Sample 4

Portal Management System:

Host Definitions

Section Contents

Host Communication Collection Definition Function

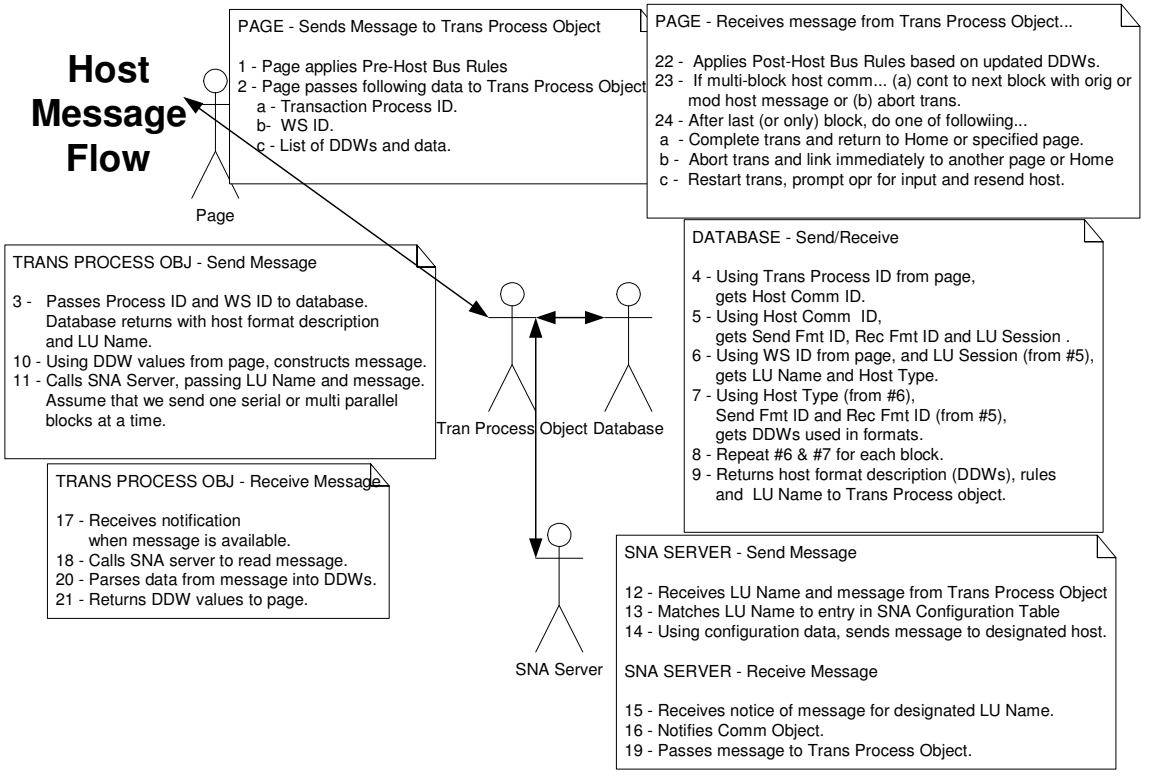
Topic Last Updated: 1/14/02 Rev 2.21 Last Printed: 10/29/05

Purpose

The purpose of this function is to define host communication used in transaction-oriented functions – in particular, to specify one or more host communication "blocks". Each host block consists of a pair of send and receive host formats. (These formats are defined in the Maintain Host Formats function.) The host communication collection defined here is referenced in Maintain Transaction Process Collection Definition function.

Multiple blocks are used when a single transaction is used to communicate with multiple host systems (which are specified in the format definition). For example, multiple blocks might be required for a CRM refresh operation where data is coming from several host systems (or from multiple applications within a host system). Depending on how the blocks are defined, they **must be** processed in serial fashion, or they **can be** processed in parallel fashion. Blocks processed in serial fashion often require that the host response be evaluated according to defined business logic before the next block is processed. At present, that business logic is contained in client-side script files.

Host communication is typically initiated at the client (page) and proceeds to the Transaction Process Object, to the Database, to the SNA Server and eventually back to the client. The following diagram illustrates how the flow might proceed.



Data Elements Rules and Relationships

Host Comm Coll
-Host Comm Coll Name : String = (Min len 1, Max len 40) -Host Comm Coll Description : String = (Min len 0, Max len 80) -Block N # : Integer = (Min val 0, Max val 9999) -Block N - Send Fmt ID : Format Definition = FK - Send Fmt ID -Block N - Recieve Fmt ID : Format Definition = FK - Receive FTM ID -Block N - Session Number : Integer = FK - from table elements -Block N - Parent Block # : Integer = (Min val 0, Max val 9999)

The above diagram shows the "classes" that are used in the definition of DDWs and the data elements (fields) that are used in those classes.

Rules/Notes

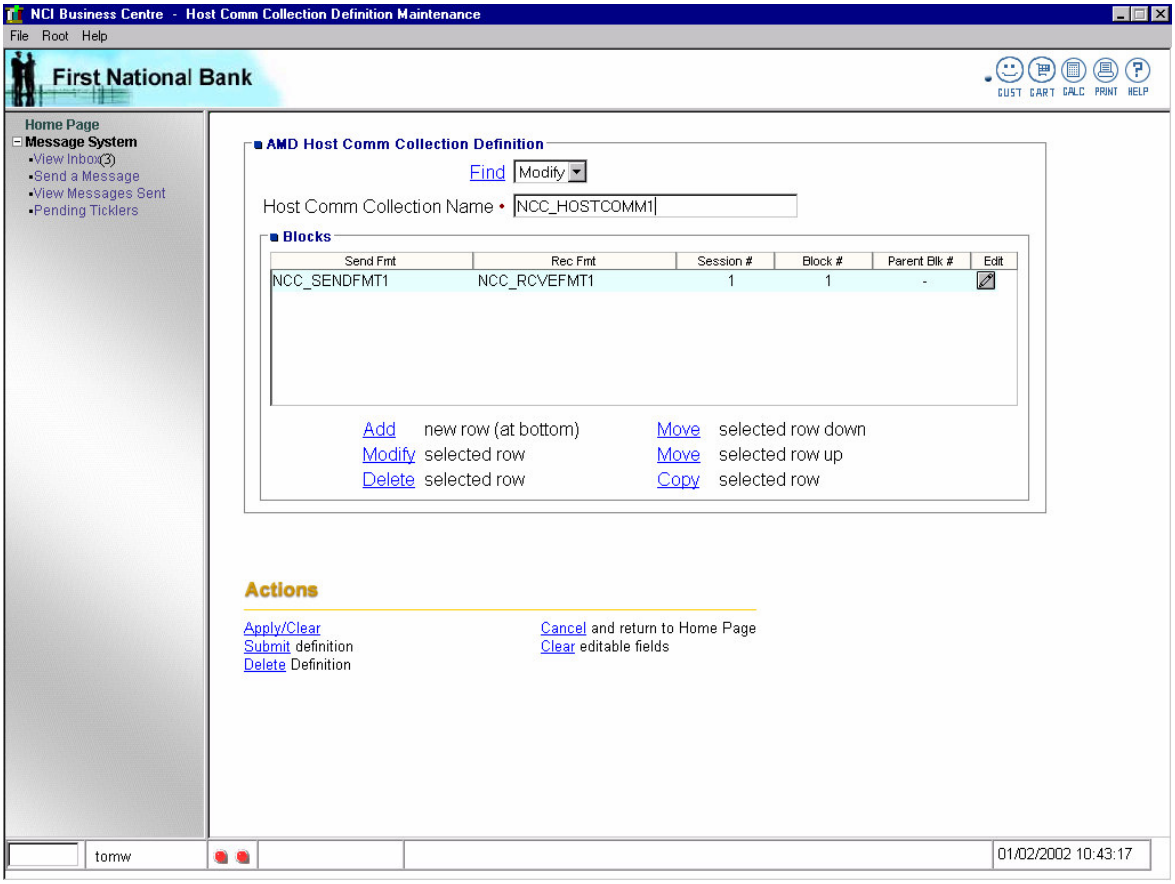
1. The Block N - Parent Block # field is used to determine whether blocks must be processed in serial fashion or can be processed in parallel fashion. The following example shows how this works:

Block #	Parent Block #	
1	-	processed first
2	1	processed after 1, in parallel with 3 and 4
3	1	processed after 1, in parallel with 1 and 4
4	1	processed after 1, in parallel with 1 and 2
5	4	processed after 4
6	5	processed after 5
7	6	processed after 6
8	-	processed at any time

2. Rules related to the operation of the parent block field are described in "Admin Host Block Definition".

Description of Pages and Dialogs

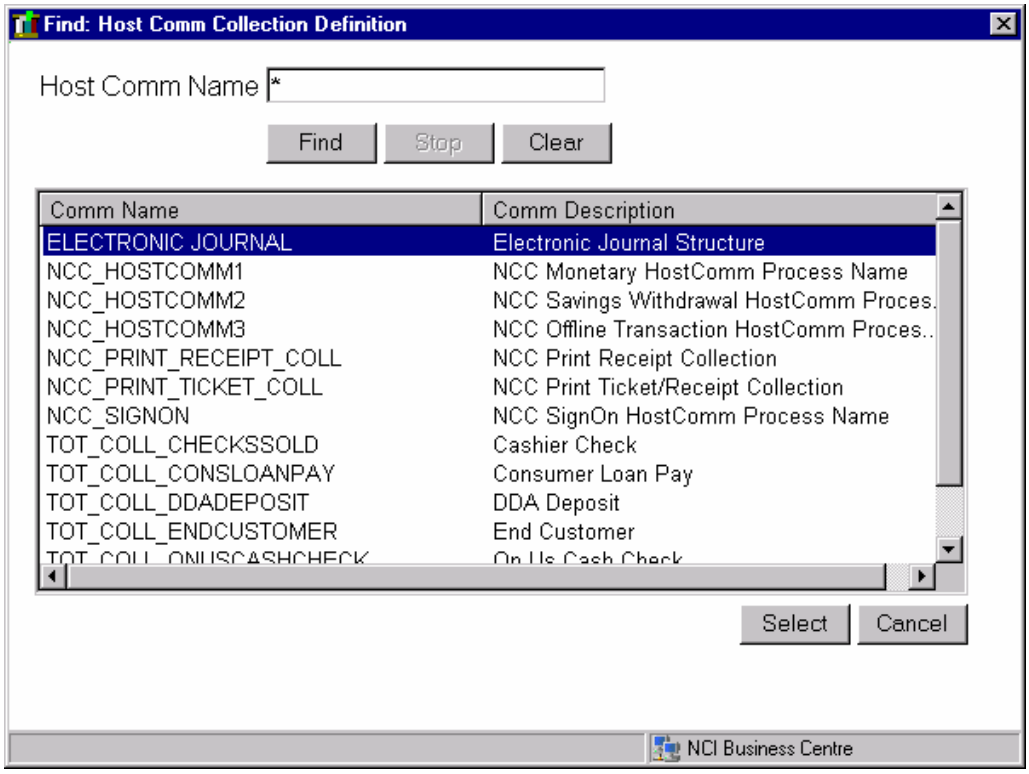
AMD Host Communication Collection Definition



AMD Host Communication Collection Definition (Annnn)

This page is used to maintain Host Communication Collection Definitions.

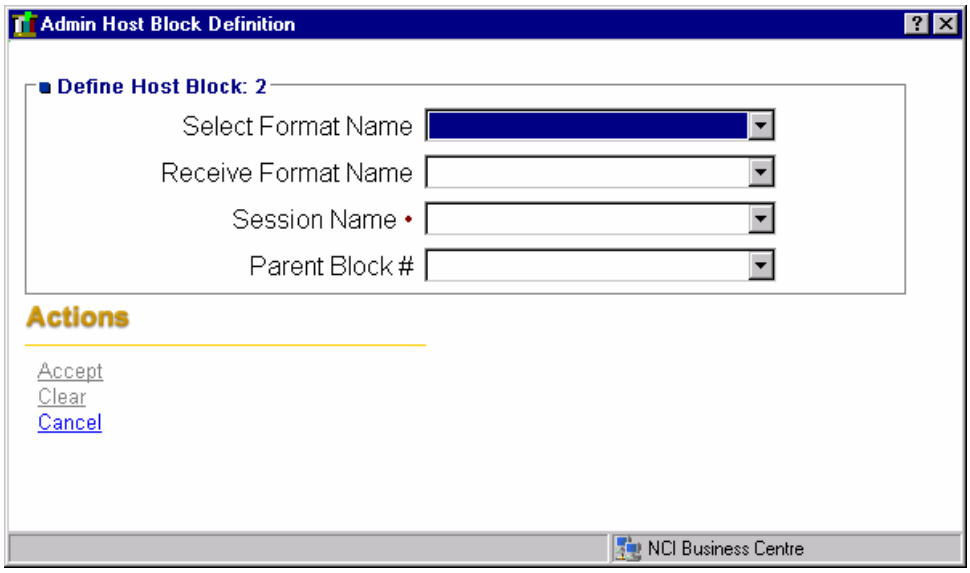
Find Host Comm Collection Definition



Find Host Comm Collection Definition

This modal dialog appears as a result of selecting the Find action on the AMD Host Communication Collections Definition page.

Admin Host Block Definition



Admin Host Block Definition

This modal dialog appears when Add or Modify is selected on the Maintain Host Communication page

Field/Control Definition

AMD Host Communication Collection Definition

Field/Control Name	Min	Max	Type	Description
New/Modify /Copy	N/A	N/A	Dropdown	In conjunction with the Name field, follows the standard rules for New/Modify/Copy Dropdowns described in Section 5, "Common Business Rules".
Host Comm Collection Name	1	40	Alphanumeric	The unique name by which the Host Communication Collection Definition is stored and referenced.
Host Comm Collection Description	1	100	Alphanumeric	A description of the Transaction Host Communication Definition. Can be the basis for field-level help. Future version.
Send Fmt	N/A	N/A	Column in Blocks list	The name of the send format definition.
Rec Fmt	N/A	N/A	Column in Blocks list	The name of the receive format definition.
Session #	N/A	N/A	Column in Blocks list	The session number.
Block #	N/A	N/A	Column in Blocks list	Although at first glance, this seems to imply the sequence or order in which blocks are processed, it does not have anything to do with processing order. That is determined solely by the Parent Block # field.
Parent Blk #	N/A	N/A	Column in Blocks list	As noted above, this entry is solely responsible for processing order. See "Admin Host Block Definition" for more on this topic.

Find Host Comm Collection Definition

Field/Control Name	Min	Max	Type	Description
Host Comm Name	1	40	Alphanumeric	Enter an asterisk, the full name, or a partial name and an asterisk.

Admin Host Block Definition

Field/Control Name	Min	Max	Type	Description
Send Format Name	N/A	N/A	Dropdown	This is a list of Send formats defined in AMD Host Format. Every block must have at least one Send and/or Receive format.
Receive Format Name	N/A	N/A	Dropdown	This is a list of Receive formats defined in AMD Host Format. Every block must have at least one Send and/or Receive format.
Session #	N/A	N/A	Dropdown	Currently, Business Centre supports five host sessions – which are listed here.
Parent Block #	N/A	N/A	Dropdown	This list previously defined blocks in this collection. However, when modifying an existing block, this dropdown will not list the name of the blocks that would result in circular processing. The rules for excluded blocks are as follows: • The dropdown will not include the number of the

Field/Control Name	Min	Max	Type	Description
				block itself. • The dropdown will not include the number of any blocks which are descendants of this block (e.g., children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, etc.) For example, suppose the following is the original set of blocks in a Host Comm Collection: Block # — Parent Block # 1 — - 2 — 1 3 — 1 4 — 1 5 — 4 6 — 5 7 — 6 8 — 2 9 — - Then suppose that block 1 is selected for modification. The Parent Blk # dropdown would only include block # 9. Blocks 2, 3, and 4 would be excluded because they are children of block 1. Block 5 would be excluded because it is a grandchild. Block 6 would be excluded because it is a great grandchild – and so on.

Actions

AMD Host Communication Collection Definition

- **Find** – Launches the Find Host Comm Collection Definition modal.
- **Add new row (at bottom)** – Launches the Admin Block Definition modal where a new block can be added. When returning from that modal, the field will appear as a new row at the bottom of the Blocks table. The new row will be assigned the next highest block number.
- **Modify selected row**- Launches the Admin Block Definition modal where the selected field in the Blocks table can be modified. When returning from that modal, the new block attributes (if changed) will appear in the Blocks table.
- **Delete selected row**– Deletes the block that is described in the selected row in the Blocks table. A block that has been designated as the parent of another block cannot be deleted. If this attempted, the page will issue an error message.
- **Move selected row down** – Moves the selected row down in the Blocks table.
- **Move selected row up** – Moves the selected row up in the Blocks table.
- **Copy selected row** – Copies the block definitions in the selected row and adds the new row to the bottom of the Blocks table. The new row will be assigned the next highest block number.
- **Apply/Clear** – Saves the data on the page, clears the fields and sets focus on the Name field.
- **Submit definition** - Saves the data on the page and returns to the Home Page.
- **Delete definition** – Deletes this host comm. collection – if it is not being used. If the definition is being used, an error message is presented.
- **Cancel and return to Home Page** – Returns, without saving any data, to the Home Page.
- **Clear editable fields** – Clears the data entry fields and sets the focus on the Host Comm Coll Name field.

NOTES:

- The Add, Modify, Delete (row), Move down and Move up actions are also available when hovering over the symbol in the Select column in the Blocks table.
- Block numbers are not recalculated based on Delete or Move actions.

Find Host Comm Collection Definition

- **Find (executed by Enter)** – Locates one or more definitions based on the filter information entered on the page.
- **Stop** – Stops the asynchronous search operation.
- **Clear** – Clears the contents of all fields.
- **Select** – Returns the selected definition to the AMD Host Communication Collection Definition page.
- **Cancel** - Returns to the AMD Host Communication Collection Definition page without selecting a definition.

Admin Host Block Definition

- **Accept** – Caches the data on this page and returns to the AMD Host Communication Collection Definition page.
- **Clear** – Clears the data entry fields and sets the focus on the Send Format Name field.
- **Cancel** – Returns, without caching any data, to the AMD Host Communication Collection Definition page.

Business Rules

See the previous discussions.

Add-Modify-Delete Host Format Function

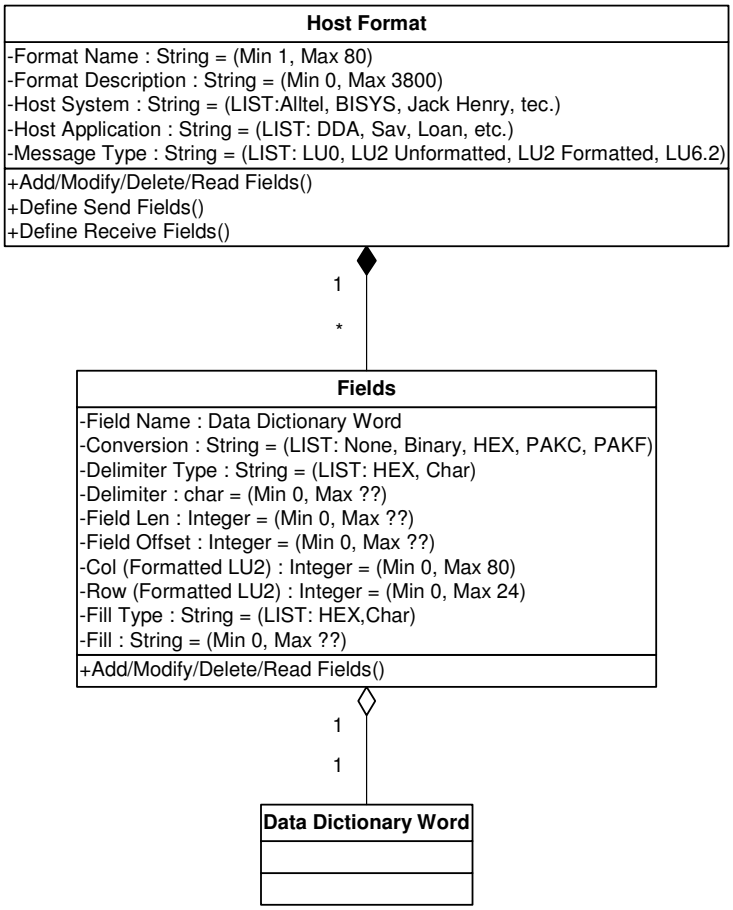
Topic Last Updated: 1/14/02 Rev 2.21 Last Printed: 10/29/05

Purpose

The purpose of this function is to facilitate the definition of message formats that are used to exchange information between NCI Business Centre and different host computers. This facility allows these message formats to be defined and kept outside of the internal programming aspects of NCI Business Centre's host communication components, hence giving greater flexibility in building and maintaining host message formats for sending and receiving host messages. This facility would also demand lesser technical skills and quicker implementations through use of power tools and promotes parallel development paths. The objective is to realize quicker, easier and less costly Business Centre integration of new host computer systems. The initial implementation will be focused on SNA based communication covering LU0, LU2 and LU6.2 message formats.

The Send and Receive formats defined in this function are referenced in the Host Communication Collection Definition.

Data Elements Rules and Relationships



The above diagram shows the "classes" that are used in the definition of DDWs and the data elements (fields) that are used in those classes.

Rules/Notes

1. The above diagram specifies that a single table structure for host formats provides for all host messages, regardless of whether the format is used to send or receive messages.
2. The above diagram also specifies that the Message Fields classes apply to all Message Types (LU0, LU2, LU6.2) . This is the primary reason for the complex inter-field rules noted in the following. Pages that implement these classes will also have to implement these rules.
   Note: Following is a more complete description of some the fields that in the above classes (only those fields that might need additional descriptions are listed). It is assumed that the same fields and the same rules apply to LU2 Formatted and LU2 Unformatted types and to LU0 and LU6.2 types.
3. Host Format (General)
   3.1. **Host System**: This is currently planned to be used only for reporting or sorting purposes. *It could be used in a later version to allow for the ASP page to identify only the Host Format for a particular LU session on a send or receive request, and the COM object would get from the database the host format definition that results from a combined key of the format name plus the host session name. For example, the ASP code would specify*

that the host send request uses Format2 on LUSession1. The database would see that LUSession1 was defined to be a JackHenry Host application (this means that Admin AMD workstation settings needs to change to allow an association of the host system name to each LU session definition), and would return the correct Format2 definition for the LuSession1. The database may contain another Host Format named "Format2", but with the host system set to "Alltel". The ASP code would then work without modifications for an Alltel implementation. The only change to the system would be to use the Admin function to specify that LuSession1 is an Alltel host system.

3.2. **Host Application**: This would only be used for reporting or sorting purposes.

3.3. **Message Type**: The selection in this field determines the rules that are applied to fields in the other classes. The message type will be "LU0", "LU2", "Unformatted LU2", or "LU6.2". In the following descriptions and rules, "unformatted LU2" will be treated the same as LU0.

4. Fields This section describes the field values for the host message formats. The Admin page to create the host formats can enforce some rules based on the LU type. Rules that vary depending upon whether data is being sent to or received from the host must be enforced by the COM object that handles the actual host communication.

4.1. **Field Name (Req)**:

4.1.1. If type=LU0/LU6.2... Specifies the DDW whose contents will be sent to the host in this part of the message when this format is used to send data to the host. When this format is used to receive data from the host, this DDW value will be updated with the new host data.

4.1.2. If type=LU2... For sending data to the host, this field specifies the DDW whose contents are placed in an unprotected field on the 3270 screen. The screen position is specified by the Row/Col fields. If Row/Col are not specified, the data is placed in the next unprotected field on the screen. When this format is used to receive data from the host, this DDW value will be updated with the data from the position on the screen as defined by the Row and Col fields..

4.2. **Conversion**: Specifies the type of data conversion that is applied to contents of specified DDW. (**Note for implementing host communication COM object:** When sending data to the host, the conversion is done as the host message is being constructed. When receiving data from the host, the conversion must be done before returning the data to the ASP.)

4.3. Delimiter Type

4.3.1. If type=LU0/LU6.2... Specifies how the value specified in the Delimiter field is to be converted before being used by the host communication COM object to construct the message to be sent to the host, or when searching for a delimiter in data returned from the host. HEX means hexadecimal representation of binary data; CHAR means EBCDIC characters.

4.3.2. If type=LU2...Not used

4.4. **Delimiter:**

4.4.1. The Delimiter and FieldLen fields are mutually exclusive.

4.4.2. If type=LU0/LU6.2...Specifies delimiter of type noted above.
(**Note for implementing host communication COM object:** When constructing a message to be sent to the host, this delimiter must follow the DDW value. The delimiter is not sent if DDW is empty (null string) and Field Len is zero. When receiving data from the host, the data to be copied into the DDW begins at the present offset location and stops at the beginning of the specified delimiter. See Field Offset for discussion of using a delimiter with an offset. If Delimiter contains a value, the Field Len field must be blank.)

4.4.3. If type=LU2... If there is an entry in this field, the Delimiter Type must be CHAR and the Row and Col fields must be blank.
(**Note for implementing host communication COM object:** This value is not used when sending data to the host. When receiving data from the host, this

value specifies that the system searches the 3270 screen text from the current location until a match with the Delimiter entry is found. When a match is found, the content of the next 3270 field is put into the DDW.)

4.4.4.

4.5. Field Len:

4.5.1. The FieldLen and Delimiter fields are mutually exclusive.

4.5.2. If type=LU0/LU6.2... Specifies the fixed value for the length of the host message field.

4.5.2.1. If Field Len=0, a delimiter value must be specified.

4.5.2.2. **Note for implementing host communication COM object to send data to the host:**
If Field Len>0 and > length of data in DDW ...

4.5.2.2.1.1. All data for the DDW will be sent.

4.5.2.2.1.2. Data will be padded with fill characters (of type specified below)

4.5.2.2.1.3. Numeric DDW data types (Num, Decimal, Float) will be right-justified (filled on left)

4.5.2.2.1.4. All other DDW data types will be filled on right.

4.5.2.2.2. **Note for implementing host communication COM object to send data to the host:**
If Field Len>0 and < max length of data in DDW an error message will be generated.

4.5.3. If type=LU2... Specifies the number of characters to be copied from the screen buffer to the DDW when a message is received from the host, or to be copied from the DDW to the screen buffer when sending a message to the host.

4.6. Fill Type:

4.6.1. If type=LU0/LU6.2... Specifies how the value specified in the Fill field is to be converted before being used by the host communication COM object to construct the message to be sent to the host. When receiving a host message, this field is not used. HEX means hexadecimal representation of binary data; CHAR means EBCDIC characters.

4.6.2. If type=LU2... not used.

4.7. Fill:

4.7.1. This field is not valid when a Delimiter value is specified for this host format.

4.7.2. If type=LU0/LU6.2... Specifies DDW fill character used to pad the field value when sending data to the host, but the DDW value is not long enough to complete the defined FieldLength. If not specified, this value defaults to 0 for numeric DDW types and a space " " for alphanumeric data types. When receiving a host message, this field is not used.

4.8. Field Offset:

4.8.1. The FieldOffset field is mutually exclusive with the Col and Row fields.

4.8.2. If type = LU0/LU6.2...Specifies the offset into the host message for this field.

4.8.2.1. When sending data to the host, the DDW value is placed in the host message at this offset into the host message buffer.

4.8.2.2. When receiving data from the host, data is read from the offset until the Delimiter or Field Len (which ever is specified) is encountered. (**Note for implementing host communication COM object:** If Field Offset is zero, reading starts at the next character in the message. If the Field Offset is zero for the first DDW in the message, reading starts at the first of the host message.)

4.8.3. If type = LU2...Not used.

4.9. Col:

4.9.1. The FieldOffset field is mutually exclusive with the Col and Row fields.

4.9.2. If type=LU0/LU6.2.. Not used

4.9.3. If type=LU0 (Req)...Specifies the column position (1-80) where the contents of the DDW are placed on, or read from,read from the 3270 screen.

4.10. Row:

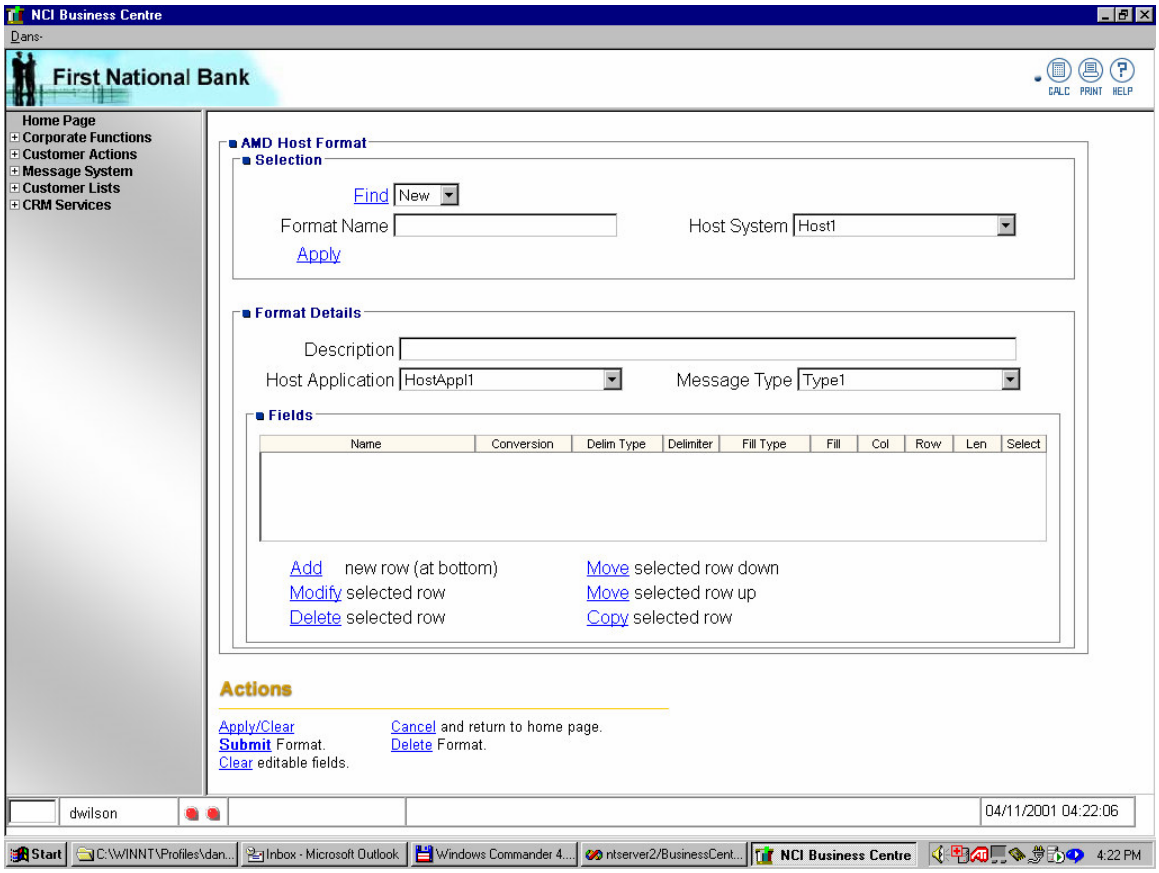
4.10.1. The FieldOffset field is mutually exclusive with the Col and Row fields.

4.10.2. If type=LU0/LU6.2... Not used.

4.10.3. If type=LU2 (Req).. Specifies the row position (1-24) where the contents of the DDW are placed on , or read from, the 3270 screen.

Description of Pages and Dialogs

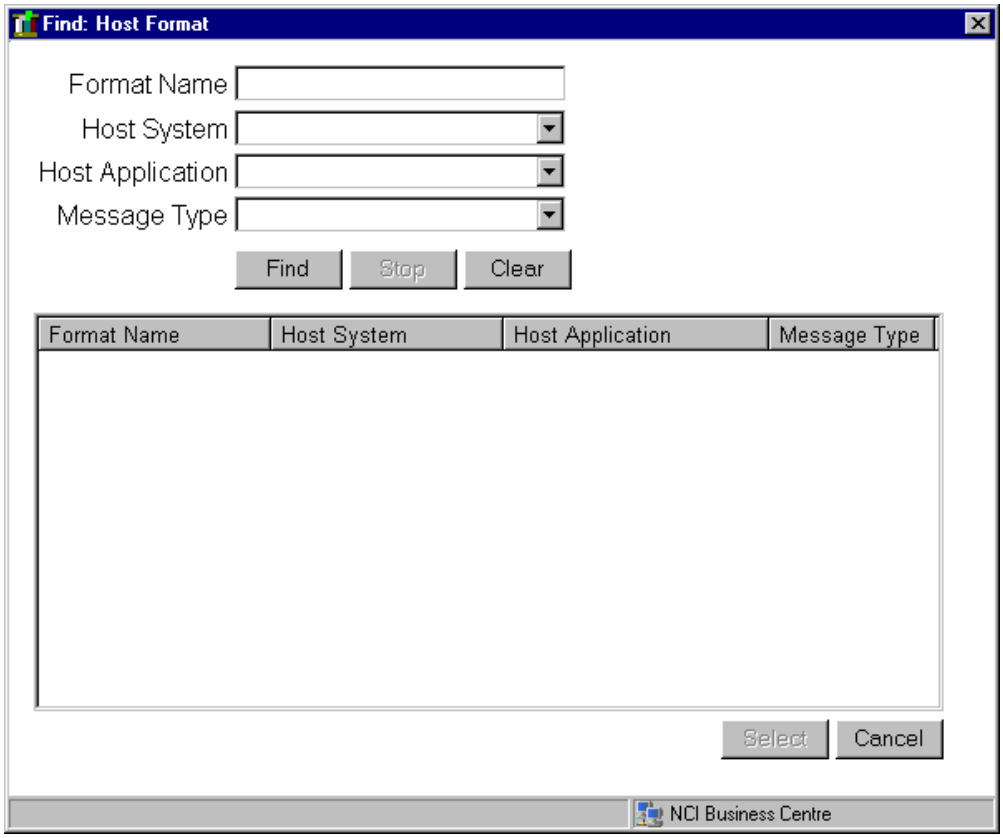
AMD Host Formats



AMD Host Formats (Annnn)

This page is used to maintain host send and receive formats. These formats are used in LU0, LU2 and LU6 messages.

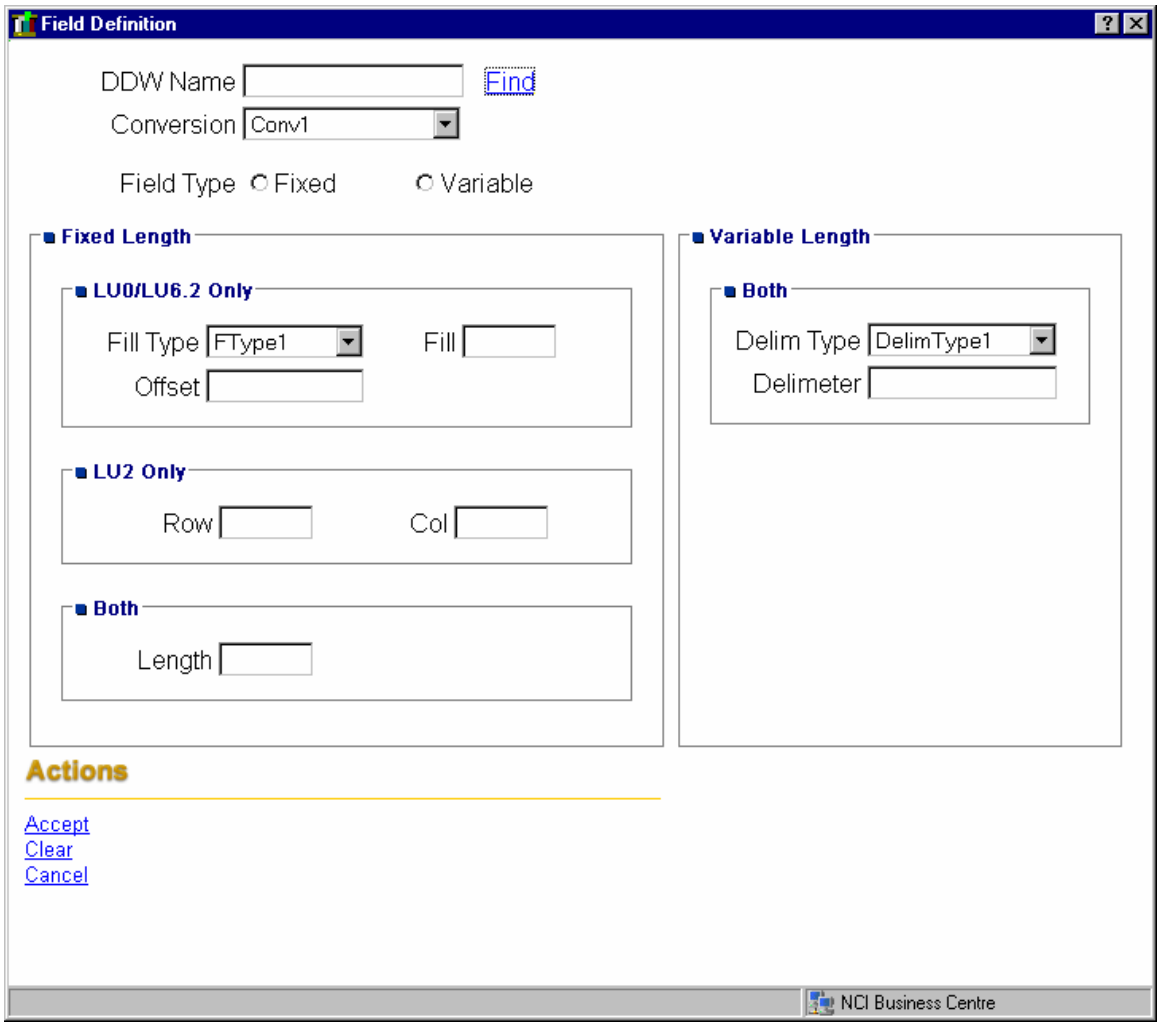
Find Host Format



Find Host

This modal appears as a result of selecting the Find action on the AMD Host Formats page.

Field Definition



Field Definition

This modal appears when Add or Modify is selected on the AMD Host Format page. The fixed or variable field length selection, together with the message type selection on the parent page, determines rules for the fields on the Host Field Definition page. The combination of selections determines which fields are available. .

Field/Control Definition

AMD Host Format

Field/Control Name	Min	Max	Type	Description
New/Modify /Copy	N/A	N/A	Dropdown	In conjunction with the Format Name and Host System Key fields, follows the standard rules for New/Modify/Copy Dropdowns and multi-part fields Key described in Section 5, "Common Business Rules".
Format Name	1	30	Alphanumeric	The Format Name and the Host System form a two-part unique key by which the Host Format is stored and referenced.
Host System	N/A	N/A	Dropdown	The second part of the two-part key by which Host Formats are known. The dropdown contains entries such as "Jack Henry", "Alltel", "Fiserv", etc. Using a two-part key allows formats with the same name to be defined for multiple host systems. That way, a function can be associated with particular format name and still use variations on that format based on the host system that has been implemented. This is made possible by… 1. Associating a Host System with each LU Session # that is defined for a workstation 2. Associating an LU Session # with each Host Communication block 3. Associating host send and receive format definitions with each Host Communication block 4. Associating a Host System with each send and receive format definition. 5. Associating each function page with a Host Communication definition. Because a function page "knows" the workstation where it is being executed and the LU Session that is in effect, the Business Centre database can work through these associations to match up the host send or receive format for a particular host system. For example, page code might specify that the host Send request uses Format2 on LU Session #1. The database would see that LU Session 1 was defined to be a JackHenry Host application and would supply the correct Format2 definition for that Lu Session 1. The database could also contain another host format named "Format2", but with the Host System set to "Alltel". The page code would then work without modifications for an Alltel implementation. The only change to the system would be to use the Admin function to specify that LuSession1 is an Alltel host system. **NOTE:** It is only after entries appear in both key fields that the remaining fields on the page are enabled.

Field/Control Name	Min	Max	Type	Description
Description	1	100	Alphanumeric	A description of the Host Format. Can be the basis for field-level help.
Host Application	N/A	N/A	Dropdown	This is an information-only field that can be used for reporting and sorting in ad-hoc reports.
Message Type	N/A	N/A	Dropdown	The selection in this field determines the rules that are applied to entries and selections in Field Definition modal. The message type will be "LU0", "LU2 Formatted", "LU2 Unformatted", and "LU6.2". In the following descriptions and rules, "LU2 Unformatted" will be treated the same as LU0 and LU2 Formatted is referred to simply as LU2. The default value is blank. The Message Type cannot be changed if the host format has already been saved to the database. If the format has not been saved and the Type is changed, any fixed or variable field length data entered on the Field Definition modal will be cleared. The administrator will be warned before this happens and asked if he/she wishes to proceed.
Fields Frame	N/A	N/A	Frame	The table within this frame displays the fields that have been defined for this host format. Fields are based on Data Dictionary Words. Each row in the table contains the attributes of a single field. Fields (rows) are added, modified and deleted using the appropriate Action (from the Fields Frame) or by hovering over the select symbol in the Select column. Selected rows are moved up and down using those actions.

Find Host Format

Field/Control Name	Min	Max	Type	Description
Format Name	1	30	Alphanumeric	Enter an asterisk, the full name, or a partial name and an asterisk.
Host System	N/A	N/A	Dropdown	The dropdown defaults to blank. If this value is not to be included in the search, select blank.
Host Application	N/A	N/A	Dropdown	The dropdown defaults to blank. If this value is not to be included in the search, select blank.
Message Type	N/A	N/A	Dropdown	The dropdown defaults to blank. If this value is not to be included in the search, select blank.

Admin Host Block Definition

NOTE: The following discussion refers to the "contents" or "values" of DDWs. Be aware that DDW values, other than any default values, are not stored as part of the DDW. A DDW in this case is simply a system-wide variable definition. Contents or values of these DDWs are maintained by the components which refer to the DDW definition.

Field/Control Name	Min	Max	Type	Description
DDW Name	N/A	N/A	Display Only	If an LU0/LU6.2 message type has been selected, the DDW Name specifies the DDW whose contents will be sent to the host in this part of the message. When this format is used to receive data from the host, this DDW value will be updated with the new host data.

Field/Control Name	Min	Max	Type	Description
				If an LU2 message type has been selected • For sending data to the host, this field specifies the DDW whose contents are placed in an unprotected field on the 3270 screen. The screen position is specified by the Row/Col fields. If Row/Col are not specified, the data is placed in the next unprotected field on the screen. • When this format is used to receive data from the host, this DDW value will be updated with the data from the position on the screen as defined by the Row and Col fields..
Conversion	N/A	N/A	Dropdown	This field specifies the type of data conversion that is applied to contents of specified DDW. When sending data to the host, the conversion is done as the host message is being constructed. When receiving data from the host, the conversion must be done before returning the data to the web page.
Field Type	N/A	N/A	Radio Buttons	The fixed or variable field length selection, together with the message type selection on the parent page, determines rules for the fields on the Host Field Definition page. The combination of selections determines which fields are available.
Fixed Length				
LU0/LU6.2 Only				
Fill Type	N/A	N/A	Dropdown	CHAR or HEX. Specifies how the value specified in the Fill field is to be converted before being used by the host communication component to construct the message to be sent to the host. When receiving a host message, this field is not used. HEX means hexadecimal representation of binary data; CHAR means EBCDIC characters.
Fill	1	2	Alphanumeric	Specifies DDW fill character used to pad the field value when sending data to the host, but the DDW value is not long enough to complete the defined Field Length. If not specified, this value defaults to 0 for numeric DDW types and a space " " for alphanumeric data types. When receiving a host message, this field is not used.
Offset	1	4	Numeric	Specifies the offset into the host message for this field. • When sending data to the host, the DDW value is placed in the host message at this offset into the host message buffer. • When receiving data from the host, data is read from the offset until the field length is encountered. **NOTE:** If Field Offset is zero, reading starts at the next character in the message. If the Field Offset is zero for the first DDW in the message, reading starts at the first of the host message.)
LU2 Only				
Row	1	4	Numeric	Specifies the row position (1-24) where the contents of the DDW are placed , or read from, on the 3270 screen.

Field/Control Name	Min	Max	Type	Description
Col	1	4	Numeric	Specifies the column position (1-80) where the contents of the DDW are placed, or read from, on the 3270 screen.
Both				
Length	1	4	Numeric	A non-zero field length is required. If an LU0/LU6.2 message type has been specified, the host component enforces the following rules… If field length>0 and > length of data in DDW... • All data for the DDW will be sent. • Data will be padded with fill characters (of type specified below) • Numeric DDW data types (Num, Decimal, Float) will be right-justified (filled on left) • All other DDW data types will be filled on right If field length>0 and < max length of data in DDW, an error message will be generated. If an LU2 message type has been specified, the field length determines the number of characters to be copied from the screen buffer to the DDW when a message is received from the host, or to be copied from the DDW to the screen buffer when sending a message to the host
Variable Length				
Both (LU0/LU6.2 and LU2)				
Delim Type	N/A	N/A	Dropdowm	CHAR or HEX. Specifies how the value specified in the Delimiter field is to be converted before being used by the host communication component to construct the message to be sent to the host, or when searching for a delimiter in data returned from the host. HEX means hexadecimal representation of binary data; CHAR means EBCDIC characters.
Delimiter	1	10	Alphanumeric	When constructing a message to be sent to the host, this delimiter follows the DDW value. When receiving data from the host, the data to be copied into the DDW begins at the present offset location and stops at the beginning of the specified delimiter. If an LU2 data type has been specified and if there is an entry in this field, the Delimiter Type is typically CHAR. This value is not used when sending data to the host. When receiving data from the host, this value specifies that the system searches the 3270 screen text from the current location until a match with the Delimiter entry is found. When a match is found, the content of the next 3270 field is put into the designated DDW.

Actions

AMD Host Format

- **Find** - Launches the Find Host Format modal dialog.
- **Apply** – Validates the selected multi-part key as directed by the mode (Add, Modify, Copy) and enables the rest of the page. See Section 5, Common Business Rules for more rules.
- **Add new row (at bottom)** – Launches the Host Field Definition modal page where a new field can be added. When returning from that modal, the field will appear as a new row at the bottom of the Fields table.
- **Modify selected row**- Launches the Host Field Definition modal page where the selected field in the Fields table can be modified. When returning from that modal, the new field attributes (if changed) will appear in the Fields table.
- **Copy selected row**– Copies the field definitions in the selected row and adds the new row to the bottom of the Fields table. For example, the user may wish to define a delimiter in single DDW and then copy the same DDW over and over. **NOTE:** If the same DDW is used multiple times and has a different value for each use, the page and the components will distinguish between multiple uses of the same DDW.
- **Delete selected row** – Deletes the field that is described in the selected row in the Fields table.
- **Move selected row** – Moves the selected row down in the Fields table.
- **Move selected row** – Moves the selected row up in the Fields table.
- **Apply/Clear** – Saves the data on the page, clears the fields and sets focus on the Name field.
- **Submit format** - Saves the data on the page and returns to the Home Page.
- **Clear editable fields** – Clears the data entry fields and sets the focus on the Name field.
- **Cancel and return to home page** – Returns, without saving any data, to the Home Page.
- **Delete format** – Deletes the selected format.

NOTE: The Add, Modify, Delete (row), Move down and Move up actions are also available when hovering over the symbol in the Select column in the Fields table.

Find Host Format

- **Find (executed by Enter)** – Locates one or more definitions based on the filter information entered on the page.
- **Stop** – Stops the asynchronous search operation.
- **Clear** – Clears the contents of all fields.
- **Select** – Returns the selected definition to the AMD Host Format page.
- **Cancel** - Returns to the AMD Host Format page without selecting a definition.

Host Field Definition

- **Find** – Launches the Find Data Dictionary Word Modal Dialog.
- **Accept** – Caches the data on this page and returns to the AMD Host Format page.
- **Clear** – Clears the data entry fields and sets the focus on the DDW Name field.
- **Cancel** – Returns, without caching any data, to the AMD Host Format page.

Business Rules

See the previous discussions.