory in the “to” environment.
- Step 7: Invoke the Import/Export utility in the “to” environment and click on the Import button on the **Import/Export** screen.
- Step 8: On the Choose Format screen select **Format Definition Import** from the list of Available Formats, enter the name of the file to be imported and check the **Display Messages** box.

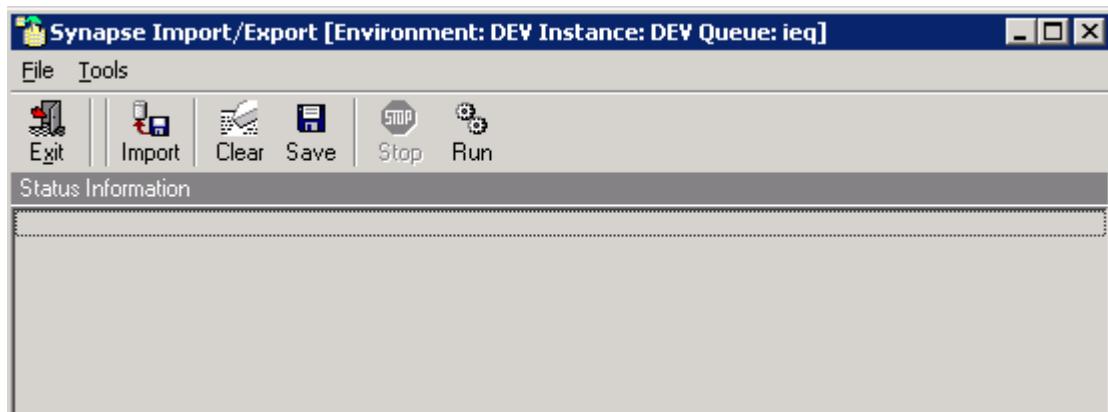


Step 9: Click to run the Import.

Running The Import/Export With Advanced Queues

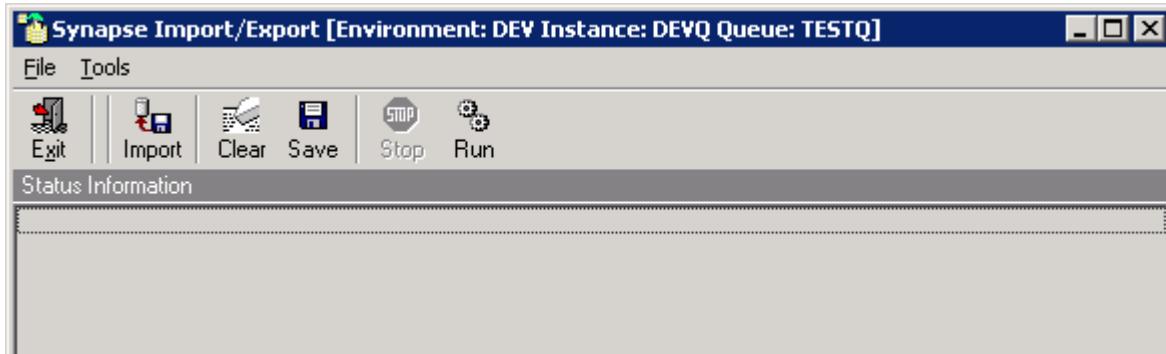
If Import/Export is not started with a queue specified, ieq will be assigned automatically as in the example below.

Target: M:\Synapse\dev\bin\ImpExp.exe ALIAS=alssynapsesdev INSTANCE=DEV specified in the abbreviation results in the following on the Import/Export screen.



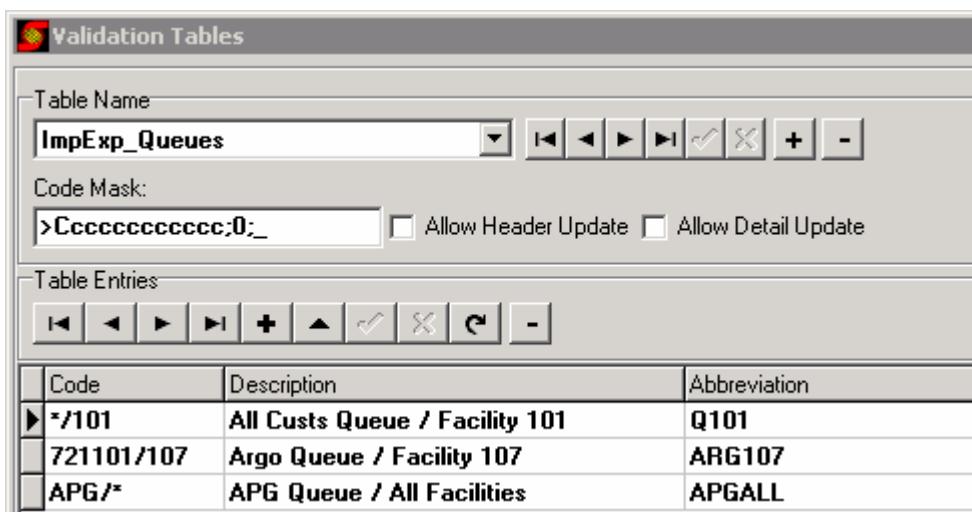
To start an Import/Export instance with a specific queue:

Target: M:\Synapse\dev\bin\ImpExp.exe ALIAS=alssynapse dev INSTANCE=DEVQ QUEUE=TestQ in the abbreviation results in the following on the Import/Export screen.



Queues may be allocated to a specific Customer and/or Facility. The ImpExp_Queue validation table in Synapse is used to define Import/Export queues dedicated in this way. The Code field specifies the Customer and Facility separated by a slash (/). Either may be defined with the wildcard, asterisk (*). The Abbreviation field in the ImpExp_Queue table provides the Queue name. This Queue must be defined in the Oracle database.

In the following example, queue Q101 services all customers in Facility 101, queue ARG107 services customer Argo in facility 107 and queue APGALL services customer APG in any facility. There must be an Import/Export running for each of these queues.

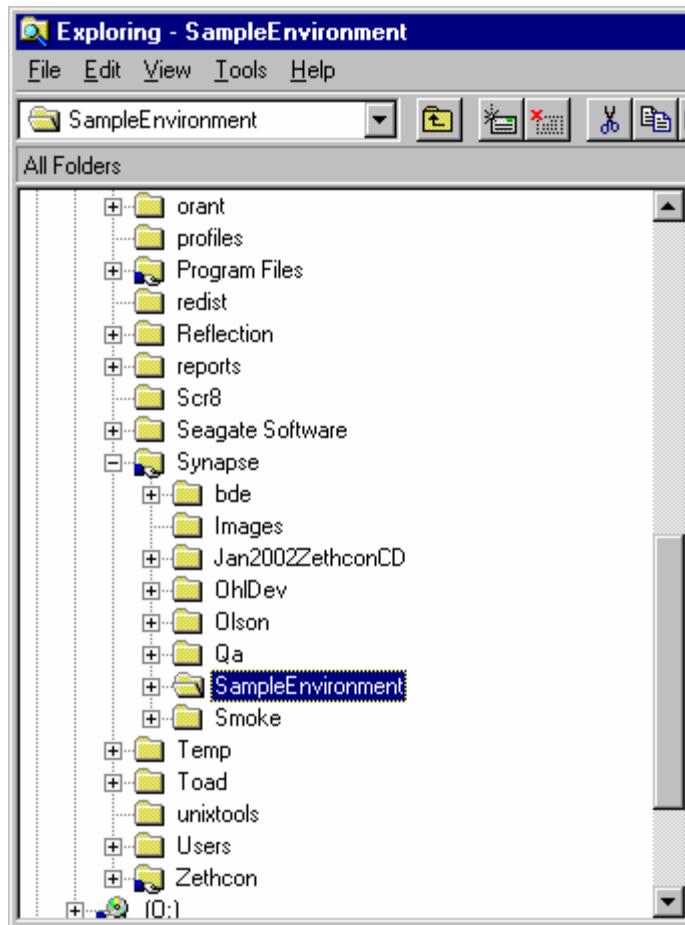


Using the Scheduler With The Import/Export Utility

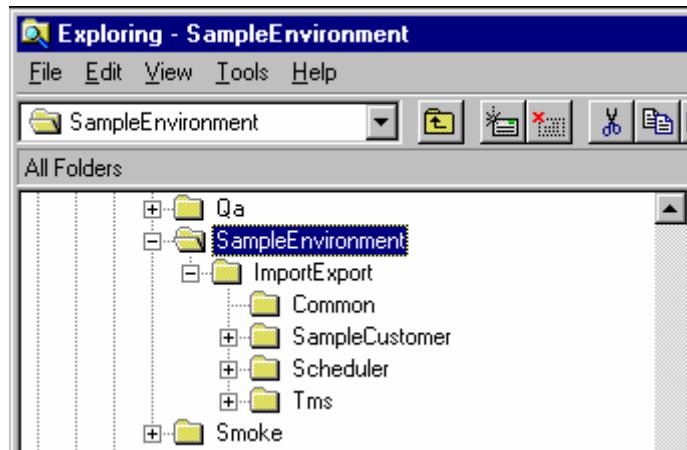
See the Scheduler Section for more information on Scheduler Utility.

The Directory Structure

Under your Synapse directory, you will have a directory for each Synapse environment that you are running.



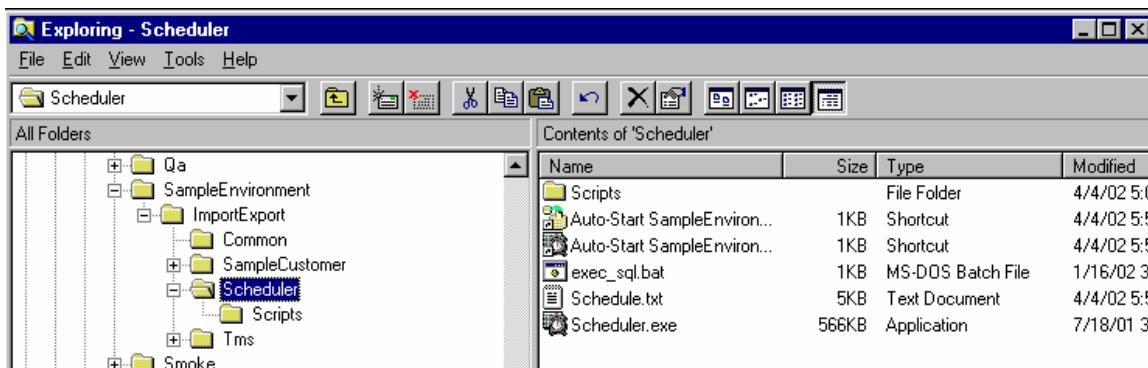
Each environment will be set essentially the same way. We will look at SampleEnvironment for our purposes here. SampleEnvironment contains only the Import/Export directories. A real environment would contain additional directories at the same level as the Import/Export directories.



Under the ImportExport directory, you will have at least 4 directories.

- Common This directory contains files that are not customer specific. The Import/Export program resides here.
- Scheduler This directory contains the Scheduler program and other files used by the Scheduler. If your environment does not contain a Scheduler directory, the scheduler executable and text files will be located in the bin directory.
- TMS This is a specialized export directory for creating Transportation Management data exports.
- Customer – in this case SampleCustomer – You will have one directory at this level for each customer that you are trading data with.

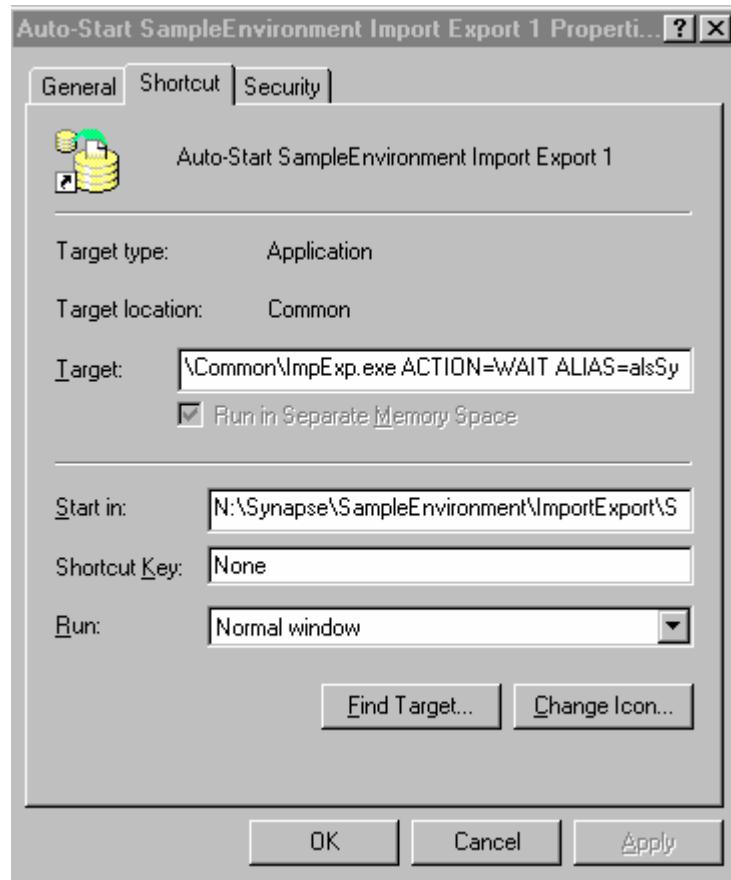
The Scheduler Directory



The Scheduler directory contains a folder of Scripts and five other objects. In environments that do not have a Scheduler directory, the executables and txt files will be found in the bin directory.

- The Scripts folder contains the Import script and may contain others.
- The Scheduler executable.

- The Schedule.txt file – the Scheduler stores time and folder schedule information in this file.
- A DOS batch file – exec_sql.bat which is used to execute Import/Export requests. Exec_sql.bat invokes the SQL Plus program to execute a script which will create a message in the Import/Export queue.
- An Import/Export shortcut for this specific environment that will auto start the Import/Export utility in process mode.



You can have the Import/Export Utility running on multiple servers. You can also run multiple Import/Export occurrences on one server. When you run multiple occurrences on one server, they will process Import/Export requests in a round-robin fashion – taking turns.

In Production one or more Import/Exports are managed by the Synapse Application Checker Utility, Synappchk. Synappchk automatically starts processes at boot up and restarts processes if it finds they are no longer running. The interval in minutes to check the processes is a parameter of synappchk.

The processes that synappchk will monitor are defined in the text file synappchk.txt. Each entry in the text file consists of the fully qualified executable name along with any parameters that are

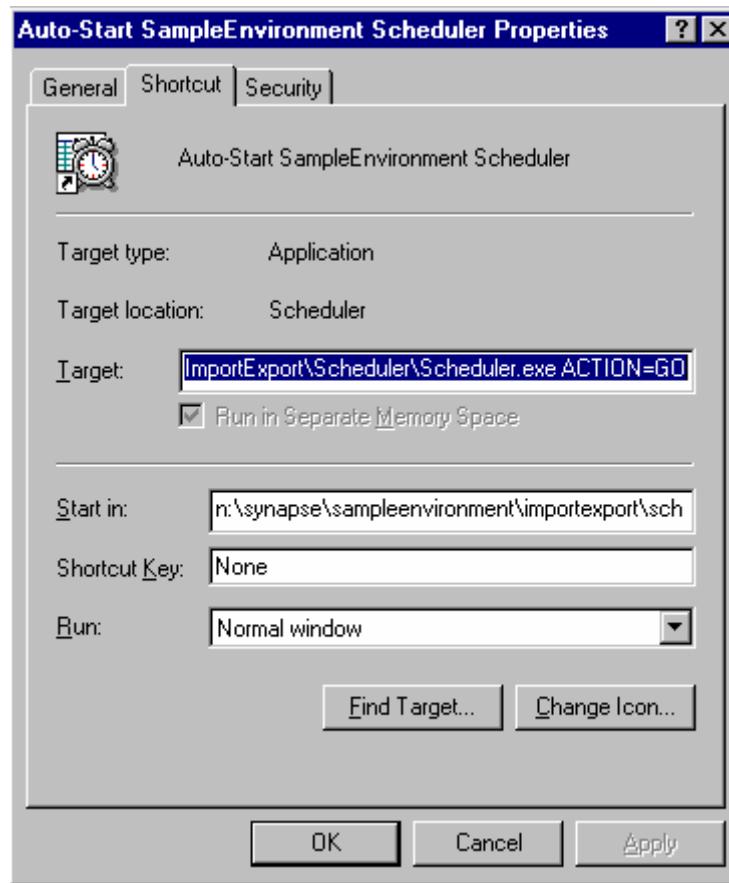
required to start it automatically. For the Import/Export for example the entry in the synappchk.txt file will look similar to the following.

```
C:\synapse\prod\bin\impexp.exe ALIAS=alssynapseprod INSTANCE=prod1 ACTION=WAIT  
RESET=300
```

Currently Import Export and the VICS Print Server can be monitored by the Synapse Application Checker.

In the production environment there should be a shortcut to synappchk.exe with the interval parameter specified. For example, C:\sysnapse\prod\bin\synappchk.exe 2 (in the Target of the shortcut) will check all processes specified in the text file every 2 minutes. This shortcut should also exist in the appropriate start up directory (one which will be executed only once - at boot up preferably), along with a shortcut to scheduler.exe.

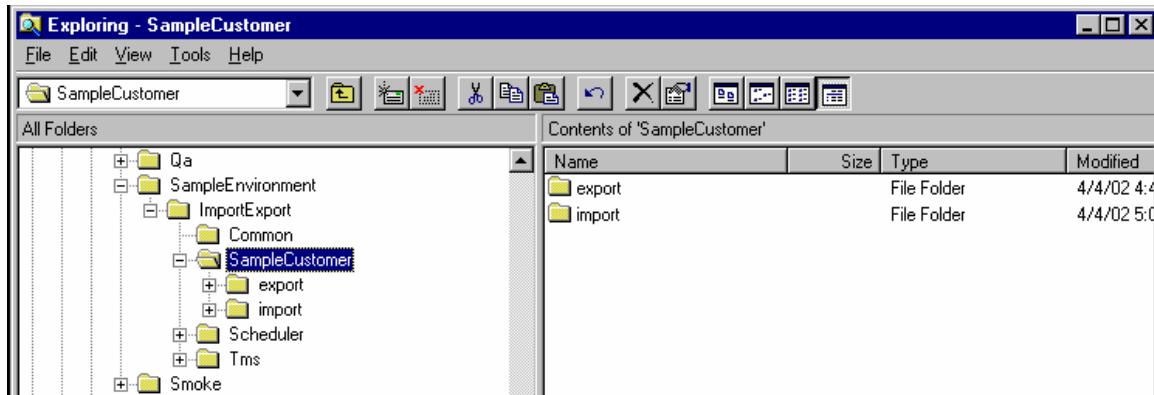
- A Scheduler shortcut for this specific environment that will auto start the Scheduler in active mode (as if the “GO” button had been pressed).



You may only have one Scheduler running per Synapse environment.

This Scheduler shortcut should be placed in your Windows Start Up directory so that the Import/Export Utility is always restarted when you reboot.

A Sample Customer Directory

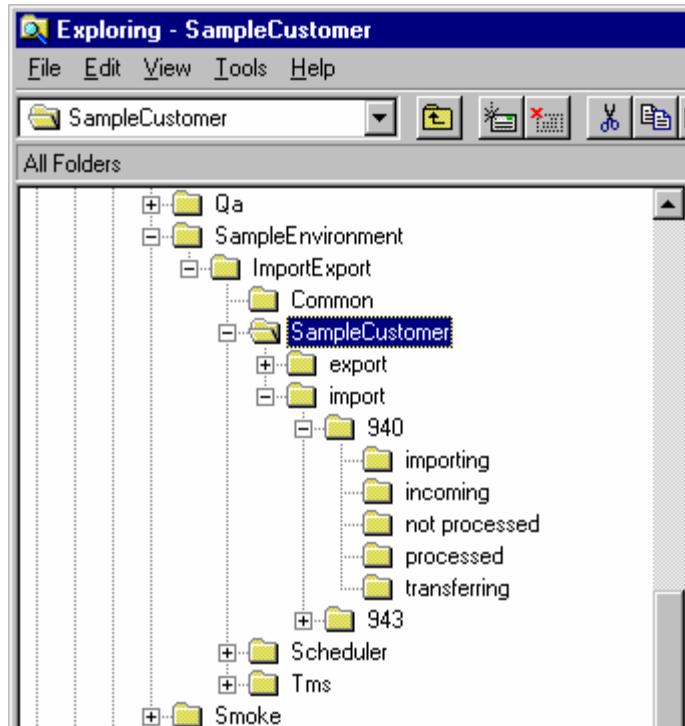


Each customer directory may have two subdirectories – one for import and one for export.

The Import Directories

Imports are folder driven events. The presence of a file in the appropriate directory will trigger its import.

The import directory contains a sub-directory for each type of import file to be processed for the customer. In this case there is a 940 directory for Shipping Orders and a 943 directory for Receipt Orders.



Each transaction specific directory has five sub-directories.

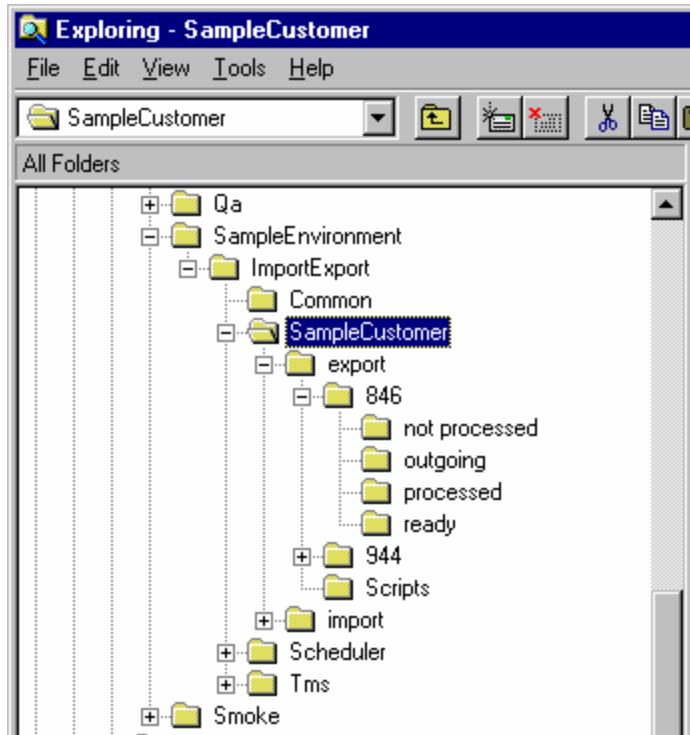
1. **transferring** Files FTPed or otherwise transferred from another Server are created in this directory.
2. **incoming** When a transfer is complete, the originating Server renames the file in the transferring directory to the incoming directory.
3. **importing** The Import/Export Utility processes files found in this directory.
4. **processed** When the Import/Export has processed a file it is renamed from the importing directory to the processed directory. Even if the import had errors and no data was updated, the file will end up in the processed directory.
5. **not processed** Files are placed in this directory by the Scheduler when it detects an error with the file that precludes it from being imported.

The Export Directories

Exports are time driven events. Exports are either:

1. Snapshots - a picture at a particular point in time
2. Range-based - data gathered from a starting date/time to an ending date/time

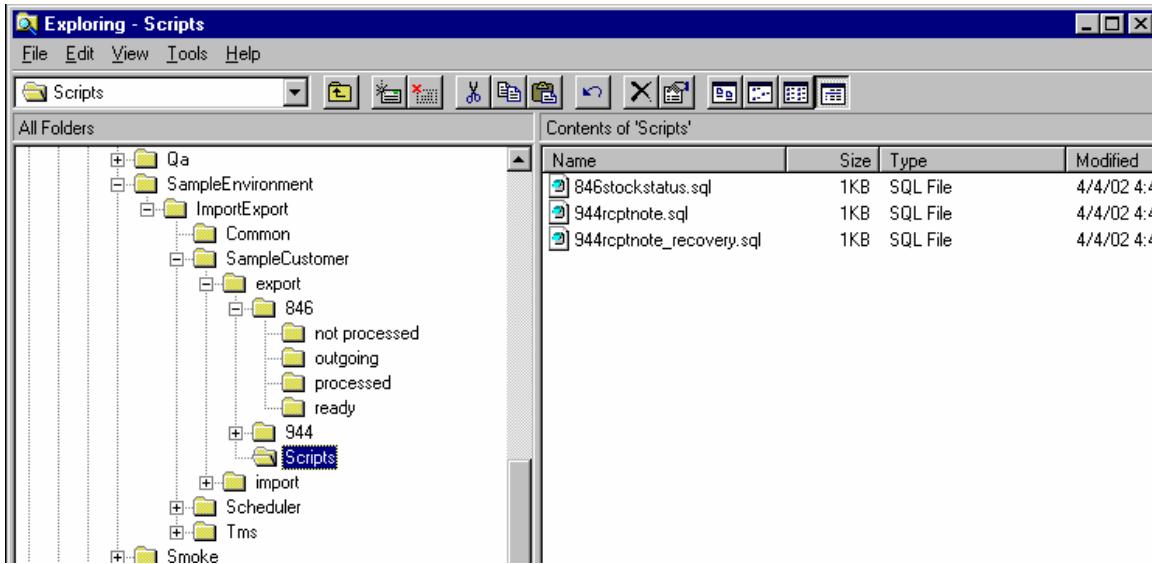
The export directory contains a Scripts sub-directory and a sub-directory for each type of export file to be created for the customer. In this case there is an 846 directory for Stock Status files and a 944 directory for Receipt Notice files.



Each transaction specific directory has four sub-directories.

1. **outgoing** Export files are created in this directory.
2. **ready** When an export process is complete, the Import/Export Utility renames the file in the outgoing directory to the ready directory. The file is ready to transmit.
3. **processed** After an export file is successfully transmitted, the transferring process renames the file from the ready directory to the processed directory.
4. **not processed** If a transmission fails, the transferring process renames the file from the ready directory to the not processed directory.

The Scripts directory contains one or more scripts for each type of export file to be created for the customer.



Range-based exports such as the 944 in our example will have two export scripts:

1. normal export

- the date range table specified in the script contains the start date/time (end date/time of the previous export)
- the end date/time is where the export begins
- the process updates the date range table with the end date/time of this run which becomes the start date/time for the next run

This is the normal export script for the 944 transaction in our example. It specifies the LAST944 table as the date range table and the begindatestr and enddatestr as null. Therefore, the start date will be taken from the LAST944_SAMPLE table, SAMPLE being the custID.

944rcptnote.sql

```
set serveroutput on;

declare
    out_errno integer;
    out_msg varchar2(255);
    facility varchar2(3);
    strMsg varchar2(255);

begin
    out_msg := '';
    out_errno := 0;

ziem.impexp_request(
    'E', -- reqtype
    null, -- facility
    'SAMPLE', -- custid
    'Sample 944 Receipt Note', -- formatid
    null, -- importfilepath
    'NOW', -- when
    0, -- loadno
    0, -- orderid
    0, -- shipid
```

```
'EXPORT', --userid  
'ORDERHDR', -- tablename  
'LAST944', --daterangetable  
'STATUSUPDATE', --filtercolumnname  
'ALL', -- company  
'ALL', -- warehouse  
null, -- begindatestr  
null, -- enddatestr  
out_errno,  
out_msg);  
  
if out_errno != 0 then  
    zms.log_msg('ImpExp', ", 'ALL',  
    'Request Export: ' || out_msg,  
    'E', 'IMPEXP', strMsg);  
end if;  
  
zut.prt('out_errno: ' || out_errno);  
zut.prt('out_msg: ' || substr(out_msg,1,200));  
end;  
/  
exit;
```

2. recovery script

- the date range table is not used, nor is it updated
- the script specifies the start and end date/times in the begindatestr and enddatestr respectively

This is the recovery export script for the 944 transaction in our example. The begindatestr and enddatestr are not null, but rather they specify the range of dates that the export is to be run for, namely from 07/01/2002 to 08/25/2002.

944RCPTNOTE_RECOVERY.SQL

```
set serveroutput on;

declare
    out_errno integer;
    out_msg varchar2(255);
    facility varchar2(3);
    strMsg varchar2(255);

begin

    out_msg := "";
    out_errno := 0;

    ziem.impexp_request(
        'E', -- reqtype
        null, -- facility
        'SAMPLE', -- custid
        'Sample 944 Receipt Note', -- formatid
    );

```

```
null, -- importfilepath  
'NOW', -- when  
0, -- loadno  
0, -- orderid  
0, -- shipid  
'EXPORT', --userid  
'ORDERHDR', -- tablename  
'LAST944', --daterangetable  
'STATUSUPDATE', --filtercolumnname  
'ALL', -- company  
'ALL', -- warehouse  
'20020701000000', -- begin date (yyyymmddhhmmss)  
'20020825000000', -- end date (yyyymmddhhmmss)  
out_errno,  
out_msg);  
  
if out_errno != 0 then  
    zms.log_msg('ImpExp', ", 'ALL',  
        'Request Export: ' || out_msg,  
        'E', 'IMPEXP', strMsg);  
end if;  
  
zut.prt('out_errno: ' || out_errno);
```

```
zut.prt('out_msg: ' || substr(out_msg,1,200));  
  
end;  
  
/  
  
exit;
```

Snapshot exports such as the 846 in our example have only 1 script. There is no way to recover a snapshot in time. The best thing to do with snapshot exports is insure that you keep a copy of the file when it is created.

This is the export script for the 846 transaction in our example. The begindatestr and enddatestr are null and so is the daterangetable.

846STOCKSTATUS.SQL

```
set serveroutput on;  
  
declare  
  
    out_errno integer;  
  
    out_msg varchar2(255);  
  
    facility varchar2(3);  
  
    strMsg varchar2(255);  
  
  
begin  
  
  
    out_msg := " ;  
    out_errno := 0;  
  
    ziem.impexp_request(  
        'E', -- reqtype
```

```
null, -- facility  
'SAMPLE', -- custid  
'Sample Customer 846 - Stock Status', -- formatid  
null, -- importfilepath  
'NOW', -- when  
0, -- loadno  
0, -- orderid  
0, -- shipid  
'EXPORT', --userid  
null, -- tablename  
null, --daterangetable  
null, --filtercolumnname  
", -- company  
", -- warehouse  
null, -- begindatestr  
null, -- enddatestr  
out_errno,  
out_msg);  
  
if out_errno != 0 then  
    zms.log_msg('ImpExp', ", 'ALL',  
    'Request Export: ' || out_msg,  
    'E', 'IMPEXP', strMsg);
```

```
end if;

zut.prt('out_errno: ' || out_errno);

zut.prt('out_msg: ' || substr(out_msg,1,200));

end;

/

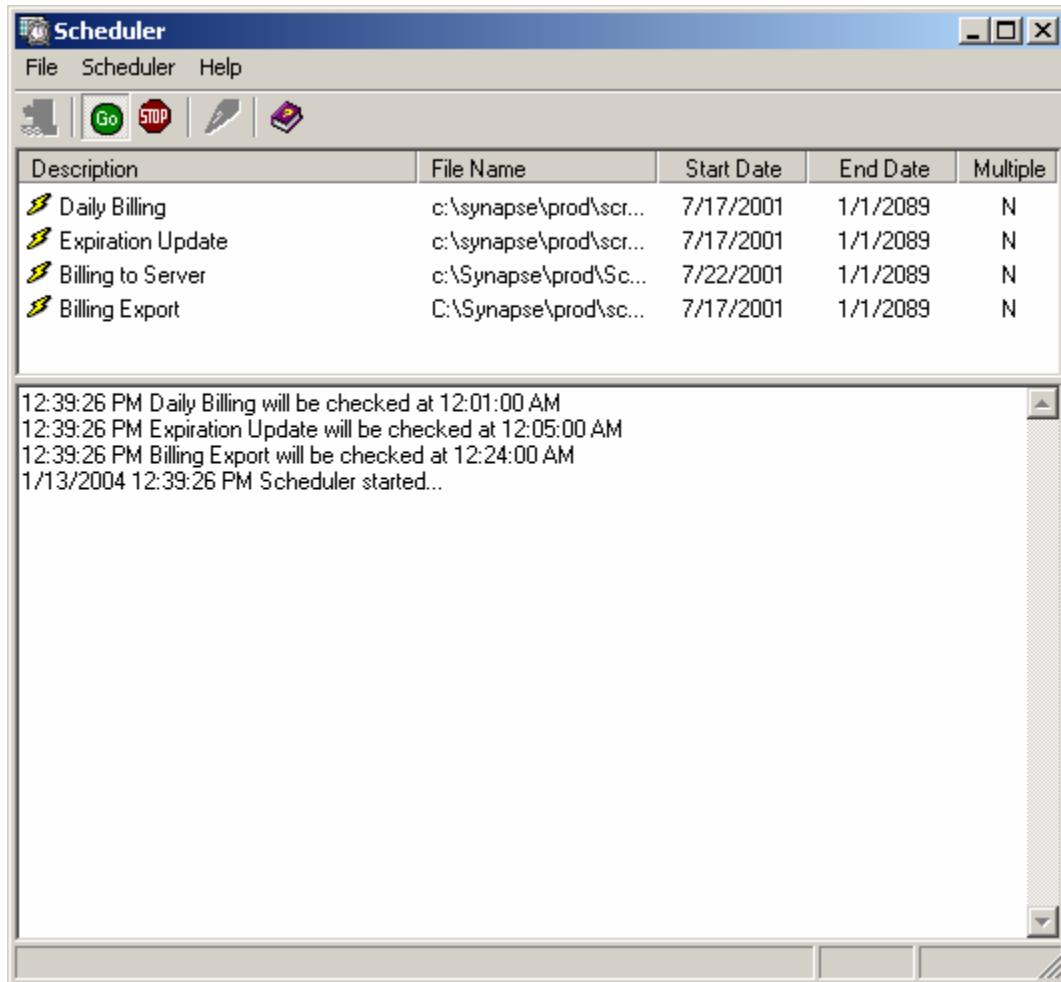
exit;
```

SCHEDULER UTILITY MANUAL

Introduction

The Scheduler Utility is a proprietary utility developed by Zethcon. This utility is used to automatically run scripts and jobs. The Scheduler is often used in conjunction with the Import/Export utility and typically resides on the same server.

Scheduler Screen



Toolbar Buttons

The toolbar buttons and file menu options are as follows:



Exit: Exits the Scheduler Utility.



Go: Click this button to start the scheduler, only valid if the Scheduler is stopped.



Stop: Stop the Scheduler when started.



Edit Schedule: Add, remove, and modify Scheduler events.

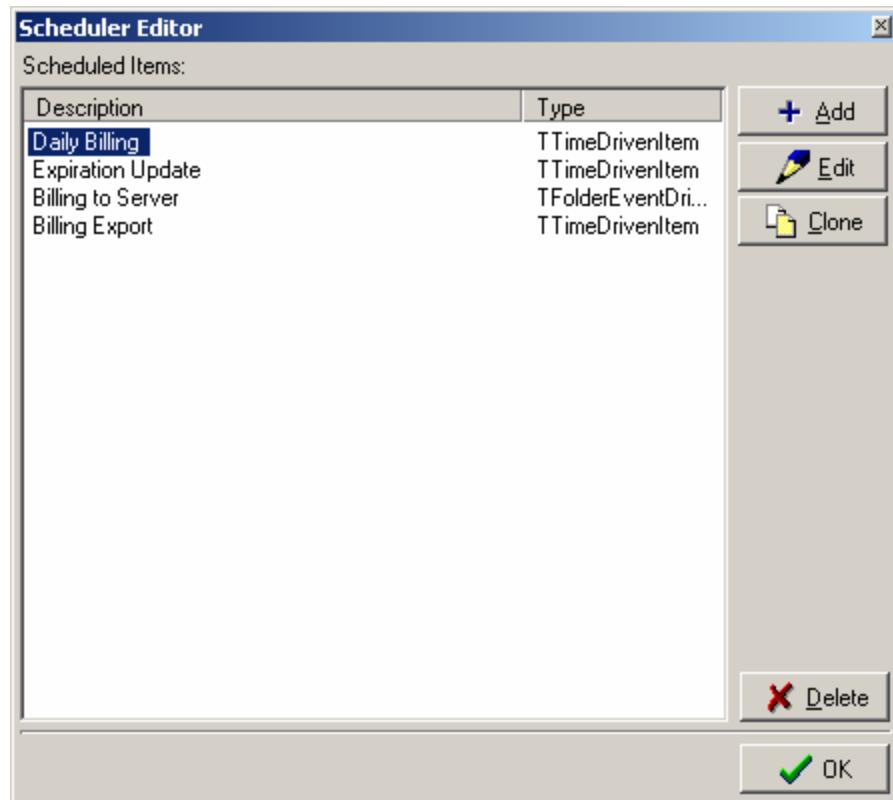


Help: Scheduler help.

Maintaining Scheduler Events

Select **Scheduler → Edit Schedule** or press the Edit Schedule button. The Scheduler must be stopped to maintain events.

The list of existing events will be displayed



Buttons

The button options are as follows:

Add Event: Add a new event.

Edit Event: Edit an existing event.

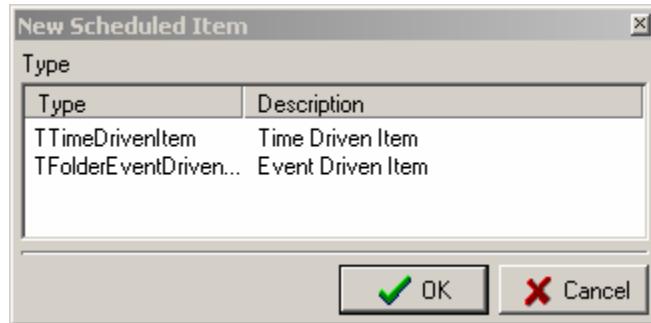
Clone Event: Create an exact duplicate of an existing event.

Delete Event: Delete an existing event.

OK: Exit.

Adding Events

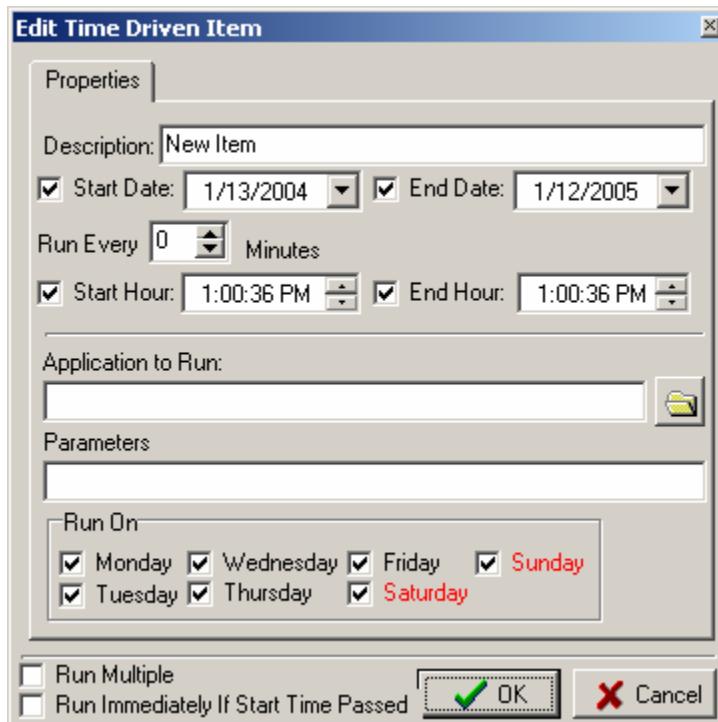
Click on **Add** to create a new event. **The New Scheduled Item** screen will be displayed.



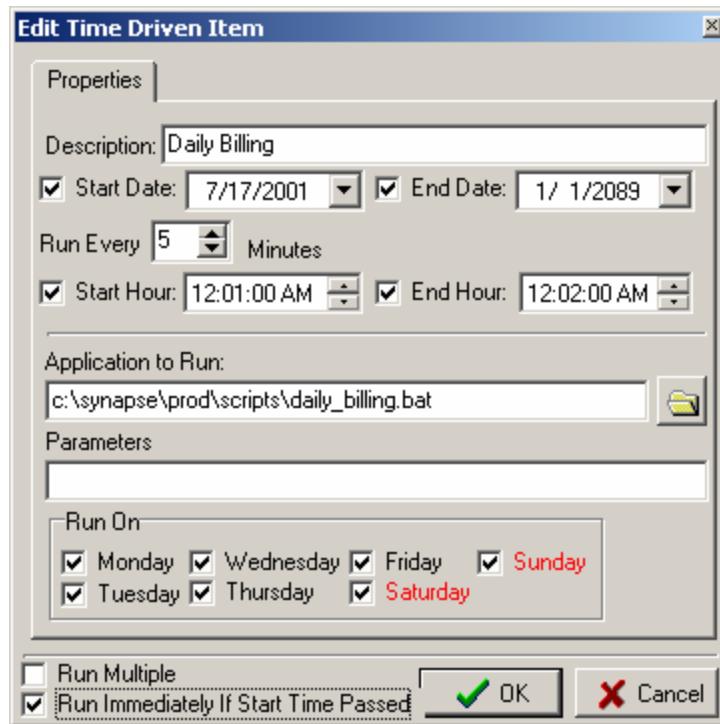
TTimeDrivenItem

Select **TTimeDrivenItem** if you wish to specify the time the event should be triggered.

After selecting TTimeDrivenItem, the following screen will appear:



Enter the pertinent information.



Description: The name of the event.

Start Date: When the event is to begin. When adding an event, the start date is often today's date.

End Date: The date after which the event should no longer be triggered. 1/1/2089 is the maximum value of the date and is used to signify an event that should run forever.

Run Every: Trigger the event every X minutes.

Start Hour: Time to start triggering the event.

End Hour: Time to stop triggering the event.

Application to Run: The event. Usually a .bat file. Click the  button to browse to find the application.

Parameters: The parameters passed to the application.

Run On: The days of the week on which the event should be triggered.

Run Multiple: Check if multiple instances of the event can run at the same time.

Run Immediately if Start Time Passed: If the scheduled time is past, and the event has not been triggered, trigger the event.

Note: It is generally not prudent to check this.

 **OK:** Save changes. All information is stored in the file schedule.txt. This file is in the same directory as scheduler.exe.

Note: The schedule.txt file is not updated until the scheduler is closed (not just stopped).

 **Cancel:** Discard changes.

In the daily_billing event above, the event will be triggered seven days a week until 2089. It will run every five minutes between 12:01:00 AM and 12:02:00 AM. This ensures the event will only be triggered once per day.

When the Scheduler is started, all time driven items will be examined to determine the next run time.

Current time is past the End Hour for the event: event will be scheduled to run at the Start Hour the next day.

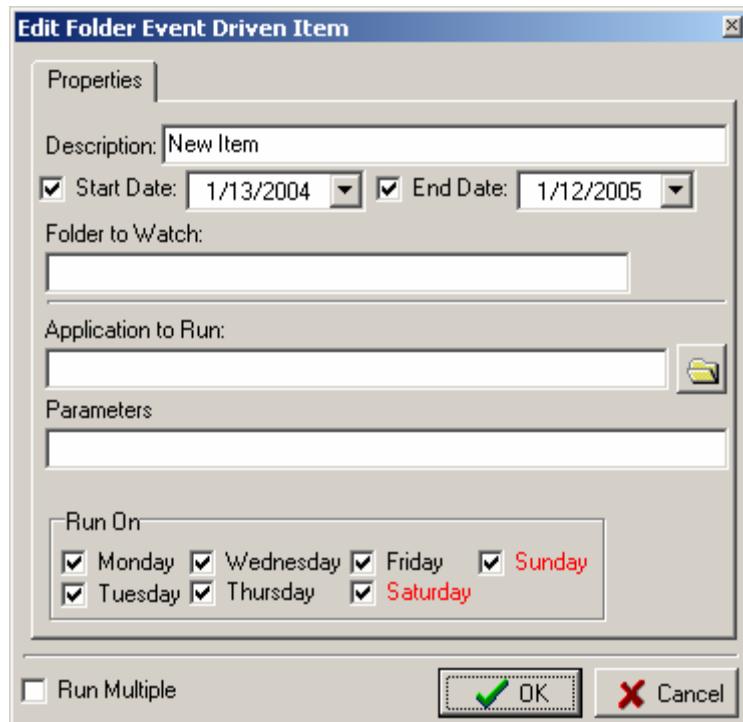
Current time is between the Start Hour and the End Hour for the event: if Run Immediately if Start Time Passed is checked, the event will be run immediately, otherwise the event will be scheduled to run at the next appropriate time.

Current time is before the Start hour for the event: The event will be scheduled to run at the next appropriate time.

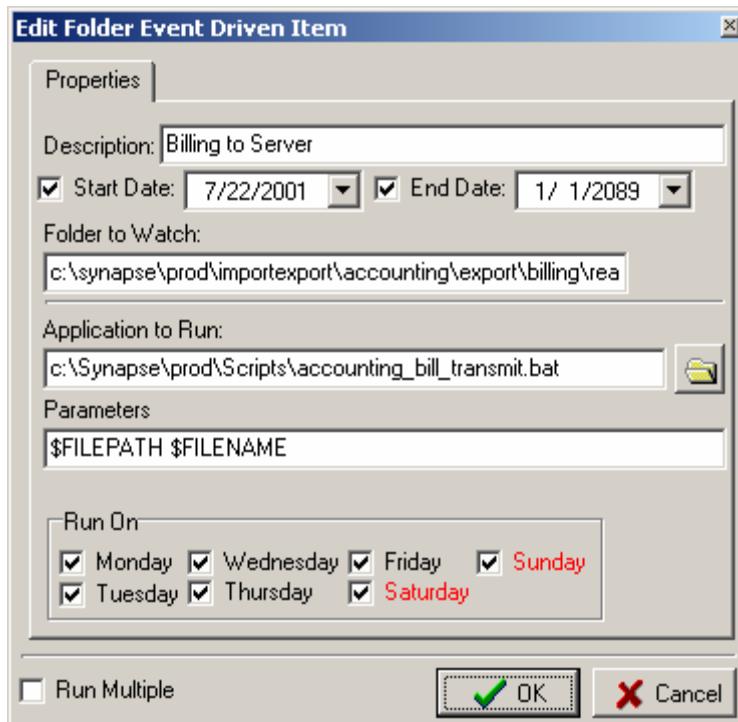
TFolderEventDrivenItem

Select **TFolderEventDrivenItem** if you wish to specify that the event should be triggered every time a file appears in a folder.

After selecting TFolderEventDrivenItem, the following screen will appear:



Enter the pertinent information.



Description: The name of the event.

Start Date: When the event is to begin. When adding an event, the start date is often today's date.

End Date: The date after which the event should no longer be triggered. 1/1/2089 is the maximum value of the date and is used to signify an event that should run forever.

Folder to Watch: The folder in which a new file appearing will trigger the event.

Application to Run: The event. Usually a .bat file. Click the  button to browse to find the application.

Parameters: The parameters passed to the application. \$FILEPATH will be expanded to the path of the folder. \$FILENAME will be expanded to the name of the file in the folder.

Note: There may be other parameters beside these two.

Run On: The days of the week on which the event should be triggered.

Run Multiple: Check if multiple instances of the event can run at the same time.

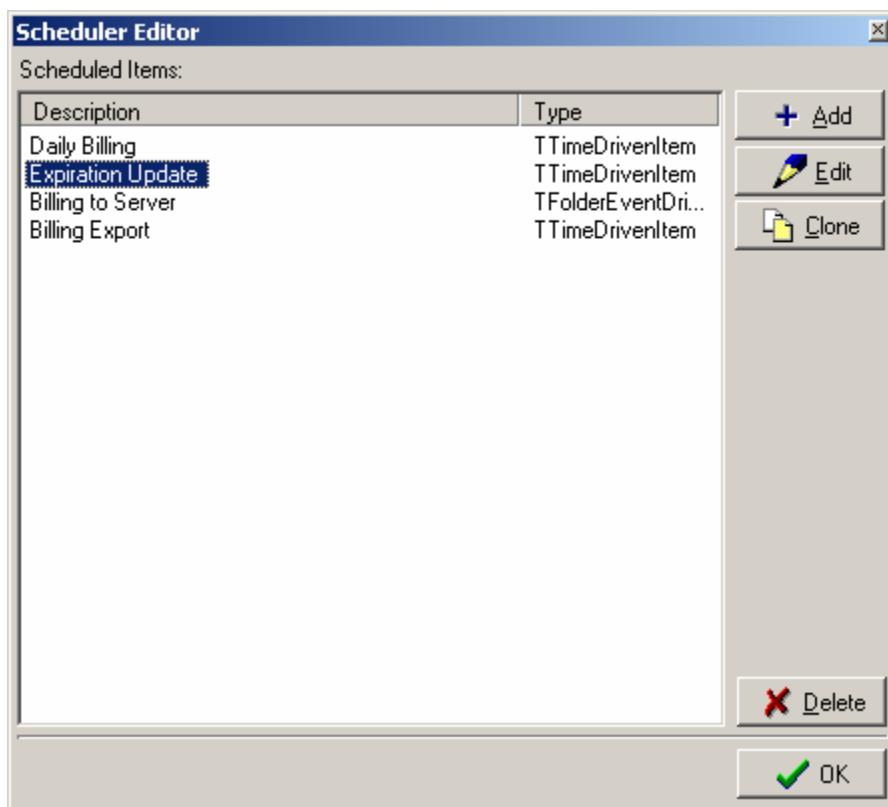
In the Billing to Server event above, every time a file appears in the c:\synapse\prod\importexport\accounting\export\billing\ready\ directory, from now until 2089, seven days a week, the event will be triggered.

 **OK:** save changes. All information is stored in the file schedule.txt. This file is in the same directory as scheduler.exe.

Note: **The schedule.txt file is not updated until the scheduler is closed (not just stopped).**

 **Cancel:** discard changes.

Editing Events



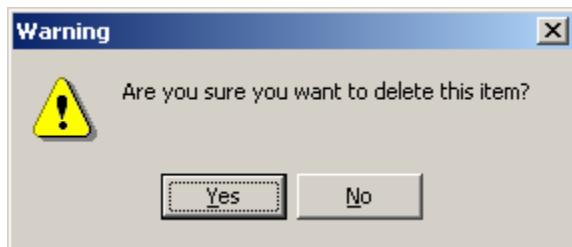
Click on the event to be edited and click the  button. See the Adding Events section for a description of the fields.

Cloning Events

Click on the description of the event you wish to duplicate, then click the  button. An exact replica of the event will be created including the description. The new entry can then be edited.

Deleting Events

Click on the description of the event you wish to delete, the following message box will appear:



Click yes to delete the item, no to cancel.

IMPORT/EXPORT APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: SAMPLE EDI TRANSACTIONS

<i>Import Transactions</i>				
<i>Number</i>	<i>Transaction Name</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Stored Procedures</i>	<i>Maps</i>
940	Shipping Order	Used to enable the depositor to advise a warehouse to make a shipment, confirm a shipment or modify or cancel a previously transmitted shipping order.	IMPORT_ORDER_HEADER IMPORT_ORDER_HEADER_NOTES IMPORT_ORDER_HEADER_INSTRUCT IMPORT_ORDER_HEADER_BOLCOMMENT IMPORT_ORDER_HEADER_LINE IMPORT_ORDER_LINE_INSTRUCT IMPORT_ORDER_LINE_BOL_COMMENT SPREADSHEET_IMPORT_ORDER	Generic Outbound Order Import Mitsui 940
943	Receipt Order	Used by a depositor to advise the recipient that a transfer shipment has been made. Provides a receiving location with detail information concerning product being shipped to that location.	IMPORT_ORDER_HEADER IMPORT_ORDER_HEADER_NOTES IMPORT_ORDER_HEADER_INSTRUCT IMPORT_ORDER_HEADER_BOLCOMMENT IMPORT_ORDER_HEADER_LINE IMPORT_ORDER_LINE_INSTRUCT IMPORT_ORDER_LINE_BOL_COMMENT SPREADSHEET_IMPORT_ORDER I55_IMPORT_ORDER_HEADER I55_IMPORT_ORDER_LINE	Mitsui 943 Standard Receipt Order Import

Export Transactions

Num ber	Transaction Name	Description	Pre-Process and Post-Process Procs	Views	Maps
846	Inventory Inquiry/Advi ce	Can be used in the following ways: (1) for a seller of goods and services to provide inventory information to a prospective purchaser, with no obligation to the purchaser to acquire these goods or services; (2) for a representative of a seller of goods and services to supply inventory information to that seller; (3) for one location to supply another location with inventory information; and (4) for an inquiry as to the availability of inventory with no obligation on the seller of goods and services to reserve that inventory.	BEGIN_STOCKSTAT846 END_STOCKSTAT846	STOCK_STATUS_84 6_HDR STOCK_STATUS_84 6_DTL STOCK_STATUS_84 6_QTY	Mitsui 846 - Stock Status

852	Product Activity Data	Used by a distributor, warehouse, or retailer to advise a trading partner of inventory, sales and other product activity information. Enables a trading partner to plan and ship, or propose inventory replenishment quantities, for distribution centers, warehouses or retail outlets. Receiver of the transactions set will maintain some type of inventory/product movement records for its trading partners to enable replenishment calculations based on data provided by the distributor, warehouse or retailer.	BEGIN_PRODACTV85 2 END_PRODACTV852	PRODACTV852HDR PRODACTV852DTL PRODACTV852PAR PRODACTV852PRQ	Pioneer 852 Product Activity
-----	------------------------------	---	--	--	---------------------------------------

856	Ship Notice/Manifest	Used to list the contents of a shipment of goods as well as additional information relating to the shipment, such as order information, product description, physical characteristics, type of packaging, marking, carrier information and configuration of goods within the transportation equipment. Enables the sender to describe the contents and configuration of a shipment in various levels of detail and provides an ordered flexibility to convey information. Sender is the organization responsible for detailing and communicating the contents of a shipment or shipments to one or more receivers of the transaction set. Receiver can be any organization having an interest in the contents of a shipment or information about the contents of a shipment.	BEGIN_SHIPNOTE856 OLDWORLD END_SHIPNOTE856O LDWORLD	OLDWORLD_856_H DR OLDWORLD_856_O RD OLDWORLD_856_T AR OLDWORLD_856_IT M	Old World 856 Ship Notification
944	Stock Transfer Receipt Advice	Used by a receiving location to advise a depositor that a transfer shipment has been received. Provides the depositor or the depositor's agent with detail information concerning product that has been received.	BEGIN_RCPTNOTE944 END_RCPTNOTE944	RCPT_NOTE_944_H DR RCPT_NOTE_944_N TE RCPT_NOTE_945_D TL RCPT_NOTE_944_I DE	Mitsui 944 Receipt Note

945	Shipping Advice	Used by the warehouse to advise the depositor that shipment was made. Used to reconcile order quantities with shipment quantities.	BEGIN_SHIPNOTE945 END_SHIPNOTE945	SHIP_NOTE_945_H DR SHIP_NOTE_945_LX D SHIP_NOTE_945_D TL SHIP_NOTE_945_M AN	Mitsui 945 Ship Note
947	Inventory Adjustment Advice	Used to inform a warehouse/depositor of a quantity or status change to inventory records. Provides detail information concerning the internal adjustments which occur between a warehouse and a depositor.	BEGIN_INVADJ947 END_INVADJ947	INVADJ947HDR INVADJ947DTL	Mitsui 947 Inventory Adjustment

APPENDIX B: PEACHTREE ACCOUNTING INTERFACE

Synapse provides for the export of receivable and credit memo data into Peachtree Accounting software using Peachtree's import function. Unfortunately the import into Peachtree is a manual process, as no automated process exists.

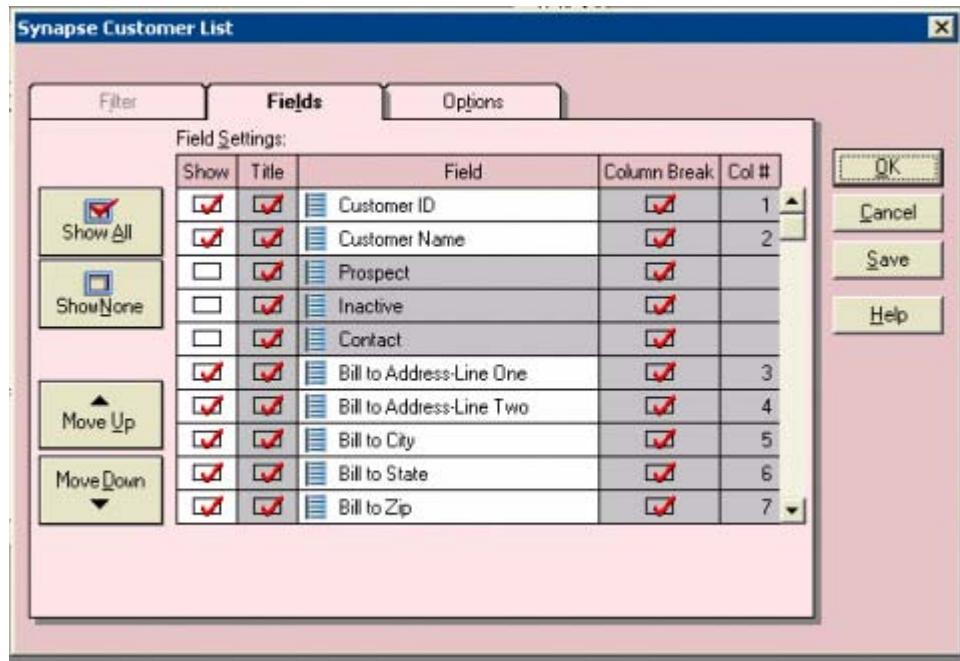
Peachtree support has stated that the import function is intended for backing up and restoring the entire Peachtree database. Using the import function to import data from another application is not supported. There is no guarantee that the import function will be included in future versions.

In order to import the receivable information the customer must exist in Peachtree and the customer number must match the Customer ID in Synapse. The customer data may be exported from Synapse.

Peachtree Customer Import

Peachtree Customer Setup

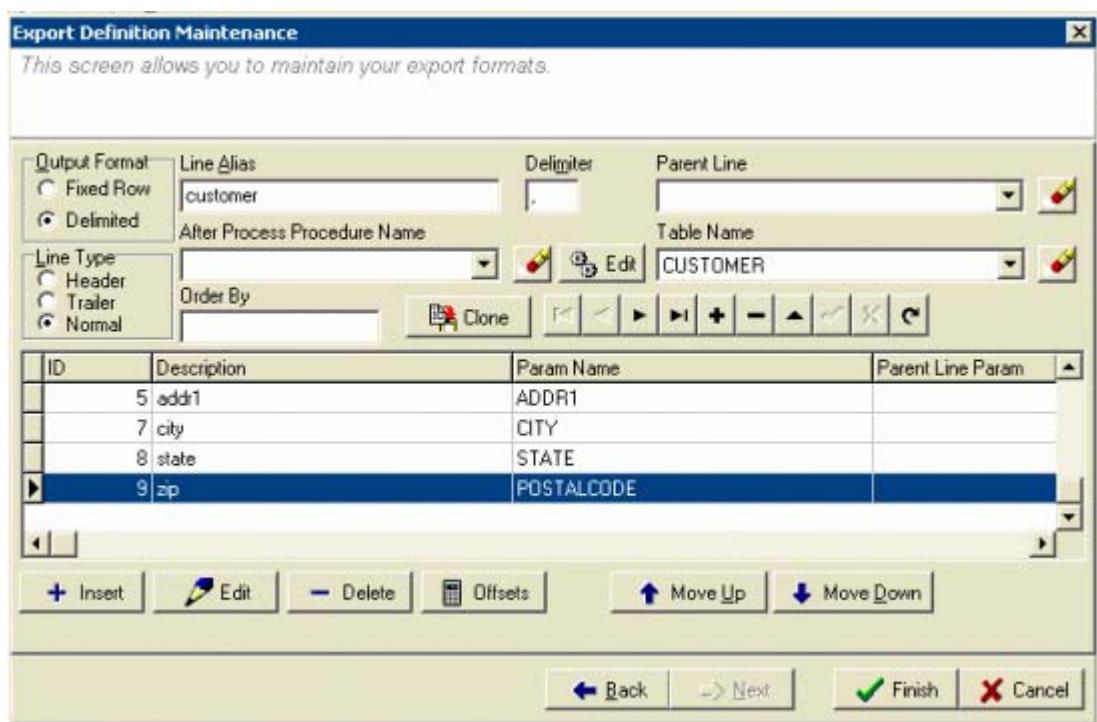
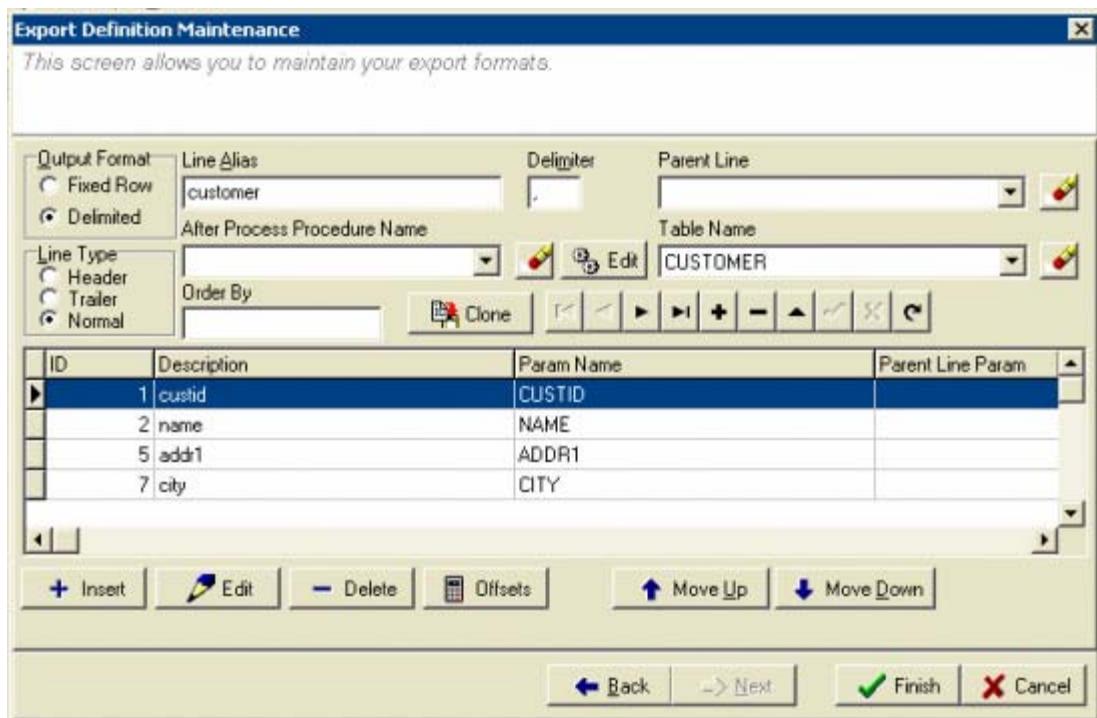
The following Peachtree import fields are the minimum required for importing: Customer ID, Customer Name, Bill to Address Line 1, Bill to Address Line2, Bill to City, Bill to State, Bill to Zip. All of the required fields are on the first page, no other fields should be checked in the show column.



Synapse Customer Export

The Synapse customer export process creates a file that contains all customers. This file is imported into Peachtree with any existing customers being rejected and any new customers being added. Changes to existing customers may be made through customer maintenance in Peachtree.

This is the Peachtree Customer Dump export map.



Peachtree Receivables Import

Once the customers have been imported, the receivable data can be exported from Synapse and imported into Peachtree.

Peachtree Receivables Setup

The Peachtree receivable import allows for a simple set of billing information and credit memo information to be extracted from Synapse. The following fields are included:

Customer ID

Invoice/Credit Memo #

Apply to Invoice Number – for credit memos, the invoice to which the credit should apply.

Credit Memo – “TRUE” or “FALSE”

Date

Date Due – defaulted to Date + 30 days unless AR_DAYS is defined in Synapse

Accounts Receivable Account – specified in the Synapse Default Value AR_ACCOUNT

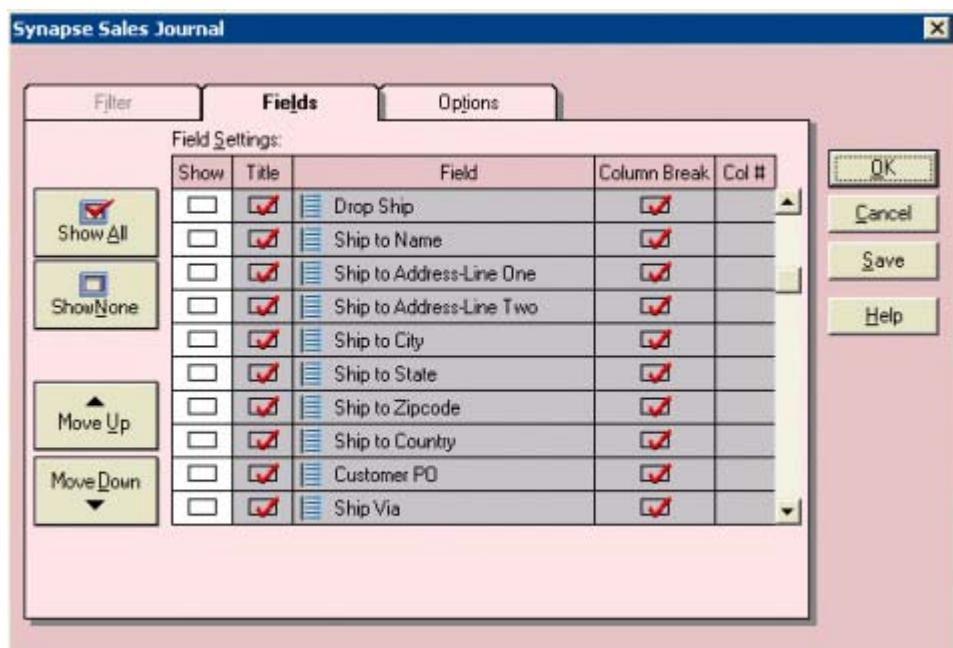
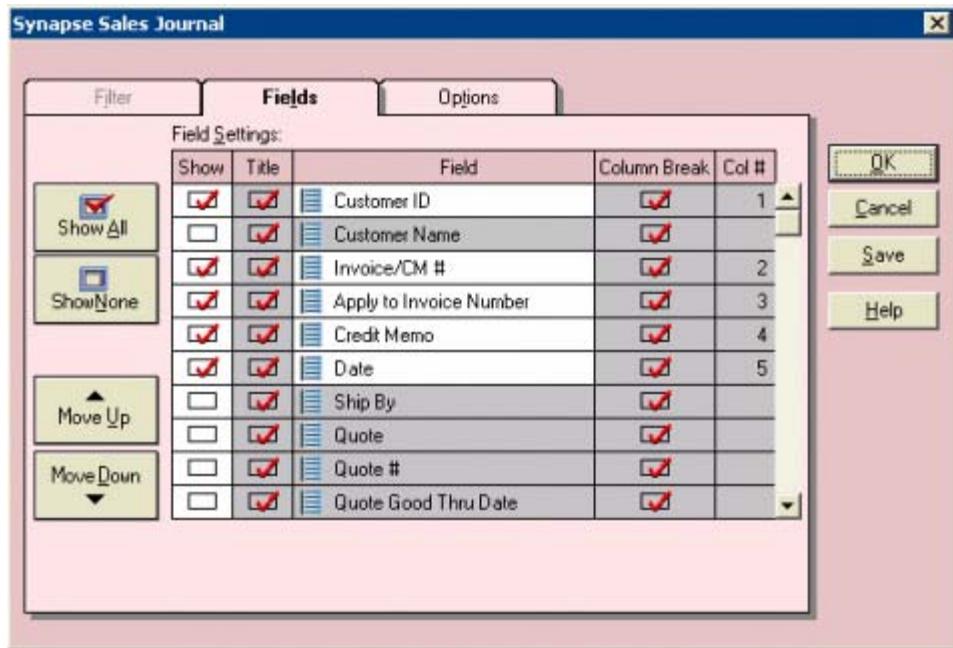
Number of Distributions – Number of rows in this export that have the same Invoice/Credit Memo number

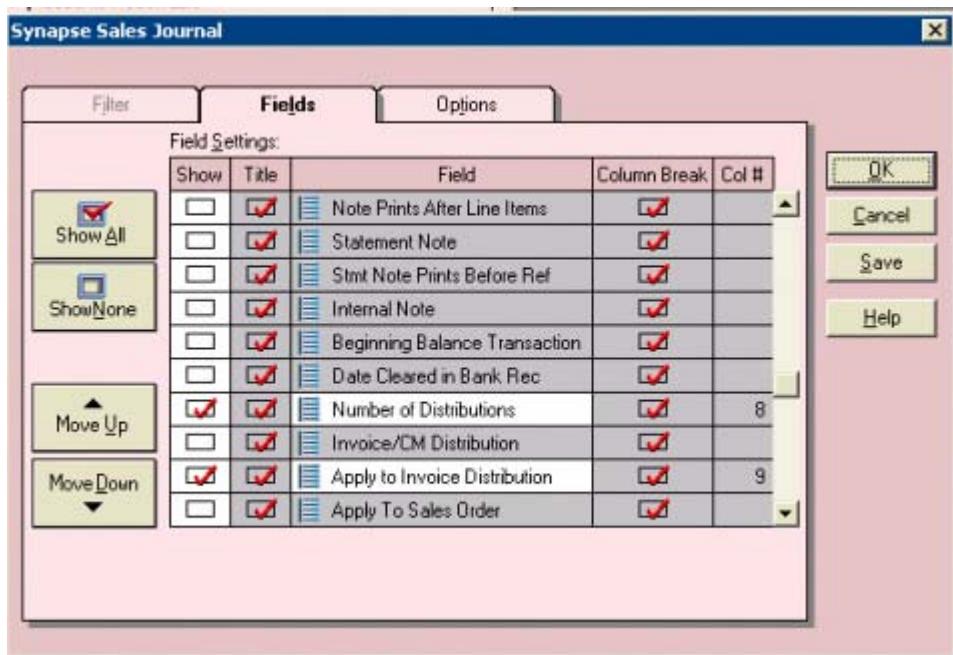
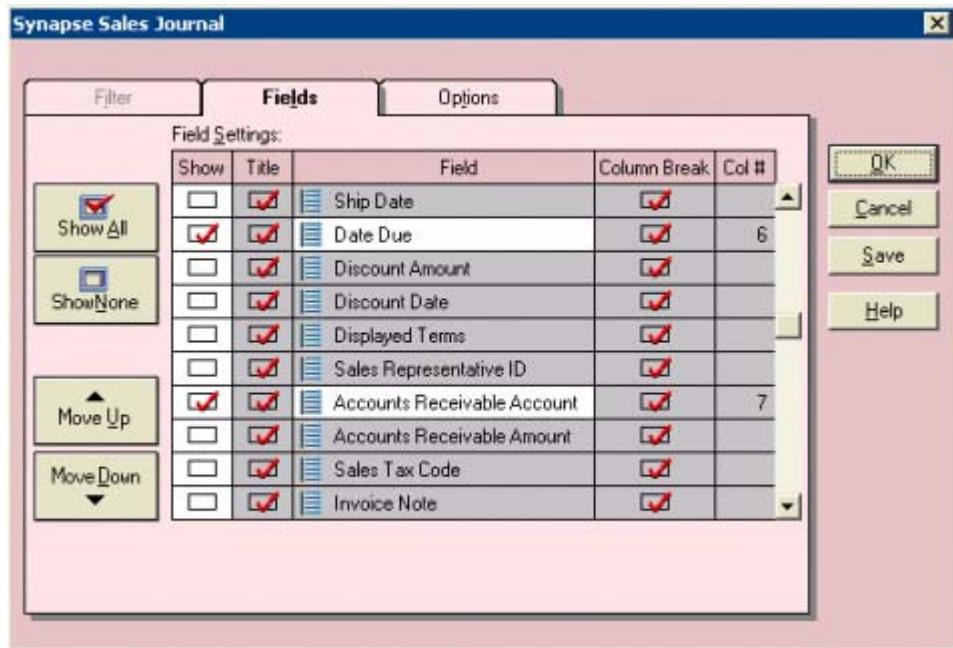
Apply to Invoice Distributions – Number of Credit Memo rows in this export that apply to the
Apply to Invoice Number

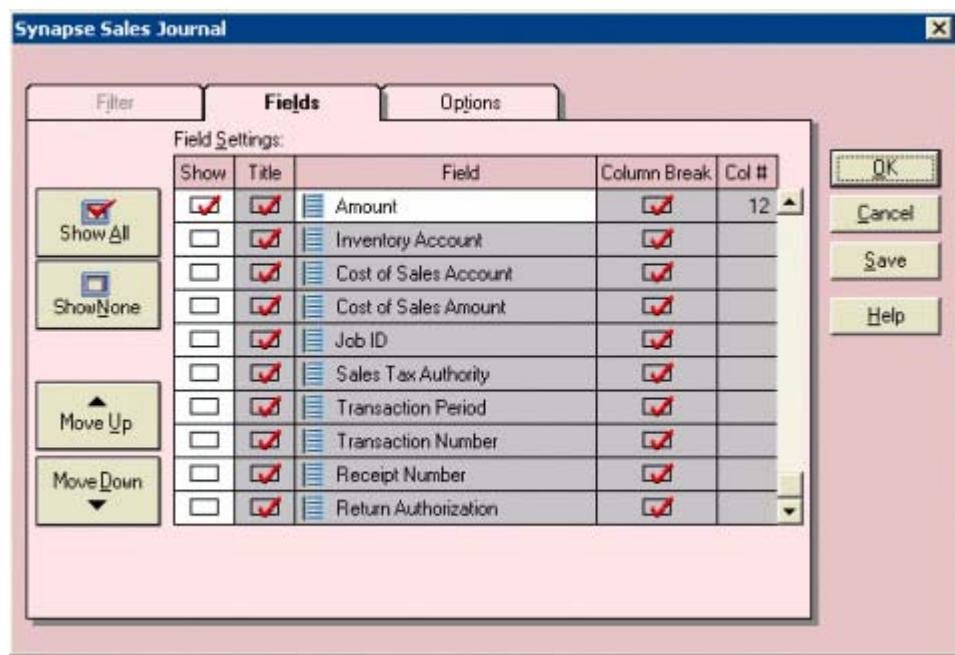
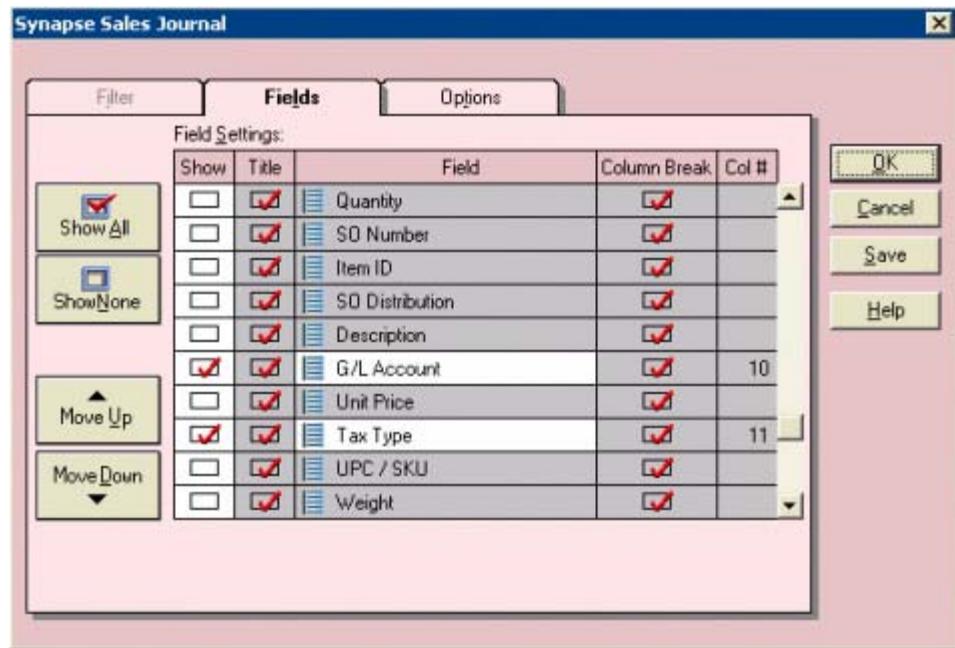
G/L Account – G/L Accounts are associated with Activity Codes in Synapse. Activity Codes are accessed from the Setup menu in Synapse.

Tax Type – defaulted to “1”

Amount – Sum of amounts by general ledger code.



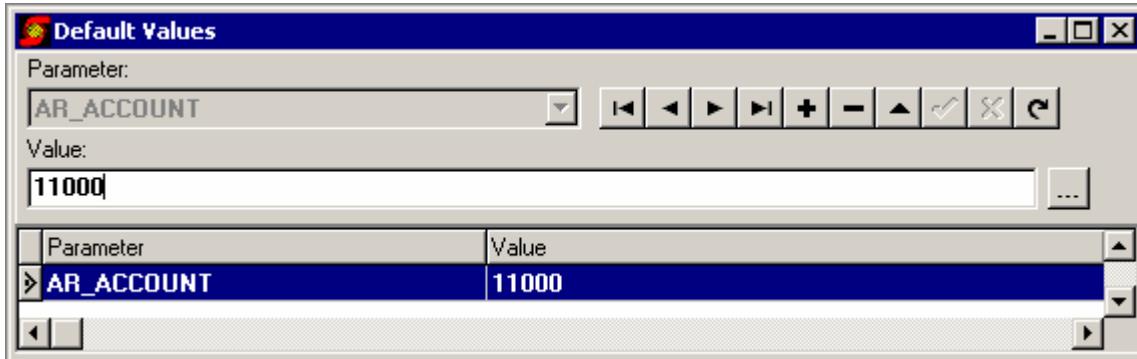




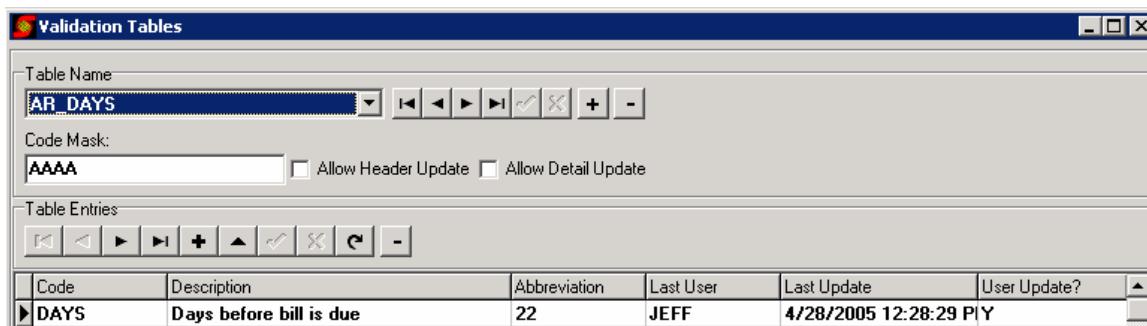
Synapse Receivables Export

The Bill_Export_For_Peachtree view used to create the data for the Synapse export to Peachtree uses data provided in two other Synapse tables.

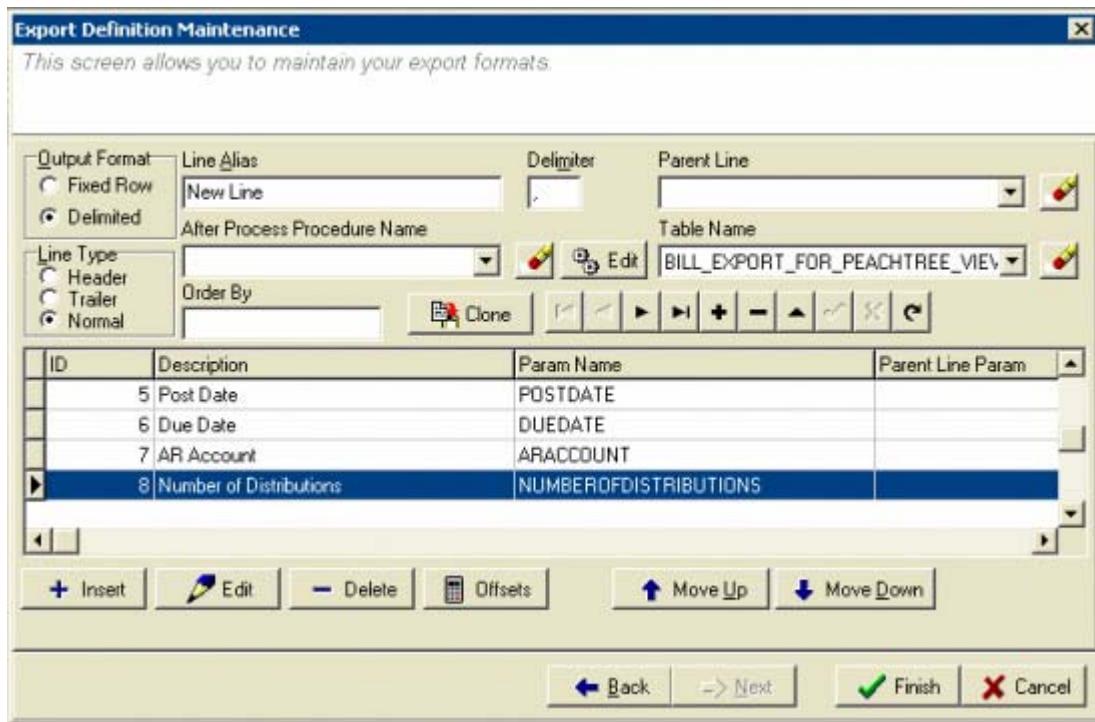
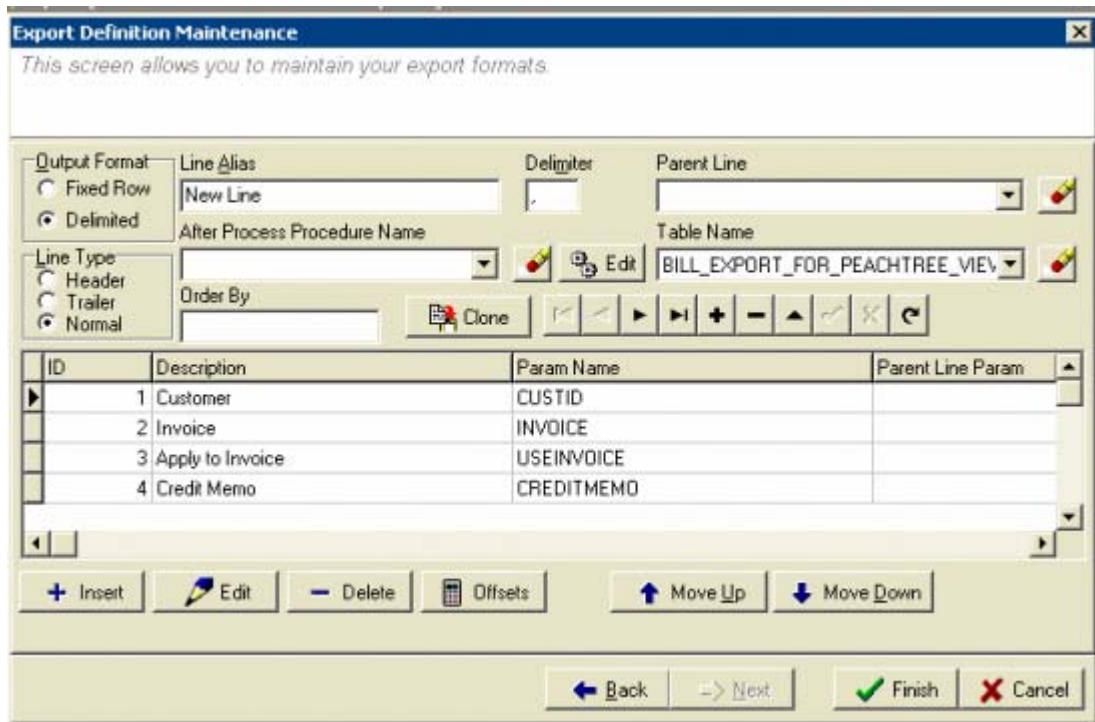
The Accounts Receivable account number must be entered in the Synapse default values table with a parameter of “AR_ACCOUNT”.

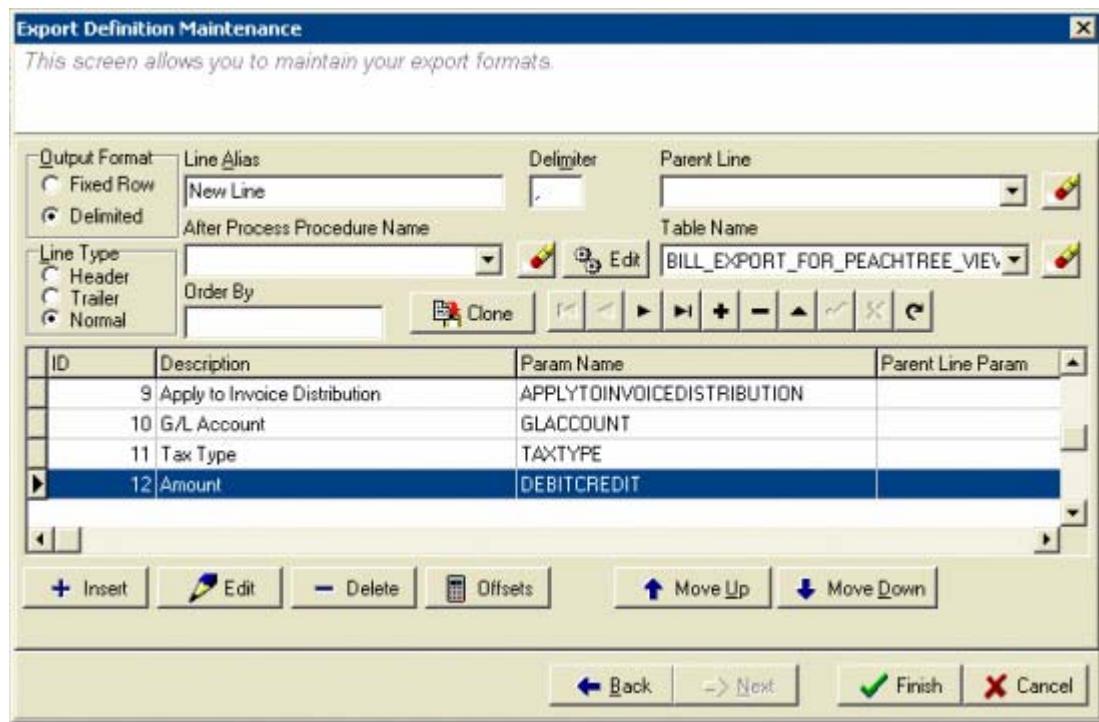


The AR_DAYS validation table may be populated with the number of days to be used in the calculation of the payment due date. If this is not provided, the default will be 30.



This is the Peachtree Billing export map.





APPENDIX C: DATA CONVERSION IMPORTS

Data Conversion Imports

Table	Stored Procedures	Maps	Package	Action
postalcodes	import_postalcodes	Weber Postal Import	zimportproc10	insert
nmfclasscodes	import_nmfc	Weber NMFC Import	zimportproc10	insert
custconsignee	import_custconsignee		zimportproc10	insert
countrycodes	import_countrycodes	Weber Country Codes	zimportproc10	insert
carrier	import_carrier	Weber Carrier Import	zimportproc11	insert
section	import_section		zimportproc11	insert
zone	import_zones		zimportproc11	insert
consignee	import_consigneename	Weber Consignee Import	zimportproc11	insert
consignee	import_consigneecarriers		zimportproc11	update tlcarrier ltlcarrier spscarrier railcarrier
customer	import_customernames		zimportproc11	insert
custdict	import_custdictionary		zimportproc11	insert
custitemuom	import_itemuomsequences	Weber Item UOM Sequences Import	zimportproc11	insert
custitemuomoos	import_custitemuomoos	Weber Item Storage Import	zimportproc11	insert
custitemalias	import_itemaliases	Weber Item Aliases	zimportproc11	insert
custitembolcomments	import_custitembolcomments		zimportproc10	insert
custitem	import_itemname	Weber Item Name Import	zimportproc11	insert

custitem	import_itemspecs	Weber Item Specs Import	zimportproc11	update shelflife expiryaction profid label uom productgroup nmfc lotsumreceipt lotsumrenewal lotsumbol lotsumaccess Itlfc countryof hazardous stackheight stackheight uom
custitem	import_itembaseuom	Weber Base UOM Import	zimportproc11	update baseuom weight cube useramt1 useramt2 tareweight velocity picktype cartontype
custitem	import_itemvalidation	Weber Item Validation Import	zimportproc11	update lotfmruleid lotfmtaction serialfmruleid serialfmtaction user1fmruleid user1fmtaction user2fmruleid user2fmtaction user3fmruleid user3fmtaction

custitem	import_itemreceptions1	Weber Item Rec Options 1 Import	zimportproc11	update lotrequired lotrftag serialrequired serialrftag user1required user1rftag user2required user2rftag user3required user3rftag mfgdaterequired expdaterequired countryrequired
custitem	import_itemreceptions2	Weber Item Rec Options 2 Import	zimportproc11	update nodamaged recvinvstatus putawayconfirmation
custitem	import_shippingoptions1	Weber Item Ship Options 1	zimportproc11	update backorder allowsub invstatusind invstatus invclassind inventoryclass fifowindowdays
custitem	import_itemshippingoptions2	Weber Item Ship Options 2	zimportproc11	update allocrule qtytype variancecpt weightcheckrequired subslprsnrequired
custitem	import_custitemnmfc	Weber Item NMFC Import	zimportproc11	update NMFC

SCHEDULER APPENDICES

APPENDIX D: scheduler.txt

The following is the Scheduler information used in the examples in this document.

```
0=TTimeDrivenItem,"DESCRIPTION=Daily  
Billing",FILENAME=c:\synapse\prod\scripts\daily_billing.bat,PARAMETERS=,STARTDATE  
=07/17/2001,ENDDATE=01/01/2089,RUNMULTIPLE=0,DAYS=1111111,STARTHOUR=00:  
01,ENDHOUR=00:02,FREQUENCY=5,IMMEDIATERUN=0
```

```
1=TTimeDrivenItem,"DESCRIPTION=Expiration  
Update",FILENAME=c:\synapse\prod\scripts\expiration_update.bat,PARAMETERS=,STARTD  
ATE=07/17/2001,ENDDATE=01/01/2089,RUNMULTIPLE=0,DAYS=1111111,STARTHOUR  
=00:05,ENDHOUR=00:07,FREQUENCY=5,IMMEDIATERUN=0
```

```
2=TFolderEventDrivenItem,"DESCRIPTION=Billing to  
Server",FILENAME=c:\Synapse\prod\Scripts\accounting_bill_transmit.bat,"PARAMETERS=$  
FILEPATH  
$FILENAME",STARTDATE=07/22/2001,ENDDATE=01/01/2089,RUNMULTIPLE=0,DAYS  
=1111111,FOLDERNAME=c:\synapse\prod\importexport\accounting\export\billing\ready\
```

```
3=TTimeDrivenItem,"DESCRIPTION=Billing  
Export",FILENAME=C:\Synapse\prod\scripts\billing_export.bat,PARAMETERS=,STARTDAT  
E=07/17/2001,ENDDATE=01/01/2089,RUNMULTIPLE=0,DAYS=1111111,STARTHOUR=0  
0:24,ENDHOUR=00:26,FREQUENCY=5,IMMEDIATERUN=0
```

APPENDIX F: Billing to server

The Billing to Server folder driven event waits for a file to appear in the c:\synapse\prod\importexport\accounting\export\billing\ready\ folder. This file is produced as a result of Billing Export time driven event.

The Billing to Server event invokes accounting_bill_transmit.bat. accounting_bill_transmit.bat creates a ftp script and invokes the ftp utility to transfer the billing information to an accounting server.

accounting_bill_transmit.bat source follows:

```
echo open 199.33.195.203 > c:\production\bin\%2.ftp  
echo user synapse synapse >> c:\production\bin\%2.ftp  
echo cd /usr/synapse/new >> c:\production\bin\%2.ftp  
echo put %1 >> c:\production\bin\%2.ftp  
echo close >> c:\production\bin\%2.ftp  
echo bye >> c:\production\bin\%2.ftp  
  
ftp -n -s:c:\production\bin\%2.ftp > c:\production\bin\%2.log  
c:\production\bin\synchkftp.exe "c:\production\bin\%2.log" "226 Transfer complete" production  
srvsynapseproduction  
  
copy %1 c:\production\importexport\accounting\export\billing\processed\%2  
del %1  
  
del c:\production\bin\%2.ftp  
del c:\production\bin\%2.log
```