GFM

IFRAtrack Generator Module

User’s And System’s Guide

Version 1

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Section 1

Introduction

This guide explains how to install, configure and use the GFM IFRAtrack Generator Module (ITG).

To obtain information about the GFM-system see the *GFM User's Guide,* and the *GFM Systems Guide*. To have more information about the GFM scripting language see the *GFM Language Reference Guide* and the *GFM Programmer's Guide*. To have more information about the GFM Queue Manager see the *GFM Queue Manager User's Guide.*

To have an overall overview about the PageNet-system, see the *PageNet User's Guide* and the *PageNet System's Guide.*

1.1 Introduction

The ITG shall be used to generate IFRAtrack messages (IMFs) sent to an IFRAtrack server that acts as an overall information collector in a newspaper production. The ITG can be used in combination with almost any Windows NT based application. The ITG can send IMFs in a variety number of ways. This depends on how the ITG has been configured.

Note! Configuring the ITG is usually not trivial. Under some circumstances is the configuration of the ITG a complex and time consuming experience. It requires knowledge about the GFM-scripting language, how to configure a GFM-module how to install and setup a Page Feature and a ProcSet in a PostScript RIP and in some configurations it also involves creating and editing a number of text files used by the ITG. Once it has been configured it will run unattended with no user interaction at all.

In all environments must the ITG be seen as one part in a system, where the ITG is only one part and the GFM-system or any other applications are other parts.

1.2 Two license modes

The ITG can run in two license modes: one license for Autologic Information International (AII license) and one Graphic Prepress Solutions (GPS license). The AII license is limited to only run in HotFolder mode with PostScript RIPs. The GPS mode will run in all modes and all systems. The license is set with a password during the installation procedure. You can although change the license mode at any time provided that you have the correct password.

1.3 Three modes

The ITG can be configured to run in three different modes. It may run as:

A stand-alone, command line driven application

In HotFolder mode

A GFM module

The actual executable is always the same but the installation, configuration and usage procedures differs completely as you will see later in this guide.

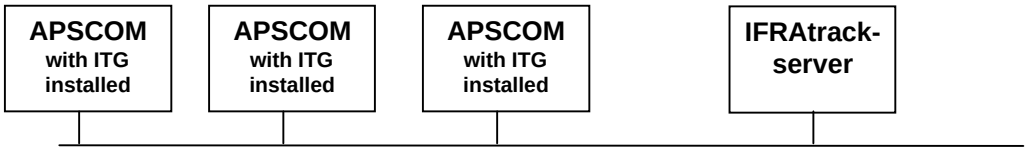
Note! To be able to use the ITG in any configuration you must have installed the TCP/IP protocol on your system.

Note! When sending IMFs by TCP-socket will the ITG assume that the receiving host is using the protocol as it is defined by MWM. If there would be any other protocol, or handshake routines, Graphic Prepress Solutions would immediately add that protocol to the ITG.

1.4 A stand-alone application

When used as a stand-alone application can the ITG be used in an APSCOM-system or any production system that can be triggered by different events or can start an application when different events occurs in the system. To use the ITG as an application usually means to create a configuration file that associates different events in a system to different IMFs. This is explained in Section 2 in this guide.

The following figure illustrates how the ITG could be used as an application in an APSCOM environment:



Each APSCOM unit will generate and send IMFs to the IFRAtrack-server through the ITG. Each APSCOM unit can be configured to create its own unique IMFs. In an server-workstation configuration will the ITG only be installed on the server.

1.5 HotFolder mode

The ITG will scan any number of folders for a message file called GTM. The GTM may have been created by a PostScript RIP or by a GFM-script. The ITG will convert the GTM file into an IMF and send the IMF to a IFRAtrack server with TCP or send the IMF to a predefined folder.

1.6 A GFM-module

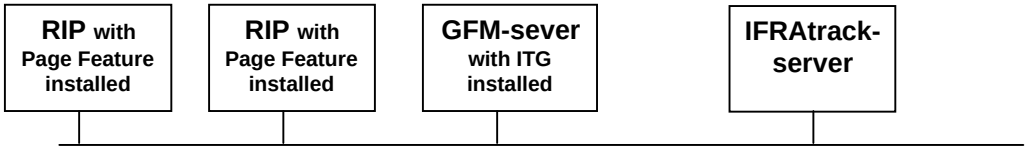
The ITG will read and parse a message file called GTM produced by a GFM-script or by a Page Feature installed in a PostScript RIP. The ITG will then convert the GTM file into an IMF and send the IMF to a IFRAtrack server with TCP or send the IMF to a predefined folder.

To be able to use the ITG as a GFM-module you must have installed parts of GFM-system installed, the GFM Engine and the GFM Queue Manager.

When using the ITG as a GFM-module could the ITG also be seen as a server that creates IMFs from a number of different computers and systems.

Note! To be able to generate IMFs from a PostScript RIP you must use the ITG as a GFM-module or in HotFolder mode.

The following figure illustrates how the ITG could be used as GFM-module where the GFM-server creates IMFs from two RIPs:



Each RIP will generate message files when ripping starts and ends. The GFM-server will scan these two directories (one in each RIP) and generate IMFs that will be sent to the IFRAtrack-server. The GFM-server can also create IMFs from any application or module in the GFM-system as for example *FileDistributor* or the *GFM Composite Converter Module.*

1.7 About this guide

This guide is divided into 6 sections. Section 1 and 5 should be read by all. Section 2 should be read if the ITG should be installed on an APSCOM-system. Section 4 and 5 should be read if the ITG should be used in combination with a PostScript RIP or with the GFM-system. Section 3 should be read if the ITG should be used in HotFolder mode.

Section 1 – Introduction

An introduction to the ITG and this guide.

Section 2 – Using the ITG as a stand-alone application

Describes how to use the ITG as an application. In this mode will the ITG generate IMFs when an event occurs in a production system. An example of production system that could be used with the ITG in this mode is AII:s APSCOM-system.

Section 3 – Using the ITG in HotFolder mode

Describes how to use the ITG in HotFolder mode. In this mode will the ITG generate IMFs from an intermediate format called GTM. The GTM:s will be scanned from a number of folders.

Section 4 – Using the ITG as a GFM-module

Describes how to use the ITG in the GFM-system. In this mode will the ITG generate IMFs from an intermediate format called GTM. The GTM can be created from a GFM-script or by a Page Feature in a PostScript RIP. See also *Section 5 Installation and configuration of Page Features.*

Section 5 – Error handling

This section discusses how the ITG handles errors and how buffering of IMFs is done

Section 6 – Installation and configuration of Page Features

This section describes how the ITG should be used to track events in a PostScript RIP like the Harlequin RIP. This section must be read in combination with Section 3.

Section 2

Using the ITG as a stand-alone application

This section describes how to install, configure and use the ITG as a stand-alone application. Note that the installation, configuration and use of the ITG is completely different when the ITG is used as a GFM-module and these procedures are explained in another section in this guide.

2.1 Introduction

When using the ITG as a stand-alone application (application) will ITG always be started from a command line or by an application that can execute a command, and by setting different command line parameters can the ITG produce IMFs and send them to an IFRAtrack-server directly through TCP-socket.

Requirements

The following hardware and software is required for the ITG:

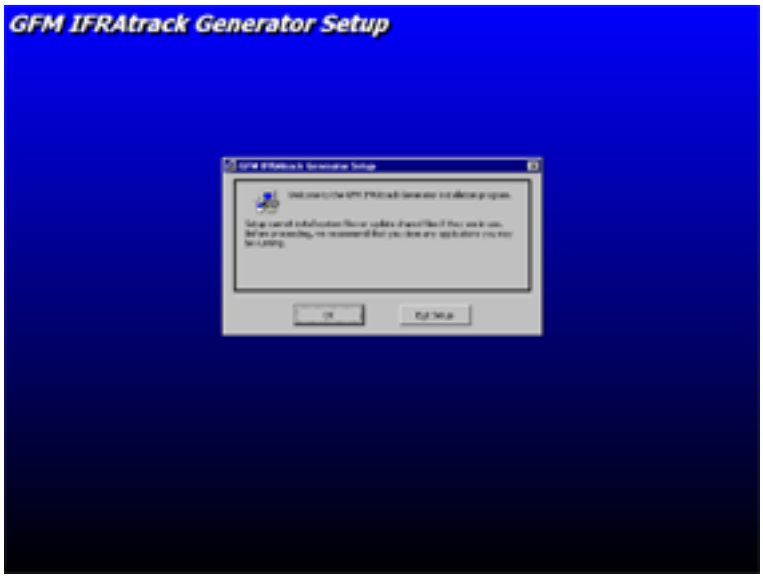
- Microsoft Windows NT Server version 4.0. Note that the ITG only has been tested on an English version.
- 80486 or higher microprocessor. Recommended is a Pentium II 450 MHz or better.
- A harddisk with a minimum of 5 MB available space.
- VGA or higher-resolution screen supported by Microsoft Windows
- 24 MB RAM. This is minimum for the application to start.
- A mouse or other suitable pointing device.

Usually will the hardware requirements for the system be much higher but these requirements comes from the system that the ITG will serve. For example the APSCOM-system will require a lot more memory than the 24 MB above. The ITG has been designed to use the minimum RAM and the minimum CPU usage possible.

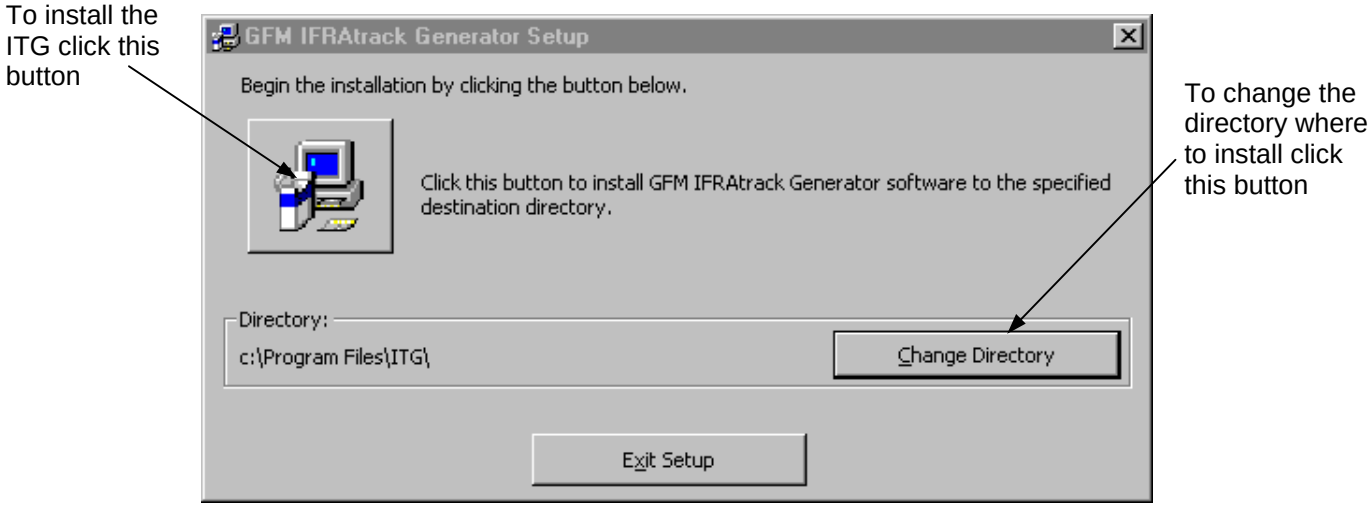
2.2 Installation

When using the ITG as an application you will install the ITG with a setup program. To install ITG as an application follow these instruction.

1. End all running applications on your computer.
2. Insert the *GFM Server CD* into your CD-ROM and navigate to the \GFM\APP\ITG directory and start the setup program. After a few seconds will the following menu appear on your monitor:

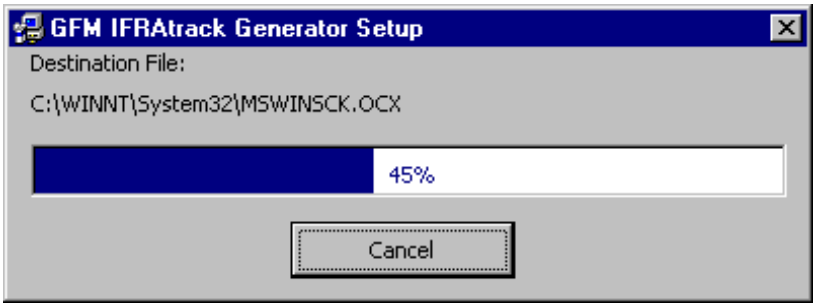


3. To abandon the installation click **Exit Setup** and the setup program will remove all files that has been copied to your system. To continue click the **OK** button and the following dialog box will be shown:



4. The setup procedure is extremely easy, the only thing to tell the setup program is the path where the application shall be installed. The default value is C.\Program Files\ITG. To change this path click the **Change Directory** button. To install click the button in the upper left corner. To exit setup click the button **Exit Setup**.

During the installation process will a number of files be copied to your system. As the setup program copies files will a progress bar be shown.



5. The first thing to do after the installation is to configure the ITG. This is explained on following pages.

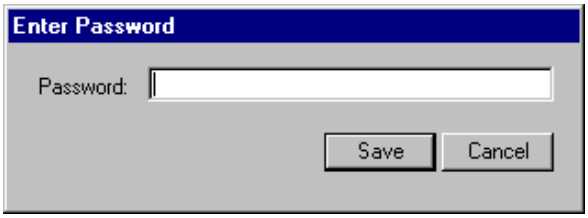
Note! Graphic Prepress Solutions recommends that you includes the directory where the ITG has been installed in the **path** variable to allow the ITG to be started from any directory. This is done by adding the directory in the **path** variable in the **System Properties** under the **Control Panel**.

2.3 Setting the license mode

To set the license mode you have to enter the password supplied with the ITG. To enter the password start the ITG with the parameter:

```
ITG /REGISTER
```

You will now be prompted that this license is not registered. Click OK and the following dialog box will be shown:



Enter your password and click Save. ITG will now end and you have to restart the ITG. Note that the password is case sensitive.

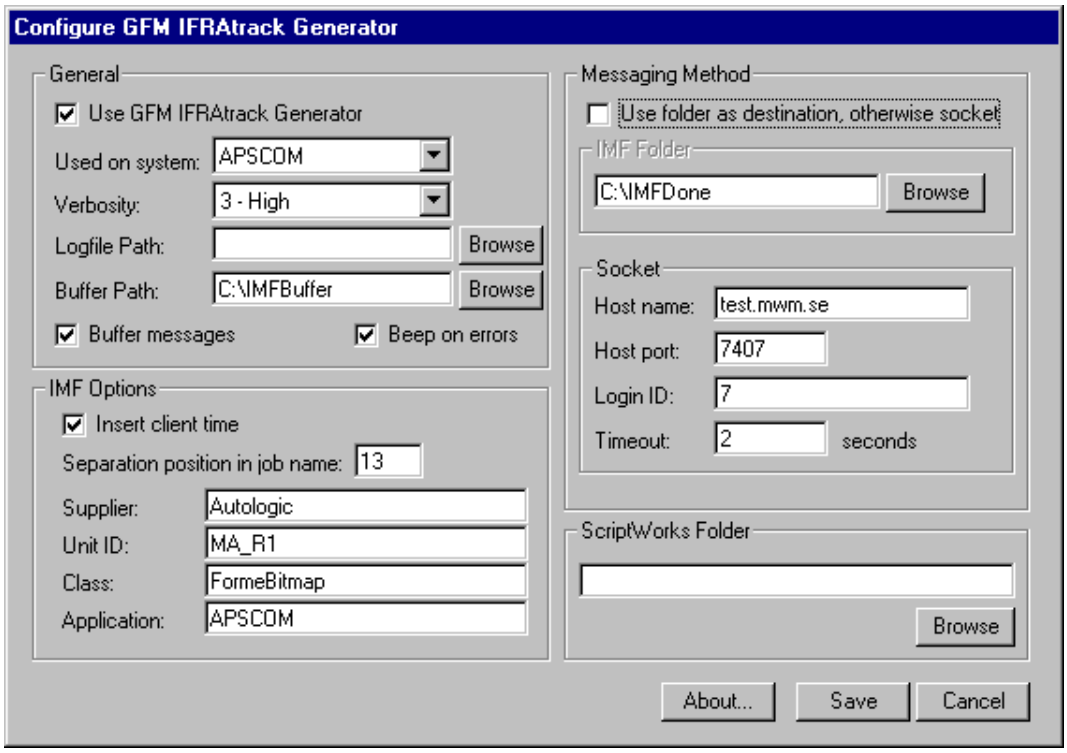
The first time when you have installed ITG may you also start the ITG with no parameters and the Enter Password dialog box will be shown.

2.4 Configuring the ITG

To configure the ITG as an application start the ITG from a command prompt with the following parameter.

```
ITG /CONFIGURE
```

Enter your configuration in the dialog box that appears on your screen. Each setting will be explained on the next pages.



The ITG configuration dialog box

Use GFM IFRAtrack Generator

When disabled will the ITG never create any IMFs at all. As soon as the application has been started will end again. Could be useful if the ITG is causing problems and you wants to turn off the ITG. When enabled will the ITG generate IMFs.

Used on system

Used on system should always be set to **APSCOM** when the ITG is used as an application. This may be confusing but it will work.

Verbosity

Sets the verbosity, or the amount of error messages that should be written down to the log file. Should mainly be used to do fault finding. Normal value is 0 - Only errors.

Logfile path

Sets the path to where the logfile will be saved. If no value has been entered will the file be saved in the Windows main directory, usually C:\WINNT. The name of the log file is always **ITG.Log**.

Note! You must manually create the directory where the log file shall be saved if the directory doesn't already exists.

Buffer path

Sets the path to the directory where IMFs that shall be buffered will be saved temporary. This directory should normally be empty. For more information about buffering see *Section 4 Error handling*.

Note! You must manually create the directory where the buffered IMFs shall be saved if the directory doesn't already exists.

Buffer messages

When enabled will the ITG buffer IMFs that for some reason can't be sent to the IFRAtrack server. When disabled will all IMFs that can't be sent be deleted. For more information about buffering see *Section 4 Error handling*.

Beep on errors

When enabled will the module beep on each error.

Insert client time

When enabled will the ITG insert a time stamp in the IMF as the line:

```
PUTIMF TimeStamp
```

Where TimeStamp is the time when the IMF was sent to the IFRAtrack server. This time stamp can later be used by the IFRAtrack server to do time synchronization.

Separation position in job name

Sets the character position in the job name for the separation so that the correct separation name can be appended to the job name. If set to zero (0) or left empty will the separation name never be appended. Legal values for separation is:

Value	Means
C	Cyan
M	Magenta
Y	Yellow
B, K, G	Black

Supplier

If the SUPPLIER value is missing will this value be used as SUPPLIER in the IMF. You should, if possible, assign this value in the EVENTID.ITG file.

Unit ID

If the UNIT_ID value is missing will this value be used as unit id in the IMF. You should, if possible, assign this value in the EVENTID.ITG file.

Class

If the CLASS value is missing will this value be used as CLASS in the IMF. You should, if possible, assign this value in the EVENTID.ITG file.

Application

If the APPLICATION value is missing will this value be used as APPLICATION in the IMF. You should, if possible, assign this value in the EVENTID.ITG file.

Use folder as destination, otherwise socket

When enabled will the IMF be sent to the folder as defined in the IMF Folder text box. If disabled will the IMF be sent to the IFRAtrack server defined in the Socket settings.

IMF Folder

The folder where IMFs will be saved if IMFs should be sent to a folder.

Note! You must manually create the directory where the IMFs shall be saved if the directory doesn't already exists.

Host name

The name (or IP-number) of the IFRAtrack-server. If the host name is incorrect or can't be resolved will the IMF be buffered.

Host port

The port on the IFRAtrack server to where the IMFs shall be sent. If the host port is incorrect will the IMF be buffered.

Login ID

The login id that should be to login onto the IFRAtrack server. If the login is incorrect will the IMF be buffered.

Timeout

The time in seconds that the ITG will try to connect to the IFRAtrack server before a timeout will occur. If a timeout occurs will the IMF be buffered.

To save your settings click the **Save** button. To cancel the configuration click the **Cancel** button

2.5 Parameters

By entering different parameters can the ITG produce the IMF you want. A parameter is not case-sensitive, i.e. the parameter **/configure** and **/CONFIGURE** is the same for the ITG.

/CONFIGURE

By starting the ITG with this parameter will the configuration dialog box be shown. The values are stored in the registry and there may only be one configuration on one computer. To have more information about how to configure the ITG, see the part *Configure the ITG* in this section.

/HOTFOLDER

Will start the ITG in HotFolder mode. How to configure and use the ITG in HotFolder mode is described in Section 4.

/REGISTER

Will allow you to change the password after the installation. The password will tell the ITG if the license is a Autologic or GPS license.

/J: *jobname*

With the /J: parameter will we tell the ITG the job name. The following example sets the job name to EXETT00127R1KRF.

```
ITG /J: EXETT00127R1KRF
```

Note that there must be a space character between the /J: and the job name. The job name may not include any spaces since the space character is used as a delimiter between parameters.

On an APSCOM-system would the /J: parameter be used as,

```
ITG /J: %n
```

since %n is the substitution code for the job name in the APSCOM-system.

***/R:** GTMFile*

With the /R: parameter can we load a GTM file that could be used as a template to set different values that should be present in the IMF. The following example loads a GTM file called Default.GTM. The GTM format is defined in *Appendix A* in this document.

```
ITG /R: C:\DEFAULT.GTM
```

Note that there must be a space character between the /R: and the GTM file name. The path to the GTM file may not include any spaces since the space character is used as a delimiter between parameters.

Note! The /R: parameter is not very well implemented in this version and Graphic Prepress Solutions strongly recommends not to use the /R: parameter.

***/E:** EventID*

With the /E: parameter can we pass an event ID to the ITG. The event ID can be any string or number. The ITG will load a file called EVENTID.ITG that . Each event must be present in the EVENTID.ITG file and there will a number of parameters referenced to each event.

To have more information about the EVENTID.ITG file and how to use this parameter see *Appendix B Use the EVENTID.ITG file.* The following examples sets different Event IDs with the /E parameter.

```
ITG /E: 1882883
```

```
ITG /E: MyEventID
```

Note that there must be a space character between the /E: and the event ID. The event ID may not include any spaces since the space character is used as a delimiter between parameters.

On an APSCOM-system would the /E: parameter be used as,

```
ITG /E: %e
```

since %e is the substitution code for the event ID in the APSCOM-system.

***/D:** DestinationSite*

Only used by an APSCOM system. The /D: parameter will define the destination site to where a page will be transmitted. Should only be used on APSCOM Send sites. The following example sets the destination site to AK_R1.

```
ITG /D: AK_R1
```

Note that there must be a space character between the /D: and the destination site.

On an APSCOM-system would the /D: parameter be used as,

```
ITG /D: %d
```

since %d is the substitution code for the destination site in the APSCOM-system.

***/X:** MUXport*

Only used by an APSCOM system. The /X: parameter will send the MUX port used to the ITG. Should only be used on APSCOM receive units and with this parameter can you track what imager that has exposed one job. The following example sets the MUX port to 2.

```
ITG /X: 2
```

Note that there must be a space character between the /X: and the MUX port.

On an APSCOM-system would the /X: parameter be used as,

```
ITG /X: %x
```

since %x is the substitution code for the MUX port in the APSCOM-system.

Order of parameters.

The ITG must have the parameters in a fixed order: /E /J [/D /X]. Any other order will generate an error and the ITG will end without buffering the message.

APSCOM Note. The /D and the /X parameter may be left out. /E and /J must exists as parameters. If /D exists /X may not be used and vice versa as /D may only exists on send units and /X only in receive units.

2.6 Examples

The following are some examples how the ITG could be used on some known systems when the ITG is running as an application.

APSCOM

When an event occurs in the APSCOM-system can APSCOM execute a command. If, for example, APSCOM starts distributing a document or a document fails to image properly, a command can be executed. This command would in our case be to start ITG with the correct parameters. The commands are entered in the **APSCOM Configuration Information** dialog box under the **Event Command Triggers** tab.

To have more information about APSCOM and Event Command Triggers see the *APSCOM System Installation and Configuration Guide.*

In an APSCOM environment would the most common parameters be:

```
ITG /E: %e /J: %n
```

This line would send the built in EventID generated by the APSCOM-system and the job name to the ITG. You could also create your own EventIDs and enter that EventID after the /E: parameter.

Note! All events that should be tracked must also be defined in the EVENTID.ITG file as described in Appendix B.

Section 3

Using the ITG in HotFolder mode

This section describes how to install, configure and use the ITG in HotFolder mode. Note that the installation, configuration and use of the ITG is completely different when the ITG is used as a GFM-module and these procedures are explained in section 4 in this guide.

3.1 Introduction

When using the ITG in HotFolder mode will the module always read an intermediate format called *GFM Tracking Messages* or *GTM*. The GTM can be produced by a GFM-script or a Page Feature in a PostScript RIP. The GTM can be converted to an IMF or be used to update the PageNet database. To read more about GFM Tracking Messages see *Appendix A The GTM Format* in this guide.

The HotFolder mode will read any number of folders (local or networked) and scan them for GTM files. As soon as a GTM file has entered any of the folders will ITG parse the file and create an IMF.

To start ITG in HotFolder mode start ITG with the parameter **/HOTFOLDER**.

Note! The AII license will only work in HotFolder mode and only with PostScript RIPs.

3.2 Installation

The installation procedure is identical to the installation when using the ITG as a stand-alone application so see section 2.1 to 2.3 about the installation.

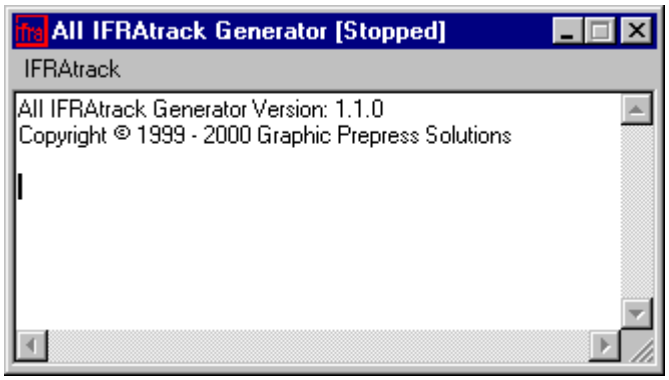
When installation has been done it could be usefull to create a shortcut to the ITG where the /HOTFOLDER parameter has been predefined. To create a shortcut create a .BAT file in the directory where you have installed ITG, for example ITG.BAT. Insert the following line in the ITG.BAT file:

```
start itg /HOTFOLDER
```

Save the file and create a shortcut to the ITG.BAT file and use the shortcut when starting the ITG.

3.3 Running HotFolder mode

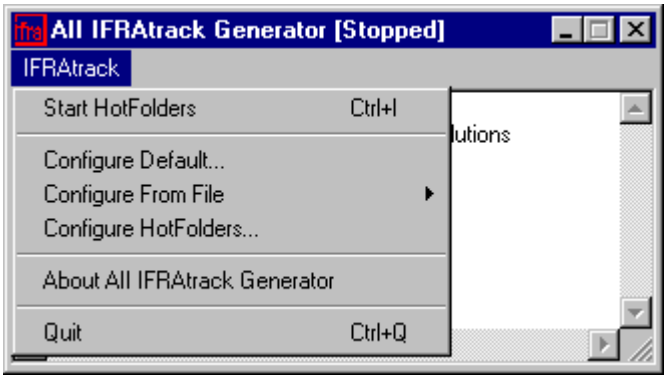
To start ITG in HotFolder mode use the parameter **/HOTFOLDER**. Once started will the following dialog box appear on your monitor.



Note! The first time you starts ITG in HotFolder mode after the installation you will be prompted that this license has not been configured yet. Click **Yes** and enter a valid configuration as explained in Section 2.4 in this guide. Also note that the AII license only will allow PostScript RIP as **Used on system**. To create a valid configuration you must enter a TCP-socket configuration and an IMF-folder. All these settings will be saved in the registry also known as the default configuration. In HotFolder mode will the default configuration rarely be used as explained below.

3.4 HotFolder Mode Menu

When running in HotFolder mode will the IFRAtrack menu contain the following items:



Start HotFolders

When enabled will all enabled folders be scanned for GTM files and converted to IMF:s. When enabled will the end of the title bar of the menu read [Idle]. When disabled will the end read [Stopped] as in the figure above. Normally will this option always be enabled. Note that it always will be disabled when starting the application.

Configure Default

Show the default configuration saved in the registry. This configuration is one used when running ITG as a command line diven application.

Configure From File

Allows you to create configurations as separate files. This is usually the way how to configure the ITG when used in HotFolder mode. This is explained in part 3.5 in this section.

Configure HotFolders

Configures the actual folders. In the HotFolder configuration will you enter the name of the folder, the type of HotFolder and if the default configuration should be used or a configuration should be read from a file.

About

Shows an about box.

Quit

Ends the ITG.

3.5 Creating configuration files for HotFolder mode

When using HotFolder mode will you in many cases use different configurations. For example if the PostScript RIP has one setup where RIP will generate komposite files and one setup where the RIP generates separated files you must use different configurations.

To create configuration files select **IFRAtrack -> Configure From File -> New Configuration**. Navigate to the destination directory with standard windows techniques and enter a file name. ITG will automtically append the extension .gfm to the file name. Enter your configuration as earlier and click **Save**.

To edit a configuration file select **IFRAtrack -> Configure From File -> Edit Configuration**. Navigate to the source directory with standard windows techniques and select the file to edit. Change your configuration and click the **Save** button.

3.6 Configuring HotFolders

To create, edit and delete hot foldes select IFRAtrack -> Configure HotFolders and the following dialog box will be displayed:

In the dialog box you should set the interval how often the folders shall be searched. Default value is 5 seconds. Valid values are 1 to 60 seconds.

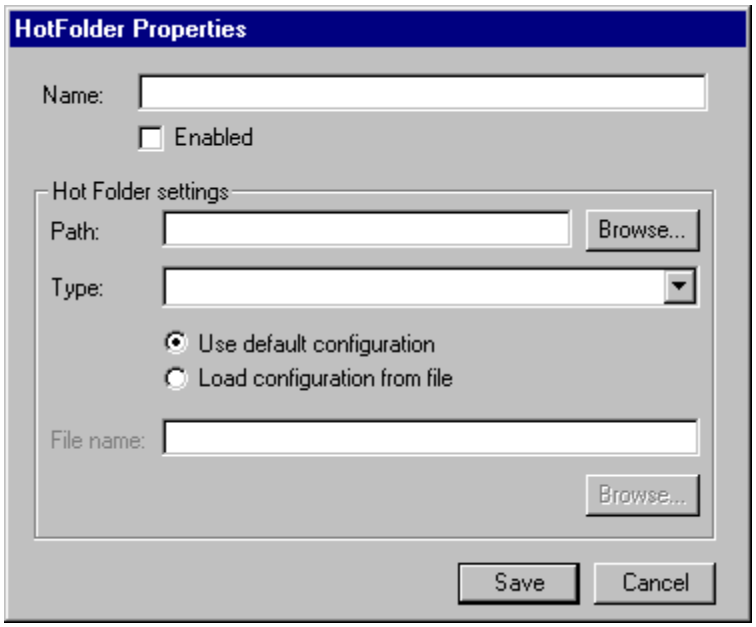
New Select New to create a new HotFolder.

Edit Used to edit an existing HotFolder.

Delete Select Delete to delete a HotFolder.

Create a new hotfolder

To create a new HotFolder click the New button and the following dialog box will be shown:



Name

You must give your HotFolder an unique name. If the name entered already exists will an error be displayed.

Enabled

When checked will this HotFolder be searched as soon as HotFolder mode has been started. If not checked will this folder never be searched.

Path

The path to the folder. Click the Browse button to navigate to the folder with standard windows techniques.

Type

The type of HotFolder. There are three types available:

- **Single Page Recombined Separations.** Used when the RIP generates recombined pages from separated PostScript files and the recombines the separations into a composite plate.
- **Single Page One Separation**. Used when the RIP receives one PostScript file for each separaration.
- **Single Page Multiple Separations Preseparated**. Used when the RIP receives one PostScript file containing several separations.

Note! In all modes must each PostScript file only hold one page. Also note that each type has its own Page Feature as explained in Section 6.

Use default configuration

When selected will this HotFolder use the default configuration.

Load configuration from file

When selected will this HotFolder load the configuration selected under File name.

File name

Sets the file name of the configuration to load for this HotFolder if **Load configuration from file** has been selected.

Do your settings and save the new HotFolder by clicking **Save**, otherwise click **Cancel**.

Edit a HotFolder

To edit a HotFolder click the HotFolder name in the HotFolders list box and click **Edit**. Do your changes and click **Save**.

Delete a HotFolder

To delete a HotFolder click the HotFolder name in the HotFolders list box and click **Delete**. Click **Yes** to delete the selected HotFolder.

Section 4

Using the ITG as a GFM-module

This section describes how to install, configure and use the ITG as a GFM-module. Note that the installation, configuration and use of the ITG is completely different when the ITG is used as a stand-alone application and these procedures are explained in section 2 in this guide.

4.1 Introduction

When using the ITG as a GFM-module will the module always read an intermediate format called *GFM Tracking Messages* or *GTM*. The GTM can be produced by a GFM-script or a Page Feature in PostScript RIP. The GTM can be converted to an IMF or be used to update the PageNet database. To read more about GFM Tracking Messages see *Appendix A The GTM Format* in this guide.

Requirements

The following hardware and software is required for the ITG:

- Microsoft Windows NT Server version 4.0. Note that the ITG only has been tested on an English version.
- 80486 or higher microprocessor. Recommended is a Pentium II 450 MHz or better.
- A harddisk with a minimum of 5 MB available space.
- VGA or higher-resolution screen supported by Microsoft Windows
- 24 MB RAM. This is minimum for the application to start.
- A mouse or other suitable pointing device.

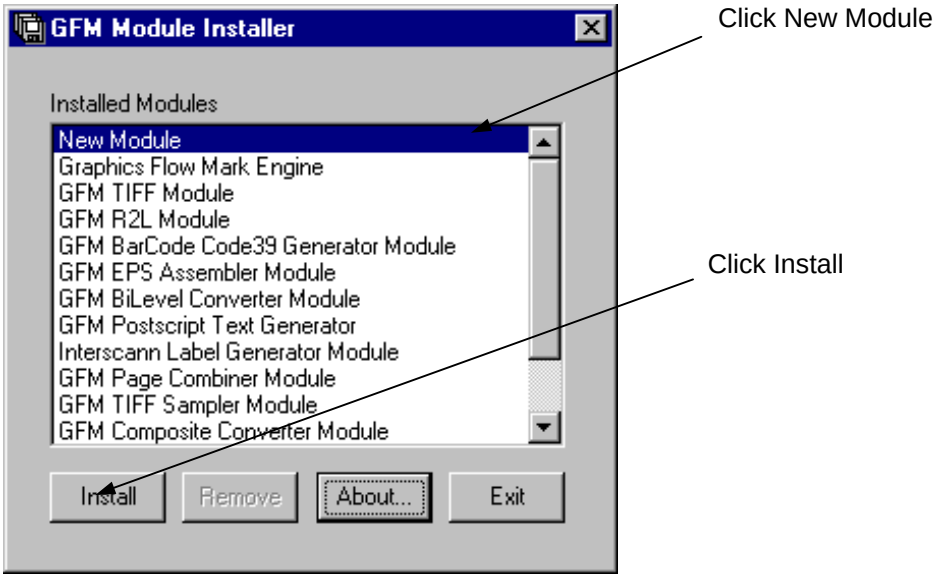
To be able to use the ITG as a GFM-module you must have installed the GFM-system first.

4.2 Installation

The installation of the ITG is done in the same way as all GFM-modules: with the **GFM Module Installer** application that is installed with your GFM-system. To have more information about how to use the GFM Module Installer see the *GFM User's Guide*.

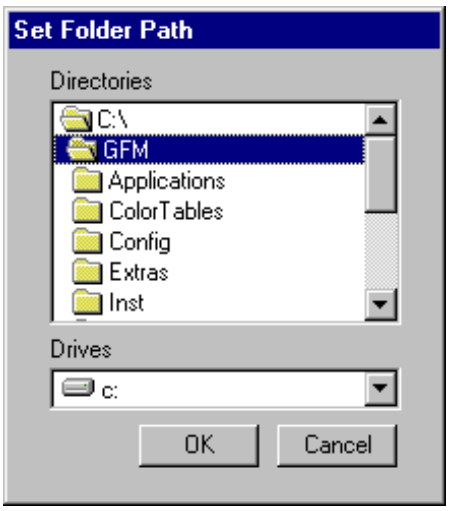
To install the ITG as a GFM-module follow these instructions.

1. End all GFM applications.
2. Start the GFM Module Installer application. The following dialog box will be shown on your monitor:



3. Insert you *GFM Server CD* in your CD-ROM drive. Click **New Module** in the **Installed Modules** list. Click the **Install** button.

4. In the Enter Path dialog box click the **Browse** button and the following dialog box will be shown:



5. Navigate the directory \GFM\MODULES\ITG on your *GFM Server CD* with standard windows techniques. If you have received the module on a diskette navigate to the MODULES\ITG directory on the diskette. Click the **OK** button in the Set Folder Path dialog box. Click **OK** in the Enter Path dialog box.
6. In the GFM Module Installer dialog box that now appears on your screen should the **Module name** be GFM IFRAtrack Generator Module. Click **Install** and the module will be installed on your GFM-system.
7. The next thing to do now is to configure the module and create a GFM-script that will create the IMFs.

4.3 Remove the module

To remove a module from your GFM-system, use the GFM Module Installer. To have more information about the GFM Module Installer see the document GFM User's Guide.

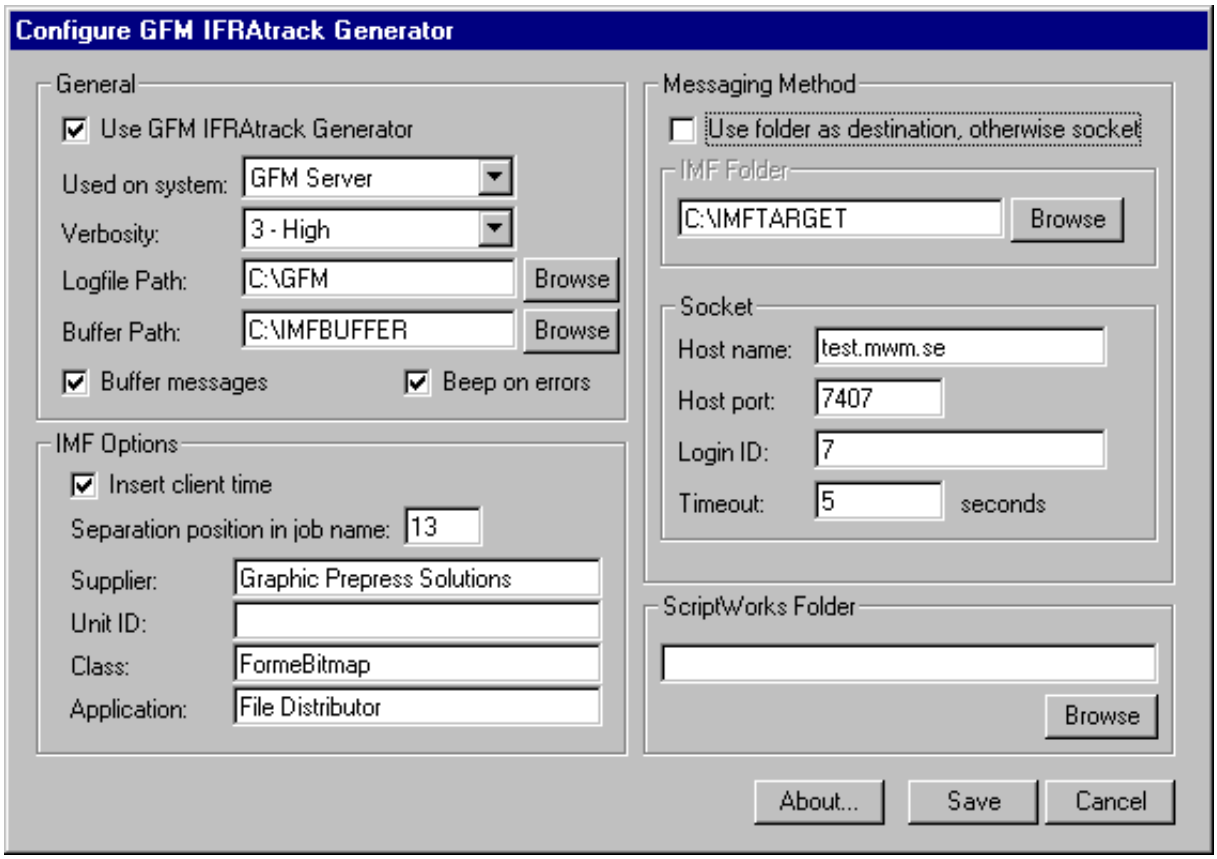
To remove the module permanently from your GFM-system follow these instructions:

1. End all GFM-applications
2. Start the GFM Module Installer.
3. Select GFM IFRAtrack Generator Module in the Installed Modules list.
4. Click on Remove.
5. Click OK to confirm that you wants to remove the module.
6. The module has now been removed from your GFM-system.

4.4 Configuring the ITG

To configure the module you should use the GFM Module Configuration Tool that has been installed with your GFM-system. How to use the GFM Module Configuration Tool see the document *GFM User's Guide.*

With the GFM Module Configuration Tool you can create new configurations and edit existing ones. The configuration file will later be used to configure the module in the GFM-script as explained later in this section.



The ITG configuration dialog box

3.5 Create a new configuration file

To create a new configuration file use the GFM Module Configuration Tool. Select the **GFM IFRAtrack Generator Module** in the **Modules** list box, click the **New** button and select a new file name in the Config directory. In the dialog box that appears do the following settings:

Use GFM IFRAtrack Generator

When disabled will the ITG never create any IMFs at all. As soon as the module has been started will end again. Could be useful if the ITG is causing problems and you wants to turn off the ITG. When enabled will the ITG generate IMFs.

Used on system

Used on system should always be set to **GFM-Server** when the ITG is used as a GFM-module.

Verbosity

Sets the verbosity, or the amount of error messages that should be written down to the log file. Should mainly be used to do fault finding. Normal value is 0 - Only errors.

Logfile path

Sets the path to where the logfile will be saved. If no value has been entered will the file be saved in the Windows main directory, usually C:\WINNT. The name of the log file is always **ITG.Log**.

Note! You must manually create the directory where the log file shall be saved if the directory doesn't already exists.

Buffer path

Sets the path to the directory where IMFs that shall be buffered will be saved temporary. This directory should normally be empty. For more information about buffering see *Section 4 Error handling*.

Note! You must manually create the directory where the buffered IMFs shall be saved if the directory doesn't already exists.

Buffer messages

When enabled will the ITG buffer IMFs that for some reason can't be sent to the IFRAtrack server. When disabled will all IMFs that can't be sent be deleted or sent out to an empty space. For more information about buffering see *Section 4 Error handling*.

Beep on errors

When enabled will the module beep on each error.

Insert client time

Will insert a time stamp in the IMF as the line:

```
PUTIMF TimeStamp
```

Where TimeStamp is the time when the IMF was sent to the IFRAtrack server. This time stamp can later be used by the IFRAtrack server to do time synchronization.

Separation position in job name

Sets the character position in the job name for the separation so that the correct separation name can be appended to the job name. If set to zero (0) will the separation name never be appended. Legal values for separation is:

Value	Means
C	Cyan
M	Magenta
Y	Yellow
B, K, G	Black

Supplier

If the SUPPLIER value is missing in the GTM will this value be used as SUPPLIER in the IMF. You should, if possible, assign this value in the GTM file.

Unit ID

If the UNIT_ID value is missing in the GTM will this value be used as unit id in the IMF. You should, if possible, assign this value in the GTM file.

Class

If the CLASS value is missing in the GTM will this value be used as CLASS in the IMF. You should, if possible, assign this value in the GTM file.

Application

If the APPLICATION value is missing in the GTM will this value be used as APPLICATION in the IMF. You should, if possible, assign this value in the GTM file.

Use folder as destination, otherwise socket

When enabled will the IMF be sent to the folder as defined in the IMF Folder text box. If disabled will the IMF be sent to the IFRAtrack server defined in the Socket settings.

IMF Folder

The folder where IMFs will be saved if IMFs should be sent to a folder.

Note! You must manually create the directory where the IMFs shall be saved if the directory doesn't already exists.

Host name

The name (or IP-number) of the IFRAtrack-server. If the host name is incorrect or can't be resolved will the IMF be buffered.

Host port

The port on the IFRAtrack server to where the IMFs shall be sent. If the host port is incorrect will the IMF be buffered.

Login ID

The login id that should be to login onto the IFRAtrack server. If the login is incorrect will the IMF be buffered.

Timeout

The time in seconds that the ITG will try to connect to the IFRAtrack server before a timeout will occur. If a timeout occurs will the IMF be buffered.

To save your settings click the **Save** button. To cancel the configuration click the **Cancel** button

4.6 Edit an existing configuration file

To edit an existing configuration file use the GFM Module Configuration Tool. Select the *GFM IFRAtrack Generator Module* in the **Modules** list box, click the **Edit** button and select the file to edit in the Config directory. In the dialog box that appears do your settings as described in *Creating a new configuration file* earlier in this section.

To save your settings click the **Save** button. To cancel the configuration click the **Cancel** button

An example of a configuration file

The following is an example of a configuration file. Normally you shouldn't be concerned opening or editing the configuration file since it will be managed from the GFM Module Configuration Tool.

```
(GFMIMFGenerator)
/Enabled 1 def
/UsedOnSystem 3 def
/UseFolder 1 def
/HostFolder (C:\004DONE) def
/ScriptWorksFolder (C:\018) def
/HostName (test.mwm.se) def
/HostPort 7407 def
/TimeOut 5 def
/Verbosity 3 def
/SeparationPosition 13 def
/BeepOnError 1 def
/LoginID (7) def
/LogfilePath (C:\004) def
/InsertClientTime 1 def
/UnitID () def
/Application (RIP1) def
/Supplier (Graphic Prepress Solutions) def
/IMFClass (FormeBitmap) def
/BufferFolder (C:\BCOMTest) def
/UseBuffer 1 def
```

Once the configuration file has been created can it be loaded in a GFM-script as described below.

4.7 Writing a GFM-script for the ITG

When using the ITG as a GFM-module will the script contain the following part:

1. Load the configuration file.
2. Give the module the path and name of GTM file.
3. Send a command to convert.

The conversion will then be done as specified in the configuration file. The following is an example of a script file.

```
% ******************************************************************
% *                                                                *
% * Name:          SendGTMToMWM.GFM                                *
% * Creator:       Peter Bjurström                                 *
% * Date:          1999-11-29                                      *
% * Function:      Will receive a GTM file that will be converted  *
% *                to an IMF by the ITG module and sent to an MWM  *
% *                server.                                         *
% *                                                                *
% ******************************************************************

% Definitions
/sFileName 1 getglobalstring def
/sDirName 2 getglobalstring def
/sFullName sDirName (\) mergestrings sFileName mergestrings def
% End definitions

(GFMITG.CApp) connectmodule % Connects to the ITG
(C:\GFM\Config\IFRATest.GFM) !SourceFileName % The path to the config file
5 !Action % Loads config file

sFullName !SourceFileName % The path to the GTM file
2 !Action % Start conversion and generate IMF
disconnectmodule

sFullName deletefile % Delete the GTM file since it won't be used again
```

Section 5

Error handling

This section describes how ITG handles errors and what actions that will be performed in case of an error.

5.1 Introduction

All error messages will always be written down to a log file. There are never any dialog boxes shown on the screen when an error occurs. This because the ITG is not allowed to stop any subsequent processing. If an error occurs will the ITG write down one or more error messages to the log file and buffer the IMF, if it can, and then end. For more information about buffering see later in this section.

Later in this section is there a list of all errors that the ITG may generate.

5.2 Verbosity

By setting the **Verbosity** in the configuration can you set the amount of messages witten down to the log file. Normal value is 0 – Only Errors. By setting a another value will the ITG write more information down to the log file and these settings are mainly used to do fault finding.

5.3 Buffering Messages

If the ITG for some reason can't access the IFRAtrack-server (due to maintenance work or a network failure, for example) will the ITG buffer all messages in a local folder until the server is accessible again.

To switch on buffering you must enable the **Buffer messages** check box in the configuration dialog box and select a directory where the buffered messages will be saved temporary, the buffer directory. You should always select a local directory since this is always safer. You should never save any other files in this directory since the ITG will send all files in this directory even if they aren't IMFs.

When will messages be buffered

Buffering will only take place if the messaging method is TCP-socket. If you have selected to save IMFs in a folder will buffering never take place, even if buffering has been switched on. Messages will be buffered if the IFRAtrack server can't be accesses, if the host name, host port or login is incorrect. Buffering will also take place if the communication with the IFRAtrack server fails. If, for example, the IFRAtrack server doesn't respond with *HI* after the timeout period will the message be buffered and the ITG will end.

File name

Each buffered IMF will be saved as an unique file in the buffer directory. When the IFRAtrack server is running again will all buffered IMFs be sent in a row. This means that all files in the buffer directory will be sent in a row.

The file name will be a time stamp in the format YYYYMMDDhhmmssTickCount where TickCount is the number of milliseconds that have elapsed since the system was started. This would create a new and unique file name for each buffered message.

When will buffered messages be sent

Ideally would all buffered messages be sent as soon as the IFRAtrack server is running again. This could be done by polling the IFRAtrack server at predefined intervals to see if the server could be accessed or not.

This would mean that the application always must be loaded into memory. The ITG will only be loaded into memory when it is launched and when the IMF has been generated and sent will the ITG quit and free up the memory for other applications. The ITG has another approach as described below.

Each time an IMF has been sent successfully with the socket method will the ITG check if there are any files (IMFs) in the buffer directory. If there are any files will they be sent, if not will ITG end. This means that if there has been IMFs buffered because of the IFRAtrack server has been inaccessible for a period will all buffered messages be sent immediately after the first new IMF that successfully could be sent as soon as the IFRAtrack server is accessible again.

5.4 Errors

The following table defines all errors that the ITG can generate.

Error	**Description**
TCP: Error while connecting to remote system: %Description%	An error received from the IP stack. %Description% holds the details of the error. IMF will be buffered.
Error: IFRAtrack server did not respond with HI	The IFRAtrack server could be accessed but did not respond with *HI* as excepted. IMF will be buffered.
Error: Login ID is not correct. Server does not respond with OK	The IFRAtrack server could be accessed but did not respond with *OK* as excepted. Could indicate that your Login ID isn't correct. IMF will be buffered.
Error: Server does not respond with OK after IMF message has been sent.	The IFRAtrack server could be accessed and the IMF be sent but did not respond with *OK* as excepted. IMF will be buffered.
Error: Server does not respond with BYE after IMF message has been sent.	The IFRAtrack server could be accessed and the IMF be sent but did not respond with *BYE* as excepted. IMF will be buffered.
Error while connecting to remote system: Timeout after %TimeOut% seconds.	The IFRAtrack server could not be accessed. May be incorrect host name, host port, login ID or that the IFRAtrack server or the network is down. IMF will be buffered.
Error while waiting for message from remote system: Timeout after %TimeOut% seconds.	Timeout when the ITG excepted a respond from the IFRAtrack server. IMF will be buffered.
Error: Invalid or incorrect parameter. Parameter: %Parameter%	The parameter string is invalid or incorrect. This error will only occur when the ITG is running as an application. IMF will not be buffered.

Separation could not be resolved from job name: %JobName%	This is not an error in the sense that the ITG will end. This is more a warning that the separation could not be resolved. The IMF will be sent anyway.
Error: Could not find the EVENTID.ITG file. ITG will end.	The EVENTID.ITG file could not be found. The file must exists in the same directory as the ITG.EXE file itself exists in. IMF will not be buffered.
Error: Event ID %EventID% could not be found in EVENTID.ITG file. ITG will end.	The requested event ID is not defined in the EVENTID.ITG file. IMF will not be buffered.
Error: STATE could not be found at the expected position in the EVENTID.ITG file. ITG will end.	There is an error in the EVENTID.ITG file. IMF will not be buffered.
Error: APPLICATION could not be found at the expected position in the EVENTID.ITG file. ITG will end.	There is an error in the EVENTID.ITG file. IMF will not be buffered.
Error: CLASS could not be found at the expected position in the EVENTID.ITG file. ITG will end.	There is an error in the EVENTID.ITG file. IMF will not be buffered.
Error: UNIT_ID could not be found at the expected position in the EVENTID.ITG file. ITG will end.	There is an error in the EVENTID.ITG file. IMF will not be buffered.
Error: SUPPLIER could not be found at the expected position in the EVENTID.ITG file. ITG will end.	There is an error in the EVENTID.ITG file. IMF will not be buffered.
Error: ERRORREASON could not be found at the expected position in the EVENTID.ITG file. ITG will end.	There is an error in the EVENTID.ITG file. IMF will not be buffered.
Error: ERRORINFO could not be found at the expected position in the EVENTID.ITG file. ITG will end.	There is an error in the EVENTID.ITG file. IMF will not be buffered.
Error: CSendBuffer:ScanDir: Bad file name. Rename the file and try again	A buffered message could not be sent. This error should rarely (never) occur. The reason is unknown.
Error: CSendBuffer:ScanDir: Error when scanning for file. Errorinfo: %Error%	An unknown file i/o error has occurred when a buffered message should be sent. This error should rarely (never) occur.

Section 6

Installation and configuration of Page Features

When generating IMFs from a PostScript RIP must a so called Page Feature be used. A Page Feature is simply a fragment of PostScript-language code which is executed just before a job is run. The fragment specifies the changes to be made to the interpretation of that job, but is completely independent of it.

This section describes how to install the *IFRAtrack Recombined, IFRAtrack Single Sep, IFRAtrack Separated* Page Features on a Harlequin RIP. The Page Feature is one part in the IFRAtrack generation used in combination with the GFM-system and the ITG.

This section only covers the installation and configuration of the Page Feature in the RIP. How to setup and configure the GFM server and the ITG is not a part of this section but is covered in *Section 3 Using the ITG as a GFM module* in this guide.

Note! Setting up and configuring a Page Feature in a PostScript RIP is not a task for novices. To fully understand how the Page Feature works requires an understanding about the **BeginPage** and **EndPage** procedures defined in the device dictionary in the PostScript interpreter.

However, Graphic Prepress Solutions has predefined most of the things in the Page Features and you should be able to change the Page Feature so that they can be used in your system by carefully reading this section and read the comments in each Page Feature.

As you will see is the critical and maybe difficult part to establish the value called: **BeginPageCountBeforeCreatingStartFile.** This value is usually set to 4 or 5 depending on your PostScript generation.

If you will have problems with this you should contact Graphic Prepress Solutions.

6.1 Introduction

The Page Feature will create a GTM that later will be converted to an IMF or be used to update the PageNet database. This conversion is done in the ITG. What Page Feature to use depends on your production type and how the Page Setup has been configured in the RIP.

IFRAtrack Recombined	This Page Feature should be used when recombining separations into a single composite file. For example when using the GFM Composite Converter Module to generate TIFF/IT or PostScript files. The page sent to the RIP must be preseparated.
IFRAtrack Single Sep	This Page Feature should be used when single separations are sent to the RIP.
IFRAtrack Separated	This Page Feature should be used when the page is preseparated and the RIP shall produce separations.

6.2 Installation

There is no installation program used to install the Page Feature so you have to manually copy files and create directories as explain below. In this example will the *IFRAtrack Recombined* Page Feature be used. To installation procedure for the other Page Features is identical.

1. End the RIP application.
2. Copy the *IFRAtrack Recombined* file into the SW\Page Features folder from the *GFM Server CD* from the directory \RIP\Page Features
3. Rename the HqnErrorHandler file in the SW\ProcSets folder. Copy the new HqnErrorHandler into the SW\ProcSets folder from the *GFM Server CD* from the directory \RIP\Page Features. The HqnErrorHandler is the same regardless of what Page Feature you are using.
4. Create a directory named IFRA in the SW folder. Note IFRA must be uppercase.
5. Share this directory allowing the GFM-server to map the directory.
6. Start the RIP and enable the Page Feature *IFRAtrack Recombined* in the Page Setups from where you wants to have the IFRAtrack messages generated.
7. Map the IFRA directory and setup a new process in the GFM Queue Manager that will poll the directory for new messages.

6.3 Configuration

The configuration means to manually edit the Page Feature with a text editor as Notepad. In most cases you must edit the file and also if you have more than one RIP you are most likely to configure each RIP individually. The details about the configuration is explained in the actual Page Feature. Below is a brief procedure how to do this.

You should edit the following lines and enter values that are valid for this RIP.

```
/sSupplier (Graphic Prepress Solutions) def
/sApplication (RIP1) def
/sUnitID (RIP = "RIP1") def
/sClass (FormeBitmap) def
```

The critical line to edit is

```
/BeginPageCountBeforeCreatingStartFile 4 def
```

This number defines how many times the BeginPage procedure will be called before starting generating the start file message. To determine this value could a test be carried out as described in each Page Feature under the **WriteENDFile** procedure.

Appendix A

The GTM format

This appendix describes the syntax of the GTM files used by the ITG in some configurations.

Introduction

The intermediate message format created by the Page Feature in the RIP or by the GFM Engine is called *GFM Tracking Message Format* or *GTM*. These intermediate messages can later be converted into IMFs by the ITG. For example will the RIP generate one GTM file when it starts ripping a separation and one GTM file when it has finnished ripping a separation. The GFM-server will then read and parse the GTM file and create an IMF. The following is an example of a GTM file.

```
UID: ICA001
STATE: ripping=In_Progress
APPLICATION: RIP1
CLASS: Film
UNIT_ID: RIP = “RIP1”
SUPPLIER: Graphic Prepress Solutions
```

The two required variables are **UID** and **STATE** except if the message reports an error. In that case must the message also contain the **ERRORREASON** variable and optionally the **ERRORINFO** variable.

Variables in the GTM

The variable name and the value must be separated with a colon and a space. The order of the variables has no importance. The variable name must be in upper-case and the variable may be in lower or upper case or a mixture.

UID

The identifier (usually the job name) for this tracking element. The UID depends on what the IFRAtrack server needs or expects as the identifier for an element. This variable must be present in the message.

STATE

The status of this element. For example **ripping=In_Progress** or **PageTransfer=Completed**. If the STATE is ERROR the ERRORREASON variable must be present in the message. The STATE variable must be present in the message.

SUPPLIER

The supplier of the message. Usually the company name that has developed the product that generated the element. For example Autologic or Graphic Prepress Solutions. This value could also be set to a default value in the ITG. However, if the variable exists in the message will this variable be used.

APPLICATION

The application that generated the message. For example RIP1 or GFMSERVER. This value could be set to an default value in the ITG.

UNIT_ID

The name of the computer that generated the message. For example RIP1 or GFMSERVER. This value could be set to an default value in the ITG. In many configurations will APPLICATION and UNIT_ID be identical.

CLASS

The class that this element belongs to as defined in the IFRAtrack specification. This value could be set to an default value in the ITG.

TIME

The time when the message was created in the format YYYYMMDDhhmmss. If this value is omitted in the message file will the time stamp when the actual file was created be used as the time stamp in the IMF. This is done in the ITG when the message file is read and the IMF is created.

PLATECOLOR

The color for this page. The color could be a one character string **C**, **M**, **Y**, **B**. The black plate may also be called **K** or **G**. The color may also be the color name **Cyan**, **Magenta**, **Yellow** or **Black**.. The color **Composite** is also allowed if the page is a composite page. The color name may be in upper or lower case.

If omitted can the ITG resolve the color name from the actual job name, if the separation can be resolved from the job name. This is defined in the configuration.

If the ITG can't resolve the color name will this information not be written to the IMF.

ERRORREASON

If an error has occurred will this message report the reason for the error. For example **ripping=failed**. Should only be present if the message is an error message and if an error has occurred this variable must exist.

ERRORINFO

If an error has occurred will this message report information about the error. If for example the message has been generated by RIP could this value hold the command and error type for the error. Should only be present if the message is an error message. The value doesn't have to exist.

Generating an error message

When generating an error message must the value of **STATE** variable be **ERROR**. The reason for the error should be stored in the **ERRORREASON** variable and details about the error may be stored as the **ERRORINFO** variable. The **ERRORINFO** is optional.

Appendix B

Use the EVENTID.ITG file

This appendix will explain how to use the /E: parameter when the ITG is used as an application.

Introduction

When using the ITG as an application will you use the /E: parameter to pass an event ID to the ITG. The ITG will then read and parse a file called EVENTID.ITG and search for the event ID defined as the /E: parameter. Associated to the event ID will there be values similar to the ones in a GTM file. This means by sending an event ID to the ITG can we set almost all information needed to create the IMF. Information we can't send is the actual job name, the destination site or MUX port (if used in an APSCOM configuration). This information must be sent as separate parameters.

The EVENTID.ITG file must always be located in the same directory as the log file. If you has entered a path in the configuration for the log file the EVENTID.ITG must be saved in the same directory. If the log file path is empty (and the log file will be saved in the Windows main directory), the EVENTID.ITG file must also be saved in the Windows main directory.

To create and edit the EVENTID.ITG file you could use any text editor like Windows Notepad.

The EVENTID.ITG format.

The following part describes how the EVENTID.ITG file must look. Note that the syntax and layout is extremely fixed and you must be very careful when adding or removing events from the file. If any line is missing or duplicated will the ITG generate an error and end.

```
EVENTID: DIST_ACK
STATE: PageTransfer=Completed
APPLICATION: APSCOM
CLASS: Film
UNIT_ID: APSCOMUnit = “MA_R1”
SUPPLIER: Autologic
ERRORREASON:
ERRORINFO:
```

The first line is always the actual event ID that will be passed on to the ITG after the /E: switch. The next lines are the values associated to that event ID. Each line must start with the variable name followed by its value. The variable name must always be upper-case while the value can be upper or lower case. Note that the Event ID could also be a number or a mixture of text and numbers.

Each event ID must have all lines associated to it. If they aren't used they should be left without any value as the ERRORREASON and the ERRORINFO in the example above. All lines also needs to be in the exact order as in the example above. If you would have more than one event to track, the file should continue with the next event immediately after the last ERRORINFO. In the following example has the EVENTID.ITG file three events that it can handle.

```
EVENTID: DIST_RETRY
STATE: PageTransfer=In_Progress
APPLICATION: APSCOM
CLASS: Film
UNIT_ID: ApsComUnit = “MA_R1”
SUPPLIER: Autologic
ERRORREASON:
ERRORINFO:
EVENTID: DIST_ACK
STATE: PageTransfer=Completed
APPLICATION: APSCOM
CLASS: Film
UNIT_ID: ApsComUnit = “MA_R1”
SUPPLIER: Autologic
ERRORREASON:
ERRORINFO:
EVENTID: DIST_ERROR
STATE: Error
APPLICATION: APSCOM
CLASS: Film
UNIT_ID: ApsComUnit = “MA_R1”
SUPPLIER: Autologic
ERRORREASON: PageTransfer=Failed
ERRORINFO: Distribution error occurred
```

Generating an error message

When generating an error message must the value of STATE variable be ERROR. The reason for the error should be stored in the ERRORREASON variable and details about the error may be stored as the ERRORINFO variable.

An example

If the ITG would be started with the parameters: **`ITG /E: DIST_ACK /J: %n`** where %n is the substitution code for the job name in APSCOM and the job name is **`EXETT00127R1KRF`** and looking at the example above would the created IMF look like:

```
BEGIN IMF
  IFRATRACK "2.0"
  SUPPLIER "Autologic"
  APPLICATION "APSCOM"
  TIME "TimeStamp"
  BEGIN OBJECT
    MODIFY CLASS "Film"
    BEGIN OBJECT_PATH
      UID "EXETT00127R1KRF"
    END OBJECT_PATH
    BEGIN STATES
      PageTransfer=Completed
      BEGIN RESOURCES
        ApsComUnit = "MA_R1"
      END RESOURCES
    END STATES
  END OBJECT
END IMF
```

If the ITG would be started with the parameters: **`ITG /E: DIST_ERR /J: %n`** where %n is the substitution code for the job name in APSCOM and the job name is **`EXETT00127R1KRF`** and looking at the example above would the created IMF look like:

```
BEGIN IMF
  IFRATRACK "2.0"
  SUPPLIER "Autologic"
  APPLICATION "APSCOM"
  TIME "TimeStamp"
  BEGIN OBJECT
    MODIFY CLASS "Film"
    BEGIN OBJECT_PATH
      UID "EXETT00127R1KRF"
    END OBJECT_PATH
    BEGIN STATES
      PageTransfer=Failed REASON “Distribution error occurred”
      BEGIN RESOURCES
        ApsComUnit = "MA_R1"
      END RESOURCES
    END STATES
  END OBJECT
END IMF
```

Appendix C

PageNet Notes

This appendix contains information about how the ITG should be used in combination with the PageNet-system.

Appendix D

Technical information

This appendix will discuss some technical information about the ITG.

Type of executable

The ITG is a COM (Component Object Model) application that can be runned in two modes: as an application or as an GFM-module (COM object). When ITG is running as an application will the configuration information be stored in the registry. When used as a GFM-module will the configuration data be stored in separate files (GFM config files).

Use the ITG as a COM object

If you would like to use the ITG as a COM object outside the GFM-system you have to understand the 'handshake' that all GFM-modules performs. This is described in detail in the document *Writing Modules For The GFM-System.*

Registry settings

When using the ITG as an application will all configuration data be saved in the registry. Normally you shouldn't have to edit the registry manually except for the Verbosity value as explained later in this appendix. Below is all registry information documented.

Value	**Description**
Application	The default value for Application. If Application is defined in the EVENTID.ITG or GTM file will that value bed used.
BeepOnError	0 = No beep 1 = Beep
BufferFolder	The path to the buffer directory.
Class	The default value for Class. If Class is defined in the EVENTID.ITG or GTM file will that value bed used.
Enabled	0 = The ITG is not enabled 1 = The ITG is enabled
Height	The height in twips for the GFM main window. Will only be used if the ITG is running as a GFM-module.

HostFolder	The path to the directory where IMFs will be saved if IMFs should be sent to a directory.
HostName	The host name of the IFRAtrack server. May be a name or IP address.
HostPort	The port on the IFRAtrack server where the IMF should be sent.
InsertClientTime	0 = Do not insert client time 1 = Insert client time
Left	The left position in twips for the GFM main window. Will only be used if the ITG is running as a GFM-module.
LogfilePath	The path to the directory where the log file will be saved.
LoginID	The login id when login in to the IFRAtrack server.
ScriptWorksFolder	Not used in any configuration in this version.
SeparationPosition	The character position for the separation. If set to 0 (zero) will the separation not be appended to the job name.
Supplier	The default value for Supplier. If Supplier is defined in the EVENTID.ITG or GTM file will that value bed used.
TimeOut	The time in seconds that the ITG will try to connect to the IFRAtrack server before a time out will occur.
Top	The top in twips for the GFM main window. Will only be used if the ITG is running as a GFM-module.
UnitID	The default value for UnitID. If UnitID is defined in the EVENTID.ITG or GTM file will that value bed used.
UseBuffer	0 = Do not buffer IMFs 1 = Do buffer IMFs
UsedOnSystem	0 = APSCOM 3 = GFM Server
UseFolder	0 = Send IMFs to a folder 1 = Send IMFs to a socket
Verbosity	0 = Only errors 1-3 = Different levels of messages 99 = Write only event ID and then end
Width	The width in twips for the GFM main window. Will only be used if the ITG is running as a GFM-module.

Special notes

Special note on verbosity setting in configuration

When using the ITG as an application may the Verbosity be set to 99 which will write down the EventID in as defined in /E and the job name as in parameter /J to the log file and then end. This

could be useful for test purposes if you don’t know what events different systems actually will generate. To set the Verbosity to the value 99 you have to edit the Registry manually.