
# *Standard Interchange Language*
# *ISS45 V8 SIL Interpreter*

**ISS45 Version 8 SIL Interpreter**

| Date of Issue | Product Identification Number | Part Number | Brief Description |
|---|---|---|---|
| October 2001 | 45001/059 | 89000090 | Initial release |
| April 2002 | 45001/059 | 89000097 | With SIL V8 8.04 |
| June 2003 | 45001/059 | 89000136 | Update |
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| October 2004 | 45001/059 | 89000189 | Update |
| December 2004 | 45001/059 | 89000193 | Update |
| April 2005 | 45001/059 | 89000214 | With SIL V8 8.07 |



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## Table of Contents

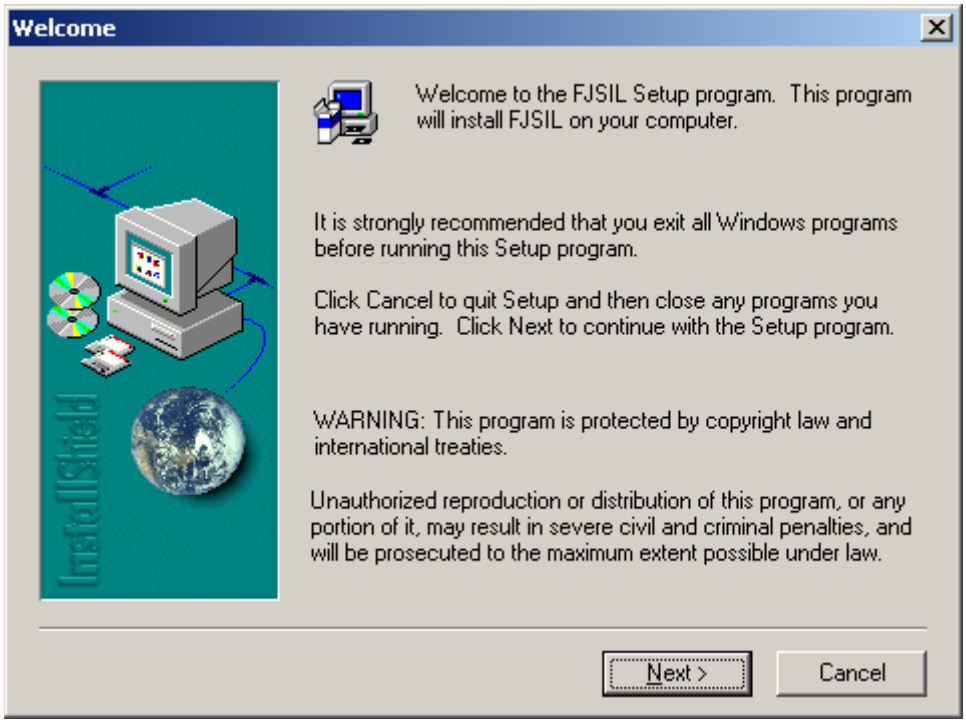
## Installation

The SIL Interpreter is installed using the standard Windows installation process. You will be shown a series of screens, and if you accept the default at each stage, the interpreter will be correctly installed.

1. Insert the SIL Interpreter Release disk into your CDROM drive

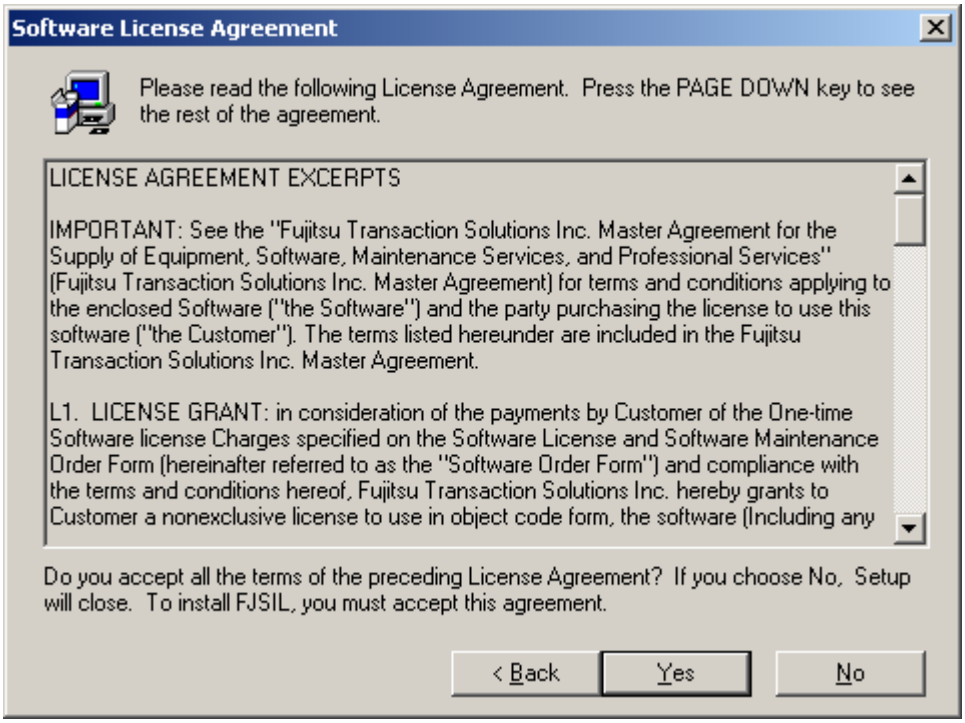
2. The setup process should start automatically. If it does not, browse to the release disk and run *setup.exe*

3. After a brief identification screen, you will be shown the standard welcome screen:



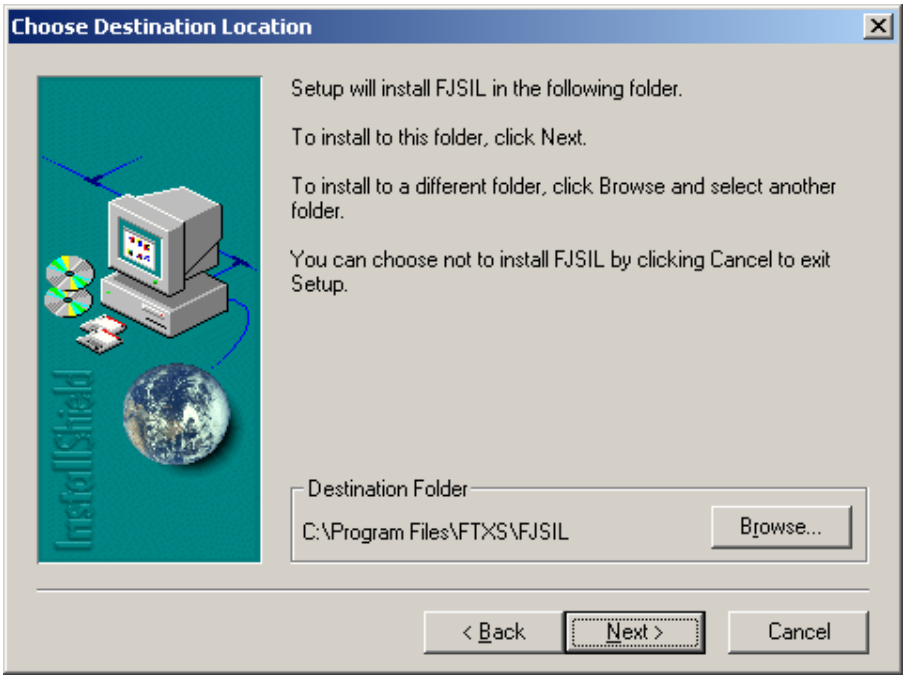

If you want to continue with the installation process, click on the **Next>**button.

4. You will then be presented with the License Agreement page

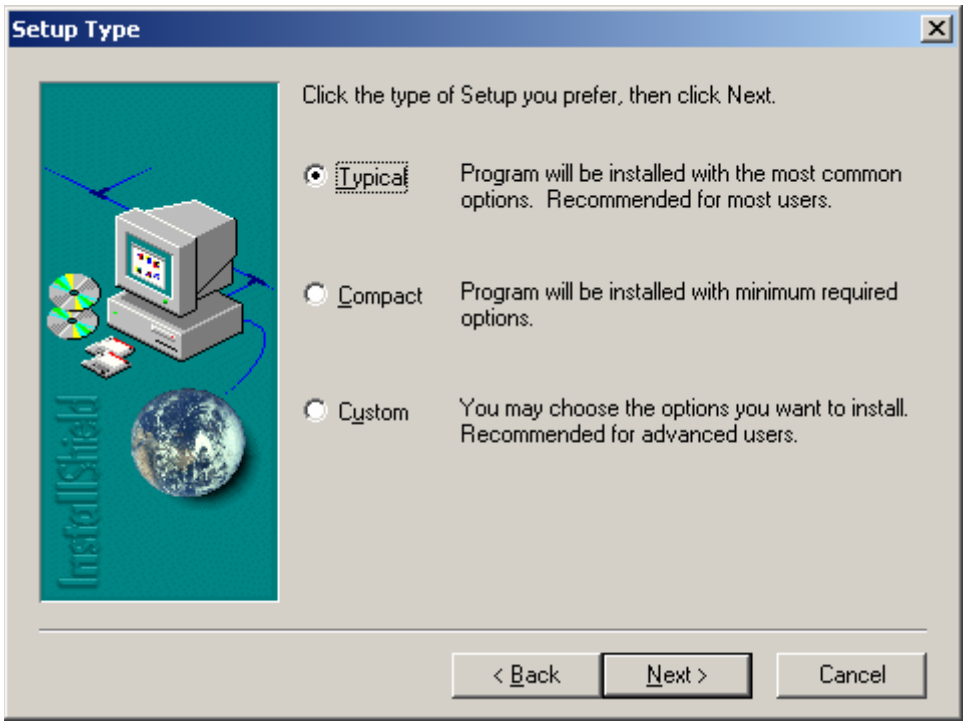



Read it carefully, and if you accept the terms, press the **Yes** button

5. You now have the option to place the SIL Interpreter into the default directory, or select a different destination



6. Next, you can choose how much of the Application to install:

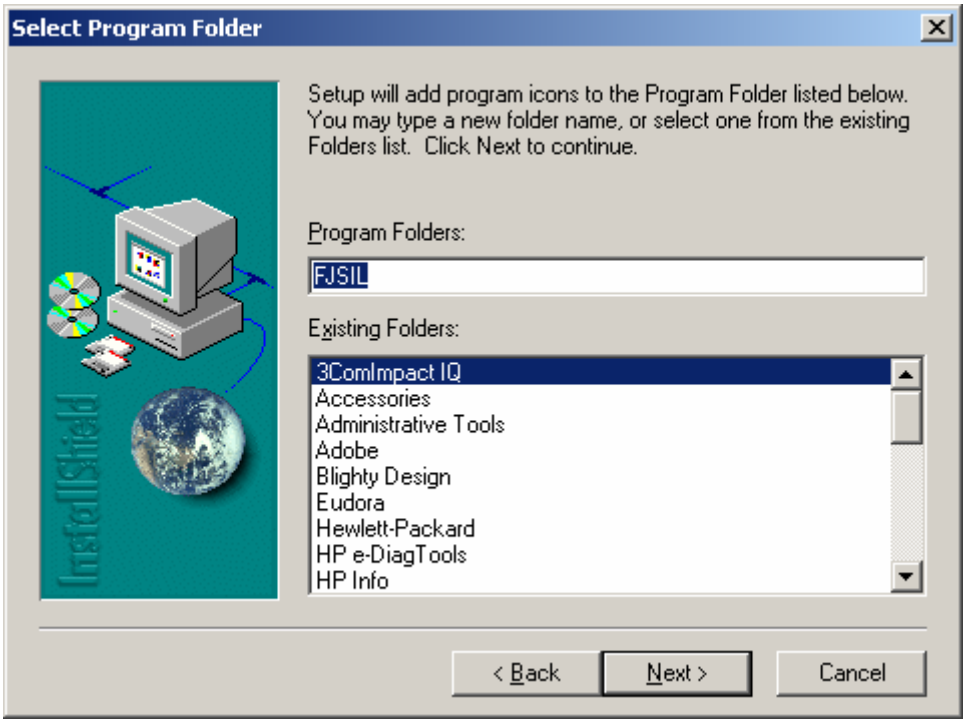



A **Compact** setup will install the files and folders you need to run the application.

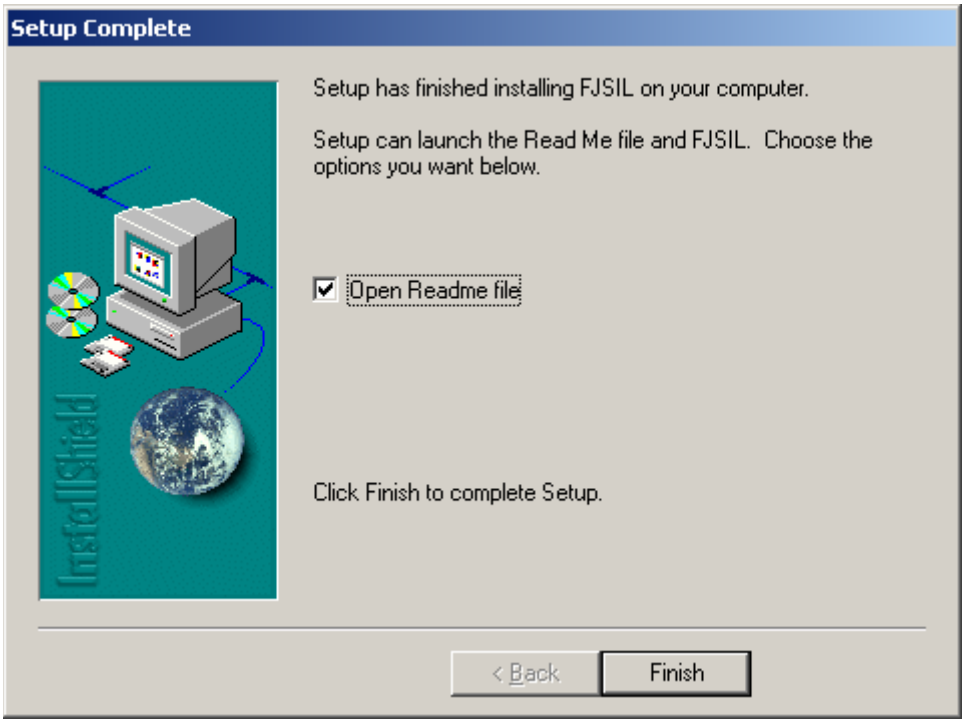
A **Typical** setup will also include some sample SIL files, which you can use to validate your setup.

A **Custom** setup allows you to choose what elements to install. Don't use this unless advised to do so by support personnel.

7. Next, the screen which allows you to specify the folder into which the startup icon will be placed. You may wish to override the default, for example if you wish to add the icon to the folder you use for ISS45.



8. The installation will then take place. It shouldn't take very long. If it is successful, you will see the final screen, which gives you the option of looking at the readme file. It is recommended that you do so, at least once, since this is how we tell you about things we find out about after the User Guide has been published.




Once you have pressed Finish, the installation process is complete. You should see an icon for the FJSIL Interpreter in your startup menu.

Before using the SIL interpreter, you'll have to configure it to run on your system.

Please proceed to the next section.

# Configuration

## Adding a DSN

If you wish to use the FJ SIL Interpreter only for translation from SIL to the ISS45 format, you don't need to perform this step.

If, however, you wish to extract data from the ISS45 database, and convert it to SIL, you will need to set up a path to the database.

This is done by creating an ODBC DSN which points at the SQL server instance used by ISS45.

The mechanism for doing this will differ slightly, depending on whether you are using Windows NT or 2000, but the approach is the same:

- Select the Windows Control Panel option *Data Sources (ODBC)*.
- Select *System DSN*
- Select *Add*
- From the list of drivers, select *SQL Server*
- When prompted for a name for your creation, call it **ISS45SIL**
- When asked for the server, enter the IP address of the server containing the ISS45 database.
- When asked for the database name, enter *frontoffice*.
- You can then test the ODBC connection.

If all is well, proceed to the Parameters section.

If not, consult your local Systems Administrator, or whoever installed ISS45.

## Parameters

Now you can bring up the FJ SIL Interpreter, and set its parameters to conform to your requirements.

Before doing so, you may wish to change the default store name to something more meaningful than the default. Note that, for security reasons, this cannot be changed from the SIL Interpreter parameter screen.

You change the store name by using notepad to edit a file called SILPARMS.txt, which you'll find in the directory where you installed the interpreter (default is c:\Program Files\FTXS\FJSIL).

It will look something like this:

```
ISS45_VERSION=8
PCMASTER_DIR=ISS45\
INCOMING_DIR=incoming\
WORK_FILES_DIR=work\
OUTGOING_DIR=outgoing\
STORE_NAME=Acme Haggis Farms
AUTO_DELETE_HOST_FILES=N
USE_HOST_BATCH_NUM=N
PRINT_SUMMARY_RPT=N
VALIDATE_CHECK_DIGIT=Y
ENCODE_F01_AS_NUMBER=Y
INCLUDE_SUBDEPARTMENT=Y
AUTO_SCHEDULE=Y
STARTING_BATCH_NUM=1
ENDING_BATCH_NUM=999
DISPLAY_WARN_LEVEL=1
MOVEMENT_TYPE=Y
```

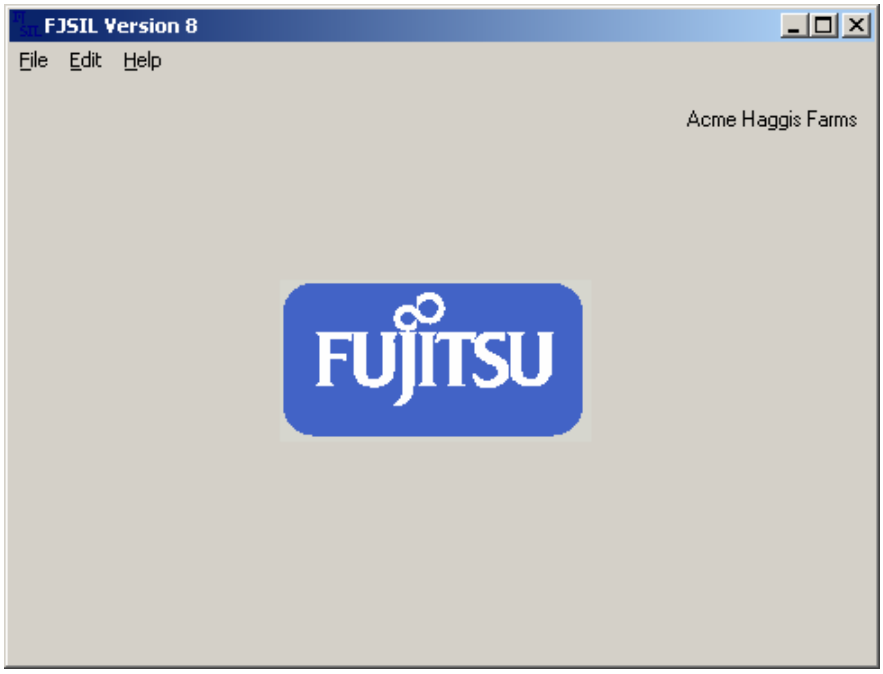
Go to the line starting STORE_NAME= and replace `Acme Haggis Farms` with the name of your organization.

<u>However much you may be tempted, please don't change anything else.</u>

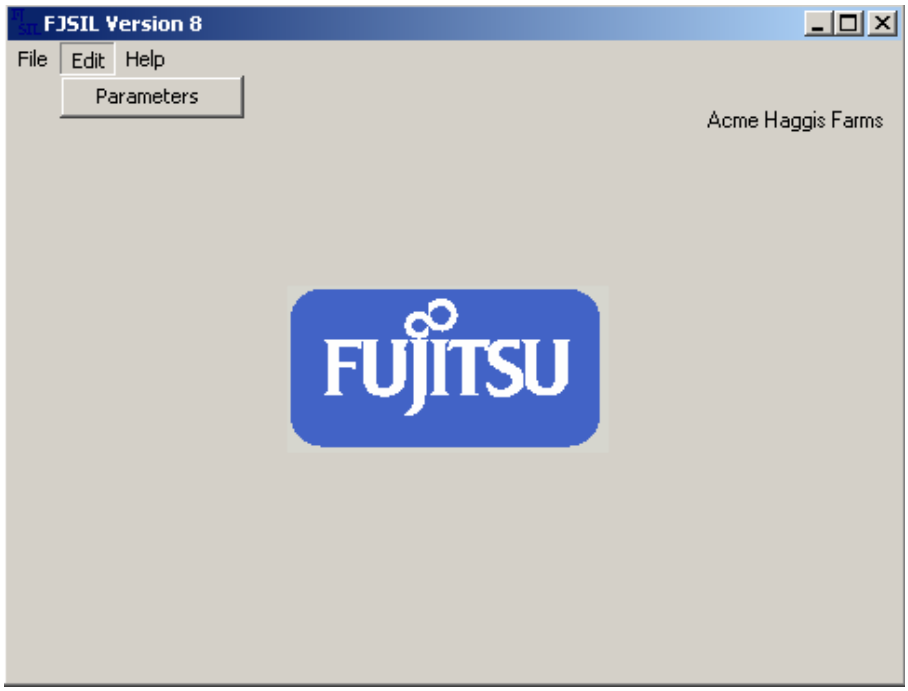
Don't forget to save the file when you've done..

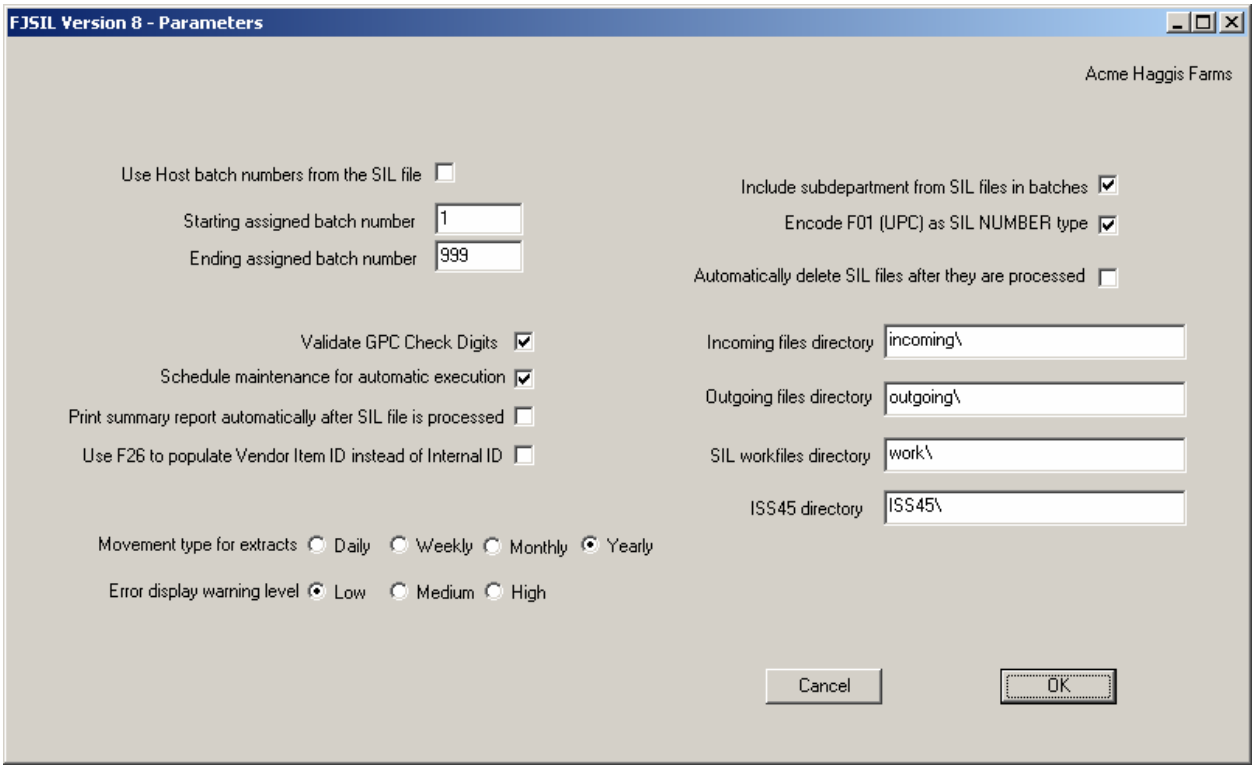
Now you're ready to change the SIL parameters

Click on the FJ SIL V8 icon.




Select the Edit /Parameters option. This will allow you to modify the SIL parameters.






This is the time to set up parameters to match your normal operating requirements:

| | |
|---|---|
| Use host batch numbers that are in the SIL file? | This parameter indicates if you want to use the batch id's that are included in the SIL file.<br>If you tick the box, you will use the Batch IDs from the SIL file.<br>The next two fields will be disabled<br>If you untick the box, the SIL Interpreter will assign a batch number from the range given by the next two fields<br><br>The SIL standard allows a host to use alpha-numeric batch identifiers that are up to 8 characters long. The ISS 45 supports only 3 character numeric batch identifiers. As a consequence, it may not be possible to use the batch identifiers that are contained in the host file.<br><br>You have the option of indicating (in the SIL Parameters file) whether to use the batch identifiers contained in the host file. If you know that your host will only be using batch identifiers that are all numeric and less than 3 digits, it may be convenient for you to use the |

| | |
|---|---|
| | host batch numbering.<br><br>If, however, your host uses alphabetic characters or numbers longer than four digits, you will not be able to use the host's batch numbers. If this is the case, you will need to set the Starting Batch Num and Ending Batch Num parameters in the SIL Parameters file. These parameters allow you to set up a range of batch numbers for the SIL Host system to use.<br><br>These fields will be used by the SIL Host system to assign batch numbers to the incoming batches, if the Use Host Batch Num parameter is set to NO. The interpreter will assign the batch numbers sequentially, beginning with the Starting Batch Num. When it reaches the Ending Batch Num, it wraps back to the Starting Batch Num. |
| Validate GPC check digits? | If this parameter is set, the SIL Interpreter will require that GPC type fields have a legal check digit. If it is set to N, the SIL Interpreter will allow any digit as a GPC check digit. |
| Schedule maintenance for automatic execution? | If this parameters is set, the maintenance will be set up to be applied automatically by the ISS 45 at the time indicated in the SIL files. This parameter is retained from Version 7 for compatibility reasons |
| Print summary report automatically after SIL file is processed? | If you want the summary report to be printed after running Translate SIL Files, set this parameter. |
| Use F26 to populate Vendor Item ID instead of Internal ID | By default, the Sil Interpreter converts SIL field F26 into the ISS45 *Internal ID* field. If you set this flag, the interpreter converts F26 into the ISS45 *Vendor Item ID* instead |
| Movement Type for Extracts | ISS45 maintains movement totals on a daily, weekly, monthly and yearly basis.<br>Use this option to select the one you wish to include in your extracts. |
| Error Display Warning Level | Controls the level of reporting sent to the screen following a Translate or extract run. The purpose of it is to keep unimportant errors from cluttering up the screen. This number can be set to low, medium or high If set to low, only the most important errors will appear. |
| Include sub department from SIL files in batches | If this parameter is set, the sub department field that is in SIL files will be included in the batches.<br>If it is unset, the sub department field in the SIL |

| | |
|---|---|
| | files will be ignored. This parameter is retained from Version 7 for compatibility reasons |
| Encode F01 (UPC) as SIL NUMBER type? | If this parameter is set, the SIL Interpreter will encode the F01 (UPC) field as a NUMBER data type instead of as a GPC data type.<br>This is for host systems who conform to a version of the SIL Language Specification prior to revision 6.0. |
| Automatically delete SIL files after they are processed? | If the default value of *set* is used, whenever you translate a SIL file, the SIL file is automatically deleted.<br>You should only change this parameter to *unset* if you are planning on saving SIL files for alternative uses. SIL files take up disk space and are useless to the system once they are translated. Also if you leave a SIL file in the incoming directory, it will be translated each time you run the Translate SIL Files program. |
| Incoming files directory | This parameter defines the drive and directory where the incoming SIL files must reside. The default is INCOMING (below the directory where you installed the SIL Interpreter)<br><br>If you want to store your SIL files in a different directory, you must first create the directory and then change this parameter.<br><br>Because the Translate SIL Files program translates all files in the incoming files path, you should NOT store any other files in this directory.<br><br>You are responsible for getting the SIL files from the host computer into this directory. The SIL Interpreter software does not provide communications between the PC and the host. |
| Outgoing Files Directory | This parameter defines the drive and directory where the outgoing SIL files reside. The default is OUTGOING (below the directory where you installed the SIL Interpreter).<br><br>If you want to store the outgoing SIL files in a different directory, you must first create the directory and then change this parameter.<br><br>The types of outgoing SIL files created by the system are<br>• SIL error files from the Translate SIL Files<br>• Extracts requested by host |

| | |
|---|---|
| | The Host is responsible for deleting any log and output files that are written to this directory. |
| SIL work files directory | This is the directory where the SIL Interpreter's work files will be written. You should probably just let this remain its default value.<br>Work files are generated when an extract batch is translated.<br>They are used, and subsequently deleted, by the extract process. |
| ISS45 directory | This should be set to the directory where ISS45 expects to see batch files.<br>The default is ISS45 (below the directory where you installed the SIL interpreter).<br>If you intend to use the SIL interpreter for anything other than free-standing demonstration purposes, don't leave this parameter at its default value. |

The SIL Interpreter is now ready to use.

# Translation

This section describes the process of converting SIL files received from the host into ISS45 PLU batches.

## The Process

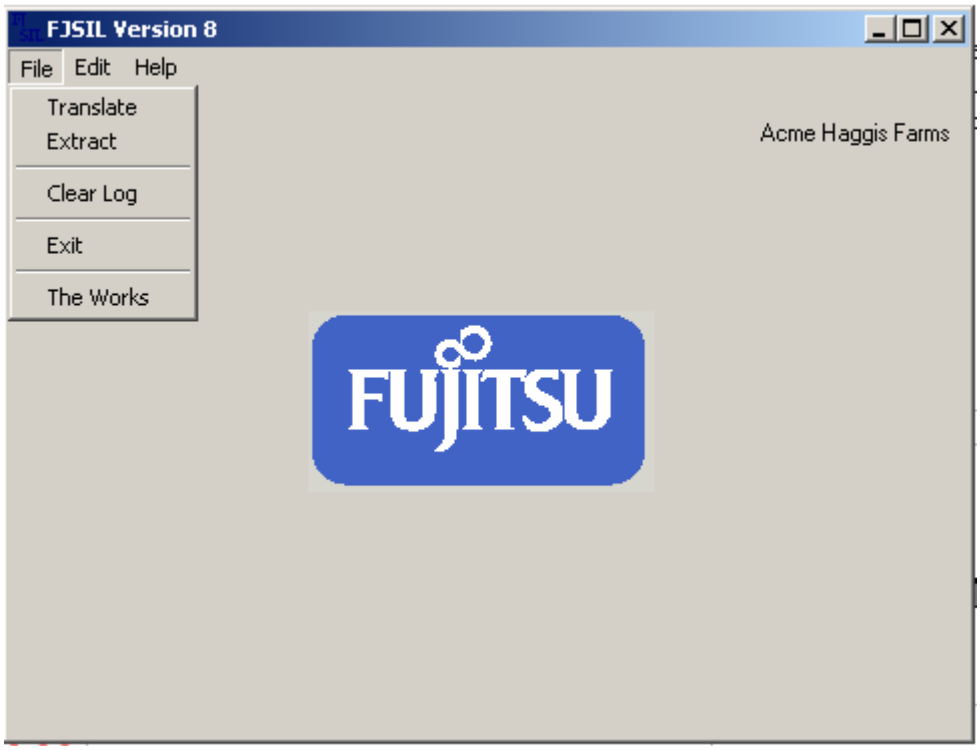
The process works as follows:

- The host communicates the SIL files to the PC, and then they are copied to the SIL incoming directory.
- The user can either run FJSIL as a foreground job, and watch the process, or as a background task. The latter can be used if the process is likely to take a long time, but this isn't usually the case on modern high-performance PCs.
- The Translate SIL Files program translates each SIL file and creates batches in ISS 45 format. The batches are written to the ISS 45 subdirectory. The batch numbers will be either the numbers assigned by host or a reassigned number.
- Error logs are created and stored in the SIL outgoing directory.
- After the translation process is complete, a report is generated. This report lists the batches that were created by the translation process. The report is printed only if the Print Summary Report? field in SIL parameters is set .
- The batches that were created can be edited or executed using ISS 45's batch maintenance programs.

## Test Drive

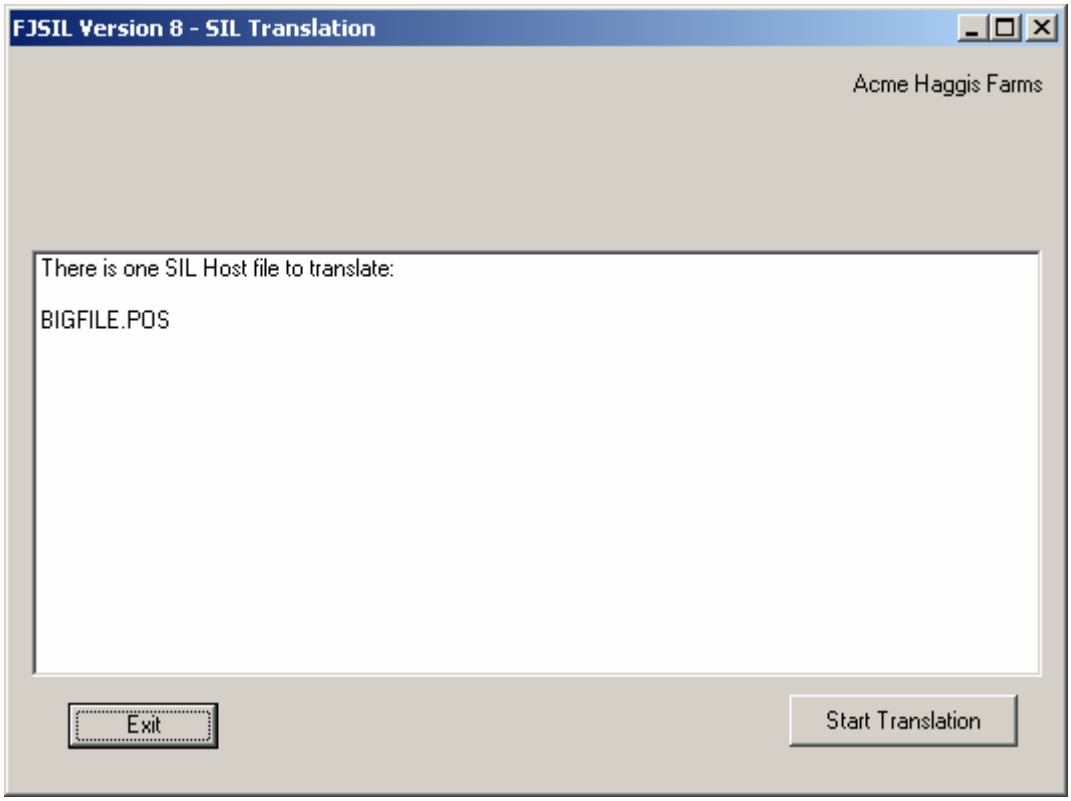
If you wish to try the process for yourself, copy one of the sample programs EXTRACT1.POS (held in directory Samples) to directory *Incoming.*

When you start the Translate SIL Files program, it checks *Incoming* to see if any files are there. If so, the program assumes that the files in this directory are SIL files and it attempts to translate them into ISS 45 batches. This is the reason you MUST NOT store any files in the incoming directory other than SIL files (if you do this program will try to translate them).
Now, start the SIL Interpreter and click on File




Choose Translate from the File menu

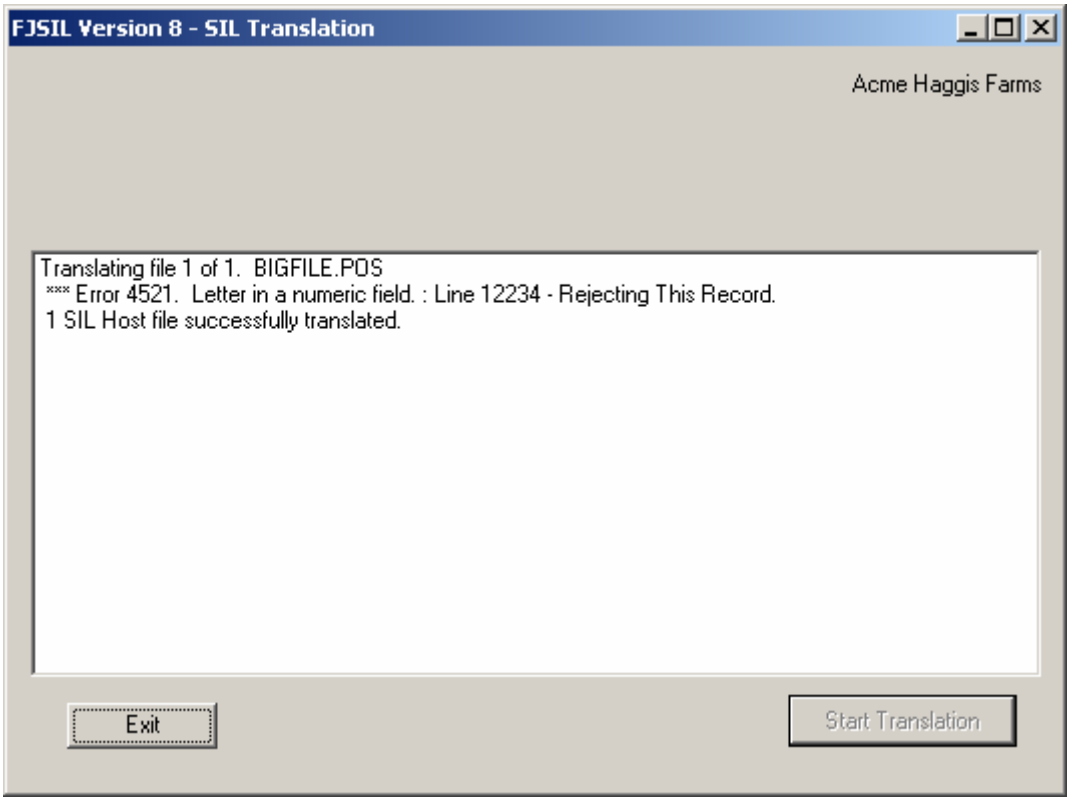
The translation process will list the files in the Incoming directory.




To start the translation process, press *Start Translation*

As each file is processed, its name is displayed. A tone is sounded between multiple files, to reassure you that something is happening.

When the process is complete, the results are shown on the screen.




Note that the Start Translation button is now disabled, to prevent you from running the job again.

The messages shown above should be self-explanatory.

You'll find the file you created in the *ISS45* directory. Its name will be PLUnnnnn.csv

## Errors

In accordance with the SIL standard, the host can specify if it wants these errors logged to an error file and stored in the outgoing directory. Host can then pull back and examine the error files to see what is incorrect in the SIL files. The example you have just translated leaves an error file called BIGFILE.ERR in the *Outgoing* directory

If the host chooses not to log the errors, these messages will appear only on the screen and in the Interpreter Log. (See Interpreter Log.)

The SIL language errors that can occur during the translation process are errors that are caused when your host system generates incorrect SIL statements. They will always be detected during the translation process. Of these kinds of errors, there are three types of rejections:

1) File Rejection - file rejection means that something is wrong in the SIL file that prevents any part of the file from being accepted. No maintenance contained in the file can be applied.

2) Batch Rejection - batch rejection means that something is wrong with one batch in the SIL file but that the rest of the file maintenance is acceptable. For example, there may be 5 batches in a SIL file and 4 may be able to be applied. The batch name is written to the host error log.

3) Record Rejection - record rejection means that one record in a batch is not acceptable and is rejected. The rest of the batch can be applied. The record number is written to the host error log.

In addition, warnings may occur that indicate something wrong has occurred that is not significant enough to cause a rejection. You do not need to worry about warnings. If you would like a further explanation of warning messages, refer to the SIL Specifications Document. If you do not want to see warnings displayed, set the Display Warn Level parameter to 1. This will cause only serious errors to be displayed.

# Extraction

This section describes the process of extracting PLU records from ISS45 and converting them to SIL files for transmission to host.

The process actually starts with translation.

## The Process

The process works as follows:

- The host communicates one or more SIL files to the PC, and then they are copied to the SIL incoming directory. The SIL files specify the criteria for extracting data from ISS45.
- The user runs the Translate option of FJSIL to translate the supplied SIL file.
- In this case, a batch file is not created – the result is an extract file which is placed in the Work directory. This will we be used (and subsequently deleted) by the extract option.
- The user now invokes the Extract option which performs PLU extracts based on any files it may find in the Work directory (a good reason for not putting any other files there).
- The result of an extract is placed in the Outgoing directory. The name of the file is specified by the host, in the original SIL file.

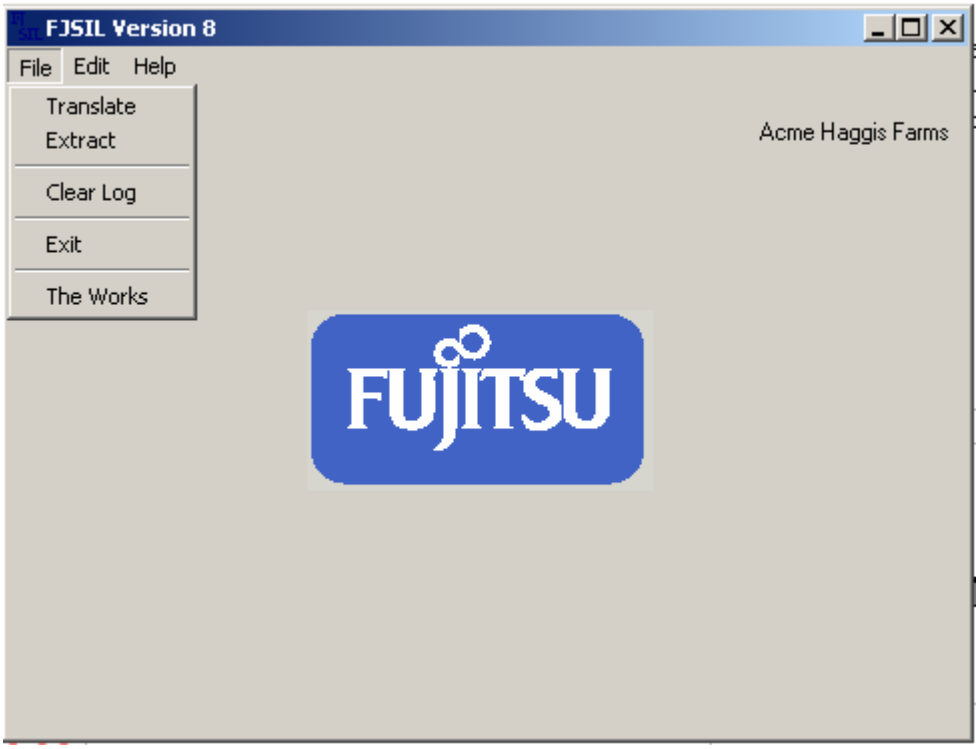
Note that, whatever the extract criteria, extract reads the whole PLU table. This can take a while. If you want to do something in the meantime, minimize the extract window. The SIL Interpreter will play a brief tune when it's finished.

## Test Drive

If you wish to try the process for yourself, copy one of the sample programs EXTRACT1.POS (held in directory Samples) to directory *Incoming.*

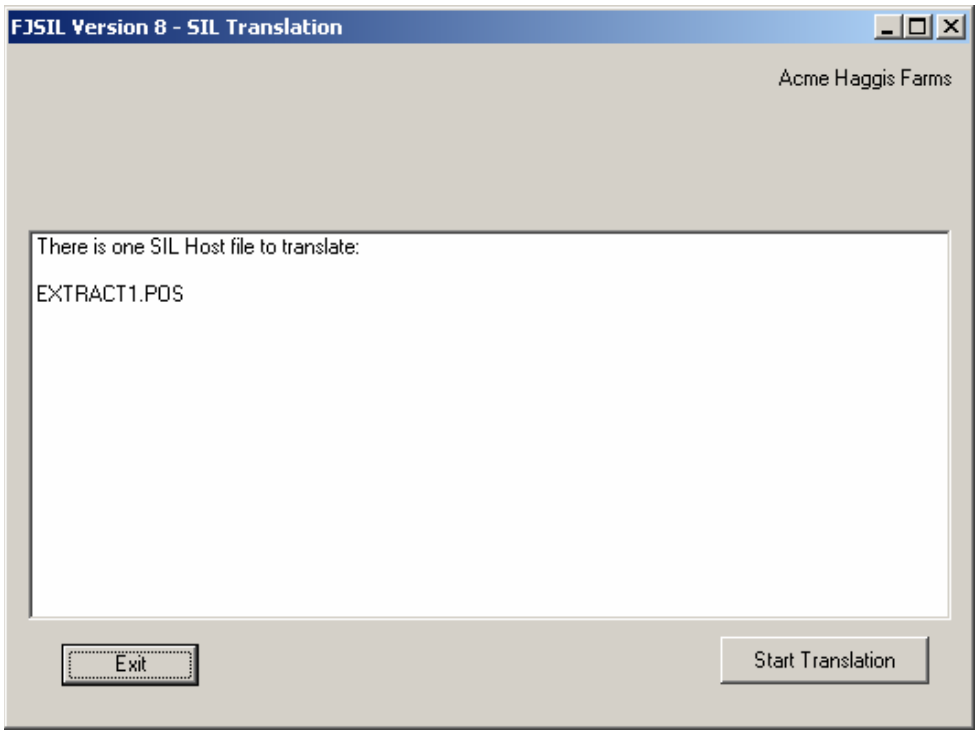
When you start the Translate SIL Files program, it checks *Incoming* to see if any files are there. If so, the program assumes that the files in this directory are SIL files and it attempts to translate them into ISS 45 batches. This is the reason you MUST NOT store any files in the incoming directory other than SIL files (if you do this program will try to translate them).

Now, start the SIL Interpreter and click on File

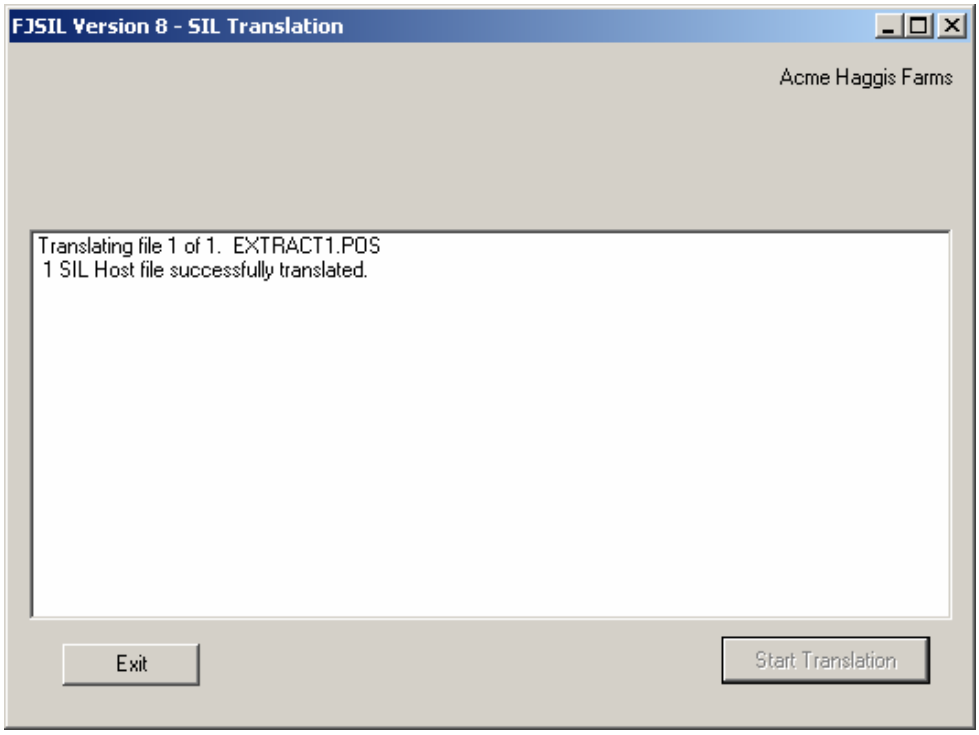



Choose Translate (Yes, Translate).

The screen will show the names of the SIL files sent from the host to specify the extraction criteria



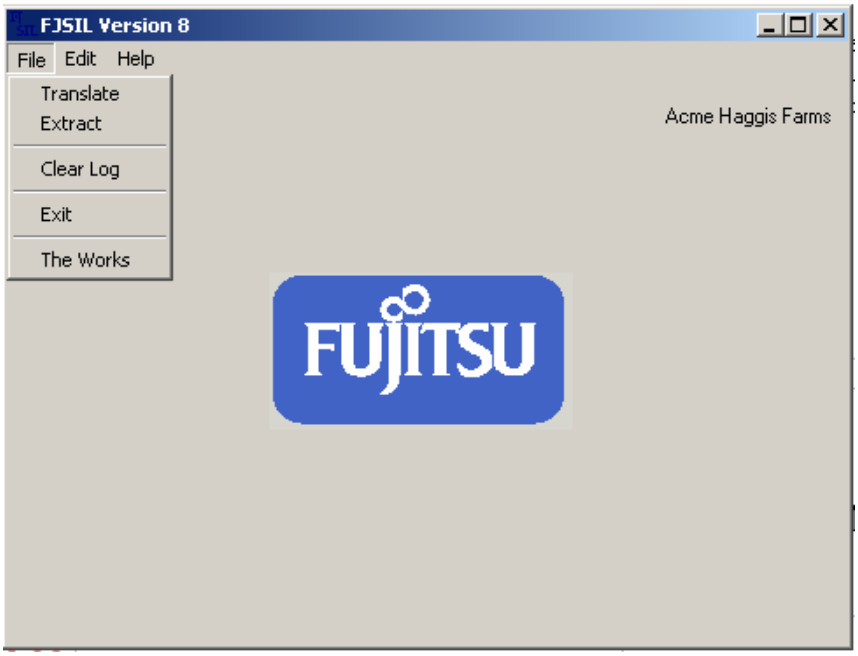

Press the *Start Translation* button. With any luck, you should see a screen like this.



The result of this process is a driver file which is contained in the Work directory.

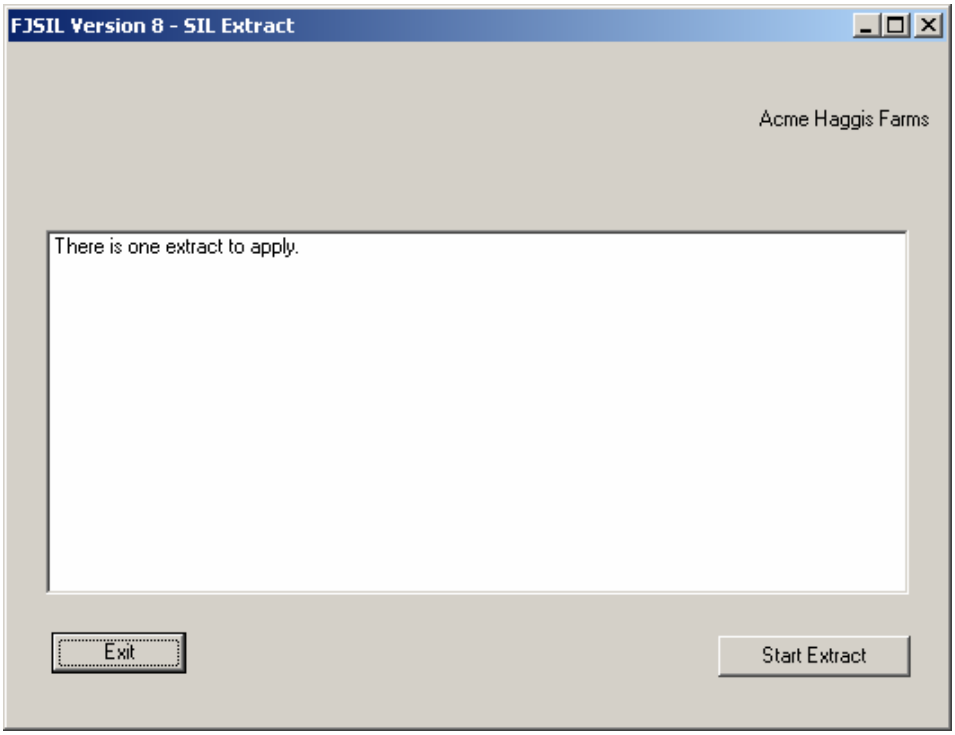
You can take a look at it if you like. An extract SIL file does not generate an ISS45 batch file.

Now go back to the main screen




This time, choose the Extract option.

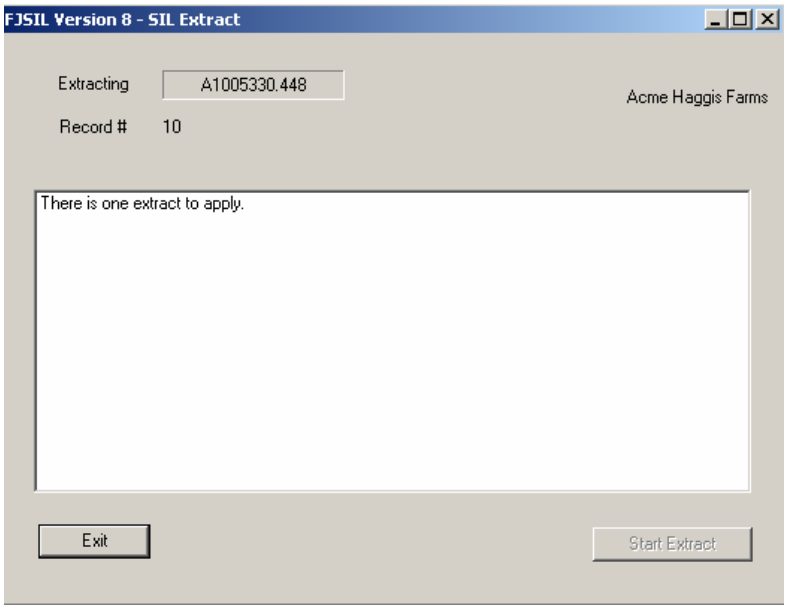
You should see something like this. Note that the name of the intermediate file is relatively meaningless, so it isn't shown on this screen – just the number of files to be processed.



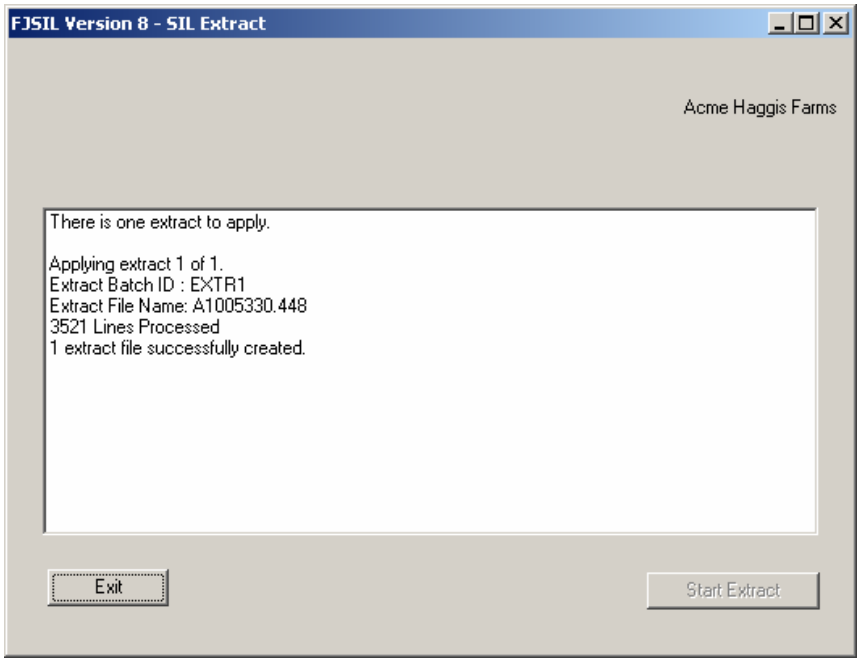

Press the *Start Extract* button to start the extract.

**If you have forgotten to create the DSN mentioned in the Configuration section, the interpreter will fail at this point – it needs to have access to the ISS45 database.**

The extract process will emit short tones between each extract file, to reassure you that it is, in fact, doing something. In addition the number of records read (in tens) is displayed on the screen




When the extract finishes (which could be quite some time), the interpreter plays a short tune and displays the following screen.




The file created will be found in the Outgoing directory. Its name will depend on what has been specified in the SIL host file.

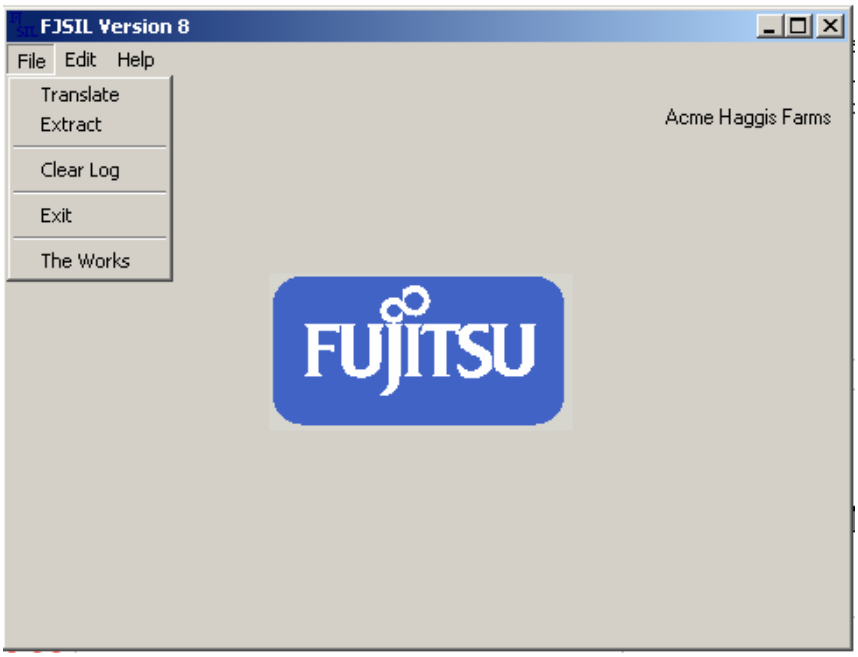
In the example, the output file name is EXTRACT1.OUT

## The Works

Using the Translate and extract screens allows you to monitor (and possibly correct) the translation and extraction processes.

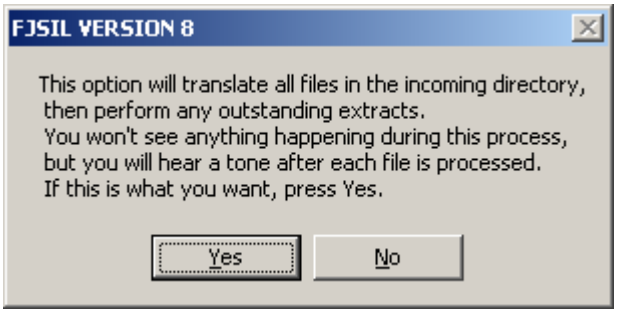
If you don't require this degree of control, you can choose *The Works* which basically translates all the files it finds in the incoming directory, then performs all extracts found in the Work Directory.

You use this option by going to the main screen:




and selecting *The Works*

You'll be presented with an *Are You Sure?* Screen




And if you are, indeed, sure, the interpreter will get on with business, in background mode. No screen will be displayed, but the normal set of tones will be emitted, to let you know what is going on, and when the process is complete.

## Unattended Operation

You may wish to run the whole process in unattended mode, with no operator intervention, perhaps scheduled to be run at an off-peak time.

If so, run the FJSIL executable (`fjsil.exe`) from a command line with the argument `–nouser.`

It will run both translate and execute, in the same way as *The Works*, but with no operator intervention.

## Interpreter Log

Every time the SIL Interpreter runs, it appends data to a log (contained in file `fjsil.log`, in directory `logs`).

In the case of The Works and Unattended Operation, the log will be the only record of what has happened.

Here is a sample, generated by the translation of BIGFILE:

```
11/09/01 14:37:24:   --------------------------------FJ SIL Converter V1.0
11/09/01 14:37:24:   Extraction
11/09/01 14:37:24:   There is one SIL Host file to translate:

11/09/01 14:37:24:   BIGFILE.POS
11/09/01 14:37:25:   ---------------------- Translation Begins
11/09/01 14:37:25:   Translating file 1 of 1.  BIGFILE.POS
11/09/01 14:37:28:    *** Error 4521.  Letter in a numeric field. : Line 12234 -
Rejecting This Record.
11/09/01 14:37:28:    1 SIL Host file successfully translated.
```

Every time the SIL interpreter runs, data will be added to this file.

If it gets too big, use the Clear Log option on the main screen.

# SIL Field Mapping

## Header Fields

The current implementation supports the following header fields. Other fields may be supplied , but will be ignored.

| Field | Meaning | Notes |
|---|---|---|
| H02 | Batch ID | |
| H03 | Source ID | |
| H04 | Destination ID | |
| H05 | Audit File Name | |
| H06 | Response File name | |
| H07 | Origin Date | Format YYYYddd |
| H08 | Origin Time | Format HHMM |
| H09 | Execution Date | Format YYYYddd |
| H10 | Execution Time | Format HHMM |
| H12 | Action Type | |
| H13 | Description | |
| **H14** | **User-defined field 1** | **End of Sale date. See below.** |
| H21 | Batch Primary Key | Must be 'F01' |

ISS45 supports the ability to import a special On-Sale price change batch. This kind of batch automatically generates an 'undo' batch, scheduled to take place when the sale is over, to change the items back to their original price.

To use this facility from SIL, simply construct a CHANGE batch, and add the required End of Sale Date to the H14 field. The date must be specified in standard SIL format: **YYYYddd** Because of SIL's rules for user defined fields, the date must be enclosed with single quotes.

So, for example, if you wished to import a batch to put certain items on sale from February 1st until the 10th, the header would look something like this. The End of Sale date is shown in bold print. Note the quotes around it.

```
INSERT INTO HEADER_DCT VALUES
('HM','SALE01','HOST01','01','SALE1.ERR',,2004001,1520,2004032,0001,,
'CHANGE','ON SALE','2004042',,,,,'1/1.01','VER1','F01',,'6.0');
```

If the field is left blank, a normal CHANGE batch takes place.

## Tables

The current implementation supports the ITEM_DCT  table, which correspond to the ISS 45 PLU Table.

## Supported ISS45 Fields

The following is a list of the ISS 45 Item File Fields and their corresponding ITEM_DCT column names, ordered by SIL field name

| Field | Meaning | Max Size | Notes |
|---|---|---|---|
| F01 | UPC | 13 | |
| F02 | POS Desc | 20 | See Note 1 |
| F03 | Dept | 4 | |
| F04 | Sub-Dept | 12 | |
| F05 | Return Code | 3 | See Note 5 |
| F06 | Tare | 2 | |
| F16 | Family Num | 3 | |
| F19 | Unit/Case | 3 | |
| F23 | Unit of Measure | 4 | |
| F26 | Internal Num | 13 or 25 | See Note 4 |
| F29 | Long Desc | 40 | See Note 1 |
| F30 | Price | 8 | |
| F31 | Price Mult | 2 | |
| F32 | Mix Match | 3 | |
| F35 | Price Date | | Only on extract |
| F39 | Cost Date | | Only on extract |
| F64 | Prev Week Qty Sales | | See Note 2 |
| F62 | Frequent Shopper Limit | 3 | See Note 3 |
| F65 | Prev Week Revenue | | See Note 2 |
| F67 | Prev Week Qty Sales | | See Note 2 |
| F79 | Food Stamp | 1 | |
| F81 | Tax 1 | 1 | |
| F82 | Weight Item | 1 | |
| F83 | Manual Price | 1 | |
| F85 | Force Qty | 1 | |
| F86 | Sale Prohib | 1 | |
| F88 | Store Coup | 1 | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F96 | Tax 2 | 1 | |
| F97 | Tax 3 | 1 | |
| F98 | Tax 4 | 1 | |
| F99 | Tax 5 | 1 | |
| F100 | Tax 6 | 1 | |
| F101 | Tax 7 | 1 | |
| F102 | Prohib Qty | 1 | |
| F104 | Vendor Coup | 1 | |
| F105 | Shelf life | 3 | |
| F111 | Discount Amount | 8 | See Note 3 |
| F112 | Discount Percentage | 8 | See Note 3 |
| F150 | Disct Prohib | 1 | |
| F151 | Case Cost | 7 | |

**Note 1:**

F02 and F29 (Description Fields)

When adding items (with ADD or ADDRPL), if a view includes F02 (POS description) but does not also include F29 (Expanded description), the value in F02 will be automatically copied to both the ISS 45 POS description and Long Description fields.

**Note 2:**

F64, F65, F67 (Movement Fields)

ISS 45 supports many more movement fields than the SIL standard. This implementation uses the ISS 45 " previous weekly" movement fields. In addition, the prev_week_qty_sales field is mapped to F64 if the item is not a "weighed item" or to F67 if the item is a "weighed item". F65 is always mapped to prev_week_revenue.

By setting the movement field parameters appropriately, yearly, monthly, weekly or daily sales can be extracted in fields F64,65,67

**Note 3:**

F62, F111, F112

These fields are supported only on translation – not extract.

F62 The value of this field will be used to populate FREQ_SHOP_LMT

F111 The value of this field will be used to populate FREQ_SHOP_VAL
FREQ_SHOP_TYPE will be set to 1 (amount)

F112 The value of this field will be used to populate FREQ_SHOP_VAL
FREQ_SHOP_TYPE will be set to 3 (percentage)

**Note 4**

F26

By default, this field is mapped to INTRNL_ID.

A parameter has been provided, to allow the user to specify that F26 will be mapped to VND_ITEM_ID.

**Note 5**

F05
This field can contain a three-digit number, but values over 255 are rejected by ISS45

## Unsupported ISS 45 Fields

ISS45 supports many fields not in the SIL standard.

Any fields not mentioned above are unsupported.

Use of unsupported fields may lead to unexpected results. For example, if you supply unsupported field F110, it will overwrite the value in FREQ_SHOP_TYPE.

## Error Numbers

The following error numbers are generated by the SIL Interpreter. They will either be displayed on the screen, appear in ICLSIL.LOG, or appear in the "native status" column (A02) of the AUDIT_DCT table in the SIL audit/error log.

This appendix does not list every possible error that can appear in a SIL audit/error log. Many of these errors are of interest only to the programmer who created the SIL file. For a full list of the SIL Error numbers that can appear in an audit/error log, see the SIL Specifications manual.

Unless specifically noted otherwise, error numbers below 4000 generally indicate a problem with the SIL file itself. You should alert the person or organization (usually your host) that created the SIL file.

The errors listed below that are marked Not Serious are errors that you do not need to worry about. You may want to notify the creator of the SIL file the first time you see them, but they do not indicate a serious problem.

This list is derived from the previous version of the SIL Interpreter, which interfaced to ISS45 Version 7.

Not all of the error conditions defined below can occur any more, particularly those associated with lack of memory or disk space.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1005 PURGE BEFORE APPLY DATE | Not Serious. The purge date listed is the batch header is earlier than the apply date |
| 1009 BAD FILE NAME | If this error occurs, it may indicate that the Outgoing Files Directory in the SIL Parameters file contains a directory name that is not legal on the machine on which the SIL Interpreter is running. Check this parameter. It also may mean the file name in the batch header is invalid. |
| 2113 COLUMN NOT SUPPORTED | Not Serious. This indicates that one of the columns in the SIL file is not supported by your system. This will happen regularly. |
| 2114 SELECT COL NOT SUPPORTED | Not Serious. This indicates that one of the columns in the SIL file is not supported by your system. This will happen regularly. |
| 2115 TOO MANY ERRORS IN BATCH | The number of errors in the batch exceeded the allowable number of errors (indicated in the SIL file). This caused the batch to be rejected. |
| 2121 WHERE COL NOT SUPPORTED | Not Serious. This indicates that one of the columns in the SIL file is not supported by your system. This will happen regularly. |
| 3000 SYNTAX ERROR | This is a very serious error. It indicates that the SIL file has a serious mistake in it and the entire file (all batches in the file) must be rejected. Contact the creator of the SIL file. It |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | is their responsibility to correct this problem. |
| 3100 | REMOTE SYSTEM FAILURE | Something on your computer failed while interpreting the file. It may have been something like a disk failure. The SIL audit or error log should have more information on the failure. |
| 3101 | DELETE BATCH NOT FOUND | The SIL file was attempting to delete a previously sent batch, but the batch could not be found. Perhaps it was already applied and deleted. |
| 4000 | APPLICATION ERROR | An unspecified error occurred in the application. The SIL audit/error log should contain more information. |
| 4100 | MEM ALLOCATION ERROR. | An error occurred while allocating memory. Most likely the cause is there is not enough memory available on the machine. |
| 4101 | YACC STACK OVERFLOW | This error should never occur. (So if you see it, it must be a figment of your imagination) |
| 4102 | SIL FILE REJECTED | The SIL File was rejected by the SIL Interpreter. Most likely, this indicates that a Syntax Error was in the file. All maintenance in the file was rejected. |
| 4103 | ERROR READING INFILE | An error occurred while reading the SIL file. There may be a problem with the disk drive. |
| 4104 | TOKEN TOO LARGE | A token (word) in the SIL File is larger than 1000 bytes. A SIL file should never have a token this large. |
| 4105 | SYMBOL TABLE OVERFLOW | The SIL file has more symbols (table and column names) than the SIL Engine's internal symbol table can hold. |
| 4108 | ERROR WRITING AUDIT FILE | An error occurred while writing the audit file. Most likely, the disk is full. |
| 4114 | ERROR OPENING AUDIT FILE | An error occurred while opening the audit file. Most likely the disk is full or the configuration variable SIL output file path does not contain a legal path name for the system on which the interpreter is running. |
| 4115 | CANT OPEN SIL FILE | The SIL file could not be opened. It is probably the wrong file name. |
| 4116 | ERROR CLOSING AUDIT FILE | An error occurred while closing the audit file. Most likely, the disk is full. |
| 4150 | QUERY STACK OVERFLOW | This error should never occur. (So if you see it, it must be a figment of your imagination) |
| 4151 | QUERY STACK UNDERFLOW | This error should never occur. (So if you see it, it must be a figment of your imagination) |
| 4152 | ERROR OPENING QUPARMS | If this error occurs during interpreting, the disk may be full |
| 4153 | ERROR READING QUPARMS FILE | An error occurred while reading the query parameters file. There may be a problem with the disk. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4154 | ERROR WRITING QUPARMS FILE | An error occurred while writing the query parameters file. The disk is probably full. |
| 4155 | ERROR OPENING RESPONSE FILE | This error occurs when the SIL Interpreter is processing an extract. |
| 4156 | ERROR WRITING RESPONSE FILE | An error occurred while writing the query response file. The disk is probably full. |
| 4500 | NUMERIC OVERFLOW | One of the numeric fields in the SIL data was larger than allowed for the ISS 45. |
| 4501 | ERROR OPENING BATCH | An error occurred while opening a batch. The disk could be full, or the ISS45 Master Dir parameter could be incorrect. |
| 4502 | ERROR WRITING BATCH | An error occurred while writing a batch. Most likely the disk is full. |
| 4503 | ERROR CLOSING BATCH | An error occurred while closing a batch. Most likely the disk is full. |
| 4507 | MEMORY ALLOCATION ERROR | An error occurred while allocating memory. The SIL Interpreter does not have enough memory. Free some memory by closing a few windows. |
| 4508 | DRVFILE NOT LOADED | You must run SCKINIT before the extract program can function. |
| 4509 | PLU START FAILED | An error occurred while beginning to read the PLU file. It is possible that there are no items in your PLU file. |
| 4510 | TABLE NOT ITEM DCT | The host can only make queries for the table ITEM DCT. |
| 4511 | NO SIL FILES | There are no SIL files in the incoming files directory to be interpreted. |
| 4512 | ERROR READING SILPARMS | An error occurred while reading the SIL parameters file which is named SILPARMS.TXT. Most likely this file was accidentally deleted. It is also possible that the SIL software was not installed correctly, or that the ISS 45 is not configured correctly for the SIL Interpreter |
| 4513 | CANT OPEN NEXTBAT FILE | An error occurred while opening the file nextbat.sil. Most likely the disk is full. |
| 4514<br>4515<br>4516 | ERROR OPENING BATCH CONT<br>ERROR WRITING BATCH CONT<br>ERROR READING BATCH CONT | These errors indicate a problem while manipulating the batch contents file. Possibly the disk is full, or the file system is damaged. |
| 4517 | CANNOT OPEN REPORT FILE | The summary report file could not be opened. Possibly the disk is full. |
| 4518 | NO EXTRACTS TO APPLY | There are no extracts that need to be applied at this point in time. |
| 4521 | LETTER IN NUMERIC FIELD | A letter appeared in a field that the ISS 45 requires to be all numbers. Contact your host and inform them of the problem. They will not be able to put letters in this field. |
| 4600 | INVAL INIT ERR | An internal system error. It could be caused by not enough memory. |

| | |
|---|---|
| 4601 ERROR WRITING SILPARMS | An error occurred while writing the SIL parameters file. Possibly the disk is full. |
| 4605 BATCH FORMAT TABLE CORRUPT | The batch format table is corrupt. This error should never occur. |
| 4606 ERROR PRINTING REPORT | An error occurred while issuing the PRINT command. |

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