

ODBC Kit

Version 6.x

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Document Number 2250.OD6

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This document has been prepared to conform to the current release version of Open Systems Accounting Software. Because of our extensive developments efforts and our desire to further improve and enhance the product, inconsistencies may exist between the software and the documentation in some instances. Contact your customer support representative if you encounter an inconsistency.

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Table of Contents

OVERVIEW	5
ODBC Kit Menus	7
Use the Edit CONFIG.TPM function to:	7
Use the Dictionary Tools functions to:	7
Use the Dictionary Reports functions to:	7
Printing Reports	9
Using the Preview Output Device	9
 GETTING READY	 15
Structuring Codes	17
How the System Organizes	17
Hints	18
Setup Checklist	19
Planning	19
Set Up in Resource Manager	19
Set Up in ODBC Kit	19
Complete Set Up in Resource Manager for ODBC Kit	19
 IMPLEMENTING ODBC	 21
Setup In Resource Manager	23
Functions in Resource Manager are used to set up:	23
Selecting the Menu Style for Each Workstation	24
 USING ODBC KIT	 29
Edit CONFIG.TPM	31
Dictionary Tools	35
Tables	36
Files	38
View Files	44
Creating a Single File View	44
Criteria Where Clause	51
Base Tables	53
Deleting a File	53
Fields	54
Field Examples	61
Deleting Fields	65
View Fields	66
Option 1	68
Option 2	69
Math fields	72

Indexes	76
Direct Index	80
Indirect Index	83
Deleting an Index	87
Add/Change Reserved Words	89
Adding a Reserved Word	90
Deleting a Reserved Word	90
Copy File(s) To Dictionary	91
Coping files from one data dictionary to another	92
Coping files within the same data dictionary	95
 REPORTS	 97
Dictionary Reports	99
Dictionary Field List	99
Audit Field Names For Reserved Words	102
Reserved Words List	105
 APPENDIX	 109
Appendix A - Build Shadow Dictionary	111
Appendix B - Creating Unix/LINUX CONFIG.TPM File	115
Appendix C – Security Issues with ODBC	117
Appendix D – Accessing Previous Year General Ledger and Payroll Data	125
Payroll Variable for Last Year Files	126
General Ledger Variable for Previous Year Files	127
Payroll Variable for Current Year Files	129
General Ledger Variable for Current Year Files	130
Adding the Variables to Dictionary Files	132
 INDEX	 135

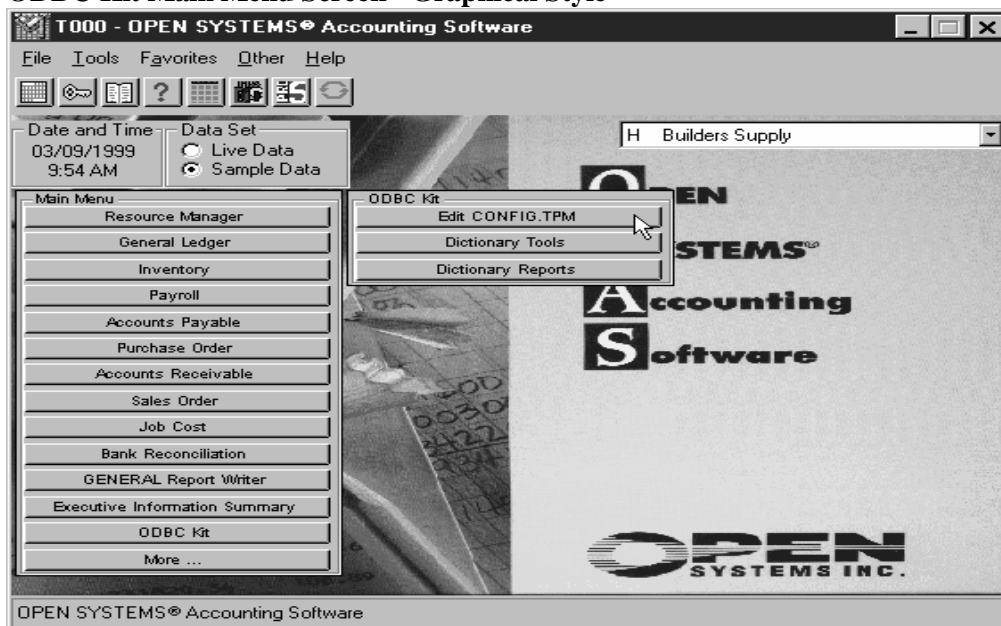
OVERVIEW

The **ODBC Kit** provides Open Database Connectivity (**ODBC**) drivers, which are installed in Windows. Use the drivers and the ODBC Kit's data dictionary to access your OSAS data.

To use ODBC, you must have install the BASIS ODBC Drivers on Windows 95, Windows 98, Windows NT, or Windows 2000 machines. If your OSAS data is stored on a UNIX or XENIX drive, you will need software to map those drives as DOS drives or use a data server to access the OSAS data. After you install the ODBC drivers under Windows, you can use it to access your OSAS data, produce reports, and import OSAS data into other applications.

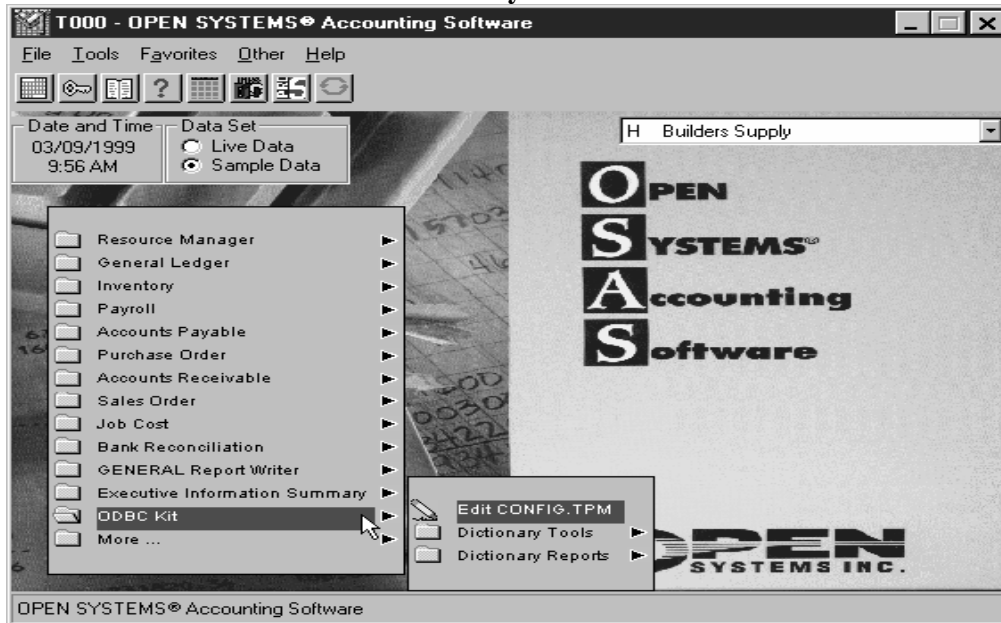
The OSAS ODBC Kit includes sample reports for Microsoft Access, Microsoft Excel and Crystal Reports.

ODBC Kit Main Menu Screen - Graphical Style



ODBC Kit Menus

ODBC Kit Main Menu Screen - Start Style



Use the Edit CONFIG.TPM function to:

- Set up a database configuration file for each company installed in OSAS, whose data you want to access using the ODBC drivers

Use the Dictionary Tools functions to:

- Copy files and dictionaries
- Add and maintain files
- Add and maintain fields
- Add and maintain indexes
- Add and change reserved words
- Maintain ODBC tables

Use the Dictionary Reports functions to:

- Print Dictionary Field List
- Audit field names for reserved words
- Print Reserved Word List

Printing Reports

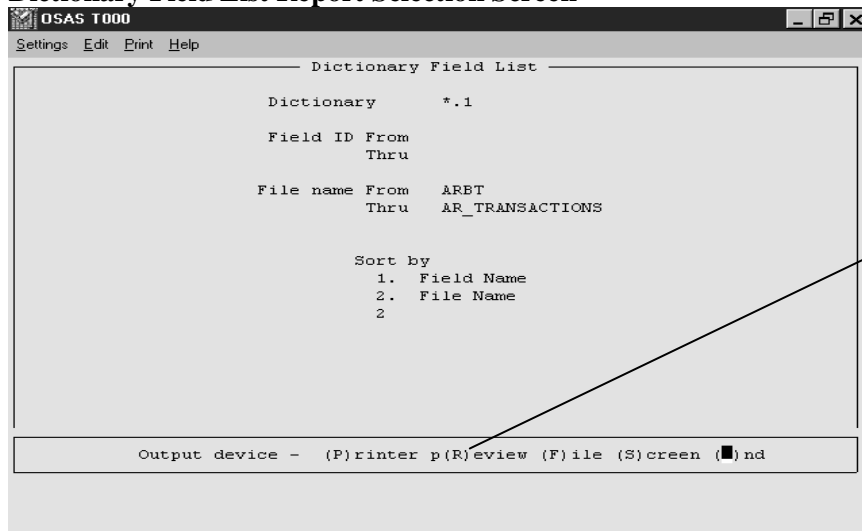
Open Systems offers several different output devices when printing reports. Select:

- (P)rinter - to send a report to a printer. If you have more than one printer set up on your system, you are prompted to select the printer you want to use from a list.
- p(R)evuew - to use a GUI window to view the printed report¹. The system prompts you to select the printer you want to use for the preview. After viewing the report on the screen, you can select to send the report to a printer.
- (F)ile - to print the report to a file so that it can be printed later. In the Defaults function on the Workstation Configuration Menu in Resource Manager, you can specify a default path for print files.
- (S)creen - to print a report to the screen.
- (E)nd - to exit from the report selection screen without printing the report

Using the Preview Output Device

When you finish making the print selections for a report you are prompted to choose an output device. The selection p(R)evuew allows you to see what the report looks like before you send it to the printer.

Dictionary Field List Report Selection Screen



¹ You must have sysprint printers set up in the config.bbx file in order to have the preview option. The config.bbx file is edited using the Devices function on the Workstation Configuration menu in Resource Manager.

The Printer Selection Box appears. Select the printer you want to use to print the report.

Dictionary Field List Report Selection Screen with the Printer Selection Box

The screenshot shows a window titled "OSAS T000" with a menu bar (Settings, Edit, Print, Help). The main area is titled "Dictionary Field List" and contains the following text:

```

Dictionary      *.1

Field ID From
Thru

LPL  Windows Default Printer Laser
PDL  Print Dialog Laser
PSL  Print Setup Laser
LPD  Windows Default Printer Dot M
PDD  Print Dialog Dot Matrix
PSD  Print Setup Dot Matrix
LPW  Windows Default Printer Wide
PDW  Print Dialog Wide Carriage Do
PSW  Print Setup Wide Carriage Dot

Printer : LPL
    
```

At the bottom, there is a status bar that reads: "Output device - (P)rinter p()review (F)ile (S)creen (E)nd".

The Report Preview Screen displays the printed report.

Using the buttons available on this screen, you can:

Report Preview Screen

- send the report to the printer

The screenshot shows a window titled "Print Preview" with a menu bar (File, Page, View, Help). The status bar indicates "Page: 1 of 36". The main area displays a printed report with the following content:

```

Print

03/19/1999                      Builders Supply                      Page 1
02:16 PM                      Dictionary field list

Field      File      Description      Format Notes      RN Name
-----
BATCH_10   ATEXT   Batch 10       C 6              BATCH_10
BATCH_STAT ATEXT   Batch Status   C 12 - Bold      BATCH_STAT
CONTROL_T ATEXT   Control Total   R 16 Not Used    CONTROL_TOT
DESCRIPTION ATEXT   Description     C 15             DESC
LOCK_FLAG  ATEXT   Lock flag      C 4              LOCK_FLAG
NUMBER_OF_ ATEXT   Number of Transactions R 4              NUMBER_OF_TRANS
STATOS_CRED ATEXT   Status - Credit Journal C 10 - Unprinted CREDIT_JOURNAL_STAT
              F - Printed
              X - Reprint
              R - Not Appl.
STATOS_DEP ATEXT   Status - Deposit Slips C 10 - Unprinted DEPOSIT_SLIPS_STAT
              F - Printed
              X - Reprint
              R - Not Appl.
STATOS_REC ATEXT   Status - Receipt Journal C 10 - Unprinted RECEIPT_JOURNAL_STAT
              F - Printed
              X - Reprint
              R - Not Appl.
STATOS_SALE ATEXT   Status - Sales Journal C 10 - Unprinted SALES_JOURNAL_STAT
              F - Printed
              X - Reprint
              R - Not Appl.
TOTAL_OF_ ATEXT   Total of Transactions R 16 Not Used    TOT_OF_TRANS
CDSK1237  ATEXT   Comment        C 64             CDSK1237
    
```

Report Preview Screen

Print Preview

File Page View Help

Page: 1 of 36

Setup Print Page

03/19/1999 01:16 PM Builders Supply Dictionary field list Page 1

Field	File	Description	Format	Notes	FN Name
BATCH_10	ASST	Batch 10	C	6	BATCH_10
BATCH_STATUS	ASST	Batch Status	C	1 E - Bold	BATCH_STAT
CONTROL_TOTAL	ASST	Control Total	R	16 Not Used	CONTROL_TOT
DESCRIPTION	ASST	Description	C	15	DESCR
LOCK_FLAG	ASST	Lock flag	C	4	LOCK_FLAG
NUMBER_OF_TRANSACTIONS	ASST	Number of Transactions	R	4	NUMBER_OF_TRANSACTIONS
STATUS_CREDIT_JR	ASST	Status - Credit Journal	C	10 - Unprinted F - Printed X - Reprint R - Not Appl.	STATUS_CREDIT_JR
STATUS_DEPOSIT_SLIPS	ASST	Status - Deposit Slips	C	10 - Unprinted F - Printed X - Reprint R - Not Appl.	STATUS_DEPOSIT_SLIPS
STATUS_RECEIPT_JRNL	ASST	Status - Receipt Journal	C	10 - Unprinted F - Printed X - Reprint R - Not Appl.	STATUS_RECEIPT_JRNL
STATUS_SALES_JRNL	ASST	Status - Sales Journal	C	10 - Unprinted F - Printed X - Reprint R - Not Appl.	STATUS_SALES_JRNL
TOTAL_OF_TRANSACTIONS	ASST	Total of Transactions	R	16 Not Used	TOTAL_OF_TRANSACTIONS
COMMENT	ASST	Comment	C	64	COMMENT

- access the Print Page Setup Window

In the Print Page Setup Window you can select:

Print Page Setup Window

Print

Printer

Name: HP LaserJet 4Si/4SiMX PS

Status: Default printer; Ready

Type: HP LaserJet 4Si/4SiMX PS

Where: LPT4:

Comment:

☐ Print to file

Print range

☒ All 36 pages

☐ Pages from: 1 to: 36

Copies

Number of copies: 1

☐ Collate

OK Cancel

Print to a file

Which pages of the report to print

The number of copies to print

Report Preview Screen

- Adjust the report to fit the width of the window.

Print Preview

File Page View Help

Page: 1 of 36

Fit Page to Window Width

13/49/1999 01:46 PM Builders Supply Dictionary field list Page 1

Field	File	Description	Format	Notes	FN Name
BATCH_10	AKBT	Batch 10	C	6	BATCH_10
BATCH_STAT05	AKBT	Batch Status	C	1 E - Bold	BATCH_STAT
CONTROL_TOTAL	AKBT	Control Total	N	16 Not Used	CONTROL_TOT
DESCRIPTION	AKBT	Description	C	15	DESCR
LOCK_FLAG	AKBT	Lock flag	C	4	LOCK_FLAG
NUMBER_OF_TRANS	AKBT	Number of Transactions	N	4 - Omprinted	NUMBER_OF_TRANS
STATUS_CREDIT_JR	AKBT	Status - Credit Journal	C	10 - Omprinted	STATUS_CREDIT_JR
				F - Printed	
				R - Reprint	
				N - Not Appl.	
STATUS_DEP_SLIPS	AKBT	Status - Deposit Slips	C	10 - Omprinted	STATUS_DEP_SLIPS
				F - Printed	
				R - Reprint	
				N - Not Appl.	
STATUS_RECEIPT_JRNL	AKBT	Status - Receipt Journal	C	10 - Omprinted	STATUS_RECEIPT_JRNL
				F - Printed	
				R - Reprint	
				N - Not Appl.	
STATUS_SALES_JRNL	AKBT	Status - Sales Journal	C	10 - Omprinted	STATUS_SALES_JRNL
				F - Printed	
				R - Reprint	
				N - Not Appl.	
TOTAL_OF_TRANS	AKBT	Total of Transactions	N	16 Not Used	TOTAL_OF_TRANS
COMMENT	AKOC	Comment	C	64	COMMENT

Report Preview Screen

- Adjust the page to the window height.

Print Preview

File Page View Help

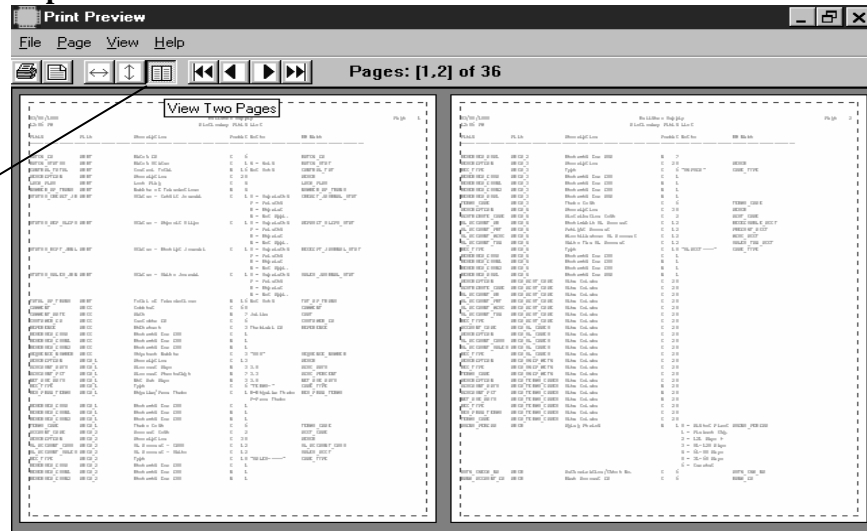
Page: 1 of 36

Fit Page to Window Height

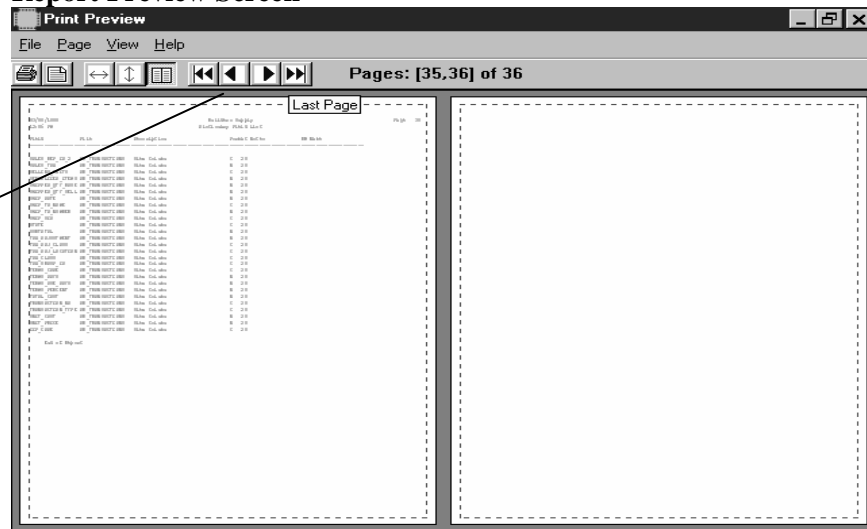
13/49/1999 01:46 PM Builders Supply Dictionary field list Page 1

Field	File	Description	Format	Notes	FN Name
BATCH_10	AKBT	Batch 10	C	6	BATCH_10
BATCH_STAT05	AKBT	Batch Status	C	1 E - Bold	BATCH_STAT
CONTROL_TOTAL	AKBT	Control Total	N	16 Not Used	CONTROL_TOT
DESCRIPTION	AKBT	Description	C	15	DESCR
LOCK_FLAG	AKBT	Lock flag	C	4	LOCK_FLAG
NUMBER_OF_TRANS	AKBT	Number of Transactions	N	4 - Omprinted	NUMBER_OF_TRANS
STATUS_CREDIT_JR	AKBT	Status - Credit Journal	C	10 - Omprinted	STATUS_CREDIT_JR
				F - Printed	
				R - Reprint	
				N - Not Appl.	
STATUS_DEP_SLIPS	AKBT	Status - Deposit Slips	C	10 - Omprinted	STATUS_DEP_SLIPS
				F - Printed	
				R - Reprint	
				N - Not Appl.	
STATUS_RECEIPT_JRNL	AKBT	Status - Receipt Journal	C	10 - Omprinted	STATUS_RECEIPT_JRNL
				F - Printed	
				R - Reprint	
				N - Not Appl.	
STATUS_SALES_JRNL	AKBT	Status - Sales Journal	C	10 - Omprinted	STATUS_SALES_JRNL
				F - Printed	
				R - Reprint	
				N - Not Appl.	
TOTAL_OF_TRANS	AKBT	Total of Transactions	N	16 Not Used	TOTAL_OF_TRANS
COMMENT	AKOC	Comment	C	64	COMMENT

Report Preview Screen



Report Preview Screen



GETTING READY

To setup the ODBC Kit to access the OSAS data in products that use the ODBC Drivers properly you will need to perform the following

- Create a configuration file with the Edit CONFIG.TPM function²
- Create any custom files through the Files function on the Dictionary Tools menu
- Create any custom fields through the Fields function on the Dictionary Tools menu
- Create any custom indexes through the Index function on the Dictionary Tools menu

² Required to access the OSAS data with the BASIS ODBC Drivers

Structuring Codes

IDs and codes should be assigned in a way that makes sense for the user. A consistent format should be established before any information is gathered and entered into data files. Planning ahead allows better use of the system's sorting and selecting capabilities.

How the System Organizes

Because the system arranges code characters in a particular order, you have to decide what kind of codes will work best to identify vendors, term codes, and so on. Here's an example of how the system organizes several different IDs (the dashes represent blank spaces that are entered by pressing the space bar):

```
----0
----1
----Z
----a
----01
--a---
000000
000001
1
```

Notice that 1 appears four times in the list. Because the codes were entered differently (for example, zeros and/or blanks before some but not others), the system organized them differently. Here's why:

- The system goes through each code, from left to right, until it finds something other than a blank space.
- Items come out in this order for each position:
 - blank spaces
 - special characters (-, *, /, etc)
 - numerals (0-9)
 - uppercase letters (A-Z)
 - lowercase letters (a-z)

Hints

The most important thing about assigning ID numbers and codes is to choose a consistent format and stick to it. Here are some suggestions:

- Use uppercase (and in some instances, lowercase) letters, numerals, or special characters (such as hyphens) in IDs.
- When letters are used in IDs, enter them consistently, either all uppercase or all lowercase letters, to avoid organization and identification problems later.
- Assign IDs that are the same length to prevent organization problems. If the ID is divided into more than one part, each part should be the same length. For example, use AND-XT and AND-YT instead of AND-X and AND-YT. Don't use blank spaces in the middle of an ID.
- Use leading zeros to make all numbers the same length; for example, use 001 and 040 instead of 1 and 40.
- Usually, you should use IDs that convey information about the vendor or codes. For Example, ACE001 and ATT001 are more descriptive than 000001 and 000002. However, if you are already using a numbered system, it may be more convenient to stick with it.
- If you need to organize vendors by a particular element, include that element in the ID. For example, if you will probably want to organize vendors alphabetically by their company name, you should include the first characters of the vendor's company name in the vendor ID. To ensure that new vendors can be inserted into the sequence later, use a combination of letters and numbers that leaves room in the sequence for later additions.

Setup Checklist

Planning

- ☐ Read the *Resource Manager User's Guide*
- ☐ Read the *ODBC Kit Users Guide*
- ☐ Collect and Organize the Data
- ☐ Plan the Implementation Schedule
- ☐ Set Up a Backup Schedule

Set Up in Resource Manager

- ☐ Select Menu style for workstations
- ☐ Select Options and Interfaces Used during Setup

Set Up in ODBC Kit

- ☐ Create CONFIG.TPM file
- ☐ Set Up/Verify Tables (x=company id, t=terminal id)
 - ☐ ODEXxxx
- ☐ Set Up the Files
- ☐ Set Up the Fields
- ☐ Set Up Indexes
- ☐ Set Up Reserved Words
- ☐ Copy Files to Dictionaries

Complete Set Up in Resource Manager for ODBC Kit

- ☐ Set Up Access Codes
- ☐ Reset Options and Interfaces for Using the System

IMPLEMENTING ODBC

Information in both the Resource Manager and ODBC Kit applications should be set up and/or verified when you set up ODBC Kit. The selections you make during setup determine how the ODBC Kit system operates

Setup In Resource Manager

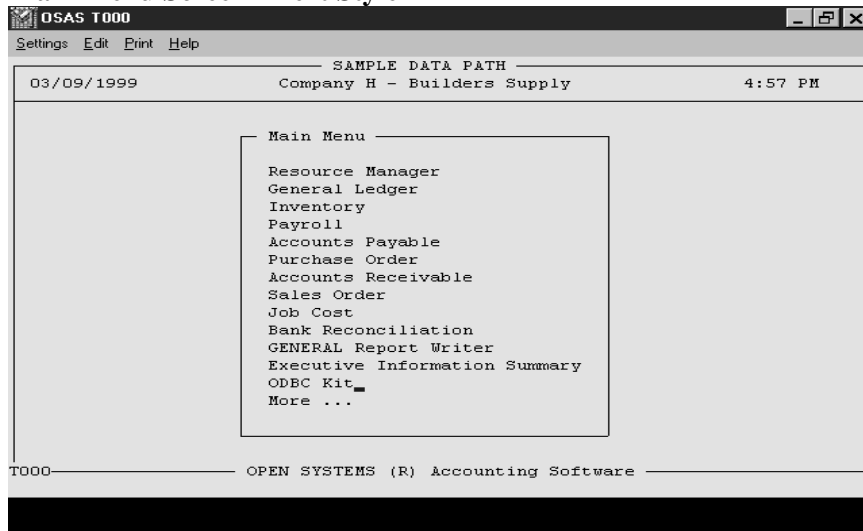
Functions in Resource Manager are used to set up:

the menu style used for the workstation

the company's Options and Interface settings for ODBC Kit

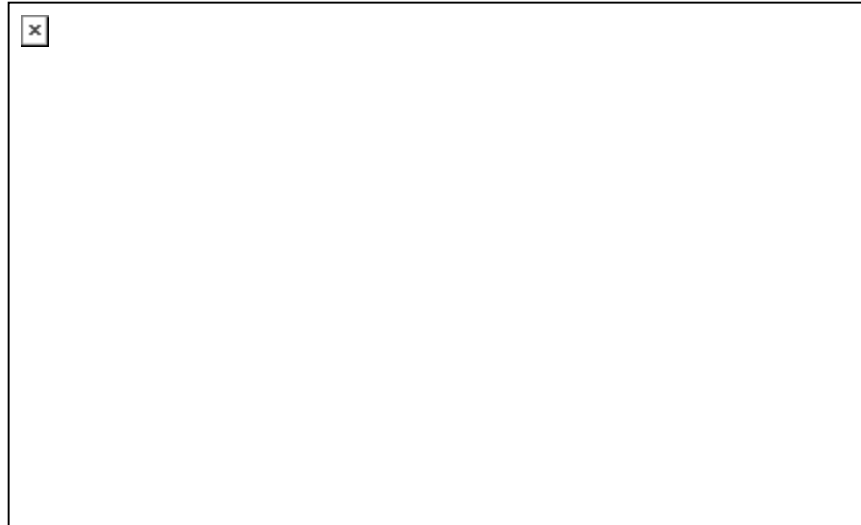
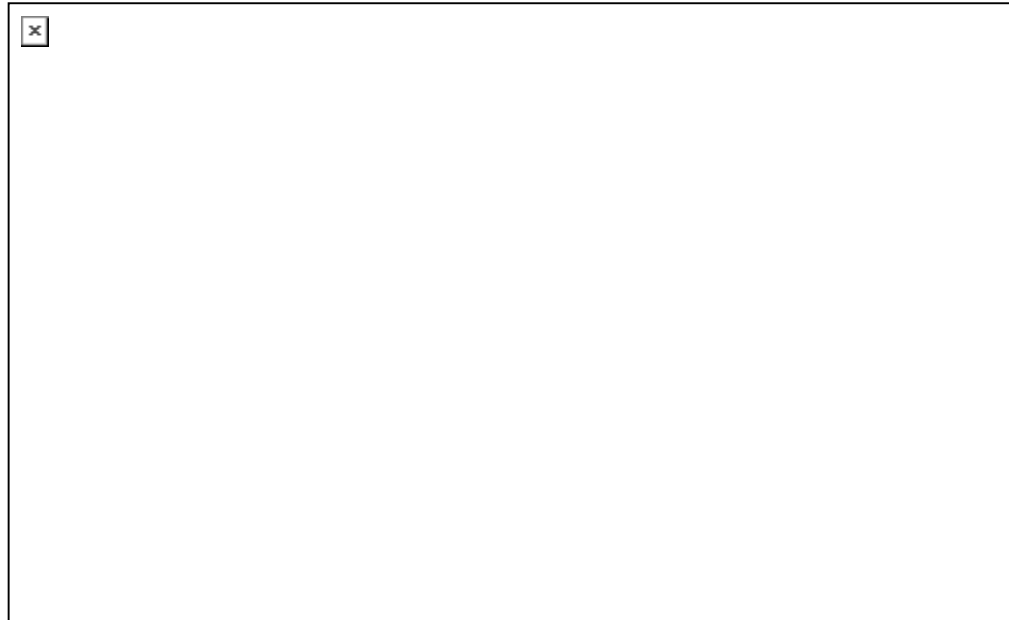
To set up this information, select Resource Manager from the Main Menu.

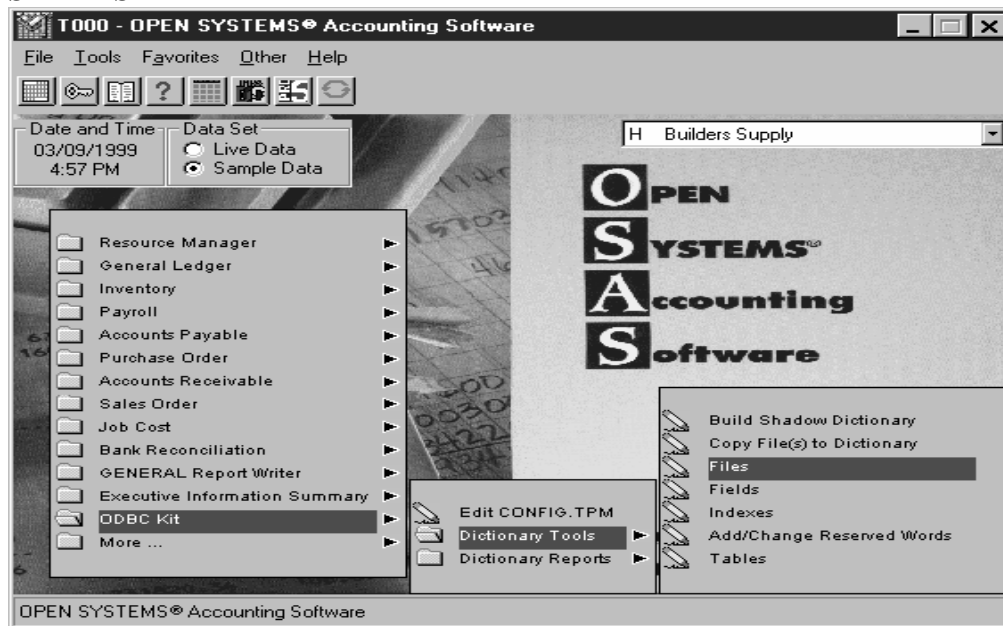
Main Menu Screen - Text Style



Selecting the Menu Style for Each Workstation

Each workstation can select from three different menu styles:

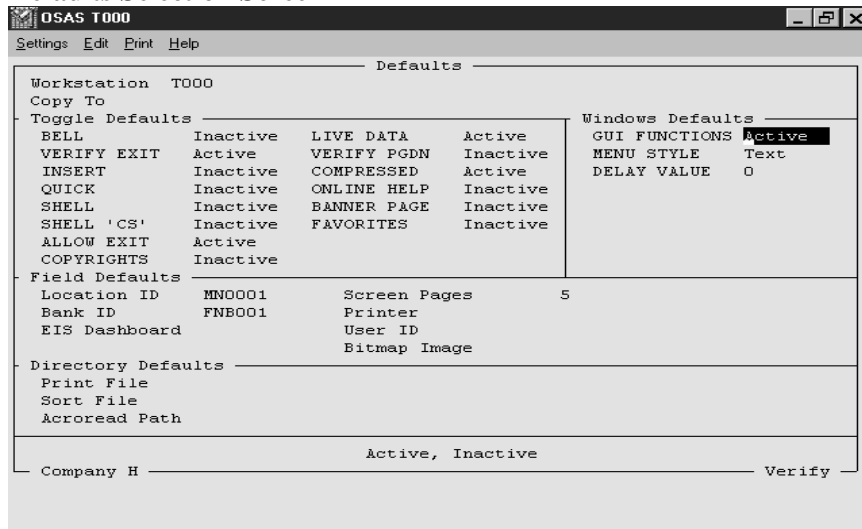
TEXT**GRAPHICAL**

START STYLE

To select the menu style used for each workstation, perform the following steps:

Choose Workstation Configuration on the Resource Manager menu.

Select the Defaults function.

Defaults Selection Screen

The current workstation number defaults in the **Workstation** field.

Use the **Tab** key to move the cursor to the **GUI FUNCTIONS** field.

Select:

<u>Selection</u>	<u>Description</u>
------------------	--------------------

Active	to use the GUI features--including the Graphical or Start-style menus.
--------	--

Inactive	to deactivate the GUI features--including the Graphical or Start-style menus.
----------	---

Press **Enter** to move to the **MENU STYLE** field.

Select the menu style to use as the workstation default--**Text**, **Graphical**, or **Start-style**.

Workstation Defaults Selection Screen

OSAS T000

Settings Edit Print Help

Defaults

Workstation T000

Copy To

Toggle Defaults		Windows Defaults	
BELL	Inactive	LIVE DATA	Active
VERIFY EXIT	Active	VERIFY PGDN	Inactive
INSERT	Inactive	COMPRESSED	Active
QUICK	Inactive	ONLINE HELP	Inactive
SHELL	Inactive	BANNER PAGE	Inactive
SHELL 'CS'	Inactive	FAVORITES	Inactive
ALLOW EXIT	Active		
COPYRIGHTS	Inactive		

Field Defaults	
Location ID	MN0001
Bank ID	FN0001
EIS Dashboard	

Directory Defaults	
Print File	
Sort File	
Acroread Path	

Windows Defaults	
GUI FUNCTIONS	Active
MENU STYLE	Graphical
DELAY VALUE	0

Text, Graphical, Start-style

Company H Verify

Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to save the selections.

If you selected **Active**, use the **Shift F5** or **Esc G** key sequence to toggle between the three menu styles on the menu screens.

Selecting The ODBC Kit Options and Interfaces for the Company

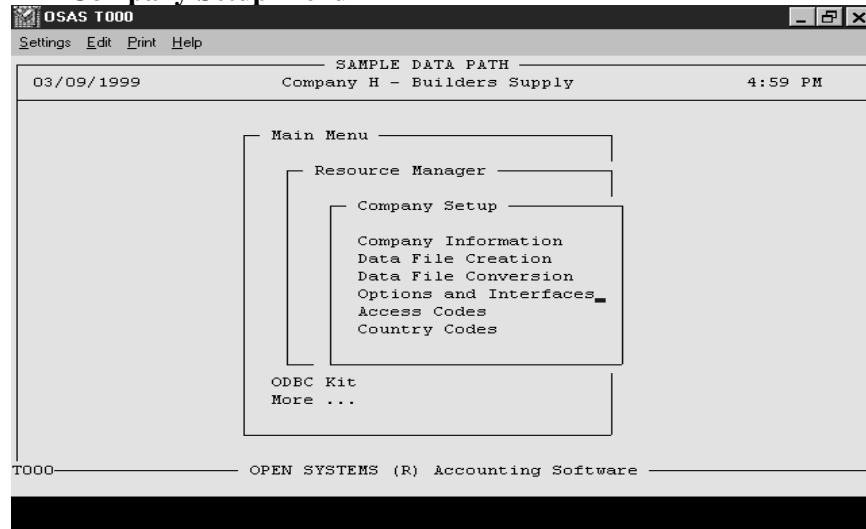
Use the Options and Interfaces function on the Company Setup menu to make the following selections for the company:

the settings for the ODBC Kit options

To setup or verify the company's options and interfaces for the ODBC Kit, perform the following steps:

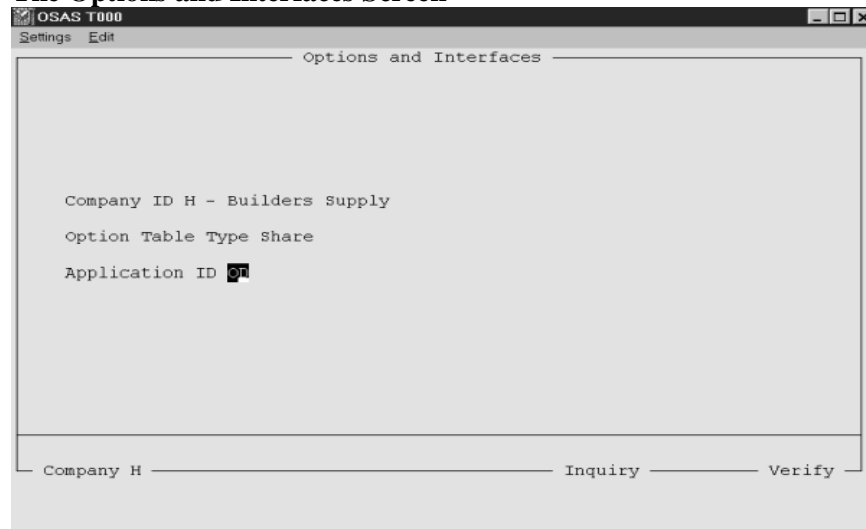
Select Options and Interfaces from the Company Setup menu.

RM Company Setup Menu



The Options and Interfaces Screen is displayed.

The Options and Interfaces Screen

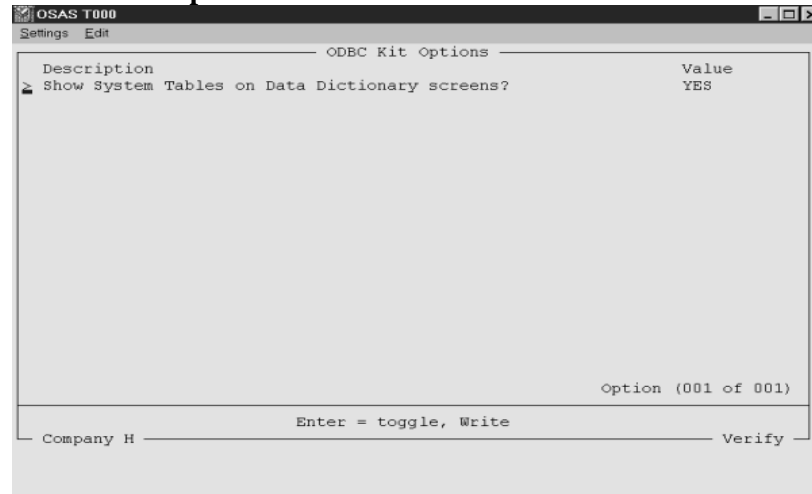


Make the following Selections:

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Option Table Type	<p>Share - select this setting if the OSAS ODBC Kit is used for multiple companies and all companies use the same interfaces and options</p> <p>Own – select this setting to set up options and interfaces specifically for this company</p>
Application ID	<p>Enter OD, the two-letter Application Id for the ODBC Kit.</p> <p>The Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W, is available to select the Application Id from a list of the installed applications.</p>

When you press **Enter**, the ODBC Kit Options screen is displayed.

ODBC KIT Options Screen



Press Enter to toggle between the option settings:

<u>Interface/Option</u>	<u>Setting</u>	<u>Effect</u>
Show System Tables on Data ³ Dictionary screens?	YES	Allow you to see and edit the Base Tables using the Files function on the Dictionary Tools menu.
	NO	Base tables are not shown in the Files function.

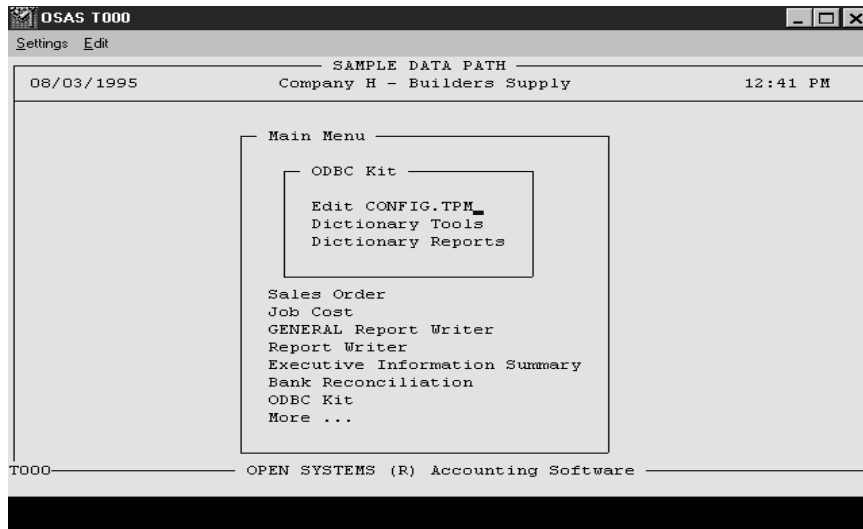
After you have made your selection, type **W** to use the **Write** command to save them.

³ For normal use of the ODBC Kit, this option is set to No. ODBC will not function correctly if the Base Tables are deleted or changed.

USING ODBC KIT

Use the ODBC Kit to create data source files for each company you plan to access with the ODBC Drivers, and to add or modify the data dictionary files, fields and indexes.

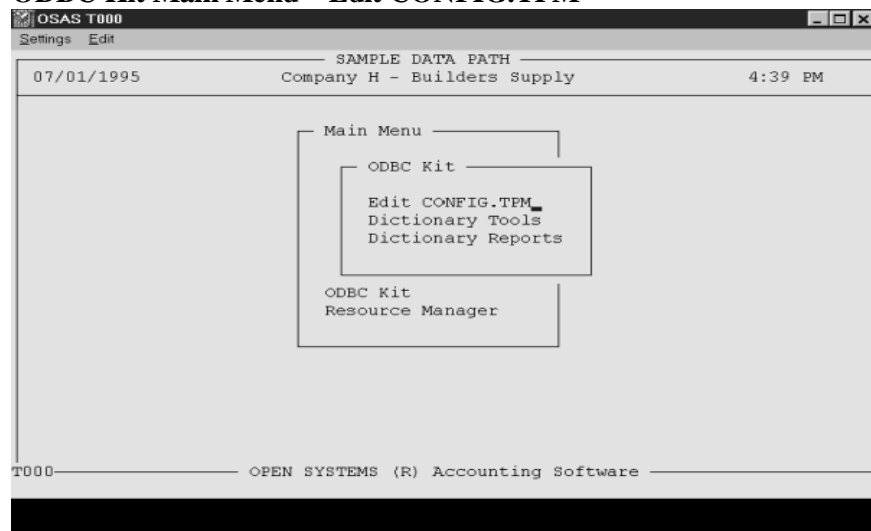
ODBC Kit Main Menu Screen



Edit CONFIG.TPM

Use the **Edit CONFIG.TPM** function to create and edit database configuration files for use with the BASIS ODBC Driver.

ODBC Kit Main Menu – Edit CONFIG.TPM



Select **Edit CONFIG.TPM** from the ODBC Kit menu.

Edit CONFIG.TPM Selection Screen

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Edit CONFIG.TPM

Path and Name of CONFIG.TPM File
C:/OSAS/Rwdata/CONFGH.TPM

Variable	Data

Line () of ()

File does not exist. Do you wish to create? **YES**

Company H Verify

To create a configuration file make the following selections:

Selection**Description**

Path and Name of CONFIG.TPM File

Enter the path and TPM file name to create.

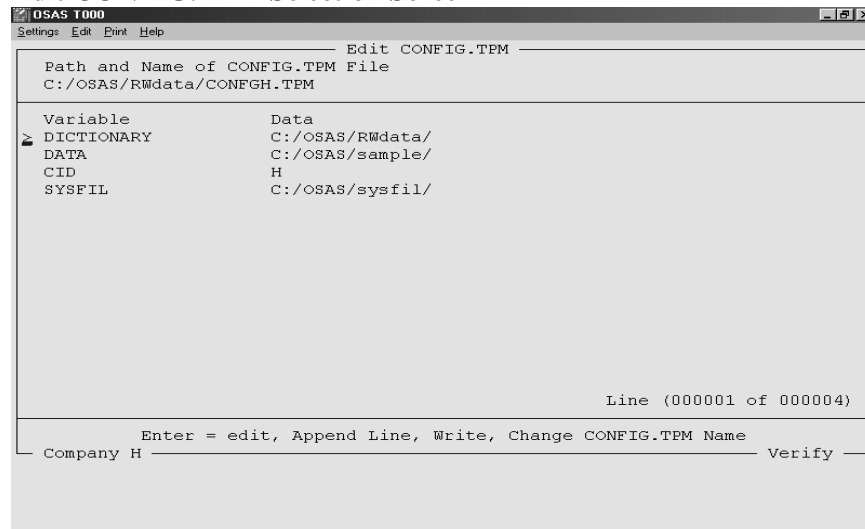
The path defaults to the OSAS/Rwdata directory. You can accept this path and enter in the configuration file name⁴ or you can type in your own path and configuration file name.

File does not exist. Do you wish to create?

Select **Yes** to create the configuration file in the selected path.

Select **No** if you do not want to create the configuration file entered.

⁴ The configuration file does not have to have the name CONFIG.TPM. The file is an 8.3 Dos file and is only required to have the TPM extension, but can have any name you want.

Edit CONFIG.TPM Selection Screen**Variable****Data**

DICTIONARY*

The path to the ODBC data dictionaries.

The default path is the Rwdata directory setup with the Directories function in Resource Manager.

DATA*

The path to the OSAS data.

The default path is the Data1 directory setup with the Directories function in Resource Manager.

CID

The company ID.

The company you are in defaults as the company ID

SYSFIL*

The path to the OSAS systems files.

The default path is the SYSFIL directory setup with the Dictionary function in Resource Manager.

You can edit the configuration file by selecting the following:

Command**Action**

Enter = edit

Enter to edit the line next to the cursor.

Append Line

Select **A** to add a line to the configuration file.

Note: You must create a separate database configuration file for each company you want to access with the ODBC driver.

*The path entered must contain a drive letter and colon for the ODBC Drivers to access the OSAS data properly, unless you are using a data server. If you are using a Unix or LINUX system and not using a data server, do not create a configuration file here (See Appendix C).

Edit CONFIG.TPM Selection Screen

OSAS 1000

Settings Edit Print Help

Path and Name of CONFIG.TPM File
C:/OSAS/RWdata/CONFGH.TPM

Variable	Data
DICTONARY	C:/OSAS/RWdata/
DATA	C:/OSAS/sample/
CID	H
SYSFIL	C:/OSAS/sysfil/

Line (000001 of 000004)

Enter = edit, Append Line, Write, Change CONFIG.TPM Name

Company H Verify

Command**Action**

Write

Select **W** to write the configuration file.Select **Y**, for Yes, to save the changes made to the configuration file.Select **N**, for No, if you do not want to save the changes made or the configuration file.

CONFIG.TPM Name

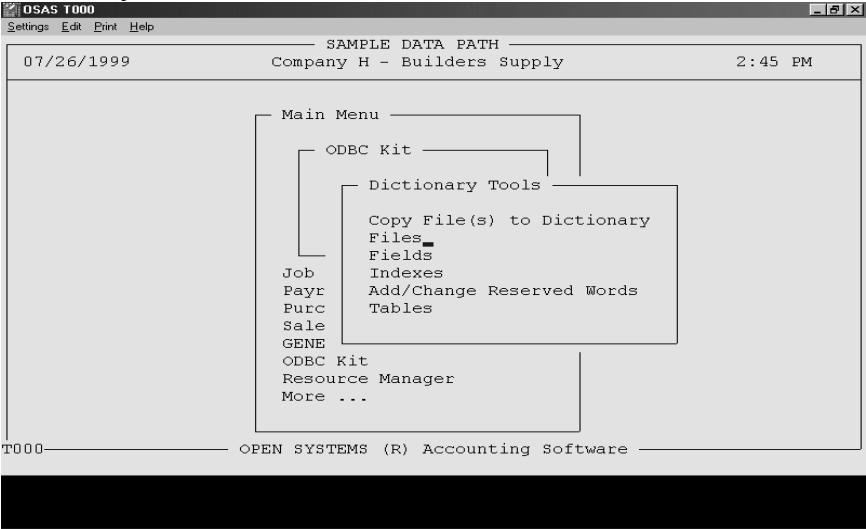
Select **C** to enter the path and file name for a new configuration file.

Note: If you are using the 1.1 BASIS ODBC Drivers you must also run the Build Shadow Dictionary function (See Appendix A).

Dictionary Tools

Select **Dictionary Tools** from the **ODBC Kit** menu.

Dictionary Tools Menu

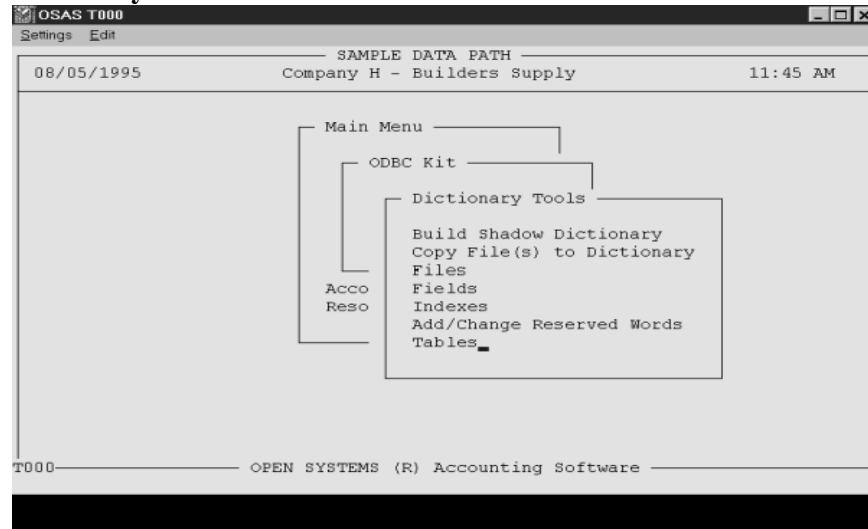


Tables

Use the **Tables** function to set up and maintain the ODBC Kit table.

Tables store information about the system, data, options, and default settings for other applications.

Dictionary Tools Menu - Tables



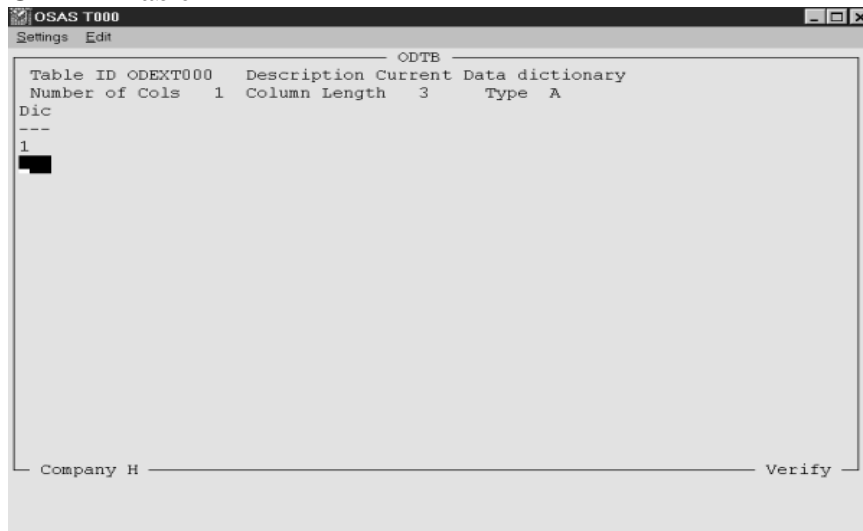
ODEXT Table

Table ID	ODEXT000	Description	Current Data dictionary
Number of Cols	1	Column Length	3
Type	A		

Dic
1

Company H

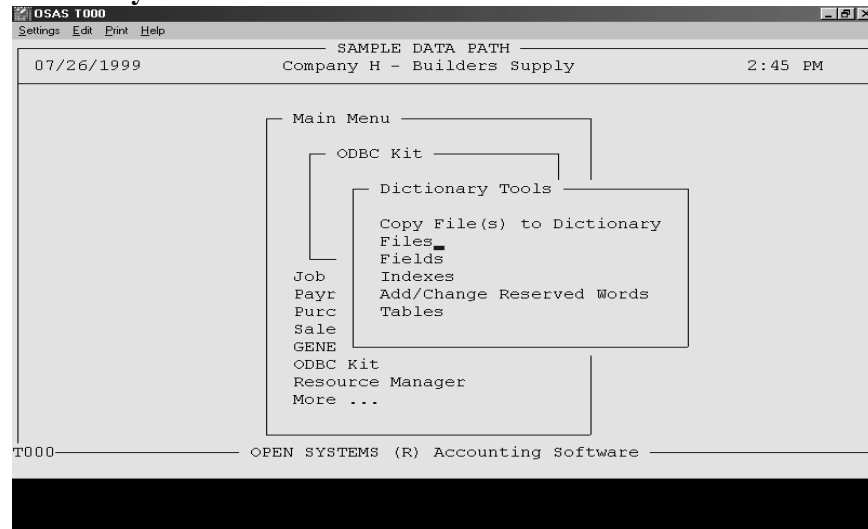
Verify

The **ODEXTxxx** table stores the data dictionary file extension in use on the current terminal.
XXX is the current terminal Id

Files

Use the Files function to set up and maintain data dictionary information about the data files used in OSAS programs, to construct views of the OSAS data files, and to delete unnecessary file definitions from the data dictionary

Dictionary Tools Menu - Files



To add or change files for use with ODBC select **Files** from the Dictionary Tools menu.

ODBC Kit Files Screen

File Name	Description	Type	RecLen	Recs	Key
Dictionary *1.1					
APCD_1	Codes File - Distribution Code	MKeyed	128	0	12
APCD_2	Codes File - Terms Codes Recor	MKeyed	128	0	12
APCD_DIST_CODE	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCD_TERMS_CODE	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCH	Checks File	MKeyed	192	0	0
APCH_1	Checks File - Checks Record	MKeyed	192	0	0
APCH_2	Checks File - Invoice Record	MKeyed	192	0	0
APCH_3	Checks File - Control Record	MKeyed	192	0	0
APCH_CHK_RECORD	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCH_CTRL_RECORD	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCH_INV_RECORD	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCM	Requisition Control File	MKeyed	16	0	0
APCM_1	Requisition - Terminal Record	MKeyed	16	0	0
APCM_2	Requisition - Control Record	MKeyed	16	0	0
APCM_CTRL_RECORD	View	Indexed	0	0	0
Line No (000001 of 000347)					
Enter = edit, Append, Goto					
Company H			Verify		

Field**Description**

Dictionary	Displays the current set of data dictionary files in use on the current terminal
File Name	List the name of all the files in the current set of data dictionary files
Description	Displays the description of each data dictionary file
Type	Displays the file type for each data dictionary file
RecLen	Displays the record length in bytes for one record in the file
Recs	Displays the maximum number of records for each file
Key	Displays the key size for each file if the file is a Keyed or single key Mkeyed file.

ODBC Kit Files Screen

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Files

Dictionary *.1

File Name	Description	Type	RecLen	Recs	Key
APCD_1	Codes File - Distribution Code	MKeyed	128	0	12
APCD_2	Codes File - Terms Codes Recor	MKeyed	128	0	12
APCD_DIST_CODE	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCD_TERMS_CODE	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCH	Checks File	MKeyed	192	0	0
APCH_1	Checks File - Checks Record	MKeyed	192	0	0
APCH_2	Checks File - Invoice Record	MKeyed	192	0	0
APCH_3	Checks File - Control Record	MKeyed	192	0	0
APCH_CHK_RECORD	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCH_CTRL_RECORD	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCH_INV_RECORD	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCM	Requisition Control File	MKeyed	16	0	0
APCM_1	Requisition - Terminal Record	MKeyed	16	0	0
APCM_2	Requisition - Control Record	MKeyed	16	0	0
APCM_CTRL_RECORD	View	Indexed	0	0	0

Line No (000001 of 000347)

Enter = edit, Append, Goto

Company H

Verify

CommandAction

Edit

Move the cursor to the file to change and press **Enter**

Append

Press **A** to add a file. The Append File window is displayed. Enter the file information. Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to save any changes and return to the file scrolling screen.

Goto

Press **G**, the Goto File Name field is displayed. Enter the file name and press **Enter** to move the cursor to a specific file.

ODBC Kit Files Goto Screen

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Files

Dictionary *.1

File Name	Description	Type	RecLen	Recs	Key
APCD_1	Codes File - Distribution Code	MKeyed	128	0	12
APCD_2	Codes File - Terms Codes Recor	MKeyed	128	0	12
APCD_DIST_CODE	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCD_TERMS_CODE	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCH	Checks File	MKeyed	192	0	0
APCH_1	Checks File - Checks Record	MKeyed	192	0	0
APCH_2	Checks File - Invoice Record	MKeyed	192	0	0
APCH_3	Checks File - Control Record	MKeyed	192	0	0
APCH_CHK_RECORD	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCH_CTRL_RECORD	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCH_INV_RECORD	View	Indexed	0	0	0
APCM	Requisition Control File	MKeyed	16	0	0
APCM_1	Requisition - Terminal Record	MKeyed	16	0	0
APCM_2	Requisition - Control Record	MKeyed	16	0	0
APCM_CTRL_RECORD	View	Indexed	0	0	0

Line No (000001 of 000347)

Go To File Name **APCU**

Company H

Inquiry

Verify

Edit File Screen

File Name	Dictionary	Description	View Definition	Type	Record Length	No. of Records	Key Size	File Index	RW Topic	Long File Name	ODBC Path	Application ID	Recs	Key
ARCU	*.1	Customer File	NO	MKeyed	1088	0	0	6	300	ARCUXxx	(DATA) ARCU(CID)	AR	0	0
ARDE													0	0
ARHD													0	0
ARHI													0	0
ARHI_1													0	0
ARHI_2													0	0
ARHI_3													0	0
ARHI_4													0	0
ARHI_5													0	0
ARHI_CONTROL													0	0
ARHI_FIN_CHA													0	0
ARHI_LINE_IT													0	0
ARHI_PAYMENT													0	0
ARHI_TOTALS													0	0
ARHS													0	0

Company H Verify

The Edit/Append file screen is displayed, when you select a file to edit or select append to add a file.

Enter or edit the following information:

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Dictionary	Displays the current set of data dictionary files in use on the current terminal
File Name	Displays the name of the data dictionary file. If you are adding a file, enter the dictionary file name. The name does not have to be the name of the file in OSAS. The name cannot contain any spaces or symbols. Use letters, numbers and underscores.
Description	Enter the description of the file.
View Definition	If the file is a view ⁵ , enter YES ; if not, enter NO .

⁵ A view is a copy of a data dictionary file or files. Once this field is set, you are not allowed to change it.

Edit File Screen

File Name	Dictionary	File Name	Description	View Definition	Type	Record Length	No. of Records	Key Size	File Index	RW Topic	Long File Name	ODBC Path	Application ID	Recs	Key
ARCU	*1.1	ARCU	Customer File	NO	Mkeyed	1088	0	0	6	300	ARCUXxx	((DATA) ARCU(CID)	AR	0	0
ARDE							0	0						0	0
ARHD							0	0						0	0
ARHI							0	0						0	0
ARHI_1							0	0						0	0
ARHI_2							0	0						0	0
ARHI_3							0	0						0	0
ARHI_4							0	0						0	0
ARHI_5							0	0						0	0
ARHI_CONTROL							0	0						0	0
ARHI_FIN_CHA							0	0						0	0
ARHI_LINE_IT							0	0						0	0
ARHI_PAYMENT							0	0						0	0
ARHI_TOTALS							0	0						0	0
ARHS							0	0						0	0

Indexed, Serial, Keyed, String, Program, Directory, Mkeyed

Company H Verify

Field**Description****Type**

Enter the file type

Valid Types are:

I for Indexed**L** for Serial**K** for Keyed**S** for String**P** for Program – not valid for OSAS.**D** for Directory – not valid for OSAS.**M** for **Mkeyed**⁶**Record Length**

Enter the file record length for one record of file. For standard OSAS files, this value corresponds to the size in the File Descriptions books.

No. of Records

If the file is Indexed or Serial, enter the maximum number of records the file can contain. For OSAS Mkeyed files leave this field blank.

Key Size

Enter the key size if the file is a single keyed file. For most OSAS data files leave this field blank.

⁶ In the current version of OSAS, the files are all Mkeyed. If you have older versions or have created your own data files, the type can be different. A view file has a type of index.

Edit File Screen

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
File Index	Enter the file index on which the file is usually opened. This is not used by ODBC.
RW Top	Enter the Report Writer topic number within OSAS for this file. This is not used by ODBC.
Long File Name	Enter the actual name of the file on the media (hard drive...Etc.) For OSAS data files use the xxx to represent the Company ID.
ODBC Path	Enter the variables, setup in the configuration file with the Edit CONFIG.TPM function, for the path and company Id (if applicable), and the file name in OSAS, plus any other variables added to the configuration file. The variables and file name must be entered in the order you would access the file if you were searching for the file at the operating system level. Example: (DATA)ARCU(CID) means to start in the path setup with the DATA variable in the configuration file, then select the ARCU file, and finally choose the company ID setup with the CID variable in the configuration file.
Application ID	Enter the application ID for the file. This is not used by ODBC.

Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to save your entries.

View Files

A View dictionary allows you to glimpse the data contained in your files. Views link to an original file, which contains the actual data or can link to another view file, which links to an original file. You can create views using more than one file. Views can also have criteria applied.

There are three types of view files.

Single File View A view file created from one data dictionary file.

Criteria View A view file, which uses criteria to limit the information, returned to the file.

Multiple File View A view file that is created from more than one file and uses link information to establish the connection between the files.

Creating a Single File View

A single file view links to only one original data dictionary or view file.

To create a view file perform and enter the following:

Select A, to use the Append command.

Append View File Screen

File Name	Dictionary	*1.1	Recs	Key
SOKH	Dictionary	*1.1	0	0
SOKT			0	0
SOLE	File Name		0	0
SOLS			0	0
SOPL	Description		0	0
SORD	View Definition		0	0
SORH	Type	MKeyed	0	0
SORL	Record Length	0	0	0
SOSL	No. of Records	0	0	0
SOTB	Key Size	0	0	8
SOTD			0	0
SOTH	File Index		0	0
SO_OPEN_ORDE	RW Topic		0	0
SO_RECUR_ORD	Long File Name		0	0
	ODBC Path			
	Application ID			

of 000354)

Company H Inquiry Verify

The Append File screen is displayed.

Enter the following information for the view file.

Field Description

Dictionary Displays the current set of data dictionary files in use on the current terminal.

File Name Enter the name of your View file and press enter.⁷

⁷ The File Name of the view file cannot contain any spaces, symbols or special characters. Only letters numbers and underscores are allowed.

Append View File Screen

OSAS T000			
Settings		Edit	
Files			
Dictionary *..1			
Append File			
File Name	Dictionary	*..1	Recs Key
SOKH			0 0
SOKT			0 0
SOLE	File Name	ARCUC_BACKUP	0 0
SOLS			0 0
SOPL	Description	ARCUC BACKUP	0 0
SORD	View Definition	YES	0 0
SORH	Type	MKeyed	0 0
SORL	Record Length	0	0 0
SOSL	No. of Records	0	0 0
SOTE	Key Size	0	0 8
SOTD			0 0
SOTH	File Index		0 0
SO_OPEN_ORDE	RW Topic		0 0
SO_RECUC_ORD	Long File Name		0 0
	ODBC Path		
	Application ID		of 000354)
Company H		Verify	

Field

Description

Description	Leave this field blank. You can enter a description, but making the file a view determines the description.
-------------	---

View Definition Enter **Y**, for yes, to create the file as a view.

Append View File Screen

The screenshot shows the OSAS T000 main menu with the following options: Dictionary, Append File, Verification, and a bottom status bar. The 'Dictionary *1.1' screen is active, displaying a list of dictionary entries with their details and a summary at the bottom.

File Name	Dictionary	*1.1	Recs	Key
SOKH	Dictionary	*1.1	0	0
SOKT			0	0
SOLE	File Name	ARCU_BACKUP	0	0
SOLS			0	0
SOPL	Description	View	0	0
SORD	View Definition	YES	0	0
SORH	Type	Indexed	0	0
SORL	Record Length	0	0	0
SOSL	No. of Records	0	0	0
SOTB	Key Size	0	0	8
SOTD			0	0
SOTH	File Index	0	0	0
SO_OPEN_ORDE	RW Topic	000	0	0
SO_RECUR_ORD	Long File Name		0	0
	ODBC Path			
	Application ID	AR		
			of 000354)	

Verification

Press <PgDn> to proceed

The Description field changes to **View** and the **Type** field is automatically set to Indexed.

Append View File Screen

Dictionary *.1		Append File		Recs	Key
File Name	Dictionary *.1			0	0
SOKH				0	0
SOKT				0	0
SOLB	File Name	ARCU_BACKUP		0	0
SOLS				0	0
SOPL	Description	View		0	0
SORD	View Definition	YES		0	0
SORH	Type	Indexed		0	0
SORL	Record Length	0		0	0
SOSL	No. of Records	0		0	0
SOTB	Key Size	0		0	8
SOTD				0	0
SOTH	File Index	0		0	0
SO_OPEN_ORDE	RW Topic	000		0	0
SO_RECUR_ORD	Long File Name			0	0
	ODBC Path				
	Application ID	AR			of 000354)

Verification Press <PgDn> to proceed

Record Length, No. Of Records, Key Size, File Index, RW Topic Long File Name and Application ID are not used by a View dictionary because the view always links to an original file or to a view which links to an original file. You can skip those fields or enter the appropriate information for each.

Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to proceed to the next step of the view file creation.

Append File View Information Where Clause Screen

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Files

Dictionary *.1

Append File View Information

Where Clause

File Name

Line Number (of)

Company H Verify

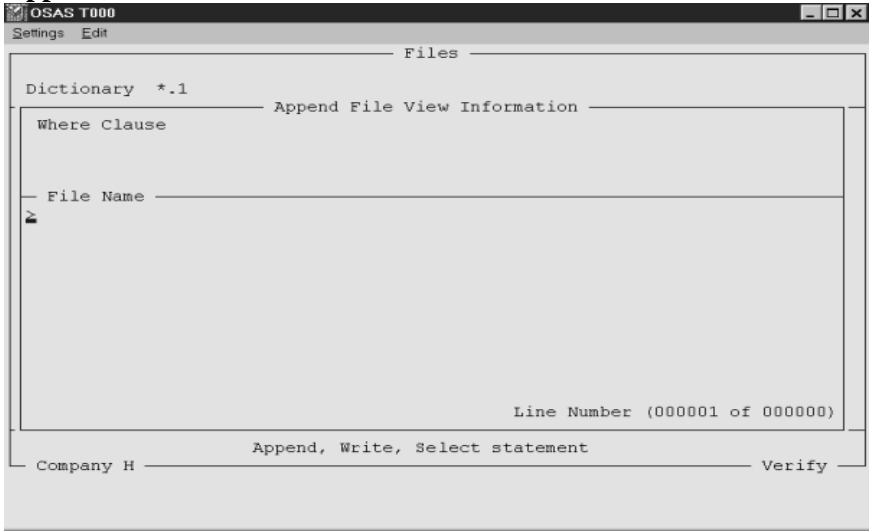
The Append File View Information screen is displayed

Enter the following information to continue the view file creation

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Where Clause	<p>Allow you to setup criteria to limit the information for your View or setup links between files, if your View is created from more than one file.</p> <p>The Where Clause can contain up to 3 lines with 70 characters per line.</p> <p>The Where Clause links to the original file to get the information used.</p> <p>Use SQL format to setup the Where Clause. Alphanumeric fields use apostrophes around the expression and numeric fields do not.</p> <p>If your View isn't using criteria or more than one file you can leave this field blank.</p>

Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to save the Where Clause information and to enter the File Name information.

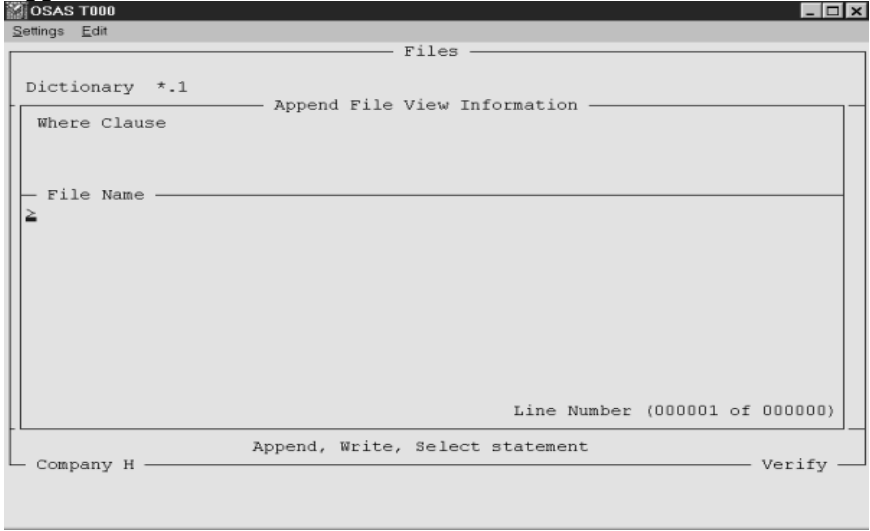
Append File View Information File Name Screen



Enter the following information to complete the view file creation

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
File Name	Enter the name or names of the file(s) that make the View file.

Append File View Information File Name Screen



<u>Command</u>	<u>Description</u>
Append	Press A to add the file(s) to create the view
Write	Press W to save the changes made to the view file.
Select statement	Press S to add or change the Where Clause information

Append File Name Screen

The screenshot shows the OSAS T000 application window with the title bar 'OSAS T000' and menu items 'Settings' and 'Edit'. The main window has a title bar 'Files' and a menu item 'Dictionary *1.1'. The main area is titled 'Append File View Information' and contains a 'Where Clause' field. Below this is a 'File Name' field with a blacked-out text. At the bottom right of the main area, it says 'Line Number (000001 of 000000)'. At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: 'Company H', 'Inquiry', and 'Verify'.

To add files to the view type A to use the Append command.

Append File Name Inquiry Lookup Screen

The screenshot shows the OSAS T000 application window with the title bar 'OSAS T000' and menu items 'Settings' and 'Edit'. The main window has a title bar 'Files' and a menu item 'Dictionary *1.1'. The main area is titled 'Append File View Information' and contains a 'Where C' field. Below this is a 'File N' field with a blacked-out text. A large window is open showing a list of files and their descriptions. At the bottom right of the main area, it says 'Line Number (000001 of 000000)'. At the bottom of the window, there are three buttons: 'Company H', 'Inquiry', and 'Verify'.

File Name	Description
ARCU	Customer File
ARCU_BACKUP	View
ARDE	Additional Descriptions File
ARHD	Additional Descriptions Histor
ARHI	Detail History File
ARHI_1	Detail History File - Line Ite
ARHI_2	Detail History File - Totals
ARHI_3	Detail History File - Payments
ARHI_4	Detail History File - Fin. Chg
ARHI_5	Detail History File - Control
ARHI_CONTROL	View
ARHI_FIN_CHARGE	View

The **Inquiry** command, **F2** or **Esc W**, is available to select the file(s) you want to use.

Append File View Information Screen

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Files

Dictionary *.1

Append File View Information

Where Clause

File Name

ARCU

Line Number (000001 of 000001)

Write Changes? YES

Company H Verify

After your selections have been made use the Write command to save the changes.

Files Screen

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Files

Dictionary *.1

File Name	Description	Type	RecLen	Recs	Key
SOKH	Sales Order Kit History File	MKeyed	256	0	0
SOKT	Sales Order Kit Detail File	MKeyed	256	0	0
SOLB	Shipping Label Setup File	MKeyed	256	0	0
SOLS	SO Lot/Serialized Detail File	MKeyed	256	0	0
SOPL	SO Packing List Restart File	MKeyed	32	0	0
SORD	SO Recurr Entry Add'l Desc Fil	MKeyed	64	0	0
SORH	SO Recurring Order Header File	MKeyed	832	0	0
SORL	SO Recurring Order Detail File	MKeyed	768	0	0
SOSL	Sales Order Slips Restart File	MKeyed	32	0	0
SOTE	SO Tables File	MKeyed	640	0	8
SOTD	SO Open Order Detail File	MKeyed	768	0	0
SOTH	SO Open Order Header File	MKeyed	1024	0	0
SO_OPEN_ORDERS	View	Indexed	0	0	0
SO_RECUR_ORDERS	View	Indexed	0	0	0
ARCU_BACKUP	View	Indexed	0	0	0

Line No (000306 of 000306)

Enter = edit, Append, Goto

Company H Verify

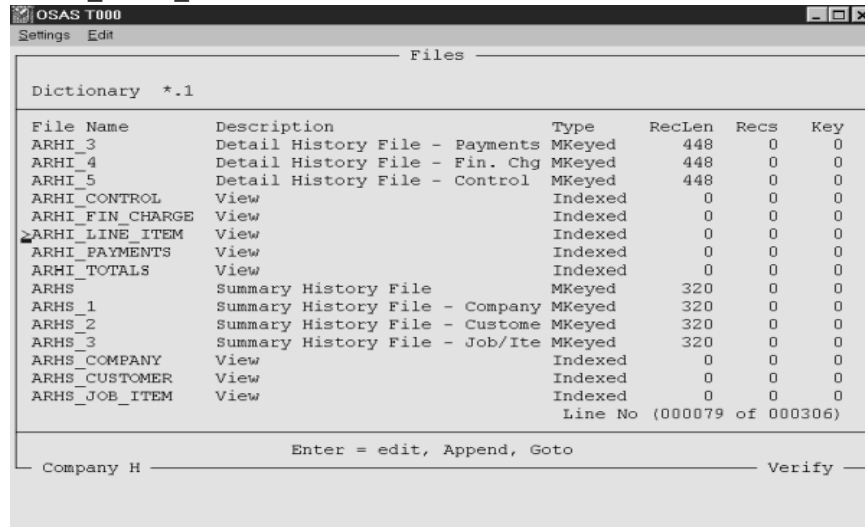
The new View file is added to the bottom of the Files screen.

The next time you select Files from the Dictionary Tools menu the view file will be in alphabetical order.

Criteria Where Clause

Criteria Where Clauses limit the information returned to the file. The criteria consist of a Field Name, Operator and an Expression.

ARHI_LINE_ITEM Files Screen



OSAS T000
Settings Edit

Files

Dictionary *.1

File Name	Description	Type	RecLen	Recs	Key
ARHI_3	Detail History File - Payments	MKeyed	448	0	0
ARHI_4	Detail History File - Fin. Chg	MKeyed	448	0	0
ARHI_5	Detail History File - Control	MKeyed	448	0	0
ARHI_CONTROL	View	Indexed	0	0	0
ARHI_FIN_CHARGE	View	Indexed	0	0	0
ARHI_LINE_ITEM	View	Indexed	0	0	0
ARHI_PAYMENTS	View	Indexed	0	0	0
ARHI_TOTALS	View	Indexed	0	0	0
ARHS	Summary History File	MKeyed	320	0	0
ARHS_1	Summary History File - Company	MKeyed	320	0	0
ARHS_2	Summary History File - Custome	MKeyed	320	0	0
ARHS_3	Summary History File - Job/Ite	MKeyed	320	0	0
ARHS_COMPANY	View	Indexed	0	0	0
ARHS_CUSTOMER	View	Indexed	0	0	0
ARHS_JOB_ITEM	View	Indexed	0	0	0

Line No (000079 of 000306)

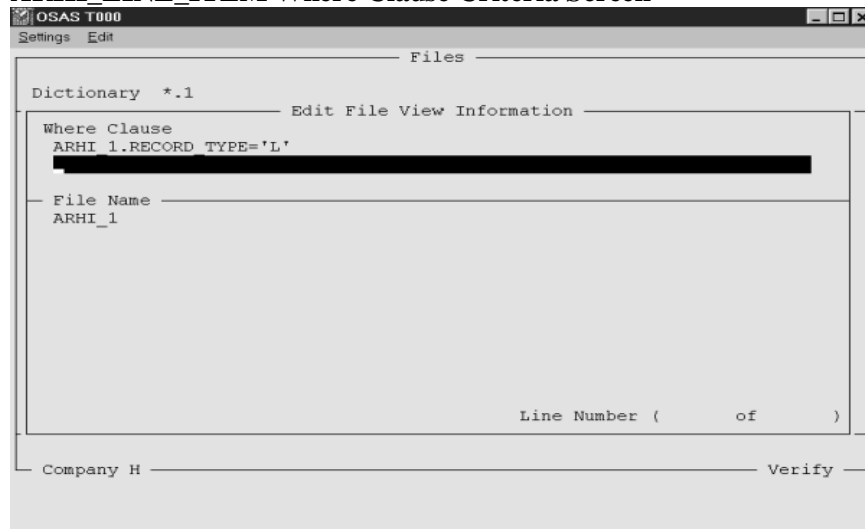
Enter = edit, Append, Goto

Company H Verify

Select the ARHI_LINE_ITEM view file

Enter to edit the file and use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to view the Where Clause screen.

ARHI_LINE_ITEM Where Clause Criteria Screen



OSAS T000
Settings Edit

Files

Dictionary *.1

Edit File View Information

Where Clause
ARHI_1.RECORD_TYPE='L'

File Name
ARHI_1

Line Number (of)

Company H Verify

This Where Clause uses criteria to limit the information returned to the View. The field used links to a field in the original file from which the view was created, **ARHI_1.RECORD_TYPE**. The Operator is = and the expression used is **L** for Line Items. The RECORD_TYPE field is alphanumeric, so the expression, or the L, is surrounded with apostrophes.

More Criteria can be added if needed using the **AND** or **OR** statements between each set.

Link Where Clause

A Link Where Clause links two or more files together in one view file. If your view uses two or more files you must setup the Where Clause to connect the files to each other. The Where Clause contains the original field in file x equaling an original field in file y.

AR_TRANSACTIONS Files Screen

OSAS T000 12/7/98 3:30 pm						
Settings Edit Print Help						
Files						
Dictionary *.1						
File Name	Description	Type	RecLen	Recs	Key	
ARIN_CREDIT_MEMO	View	Indexed	0	0	0	0
ARIN_INVOICE	View	Indexed	0	0	0	0
ARIN_PAYMENT	View	Indexed	0	0	0	0
ARLS	Lot/Serialized Detail File	MKeyed	256	0	0	0
ARPY	Methods of Payments File	MKeyed	192	0	0	0
ARRD	Recurring Entry Additional Des	MKeyed	64	0	0	0
ARRE	Recurring Entries Detail File	MKeyed	704	0	0	0
ARRH	Recurring Entries Header File	MKeyed	832	0	0	0
ARSA	Ship-to Address File	MKeyed	320	0	0	0
ARSR	Sales Rep File	MKeyed	256	0	0	0
ARTB	AR Tables File	MKeyed	640	0	8	0
ARTD	Transaction Detail File	MKeyed	768	0	0	0
ARTH	Transaction Header	MKeyed	1024	0	0	0
AR_RECUR_ENTRY	View	Indexed	0	0	0	0
AR_TRANSACTIONS	View	Indexed	0	0	0	0
Line No (000109 of 000366)						
Enter = edit, Append, Goto						
Company H Verify						

Select the AR_TRANSACTIONS view file.

Enter to edit the file. Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to view the Where Clause screen.

AR_TRANSACTIONS Where Clause Link Screen

OSAS T000 12/7/98 3:41 pm	
Settings Edit Print Help	
Files	
Dictionary *.1	
Edit File View Information	
Where Clause	
ARTD.BATCH_ID=ARTH.BATCH_ID AND ARTD.TRANSACTION_NO=ARTH.TRANSACTION_N	
O	
File Name	
ARTD	
ARTH	
Line Number (of)	
Company H Verify	

This Where Clause links the **ARTD** and **ARTH** files. The **ARTD.BATCH_ID** is the field from file x and equals the **ARTH.BATCH_ID**, which is the field from file y.

If more than one field links the two files together you can use an **AND** between the sets of information, as in this example, which uses the **ARTD.TRANSACTIONS_NO=ARTH.TRANSACTION_NO**.

Base Tables

Press **G**, to use the **Goto** command.

Type **DD_** and press enter.

Base Tables Files Screen

File Name	Description	Type	RecLen	Recs	Key
DD_COLS		MKeyed	0	0	0
DD_FIELD	Attributes of each field	MKeyed	0	0	0
DD_FILE	Information on each file	MKeyed	0	0	0
DD_FILMSC	Miscellaneous file information	MKeyed	0	0	0
DD_FILRUL	File rules	MKeyed	0	0	0
DD_FILDRUL	Field rules	MKeyed	0	0	0
DD_INDEX	Segments of each index	MKeyed	0	0	0
DD_LOCAT	Location of each field	MKeyed	0	0	0
DD_OTYP		MKeyed	0	0	0
DD_RULE	Rule definitions	MKeyed	0	0	0
DD_SPEC		MKeyed	0	0	0
DD_STAT		MKeyed	0	0	0
DD_TYPDEF	Typedef definitions	MKeyed	0	0	0
DD_TYPRUL	Typedef rules	MKeyed	0	0	0
GLAL	Allocations File	MKeyed	1120	0	13

Line No (000109 of 000322)

Company H Enter = edit, Append, Goto Verify

The base tables are displayed.

The base tables define the 13 data dictionary files used by the ODBC Kit and the ODBC Drivers.

The Base Tables do not normally display in Files. They will only show here if the option in Options and Interfaces to show the systems tables is set to Yes.

Do not change or delete the Base Tables or ODBC will not function correctly.

Deleting a File

To delete an existing file, perform the following steps:

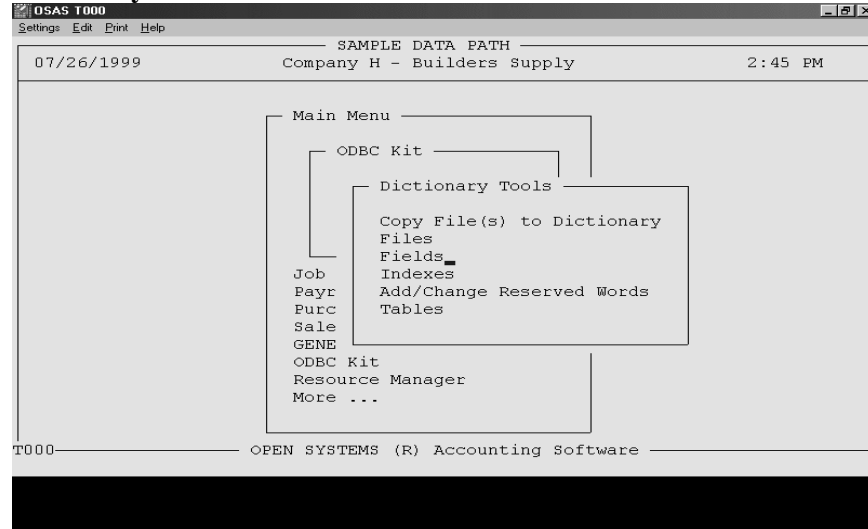
Use the arrow keys to place the cursor at the file you want to delete. You can also press **G**, to use the Goto command, to place the cursor at the file you want to delete.

Use the **Delete** command, **F3** or **Esc D**. The system prompts you to use the **Delete** command again to confirm deleting the file.

Fields

Use the **Fields** function to define and edit the fields in the data dictionary files.

Dictionary Tools Menu



To add or change fields select **Fields** from the **Dictionary Tools** menu.

Fields Screen

Field Description

Dictionary Displays the current set of data dictionary files in use on the current terminal.

File Name Select the file to use in Fields

The Inquiry command, **F2** or **Esc W**, is available to select the file.

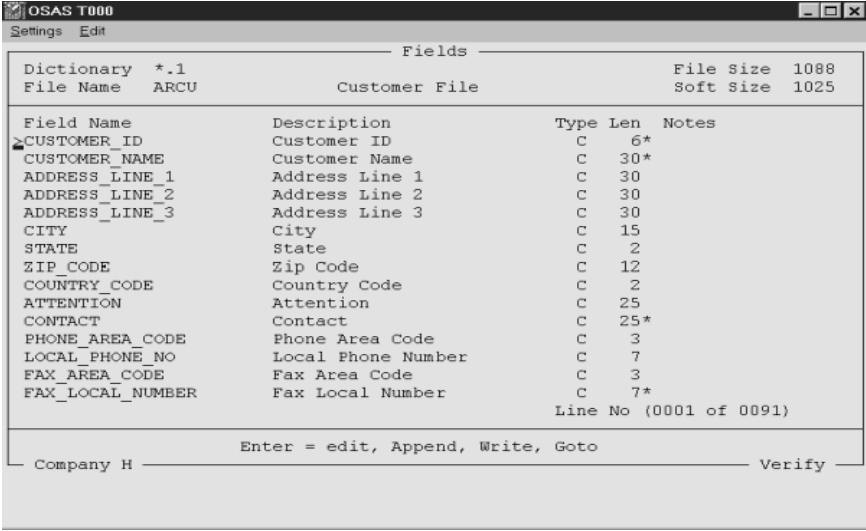
Fields Inquiry Screen

Header Field **Description**

(Description)	The description of the file is displayed.
File Size	The total size, in bytes, of one record in the file including the length of all fields, plus the total number of fields, plus the field and file separators, added together. For standard OSAS files this number is taken from the File Description books.
Soft Size	The total size, in bytes, of one record in the file excluding field and record separators. For standard OSAS files this number is taken from the File Description books.

For regular data dictionary files the fields are listed in the order they appear in the file.

ARCU Fields Screen



Dictionary *1		Fields		File Size	1088
File Name	ARCU	Customer File		Soft Size	1025
Field Name	Description	Type	Len	Notes	
CUSTOMER_ID	Customer ID	C	6*		
CUSTOMER_NAME	Customer Name	C	30*		
ADDRESS_LINE_1	Address Line 1	C	30		
ADDRESS_LINE_2	Address Line 2	C	30		
ADDRESS_LINE_3	Address Line 3	C	30		
CITY	City	C	15		
STATE	State	C	2		
ZIP_CODE	Zip Code	C	12		
COUNTRY_CODE	Country Code	C	2		
ATTENTION	Attention	C	25		
CONTACT	Contact	C	25*		
PHONE_AREA_CODE	Phone Area Code	C	3		
LOCAL_PHONE_NO	Local Phone Number	C	7		
FAX_AREA_CODE	Fax Area Code	C	3		
FAX_LOCAL_NUMBER	Fax Local Number	C	7*		
Line No (0001 of 0091)					
Enter = edit, Append, Write, Goto					
Company H				Verify	

Field **Description**

Field Name	The name of the field is displayed.
Description	The field description is displayed.
Type	The field type is displayed.
Len	The field length is displayed. An * after Len means that this field comes at the end of a string and has a field terminator
Notes	The field notes are displayed.
Line No.	The line number of the field at the cursors position and total number of fields for the file.

ARCU Fields Screen

Field Name	Description	Type	Len	Notes
CUSTOMER_ID	Customer ID	C	6*	
CUSTOMER_NAME	Customer Name	C	30*	
ADDRESS_LINE_1	Address Line 1	C	30	
ADDRESS_LINE_2	Address Line 2	C	30	
ADDRESS_LINE_3	Address Line 3	C	30	
CITY	City	C	15	
STATE	State	C	2	
ZIP_CODE	Zip Code	C	12	
COUNTRY_CODE	Country Code	C	2	
ATTENTION	Attention	C	25	
CONTACT	Contact	C	25*	
PHONE_AREA_CODE	Phone Area Code	C	3	
LOCAL_PHONE_NO	Local Phone Number	C	7	
FAX_AREA_CODE	Fax Area Code	C	3	
FAX_LOCAL_NUMBER	Fax Local Number	C	7*	

Line No (0001 of 0091)

Enter = edit, Append, Write, Goto

Command Action

Edit Move the cursor to the field to change and press **Enter**

Append Press **A** to add a field. The Append Field window is displayed. Enter the field information. Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to save the added field.

Write Press **W** to save the changes made to the fields.

Goto Press **G** to place the cursor next to a specific field. The Go To Entry field is displayed. Enter the line number of the field you want to change or view.

ARCU Fields GOTO Screen

Field Name	Description	Type	Len	Notes
CUSTOMER_ID	Customer ID	C	6*	
CUSTOMER_NAME	Customer Name	C	30*	
ADDRESS_LINE_1	Address Line 1	C	30	
ADDRESS_LINE_2	Address Line 2	C	30	
ADDRESS_LINE_3	Address Line 3	C	30	
CITY	City	C	15	
STATE	State	C	2	
ZIP_CODE	Zip Code	C	12	
COUNTRY_CODE	Country Code	C	2	
ATTENTION	Attention	C	25	
CONTACT	Contact	C	25*	
PHONE_AREA_CODE	Phone Area Code	C	3	
LOCAL_PHONE_NO	Local Phone Number	C	7	
FAX_AREA_CODE	Fax Area Code	C	3	
FAX_LOCAL_NUMBER	Fax Local Number	C	7*	

Line No (0001 of 0091)

Go To Entry:

Company H Verify

CUSTOMER_ID Field

The screenshot shows the 'OSAS T000' application window with the 'Fields' tab selected. The 'Edit Field' section displays the following information:

Dictionary	*.1	File Name	ARCU	Customer File	File Size	1088
					Soft Size	1025
Field Number	0001	Field ID	CUSTOMER_ID	Description	Customer ID	
Field Type	Character	Field Length	6	RW Name	CUSTOMER_ID	
Numeric Type		Array Elements	1	Variable	C0\$	
Variable Length?	YES	Template	CUST			
Field Terminator	10					

At the bottom of the window, there are buttons for 'Company H', 'Inquiry', and 'Verify'.

To add or edit a field press enter or A for append and enter the following:

Field**Description**

Field Number⁸ The line number of the field based on the field's position on the previous screen.

Field ID⁹ The name of the data dictionary field name. The name can be 1 to 16 characters and cannot contain any spaces or symbols. Letters, numbers and underscores are allowed. Any word you enter is checked against the reserved word file. A warning is displayed if you enter a reserved word.

Description Enter the description of the field. The description can be 1 to 33 characters.

⁸ The Field Number will not always correspond to the field number in the OSAS data file.

⁹ The Field ID does not have to be the name of the field in the OSAS data file.

CUSTOMER_ID Field

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Fields

Dictionary	*.1	File Size	1088
File Name	ARCU	Soft Size	1025

Customer File

Edit Field

Field Number 0001

Field ID CUSTOMER_ID

Description Customer ID

Field Type **Character**

Numeric Type

Variable Length? YES

Field Terminator 10

Field Length 6

Array Elements 1

RW Name CUSTOMER_ID

Variable C0\$

Template CUST

Notes

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

Char, Numeric, Unsigned, Int, Float, Decimal, Business, X=c float, Y=c dbl

Company H Verify

Field**Description**

Field Type

Enter one of the following letters for the type of field:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| C = Char | For character fields |
| N = Numeric | For numeric fields |
| U = Unsigned | For unsigned integer fields |
| I = Int | For signed integer fields |
| F = Float | For IEEE float fields |
| D = Decimal | For BCD float fields |
| B = Business | For business math fields |
| X = c float | For 'C' float fields |
| Y = c dbl | For 'C' double float fields |

Numeric Type

If the field type is numeric, you must enter a numeric type.

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| B = Boolean | If the number is a Boolean number, 0 or 1 |
| J = Julian | If the number is a Julian date |
| O = Other | If the number is any other numeric |

If the field type is not numeric, this field is not available.

CUSTOMER_ID Field

The screenshot shows the 'OSAS T000' application window with the 'Fields' tab selected. The 'Edit Field' section is active, showing the following configuration for the 'CUSTOMER_ID' field:

Dictionary	*.1	File Name	ARCU	Customer File	File Size	1088
					Soft Size	1025
Field Number	0001					
Field ID	CUSTOMER_ID					
Description	Customer ID					
Field Type	Character					
Numeric Type						
Variable Length?	YES					
Field Terminator	10					
Field Length	6					
Array Elements	1					
RW Name	CUSTOMER_ID					
Variable	C0\$					
Template	CUST					

At the bottom, there is a list of field types: Char, Numeric, Unsigned, Int, Float, Decimal, Business, X=c float, Y=c dbl, and Company H. A 'Verify' button is located at the bottom right.

Field**Description**

Variable Length?	Enter Y , for Yes, if the field comes at the end of a string and requires a field terminator. Enter N , for No, if the field is a substring and does not come at the end of the string.
Field Terminator	If Variable Length is Yes, enter the decimal code used to represent a field terminator in the file. All standard OSAS files use 10 as the field terminator.
Field Length	Enter the maximum number of characters for the field.
Array Elements	This field is set to 1 and cannot be changed. ODBC does not support using arrays.
RW Name	The name of the field in the GENERAL Report Writer application. All the OSAS standard files use the same field name in ODBC as in GENERAL Report Writer. ¹⁰ This field is not used by ODBC.
Variable	Enter the variable ID used to represent the field. If this application uses string templates, leave the field blank. This field is not used by ODBC.
Template	Enter the string template ID for the field. All OSAS data files use templates for the fields. This field is not used by ODBC but you cannot leave the field blank. The field is not validated or check against the OSAS data file so any input is accepted.
Notes	Enter up to 10 lines, 16 characters per line, of descriptive notes. For standard OSAS files the notes are taken from the File Description books.

Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to save the field information.

¹⁰ You do not have to have General Report Writer to use ODBC

Field Examples

ADDRESS_LINE_1 Field

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Fields		File Size	1088
Dictionary	*.1	File Name	ARCU
		Customer File	
		Soft Size	1025

Edit Field

Field Number 0003
Field ID ADDRESS_LINE_1
Description Address Line 1

Notes	
Field Type	Character
Numeric Type	
Variable Length?	NO
Field Terminator	0
Field Length	30
Array Elements	1
RW Name	ADDRESS_LINE_1
Variable	C2\$(1,30)
Template	ADD1

Company H Verify

Select the ADDRESS_LINE_1 field and press enter to view the field detail.

The Variable Length? field is No because this field is a substring and does not come at the end of the string.

The Field Terminator is set 0.

Select the GROUP_CODE field and press enter to view the field detail.

GROUP_CODE Field

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Fields		File Size	1088
Dictionary	*.1	File Name	ARCU
		Customer File	
		Soft Size	1025

Edit Field

Field Number 0016
Field ID GROUP_CODE
Description Group Code

Notes	
Field Type	Character
Numeric Type	
Variable Length?	NO
Field Terminator	0
Field Length	1
Array Elements	1
RW Name	GROUP_CODE
Variable	C4\$(1,1)
Template	GCOD

Company H Verify

The Notes section contains the notes from the OSAS File Description books.

Select the NEW_FIN_CHARGE field and press enter to view the field detail.

NEW_FIN_CHARGE Field

Fields	
Dictionary *1.1	File Size 1088
File Name ARCU	Soft Size 1025
Customer File	
Edit Field	
Field Number 0030	
Field ID NEW_FIN_CHARGE	
Description New Finance Charge	
Notes	
Field Type Numeric	1. DOLL
Numeric Type Other	2.
Variable Length? YES	3.
Field Terminator 10	4.
	5.
Field Length 14	6.
Array Elements 1	7.
	8.
RW Name NEW_FIN_CHG	9.
Variable C1[0]	10.
Template NFIN	
Boolean, Julian, Other	
Company H	Verify

If the Field Type is numeric, you must enter a Numeric Type

Field Description

B = Boolean If the number is a Boolean number. 0 or 1

J = Julian If the number is a Julian date

O = Other¹¹ If the number is any other numeric

NEW_FIN_CHARGE Field

Fields	
Dictionary *1.1	File Size 1088
File Name ARCU	Soft Size 1025
Customer File	
Edit Field	
Field Number 0030	
Field ID NEW_FIN_CHARGE	
Description New Finance Charge	
Notes	
Field Type Numeric	1. DOLL
Numeric Type Other	2. [REDACTED]
Variable Length? YES	3.
Field Terminator 10	4.
	5.
Field Length 14	6.
Array Elements 1	7.
	8.
RW Name NEW_FIN_CHG	9.
Variable C1[0]	10.
Template NFIN	
Boolean, Julian, Other	
Company H	Verify

¹¹ When Other is selected as the numeric type the notes section shows what type of number is stored in this field.

Select the LAST_SALE_DATE field and press enter to view the field detail.

LAST_SALE_DATE Field

The screenshot shows the 'OSAS T000' application window with the 'Fields' tab selected. The 'Edit Field' section displays the following information:

Dictionary	*.1	File Size	1088
File Name	ARCU	Soft Size	1025
Field Number	0070		
Field ID	LAST_SALE_DATE		
Description	Last Sale Date		

The 'Notes' section on the right lists 10 options for the Numeric Type:

1. Julian
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

The 'Field Type' is set to 'Numeric' and the 'Numeric Type' is set to 'Julian'. The 'Variable Length?' is 'YES' and the 'Field Terminator' is '10'. The 'Field Length' is '7' and the 'Array Elements' is '1'. The 'RW Name' is 'LAST_SALE_DATE', the 'Variable' is 'C5[0]', and the 'Template' is 'LSDAT'. At the bottom, there is a 'Company H' field and a 'Verify' button.

When Julian¹² is selected as the Numeric Type the word Julian is automatically put in the Notes section.

¹² OSAS stores all dates in Julian format. A Julian date is defined as the number of days passed since January 1, 4713 BC.

To get the Julian date fields to convert to a regular date, when you are accessing the OSAS data through ODBC with another product such as Microsoft Access or Microsoft Excel, the Field ID must end in DATE or DAT. When you create the data source, you must enter DATE or DAT in the Date Column Suffix field. If the field id ends with anything other than DATE or DAT and you do not enter DATE or DAT in the Date Column Suffix field, the Julian number will not convert to a regular date.

RESERVED_OSD3 Field

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Fields

Dictionary	*.1	File Size	1088
File Name	ARCU	Soft Size	1025
Field Name	Description	Type	Len Notes
RESERVED_OSD1	Reserved for OSD	C	20*
SHIP_ZONE	Ship Zone	C	2
PAYMENT_METHOD	Payment Method	C	3
CARD_NUMBER	Card Number	C	20
CARDHOLDER_NAME	Cardholder's Name	C	30
EXPIRATION_DATE	Expiration Date	C	6 MMYYYY
RESERVED_OSD2	Reserved for OSD	C	1*
TAX_GROUP	Tax Group	C	6
TAXABLE_GROUP	Taxable Group?	C	1 Y or N
TAX_GROUP_EXEMPT	Tax Group Exemption ID	C	20*
RESERVED_OSD3	Reserved for OSD	C	27*
RESERVED_OSD4	Reserved for OSD	C	27*
RESERVED_ISVA	Reserved for ISV	C	1*
RESERVED_ISVN1	Reserved for ISV	N	1*
RESERVED_ISVN2	Reserved for ISV	N	1*

Line No (0087 of 0091)

Enter = edit, Append, Write, Goto

Company H

Verify

The standard OSAS data dictionary files also have the reserved fields, because each field in the file must be accounted for in order for the ODBC Drivers to access the file successfully.

If you have modified any of these fields in the OSAS data files, you must edit these fields in the data dictionary files, with the correct information, to access them correctly with ODBC.

ARCU Fields

The screenshot shows the 'OSAS T000' application window with the 'Fields' tab selected. The window displays a table of fields for the 'Customer File' dictionary. The table has columns for Field Name, Description, Type, Len, and Notes. The fields listed are: CUSTOMER_ID, CUSTOMER_NAME, ADDRESS_LINE_1, ADDRESS_LINE_2, ADDRESS_LINE_3, CITY, STATE, ZIP_CODE, COUNTRY_CODE, ATTENTION, CONTACT, PHONE_AREA_CODE, LOCAL_PHONE_NO, FAX_AREA_CODE, and FAX_LOCAL_NUMBER. At the bottom of the window, there is a 'Write Changes?' button with a 'NO' label, and a 'Verify' button.

Field Name	Description	Type	Len	Notes
CUSTOMER_ID	Customer ID	C	6*	
CUSTOMER_NAME	Customer Name	C	30*	
ADDRESS_LINE_1	Address Line 1	C	30	
ADDRESS_LINE_2	Address Line 2	C	30	
ADDRESS_LINE_3	Address Line 3	C	30	
CITY	City	C	15	
STATE	State	C	2	
ZIP_CODE	Zip Code	C	12	
COUNTRY_CODE	Country Code	C	2	
ATTENTION	Attention	C	25	
CONTACT	Contact	C	25*	
PHONE_AREA_CODE	Phone Area Code	C	3	
LOCAL_PHONE_NO	Local Phone Number	C	7	
FAX_AREA_CODE	Fax Area Code	C	3	
FAX_LOCAL_NUMBER	Fax Local Number	C	7*	

Line No (0001 of 0091)

Write Changes? **NO** Verify

After you have made your selections type **W**, to use the **Write** command, to save the changes.

Deleting Fields

To delete an existing field, perform the following steps:

Use the arrow keys to place the cursor at the field you want to delete. You can also press **G**, to use the Goto command, to place the cursor at the field you want to delete.

Use the **Delete** command, **F3** or **Esc D**. The system prompts you to use the **Delete** command again to confirm deleting the field.

Note: You cannot delete a field that is used as a key or part of a key to the file.¹³

¹³ Keys for ODBC are setup through the Index function on the Dictionary Tools menu.

View Fields

ARCU_BACKUP File

Dictionary	*1	File Name	ARCU_BACKUP	View	File Size	0	Soft Size	0
Field Name		Description	Type	Len	Notes			

Line No (0001 of 0000)

Enter = edit, Append, Write, Build view from file

Company H Verify

Header Field Description

(Description) The description of the file is displayed.

File Size The total size, in bytes, of one record in the file including the length of all fields, plus the total number of fields, plus the field and file separators, added together.
For standard OSAS files this number is taken from the File Description books.
Not used for view files

Soft Size The total size, in bytes, of one record in the file excluding field and record separators.
For standard OSAS files this number is taken from the File Description books.
Not used for view files

ARCU_BACKUP File

The screenshot shows a window titled "OSAS T000" with a menu bar containing "Settings" and "Edit". Below the menu bar is a section labeled "Fields" which contains a table with the following data:

Dictionary	*.1	File Name	ARCUC_BACKUP	View	File Size	0
					Soft Size	0

Below this table is a larger table with the following headers: "Field Name", "Description", "Type Len", and "Notes". The first row of this table is empty, and the cursor is positioned at the beginning of the "Field Name" column. At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar that reads "Line No (0001 of 0000)".

At the very bottom of the window, there is a footer area with the text "Enter = edit, Append, Write, Build view from file" and "Company H" on the left, and "Verify" on the right.

Command**Action**

Edit	Move the cursor to the field to change and press Enter
Append	Press A to add a field. The Append Field window is displayed. Enter the field information. Use the Proceed command, PgDn or Esc P , to save the added field.
Write	Press W to save the changes made to the fields.
Build view from file	Press B to copy the fields from an existing file into the view file.

There are two options available to add fields for view files

Option 1

In Fields you can set up each field entering the Field ID, Field Type, Numeric Type (if applicable), Variable Length, and Field Terminator¹⁴

ARCU_BACKUP File

The screenshot shows the 'Fields' screen in the OSAS T000 application. The title bar reads 'OSAS T000' and the menu bar has 'Settings' and 'Edit'. The main area is divided into two sections. The top section shows 'Dictionary *1.1' and 'File Name ARCU_BACKUP View'. It has two columns: 'File Size' (0) and 'Soft Size' (0). Below this is a table with columns 'Field Name', 'Description', 'Type Len', and 'Notes'. The table is currently empty. At the bottom right of the table area, it says 'Line No (0001 of 0000)'. The bottom section of the screen has a label 'Company H' and a button 'Verify'. Above the 'Verify' button is a text label: 'Enter = edit, Append, Write, Build view from file'.

To add fields type **A**, to use the Append command.

ARCU_BACKUP Append Screen

The screenshot shows the 'Append Field' screen in the OSAS T000 application. The title bar reads 'OSAS T000' and the menu bar has 'Settings' and 'Edit'. The main area is divided into two sections. The top section shows 'Dictionary *1.1' and 'File Name ARCU_BACKUP View'. It has two columns: 'File Size' (0) and 'Soft Size' (0). Below this is a section titled 'Append Field' with the following fields: 'Field Number 0001', 'Field ID' (redacted), 'Description', and 'Orig. Field'. Below this is a table with columns 'Field Type', 'Character', and 'Notes'. The table has 10 rows, numbered 1. to 10. in the 'Notes' column. The first four rows are for 'Field Type', 'Numeric Type', 'Variable Length?', and 'Field Terminator'. The next four rows are for 'Field Length', 'Array Elements', 'RW Name', and 'Variable'. The last row is for 'Template'. The bottom section of the screen has a label 'Company H' and a button 'Verify'. Above the 'Verify' button is a text label: 'Inquiry'.

¹⁴ If you have created your own data files and you want to use those with **ODBC**, you must add the fields in this manner.

Option 2

You can type **B**, to use the Build view from file command, to add the fields to the view file

Build View From File Enter File to Copy From Screen

Dictionary	*1	File Name	ARCU_BACKUP	View	File Size	0	Soft Size	0
Field Name		Description		Type Len		Notes		

Line No (0001 of 0000)

Company H Enter File to Copy From [REDACTED] Inquiry Verify

When Build View from file is selected, you are prompted to **Enter File to Copy from**. Select the file you want to use to create the view.

Use the **Inquiry** command, **F2** or **Esc W**, to select the file to build the view.

Build View From File

Dictionary	*1	File Name	ARCU_BACKUP	View	File Size	0	Soft Size	0
Field Name		Description		Type Len		Notes		

Line No (0001 of 0000)

Company H Enter File to Copy From ARCU [REDACTED] Inquiry Verify

Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to build the view fields. If the view uses more than one file, each file must be selected separately. ¹⁵

¹⁵If more than one file is used and there are duplicate field names, the Build View from file function will overwrite the field information from the first file with the field information from the second file.

ARCU_BACKUP Fields Screen

Field Name	Description	Type	Len	Notes
ACCOUNT_TYPE	View Column	C	20	
ADDRESS_LINE_1	View Column	C	20	
ADDRESS_LINE_2	View Column	C	20	
ADDRESS_LINE_3	View Column	C	20	
ALLOW_PART_SHIP	View Column	C	20	
ATTENTION	View Column	C	20	
AUTO_CREDIT_HOLD	View Column	C	20	
BALANCE_31_60	View Column	N	20	
BALANCE_61_90	View Column	N	20	
BALANCE_91_120	View Column	N	20	
BALANCE_OVER_120	View Column	N	20	
CARDHOLDER_NAME	View Column	C	20	
CARD_NUMBER	View Column	C	20	
CITY	View Column	C	20	
CONTACT	View Column	C	20	

Line No (0001 of 0091)

Enter = edit, Append, Write, Build view from file, Goto

Company H Verify

Fields in a view file are listed in alphabetical order.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
---------------------	---------------------------

Field Name	The name of the field is displayed.
------------	-------------------------------------

Description	The field description for a view file is always View Column and cannot be changed.
-------------	--

Type	The field type is displayed. Only 2 types available C for Character or N for Numeric.
------	---

Len	The field length for a view file is always set to 20 and cannot be changed. The view always links to an original file, which will determine the actual length of the field.
-----	---

Notes	Notes are not used in view files
-------	----------------------------------

Line No.	The line number of the field that the cursor is on, along with the total number of lines for the file.
----------	--

ACCOUNT_TYPE Field

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Fields

Dictionary	*.1	File Size	0
File Name	ARCU_BACKUP	Soft Size	91

Edit Field

Field Number 0001

Field ID ACCOUNT_TYPE

Description View Column

Orig. Field

ARCU.ACCOUNT_TYPE

Notes

Field Type	Character	1.
Numeric Type		2.
Variable Length?	NO	3.
Field Terminator	0	4.
		5.
Field Length	20	6.
Array Elements	1	7.
		8.
RW Name		9.
Variable		10.
Template		

Company H Verify

Field**Description**

Field Number	The line number of the field based on the field's position from the previous screen.
Field ID	<p>The name of the data dictionary field name from the original file.</p> <p>The name can be 1 to 16 characters and cannot contain any spaces or symbols. Letters, numbers and underscores are allowed.</p> <p>Any word you enter is checked against the reserved word file. A warning is displayed if you enter a reserved word.</p>
Description	A view field description is always View Column and cannot be changed. This field is skipped when you enter from Field ID.
Orig. Field	The actual file and field that create the view field. You can edit this field if you want.
Field Type	Only Character or Numeric field types are valid for a view field. You can change between the two types.
Numeric Type	If the field is numeric, the numeric type is automatically set to Other and cannot be changed for a view field.
Variable Length?	Always set to No for a view field and cannot be changed.
Field Terminator	Always set to 0 for a view field and cannot be changed.
Field Length	Always set to 20 for a view field and cannot be changed.
Array Elements	This field is set to 0 for a view field and cannot be changed.
RW Name	This field is left blank for a view field and cannot be changed.
Variable	This field is left blank for a view field and cannot be changed.
Template	This field is left blank for a view field and cannot be changed.
Notes	This field is left blank for a view field and cannot be changed.

Math fields

You can create math fields in a view file, where you can add, subtract, multiply and divide.

To create a math field perform the following:

To add a field type A to use the Append command.

Append Math Field Screen

Fields	
Dictionary	*1
File Name	ARCU_BACKUP
View	
File Size	0
Soft Size	70

Append Field

Field Number 0092

Field ID [REDACTED]

Description

Orig. Field

Field Type	Character	Notes
Numeric Type		1.
Variable Length?	NO	2.
Field Terminator	0	3.
Field Length	0	4.
Array Elements	0	5.
RW Name		6.
Variable		7.
Template		8.
		9.
		10.

Company H Inquiry Verify

Enter the following information:

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Field Number	The line number of the field based on the field's position from the previous screen.
Field ID	Enter the name of the math field. The name can be 1 to 16 characters and can only contain letters, numbers and underscores. Any word you enter is checked against the reserved word file. A warning is displayed if you enter a reserved word.
Description	The description is defaulted to View Column and cannot be changed. This field is skipped when you enter from Field ID.

TOTAL_DUE Append Field Screen

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Fields	
Dictionary	*.1
File Name	ARCUC_BACKUP View
File Size	0
Soft Size	70

Append Field

Field Number 0092
 Field ID TOTAL_DUE
 Description View Column
 Orig. Field
 ARCU.CURRENT_AMT_DUE+ARCUC.BALANCE_31_60

Notes	
Field Type	Character
Numeric Type	
Variable Length?	NO
Field Terminator	0
Field Length	0
Array Elements	0
RW Name	
Variable	
Template	

Company H Verify

Field**Description**

- Orig. Field Enter the expression to create the math field. The expression must be in SQL format.¹⁶
- Field Type The field type can only be Character or Numeric¹⁷.
- Numeric Type If the field is numeric, the numeric type is always set as Other and cannot be changed.

TOTAL_DUE Append Field Screen

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Fields	
Dictionary	*.1
File Name	ARCUC_BACKUP View
File Size	0
Soft Size	70

Append Field

Field Number 0092
 Field ID TOTAL_DUE
 Description View Column
 Orig. Field
 ARCU.CURRENT_AMT_DUE+ARCUC.BALANCE_31_60

Notes	
Field Type	Numeric
Numeric Type	Other
Variable Length?	NO
Field Terminator	0
Field Length	20
Array Elements	1
RW Name	
Variable	
Template	

Verification Press <PgDn> to proceed

¹⁶ Math functions are usually easier to do in the third party software you are using to access the OSAS data. Here you do not have the Inquiry command available and you are limited to 75 characters for the equation.

¹⁷ Character fields can only add strings to strings. You cannot subtract, multiply or divide. Numeric fields can use all math functions.

TOTAL_DUE Math field

The screenshot shows the OSAS T000 Fields screen. At the top, there are tabs for 'Settings' and 'Edit'. Below this is a header section with 'Dictionary *1' and 'File Name ARCU_BACKUP View'. To the right, 'File Size' is 0 and 'Soft Size' is 50. The main area contains a table with the following data:

Field Name	Description	Type	Len	Notes
ZIP_CODE	View Column	C	20	
TOTAL_DUE	View Column	N	20	

At the bottom right, it says 'Line No (0092 of 0092)'. Below the table, there is a line with 'Enter = edit, Append, Write, Build view from file, Goto' and a 'Company H' field. At the very bottom, there is a 'Verify' button.

Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to save the math field

The field is added to the bottom of the list.

ARCU_BACKUP Screen

The screenshot shows the OSAS T000 Fields screen. At the top, there are tabs for 'Settings' and 'Edit'. Below this is a header section with 'Dictionary *1' and 'File Name ARCU_BACKUP View'. To the right, 'File Size' is 0 and 'Soft Size' is 50. The main area contains a table with the following data:

Field Name	Description	Type	Len	Notes
ZIP_CODE	View Column	C	20	
TOTAL_DUE	View Column	N	20	

At the bottom right, it says 'Line No (0092 of 0092)'. Below the table, there is a line with 'Write Changes? YES' and a 'Company H' field. At the very bottom, there is a 'Verify' button.

After you create or edit the fields, type **W**, to use the **Write** command, to save your changes.

Update Fields Screen

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Fields

Dictionary	*1.1			File Size	0
File Name	ARCU_BACKUP	View		Soft Size	50

Field Name	Description	Type	Len	Notes
ZIP_CODE	View Column	C	20	
TOTAL_DUE	View Column	N	20	

Update Fields

Update fields automatically or prompt for each field? **Prompt**

Description? NO

Field Type? YES

Field Length? YES

RW Name? YES

Notes? YES

Line No (0092 of 0092)

Write Changes? YES

Company H Verify

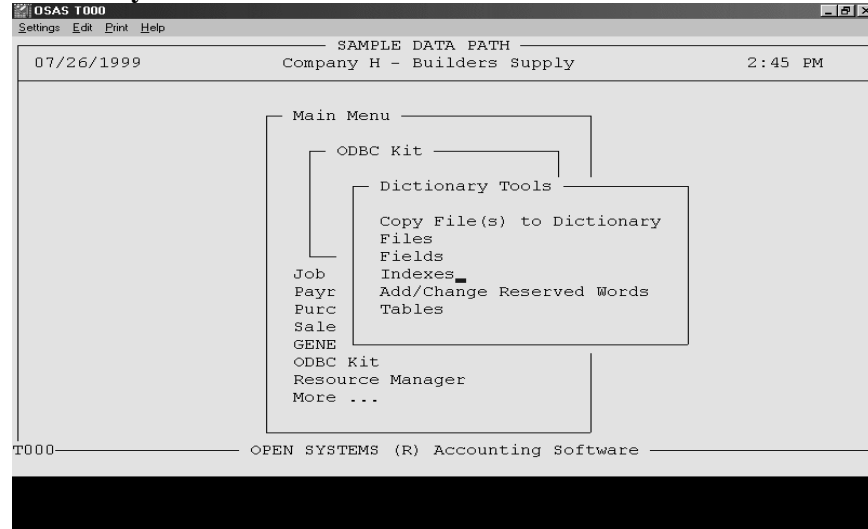
If you edit or change the Description, Field Type, Field Length, RW Name, or the Notes for a field that appears in more than one data dictionary file, the system prompts you to update those fields in all data dictionary files.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Setting</u>	<u>Effect</u>
Update fields automatically or prompt for each field?	Automatic	The system automatically updates all changed fields in any other data dictionary file, which contain the field.
	Prompt	The system prompts you with each updated or changed field
Description?	Yes	Updates the description of the field in other dictionary files.
	No	The description of the field is not changed in other dictionary files.
Field Type?	Yes	Updates the field type in other dictionary files.
	No	The field type is not changed in other dictionary files.
Field Length?	Yes	Updates the length of the field in other dictionary files
	No	The field length is not changed in other dictionary files
RW Name?	Yes	Updates the RW Name of the field in other dictionary files.
	No	The RW Name is not changed in other dictionary files
Notes?	Yes	Updates the notes in other dictionary files
	No	The notes are not changed in other dictionary files

Indexes

Use the **Indexes** function to define the keys used in OSAS Mkeyed data files.

Dictionary Tools Menu - Indexes



To add or change the indexes used with ODBC select **Indexes** from the Dictionary Tools menu.

Indexes

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Indexes

Dictionary	*.1	File Size
File Name		Soft Size
KNUM Key Definition		

Key No (of)

Company H Inquiry Verify

The Indexes screen is displayed.

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Dictionary	Displays the current set of data dictionary files in use on the current terminal
File Name	Enter the name of the data dictionary file you want to setup. Use the Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W , to select the file.
File Size	Not used in Indexes.
Soft Size	Not used in Indexes.

ARCU Index Screen

Dictionary	File Name	File Size	Soft Size
*.1	ARCU		

KNUM	Key Definition
0	CUSTOMER_ID
1	ZIP_CODE+CUSTOMER_ID
2	DISTRIBUTE_CODE+CUSTOMER_ID
3	CUSTOMER_NAME+CUSTOMER_ID
4	CUSTOMER_CLASS+CUSTOMER_ID
5	SALES_REP_ID_1+CUSTOMER_ID
6	[4:1:10]+CUSTOMER_ID
7	STATE+CITY+CUSTOMER_ID

Key No (000001 of 000008)

Enter = edit, Append, Change view, Write

Company H Verify

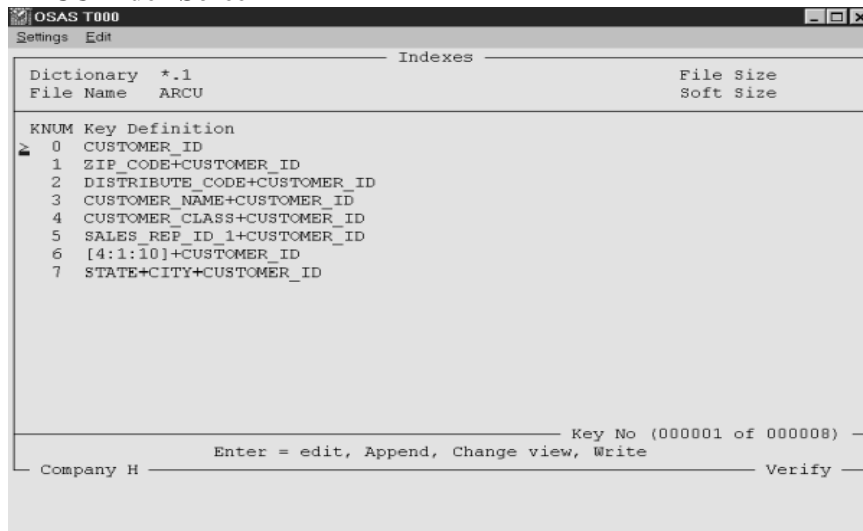
Field**Description**

KNUM

Displays the key number, based on the order the key is entered.

Key Definition

Displays the fields that make the key.

ARCU Index Screen**Command****Action**

- Edit** Move the cursor to the KNUM you want to edit and press **Enter**.
- Append** Press **A** to add a KNUM.
The Append Index window is displayed.
Enter the Index information.
Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to save any changes and return to the Indexes screen.
- Change View** Press **C** to change the Key Definition view You can switch between the field name view and the field number, starting position, and length view.
- Write** Press **W** to save changes made to the file index.

There are two types of indexes or keys used in the OSAS data files, Direct and indirect.

Direct Index

Direct Indexes uses dictionary names, like **CUSTOMER_ID** and **ZIP_CODE**, to define the index or key. The entire field makes up the sequence or segment of the index.

CUSOMTER_ID Index

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Indexes

Edit Index

Index ID CUST Key Number 0

Seq	Field	Description	Type	Fld	Pos	Len	Dsc	Uniq	Bus
001	CUSTOMER_ID	Customer ID	C	1	1	6	NO	NO	NO

Line No (000001 of 000001)

Enter = edit, Append, Description

Company H Verify

Field

Description

Index ID	Enter an ID to identify the index. The Index ID can be 1-16 characters long.
Key Number	The Key Number or KNUM of the current index is displayed. The KNUM is based on the order from the previous screen and cannot be changed.
Seq	The sequence number defaults as you enter segments of the index.
Field	Enter the field name for the segment. You can use the Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W , to select the fields.
Description	The description of the field is displayed and cannot be changed for direct indexes.

CUSOMTER_ID Index

The screenshot shows the OSAS T000 Indexes Edit Index screen. The window title is 'OSAS T000' and it has 'Settings' and 'Edit' menus. The main area is titled 'Indexes' and 'Edit Index'. Below this, there is a table with columns: Index ID, CUST, Key Number, 0, Seq Field, Description, Type, Fld, Pos, Len, Dsc, Uniq, Bus. The first row of data shows: 001, CUST, 0, Seq Field, CUSTOMER_ID, Customer ID, C, 1, 1, 6, NO, NO, NO. At the bottom right of the table area, it says 'Line No (000001 of 000001)'. Below the table, there is a line with 'Company H' and 'Verify'. At the very bottom, there is a line with 'Enter = edit, Append, Description'.

Index ID	CUST	Key Number	0	Seq Field	Description	Type	Fld	Pos	Len	Dsc	Uniq	Bus
001	CUST	0		CUSTOMER_ID	Customer ID	C	1	1	6	NO	NO	NO

Line No (000001 of 000001)

Company H Enter = edit, Append, Description Verify

Field**Description**

Type	The type of field, character or numeric, is displayed and cannot be changed for direct indexes.
Fld	The field number is displayed and cannot be changed for direct indexes
Pos	The starting position of the field is displayed and cannot be changed for direct indexes
Len	The total length of the field is displayed and cannot be changed for direct indexes.
Dsc	Enter Y , for Yes, if the field is in descending sort order. Enter N , for No, if the field is not in descending sort order
Uniq	Enter Y , for Yes, if the field is a unique field. Enter N , for No if the field is unique. Enter N for standard OSAS files ¹⁸ .
Bus	Enter Y , for Yes, if the field is a business math type. Enter N , for No, if the field is not a business math field. Enter N for standard OSAS files.

¹⁸In standard OSAS files, Key Number 0 is the Primary Key and is always unique.

CUSOMTER_ID Index

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'OSAS T000' with a menu bar containing 'Settings' and 'Edit'. The main window is titled 'Indexes' and has a sub-header 'Edit Index'. Below this, there is a table with columns: Index ID, CUST, Seq, Field, Description, Type, Fld, Pos, Len, Dsc, Uniq, and Bus. The first row of data shows '001' in the Index ID column, 'CUSTOMER_ID' in the Field column, 'Customer ID' in the Description column, 'C' in the Type column, '1' in the Fld column, '1' in the Pos column, '6' in the Len column, 'NO' in the Dsc column, 'NO' in the Uniq column, and 'NO' in the Bus column. At the bottom of the table area, it says 'Line No (000001 of 000001)'. Below the table area, there is a prompt 'Enter = edit, Append, Description' and a 'Verify' button. At the very bottom, there is a 'Company H' field.

Index ID	CUST	Seq	Field	Description	Type	Fld	Pos	Len	Dsc	Uniq	Bus
001			CUSTOMER_ID	Customer ID	C	1	1	6	NO	NO	NO

Line No (000001 of 000001)

Enter = edit, Append, Description

Company H

Verify

Command**Action**

Edit Move the cursor to the sequence number you want to edit and press **Enter**

Append Press **A** to add a sequence.

Description Press **D** to edit the Index ID.

Indirect Index

Indirect Indexes use field number, position, and length to make up the sequence or segment

Select KNUM 6

KNUM 6

The screenshot shows a window titled "OSAS T000" with a menu bar containing "Settings" and "Edit". The window is divided into two main sections. The top section, titled "Indexes", contains a table with the following data:

Dictionary	*.1	File Size
File Name	ARCU	Soft Size
KNUM Key Definition		
0	CUSTOMER_ID	
1	ZIP_CODE+CUSTOMER_ID	
2	DISTRIBUTE_CODE+CUSTOMER_ID	
3	CUSTOMER_NAME+CUSTOMER_ID	
4	CUSTOMER_CLASS+CUSTOMER_ID	
5	SALES_REP_ID_1+CUSTOMER_ID	
6	[4:1:10]+CUSTOMER_ID	
7	STATE+CITY+CUSTOMER_ID	

The bottom section of the window contains a status bar with the text "Key No (000007 of 000008)" and "Enter = edit, Append, Change view, Write". At the very bottom, there is a line with "Company H" and "Verify".

The first sequence of this key is the area code and phone number, which are two separate substrings of the same field in OSAS.

ACODE_PHONE_CUST Index

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Indexes

Edit Index

Index ID ACODE_PHONE_CUST Key Number 6

Seq	Field	Description	Type	Fld	Pos	Len	Dsc	Uniq	Bus
001		Area Code/Local Phone No	C	4	1	10	NO	NO	NO
002	CUSTOMER_ID	Customer ID	C	1	1	6	NO	NO	NO

Line No (000001 of 000002)

Enter = edit, Append, Description

Company H Verify

Field**Description**

Index ID	Enter an ID to identify the index. The Index ID can be 1-16 characters long.
Key Number	The Key Number or KNUM of the current index is displayed. The KNUM is based on the order from the previous screen and cannot be changed.
Seq	The sequence number defaults as you enter segments of the index.
Field	Leave this field blank for indirect indexes.
Description	Enter the description of the segment.

ACODE_PHONE_CUST Index

Index ID	ACODE_PHONE_CUST	Edit Index	Key Number	6
001	Area Code/Local Phone No	C	4	1
002	CUSTOMER_ID Customer ID	C	1	1

Line No (000001 of 000002)

Company H Enter = edit, Append, Description Verify

Field**Description**

Type	Enter the type of field used for this segment. C for character fields. N for numeric fields.
Fld	Enter the field number used to create this segment. This number should correspond to the field number in the OSAS data files and not the field number in the ODBC data dictionary file.
Pos	Enter the starting position within the field for this segment.
Len	Enter the length of the field that makes this segment.
Dsc	Enter Y , for Yes, if the field is in descending sort order. Enter N , for No, if the field is not in descending sort order
Uniq	Enter Y , for Yes, if the field is a unique field. Enter N , for No if the field is unique. Enter N for standard OSAS files ¹⁹ .
Bus	Enter Y , for Yes, if the field is a business math type. Enter N , for No, if the field is not a business math field. Enter N for standard OSAS files.

¹⁹In standard OSAS files, Key Number 0 is the Primary Key and is always unique.

ACODE_PHONE_CUST Index

The screenshot shows a terminal window titled "OSAS T000" with a menu bar containing "Settings" and "Edit". Below the menu bar is a header section for "Indexes" with a sub-header "Edit Index". The main content area displays a table of index fields for "ACODE_PHONE_CUST".

Index ID	ACODE_PHONE_CUST	Key Number	6
Seq Field	Description	Type	Fld Pos Len Dsc Uniq Bus
001	Area Code/Local Phone No	C	4 1 10 NO NO NO
002	CUSTOMER_ID Customer ID	C	1 1 6 NO NO NO

At the bottom of the screen, there is a status bar with the text "Line No (000001 of 000002)" and a prompt "Enter = edit, Append, Description". Below this is a line for "Company H" followed by a "Verify" button.

Command**Action**

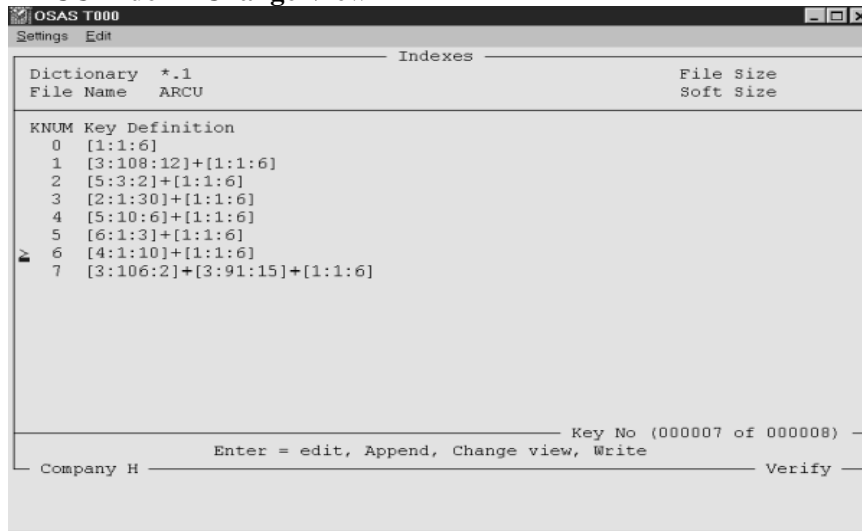
Edit Move the cursor to the sequence number you want to edit and press **Enter**

Append Press **A** to add a sequence.

Description Press **D** to edit the Index ID

To view the Key Definitions by field number, starting position and length, type **C** to use the Change View command. Each sequence or segment is surrounded in brackets.

ARCU Index – Change View



If you create or add keys to the OSAS data files or if you create your own data files, type **A**, to use the **Append** command, to add the keys to the data dictionary files.²⁰

Deleting an Index

To delete an existing index, perform the following steps:

Use the arrow keys to place the cursor at the index you want to delete

Use the **Delete** command, **F3** or **Esc D**. The system prompts you to use the **Delete** command again to confirm deleting the index.

²⁰ If you create your own data files, you must add an Index for the Primary Key, for ODBC to sort the file correctly.

ARCU Index – Save Changes

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Dictionary *.1

File Name ARCU

Indexes

		File Size
		Soft Size
KNUM	Key Definition	
0	CUSTOMER_ID	
1	ZIP_CODE+CUSTOMER_ID	
2	DISTRIBUTE_CODE+CUSTOMER_ID	
3	CUSTOMER_NAME+CUSTOMER_ID	
4	CUSTOMER_CLASS+CUSTOMER_ID	
5	SALES_REP_ID_1+CUSTOMER_ID	
6	[4:1:10]+CUSTOMER_ID	
7	STATE+CITY+CUSTOMER_ID	
8	ACCOUNT_TYPE	

Key No (000009 of 000009)

Write Changes? **No**

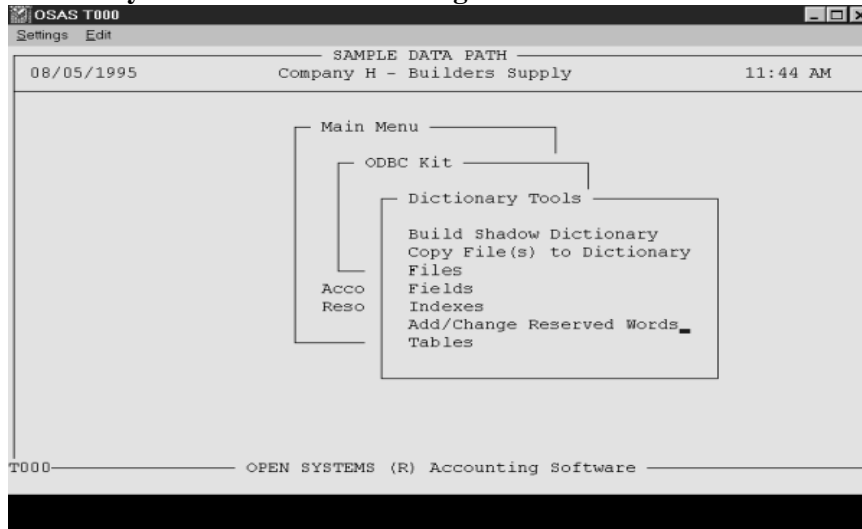
Company H Verify

After the indexes have been entered type **W**, to use the **Write** command, to save the changes.

Add/Change Reserved Words

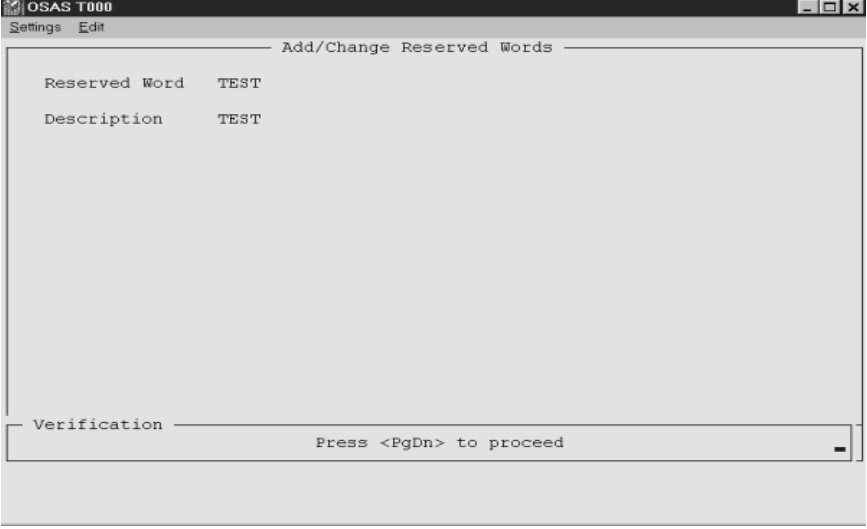
Use the **Add/Change Reserved Words** function to add or update the file of reserved SQL words or to add other words you want flagged as reserved.

Dictionary Tools Menu - Add/Change Reserved Words



Adding a Reserved Word

Add/Change Reserved Words – Adding a word



OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Add/Change Reserved Words

Reserved Word TEST

Description TEST

Verification

Press <PgDn> to proceed

To add a word to the reserved words list perform the following:

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Reserved Word	Enter the word to add to the reserved word list
Description	Enter the description of the reserved word.

After the word has been entered use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to save the word to the reserved word list.

Deleting a Reserved Word

To delete an existing reserved word, perform the following steps:

Enter the word to delete in the Reserved Word field. The **Inquiry** command, **F2** or **Esc W**, is available to select the word.

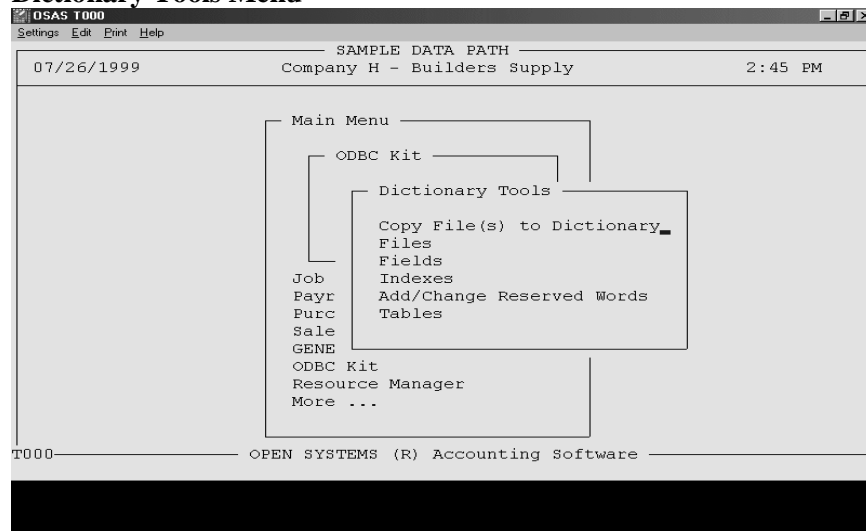
Use the **Delete** command, **F3** or **Esc D**. The system prompts you to use the **Delete** command again to confirm deleting the reserved word.

Note: Deleting a Reserved Word installed by Open Systems is not recommended

Copy File(s) To Dictionary

Use the **Copy File(s) To Dictionary** function to copy file, field, and index definitions from one set of data dictionaries to another; to create a copy of a data dictionary file name; and to rebuild the base tables.

Dictionary Tools Menu



There are 13 files with a .1 extension and 4 files with a DAT extension installed to the RWdata directory. These files make up the data dictionaries and base tables used in ODBC.

There are also 17 files with an OSI extension installed to the SYSFIL²¹ directory. These files contain the base table information.

Coping files from one data dictionary to another

Copy File(s) to Dictionary Selection Screen

OSAS 1000

Settings Edit Print Help

Copy File(s) to Dictionary

From Dictionary 1

To Dictionary TRN

Copy:

- 1. All Application File
- 2. Specific File
- 3. Base Dictionary Tables

Company H Verify

To copy files from one set of data dictionaries to another set of data dictionaries, make the following selections

<u>Selection</u>	<u>Description</u>
From Dictionary	Enter the source data dictionary extension. You can use the Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W , to select the data dictionary*
To Dictionary	Enter the destination data dictionary extension. You can use the Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W , to select the data dictionary*

²¹ In version 5.2, the OSI files are installed to the progRM directory.

* The OSI files do not display with the F2 Inquiry command, but are available for use in the From or To Dictionary fields.

Copy File(s) to Dictionary Application ID Screen

OSAS T000

Settings Edit Print Help

Copy File(s) to Dictionary

From Dictionary 1

To Dictionary TRN

Copy:

- 1. All Application File
- 2. Specific File
- 3. Base Dictionary Tables

1

Application ID

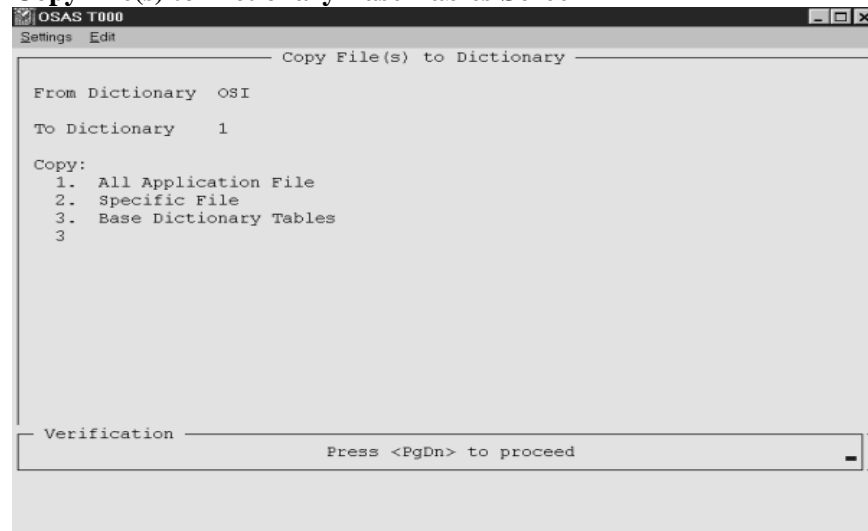
Company H Inquiry Verify

In the Copy field, select **1**, for All Application files.

The **Application ID** field is displayed. Select the application you want to copy.

You can use the **Inquiry** command, **F2** or **Esc W**, to select the application.

Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to copy the files.

Copy File(s) to Dictionary Base Tables Screen

To copy the base tables from one set of data dictionary files to another set of data dictionaries, make the following selections:

<u>Selection</u>	<u>Description</u>
From Dictionary	Enter OSI to copy the base tables.
To Dictionary	Enter the destination data dictionary extension. You can use the Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W , to select the data dictionary

In the Copy field, select **3**, for Base Dictionary Tables.

Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to copy the files.

The old base tables are removed and the new ones are added.

Note: Use this method to recreate or rebuild your base tables if they are deleted or become corrupt. ODBC will not function properly if the base tables are not correct.

Coping files within the same data dictionary

To create copies of the files within the same data dictionary set, select the following:

Copy File(s) to Dictionary Specific File Screen

OSAS T000

Settings Edit

Copy File(s) to Dictionary

From Dictionary 1

To Dictionary 1

Copy:

1. All Application File
2. Specific File
3. Base Dictionary Tables

2

File Name [REDACTED]

To Name

Company H Inquiry Verify

To create copies of the files within the same data dictionary set, select the following:

<u>Selection</u>	<u>Description</u>
From Dictionary	Enter the source data dictionary extension. You can use the Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W , to select the data dictionary
To Dictionary	Enter the same data dictionary extension you entered in the From Dictionary field.

The Copy field defaults in 2, for specific file. Enter the following information:

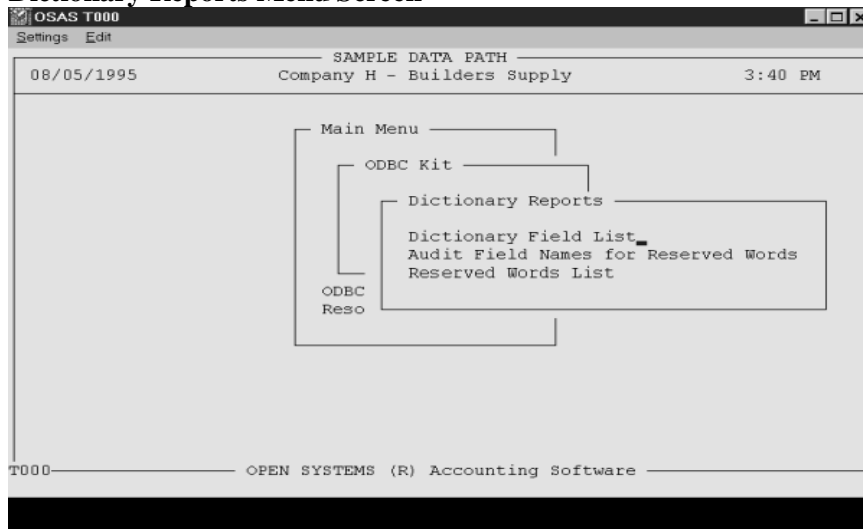
<u>Field</u>	<u>Selection</u>
File Name	Enter the name of the data dictionary file you want to copy. You can use the Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W , to select the file.
To Name	Enter the name you want to use for the copy of the data dictionary file. ²²

²² The To Name can be 1 to 16 characters long and cannot contain spaces or symbols. Letters, numbers and underscores are allowed.

REPORTS

Reports for ODBC Kit information are organized on the Dictionary Reports menu.

Dictionary Reports Menu Screen

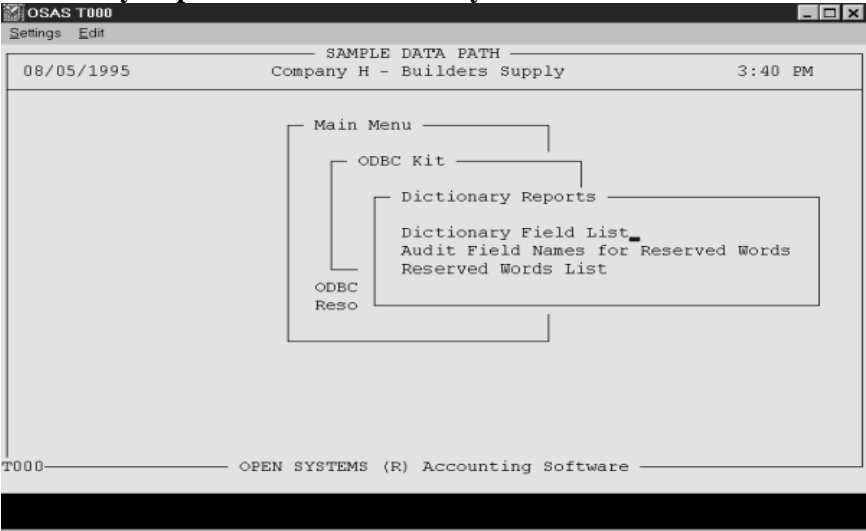


Dictionary Reports

Dictionary Field List

Use the **Dictionary Field List** function to produce a printout by field name across files. Use the list to verify the consistency of field names in related files.

Dictionary Reports Menu – Dictionary Field List



Dictionary Field List Selection Screen

OSAS T000

Settings Edit Print Help

Dictionary Field List

Dictionary * .1

Field ID From
Thru

File name From ARCU
Thru ARCU

Sort by
1. Field Name
2. File Name
1

Output device - (P)rinter p(R)evue (F)ile (S)creen (E)nd

Dictionary Displays the current set of data dictionary files in use on the current terminal.

To print the Dictionary Field List make the following selections:

Selection**Description**

Pick

Field ID From/Thru	Enter the range of field id's to include in the report. The Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W , is available to select the Field ID from a list. Leave these fields blank to include all fields in the report.
File Name From/Thru	Enter the range of file names to include in the report. The Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W , is available to select the File Name from a list. Leave these fields blank to include all files in the report.

Sort by:

1. Field Name	Select 1 to sort the report in field name order.
2. File Name	Select 2 to sort the report in file name order.

Select the output device you want to use:

(P)rinter - to send the report to a printer

p(R)evue - to view what the printed report looks like in a GUI window. The system prompts you to select the printer you want to use for the preview. You can select whether to send the report to a printer.

(F)ile - to print the report to a file

(S)creen - to print the report to the screen

(E)nd - to exit from the selection screen without printing the report.

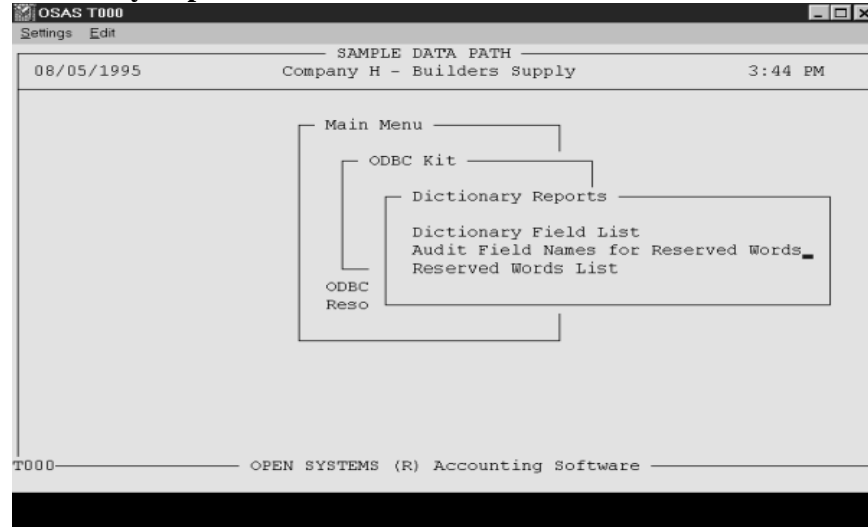
Dictionary Field List

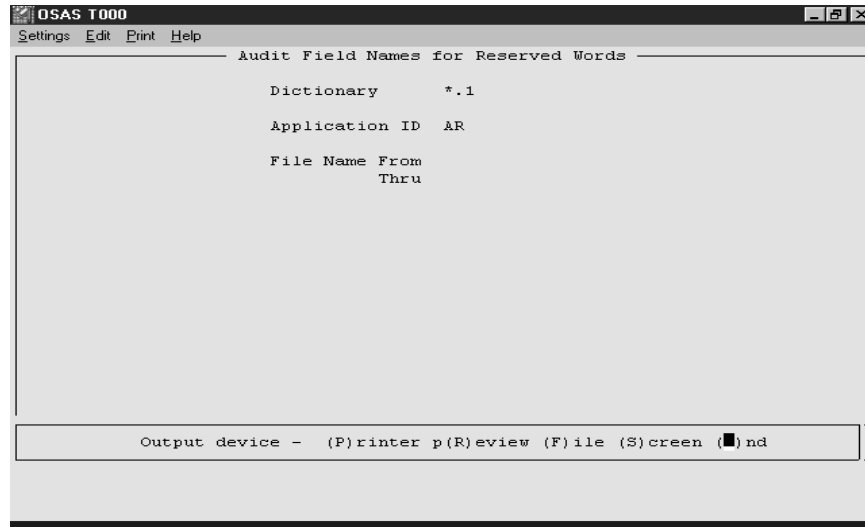
04/06/1999 7:05 PM		Builders Supply Dictionary Field List			Page1
Field	File	Description	Format	Notes	RW Name
ACCOUNT_TYPE	ARCU	Account Type	C	1 0=Open Item 1=Balance Fwd	ACCOUNT_TYPE
ADDRESS_LINE_1	ARCU	Address Line 1	C	30	ADDRESS_LINE_1
ADDRESS_LINE_2	ARCU	Address Line 2	C	30	ADDRESS_LINE_2
ADDRESS_LINE_3	ARCU	Address Line 3	C	30	ADDRESS_LINE_3
ALLOW_PART_SHIP	ARCU	Allow Partial Shipment?	C	1 Y or N	PARTIAL_SHIP
ATTENTION	ARCU	Attention	C	25	ATTENTION
AUTO_CREDIT_HOLD	ARCU	Auto Credit Hold?	C	1 Y or N	AUTO_CRED_HOLD
BALANCE_31_60	ARCU	Balance 31-60 Days	N	14 DOLL	BAL_31_TO_60
BALANCE_61_90	ARCU	Balance 61-90 Days	N	14 DOLL	BAL_61_TO_90
BALANCE_91_120	ARCU	Balance 91-120 Days	N	14 DOLL	BAL_91_TO_120
BALANCE_OVER_120	ARCU	Balance 121+ Days	N	14 DOLL	BAL_121_PLUS
CARDHOLDER_NAME	ARCU	Cardholder's Name	C	30	CARD_NAME
CARD_NUMBER	ARCU	Card Number	C	20	CARD_NO
CITY	ARCU	City	C	15	CITY
CONTACT	ARCU	Contact	C	25	CONTACT
COUNTRY_CODE	ARCU	Country Code	C	2	COUNTRY_CODE
CREDIT_HOLD	ARCU	Credit Hold?	C	1 Y or N	CRED_HOLD
CREDIT_LIMIT	ARCU	Credit Limit	N	8 CRED	CRED_LIMIT
CURRENT_AMT_DUE	ARCU	Current Amount Due	N	14 DOLL	CURR_AMT_DUE
CUSTOMER_CLASS	ARCU	Customer Class	C	6	CUST_CLASS
CUSTOMER_ID	ARCU	Customer ID	C	6	CUSTOMER_ID
CUSTOMER_LEVEL	ARCU	Customer Level	C	6	CUST_LEVEL
CUSTOMER_NAME	ARCU	Customer Name	C	30	CUST_NAME
CUST_HIGH_BAL	ARCU	Customer High Balance	N	14 DOLL	CUST_HIGH_BAL
DAYS_TO_PAY_LY	ARCU	Total Days to Pay Last Year	N	9 9.0	TOT_DAY_LAST_YR
DAYS_TO_PAY_PTD	ARCU	Total Days to Pay PTD	N	9 9.0	TOT_DAY_PTD
DAYS_TO_PAY_QTD	ARCU	Total Days to Pay QTD	N	9 9.0	TOT_DAY_QTD
DAYS_TO_PAY_YTD	ARCU	Total Days to Pay YTD	N	9 9.0	TOT_DAY_YTD
DISCOUNT_LAST_YR	ARCU	Discount Last Year	N	14 DOLL	DISCOUNT_LAST_YR
DISCOUNT_PTD	ARCU	Discount Period to Date	N	14 DOLL	DISCOUNT_PTD
DISCOUNT_QTD	ARCU	Discount Quarter to Date	N	14 DOLL	DISCOUNT_QTD
DISCOUNT_YTD	ARCU	Discount Year to Date	N	14 DOLL	DISCOUNT_YTD
DISTRIBUTE_CODE	ARCU	Distribution Code	C	2	DIST_CODE
EXPIRATION	ARCU	Expiration Date	C	6 MYYYYY	EXPIRATION_DATE
FAX_AREA_CODE	ARCU	Fax Area Code	C	3	FAX_AREA_CODE
FAX_LOCAL_NUMBER	ARCU	Fax Local Number	C	7	FAX_NUMBER
FINANCE_CHARGE	ARCU	Finance Charge?	C	1 0=No 1=Yes	FIN_CHG
FIRST_SALE_DATE	ARCU	First Sale Date	N	7 Julian	FIRST_SALE_DATE
GROUP_CODE	ARCU	Group Code	C	1 C=Credit Card Co	GROUP_CODE
INVOICES_LAST_YR	ARCU	Invoices Last Year	N	6 DOLL	INVOICES_LAST_YR
INVOICES_PTD	ARCU	Invoices Period to Date	N	6 DOLL	INVOICES_PTD
INVOICES_QTD	ARCU	Invoices Quarter to Date	N	6 DOLL	INVOICES_QTD
INVOICES_YTD	ARCU	Invoices Year to Date	N	6 DOLL	INVOICES_YTD
LAST_CHECK_NO	ARCU	Last Check/Payment Number	C	8	LAST_PAY_NO
LAST_PMT_AMT	ARCU	Last Payment Amount	N	14 DOLL	LAST_PAY_AMT
LAST_PMT_DATE	ARCU	Last Payment Date	N	7 Julian	LAST_PAYMENT_DATE
LAST_SALE_AMOUNT	ARCU	Last Sale Amount	N	14 DOLL	LAST_SALE_AMT
LAST_SALE_DATE	ARCU	Last Sale Date	N	7 Julian	LAST_SALE_DATE

Audit Field Names For Reserved Words

Use the Audit Field Names for Reserved Words function to validate an application for reserved words or check all applications for reserved words.

Dictionary Reports Menu – Audit Field Names for Reserved Words



Audit Field Names for Reserved Words Selection Screen

Dictionary Displays the current set of data dictionary files in use on the current terminal.

To print the Audit Field Names for Reserved Words report make the following selections:

<u>Selection</u>	<u>Description</u>
Application ID	<p>Select the application id to include in the report.</p> <p>The Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W, is available to select the application id from a list.</p> <p>Leave this field blank to include all applications in the report</p>
File Name From/Thru	<p>Enter the range of file names to include in the report.</p> <p>The Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W, is available to select the File Name from a list</p> <p>Leave these fields blank to include all files in the report.</p>

Select the output device you want to use:

(P)rinter - to send the report to a printer

p(R)evuew - to view what the printed report looks like in a GUI window. The system prompts you to select the printer you want to use for the preview. You can select whether to send the report to a printer.

(F)ile - to print the report to a file

(S)creen - to print the report to the screen

(E)nd - to exit from the selection screen without printing the report.

If a conflict is found, the field and file name will print on the report.

If no conflict is found, the report will print No Conflicts Found.

Audit Field Names for Reserved Words

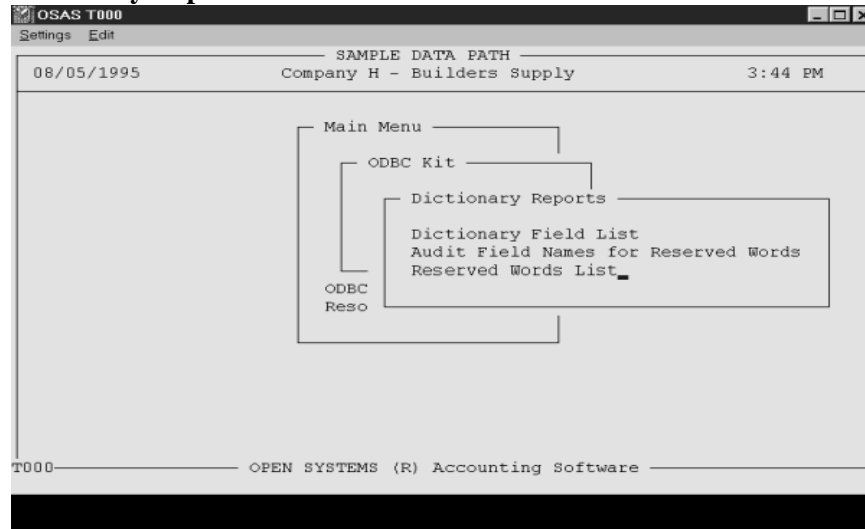
04/06/1999	Builders Supply	Page	1
7:21 PM	Audit Field Names for Reserved Words		
File ID	Field Name	Description of Reserved Word	

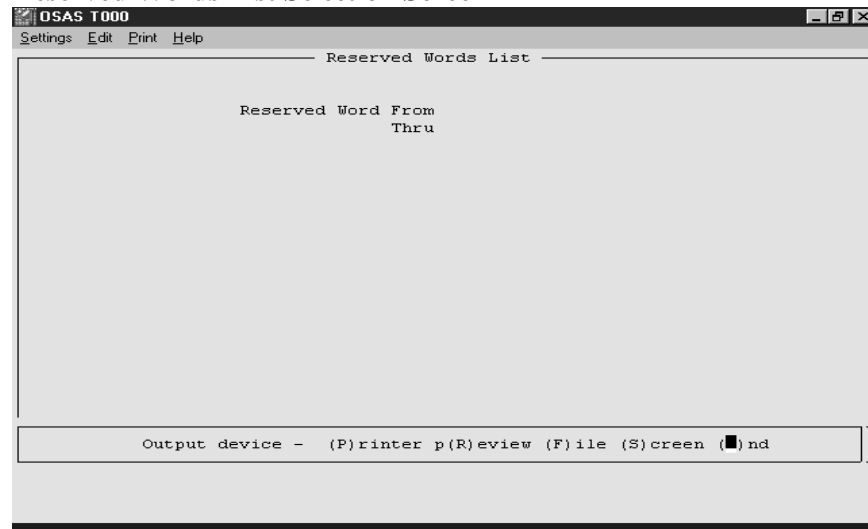
No Conflicts Found			
End of Report			

Reserved Words List

Use the **Reserved Words List** function to printout a list of all the reserved SQL words and any words added thru the Add/Remove Reserved Words function.

Dictionary Reports Menu – Reserved Words List



Reserved Words List Selection Screen

To print the Reserved Words List make the following selections:

Selection**Description**

Reserved Word From/Thru

Select the reserved words to include in the report.

The **Inquiry** command, **F2** or **Esc W**, is available to select the reserved word from a list.

Leave this field blank to include all reserved words in the report

Select the output device you want to use:

(P)rinter - to send the report to a printer

p(R)eview - to view what the printed report looks like in a GUI window. The system prompts you to select the printer you want to use for the preview. You can select whether to send the report to a printer.

(F)ile - to print the report to a file

(S)creen - to print the report to the screen

(E)nd - to exit from the selection screen without printing the report.

Reserved Words List04/06/1999
7:21 PMBuilders Supply
Reserved Words List

Page 1

Reserved Word	Description
ABSOLUTE	SQL ABSOLUTE
ACTION	SQL ACTION
ADD	SQL ADD
ALL	SQL ALL
ALLOCATE	SQL ALLOCATE
ALTER	SQL ALTER
AND	SQL AND
ANY	SQL ANY
ARE	SQL ARE
AS	SQL AS
ASC	SQL ASC
ASSERTION	SQL ASSERTION
AT	SQL AT
AUTHORIZATION	SQL AUTHORIZATION
AVG	SQL AVG
BEGIN	SQL BEGIN
BETWEEN	SQL BETWEEN
BOTH	SQL BOTH
BREAK	SQL BREAK
BROWSE	SQL BROWSE
BULK	SQL BULK
BY	SQL BY
CASCADE	SQL CASCADE
CASCADED	SQL CASCADED
CASE	SQL CASE
CAST	SQL CAST
CATALOG	SQL CATALOG
CHARACTER	SQL CHARACTER
CHARACTER_LENGTH	SQL CHARACTER_LENGTH
CHAR_LENGTH	SQL CHAR_LENGTH
CHECK	SQL CHECK
CHECKPOINT	SQL CHECKPOINT
CLOSE	SQL CLOSE
CLUSTERED	SQL CLUSTERED
COALESCE	SQL COALESCE
COLLATE	SQL COLLATE
COLLATION	SQL COLLATION
COLUMN	SQL COLUMN
COMMIT	SQL COMMIT
COMMITTED	SQL COMMITTED
COMPUTE	SQL COMPUTE
CONFIRM	SQL CONFIRM
CONNECT	SQL CONNECT
CONNECTION	SQL CONNECTION
CONSTRAINT	SQL CONSTRAINT
CONSTRAINTS	SQL CONSTRAINTS
CONTINUE	SQL CONTINUE
CONTROLROW	SQL CONTROLROW
CONVERT	SQL CONVERT

APPENDIX

Appendix A - Build Shadow Dictionary

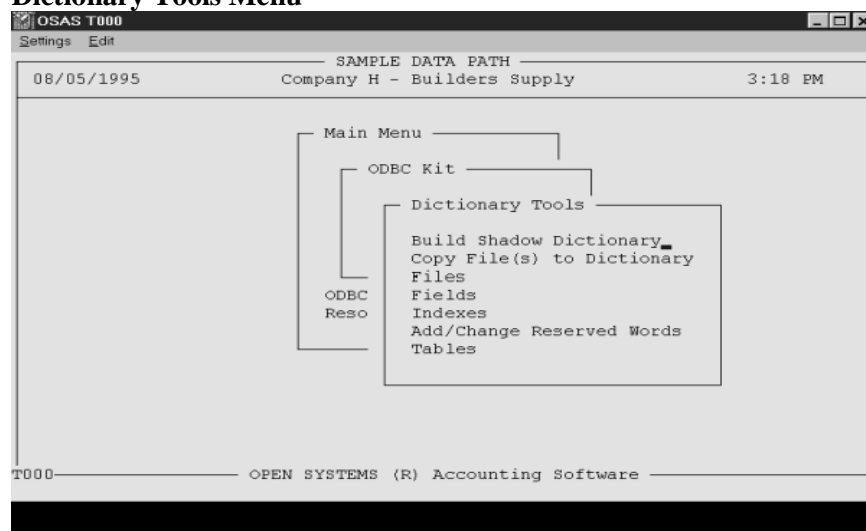
If you are using version 1.1 of the Basis ODBC Drivers, (OSAS version 6.02 or earlier) you must run the Build Shadow Dictionary function to access the OSAS data.

A *shadow dictionary* is a streamlined copy of the main data dictionary that is used by the ODBC driver to access the data in the data files. The shadow dictionary is used because it is more efficient for data retrieval than the main dictionary.

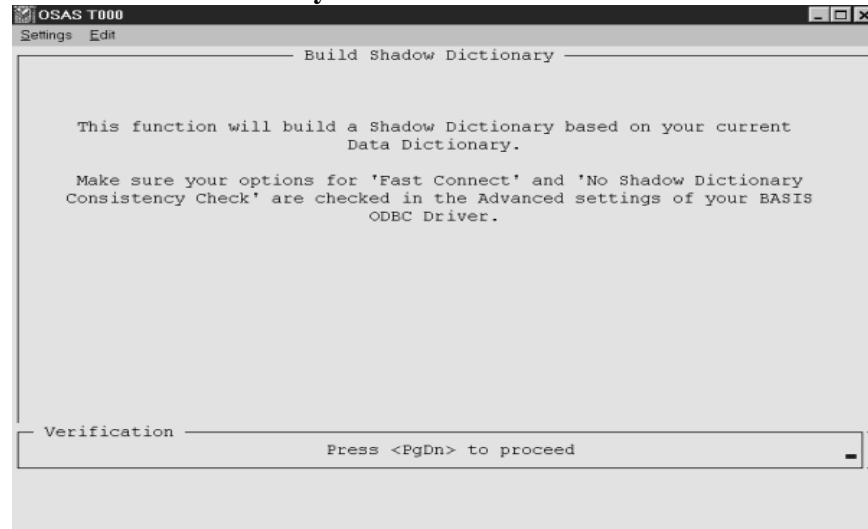
Creating a shadow dictionary allows faster access to your data when you use the driver. Once you have created the shadow dictionary, you can check the **“Fast Connect”** and **“No Shadow Dictionary Consistency Check”** options in the ODBC driver setup to allow the faster access.

Use the Build Shadow Dictionary function to create the shadow dictionary, and to update the shadow dictionary after changes are made to the main data dictionary

Dictionary Tools Menu



Build Shadow Dictionary Screen



To create the shadow dictionaries perform the following:

Select Build Shadow Dictionary from the Dictionary Tools menu.

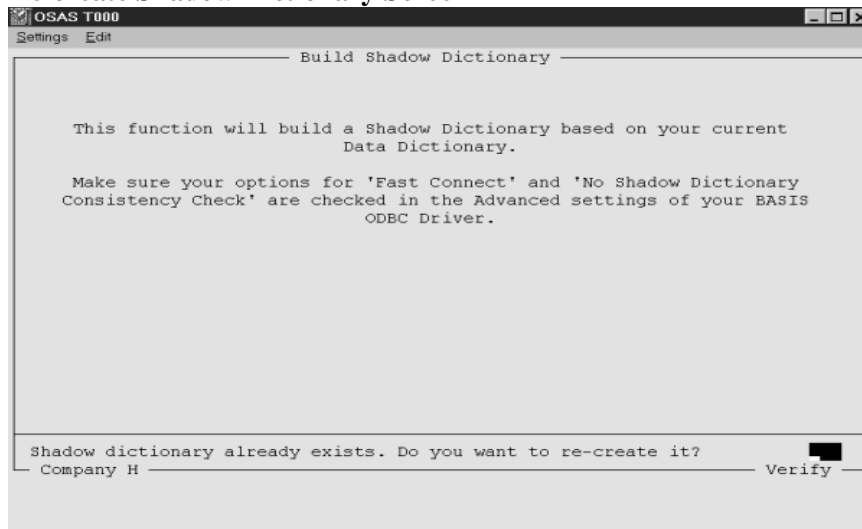
The first time you run the Build Shadow Dictionary function, the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, is displayed to create the shadow dictionaries.

There is also a reminder – ***Make sure you options for 'Fast Connect' and 'No Shadow Dictionary Consistency Check' are checked in the Advanced settings of your BASIS ODBC Driver.***²³

The system creates a shadow dictionary for all OSAS data dictionaries installed, and for any files, fields or indexes added through those functions.

²³ The Fast Connect and No Shadow Dictionary Consistency Check options are selected when you create a data source using the BASIS ODBC Driver version 1.1. This function is not done through OSAS.

Re-create Shadow Dictionary Screen



If the shadow dictionaries have already been created you are prompted, “*Shadow dictionary already exists. Do you want to re-create it?*”

Select, **Y**, for Yes, if you want to overwrite the old set of shadow dictionaries and create a new set.

Select **N**, for No, if you do not want to rebuild the shadow dictionaries.

Note: You only need to run the Build Shadow Dictionary function once, unless an application is installed after the shadow dictionaries have been created²⁴ or if you create or edit files, fields or indexes after the shadow dictionaries have been created.

²⁴ In version 5.2 the ODBC Kit must also be reinstalled if you add an application after the shadow dictionaries have been built.

Appendix B - Creating Unix/LINUX CONFIG.TPM File

If your OSAS data is stored on a UNIX or LINUX system, you cannot use the Edit CONFIG.TPM function in OSAS to create a configuration file, unless you are using a data server.

UNIX and LINUX do not use drive letters or colons for paths but the BASIS ODBC Driver needs a drive letter and colon for the DICTIONARY, DATA and SYSFIL paths.

Edit CONFIG.TPM Selection Screen Unix System

Variable	Data
> DICTIONARY	/support1/apps/osas605/rwdata/
DATA	/support1/apps/osas605/data/
CID	H
SYSFIL	/support1/apps/osas605/sysfil/

Line (000001 of 000004)

Enter = edit, Append Line, Write, Change CONFIG.TPM Name

Company H Verify

This configuration file can cause errors when trying to link to the OSAS files.

To prevent this problem you must first use NFS software on the Windows machines where the BASIS ODBC Drivers are installed. NFS software allows you to map the UNIX or LINUX volume as a regular Windows/Dos drive.

Once the drives are mapped use any text edit to create the configuration file²⁵.

The file should have a minimum of four lines.

Line one should contain the **DICTIONARY** variable and the path using the NFS mapped drive to point the directory containing the data dictionaries.

Line two should contain the **DATA** variable and the path using the NFS mapped drive to point to the directory containing the OSAS data you want to access with this configuration file.

Line three should contain the **CID** variable and the company ID for the data files you want to access.²⁶

Line four should contain the **SYSFIL** variable and the path using the NFS mapped drive to point to the sysfil directory in OSAS. The sysfil directory contains some Resource Manager data files.

The following example uses N as the NFS mapped drive. The configuration file should look like this:

DICTIONARY=N:/OSAS/RWDATA/

DATA=N:/OSAS/DATA/

CID=H

SYSFIL=:/OSAS/SYSFIL

Save the file and store it anywhere on the Windows machine

Note: If you use DATA2 or DATA 3 or have any other variables, such as last year PA or GL files, add those to the configuration file also.

²⁵ The configuration file does not have to have the name CONFIG.TPM. The file is an 8.3 Dos file and is only required to have the TPM extension, but can have any name you want.

²⁶ If you have multiple companies, you must create a configuration file for each company.

Appendix C – Security Issues with ODBC

There are some security issues with ODBC because there are no options in OSAS to prevent someone from having access to certain files. All the data dictionaries are installed in the same files and you cannot limit the access to those data dictionaries by application. So, if you have someone locked out of an application in OSAS, like Payroll or General Ledger, they will be able to access those data files in Excel or Access using the ODBC Drivers and with the Read/Writer drivers they could even change the data files.

To prevent unauthorized people from accessing certain data files you have to create a second set of data dictionaries, and store the second set in a secure directory on the network that has limited access or copy the second set of data dictionaries to your local drive.

In the original set of data dictionaries, only include the files you want everyone to access. In the second set of data dictionary files, only include the files you want secured.

To create a secure set of data dictionary files perform the following steps:

This example uses the Payroll files but the steps will be the same for any application you want secured.

1. At the operating system level copy the *.OSI files from the SYSFIL²⁷ directory to the RWdata directory.
2. Erase the DD_*.OSI files that were copied to the RWdata directory.
3. Rename the remaining copied *.OSI files to a different extension other than OSI.

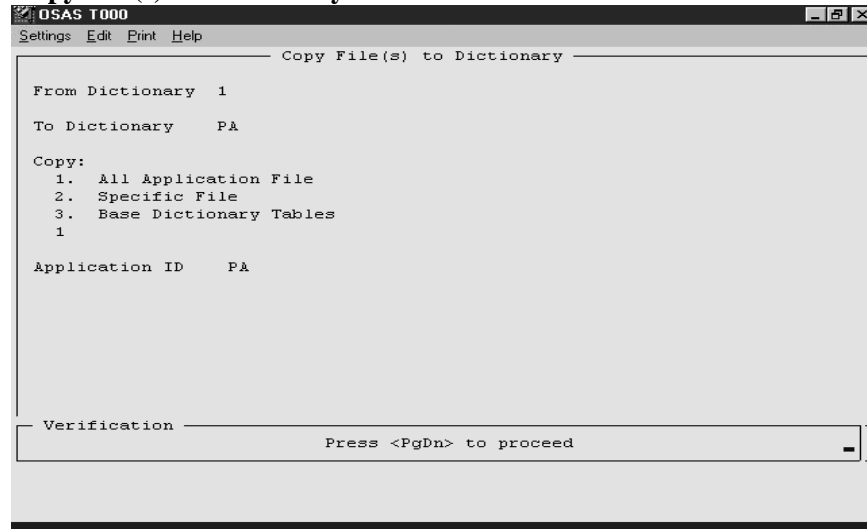
NOTE: The extension used in the rename does not matter because the files have to be renamed to have a .1 extension when you move them to the secure directory²⁸.

DO NOT rename the files to .1 while they are in the RWdata directory or you risk overwriting the original .1 data dictionary files

*Example: Rename the copied *.OSI files to *.PA if you are creating Payroll data dictionary files.*

²⁷ In 5.2 the *.OSI files are in the progRM directory.

²⁸ The ODBC Drivers will only work with data dictionary files that have a .1 extension.

Copy File(s) To Dictionary

4. In OSAS Select Copy File(s) to Dictionary from the Dictionary Tools menu, to copy the data dictionary files from the main dictionary to the new dictionary.
5. Enter the following:

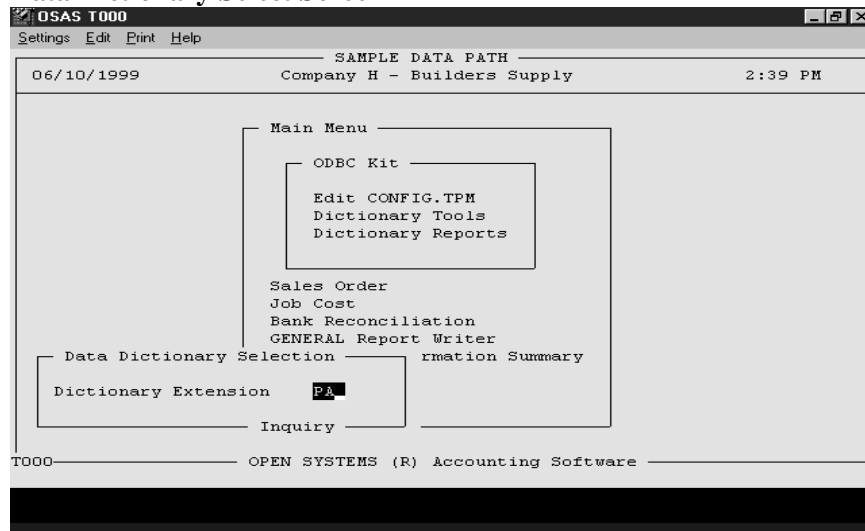
<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
From Dictionary	<p>Enter the extension of the source data dictionary files. This is usually 1 to copy the .1 data dictionary files.</p> <p>The Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W, is available to select the source files.</p>
To Dictionary	<p>Enter the extension of the destination data dictionary files. This will be the extension you used to rename the copied *.OSI files.</p> <p>The Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W, is available to select the destination files.</p> <p><i>PA in this example.</i></p>
Copy:	<p>Select 1, for All Application File, to copy the data dictionary files for a specific application.</p>
Application ID	<p>Enter the id for the application whose data dictionary files you want to copy.</p> <p>The Inquiry command, F2 or Esc W, is available to select the application to copy.</p> <p><i>PA in this example</i></p>

This will copy all the selected application files, fields and indexes from the *.1 data dictionary files to the *.PA (or to the extension you used for the copied files).

If you are using the 2.3 or 3.0 version of the ODBC drivers(OSAS 6.05 or higher) skip to step 8.

If you are using the 1.1 version of the ODBC drivers (OSAS 5.2 or 6.02) proceed to step 6.

Data Dictionary Select Screen



- Once the files have been copied, use the **F9** from any ODBC menu to switch to the copied data dictionary files.

You can use the **Inquiry** command, **F2** or **Esc W**, to select the data dictionary files you want to access.

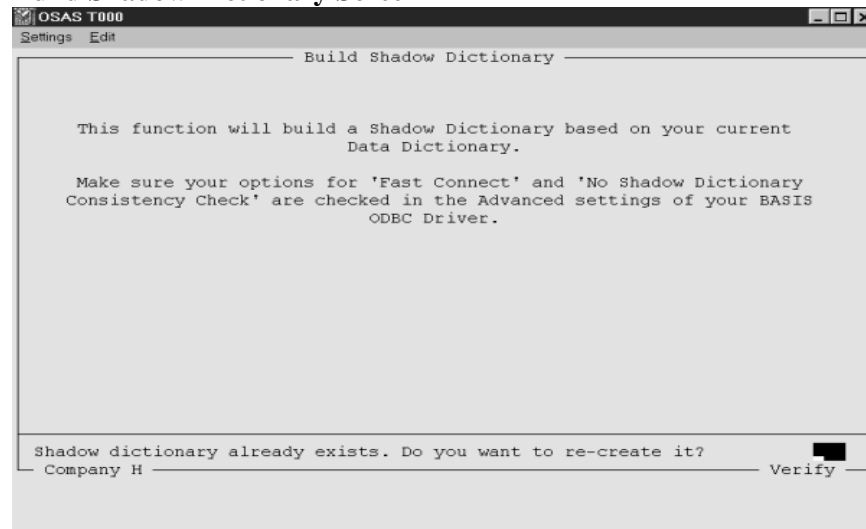
You can check in Files or Fields to verify that you have switched to the correct set of data dictionary files.

Field Description

Dictionary Displays the current set of data dictionary files in use on the current terminal.

PA Data Dictionary Files Screen

Dictionary *.PA					
File Name	Description	Type	RecLen	Recs	Key
PACD	A	MKeyed	128	0	0
PACE	PA Checks Earnings File	MKeyed	128	0	0
PACH	PA Checks File	MKeyed	256	0	0
PACO	PA Codes File	MKeyed	768	0	0
PACW	PA Checks Withholdings	MKeyed	128	0	0
PADD	PA Deductions File	MKeyed	64	0	0
PADE	PA Employee Deductions	MKeyed	192	0	0
PADP	PA Department File	MKeyed	128	0	0
PADP_1	PA Department File - Hours Rec	MKeyed	128	0	0
PADP_2	PA Department File - Pieces Re	MKeyed	128	0	0
PADP_3	PA Department File - Earnings	MKeyed	128	0	0
PADP_4	PA Department File - Withholdi	MKeyed	128	0	0
PADP_5	PA Department File - Deduction	MKeyed	128	0	0
PADP_DEDUCTION	View	Indexed	0	0	0
PADP_EARNINGS	View	Indexed	0	0	0
Line No (000001 of 000087)					
Enter = edit, Append, Goto					
Company H			Verify		

Build Shadow Dictionary Screen

7. Once you have switched to the new data dictionary files run the Build Shadow Dictionary functions from the Dictionary Tools menu.

This will build files for the current set of data dictionary files in use on the current terminal.

You may be prompted: *Shadow dictionary already exist. Do you want to re-create it?*

Select **Y**, for **Yes**.

8. At the operating system level move the 13-copied data dictionary files²⁹ (*.PA in this example) from the RWdata directory to the secured subdirectory or your local drive.

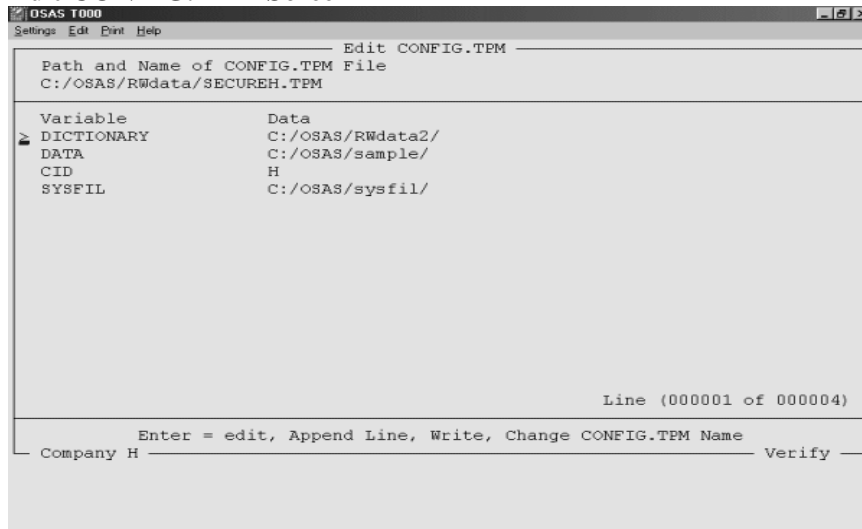
Note: If you use a directory on the network, **DO NOT** use any directories listed in Directories function in Resource Manager or any directories listed in Application Information in Resource Manager. Anyone will be able to access this new set of data dictionary files if they are moved to either of those locations.

You can create a different subdirectory under your OSAS directory for the second set of data dictionary files, such as RWdata2. This will not be listed in the Directories function or Application Information so no one will have access to the data dictionary files.

9. In the secured subdirectory, rename the 13 new data dictionary files to have a **.1** extension³⁰

²⁹ If you are using the 1.1 ODBC drivers move the DD_*.DAT files as well.

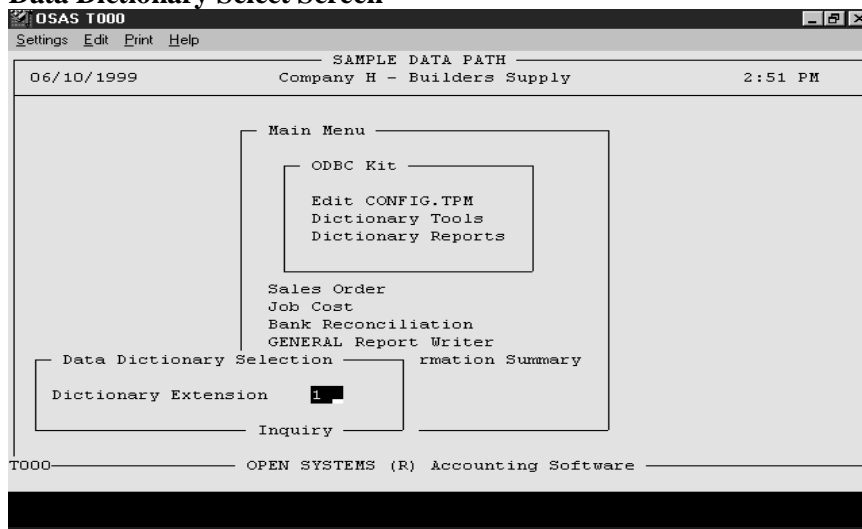
³⁰ The ODBC Drivers will only work with files that have a **.1** extension. **DO NOT** rename the DD_*.DAT files.

Edit CONFIG.TPM Screen

10. Select Edit CONFIG.TPM from the ODBC Kit menu to create a new configuration file.

Edit the Dictionary variable to point to the drive and directory where you copied the new data dictionaries.

11. Copy the configuration file to the secure directory or your local hard drive.

Data Dictionary Select Screen

If you are using the 2.3 or 3.0 ODBC drivers, skip to step 13.

If you are using the 1.1 ODBC drivers, proceed to step 12.

12. Use the **F9** and switch back to the **1** Data Dictionaries.

Main Data Dictionary Files Screen – Deleting Files

File Name	Description	Type	RecLen	Recs	Key
PACD	A	MKeyed	128	0	0
PACE	PA Checks Earnings File	MKeyed	128	0	0
PACH	PA Checks File	MKeyed	256	0	0
PACO	PA Codes File	MKeyed	768	0	0
PACW	PA Checks Withholdings	MKeyed	128	0	0
PADD	PA Deductions File	MKeyed	64	0	0
PADE	PA Employee Deductions	MKeyed	192	0	0
PADP	PA Department File	MKeyed	128	0	0
PADP_1	PA Department File - Hours Rec	MKeyed	128	0	0
PADP_2	PA Department File - Pieces Re	MKeyed	128	0	0
PADP_3	PA Department File - Earnings	MKeyed	128	0	0
PADP_4	PA Department File - Withholdi	MKeyed	128	0	0
PADP_5	PA Department File - Deduction	MKeyed	128	0	0
PADP_DEDUCTION	View	Indexed	0	0	0
PADP_EARNINGS	View	Indexed	0	0	0

Verification

Press F3 to delete
Line number 224.

13. Select Files from the Dictionary Tools menu and delete the data dictionary files that you do not want to give everyone access, using the **Delete** command, **F3** or **Esc D**.

In this example, delete the Payroll data dictionary files.

If you are using the 2.3 or 3.0 ODBC drivers, you are done³¹.

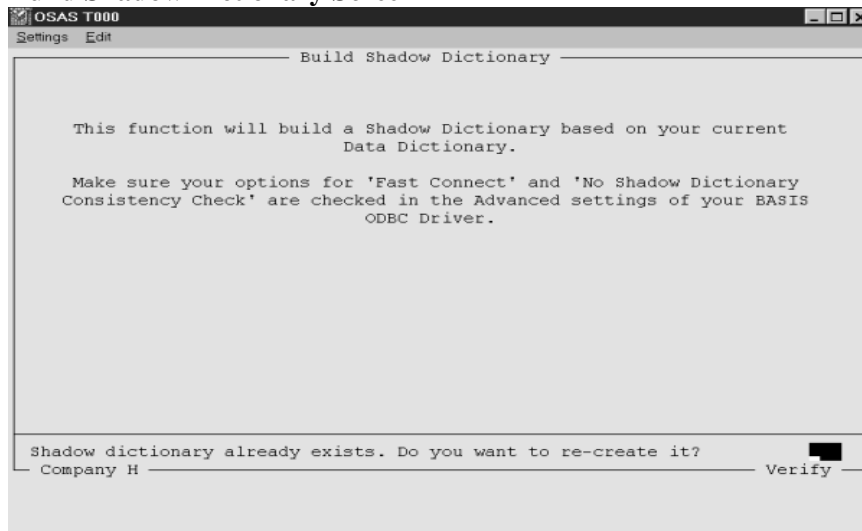
If you are using the 1.1 ODBC drivers, proceed to step 14.

³¹ To edit these data dictionary files you will have to copy or move them back to the **RWdata**, **ProgRm** or **ProgOD** directories.

Since these data dictionaries have the same file name and extension as the main data dictionaries, rename them before you copy them to insure you do not overwrite your main data dictionaries.

Use the **F9** to switch between the data dictionaries.

Build Shadow Dictionary Screen



14. Select the Build Shadow Dictionary function from the Dictionary Tools menu, to re-create the shadow dictionary files for the edited set of main dictionary files³².

³² To edit these data dictionary files you will have to copy or move them back to the **RWdata**, **ProgRm** or **ProgOD** directories.

Since these data dictionaries have the same file name and extension as the main data dictionaries, rename them before you copy them to insure you do not overwrite your main data dictionaries.

Use the **F9** to switch between the data dictionaries. If you make any changes you will have to re run the Build Shadow Dictionary function and copy the new **DD_*.DAT** files and the second set of data dictionaries back to the secured directory. Rename them back to ***.1**. Use the **F9** to switch back to the original ***.1** dictionaries and run the Build Shadow Dictionary function again.

Appendix D – Accessing Previous Year General Ledger and Payroll Data

Use the following steps to access last year Payroll or previous year General Ledger data with ODBC. These steps will work with the 3.0, 2.3 or the 1.1 Basis ODBC Drivers.

You will need to create a separate configuration file for last year Payroll and current year Payroll and a separate configuration file for each GL Year you want to access.

Create a configuration file with the Edit CONFIG.TPM function in ODBC Kit.

Edit CONFIG.TPM

Variable	Data
DICTIONARY	C:/OSAS/RWdata/
DATA	C:/OSAS/sample/
CID	H
SYSFIL	C:/OSAS/sysfil/

Line (000001 of 000004)

Enter = edit, Append Line, Write, Change CONFIG.TPM Name

Company H Verify

Payroll Variable for Last Year Files

Use the Append function to add Variables for last year Payroll.

Append Field Information – PALY Variable

Variable	Data
PALY	.LY

Field

Description

Variable

Enter the name of the variable you want to add. The variable name can be anything you want.

This variable will be added to the ODBC Path field in Files, which will allow you to access the data you want.

This Example uses PALY.

Data

Enter the extension of the data file in OSAS that you want to access with the ODBC drivers.

For Last Year Payroll files enter “.LY” (without the quotes)

This variable will access Payroll files that have a LY extension

Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to save the variable.

General Ledger Variable for Previous Year Files

You can add the General Ledger Variable for pervious years to the same configuration file as the Payroll Variable or you can create a new configuration file for the GL variable.

Use the Append function to add Variables for the General Ledger year you want to access.

Append Field Information – GLLY Variable

OSAS 1000 Edit CONFIG.TPM

Path and Name of CONFIG.TPM File
C:/OSAS/RWdata/CONFGH1.TPM

Variable	Data
DI	
DA	Variable GLLY
CI	Data
SY	.Y99
PA	

Line (000005 of 000005)

Verification Press <PgDn> to proceed

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Variable	<p>Enter the name of the variable you want to add. The variable name can be anything you want.</p> <p>This variable will be added to the ODBC Path field in Files, which will allow you to access the data you want.</p> <p><i>This Example uses GLLY.</i></p>
Data	<p>Enter the extension of the data file in OSAS that you want to access with the ODBC drivers.</p> <p>For Previous Year GL files enter “.Yxx” (without the quotes), where xx represents the GL Year you want to access.</p> <p><i>This example uses Y99.</i></p>

This variable will access General Ledger files that have a Y99 extension³³.

Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to save the variable.

³³ Each GL Year will require a separate configuration file.

The TPM file should look something like the following.

TPM File

OSAS T000 Edit CONFIG.TPM

Settings Edit Print Help

Path and Name of CONFIG.TPM File
C:/OSAS/RWdata/CONFIGH1.TPM

Variable	Data
DICTIONARY	C:/OSAS/RWdata/
DATA	C:/OSAS/sample/
CID	H
SYSFIL	C:/OSAS/sysfil/
PALY	.LY
GLLY	.Y99

Line (000006 of 000006)

Enter = edit, Append Line, Write, Change CONFIG.TPM Name

Company H Verify

Select Write to save the changes to the configuration file.

Next, create a configuration file to access this years data.

Create a configuration file with the Edit CONFIG.TPM function in ODBC Kit.

Edit CONFIG.TPM

OSAS T000 Edit CONFIG.TPM

Settings Edit Print Help

Path and Name of CONFIG.TPM File
C:/OSAS/RWdata/CONFIGH2.TPM

Variable	Data
DICTIONARY	C:/OSAS/RWdata/
DATA	C:/OSAS/sample/
CID	H
SYSFIL	C:/OSAS/sysfil/

Line (000001 of 000004)

Enter = edit, Append Line, Write, Change CONFIG.TPM Name

Company H Verify

Payroll Variable for Current Year Files

Use the Append function to add Variables for current year Payroll.

Append Field Information – PALY Variable

OSAS 1000 Edit CONFIG.TPM

Path and Name of CONFIG.TPM File
C:/OSAS/RWdata/CONFGH2.TPM

Variable	Data
DI	Append Field Information
DA	Variable PALY
CI	Data
SY	

Line (000001 of 000004)

Verification Press <PgDn> to proceed

Field

Description

Variable	Enter the same name you used for the last year Payroll variable. <i>This Example uses PALY, which is what was used for the last year payroll configuration file.</i>
Data ³⁴	Leave this field blank. OSAS stores the current year Payroll files without an extension.

This variable will access Payroll files that do not have an extension, which is how OSAS stores the current year files

Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to save the variable.

³⁴ The configuration file for last year data contained a .LY in the data field. This means ODBC will look for a file with a LY extension, after the variable is added end of the file in Dictionary Tools. The last year configuration file will only access the last year files. If the files are not available, you will get Fserr=13 in Excel (same as and error 12, missing or duplicate file) or you will get an error message in Access "Query must have at least one destination field".

You MUST create another configuration file to access current year data, using the same variable name but leaving the data field blank. ODBC will look for a file without an extension. If the files are not available you will get Fserr=13 in Excel, or and error message in Access "Query must have at least one destination field"

General Ledger Variable for Current Year Files

You can add the General Ledger Variable for current year to the same configuration file as the Payroll Variable or you can create a new configuration file for the GL variable.

Use the Append function to add Variables for the General Ledger year you want to access.

Append Field Information – GLLY Variable

OSAS 1000

Settings Edit Print Help

Edit CONFIG.TPM

Path and Name of CONFIG.TPM File
C:/OSAS/RWdata/CONFGH2.TPM

Variable	Data
DI	
DA	Variable GLLY
CI	Data
SY	
PA	

Append Field Information

Line (000005 of 000005)

Verification Press <PgDn> to proceed

<u>Field</u>	<u>Description</u>
Variable	Enter the same name you used for the previous year General Ledger variable. <i>This Example uses GLLY, which is what was used for the last year payroll configuration file.</i>
Data ³⁵	Leave this field blank. OSAS stores the current year GL files without an extension.

This variable will access General Ledger files that do not have an extension, which is how OSAS stores the current year files.

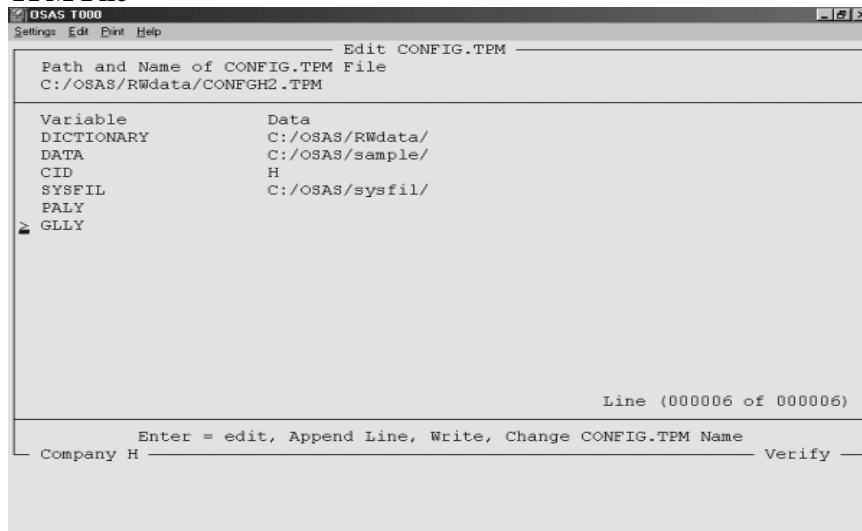
Use the **Proceed** command, **PgDn** or **Esc P**, to save the variable.

³⁵ The configuration file for previous year data contained a .Yxx (xx represents the GL year) in the data field. This means ODBC will look for a file with a Yxx extension, after the variable is added end of the file in Dictionary Tools. The previous year configuration file will only access the files for the year entered in the data field. If the files are not available, you will get Fserr=13 in Excel (same as and error 12, missing or duplicate file) or you will get an error message in Access "Query must have at least one destination field".

You MUST create another configuration file to access current year data, using the same variable name but leaving the data field blank. ODBC will look for a file without an extension. If the files are not available you will get Fserr=13 in Excel, or an error message in Access "Query must have at least one destination field"

The TPM file should look something like the following.

TPM File



The screenshot shows a window titled "OSAS 1000" with a menu bar (Settings, Edit, Print, Help) and a title bar (Edit CONFIG.TPM). The main area displays the path and name of the CONFIG.TPM file as "C:/OSAS/RWdata/CONFGH2.TPM". Below this is a table with two columns: "Variable" and "Data". The table contains the following entries:

Variable	Data
DICTIONARY	C:/OSAS/RWdata/
DATA	C:/OSAS/sample/
CID	H
SYSFIL	C:/OSAS/sysfil/
PALY	
GLLY	

At the bottom of the table, there is a status bar that reads "Line (000006 of 000006)". Below the table is a footer area with the text "Enter = edit, Append Line, Write, Change CONFIG.TPM Name" and "Company H" followed by "Verify".

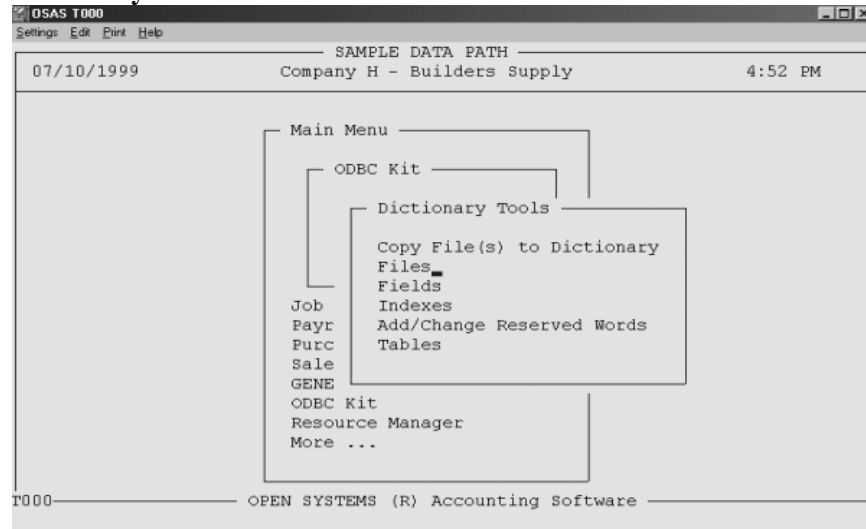
Select Write to save the changes.

Adding the Variables to Dictionary Files

Next, edit the Files and add the Payroll and/or General Ledger Variables

Select Files from the Dictionary Tools menu in the ODBC Kit.

Dictionary Tools Menu - Files



Select the file you want to add the variable to and press Enter to edit the file.

Files

Files						
Dictionary *.1						
File Name	Description	Type	RecLen	Recs	Key	
PAEG	PA Employee General Informatio	MKeyed	640	0	0	
PAEGTEST	PA Employee General Informatio	MKeyed	640	0	0	
PAEM	PA Employee History Misc. File	MKeyed	2112	0	0	
PAEP	PA Employee Personnel File	MKeyed	960	0	6	
PAES	PA Emp. Tax Setup File	MKeyed	128	0	0	
PAES_1	PA Emp. Tax Setup File - Fed.	MKeyed	128	0	0	
PAES_2	PA Emp. Tax Setup File - State	MKeyed	128	0	0	
PAES_3	PA Emp. Tax Setup File - Local	MKeyed	128	0	0	
PAES_FED_INFO	View	Indexed	0	0	0	
PAES_LOCAL_INFO	View	Indexed	0	0	0	
PAES_STATE_INFO	View	Indexed	0	0	0	
PAET	PA Earning Types File	MKeyed	64	0	1	
PAEW	PA Emp. History Withholding Fi	MKeyed	384	0	0	
PAEX	PA Employee Exclusions File	MKeyed	128	0	0	
PAFMHDR	PA Formula Header File	MKeyed	192	0	0	
Line No (000259 of 000371)						
Enter = edit, Append, Goto						
Company H Verify						

Edit Files

OSAS 1000
Settings Edit Print Help

Files

Dictionary *.1

File Name	Dictionary	*.1	Recs	Key
PAEG	Dictionary	*.1	0	0
PAEGTEST			0	0
PAEM	File Name	PAEG	0	0
PAEP			0	6
PAES	Description	PA Employee General Information	0	0
PAES_1	View Definition	NO	0	0
PAES_2	Type	MKeyed	0	0
PAES_3	Record Length	640	0	0
PAES_FED_INF	No. of Records	0	0	0
PAES_LOCAL_I	Key Size	0	0	0
PAES_STATE_I			0	0
PAET	File Index	13	0	1
PAEW	RW Topic	400	0	0
PAEX	Long File Name	PAEGxxx	0	0
PAFMHDR	ODBC Path	(DATA) PAEG (CID) (PALY)	0	0
	Application ID	PA	of 000371)	

Company H Verify

Add the Payroll variable within parentheses to the ODBC Path field.

You will have to add this variable to each Payroll file that you want to access last year or this year data.

Repeat the same steps for the General Ledger files.

Files

OSAS 1000
Settings Edit Print Help

Files

Dictionary *.1

File Name	Description	Type	RecLen	Recs	Key
GLJLR	Journal File	MKeyed	192	0	0
GLJLR_VIEW	View	Indexed	0	0	0
GLMA	GL Master File	MKeyed	1344	0	15
GLMA_VIEW	View	Indexed	0	0	0
GLMA_Y99	GL Master File	MKeyed	1344	0	15
GLMK	GL Master Alternative Keys Fil	MKeyed	256	0	0
GLMSK	Account Mask File	MKeyed	64	0	3
GLRE	Recurring Entries File	MKeyed	128	0	0
GLSCF	Statement Contents Generic Fil	MKeyed	128	0	10
GLSCF_1	Statement Content Line Record	MKeyed	128	0	10
GLSCF_2	Statement Content Mask Record	MKeyed	128	0	10
GLSCF_LINE_INFO	View	Indexed	0	0	0
GLSCF_MASK_INFO	View	Indexed	0	0	0
GLSE	Account Segments File	MKeyed	64	0	8
GLSLF	Statement Layout File	MKeyed	320	0	8

Line No (000149 of 000371)

Enter = edit, Append, Goto

Company H Verify

Edit Files

File Name	Dictionary	Recs	Key
GLJR	Dictionary *1	0	0
GLJR_VIEW		0	0
GLMA	File Name GLJR	0	15
GLMA_VIEW		0	0
GLMA_Y99	Description Journal File	0	15
GLMK	View Definition NO	0	0
GLMSK	Type MKeyed	0	3
GLRE	Record Length 192	0	0
GLSCF	No. of Records 0	0	10
GLSCF_1	Key Size 0	0	10
GLSCF_2		0	10
GLSCF_LINE_I	File Index 4	0	0
GLSCF_MASK_I	RW Topic 101	0	0
GLSE	Long File Name GLJRxxx	0	8
GLSLF	ODBC Path (DATA) GLJR (CID) (GLLY)	0	8
	Application ID GL	of 000371)	

Company H Verify

Add the General Ledger variable to all the GL files you want to access pervious year information.

You will have to add this variable to each General Ledger file that you want to access previous year or this year data.

If you are using 6.05 or higher, you are now ready to access Last Year or current Year data with ODBC

If you are using 5.22³⁶- 6.02 you will have to run the Build Shadow Dictionary function to recreate the shadow dictionary to access Last Year or current year data with ODBC.

You will need to create a separate data source file, for each configuration file, using the Basis ODBC Driver.

One data source will access last year Payroll and previous year GL files. The other data source will access current year Payroll and GL files.

If you have more GL years you want to access, then you will create a data source for each GL year configuration file

³⁶ For 5.22 you MUST have the latest 5.21A installed.

INDEX

Appendix	109	View Files.....	44–52
Appendix A		Indexes	
Build Shadow Dictionary.....	111	creating direct indexes	80
Appendix B		creating indirect indexes	83
Unix/LINUX CONFIG.TPM File.....	115	deleting indexes.....	87
Appendix C		Setting up and Maintaining	75–88
Security Issues	117	OSAS	
Appendix D		Build Shadow Dictionary.....	111
Last Year Payroll/Previous Year General		Printing Reports	9–13
Ledger Files	125	Reports	
Copy Files to Dictionary	91–95	Audit Field Names for Reserved Words ...	102
Edit CONFIG.TPM		Dictionary Field List.....	99
creating a configuration file	29–31	Reserved Words List	105
Fields		Reserved Words	88–90
Deleting a field.....	65	adding a reserved word.....	90
Math Fields	72–74	deleting a reserved word.....	90
Setting up and Maintaining	54–75	Resource Manager	
Update fields.....	75	Setup In	23–28
View Fields.....	66–74	Workstation Style.....	24–26
Files		Setup Checklist	19
Base Tables.....	53	Tables	
Deleting a file.....	53	Setting Up and Maintaining	36–37
Setting up and Maintaining	37–53		