ORACLE
INSURANCE

I.R.I.S/NT

Version 1.7.3
Windows NT

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I.R.I.S/NT

Version 1.7.3

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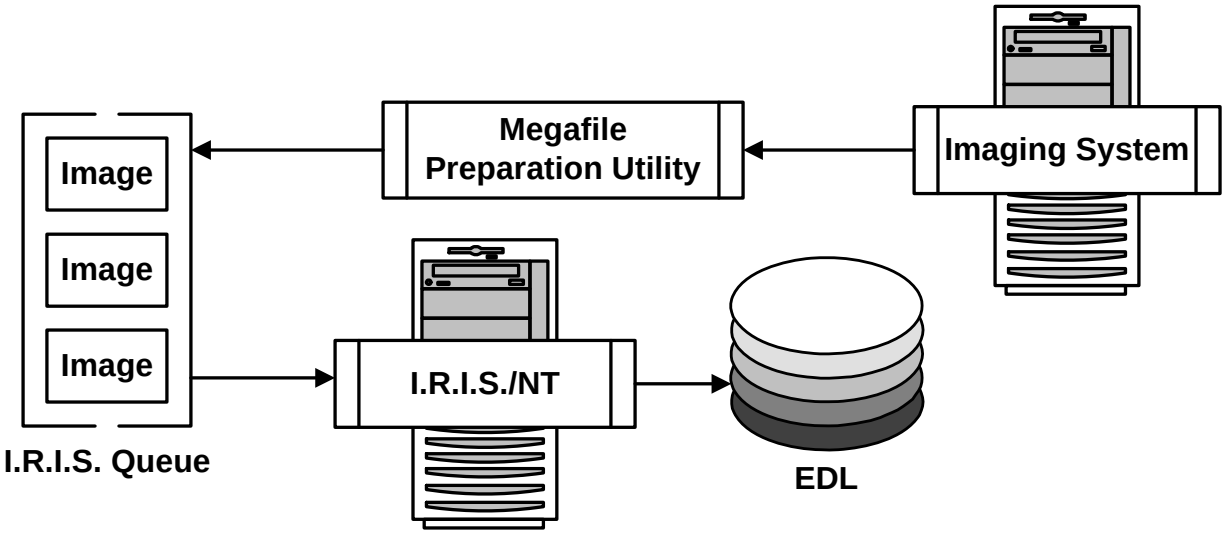
Contents

Introduction

Overview

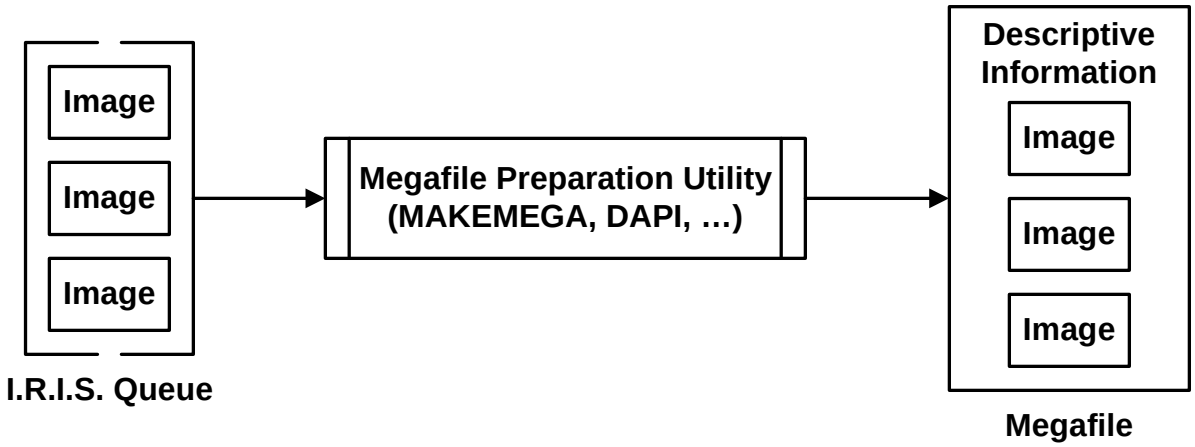
I.R.I.S. is the acronym for **Image Resource Integrating Solution**, a software product that converts input files containing graphic images into Electronic Document Library (EDL) members containing graphic images formatted for output on the desired printer.

I.R.I.S./NT is a Windows NT server application. I.R.I.S. accepts *Megafiles* (which have been created with a preparation tool from TIFF files stored in your imaging system) as input from a designated queue. I.R.I.S./NT checks this queue periodically. When an input file enters the queue, I.R.I.S./NT removes it, converts it, and sends it to a selected EDL.

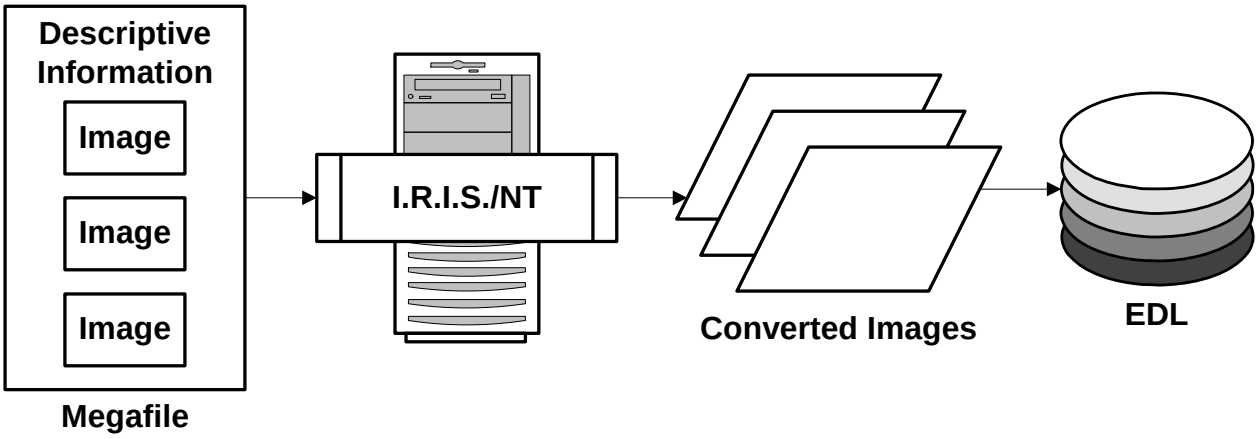


I.R.I.S./NT Processing

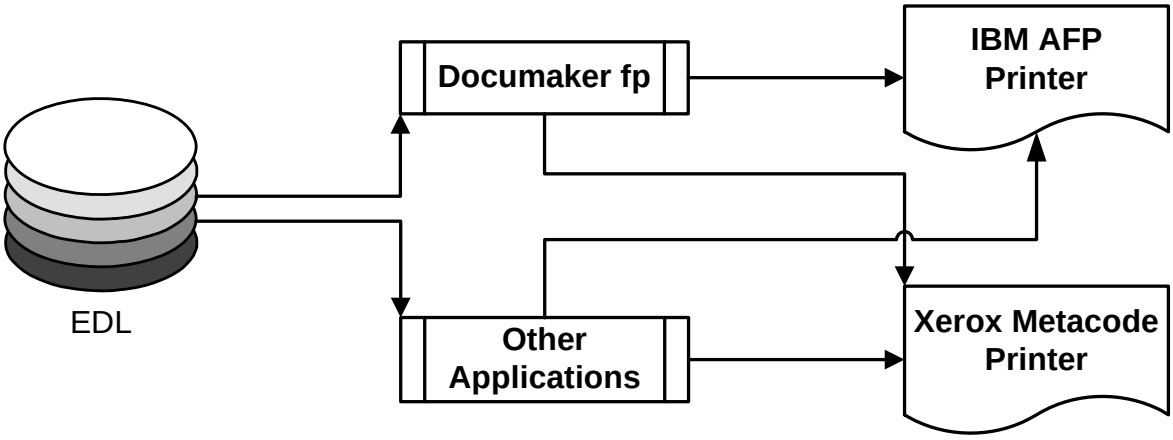
The I.R.I.S./NT input file is called a Megafile. It contains one or more graphic images and a variety of descriptive information. You can construct Megafiles from TIFF images using either the Docucorp API (DAPI™) functions (please see the *Docucorp API (DAPI) Functions Reference Guide*) or the MAKEMEGA Utility (please see "MAKEMEGA Utility" on page 33. You can also use Scancommander or ISIIAF™, two Docucorp software products, to construct Megafiles.



I.R.I.S./NT then converts each Megafile and sends it to an EDL.



Applications capable of interfacing with an EDL (such as Commcommander and Documaker fp, two Docucorp software products) can retrieve this EDL member and print it on a Xerox Metacode, IBM MO:DCA, or IBM AFP printer.



I.R.I.S./NT Components

I.R.I.S./NT consists of three components:

- IRISNT
- ISIQMSD
- Docucorp Application Program Interface (DAPI) DLL

IRISNT

I.R.I.S./NT converts input files (containing graphic images) into Electronic Document Library members (containing graphic images) formatted for output on the desired printer. The input file to I.R.I.S./NT is called a Megafile, which contains a collection of graphic image files. You can create Megafiles with a variety of Docucorp utilities, the most common of which are DAPI and MAKEMEGA. I.R.I.S./NT operates by monitoring an input queue. When I.R.I.S./NT detects a Megafile in the input queue, the file is extracted, converted, and placed into the EDL.

ISIQMSD

ISIQMSD is the name of the I.R.I.S./NT queue daemon, a utility that controls the flow of jobs coming into and out of the queues. For more information about ISIQMSD, see the *Docucorp Queue Systems Installation and User Guide*.

Docucorp Application Program Interface (DAPI)

The DAPI assists the custom programmer in creating a different user interface into the I.R.I.S./NT program. The DAPI is a collection of DLLs which address all aspects of the Docucorp family of programs. One in particular, IRIS, contains the necessary function calls to write a new front end to I.R.I.S./NT. For more information about DAPI, see the *Docucorp API (DAPI) Functions Reference Guide*.

About This Book

The remainder of this book contains several chapters:

- **System Requirements** lists the necessary hardware and software prerequisites
- **Installation** presents the procedure to install the programs from either disk or tape
- **Setup** describes the various setup steps. These setup steps include
  - Identifying the Megafile queue for I.R.I.S./NT input
  - Setting DJDE values and Virtual Library Access Method™ (VLAM®) options
  - Specifying special files for auditing and optimal performance
  - Setting page and image dimensions
  - Defining the VLAM library
- **Using I.R.I.S./NT** explains the procedures for operating I.R.I.S./NT.
- **MAKEMEGA Utility** explains the use of MAKEMEGA to construct Megafiles from the TIFF source files.
- **Customizing I.R.I.S.** explains the concept of the Docucorp API functions, which you can use to alter the processing scope of I.R.I.S.
- **Return/Reason Codes** explains the possible error messages you might encounter in I.R.I.S./NT.

At the end, you will find a glossary of terms and an index.

System Requirements

Hardware

- 100% IBM-compatible PC with a 486 microprocessor or faster (Pentium recommended)
- 64 MB RAM (128 MB and up recommended)
- 100 MB of free disk space
- A high-capacity hard disk
- CD-ROM drive (for installation)

Software

NOTE

The following software must be fully installed and tested before you can install and use I.R.I.S./NT.

- Microsoft Windows NT version 4.0 or higher
- DAPI, the MAKEMEGA Utility, Scancommander, ISIIAF, or another application to create Megafiles for I.R.I.S. input
- Queue Systems™/NT, version 10.2 to create and name queues

If you're planning to store your images on the mainframe running MVS, you'll need these additional products:

- VLAM 3.2 or higher and its components (listed below) to receive I.R.I.S. output. These components are also provided with other Docucorp products, such as Documerge/NT.
- Commcommander 2.1
  - Commcommander Server/NT
  - Commcommander VLAM Driver/NT
  - Commcommander Server/MVS
  - Commcommander VLAM Driver/MVS\

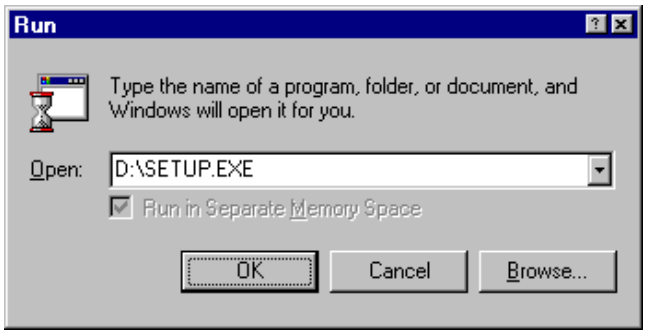
Installation

Installing I.R.I.S./NT

The following installation procedure assumes that you have no other active applications running on your computer.

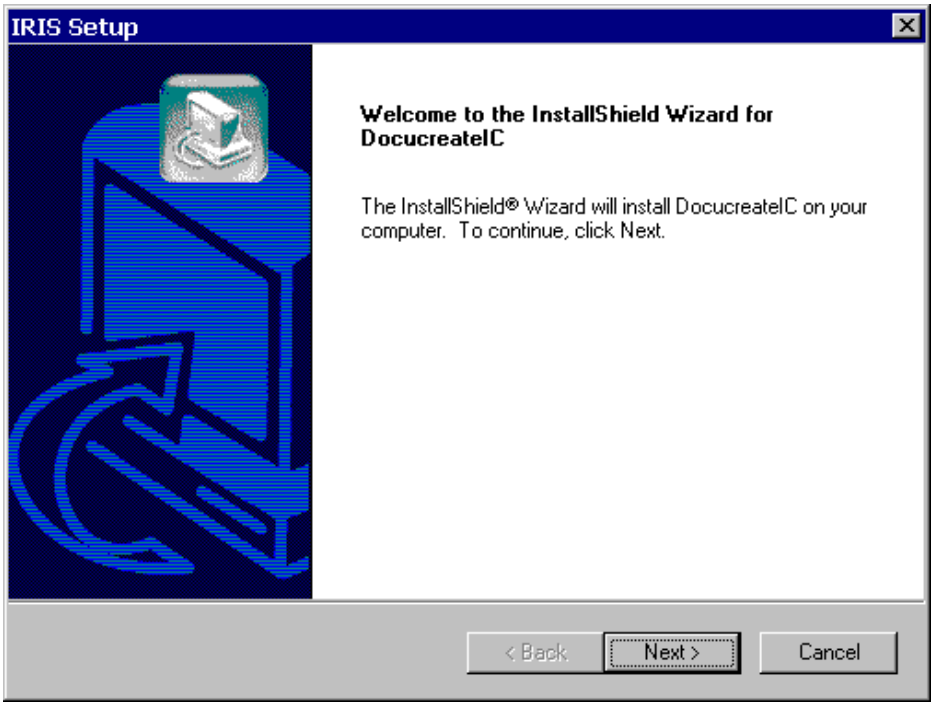
To Install I.R.I.S./NT

1. Insert the I.R.I.S./NT Installation CD in the appropriate CD-ROM drive.
2. Choose **Run...** from the Start menu and Windows displays the **Run** dialog box.



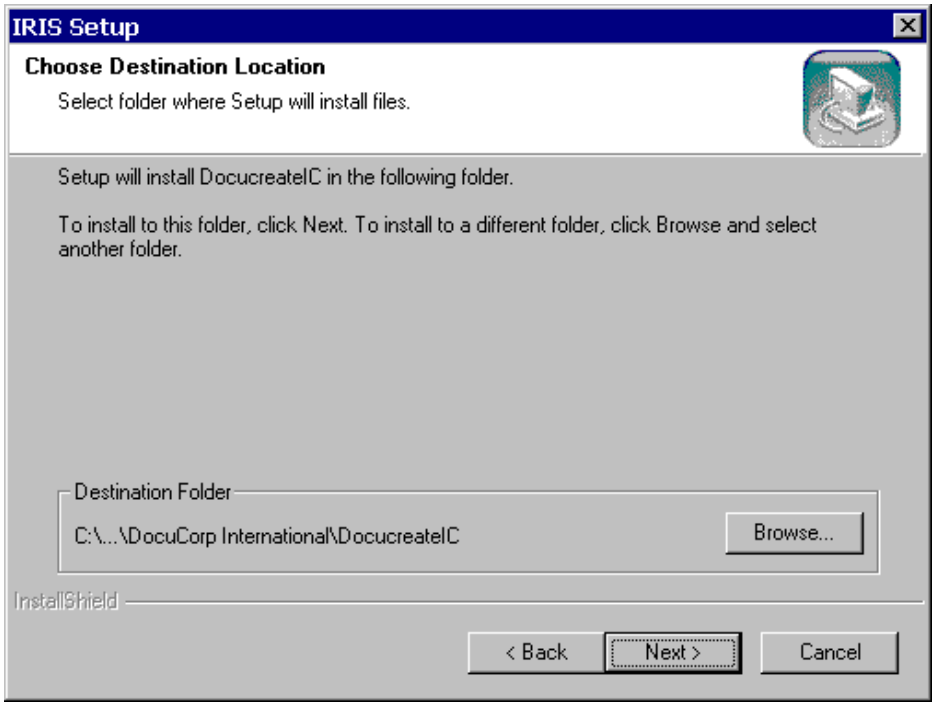
3. Enter **D:\SETUP** in the **Open** text box and choose **OK** or click on **Browse...** to locate the program. If the installation diskette is in a drive other than D:, enter the appropriate letter specification.

The installation routine displays a dialog box indicating the InstallShield Wizard's progress, followed by the **Welcome** screen.



4 Click on **Next** to continue with the installation or **Cancel** to quit the program.

The routine then displays the **Choose Destination Location** dialog box, prompting you for the folder name/directory path into which you want to install the program.

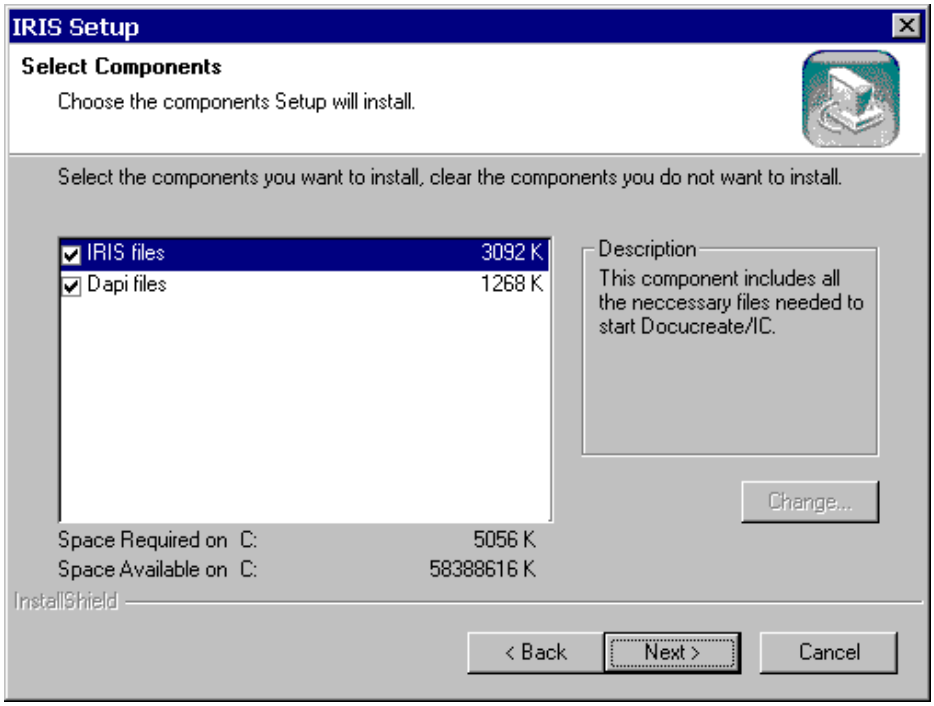


5 Perform one of the following procedures:

To	Perform this action
Accept the default path the installation routine proposes	Choose **Next**.
Enter another path for the installation	Click on **Browse...**, choose a new path, and then choose **Next.**

6 Choose **Next** to continue with the installation if you haven't already done so. You can also choose **Back** to return to the previous screen or **Cancel** to abort the routine.

Next, you'll see the **Select Components** dialog box offering different setup options.

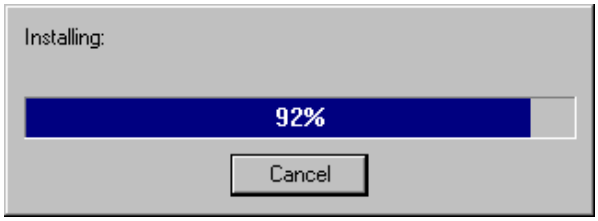


TIP

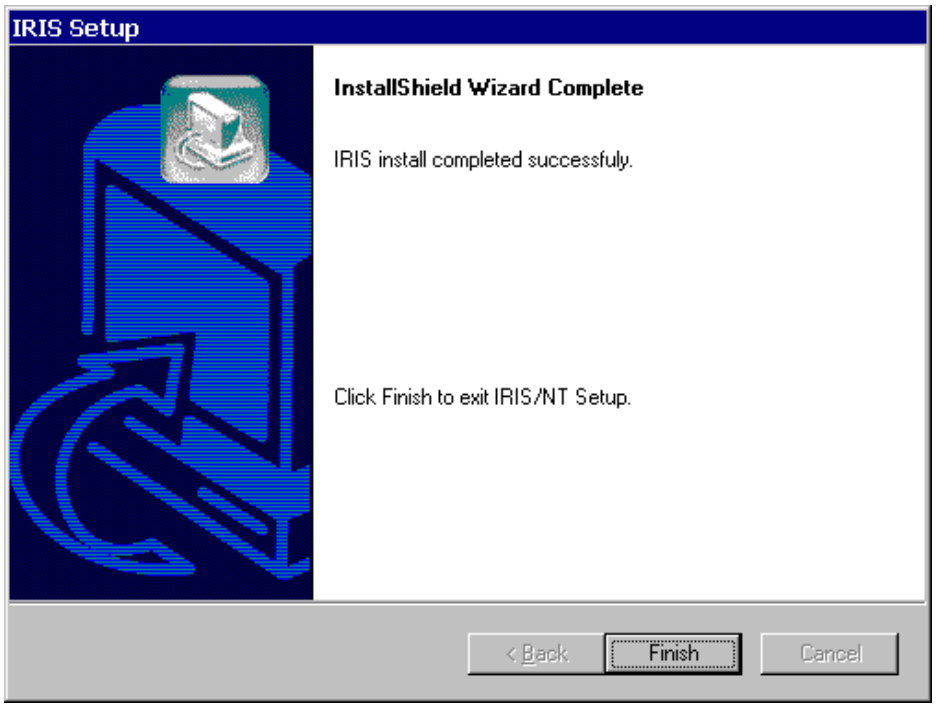
If the **Change...** button is active for any one of the components, you can highlight the components, choose **Change...** and select from additional installation options.

7 Choose the component(s) you want to install, then click on **Next**.

A dialog box indicating the setup program's progress displays until all the files have been copied to your PC.



When the installation is 100% complete, the program displays the **Setup Complete** dialog box.



8 Choose **Finish** to complete the installation program and return to Windows.

9 The **README** file, located on Installation Disk #1. contains last-minute changes to the program that weren't included in the documentation. You can view this file with a text editor or print it to your printer.

Setup

Setting Up I.R.I.S./NT

I.R.I.S./NT runs by periodically polling a designated queue for input. When an input file appears in the queue, I.R.I.S./NT automatically removes it, converts it (if it is a Megafile), and sends it to a selected EDL, where it can be printed on an IBM AFP or Xerox Metacode printer.

Because I.R.I.S./NT operates automatically, you must set its options before starting and running the application. To set these options, use the four setup dialogs available from the Options menu on the I.R.I.S./NT window:

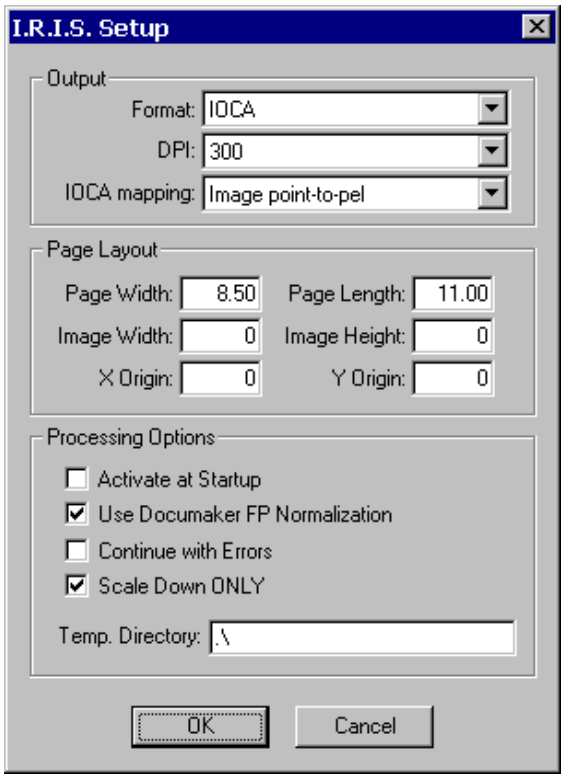
- **I.R.I.S. Setup —** Sets up the output options for I.R.I.S./NT operations.
- **Queue Setup —** Sets up the queue for I.R.I.S./NT input.
- **VLAM Setup —** Sets up the path to the EDL where I.R.I.S./NT output is sent.
- **Xerox Setup —** Sets up the output format for use in a Xerox Metacode print stream.

Setting Up I.R.I.S. Defaults

You can use the **I.R.I.S. Setup...** command to specify settings which correspond with your production environment.

To Set Up I.R.I.S. Defaults

1 Select **Options/I.R.I.S. Setup...** to set the output options and I.R.I.S./NT displays the I.R.I.S. Setup dialog box.



2 In the **Format** drop-down list box, click on the arrow to display a list of supported imaging types. Use the arrow keys or mouse to highlight your imaging type. The valid choices are as follows:

- **IOCA** — for output to IBM MO:DCA printers from the EDL
- **IMG** — for output to Xerox Metacode printers from the EDL
- **PSEG** — for output to IBM AFP printers from the EDL

3 (**IOCA** and **PSEG** only) In the **DPI** drop-down list box, click on the arrow to display a list of supported imaging resolutions. Use the arrow keys or mouse to highlight your choice The valid choices are **240**- and **300**-dpi.

4 In the **IOCA mapping** drop-down list box, click on the arrow to display a list of supported selections which specify how the “data object mapping option” should be stored in the output IOCA file. Use the arrow keys or mouse to highlight your selection. The valid choices are as follows:

- **Position-and-trim** — the upper left corner of the image is placed at the point specified by the X- and Y-origin. Any part of the image falling outside of the Image Height and Image Width is trimmed.
- **Scale-to-fit** — the center of the image is aligned with the center of the area defined by the Page Width and Page Length specifications. The image is then scaled up or down to fit the area while maintaining the aspect ratio, so that the image is totally contained withing the page.

  NOTE

  The X Origin and Y Origin settings are ignored when you choose this selection.

- **Center-and-trim** — the center of the image is aligned with the center of the area defined by the Page Width and Page Length specifications. Any part of the image falling outside of the Page Width and Page Length is trimmed.

  NOTE

  The X Origin and Y Origin settings are ignored when you choose this selection.

- **Image point-to-pel** — the image is aligned with the specified Page Layout settings and each image point is mapped to a presentation device pel. Any part of the image falling outside the page settings is trimmed.

  NOTE

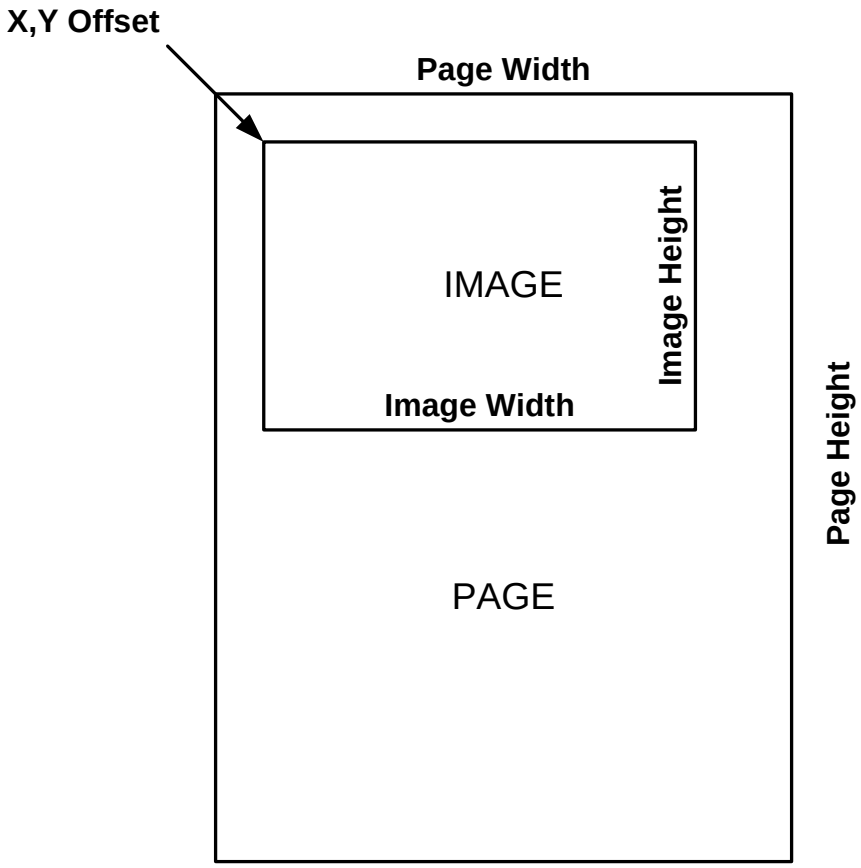
  With this method, the size of the image is determined by the resolution of the presentation device.

- **Image point-to-pel double dot** — the image is aligned with the specified Page Layout settings, and then each image point is doubled in both directions (thus doubling the size of the image). Each image point is then mapped to a presentation device pel and any part of the image falling outside the page settings is trimmed.

  NOTE

  With this method, the size of the image is determined by the resolution of the presentation device.

5 In the **Page Layout** group box, enter or edit the field information using the following table for reference:



WARNING!

You can scale an image right off the page. If the dimensions of the output image exceed those of the logical page, only that part of the image that can fit on the page is retained: the rest is truncated (or the page might not print).

Field	Explanation
Page Width	You must set the dimensions for the page. The previous illustration shows the output in terms of the page and the image, and the dimensions of each of these objects. Specify, **in inches**, the width of the page where the image is to be placed. The default is 8.5 inches. Set the remaining values for the dimensions (shown above) in the following fields of the Page Layout group box.
Page Length	Specify, **in inches**, the length of the page where the image is to be placed. The default is 11 inches.
Image Width	Specify, **in dots**, the width of the image to be placed on the page. I.R.I.S./NT can scale output images to a particular size or leave the size of the images unchanged if you specify a value of 0.
Image Height	Specify, **in dots**, the height of the image to be placed on the page. I.R.I.S./NT can scale output images to a particular size or leave the size of the images unchanged if you specify a value of 0.

Field	Explanation
X Origin	Specify, **in dots**, where you want the top left hand corner of the image to begin, in relation to the left side of the page.
Y Origin	Specify, **in dots**, where you want the top left hand corner of the image to begin, in relation to the top of the page.

6 Enable the **Activate at Startup** check box if you want I.R.I.S./NT to begin processing the input queue automatically when you start the program.

7 Enable the **Use Documaker FP Normalization** check box if you want I.R.I.S./NT to format your output to be compatible with Documaker FP.

NOTE

If the output is normalized for use with Documaker, the EDL member is given the Megafile group name, and each image is attached to either a META chain (for the Xerox Metacode printer) or an AFP chain (for the IBM AFP or MO:DCA printer).

If the output is not normalized, the EDL member is given the Megafile group name, but each image is attached to an individual chain with names starting with IR01 through IR32 (i.e., the maximum number of VLAM chains is 32).

See your VLAM documentation for more information.

8 Enable the **Continue with Errors** check box if you want to continue processing forms within a Megafile even if one of the forms contains an error. Should I.R.I.S./NT encounter an erroneous form, all the forms in the Megafile are converted and the Megafile is then transferred to the error queue.

If you don't enable this feature and I.R.I.S./NT encounters an erroneous form, processing is immediately halted and the Megafile is transferred to the error queue.

9 Enable the **Scale Down ONLY** check box if you want I.R.I.S./NT to scale down a larger image to fit the Image Width, Image Height, X Origin, and Y Origin dimensions.

10 In the **Temp. Directory** list box, type the drive letter and path name of a directory that I.R.I.S./NT can use as a temporary work space. I.R.I.S./NT creates working files as it converts the image for output. These files are not saved and are overwritten by subsequent working files as more images are converted. It is a good idea to route these files to a separate Temporary Directory for easier disk maintenance.

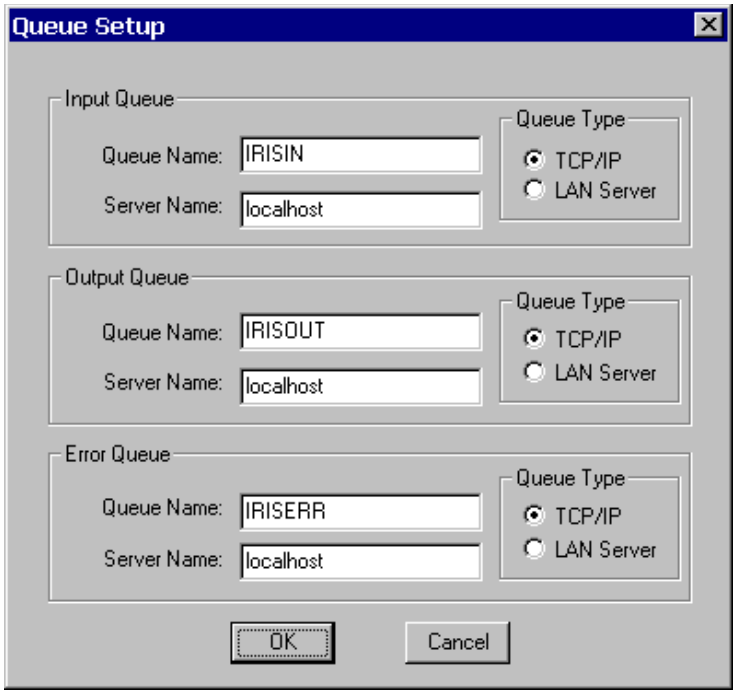
11 Click on **OK** to save your changes or **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Setting Up Queues

You can use the **Queue Setup...** command to identify the input and error queues that I.R.I.S./NT will use in processing the imaging jobs.

To Set Up Queues

1 Select **Options/Queue Setup...** to set the input options and I.R.I.S./NT displays the Queue Setup dialog box.



2 Enter or edit the field information using the following table for reference.

Field	Explanation
Input Queue Name	Enter the name of the queue from which the input is routed.
Input Server Name	Enter the name of the server where the input queue resides. You can omit the Server Name if the input queue is on the same machine.
Input Queue Type	Select **TCP/IP**or **LAN Server**.
Output Queue Name	Enter the name of the queue to which the output is routed.
Output Server Name	Enter the name of the server where the output queue resides. You can omit the Server Name if the output queue is on the same machine.
Output Queue Type	Select **TCP/IP**or **LAN Server**.
Error Queue Name	Enter the name of the queue to which the erroneous job is routed.
Error Server Name	Enter the name of the server where the error queue resides. You can omit the Server Name if the error queue is on the same machine.
Error Queue Type	Select **TCP/IP** or **LAN Server**.

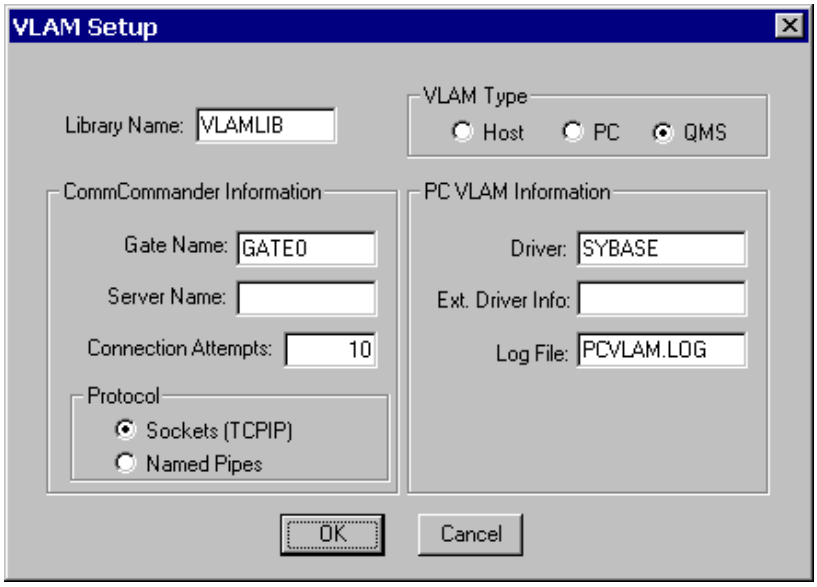
3 Click on **OK** to save your changes or **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Setting Up VLAM

You can use the **VLAM Setup...** command to specify the defaults for your VLAM Libraries.

To Set Up VLAM

1. Select **Options/VLAM Setup...** to set the path for the EDL where I.R.I.S./NT output is stored and I.R.I.S./NT displays the VLAM Setup dialog box.



2. In the **Library Name** list box, type in the name of the EDL.
3. In the **VLAM Type** group box, select the option button designating the location of your EDL.
   - **Host** — your EDL is stored on the host (using the Commcommander VLAM Driver/MVS)
   - **PC** — your EDL is stored on the PC (using PC VLAM within an application)
   - **QMS** — you're routing the print data stream to a print queue.

TIP

If you select **QMS** as your VLAM Type, you do not need to enter values into any other fields.

4 In the **Commcommander Information** group box, enter or edit the field information using the following table for reference.

NOTE

The values in the Commcommander Information section only apply to a host connection using Commcommander VLAM Driver/NT.

Field	Explanation
Gate Name *(Host)*	Enter the name of the server gate used for Commcommander communication.
Server Name *(Host)*	Enter the name of the server used for Commcommander communication.
Connection Attempts *(Host)*	Enter the number of times I.R.I.S./NT should attempt to connect to Commcommander.

5 In the **Protocol** group box, select the option button next to the method by which you'll be connecting to the Commcommander VLAM Driver/NT

- Sockets (TCP/IP)
- Named Pipes

6 In the **PC VLAM Information** group box, enter or edit the field information using the following table for reference.

NOTE

The values in the "PC VLAM Information" section only apply to a PC connection using PC VLAM.

Field	Explanation
Driver *(PC)*	Enter the type of data base driver. The default is **Sybase**, which is the only acceptable value at this time.
Ext. Driver Info *(PC)*	Enter the data base alias name.
Log File *(PC)*	Specify a Log File to which PC VLAM can write debugging messages during processing.

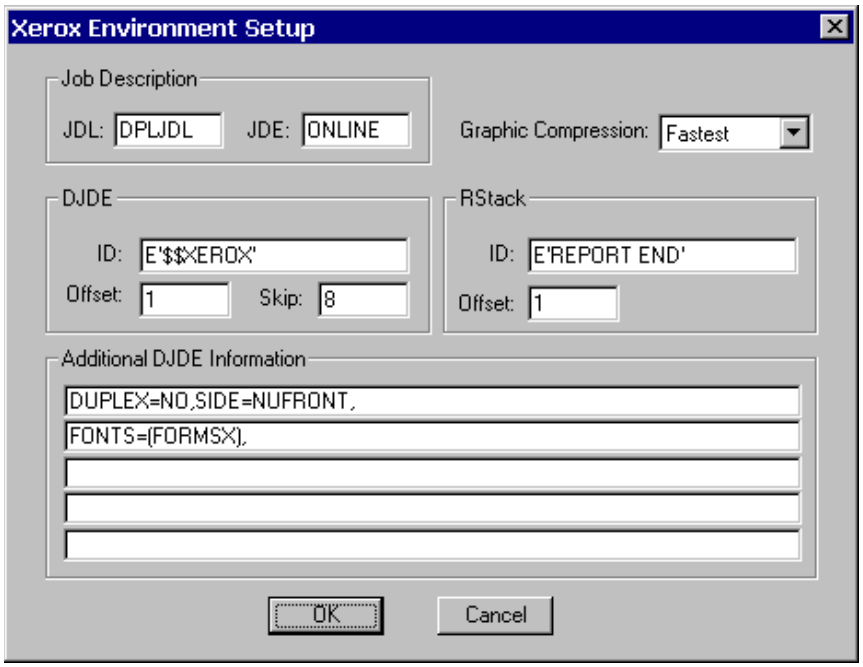
7 Click on **OK** to save your changes or **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Setting Up the Xerox Environment

If your output is to be printed on a Xerox Metacode printer, you must provide Metacode print stream header information to be part of the image conversion.

To Set Up the Xerox Environment

1 Select **Options/Xerox Setup...** to set the options for the Xerox environment and I.R.I.S./NT displays the Xerox Environment Setup dialog box.



WARNING!

All of the values specified in this dialog box must exactly match values within the JDL/JDE active during the printing of the I.R.I.S./NT output. Before entering any of these dialog box values, get a copy of the JSL for the JDL/JDE that defines the anticipated printing environment. Find the applicable JSL values (each is described below) and enter them in the dialog box. If you are unfamiliar with JSL statements, get assistance from your printer operator before specifying any of the dialog box values.

In addition, Xerox explains these JSL statements in the Dynamic Job Descriptor Entries chapter of the *Xerox Laser Printing Systems PDL/DJDE Reference*.

2 In the **Job Description** group box, enter or edit the field information using the following table for reference.

Field	Explanation
JDL	Enter the Job Descriptor Library (JDL) name. The string value must be the same as the jdl-name used in the JSL's SYSTEM or JDL statement.
JDE	Enter the Job Descriptor Entry (JDE) name. The value must be the same as the jde-name used in the JSL's JOB or JDE statement

3 In the **Graphic Compression** drop-down list box, click on the arrow to display a list of compression methods. Use the arrow keys or mouse to highlight your compression method. The valid choices are as follows:

- Select **Fastest** if you want the best compression while maximizing processing speed
- Select **Smallest** if you want the maximum compression while sacrificing some processing speed

4 In the **DJDE** group box, enter or edit the field information using the following table for reference.

Field	Explanation
ID	This value is the character string the Xerox laser Printing System uses to identify the DJDE records in your I.R.I.S./NT output. The value you enter must match the PREFIX option value of the relevant JDE's IDEN statement.
	If you enter only the character string, this string constant appears in the JDE in ASCII code. If the JDE uses another code or if you want to specify ASCII explicitly, you can specify the code in the first field of the ID (**A** for ASCII, **E** for EBCDIC, or **X** for Hex). When **A**, **E**, or **X** is used to specify the code, the character string must be enclosed within single quotes. *The default is E'$$XEROX'.*
Offset	The Offset value specifies the number of bytes (beginning at 0) from the beginning of the user portion of the record to the beginning of the prefix string constant of the DJDE record. This value can be a negative number. *The default is 0.*
Skip	The Skip value specifies the number of bytes (beginning at 0) from the beginning of the DJDE options. This value can be a negative number. *The default is 8.*

5 In the **Rstack** group box, enter or edit the field information using the following table for reference.

Field	Explanation
ID	Enter the character string referenced by the test-expression of the relevant JDE's RSTACK special processing statement. Specifically, the character string must match the string assigned to the CONSTANT command of the TABLE statement referenced by the CRITERIA statement which, in turn is referenced by the TEST command of the RSTACK statement.
	If you enter only the character string, this string constant appears in the RSTACK in ASCII code. If the JDE uses another code or if you want to specify ASCII explicitly, you can specify the code in the first field of the ID (**A** for ASCII, **E** for EBCDIC, or **X** for Hex). When **A**, **E**, or **X** is used to specify the code, the character string must be enclosed within single quotes. *The default is E'REPORT END'.*
Offset	The Offset value specifies the number of bytes (beginning at 0) from the beginning of the user portion of the record to the beginning of the prefix string constant of the DJDE record. This value can be a negative number. *The default is 0.*

6 In the **Additional DJDE Information** group box, you can include additional DJDE information to be added to your Xerox header information. You can add up to 5 lines of additional information. Each line has a maximum length of 150 characters, including the DJDE identifier.

Do not end your lines with the Xerox DJDE delimiter (;). I.R.I.S./NT includes the delimiter when the information is added to the header. The default is as follows:

```
DUPLEX=NO,SIDE=NUFRONT,
FONTS=(FORMSX),
```

For more information on the DJDE header, see the *Xerox Laser Printing Systems PDL/DJDE Reference*.

7 Click on **OK** to save your changes or **Cancel** to exit without saving.

Using I.R.I.S./NT

Starting and Stopping I.R.I.S./NT

Starting I.R.I.S./NT

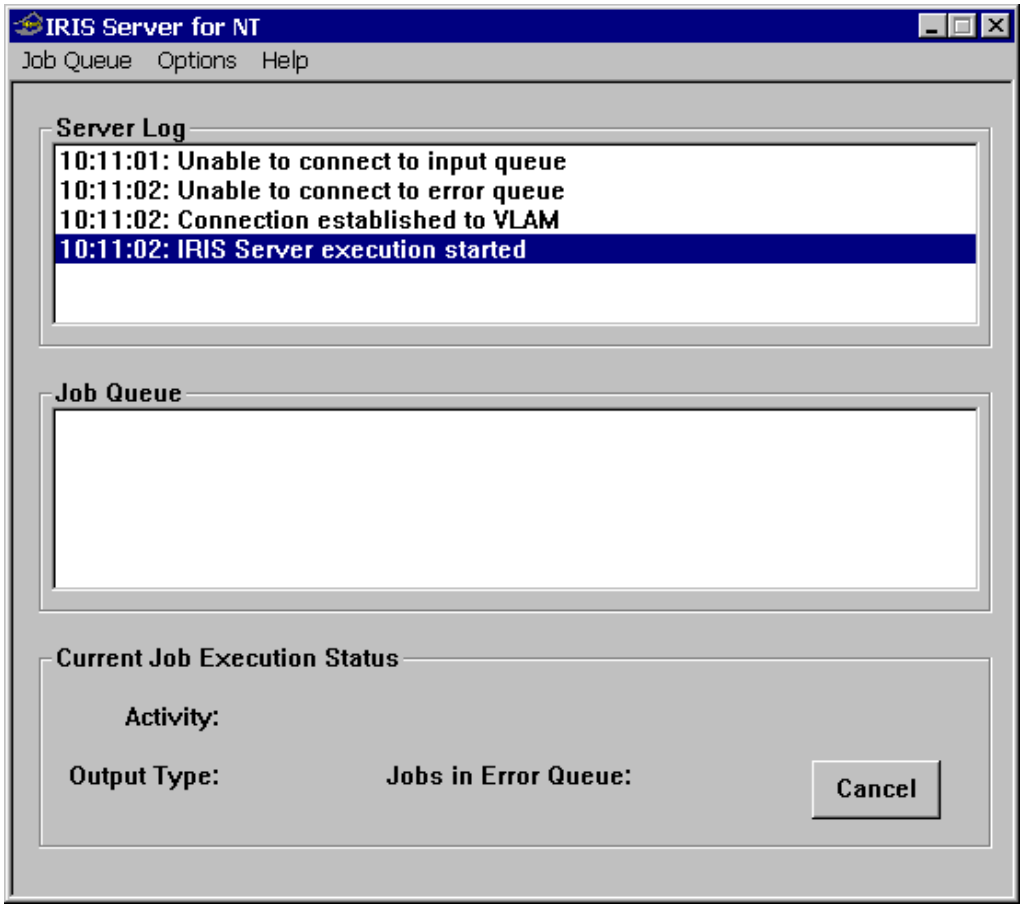
After you've installed I.R.I.S./NT on your system, you can launch it from the **Programs** sub-menu on the **Start** menu.

To Start I.R.I.S./NT

- Select **Start>Programs>Docucreate**, and then click the 

icon.

I.R.I.S./NT displays its main window. For more information on operating I.R.I.S./NT, see "Starting I.R.I.S./NT Job Processing" on page 30.



TIP

You should start the valid queues prior to starting I.R.I.S./NT. If you don't, the program can take considerably longer to open.

Stopping I.R.I.S./NT

You can use the Exit command or a function key sequence to close I.R.I.S./NT and return to your Desktop.

To Stop I.R.I.S./NT

- In the upper-right-hand corner of the main window, click on the (Close) button.

  -or-

  From the **Job Queue** menu, choose **Exit**.

  I.R.I.S./NT closes and returns to your Desktop.

Starting I.R.I.S./NT Job Processing

If you haven't already set up the I.R.I.S./NT options, please see "Setting Up I.R.I.S./NT" on page 17.

To Start I.R.I.S./NT Job Processing

- Start I.R.I.S./NT job processing by choosing **Job Queue/Start Processing Jobs**.

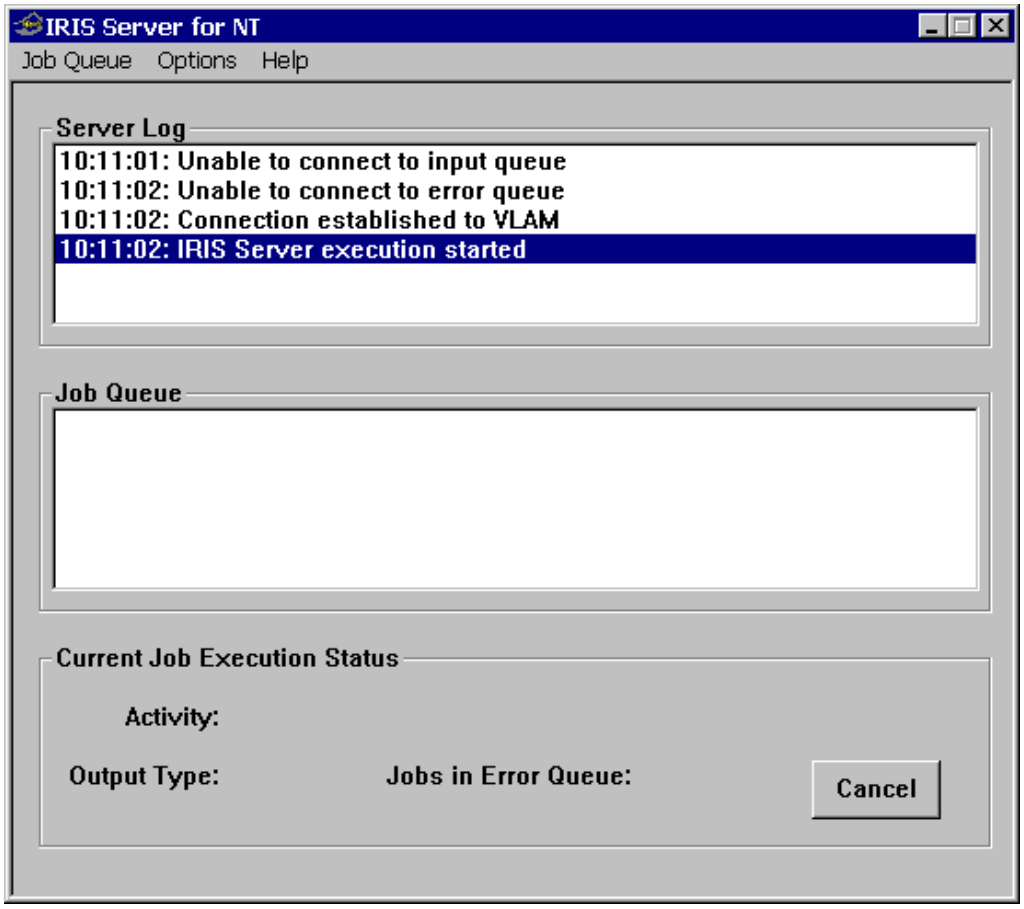
Stopping I.R.I.S./NT Job Processing

To Stop I.R.I.S./NT Job Processing

- Stop I.R.I.S./NT job processing by choosing **Job Queue/Stop Processing Jobs**.

Monitoring I.R.I.S./NT Job Processing

Once you have started I.R.I.S./NT, it processes automatically, polling the job queue, removing and converting input files, and sending the output to an EDL. You can monitor the status of these tasks from the I.R.I.S./NT window.



Server Log

The Server Log box contains information about the server. This information has two parts:

- The **time** when the activity begins on the server.
- The **activity**.

Job Queue

The Job Queue box contains separate entries for each job in the Queue, showing the status of I.R.I.S./NT jobs as they are processed. This information has five parts:

- The **date** when the job enters the queue
- The **time** when the job enters the queue
- The **name** of the user who submitted the job
- The **status** of the job
- A **description** of the job

Choose **Job Queue/Refresh Job Queue List** to display the most current Job Queue.

Current Job Execution Status

The Current Job Execution Status box displays the following information as to the status of the I.R.I.S./NT job currently being processed.

Field	Explanation
Activity	The status of I.R.I.S./NT jobs as they are processed.
Output type	Your output, as specified in the I.R.I.S. Setup dialog, can be **IOCA** for IBM MO:DCA printers, **IMG** for Xerox Metacode printers, or **PSEG** for IBM AFP printers.
Jobs in Error Queue	The count of jobs currently in the Error Queue.

MAKEMEGA Utility

The MAKEMEGA Command

The MAKEMEGA utility program is primarily designed as a testing tool for I.R.I.S./NT processing. With it, you can construct ad hoc or on-demand Megafiles from TIFF files; however, MAKEMEGA *requires manual intervention on your part*.

MAKEMEGA constructs a Megafile based on a description within a control file and places this Megafile into a specified queue. The command-line syntax for MAKEMEGA is as follows:

```
MAKEMEGA commProt queueName serverName controlFile [description]
```

Parameter	Value
commProt	Enter the communications protocol, such as **LS** for LAN Server or **NW** for NetWare
queueName	Enter the name of the I.R.I.S./NT input queue
serverName	Enter the name of the server where the I.R.I.S./NT queue resides
controlFile	Enter the filename of the MAKEMEGA control file
description	(**Optional**) Enter the description of the job(s) placed into the queue

If all Megafiles described in the control file are successfully created, all image files and the control file itself are deleted.

MAKEMEGA Control File Sample

The contents of a sample control file are listed in the following figure. This file describes two forms. The first form consists of three pages, and the second form consists of a single page.

```
BeginMegafile
BeginForm
FormName  = 'POLICY12345-APPLICATION'
DTN       = 10
ImageFile = '/IMAGES/P12345-1.TIF'
ImageFile = '/IMAGES/P12345-2.TIF'
ImageFile = '/IMAGES/P12345-3.TIF'
EndForm

BeginForm
FormName  = 'POLICY12345-LETTER'
DTN       = 8800
ImageFile = '/IMAGES/P12345-L.TIF'
EndForm
EndMegafile
```

MAKEMEGA Control File Format

The control file is a "flat" ASCII file. The syntax of the records that compose this file is described below. The control form contains MegafileSpecs, each one of which creates one Megafile. Each MegafileSpec contains one or more FormSpecs, each of which contains the information for constructing a form.

Control File

MegafileSpec	(S)

MegafileSpec

BeginMegafile FormSpec EndMegafile	(S)

FormSpec

BeginForm FormName = '*formName*' DTN = *n* ImageFile = '*fileName*' EndForm	(S)

Field	Explanation
formName	can be 1-32 characters in length
n	must be in the range 0-99999
fileName	the full path name of the file

MAKEMEGA Control File Format Rules

- Only one statement may appear on a single record
- Statements must appear in the order listed
- The "(S)" implies that the object may be repeated one or more times
- Control words are case-sensitive
- Any number of spaces may separate control words, symbols, and values

Customizing I.R.I.S.

Overview

I.R.I.S. is primarily designed to read a Megafile of images and convert it into Xerox Metacode or IBM AFP print data streams, which can then be sent to the printer. In some cases, you might want to create your own I.R.I.S.-compatible Megafile (versus using the MAKEMEGA utility). You might also want to bypass converting the images in a Megafile that was created by Docucorp Accesscommander™ (some printers support the direct printing of image formats). If either of these situations is the case, you can customize the input of I.R.I.S.

Using the Docucorp API Functions

Docucorp provides a set of functions which you can use to customize the way in which I.R.I.S. operates. The Docucorp API functions reside in a Dynamic Link Library (DLL). You can access these DLLs and their functions in an application written for your enterprise's processing environment. For more information about customizing I.R.I.S., please see the *Docucorp API (DAPI) Functions Reference Guide*.

Return/Reason Codes

I.R.I.S. Return Codes

The following Return Codes are issued by I.R.I.S.:

Return Code	Explanation
4	The input Megafile contains no forms.
640	No output records were produced. This code is, most often, the result of a corrupt TIFF in the Megafile. It could also signify the presence of a MO:DCA file in the Megafile.
999 (PC only)	The "Cancel" button was pressed.

Any Return Codes other than the ones listed above are issued by VLAM. The log file should contain the full Return/Reason code, which you can find in the VLAM User Guide.

Glossary

AFP
Advanced Function Printing. The ability of IBM-licensed programs to use the all-points-addressable concept to print text and illustrations on specialized IBM printers.

API
Application Program Interface. The interface (calling conventions) by which an application program accesses operating and other system services. An API can also provide an interface between a high-level language and lower-level utilities and services. *See DAPI*.

application
A computer program used for a particular kind of work, such as word processing or database management.

ASCII
American Standard Code for Information Interchange. This coding system is used to control printers and communication devices. A binary number is assigned to each alphanumeric character and several non-printing character sets, covering 128 possible characters.

chain
The data portion of an Electronic Document Library (EDL) member. A single EDL member can have up to 32 chains. Each chain within the member is identified by a four character chain name.

Using the folder metaphor, a chain is a set of documents or forms within the folder that print as a single job on a designated type of printer. Two chains might contain the same set of documents, the difference being that one set is formatted for printing on a Xerox Metacode printer and the other for printing on an IBM AFP printer.

While the chain contents are formatted to print as a single job, products such as Documerge and DocuSolve extract multiple chains from the EDL, combine them, and submit them to the printer as a single print job.

Commcommander
A Docucorp product that allows PC users and applications to load, extract, and monitor data in a mainframe EDL, using VLAM. *See EDL and VLAM.*

DAPI
The Docucorp Docucorp APIs. These functions can be accessed from a customized application to tightly integrate your application with the features of Docucorp products. *See API*.

dialog box
A window that appears temporarily to request information. Many dialog boxes have options you must choose before a command can be carried out.

DJDE
Dynamic Job Descriptor Entry. One of a set of commands embedded in a data stream destined for a Xerox Metacode printer. It can be used to specify a feature of a job, number of copies, and job entry table.

Documerge
Documerge is high-volume electronic publishing software system developed by Docucorp. It combines fixed text stored in an Electronic Document Library (EDL) with variable data retrieved and formatted by a custom designed Documerge component. Production volume and sophisticated capabilities that organize, sort, and format document Document Packages prior to actual printing are Documerge strengths.

drop-down list
Within a Windows application window or dialog box, a type of box that lists available choices. A list box might display a list of all files in a directory. If all the choices do not fit in the list box, the box displays a scroll bar.

EBCDIC
Extended Binary Coded Decimal Interchange Code. Eight-bit code that can accommodate 256 characters. IBM mainframes use EBCDIC code (as opposed to ASCII, which is used on PCs and Xerox printers).

EDL
The Electronic Document Library is a computer file (it may be a set of files) used by Docucorp products to store forms, images, and/or formatting rules. EDLs are supported on the mainframe (MVS and VSE environments) and on the PC (Windows environments). *See VLAM.*

floppy disk
A removable, flexible plastic disk used for such purposes as software installation, data base backup, document archiving, data transfer between unconnected computing systems, and data storage.

host
Any computer that is accessed by users and serves as a source of high-speed data processing for workstations with less computer power. Commonly referred to as mainframe, as opposed to workstation or service. See also*, mainframe.*

I.R.I.S.
Image Resource Integrating Solution. Docucorp software product that converts input files containing graphic images into EDL members containing graphic images formatted for output on the desired printer.

image
In this book, the word *image* is used to refer specifically to a bit-mapped representation of a printed page.

IMG
A Xerox raster graphic stored in the Xerox Interpress format.

IOCA
Image Object Content Architecture. An image object data format developed by IBM. *See MO:DCA.*

ISIIAF
ISIIAF is a Docucorp product that converts TIFF files or FileNet Banded Images into Megafiles. ISIIAF processes image files for FileNet and either of the Docucorp products, Imagecreate™ or I.R.I.S.

JDE
Job Descriptor Entry. A set of JDL statements (Xerox print job characteristics) grouped together to represent the processing requirements for a specific print job. These are also known as job command sets. One of the JDEs may be defined as the default job descriptor entry. This can be used to establish a default print environment that can then be dynamically altered via DJDE statements embedded within the actual print job.

JDL
Job Descriptor Library. A Xerox centralized file of statements that defines the characteristics of print jobs such as tape formats for tape to print, logical processing requirements, and output formats (copies, offset, duplex, shift, forms, etc.). The JDL is an object file. It begins as a series of PDL (Printer Description Language) source statements within a JSL file. The JSL file was then compiled by the printer control unit. The object of the compilation is the JDL.

Job Queue
The facility for handling batch input to the I.R.I.S./NT server. You can view the contents of the Job Queue within the I.R.I.S./NT window.

JSL
Job Source Library. A file of PDL (Printer Description Language) source statements that, when compiled by the printer control unit, define a JDL. *See JDL.*

LAN
Local Area Network. Communication network that interconnects a variety of office equipment and computers within a fairly small area, such as an office building.

library
See EDL.

Megafile
A Megafile consists of one or more scanned images and descriptive information regarding the images' origin and their destination format and classification. Megafiles serve as I.R.I.S. for Windows input files. Megafiles are created by Scancommander, by the AccessCommander portion of I.R.I.S., by ISIIAF, and by custom programs written by Docucorp.

member
Also called a VLAM member and an EDL member. The computer files stored within an EDL using VLAM. *See EDL and VLAM.*

menu
Within the Windows environment, a menu is a list of available commands displayed near the top of an application window.

Metacode
The base level code of the Xerox 9700, 8700, 4050, 4090, 9790, and 8790 laser printers. It is a data stream that consists of text placement commands, font references, and text, as well as a JDL which describes the printing context for the Metacode data stream.

MO:DCA
Mixed Object: Document Content Architecture. The format used by IBM's ImagePlus and IBM printers. The MO:DCA image object is an IOCA. *See IOCA.*

network
A group of computers that are connected to each other by communications lines to share information and resources.

normalization
The process by which documents, while in an object code state, have had their records reformatted so that they can be read and understood by Docucorp Documerge. The format of the completed document is not affected in any way.

PC VLAM
A Docucorp application, included in some Docucorp products, that allows PC users and applications to load, extract, and monitor data in a PC EDL. *See EDL and VLAM.*

PSEG
An IBM page segment.

queue
A multi-element data structure from which elements can be removed only in the same order in which they were inserted.

Scancommander
Scancommander is a Docucorp software product that formats input TIFF files and a variety of descriptive information into a Megafile. *See also, Megafile.*

server
A shared computer that provides disk space, printers, or other services to computers over a network.

VLAM
Virtual Library Access Method. The Docucorp proprietary database access and document cataloging system which stores documents, images, and other objects as EDL members. The general use of the word describes its functionality; the particular use of the word refers to its mainframe version (PC VLAM refers to the PC version). *See EDL.*

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