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Introduction

For many newer applications, DDMS developers have implemented a new SQL database, which requires that data adhere to specific rules. Certain steps are critical to ensure the accuracy and completeness of data in your Customer Price Plans, Price Modeling, Bank Reconciliation, and SQL Reporting applications. Your DDMS DBF data must be validated, corrected as needed, and imported into the SQL database, as instructed in *Using the EBS SQL Import Panel* on the DDMS support site.

The Validate DBF Data tool in the EBS SQL Import Panel checks each record to ensure compliance. Errors are displayed to give you a chance to correct them before importing invalid or missing data. In this document, your ECi DDMS Support team has collected common errors that appear during validation and the recommended methods to correct them.

Reading the “Validate DBF Data” Error Log

The figure below shows columns and example records in the EBS SQL Validation error log. You can use the + or – button to expand or collapse the list to see record-level detail per file.

File	Keys	Column	Value	Expected Type
C:\DDMS\CU\c-aux				
C:\DDMS\CU\c-aux		3674 ca_c_mm, ca_c_dd, ca_c_yy	10/24/	smalldatetime
C:\DDMS\CU\c-disc				
C:\DDMS\CU\c-disc		13738 cd_hold_da	%3	int
C:\DDMS\CU\c-disc		405850 cd_invoi2	.	int
C:\DDMS\W1\i-mfg				
C:\DDMS\W1\i-mfg	11A3540 LEX	keys	Duplicate key	
C:\DDMS\W1\i-mfg	GC1110 TOSHIBA	keys	Duplicate key	
C:\DDMS\W1\i-mfg	GF1110 TOSHIBA	keys	Duplicate key	
C:\DDMS\W1\i-mfg	GH1010 TOSHIBA	keys	Duplicate key	

If you wish to view the record in DDMS, you will need to cross-reference the File against the application that displays it. See “Files That Are Validated and Imported into DDMS” at the end of this document). Then, pull up the record in question by entering the appropriate Key in the ID, Number, or Name field of the application.

Common Errors, Examples, Consequences, and Solutions

There are consequences for failing each SQL data-type rule, as described below. While current DDMS applications do not error if these conditions are not met, all invalid data must be corrected before importing it into the SQL database.

Note: After taking steps to correct your errors, **you must re-validate your data, and repeat as needed** or contact your support team for assistance with more challenging errors **before importing your data**.

Split Volumes

EBS only reads the (LØ) record for location 1 only, and therefore does not import data from multiple locations using split volumes.

Missing File (Keys = File Not Found)

The file must exist at the expected location, as defined by your (LØ) Global Parameters.

Consequences

If the file is missing or located elsewhere, import will fail.

Example EBS Utility Error

File	Keys	Column	Value	Expected Type
C:\DDMS\OE\p-global [0001]				
C:\DDMS\OE\p-global [0001]	File not found			
C:\DDMS\OE\p-line [0001]				
C:\DDMS\OE\p-line [0001]	File not found			

Solution

Look for the file in other volume serials. If you don't have the file, it usually means you are not using that aspect of the software so it should be safe to ignore. Check this document's Appendix for more details. If you are still unsure, please contact your technical support team.

Not Compressed (Keys = File not compressed; column "[n]" not found)

The file must have all required columns as defined by the DDMS Data Dictionary.

Consequences

Import will fail if the file is not compressed.

Example EBS SQL Import PanelError

File	Keys	Column	Value	Expected Type
C:\DDMS\PO\bo-master				
C:\DDMS\PO\bo-master	File not compressed; column 'bo_p_numbe' not found			

Solution

Use the DDMS DataDictionary utility, which will compress the file into the required columns. For detailed instructions, see *Fixing Field Definitions with Data Dictionary Utility* on the DDMS support site.

Afterward, re-validate your data, and repeat as needed.

Duplicate Records (Value = Duplicate key)

Each record has a key identifier, composed of an autonumbered row in the database, a designated column of unique data, or a combination columns (such as a combination of item manufacturer and number). Each unique key ID must have only one record attached to it.

Consequences

If duplicate keys are not cleaned in the DBF file, they will automatically be dropped during the import process. The Import Exceptions screen will display any dropped records.

Example Error

File	Keys	Column	Value	Expected Type
C:\DDMS\W1\i-mfg				
C:\DDMS\W1\i-mfg	11A3540 LEX	keys	Duplicate key	
C:\DDMS\W1\i-mfg	GC1110 TOSHIBA	keys	Duplicate key	
C:\DDMS\W1\i-mfg	GF1110 TOSHIBA	keys	Duplicate key	
C:\DDMS\W1\i-mfg	GH1010 TOSHIBA	keys	Duplicate key	

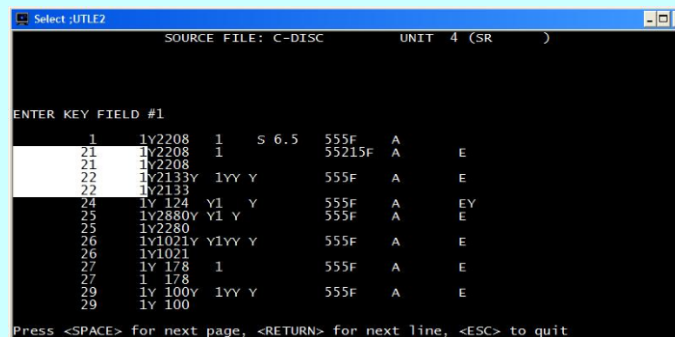
Solution for Duplicate records in I-AUX

Duplicate records in I-AUX should be cleaned up using the (MLO) system maintenance procedure, ;SPC:NODUP. This deletes duplicate item records in I-AUX. For detailed instructions, see the “Maintaining Inventory in the (ML) Screen” section in *System Maintenance* on the DDMS support site. For assistance, contact your technical support team. *Afterward, re-validate your data, and repeat as needed.*

Solution for Duplicate Records in Other Files

Other duplicate records in files can be cleaned up using the System Disk Utility, (ZF6) Deleting Data Records. For detailed instructions, see the *Utilities* online help topic, paying close attention to the pages on System Utilities, Disk Utilities, and Deleting Data Records. For assistance, contact your technical support team. *Afterward, re-validate your data, and repeat as needed.*

We do **not** recommend using the (ZC2) "No Duplicate Keys" File Copy Utility. It overwrites the existing record with the current one, so it only keeps the LAST duplicate record it finds in the file. In the figure shown here, the C-DISC file has two records for account #21 & 22.



The first line is what you would see in the Customer database or (A) screen. That first line would be REPLACED by the second line if you do a (ZC2) No-Dupes copy. The problem is that these records may not be EXACTLY the same. So you might want to delete the 2nd record out of the file instead, using the (ZF6) utility on a case-by-case basis.

Invalid Date (Expected Type = smalldatetime)

Date fields must have valid dates.

- If the Expected Type is “smalldatetime”, it must range from January 1, 1900, through June 6, 2079 in the format MM/DD/YY. Hours and minutes (hh:mm) are optional.
- If the month equals Ø or 13 or higher (Example: 99/99/99 or 00/00/00), it’s invalid.
- If the day equals 0 or is higher than 28 for February or higher than 30 or 31 for the relevant months (Example: 6/31/07), it’s invalid.
- If the year is between 80 and 99, smalldatetime considers it to be 1980 – 1999. If it’s an expiration date, the SQL database may therefore consider it valid, but expired.
- If any portion of the date contains a space or an alphabetic or special character (Example: 12/1 or JA/ 1/07), it’s invalid.
- If the Expected Type is “datetime”, it must range from January 1, 1753, through December 31, 9999, in the format MM/DD/YYYY. Hours, minutes, seconds, and milliseconds (hh:mm:ss:ms) are optional.

Consequences

If invalid data is found but not corrected, the import will not fail but data loss will occur. In such cases, the date will be blank. In some cases, invalid dates may have an impact on contract expiration. They may also affect the accuracy of query limits you may set for searching for item usage.

Example EBS SQL Import Panel Errors

File	Keys	Column	Value	Expected Type	
C:\DDMS\GL\gld-master					
C:\DDMS\GL\gld-master		040000110000001	gld_r_mm, gld_r_dd, gld_r_yy	07/ /12	smalldatetime
C:\DDMS\GL\gld-master	2973 94114		gld_mm, gld_dd, gld_yy	Y /08/07	smalldatetime
C:\DDMS\GL\gld-master	4457 119974		gld_r_mm, gld_r_dd, gld_r_yy	[empty]	smalldatetime
C:\DDMS\GL\gl-master					
C:\DDMS\GL\gl-master	010000201000001 5060530	2342	gl_j_batmm, gl_j_batdd, gl_j_batyy	/1□/	smalldatetime
C:\DDMS\GL\gl-master	010000201000001 5060530	2345	gl_j_batmm, gl_j_batdd, gl_j_batyy	/2□/	smalldatetime
C:\DDMS\GL\gl-master	010000201000001 5060530	2348	gl_j_batmm, gl_j_batdd, gl_j_batyy	/3□/	smalldatetime
C:\DDMS\GL\gl-master	010000401000001 4061106	65	gl_j_batmm, gl_j_batdd, gl_j_batyy	/1□/	smalldatetime
C:\DDMS\W1\i-aux					
C:\DDMS\W1\i-aux	010129 COS 1		ia_d_mm, ia_d_dd, ia_d_yy	58/75/07	smalldatetime
C:\DDMS\W1\i-aux	011090 COS 1		ia_d_mm, ia_d_dd, ia_d_yy	33/01/00	smalldatetime
C:\DDMS\W1\i-aux	01822 SPR 1		ia_d_mm, ia_d_dd, ia_d_yy	03/ /	smalldatetime

Solution for GLD-MASTER Date Errors

There is currently no user interface to correct dates for GLD-MASTER drill-down dates (gld_mm, gld_dd, gld_yy and so on). However, you may safely ignore these. Rest assured, the Bank Reconciliation application communicates directly to the DBF general ledger files.

Solution for Other Date Errors

DDMS and EBS usually convert 99/99/99 to 12/31/2049, but other invalid dates should be corrected manually. You can correct most date errors manually by pulling up the record in the Customer, Item, Vendor database, or in the Accounting, Order Entry/History, or Purchase Order Entry/History application. *Afterward, re-validate your data, and repeat as needed.*

Invalid Number (Expected Type = int)

Numeric fields must have valid numeric values, with **NO** spaces, alphabetic or special characters. In addition, each Expected Type of number has its own rules in the Microsoft SQL database:

- “int” expects an integer (whole number without decimals) in the range between +/- 2147483647 (2^{31}), including zero; this is generally a 9-digit number with some exceptions.
- “bigint” expects a range for larger whole numbers between +/- 9223372036854775807 (2^{63}), generally about 18 digits with some exceptions.
- “smallmoney” expects a range between +/- \$214,748.3647 for small dollar amounts (up to a couple hundred thousand dollars with up to four decimal places).
- “money” and “decimal” expect a range between +/- 922,337,203,685,477.5807 for larger amounts, generally up to a few hundred trillion with up to four decimal places.

Consequences

If invalid numbers are found but not corrected, the import will not fail but data loss will occur. In such cases, the record will be imported with a blank field. For example, G/L locations are only valid from 1 to 99. Data for alphabetical G/L locations will not import.

Example EBS SQL Import Panel Error

File	Keys	Column	Value	Expected Type
C:\DDMS\CU\c-disc				
C:\DDMS\CU\c-disc		13738 cd_hold_da	%3	int
C:\DDMS\CU\c-disc		405850 cd_invoi2	.	int
C:\DDMS\CU\c-master				
C:\DDMS\CU\c-master		12707 c_phone	8.74	int
C:\DDMS\CU\c-master		9011 c_area	DON	int
C:\DDMS\CU\c-master		9011 c_prefix	OTB	int
C:\DDMS\CU\c-master		9011 c_phone	ILL	int
C:\DDMS\CU\c-master		501571 c_area	NOP	int
C:\DDMS\CU\c-master		501571 c_prefix	HON	int
C:\DDMS\CU\c-master		501571 c_phone	E	int
C:\DDMS\W1\i-aux				
C:\DDMS\W1\i-aux	00748 SPR C	ia_loc	C	int
C:\DDMS\W1\i-aux	00750 SPR C	ia_loc	C	int

Solution for Invalid Inventory Locations

If you see invalid location records from I-AUX (column ia-loc), I-PRICE (column ip-loc), and I-WHL (column iw-loc), you can delete them using the special program, ;KILLOC. For detailed instructions, see *Deleting Invalid Inventory Locations With ;KILLOC* on the DDMS support site.

However, after you re-validate, some records may still show with invalid locations. To delete these remaining invalid location records, use the Special program, (+WB) Temporary Selector Change. Use these selectors:

- R-CAT2 for I-AUX.
- IPRICE for I-PRICE (If this is not in your (+WB) screen, log a ticket with your DDMS support team referring to QC# 53007. Alternatively, you can change the master file on R_CAT0 in (+Z) to I-PRICE then save to IPRICE. Then change R-CAT0 in (+Y) to link to format IPRICE, then save as IPRICE.

For detailed instructions on the (+WB) program, see the DDMS online help topics for *Using Specials Screens*, with special attention to the topics of Making Temporary Selector Changes, Making Mass Deletions, and Report Selectors.

Afterward, re-validate your data, and repeat as needed.

Solution for Invalid Money or Decimal Data

Invalid money or decimal data are rare, but examples may include a mis-entered decimal point to be deleted from the record, or with a space, alphabetic or special character that needs to be corrected. Typically, these problems have been due to importing bad or non-compliant data into DDMS. You can correct these errors manually by pulling up the record in the Customer, Item, Vendor database, or in the Accounting, Order Entry/History, or Purchase Order Entry/History application.

Afterward, re-validate your data, and repeat as needed.

No Purchasing Vendor (File I-WHL, Column = IW_PTR_CAT, Value = [empty])

In the I-WHL file, the value of the IW_PTR_CAT field will be blank if no purchasing vendor record is set. This may be common for items manually added by dealers.

Consequences

If the purchasing vendor is blank, DDMS and EBS applications default to the primary wholesaler. This may not be the proper information in some cases where the item is a dealer-custom item. If you use an improperly flagged item in a price plan, it can cause downstream issues with short-buys.

Solution

Set the purchasing vendor on these items manually, from the Item database.

Afterward, re-validate your data, and repeat as needed.

Appendix: Files That Are Validated and Imported into SQL

The table below describes the DBF files that are currently being validated by the EBS SQL Import Panel. For each file, there is information about what data each file contains, and, where applicable, the DDMS application where you may view and edit the records to prepare for importing into the SQL database.

DBF File	Description	Application to View/Change Data
bo-attrib	Contains Manufacturer build order data.	For future use in Manufacturer application only. You can safely ignore EBS SQL validation errors in bo- files.
bo-detail	Contains Manufacturer build order data.	
bo-master	Contains Manufacturer build order data.	
bo-qty	Contains Manufacturer build order data.	
c-aux	Contains customer history information.	Customer History
c-disc	Contains pricing information.	Order Entry tab in the Customer window
chartfile	Contains the chart of accounts, which contains the G/L account numbers. This file also stores account information for each chart of accounts, such as budgeted amounts, last year's balance, and this year's balance.	Chart of Accounts Master window
c-info	Contains additional customer name and contract information.	Additional Name and Contact boxes in the Master tab of the Customer window
c-manifest	Contains shipping manifest information, such as route and sort order.	Customer database, Credit tab.
c-master	Contains basic customer account information, such as name and account number.	Master tab of the Customer window
contracts	Stores all contract information.	(ET) screen and Item database, Contracts.
con-vendor	Contains vendor contracts that determine purchasing prices.	Vendor database, Contracts.
c-remark	Contains customer information	Remarks box in the Customer window.
c-shipto	Contains the shipping address and the zone.	Shipping Address boxes in the Shipto/Attention tab in the Customer window
c-supp	Customer data file.	Customer database.
c-tax	Contains customer tax district information.	Tax District box in the Order Entry tab in the Customer window. (To display this box, click the Query button next to the District box)
gld-master	Associated with the GL-MASTER file and GL Drill Downs. This file contains all batch posting detail.	For future use with EBS applications. You can safely ignore EBS SQL validation errors in gld- files.
gl-master	General Ledger master file. It contains summary information for all financial transactions released to general ledger.	General Ledger Posting window. You can safely ignore EBS SQL validation errors in gl- files.
i-alias	Contains item alias information including universal product codes (UPC).	(ES) screen and Item database

DBF File	Description	Application to View/Change Data
i-aux	Contains information about inventory activity, such as sales history for the current month and Purchasing information.	(E) screen and Item History
i-auxsup	Item rent/loan/lease/demo data.	(E) screen and Item History
i-cat	O/PUS multi-vendor scanalog file.	O/PUS SIMPLE and Toolbox.
i-columns	Contains information on quantity breaks and column pricing when you set up the item with quantity pricing.	(E) screen and Item database
i-ext-desc	Contains all extended item description information.	(E) screen and Item database
i-mfg	Contains direct-buy purchasing information. This is information about items you purchase from a manufacturer or other direct-buy source.	(ES) screen and Item database, Direct Buy Manufacturer record, Vendor tab.
i-price	Contains information used for calculations during order entry.	(E) screen and Item database
i-whl	Stores information about your wholesaler(s).	(E) screen and Item database, Vendor tab
ma-detail	Contains Manufacturer assembly data.	For future use in Manufacturer application only. You can safely ignore EBS SQL validation errors in ma- files.
ma-master	Contains Manufacturer assembly data.	
mfg-attrib	Contains Manufacturer assembly data.	
mfg-process	Contains Manufacturer assembly data.	
p-global	Global pick ticket/invoice information.	Contact support for assistance in validating most p- files.
p-line	Line item supplemental file to P-MASTER for additional information.	
p-line2	Contains furniture SIF file, Bin information, customer contract, and other information.	
p-master	Order entry detail.	
p-special	Order entry special.	
p-usage	Contains details on the items your customers are buying, and how much of each item they have bought.	Rebuild with the Build Item Usage utility. Display in the Item Usage Tab of O/E History.
s-history	Contains salesperson history.	Salesperson window.
s-master	Contains basic salesperson information.	Salesperson window.