



**JetTrac DataTrans[™]
Installation Guide
User Guide**

Version History

Date	Version	Notes
November 24, 2005	1.0	Handles Delimited data.
February 12, 2006	2.0	Handles Fixed Record Length data.
May 7, 2007	3.04	Transforms Print Image files.
July 18, 2007	4.02	Produces XML output

JetTrac DataTrans™ Installation Guide and User Guide

Copyright© Pro Technology Automation, Inc., 2007
All rights reserved.

Trademarks

JETFORM AND ADOBE are registered trademarks and JetForm Central and Adobe Central Output Server are trademarks of Adobe Systems.

JetTrac and JetTrac DataTrans are trademarks of Pro Technology Automation, Inc.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	INTRODUCTION	4
1.1	PURPOSE	4
1.2	BACKGROUND	4
1.3	ORGANIZATION OF THIS DOCUMENT.....	4
1.4	TECHNICAL SUPPORT	4
2.0	INSTALLATION AND CONFIGURATION OF JETTRAC DATATRANS™	5
2.1	INSTALLING JAVA	5
2.2	INSTALLING JETTRAC DATATRANS.....	5
2.3	THE JETTRAC DATATRANS COMMAND LINE	5
2.4	THE JETTRAC DATATRANS LICENSE FILE	5
2.5	THE JETTRAC DATATRANS STREAM IDENTIFICATION FILE (SIF).....	6

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This document is a guide to installing, configuring and using the JetTrac DataTrans™ Custom Agent.

1.2 Background

JetTrac DataTrans™ converts raw data streams to FNF or XML.

JetTrac DataTrans™ is currently only supported on Windows platforms.

1.3 Organization of this Document

Section 1: Introduction

Section 2: Installation and Configuration Procedures for JetTrac DataTrans™

1.4 Technical Support

If you need assistance in installing and configuring JetTrac DataTrans™, call Pro Technology Automation, Inc. at 805-527-1248 or email us at support@protechinc.com. Please note that the JetTrac DataTrans™ license fee does not cover configuration services and technical support so there may be an additional charge. Please ensure you read these instructions carefully before calling for technical support.

2.0 Installation and Configuration of JetTrac DataTrans™

2.1 Installing Java

Refer to the document *JetTrac Java and Licensing Considerations* for installing the Java Runtime Environment (Java or Java Runtime Environment or JRE) and generating a site code for your site. It is available on the web at java.sun.com

2.2 Installing JetTrac DataTrans

After the JRE is installed, you are ready to proceed to the JetTrac DataTrans files themselves. The files you need are:

<u>Filename</u>	<u>Description</u>
JTDataTrans.jar	JetTrac DataTrans executable program file (java)
JetTracDataTransUserGuide.pdf	this document

2.3 The JetTrac DataTrans Command Line

JetTrac DataTrans is a Java program and must be run from within the Java Runtime Environment. Assuming that you already have Java installed on your system, the format of the command line is:

```
java -jar -DJETTRACLF=[path to license file] [path to DataTrans.jar] [input data] [output data] [sif file] [log file]
```

A sample is:

```
java -jar -DJETTRACLF=c:\JetTrac\DataTrans.lic c:\JetTrac\JTDataTrans.jar test.dat test.out test .sif jfserver.log
```

2.4 The JetTrac DataTrans License File

As with all JetTrac products, JetTrac DataTrans is protected from piracy by the JetTrac License Manager system. This system locks JetTrac DataTrans for use exclusively to one server or system in your organization. It works in this manner:

1. You run JetTrac SiteCode on your computer and generate a unique site code file for your system.
2. You send that site code file to Pro Technology Automation.
3. Pro Technology uses your site code file to generate a product license key file.
4. Pro Technology sends the product license key file back to you.
5. When JetTrac DataTrans runs, it scans the system and compares the tokens it finds with the tokens found in the license key file, and if they match, it runs normally.

Refer to the document *JetTrac Java and Licensing Considerations* for further information.

2.5 The JetTrac DataTrans Stream Identification File (SIF)

The Stream Identification File is used by JetTrac DataTrans to identify where the fields are found in the incoming stream and what the names of those fields are.

It is composed of several sections:

1. The O line. Sets general parameters.
2. The E lines. Sets field locations.
3. The script. Sets output strings.

The O line. It looks like this:

```
O " N 1 N N Y Y C I
```

It consists of these elements:

1. O is the first char.
2. not used (leave as “)
3. document length (0 for print image, 1 for fixed record)
4. not used (leave as 1)
5. not used (leave as N)
6. not used (leave as N)
7. not used (leave as Y)
8. not used (leave as Y)
9. Input file type (C for delimited, O for fixed record or print image)
10. delimit character (used only with delimited files)

The E lines. They look like this:

```
E Company * ' ' 1 1 1 001 004 0 0 ' '
```

Each line consists of these parameters:

For Delimited:

1. E is the first character
2. the field name is the second value

For Fixed Record

1. E is the first character
2. the field name is the second value
3. not used (leave as *)
4. not used (leave as ')
5. not used (leave as ')
6. not used (leave as 1)
7. the starting line number (leave as 0)
8. the ending line number (leave as 0)
9. the starting column number
10. the ending column number
11. not used (leave as 0)
12. not used (leave as 0)
13. not used (leave as ')
14. not used (leave as ')

For Print Image

1. E is the first character
2. the field name is the second value
3. not used (leave as *)
4. not used (leave as ')
5. not used (leave as ')
6. not used (leave as 1)
7. the starting line number
8. the ending line number
9. the starting column number
10. the ending column number
11. not used (leave as 0)
12. not used (leave as 0)
13. not used (leave as ')
14. not used (leave as ')

The script

The script determines the final output. The script is made up of static values and values taken from the E lines for each field. For each document in the incoming stream, the script will be run once.

Script structure:

1. The beginning. The script must start with #startscript *
2. The body. This consists of anything you want. Where you would like a field value to be inserted, refer to the field with this notation: @fieldname If you would like the field to have the leading and trailing (not embedded) spaces removed, use this notation: @fieldname%
3. The end. The script must end with #endscript

Sample script:

```
#startscript *  
<fieldone>@field1name%</fieldone>  
<fieldtwo>@field2name%</fieldtwo>  
#endscript
```

If @field1name had a value of 332342 and @field2name had a value of 11/21/2007, then the output of JTDataTrans would be:

```
#startscript *  
<fieldone>332342</fieldone>  
<fieldtwo>11/21/2007</fieldtwo>  
#endscript
```