



EDS*ELIT Communications Network
Asynchronous Communications User's Guide

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ELIT ASYNC LINE SERVER USER'S GUIDE

1 DESCRIPTION

The ELIT Asynchronous Communication System (ASYNC) provides access to EDS*ELIT using asynchronous communications. EDS*ELIT is a store and forward network offering value-added service for exchanging information amongst trading partners within the EDS network as well as with other value-added networks. ELIT is an acronym for **EL**ectronic **I**nformation **T**ransfer.

A location code identifies a trading partner. Each ELIT user accesses their mailbox using their assigned location code. Users can transfer (send and receive) documents among location codes, display transfer activity, and display pending documents in their mailbox using a simple command interface.

2 COMMUNICATIONS SOFTWARE

Communications software that emulates TTY, ANSI, VT52, or VT102 and supports the Xmodem, Xmodem-1K or Zmodem file transfer protocols is needed to communicate with ELIT. We recommend acquiring the latest release of the communications software you intend to use.

Xmodem is a block-oriented protocol that uses 128 byte data blocks and supports CRC and checksum error checking. Xmodem-1K is similar to Xmodem with CRC error checking, but uses 1024 byte data blocks. Zmodem uses variable block sizes and a 32-bit CRC for error checking. Zmodem also supports multiple file transfers and automatic downloading. If Zmodem is used, the buffer size in your software should be set to a maximum of 1024 and the timing parameter should be set to NORMAL.

Many communications software packages support scripting, and scripts can be developed to automate ELIT sessions. However, scripts are considered custom software and the ELIT Help Desk cannot offer help or support with them.

3 COMMUNICATIONS HARDWARE

Users connect to ELIT via modems over switched telephone lines. Modems should support speeds up to 56k bps and be V.42 compliant with ARQ enabled. Error correction and hardware flow control (RTS/CTS) should also be enabled. Software flow control (XON/XOFF) should be disabled.

4 CUSTOMER RESPONSIBILITIES

ELIT users are responsible for acquiring communication software and hardware, and the authorizations to use ELIT network services. A form requesting a location code must be submitted and processed prior to using ELIT.

If processes are automated, a backup procedure should exist that details how to manually dial-in and execute the required ELIT ASYNC commands. Customers should be familiar with this procedure.

5 SITE INFORMATION

Please record your site-specific information here:

Location Code (Mailbox): _____
Password Expiration Period: _____
Data Retention Period: _____
Telephone number for connection to ELIT: _____
ELIT Help Desk telephone number: 866-214-0108

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6 GLOSSARY

ASYNC	The asynchronous interface to EDS*ELIT.
Async Location	A location that resides on the EDS*ELIT ASYNC machine.
Corporate Location	A location financially responsible for outbound transfers and possibly inbound transfers it receives from non-corporate locations.
Destination	The trading partner that is the recipient of a document.
Download	The act of transferring a file from ASYNC to your local machine.
Entry	An occurrence of a transfer request in the <i>NORMAL</i> or <i>LOG</i> queue. Each request is assigned an entry number.
EDS*ELIT (ELIT)	EL ectronic I nformation T ransfer is a store and forward network that provides data transfer and other value-added services within the EDS network and other networks.
ELIT Filename	A name from 1 to 10 characters that identifies a transfer operation within ELIT. It is assigned by the sender, and is sometimes mandated by the recipient.
Location Code	A unique code that identifies a user in the ELIT network, i.e., an ELIT User ID. <i>User</i> , <i>Mailbox</i> , and <i>Location Code</i> are synonymous in ELIT.
Log Queue	This queue contains ASYNC transfer requests that have already executed. These entries can have a canceled, failed, or successful status.
Mailbox	A unique location code that identifies a user in the ELIT network, i.e., an ELIT User ID. <i>User</i> , <i>Mailbox</i> , and <i>Location Code</i> are synonymous in ELIT.
Network Location	A location that is not an ASYNC location and usually resides on an IBM mainframe or another network.
Normal Queue	This queue contains pending ASYNC transfer requests, i.e., files that were sent but not yet downloaded by their destinations. It is sometimes referred to as the <i>Transmission</i> or <i>Transfer</i> queue.
Source	The trading partner that sends a document.
Trading Partner	A company that exchanges business transactions with another company.
Transfer	The operation of sending a file from one location to another - either a <i>SEND</i> or <i>RECEIVE</i> function. This term is synonymous with <i>Transmission</i> .
Transmission	The operation of sending a file from one location to another - either a <i>SEND</i> or <i>RECEIVE</i> function. This term is synonymous with <i>Transfer</i> .
Upload	The act of transferring a file from your local machine to the ASYNC system.
User	A unique location code that identifies a user in the ELIT network, i.e., an ELIT User ID. <i>User</i> , <i>Mailbox</i> , and <i>Location Code</i> are synonymous in ELIT.

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7 LOGGING INTO ASYNC

7.1 LOG IN SEQUENCE

ELIT is accessed by dialing into the ASYNC system and issuing the LOGIN command. Logging in requires entry of a *Mailbox Name* and *Password*. The *Mailbox Name* is the unique name that identifies a user/mailbox/location code; the *Password* authorizes you to access the network. A *New Password* prompt appears when the current password has expired and needs to be reset. For security reasons, it also appears the first time a mailbox is used so that it can be set to a confidential value.

The steps below detail the LOGIN process.

- Dial into ELIT using your communications software.
- After a successful connection, type **LOGIN** (this may not show up on your screen).
- Enter your mailbox and password when ELIT prompts for them.
- If the login sequence is successful, the *ELIT>* prompt displays. This is where the commands described in this document can be issued.

Notes:

- If the **LOGIN** command is not entered after connecting, ASYNC displays the *ELIT>* prompt and expects the **LOGIN** command to be entered at that time.
- If you request the ELIT Help Desk to reset your password, you will be prompted for a new password the next time you log in.
- You have 3 attempts to enter a valid password before your connection is dropped. For security reasons, your mailbox gets turned off after 9 consecutive password failures (see **Problems Logging In**).
- Only one user may be logged into a mailbox at one time.
- ASYNC automatically disconnects your session after two minutes of inactivity.

Examples:

The example below illustrates the login sequence for a user with the mailbox name of **WST** and a password of **PLUTO**. The ↵ represents the *Enter* key and must be depressed after each command.

```
LOGIN↵
                                     Welcome to EDS ELIT Network
                                     CRIMINAL LAW PROHIBITS UNAUTHORIZED USE
                                     VIOLATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED

MAILBOX NAME: WST↵
PASSWORD: GOOFY↵

%NE401-I-LOCLOGON, 26-MAY-1998 14:36:08.31, WST logged on successfully

ELIT>
```

For security reasons, the password GOOFY does not actually appear on the screen.

When your password expires, you are prompted for a new one. You must enter it twice to validate your typing. Again, the passwords do not actually appear on the screen.

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```
MAILBOX NAME: WST↵  
PASSWORD: GOOFY↵
```

```
%NE401-I-PSWDEXP, Password received from WST has expired
```

```
NEWPASSWORD: PLUTO↵  
NEWPASSWORD: PLUTO↵
```

```
%NE401-S-PSWDCHG, 26-MAY-1998 14:36:11.19, Password Changed successfully for WST  
%NE401-I-LOGOLOGON, 26-MAY-1998 14:36:11.20, WST logged on successfully
```

7.2 PROBLEMS LOGGING IN

If logging in fails, an error message is displayed describing the problem and the line is disconnected. This section describes common reasons why you cannot log in.

Invalid Password

If an invalid password is entered, ASYNC allows you to reenter it. You have 3 tries to enter a valid password, otherwise, the connection is dropped. For example:

```
LOGIN↵
```

```
                Welcome to EDS ELIT Network  
                CRIMINAL LAW PROHIBITS UNAUTHORIZED USE  
                VIOLATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED
```

```
MAILBOX NAME: WST↵  
PASSWORD: PLUTP↵
```

```
%NE401-E-INVPSWD, Invalid password received from WST
```

```
PASSWORD: PLUTL↵
```

```
%NE401-E-INVPLEN, 26-MAY-1998 09:26:02.82, Invalid Password Length Rcvd: 6 from  
WST
```

```
PASSWORD: PLUTI↵
```

```
%NE401-E-INVPLEN, 26-MAY-1998 09:26:04.34, Invalid Password Length Rcvd: 7 from  
WST  
%NE401-I-LOGONFAIL, 26-MAY-1998 09:26:04.34, WST logon failed
```

Maximum Allowed Login Attempts

For security reasons, your mailbox gets turned off after 9 consecutive password failures. You know this has happened when you receive a *LOGONFAIL* message immediately after your mailbox name is entered and you are not prompted for a password.

```
MAILBOX NAME: WST  
%NE401-I-LOGONFAIL, 26-MAY-1998 09:31:29.48, WST logon failed
```

In this case, you need to contact the ELIT Help Desk for assistance. You need to confirm that you are aware of the problems logging in. The Help Desk can then reset your mailbox so you can log in, again.

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Location Busy

You will receive the error message *Location is Busy* in two situations. The first is when you attempt to log in and another user is already logged into your mailbox. Only one session is allowed per mailbox at one time. However, you will also see this error if you were previously disconnected from an active session. When this occurs, you will not be prompted for a password, as shown below.

```
MAILBOX NAME: WST
Location is busy
%NE401-I-LOGONFAIL, 26-MAY-1998 09:22:21.87, WST logon failed
```

In this case, you need to contact the ELIT Help Desk to reset your mailbox.

8 FILE TRANSFER

The ELIT Asynchronous Communication System has a command language interface for performing ELIT functions. You can:

- Send documents to other locations
- Retrieve documents from your mailbox
- Display document transfer activity
- Reload documents

8.1 TRANSFER REQUESTS

ASYNC keeps transfer activity in two queues. The *NORMAL* queue contains transfers that have been sent but not yet downloaded by the destination. The *LOG* queue contains a history of transfer requests that have already executed (for a limited time period). This includes successful and failed transfers and canceled entries.

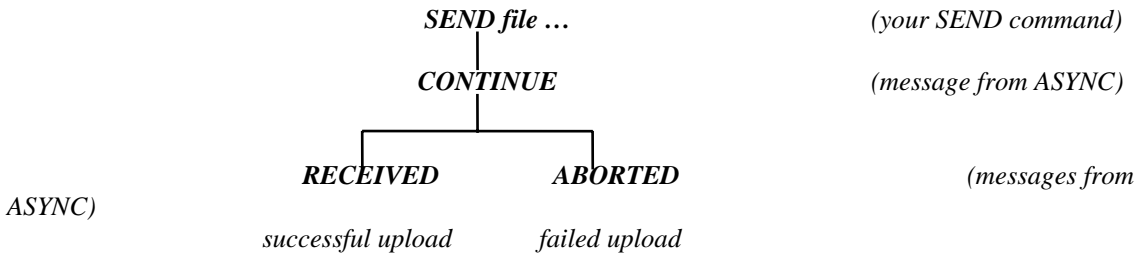
Documents in the *NORMAL* queue are displayed with the *SHOW ACTIVITY* command. Documents in the *LOG* queue are displayed with the *SHOW ACTIVITY/DONE* command.

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8.2 UPLOADING A DOCUMENT

Follow the steps below to transmit a document to another location.

- Type the complete **SEND** command with the needed parameters and qualifiers described in this document. Your trading partner should provide you with their ELIT Location Code, which is specified with the **/DESTINATION** qualifier. They can also provide the record size they require; that value is used with the **/RECORD_SIZE** qualifier (see **File Characteristics**).
- If the **SEND** command is valid, ASYNC displays **CONTINUE**. If it is invalid, reissue the **SEND** command with the correct syntax until **CONTINUE** appears.
- Invoke your communications software and upload the document using the Xmodem, Xmodem-1K, or Zmodem file transfer protocol.
- If the transfer is successful, ASYNC displays **RECEIVED**. If it is not successful, ASYNC displays **ABORTED**, and the **SEND** command can be reissued for another attempt.
- The send operation can be seen in the **LOG** queue with the **SHOW ACTIVITY/DONE** command. Note: ASYNC creates a pending entry for the recipient in the **NORMAL** queue. The recipient can see it with the **SHOW ACTIVITY** command.
- The chart below depicts the flow of messages.



Notes:

- Either the **Source** or the **Destination** location must be defined as a corporate location in ELIT. A corporate location is the location billed for the transfer.
- The destination and ELIT Filename must be specified with the **/DESTINATION** and **/NAME** qualifiers, respectively.
- Some locations require that the ELIT filename be predefined at the destination so that it processes properly on their end. Contact your trading partner to find out if this needs to be done.
- You can request status information (feedback file) for a particular transmission by including the **/FEEDBACK** qualifier on the **SEND** command. The feedback file is placed in your mailbox for downloading.
- Useful qualifiers for sending documents to network locations are **/REFERENCE**, **/RECORD_SIZE**, **/EDI**, and **/BINARY** (see **File Transfer Protocols**, **File Characteristics**, **SEND** command).

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8.3 DOWNLOADING A DOCUMENT

To receive a document from your ASYNC mailbox, perform the following steps.

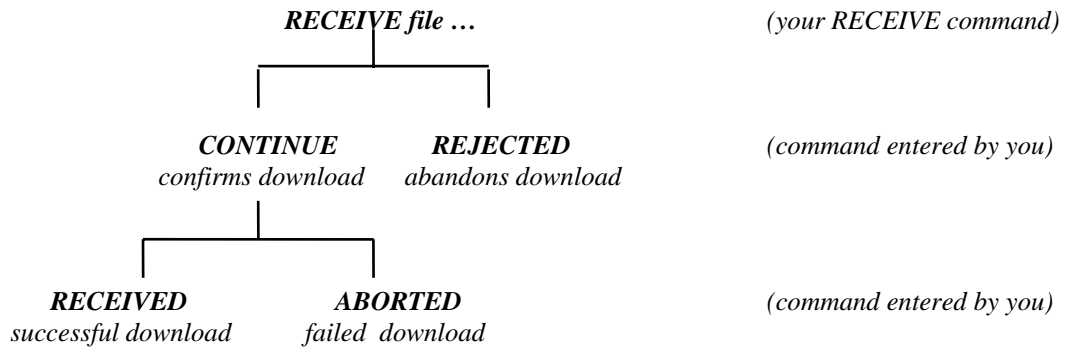
- Type the complete **RECEIVE** command with the needed parameters and qualifiers described in this document. By default, ELIT selects the first document that arrived in your mailbox as the one to download. Note that you can list pending documents in your mailbox (documents in the **NORMAL** queue) with the **SHOW ACTIVITY** command.

If the command is valid, ASYNC displays information about the document. Otherwise, an error message is displayed, and the command needs to be reissued with the correct syntax.

- If you want to proceed and download the document, type **CONTINUE**. Otherwise, you can abandon the **RECEIVE** operation by entering **REJECTED**.
- Invoke your communications software and download the document using the Xmodem, Xmodem-1K, or Zmodem file transfer protocol.
- If the transfer is successful, type the **RECEIVED** command. The entry is then moved from the **NORMAL** queue (**SHOW ACTIVITY** display) to the **LOG** queue (**SHOW ACTIVITY/DONE** command).

If the transfer was not successful, type the **ABORTED** command. This keeps the document in the **NORMAL** queue for subsequent download attempts.

- The chart below depicts the flow of commands.



Notes:

- ELIT allows up to 7 attempts to download a document. After 7 attempts, the document is marked canceled and is removed from your **NORMAL** queue. The entry can be placed back in the **NORMAL** queue (for a limited time period) with the **RELOAD** command.
- To receive a particular document out-of-order, select it with the **/SOURCE**, **/NAME**, or **/ENTRY** qualifier.
- Useful qualifiers for receiving documents from network locations are **/DELIMITER**, **/CONVERT**, and **/BINARY** (see **File Characteristics**, **RECEIVE** command).

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8.4 FILE TRANSFER PROTOCOLS

ASYNC supports the Xmodem, Xmodem-1K, and Zmodem file transfer protocols. The protocol specified on the **SEND** or **RECEIVE** command line tells ASYNC which protocol you are using, therefore, it must match the protocol selected in your communications software. If no protocol is specified, Xmodem is the default.

The protocols differ in how they transfer data. Xmodem and Xmodem-1K are block-oriented protocols, meaning they send data in fixed-size blocks. Xmodem uses 128 byte data blocks, Xmodem-1K uses 1024 byte data blocks. Zmodem uses variable length block sizes. For optimal performance, we recommend using Zmodem or Xmodem-1K.

When uploading files with Xmodem or Xmodem-1K, if your data does not entirely fill up the last block, the remainder is filled with padding characters. The padding character used is determined by your communications software and is often a hexadecimal *1A* or *00*.

For example, assume that you upload a file and the last block transferred contains the last 40 bytes of your data. If you use Xmodem, the remaining 88 bytes (128 - 40) of the block would be filled with padding characters. If you use Xmodem-1K, the remaining 984 bytes (1024 - 40) would consist of padding characters. Zmodem uploads the same number of bytes that are in your file. So, with ZMODEM, there are no padding characters at the end of the last block of data (unless you are uploading a file with fixed-length records and there is not enough data to fill the last record - read on).

Padding characters are also used when you upload a file with fixed-length records (see **File Characteristics**) and you don't have enough data to fill the last record. In this case, the remainder of the last record is filled with padding characters. For example, if your record size is 80 and your last record only has 60 bytes of data, the remaining 20 bytes is filled with padding characters. This applies to Xmodem, Xmodem-1K, and Zmodem.

You can select your own padding character with the **/REFERENCE=PADxx** qualifier on the **SEND** command. **xx** is the *hexadecimal* representation of the ASCII character to use. For example, if you want the last record to be filled with spaces, specify **/REFERENCE= PAD20**. This qualifier is only valid for files going to network destinations.

The following is an example of sending a file to network location GGZ using Zmodem. It specifies that the file has fixed records of 100 bytes and that the space character is to be used for padding*.

```
ELIT> SEND ORDER.TXT /NAME=PARTORDER/DEST=GGZ/RECORD_SIZE=100/REFERENCE=PAD20/ZMODEM
```

8.5 FILE CHARACTERISTICS

8.5.1 Text Documents

ASYNC assumes files are text documents unless the **/BINARY** qualifier is specified (see **Binary Files**). Text documents are files that are human-readable.

8.5.1.1 Character Set Conversion

Computers internally encode text documents per a character set. Async supports two standard character sets, ASCII and EBCDIC. Typically, mainframe machines (IBM) use the EBCDIC character set and most other computers, such as PCs and UNIX machines, use the ASCII character set. Characters are letters,

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numbers, symbols, punctuation marks, etc., as well as non-printable characters, such as the carriage return and line feed.

ASYNC uses the ASCII character set. However, many locations in the ELIT network reside on mainframe machines (IBM) and require documents to be in EBCDIC. Most locations are set-up so that documents are automatically converted between the two character sets. So, documents sent to network locations are converted from ASCII to EBCDIC. Likewise, when an ASYNC location receives files from network locations, they are converted from EBCDIC to ASCII. If conversion does not automatically occur, you can force conversion upon download with the */CONVERT* flag on the *RECEIVE* command, i.e.*:

```
ELIT> RECEIVE ORDER.TXT /CONVERT /ZMODEM
```

Your trading partners may request that you use specific characters in EDI files. Keep in mind that they may be using a different character set than you are. Printable characters (human-readable), such as letters and numbers, convert to the same character in the other character set. However, nonprintable characters differ in the two character sets. Therefore, if your trading partner uses a different character set and requests that you use a nonprintable character, you must instead use the equivalent character in your character set. For example, the EBCDIC 15 (hexadecimal) character is commonly used as a segment terminator on EBCDIC machines. If your machine uses ASCII, the equivalent character is ASCII 85 (hexadecimal). So, you must use ASCII 85 (hexadecimal) in your document so that it converts to EBCDIC 15 (hexadecimal) for your trading partner.

8.5.1.2 File Format

Text documents can be formatted in either a continuous data stream or in fixed-length records. Usually, network destinations require files with fixed-length records and ASYNC destinations require files in stream format.

8.5.1.3 Stream-Formatted Files

Stream-formatted files are the ASYNC default. When uploading files, the file is considered in stream-format if the */RECORD_SIZE* or */EDI* qualifier is omitted from the *SEND* command.

Stream-formatted files have records that are separated by *Carriage Return/Line Feed* characters. If a stream file does not contain these characters, it is referred to as a non-delimited stream file. The entire file is considered one record and because of this, limits are imposed. We do not recommend sending stream-formatted files to network destinations.

When uploading non-delimited stream files, the following occurs:

- When sending to another ASYNC location with Xmodem or Xmodem-1K, the record size is unlimited.
- When sending to another ASYNC location with Zmodem, records greater than 32752 bytes are wrapped using *Carriage Return/Line Feed* characters, that is, *Carriage Return/Line Feed* characters are inserted after every 32752 characters.
- When sending to a network location using Xmodem or Xmodem-1K, the maximum record size allowed is 32752. Files over this size will not be successfully transmitted to the network location.

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- When sending to a network location using Zmodem, files with records greater than 32752 are wrapped as they are when sending to another ASYNC location (described above). These files are successfully transmitted to the network location.

Note that when downloading stream files with the Zmodem protocol, the *Carriage Return/Line Feed* character combination is converted to just a *Line Feed*, the Zmodem standard. Some communications software allows you to change record separators from *Line Feed* to *Carriage Return/Line Feed*. Consult the documentation of your communications software to see if it supports this feature.

8.5.1.4 Files with Fixed-Length Records

Files with fixed-length records do not have record separators (delimiters). Instead, records are all the same length and are separated by a fixed number of bytes. ASYNC supports a maximum record length of 32760 for uploading and downloading files with fixed-length records. If *Carriage Return/Line Feed* characters are in the file, they are considered data and will appear in the records as any other character. However, most files with fixed-length records do not contain *Carriage Return* and/or *Line Feed* characters.

When uploading a file, the */EDI* and */RECORD_SIZE* qualifiers indicate that the file has fixed-length records. */EDI* is a shortcut for */RECORD_SIZE=80*, and is often used to send EDI documents to network destinations, especially X12 documents. */RECORD_SIZE* can specify any record length up to 32760. The following commands illustrate use of the */RECORD_SIZE* and */EDI* qualifiers*.

```
ELIT> SEND ORDER.TXT /DEST=GGZ /NAME=PARTORDER /RECORD_SIZE=120 /ZMODEM
ELIT> SEND PO.TXT /DEST=GGZ /NAME=PURCHORDER /EDI /ZMODEM
```

Your trading partner can tell you what record size they require for files sent to them.

If you receive files from network destinations, the fixed-length record format may not be suitable for your application. If you need the record separators of *Carriage Return/Line Feed* or *Line Feed* within your file, you can insert them with the */DELIMITER* qualifier on the *RECEIVE* command. When downloading with Xmodem or Xmodem-1K, *Carriage Return/Line Feed* characters are inserted between records. When using Zmodem, only *Line Feed* characters are inserted, per the Zmodem standard. The following example shows the use of the */DELIMITER* qualifier*.

```
ELIT> RECEIVE CUSTOMER.TXT /DELIMITER /ZMODEM
```

For technical reasons beyond the scope of this document, we recommend using the ZMODEM protocol for transferring files with odd (as opposed to even) record lengths.

8.5.2 Binary Files

Binary files are not in ASCII or EBCDIC human-readable form, but are intended for specific programs, such as graphics data, spreadsheets, and compressed files.

ASYNC assumes that files destined for network locations are ASCII, and automatic ASCII to EBCDIC conversion takes place. However, this conversion corrupts binary files. You can overrule the conversion process by using the */BINARY* qualifier. Note that */BINARY* is only required for binary files going to/from network locations, and is not necessary, otherwise.

Also, binary files must have fixed-length records. To preserve a binary file, specify */RECORD_SIZE* on the *SEND* command; any value can be specified, however, 512 is the most efficient. This qualifier is

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necessary for binary files destined for both network and ASYNC locations. The following example shows a typical **SEND** command to transfer a binary file to a network location*.

```
ELIT> SEND SPREADSHT.XLS /DEST=GGZ /NAME=MONTHNOS /RECORD_SIZE=512 /BINARY /ZMODEM
```

This next command shows how to download a binary file sent to you*.

```
ELIT> RECEIVE SPREADSHT.XLS /BINARY /ZMODEM
```

Note that when downloading to a PC, the physical file name needs to have a file extension that the final program recognizes.

8.5.3 Compressed Files

To reduce download times, large files sent to your mailbox from a network location (mainframe location) can be compressed for you in Zip format. Files are compressed when the **Sender** (trading partner that sends the file) specifies a reference (ACR) value of **ZIP0**, **ZIP**, **ZIPT**, or **ZIPD**. The file is prepared for you based on the reference (ACR) value supplied, as follows:

ZIP0	The file is compressed, as is. This is useful for binary files, such as, graphics data, spreadsheets, etc.
ZIP	The file is compressed after it is converted from EBCDIC to ASCII, and after <i>Carriage Return/Line Feed</i> delimiters are inserted. This is the most common way to compress files coming from network locations (mainframe locations).
ZIPT	The file is converted from EBCDIC to ASCII, then it is compressed. This is used mainly when <i>Carriage Return/Line Feed</i> characters are already in the file sent to you.
ZIPD	<i>Carriage Return/Line Feed</i> record delimiters are inserted before the file is compressed. This is used when the file sent to you is in ASCII format, but needs record delimiters. This is unlikely when the file is coming from a network location.

Compressed files are considered binary files and must be downloaded with the **/BINARY** qualifier on the **RECEIVE** command, i.e.*:

```
ELIT> RECEIVE MONTH.ZIP /BINARY
```

The **/DELIMITER** and **/CONVERT** qualifiers will corrupt binary files and should not be used here.

Once downloaded, a Zip utility, such as WinZip®¹, can be used to decompress the file. Note that on a PC, the file needs to have a file extension that the utility recognizes, i.e., **.ZIP**. The file to extract from within the compressed file is named *ELIT_Filename.EDI*.

This feature is not recommended for files smaller than 524,000 bytes.

* Zmodem is used in the examples, but Xmodem and Xmodem-1K can be used instead. In addition, other qualifiers can be included on the **SEND** and **RECEIVE** command lines. See the description of the **SEND** and **RECEIVE** commands for valid qualifiers. Note that the space between qualifiers is optional.

¹ WinZip® Copyright © 1991-1997 by Nico Mak Computing, Inc. All rights reserved.

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9 DATA RETENTION

A data retention period is imposed on every mailbox. By default, it is set to 14 days, but may vary for different mailbox types. You are responsible for downloading your documents within your retention period. If you do not download them, the expired entries are canceled and the data is removed from ASYNC. These entries cannot be reloaded.

Downloaded entries are moved from the *NORMAL* queue to the *LOG* queue and remain there for a limited time period, usually 1 to 3 days (this period is subject to change based on current system usage). You can reload them with the *RELOAD* command until they expire from the *LOG* queue. At that time, the ELIT Help Desk can reload them until your mailbox data retention period expires. When this occurs, the files are deleted from ASYNC.

Note that entries received with the */DELETE* qualifier cannot be reloaded because the data is deleted upon download.

10 ASYNC COMMANDS

10.1 Command Format

ELIT commands have the following format:

ELIT_Verb *Parameter(s)* [*/Qualifier(s)*]

The conventions used follow:

- ELIT_Verb* - Specifies the ELIT action requested.
- Parameter* - Specifies the item affected by the *ELIT_Verb*. Some commands may have several possible parameters. Others, such as *LOGOFF*, have none.
- /Qualifier* - This is an action modifier specific to the *ELIT_Verb* that changes the default action and can require a value. Some commands may have several qualifiers; others, such as *LOGOFF*, have none. A space between qualifiers is optional.

Square brackets ([]) indicate optional portions of ELIT commands. *These brackets are not part of the command syntax.* If a parameter or qualifier is not enclosed in square brackets, it is required.

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10.2 ABORTED

This command is used in conjunction with the **RECEIVE** and **CONTINUE** commands and is only valid if entered immediately after **CONTINUE**. It informs ELIT that the download operation just executed was not successful.

This command is used in lieu of the **RECEIVED** command and allows further **RECEIVE** attempts for the same entry. ASYNC allows up to 7 attempts to download a document. After 7 attempts, the document is marked canceled and is removed from your **NORMAL** queue. The entry can be placed back in the **NORMAL** queue for a limited time period with the **RELOAD** command.

Format:

ABORTED␣

Example:

```
ELIT> SHOW ACTIVITY
ELIT-VAX Async Transmission Queue on NE4, 23-MAY-1998 13:41

Entry  Filename  ACR  Source  Creation Date
=====
1533  PARTSORDER  LXC  20-MAY-1998 08:42
1601  PARTSORDER  DPU  20-MAY-1998 09:14
1647  AMEND      LXC  20-MAY-1998 09:29
5709  PO         PXS  22-MAY-1998 08:03

%ASYNC-I-TOTENT, 4 entries found

ELIT> RECEIVE FILE
NAME=PARTSORDER, SOURCE=LXC, SIZE=928 bytes, ENTRY=1533, TYPE=DELIM, DATE=20-MAY-1998
08:42:16:02
ELIT> CONTINUE
..... activate communications software and download file using Xmodem .....
ELIT> ABORTED
ELIT> SHOW ACTIVITY
ELIT-VAX Async Transmission Queue on NE4, 23-MAY-1998 13:44

Entry  Filename  ACR  Source  Creation Date
=====
1533  PARTSORDER  LXC  20-MAY-1998 08:42
1601  PARTSORDER  DPU  20-MAY-1998 09:14
1647  AMEND      LXC  20-MAY-1998 09:29
5709  PO         PXS  22-MAY-1998 08:03

%ASYNC-I-TOTENT, 4 entries found

ELIT>
```

The document remains in the **NORMAL** queue for subsequent download attempts.

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10.3 CONTINUE

This command is used in conjunction with the **RECEIVE** command and is only valid if entered immediately after it. It confirms that the file displayed is the correct one to download and begins the download operation.

This command is not valid when downloading using the Zmodem protocol with the **/ALL** qualifier (**RECEIVE file /ZMODEM/ALL**).

Format:

CONTINUE␣

Example:

```
ELIT> RECEIVE myfile.dat ␣
NAME=MTRELEASE, SOURCE=XYZ, SIZE=1516 bytes, ENTRY=123, TYPE=NODEL, DATE=07-MAY-1998
09:16:44.32
ELIT>CONTINUE␣
..... activate communications software and download file using Xmodem .....
```

10.4 DELETE

This command deletes the specified entry number from your mailbox. (Entry numbers display with the **SHOW ACTIVITY** command).

Deleted entries are marked as canceled (**Can/User**) and placed in the **LOG** queue. Canceled entries appear when the **SHOW ACTIVITY/DONE** command is executed.

Format:

DELETE/ENTRY=n␣

Qualifiers:

[/ALL]

Deletes all pending entries in your mailbox.

/ENTRY=n

Deletes entry number *n* from your mailbox.

Examples:

```
1. ELIT> SHOW ACTIVITY
ELIT Async Transmission Queue on NE4, 9-MAY-1996 16:54

Entry  Filename  ACR  Source  Creation Date
=====  =====  =====  =====  =====
      292  WKRELEASE          TL2          6-MAY-1998 11:06

%ASYNC-I-TOTENT, 1 entry found

ELIT> DELETE/ENTRY=292
%NE401-S-ENTDEL, Entry 292 (WKRELEASE) Deleted successfully
```

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This document is moved to the *LOG* queue. It will no longer show with the *SHOW ACTIVITY* command, but will show with the *SHOW ACTIVITY/DONE* command. You will not be able to download this document unless the *RELOAD* command is issued within a limited period of time.

2. ELIT> *SHOW ACTIVITY*

ELIT-VAX Async Transmission Queue on NE4, 6-MAY-1998 16:51

Entry	Filename	ACR	Source	Creation Date
81255	ORDMON		TQL	4-MAY-1998 07:56
83460	ORDTUES		TQL	5-MAY-1998 07:57
86274	ORDWED		TQL	6-MAY-1998 07:05

%ASYNC-I-TOTENT, 3 entries found

ELIT> *DELETE/ENTRY/ALL*

%NE401-S-ENTDEL, Entry 81255 (ORDMON) Deleted successfully
%NE401-S-ENTDEL, Entry 83460 (ORDTUES) Deleted successfully
%NE401-S-ENTDEL, Entry 86274 (ORDWED) Deleted successfully
%NE401-I-TOTDEL, Total of 3 files deleted from NORMAL queue

ELIT> *SHOW ACTIVITY*

ELIT-VAX Async Transmission Queue on NE4, 6-MAY-1998 16:52

%ASYNC-I-NOENT, No entries found

ELIT> *SHOW ACTIVITY/DONE*

ELIT-VAX Async Activity Log Queue on NE4, 6-JUN-1998 16:52

Entry	Filename/ Type	ACR	Source/ Destination	Creation Date/ Completion Date
81255	ORDMON Can/User		TQL TL2	4-MAY-1998 07:56 2-JUN-1998 16:51
83460	ORDTUES Can/User		TQL TL2	5-MAY-1998 07:57 2-JUN-1998 16:51
86274	ORDWED Can/User		TQL TL2	6-MAY-1998 07:05 2-JUN-1998 16:51

This command deletes all pending entries in the mailbox. The entries move from the *NORMAL* queue to the *LOG* queue.

10.5 LOGIN

Initiates an ASYNC session.

Format:

LOGIN␣

Example:

ELIT> *LOGIN*␣

Welcome to EDS ELIT Network
CRIMINAL LAW PROHIBITS UNAUTHORIZED USE
VIOLATORS WILL BE PROSECUTED

MAILBOX NAME: *TL2*␣

PASSWORD: ␣

%NE401-I-LOCLOGON, 10-MAY-1998 09:04:25.85, TL2 logged on successfully

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10.6 LOGOFF

Terminates an ASYNC session and disconnects the line.

Format:

LOGOFF↵

Example:

```
ELIT> LOGOFF↵
%NE401-I-LOCLOGOFF, 23-MAY-1998 10:30:35.29, TL2 logged off successfully
```

10.7 RECEIVE

The **RECEIVE** command tells ASYNC to prepare for a file download. The qualifiers indicate which protocol to use, the file characteristics, and what to download.

Files are downloaded one-at-a-time. By default, the oldest file in your mailbox (**NORMAL** queue) is selected. However, the **/ENTRY**, **/SOURCE**, and **/NAME** qualifiers allow you to select a file, out-of-order. Also, if **/XMIK** and **/ZMODEM** are not specified, the protocol defaults to Xmodem.

If the syntax of the **RECEIVE** command is valid, ASYNC displays document information consisting of **NAME**, **SOURCE**, **SIZE**, **ENTRY#**, **TYPE** (**NODEL** denotes the file has fixed-length records, **DELIM** denotes a stream-formatted file), and **DATE** (network entry date). At this time, you either confirm the request by entering the **CONTINUE** command, or abandon it by entering the **REJECTED** command (see the examples). Once **CONTINUE** is entered, the download process begins. If using Xmodem or Xmodem-1K, invoke the file transfer function in your communications software and perform the download operation. With Zmodem, however, the software usually initiates the download operation automatically.

If the transfer is successful, enter the **RECEIVED** command to confirm the download operation. Otherwise, enter **ABORTED**. ASYNC allows up to seven attempts to download a document. After seven attempts, the document is marked canceled and is removed from your **NORMAL** queue. The entry can be placed back in the **NORMAL** queue for a limited time period with the **RELOAD** command.

Note that when receiving stream files with Zmodem, the *Carriage Return/Line Feed* character combination is converted to just a *Line Feed*, per the Zmodem standard. However, some communications software allow you to change record separators from *Line Feed* to *Carriage Return/Line Feed*. Consult the documentation of your communications software to see if it supports this.

The **/ZMODEM /ALL** qualifiers cause the download operation to behave differently. Please see **RECEIVE file /ZMODEM/ALL** for a description of this command.

Format:

RECEIVE *DOS_filename*

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Parameters:

DOS_filename

Specifies the name of the file to receive the incoming data. This is for documentation purposes, only, and is ignored. The actual local file name is specified in the file transfer portion of your communications software.

Qualifiers:

[/BINARY]

This qualifier is used mainly to receive binary files, i.e., compressed files and graphics data, from network locations. It downloads files as is, without translation, overriding the conversion setting at the location level. The standard conversion setting translates documents from EBCDIC to ASCII if they're from network locations. See the sections titled **Binary Files** and **Compressed Files** for more information.

This qualifier is not valid for documents sent from ASYNC locations.

[/CONVERT]

This qualifier forces translation from EBCDIC to ASCII. It is usually not needed because translation is set at the location level. See **Text Documents** for more information.

[/DELETE]

Deletes the document from the system after successful reception. The document cannot be requeued with the **RELOAD** command after this qualifier is used.

[/DELIMITER]

Inserts record delimiters between records. This qualifier is normally used when downloading files from network destinations that have fixed-length records. When downloading with Xmodem or Xmodem-1K, *Carriage Return/Line Feed* characters are inserted between records. When using Zmodem, *Line Feed* characters are inserted between records.

[/ENTRY=*n*]

n specifies the entry number of the document to receive from your mailbox. If omitted, ASYNC selects the first pending file in your mailbox.

[/INFORMATION]

Inserts the file information displayed on the screen (*NAME*, *SOURCE*, *SIZE*, *ENTRY#*, *TYPE*, and *DATE* (network entry date) as the first record of the file being received.

This qualifier is not valid when using Zmodem.

[/NAME=*ELIT_Filename*]

ELIT_Filename specifies the name of the document to receive from your mailbox. If omitted, ASYNC selects the first pending file in your mailbox.

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[/SOURCE=*ELIT_Location_Name*]

Receives the document sent from the specified location. If omitted, ASYNC selects the first pending file in your mailbox.

[/XM1K]

Transmits the document using the Xmodem-1K file transfer protocol. The default is to use the Xmodem file transfer protocol.

[/ZMODEM]

Transmits the document using the Zmodem file transfer protocol. The default is to use the Xmodem file transfer protocol.

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Examples:

1. ELIT> **RECEIVE MRELEASE.4ME ↵**

This command retrieves the first pending document in your mailbox using the Xmodem protocol.

2. ELIT> **RECEIVE EDI.4ME/XM1K/NAME=MYEDI ↵**

This command retrieves the document *myedi* from your mailbox using the Xmodem-1K protocol.

3. ELIT> **RECEIVE FILE/ZMODEM/ENTRY=81743**
No more files
ELIT> **RELOAD/ENTRY=81743**
%NE401-S-ENTRELD, Entry 81743 reloaded
%NE401-S-ENTINFO, Entry 92301 Created, File = ORDSTAT
ELIT> **RECEIVE FILE/ENTRY=92301**
NAME=ORDSTAT, SOURCE=TQL, SIZE=928 bytes, ENTRY=92301, TYPE=DELIM, DATE=10-MAY-1998
09:21:06:14
ELIT> **REJECTED**
ELIT> **RECEIVE FILE /ENTRY=92301/ZMODEM**
NAME=ORDSTAT, SOURCE=TQL, SIZE=928 bytes, ENTRY=92301, TYPE=DELIM, DATE=10-MAY-1998
09:21:06:14
ELIT> **CONTINUE**
..... download file using Zmodem
ELIT> **RECEIVED**
ELIT>

The command above initially failed with the *No more files* message because 7 unsuccessful attempts were made to download the file. In this case, the file must be reloaded to be received. Also, the user erroneously entered the first **RECEIVE** command, leaving off the desired protocol. Therefore, they rejected the command and reentered it.

4. The following is a full example of logging in to ASYNC and receiving a specific file.

```
MAILBOX NAME: TL2 ↵  
PASSWORD: ↵
```

```
%NE402-I-LOCLOGON, 11-MAY-1998 10:50:16.28, TL2 logged on successfully
```

```
ELIT> SHOW ACTIVITY  
ELIT Async Transmission Queue on NE4, 11-MAY-1998 10:50
```

Entry	Filename	ACR	Source	Creation Date
298	APRACTIVTY	APR	TL1	9-MAY-1998 10:04
300	APRSUMM		TL1	9-MAY-1998 10:05
729	NEWS		TL1	11-MAY-1998 08:45

```
%ASYNC-I-TOTENT, 3 entries found
```

```
ELIT> RECEIVE NEWS.TXT/NAME=NEWS  
NAME=NEWS, SOURCE=TL1, SIZE=25 bytes, ENTRY=729, TYPE=DELIM, DATE=11-MAY-1996  
08:45:27.12  
ELIT> CONTINUE  
..... activate communications software and download file using Xmodem ....  
ELIT> RECEIVED  
ELIT> SHOW ACTIVITY  
ELIT Async Transmission Queue on NE4, 11-MAY-1998 10:51
```

Entry	Filename	ACR	Source	Creation Date
298	APRACTIVTY	APR	TL1	9-MAY-1998 10:04
300	APRSUMM		TL1	9-MAY-1998 10:05

```
%ASYNC-I-TOTENT, 2 entries found
```

```
ELIT>
```

Entry 729 was moved to the *LOG* queue.

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10.8 RECEIVE *file* /ZMODEM/ALL

The **RECEIVE *file* /ZMODEM/ALL** command downloads all pending files (all files in the **NORMAL** queue) in a single transfer using the batch and automatic download features of the Zmodem protocol.

When this command is entered, ELIT sends a ZRQINIT frame to your machine to trigger an automatic download. This method of transferring constructs local filenames for you, eliminating the need for you to enter names in your communications software. Local file names are constructed using the first 8 characters of the ELIT filename, and a three-digit sequence number as the extension (*ELIT_filename.sequence_number*). The sequence number begins with 001 and is incremented for each subsequent file that is downloaded.

When receiving stream files, the *Carriage Return/Line Feed* character combination is converted to just a *Line Feed*, per the Zmodem standard. However, some communications software packages allow you to modify transfer settings, such as ASCII transfer mode and/or text translation. Text translation allows you to specify *Carriage Return/Line Feed* as the record separator, instead of just *Line Feed*. Consult the documentation of your communications software to see if it supports this.

If the document is from a network location and translation is set at the location level, documents are automatically converted from EBCDIC to ASCII. You can override the conversion with **/BINARY**.

Note that this method of downloading documents does not require the **CONTINUE** confirmation command or the **RECEIVED** acknowledgment command. All documents downloaded are marked as successfully received and moved from the **NORMAL** queue to the **LOG** queue.

The **/ALL** qualifier is not valid for the Xmodem and Xmodem-1K protocols. Also, the **/ZMODEM** qualifier can be used without **/ALL** to download files individually, as described in the **RECEIVE** command. Downloading files individually does require confirmation and acknowledgment with the **CONTINUE** and **RECEIVED** commands.

Format:

RECEIVE *DOS_filename* /ZMODEM/ALL

Parameters:

DOS_filename

Specifies the name of the file. This is for documentation purposes, only, and is ignored.

Qualifiers:

/ALL

This qualifier downloads all pending files (files in the **NORMAL** queue) using the batch and automatic download features of the Zmodem protocol.

[/BINARY]

This qualifier is used to download all pending files in binary mode. Binary files are those that are not human-readable and are intended for a specific program, such as compressed files or graphics data. Files are downloaded as is, overriding EBCDIC to ASCII translation of files from network locations. See the sections titled **Binary Files** and **Compressed Files** for more information.

This qualifier is not necessary for documents sent from other ASYNC locations (non-network).

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[/DELIMITER]

Inserts *Line Feed* characters between records in all pending files. This qualifier is normally used when downloading files from network destinations that have fixed-length records.

/ZMODEM

Transmits the document using the Zmodem file transfer protocol.

Example:

The following is an example of downloading all files in your *NORMAL* queue using Zmodem and the */ALL* qualifier.

```
ELIT> SHOW ACTIVITY
ELIT-VAX Async Transmission Queue on NE4, 23-MAY-1998 13:41

Entry  Filename  ACR  Source                                     Creation Date
=====  =====  ===  =====  =====
    1533 PARTSORDER  LXC                                     20-MAY-1998 08:42
    1601 PARTSORDER  DPU                                     20-MAY-1998 09:14
    1647 AMEND      LXC                                     20-MAY-1998 09:29
    5709 PO         PXS                                     22-MAY-1998 08:03

%ASYNC-I-TOTENT, 4 entries found

ELIT> RECEIVE FILE/ZMODEM/ALL
..... communications software downloads all files using Zmodem protocol .....
ELIT> SHOW ACTIVITY
ELIT-VAX Async Transmission Queue on NE4, 23-MAY-1998 13:44

%ASYNC-I-NOENT, No entries found
```

The files PARTSORD.001, PARTSORD.002, AMEND.001, and PO.001 are created as a result of this *RECEIVE* command.

10.9 RECEIVED

This command is used in conjunction with the *RECEIVE* and *CONTINUE* commands and is only valid if entered immediately after *CONTINUE*. It acknowledges that the download operation just executed was successful.

This command is not valid when downloading using Zmodem with the */ALL* qualifier.

Format:

RECEIVED␣

Example:

```
ELIT> RECEIVE myfile.dat ␣
NAME=MTRELEASE, SOURCE=XYZ, SIZE=1516 bytes, ENTRY=123, TYPE=DELIM, DATE=11-MAY-1998
10:45:27.12
ELIT> CONTINUE␣
..... activate communications software and download file using Xmodem .....
ELIT> RECEIVED␣
```

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10.10 REJECTED

This command is used in conjunction with the *RECEIVE* command and is only valid if entered immediately after it. It abandons the *RECEIVE* operation, and is used in lieu of the *CONTINUE* command.

This command is not valid when downloading using Zmodem with the */ALL* qualifier.

Format:

REJECTED↵

Example:

```
ELIT> RECEIVE FILE
NAME=PARTORDER, SOURCE=LXC, SIZE=928 bytes, ENTRY=1533, TYPE=DELIM, DATE=20-MAY-1998
08:42:16:02
ELIT> REJECTED
ELIT>
```

10.11 RELOAD

The RELOAD command creates a new entry in the *NORMAL* queue from an existing entry in the *LOG* queue. This allows you to download the file again.

This command cannot be used for entries downloaded with the */DELETE* qualifier (*RECEIVE file/DELETE* command).

Format:

RELOAD/ENTRY=*n*↵

Qualifiers:

/ENTRY=*n*

Creates a new entry in the *NORMAL* queue from entry *n* in the *LOG* queue. (Entry numbers in the *LOG* queue are displayed with the *SHOW ACTIVITY/DONE* command).

Example:

```
ELIT> RELOAD/ENTRY=81743
%NE401-S-ENTRELD, Entry 81743 reloaded
%NE401-S-ENTINFO, Entry 92301 Created, File = ORDSTAT
```

A new entry, 92301, is created in the *NORMAL* queue. This entry allows you to download the same file as entry 81743 did.

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10.12 SEND

The **SEND** command tells ASYNC to prepare for a file upload. The qualifiers specify the protocol to use, the file characteristics, and information ASYNC needs for transfer to the destination. See **Stream-Formatted Files** for restrictions on sending stream files without record separators.

If the syntax of the **SEND** command is valid, ASYNC displays **CONTINUE**. At this time, upload your document via your communications software.

If the upload is successful, ASYNC displays **RECEIVED**. Otherwise, ASYNC displays **ABORTED** and the **SEND** command must be reissued.

Format:

SEND *DOS_Filename*

Parameters:

DOS_filename

Specifies the name of the file to send. This is for informational purposes, only, and is ignored. The actual local file name is specified in your communications software.

Qualifiers:

[/BINARY]

This qualifier is used to send binary files, i.e., compressed files and graphics data, to network locations. Files are sent as is, without character translation, overriding the conversion setting at the location level. The standard conversion setting translates documents from ASCII to EBCDIC if they are destined for a network location. See the sections titled **Binary Files** and **Compressed Files** for more information.

This qualifier is ignored for documents sent to other ASYNC locations.

[/CONVERT]

This qualifier forces translation from the ASCII to EBCDIC character sets. This qualifier is only valid for files sent to network locations and is not needed if translation is set at the location level.

[/DELETE]

Deletes the document from the system after successful transmission. This qualifier is only valid for documents going to network destinations.

/DESTINATION=ELIT_Location_Name

Sends the document to the specified location code. The ***ELIT_Location_Name*** is the ID that identifies the destination in the ELIT network. If the location name includes non-alphanumeric characters such as #, *, etc., the entire location name must be contained within double quotes, i.e., ***/DESTINATION="#79"***.

Note that this code pertains to the ELIT network, only. When sending data files that are formatted according to EDI standards (such as X12 or EDIFACT), this code is not the same as the Receiver ID your trading partner directs you to use in your data file. Your trading partner should provide you with their ***ELIT_Location_Name***.

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[/EDI]

Specifies that the document contains EDI data and should be in 80 byte, fixed-length record format. Note that */EDI* is equivalent to */RECORD_SIZE=80*.

[/FEEDBACK=*ELIT_Filename*]

Use this qualifier to request tracking information on the document you are sending. The tracking information is sent to your mailbox with the filename *ELIT_Filename*. It is placed in the *NORMAL* queue for you to download.

You are sent a feedback file when the file you are sending changes status. For example, if the file is going to an ASYNC mailbox, you receive a feedback file when the document is delivered to the recipient's mailbox and another when it is downloaded. Feedback files are also sent when a document that was never downloaded is deleted. Under usual circumstances, this occurs when files are purged from a mailbox after their retention period has expired.

The *ELIT_Filename* can be from 1 to 10 alphanumeric characters. If the *ELIT_Filename* is prefixed with \$\$, the feedback document is only sent to you if the operation is not successful. When \$\$ is used, the *ELIT_Filename* of the document sent back to you is the remaining eight characters.

Feedback files contain the following information.

Line 1: Columns 01-10: ELIT Filename of the original file you sent
 12-16: Reference (ACR) number of the original file you sent
 18-26: File Control Number of the original file you sent
 28-37: Date the status message occurred (see Line 2)
 39-46: Time the status message occurred (see Line 2)
 48-64: The destination of the original file you sent
 66-72: Size, in bytes, of the original file you sent
 74-76: Source code of the ELIT region generating the feedback

Line 2: Columns 01-80: Status Message of one of the following.

001-FILE UNLOADED INTO DSN
002-FILE PUT ON HOLD
003-FILE CANCELED BY OPERATOR
004-FILE PURGED BY OPERATOR
005-FILE DELIVERED ON TIME
006-FILE DELIVERED LATE
007-FILE NOT DELIVERED, PURGED
008-FILE UNLOADED INTO DD DUMMY(DISCARDED)
009-FILE UNLOADED INTO "LOST & FOUND" FMT ENTRY
010-FILE MAILBOXED, WAITING FOR PICKUP
011-FILE NOT DELIVERED
012-FILE DELIVERED OFFNET TO *location*

The following messages are used for files sent to ASYNC destinations.

003-FILE CANCELED BY OPERATOR
 The recipient deleted the document without downloading it.
004-FILE PURGED BY OPERATOR
 The ASYNC Operator deleted the document and it was never downloaded. This usually occurs from a system purge when the document retention period has expired.
010-FILE MAILBOXED, WAITING FOR PICKUP
 The file was delivered to the recipient's mailbox and is waiting for them to download.
011-FILE NOT DELIVERED
 The file could not be delivered due to a system error - call the ELIT Help Desk.
012-FILE DELIVERED OFFNET TO *location*
 The file was downloaded by the recipient.

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/NAME=ELIT_Filename

ELIT_Filename specifies a name from 1 to 10 alphanumeric characters that identifies this document to the recipient.

[RECORD_SIZE=n]

Creates a file with fixed-length records of *n* bytes (*n* must be numeric). The maximum record size allowed is 32760. If this qualifier is omitted, the file is sent as a stream-formatted file.

[/REFERENCE=s]

Specifies the character string *s* as reference information to send with the document. The string value can be from 1 to 5 printable characters, and its purpose is user-defined unless *PADxx* or *EDI* is specified.

PADxx pads the last record of a fixed-length file with the character specified by *xx*, which is the *hexadecimal* representation of the character. For example, */REFERENCE=PAD20* fills the last record in the file with spaces (*20* is the hexadecimal representation of the space character). This is only valid for files going to network destinations.

EDI converts your text files from stream format to fixed length records. It removes the *Carriage Return/Line Feed* characters from the file and creates fixed length records based on the longest record in the file. Note, however, that all records in the file should be of the same length. If otherwise, records shorter than the longest record are padded with spaces. Because the file is converted to a fixed record format, the */RECORD_SIZE* and */EDI* qualifiers should not be used with */REFERENCE=EDI*. */REFERENCE=EDI* is only valid for files going to network destinations.

[/XM1K]

Sends the document using the Xmodem-1K file transfer protocol. The default is to use Xmodem.

[/ZMODEM]

Sends the document using the Zmodem file transfer protocol. The default is to use the Xmodem file transfer protocol.

Examples:

```
1. ELIT> SEND RELEASE.TOU /NAME=MTRELEASE /DESTINATION=TOU.␣
CONTINUE
..... activate communications software and send file using Xmodem .....
RECEIVED
ELIT>
```

This command sends the document to location *tou* using the Xmodem file transfer protocol. The filename for the transfer is *mtrelease*.

```
2. ELIT> SEND EDI.YOU /XM1K /NAME=MYEDI /DESTINATION=TOU.␣
CONTINUE
..... activate communications software and send file using Xmodem1K .....
RECEIVED
ELIT>
```

This command sends the document to location *tou* using the Xmodem-1K file transfer protocol. The filename for the transfer is *myedi*.

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3. ELIT> *SEND PAYTRANS.EDI /ZMODEM/RECORD_SIZE=200/NAME=PAYMENT/DEST=NRD/FEEDBACK=EFTSTAT*

This command sends the document to location *nrdr* using the Zmodem file transfer protocol. The filename for the transfer is *payment*, and it has fixed-length records of 200 bytes. The sender will receive a file named *eftstat* that contains the reception status of this transfer.

10.13 SET PASSWORD

This command changes the password to your mailbox. You are asked for your current password first, then your new password. You are prompted for the new password a second time for verification. Your password can be made up of letters and numbers, but must be 5 characters long.

Format:

SET PASSWORD␣

Example:

```
ELIT> SET PASSWORD
PASSWORD: PLUTO␣

NEWPASSWORD: GOOFY␣
NEWPASSWORD: GOOFY␣
%NE401-S-PSWDCHG, 16-NOV-1998 16:10:35.68, Password Changed successfully for WST
ELIT>
```

The execution of the above command changes your password from *PLUTO* to *GOOFY*. Note that the passwords do not actually appear on the screen for security reasons.

10.14 SHOW ACTIVITY

Displays documents in your mailbox. By default, this command displays pending documents, only. The display includes *Entry* number, *Filename*, *ACR* (REFERENCE), *Source*, and *Creation Date*. All of these documents have the *Type* (status) of *Xmt Req*.

The */DONE* qualifier displays entries in the *LOG* queue. This includes documents successfully uploaded and downloaded, failed transmission attempts, and canceled entries. This display has an additional line of information for each entry. The second line contains the *Type*, *Destination*, and *Completion Date* fields.

The *Type* indicates the status of the entry. Valid *Types* are:

<i>Xmt Req</i>	The document is waiting to be downloaded to your local machine (does not appear on the <i>SHOW ACTIVITY/DONE</i> display).
<i>Xmt Done</i>	The document has successfully been downloaded with the <i>RECEIVE</i> command.
<i>Rec Done</i>	ASYNC received the document successfully from a <i>SEND</i> command.
<i>Xmt Fail</i>	This is a failed attempt to <i>RECEIVE</i> the document from ASYNC.
<i>Rec Fail</i>	This is a failed attempt to <i>SEND</i> the document to ASYNC, i.e., canceling a <i>SEND</i> operation in-progress.
<i>Aborted</i>	The transmission was aborted.
<i>Can/User</i>	The entry was canceled by you with the <i>DELETE/ENTRY</i> command.
<i>Can/Oper</i>	The entry was canceled by ASYNC, i.e., a document that has not been downloaded within your data retention period.

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Format:

SHOW ACTIVITY

Qualifiers:

[/DONE]

Displays the *LOG* queue. This includes all documents successfully uploaded and downloaded, failed transmission attempts, and canceled entries.

[/PENDING]

Displays the *NORMAL* queue. This includes all documents waiting to be downloaded. This is the default.

Examples:

1. ELIT> *SHOW ACTIVITY/DONE*
ELIT-VAX Async Activity Log Queue on NE4, 27-MAY-1998 13:37

Entry	Filename/ Type	ACR	Source/ Destination	Creation Date/ Completion Date
81003	MAYPO	MAY98	TQL	25-MAY-1998 08:52
	Rec Done		DPU	25-MAY-1998 08:53
81714	ACKDOC		TQL	27-MAY-1998 09:35
	Rec Done		LXC	27-MAY-1998 09:35
81715	ACKDOC		TQL	27-MAY-1998 09:39
	Rec Done		LXC	27-MAY-1998 09:39
81730	SCHED		PXS	27-MAY-1998 09:42
	Xmt Done		TQL	27-MAY-1998 12:35

%ASYNC-I-TOTENT, 4 entries found

2. ELIT> *SHOW ACTIVITY*␣
ELIT-VAX Async Transmission Queue on NE4, 27-MAY-1998 13:38

Entry	Filename	ACR	Source	Creation Date
81860	MIUPD		LXC	27-MAY-1998 11:20

%ASYNC-I-TOTENT, 1 entries found

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11 MESSAGES

ASYNC messages appear with the prefix %ASYNC followed by a severity identifier, an abbreviation of the message text, and the message itself, i.e.,

%ASYNC-W-INVVERB, Unrecognized command

The identifier categorizes the messages as follows:

F	.....	Fatal Error
E	.....	Error
W	.....	Warning
I	.....	Informational
S	.....	Success

Explanations and appropriate user actions follow. *Loc* stands for location code. *Doc* means document name.

DOCOPNERR, Error in opening transmission document *doc*.

Explanation:

ELIT encountered an error when trying to open the document for transmission.

User Action:

Contact the ELIT Help Desk to correct the problem and try again.

INVDSTLOC, Transmission to Location *loc* is not authorized

Explanation:

You are not allowed to exchange information with location *loc*. Either your location or the destination must be a corporate location, an ASYNC requirement.

User Action:

Reissue the command with a proper location name. If the location name is correct, contact the ELIT Help Desk.

INVKEYWORD, Unrecognized keyword

Explanation:

The keyword entered with a command cannot be recognized. The invalid value is delimited by slashes (*/string/*) on the second line of the error message.

User Action:

Reissue the command with the correct keyword.

INVLOC, Invalid location *loc* in logon header

Explanation:

The location name *loc* does not exist in the network.

User Action:

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Reissue the logon header with the correct location name. If a valid location name was entered, contact the ELIT Help Desk for assistance.

INVLOGON, 23-FEB-1998 10:21.47, Invalid logon header received on LTA2000:

Explanation:

An invalid logon header was received.

User Action:

None.

INVPLEN, 23-FEB-1998 10:26.45, Invalid New Password Length Rcvd: 6 from *loc*.

Explanation:

The new password exceeds 5 characters, which is the maximum allowed length.

User Action:

Enter a password with a maximum of 5 characters.

INVPLEN, 23-FEB-1998 10:26.45, Invalid Password Length Rcvd: 6 from *loc*.

Explanation:

There is a syntax error in the logon header; the length of the password is longer than the length allowed.

User Action:

Reissue the logon header with the correct password length.

INVPSWD, Invalid password received from *loc*.

Explanation:

The password specified in the logon header is incorrect.

User Action:

Reissue the logon header with the correct password.

INVQUAL, Unrecognized qualifier

Explanation:

The qualifier entered with the command is invalid. The invalid value is delimited by slashes (*/string/*) on the second line of the error message.

User Action:

Reissue the command with the correct qualifier.

INVQUALVAL, Invalid qualifier value, supply numeric value

Explanation:

The value entered with a qualifier is not a numeric value. The invalid value is delimited by slashes (*/string/*) on the second line of the error message.

User Action:

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Reissue the command with the correct qualifier value.

INVQUALVAL, Invalid qualifier value, supply string valueExplanation:

The value entered with a qualifier is not a string value. The invalid value is delimited by slashes (/string/) on the second line of the error message.

User Action:

Reissue the command with the correct qualifier value.

INVVERB, Unrecognized command

Explanation:

The command entered cannot be recognized. The invalid value is delimited by slashes (/string/) on the second line of the error message.

User Action:

Reissue the command correctly.

LOCBUSY, Location is busy

Location is busy

Explanation:

There are two possible causes. The first is that you already have a session in-progress with ELIT. Only one session is allowed per mailbox at one time. The other possibility is that you were previously disconnected from an active session and your mailbox was left in a "connected" state.

User Action:

For the first cause, wait until the current session logs off. For the second cause, call the ELIT Help Desk to have your mailbox reset.

LOCDISCON, 23-FEB-1998 11:12.62, *loc* disconnected successfully

Explanation:

ELIT has terminated the session and disconnected the telephone line.

User Action:

Investigate the cause of termination and correct the problem. Often, this means that the session has been inactive for two minutes, which is the ELIT limit.

LOCLOGOFF, 23-FEB-1998 10:23.45, *loc* Logged off successfully

Explanation:

The location's request to disconnect the session was accepted.

User Action:

None.

LOCLOGON, 23-FEB-1998 10:27.41, *loc* logged on successfully

Explanation:

The location's logon was verified, and the location can interact with ELIT.

User Action:

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None.

LOGON, ELIT

Explanation:

ELIT received an invalid logon header.

User Action:

Reissue a correct logon header.

LOGONFAIL, 30-MAR-1998 15:44.12, *loc* Logon failed

Explanation:

The logon request was denied.

User Action:

Check the preceding error message(s) and reissue a valid logon header. A common cause is that there were 9 consecutive password failures and the mailbox was shut off. In this case, call the ELIT Help Desk for assistance.

MISDELIM, Missing terminating delimiter in qualifier

Explanation:

There is an invalid or missing ending delimiter (“”) in the value specified.

User Action:

Reissue the command with the correct ending delimiter.

MISDELI, 23-FEB-1998 10:25.78, Invalid logon header received from *loc*

Explanation:

There is a syntax error in the logon header; the delimiter that separates the location name and password is missing or invalid.

User Action:

Reissue the logon header with the proper delimiter in the correct position.

MISDEL2, 23-FEB-1998 10:25.78, Invalid logon header received from *loc*

Explanation:

There is a syntax error in the logon header; the delimiter that separates the location's current and new password is missing or invalid.

User Action:

Reissue the logon header with a proper delimiter in the correct position.

MISQUALVAL, Missing qualifier value

Explanation:

A qualifier is required for this command.

User Action:

Reissue the command with the required qualifier(s).

NOFILENAME, Missing filename

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Explanation:

The command requires a filename specification as a parameter.

User Action:

Reissue the command with a proper filename.

NOLOGACC, Logon is not authorized for Location *loc*

Explanation:

The location is not authorized to communicate with ELIT.

User Action:

Contact the ELIT Help Desk for assistance.

NOSUCHLOC, Location *loc* is unknown

Explanation:

The destination location specified in the **SEND** command does not exist in the ELIT network. Your trading partner should provide you with their ELIT location name.

Note that this code is relevant only to the ELIT network and is distinct from the Receiver ID your trading partner directs you to use in data formatted per EDI standards, such as X12 or EDIFACT.

User Action:

Reissue the command with a correct location name.

Password will expire in 7 days

Explanation:

Your password must be changed within 7 days.

User Action:

You change your password the next time you logon to ELIT.

PSWDCHG, 23-FEB-1998 10:27.39, Password Changed successfully for *loc*

Explanation:

The password was changed successfully.

User Action:

None.

PSWDEXP, Password received from *loc* has expired

Explanation:

Your password has expired.

User Action:

Reissue the logon header with the syntax that modifies the current password.

QUALEXP, Qualifiers expected

Explanation:

A qualifier is required for this command.

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User Action:

Reissue the command with the required qualifier(s).

TRUN, DESTINATION value truncated to *value*

Explanation:

The destination location name is more than 39 characters long and has been truncated.

User Action:

None.

TRUN, FEEDBACK value truncated to *filename*

Explanation:

The feedback filename name is more than 10 characters long and was truncated to the first 10 characters.

User Action:

None.

TRUN, NAME value truncated to *filename*

Explanation:

The document name is more than 10 characters long and was truncated to the first 10 characters.

User Action:

None.

Value expected in FEEDBACK Qualifier

Explanation:

The document name must be specified for the feedback qualifier.

User Action:

Reissue the command with a proper ELIT filename.