Transmet v4.7.0

Web User Manual

Version 2.0 – March 2022

Customer / Project name
Contract number

METEO FRANCE INTERNATIONAL

Creation

Responsibilities	Name - Function	Date
Written by	Isabelle Erlich – Documentation manager	May 18, 2010
Authorized by	Patrick Andrieux– Product manager	

Modifications

Issue	Date	Modified by	Modified pages	Description of evolution
1.0	July 09, 2009		N/A	Initial version
1.2	June 10, 2010	IE	All	New functions: Messages correction, Messages duplicate, Messages history, Send messages, Routing WMO catalogue extraction
1.3	April 02, 2011	IE		Vocabulary in the interface. New Transmonitor module added
1.4	June 2011	BS		Add the network monitoring graphic in charts section
1.5	January 2012	IE	All	New Word template New function: Circuit time policies Function updated: Add FTP/SFTP circuit
1.6	June 05, 2012	BS		Minor corrections
1.7	June 05, 2012	IE		New function: Administration / Transmet status
1.8	July 02, 2012	IE	Paragraphs 3.1.1.5 and 2.3.2.5	New display features in the archive data base ; New features in the FTP transmission circuit
1.9	September 06, 2012	Gaelle Collin		Update in accordance with the VISME MSS version.
1.9.1	October, 2012	IE		Minor corrections
1.9.2	November, 2012	PA		Specify which fields are mandatory
1.9.3	February, 2013	PA		multiple login details
1.9.4	August 2013	PA		Updates for v4.5
1.9.5	October 2013	PA		Updates for reception circuit creation
1.9.6	January 2014	PA		Add annex 1 user profile recommendations
1.9.7	April 2015	PA		Centos 7 support
1.9.8	July 2017	IE	All	New documentation layout
2.0	January 2018	IE	All	New graphical interface

Table of contents

Foreword

Scope of this document

This document contains the main indications to use Transmet WEB.

Audience of the document

The present manual is intended for administrator new to the Transmet WEB software.

Software release

This document refers to Transmet v4.7.0.4

Please note that all modules may not be delivered on your Transmet system. Please refer to your contractual documents.

System requirement

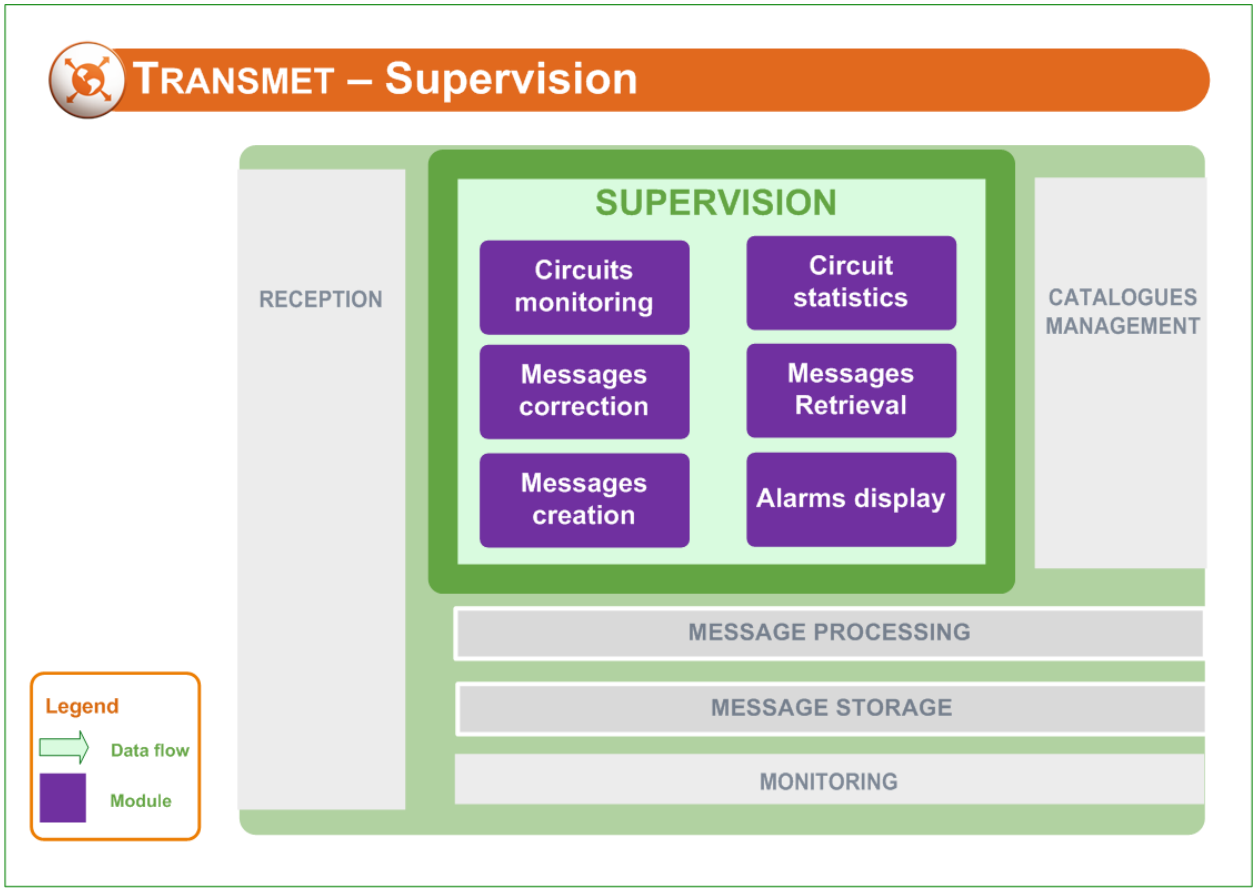
The Transmet WEB software is based on Web technology and can be run through an Internet browser like Firefox or Internet Explorer.

1. General presentation

1.1. Overview

1.1.1. Transmet WEB objective

The Transmet WEB objective is to provide a user friendly interface to monitor and administrate circuits, messages and circuit catalogue.



1.1.2. Main functions

Transmet WEB provides the following functions:

Menu	Function	Description
Circuits	***Monitoring***	- Display information about circuits - Modify circuits.
	Circuit administration	- Modify, delete, replicate circuits - Add circuits - Define circuit time policies - Define the circuit to be monitored (optional)
	Charts	- Display charts to analyze the messages traffic

Menu	Function	Description
	Alarms history	- Access to the archived alarms data base
Messages	***Archived messages***	- Access to the message reception data base - Access to the message transmission data base - Access to the message sent to correction data base - Access to the duplicated message database
	Message creation	- Write predefined messages following a template
	History of created messages	- Consult the history of written messages and their status
	Templates (message creation)	- Define messages template
	Messages transmission	- Send messages on the circuit of your choice they have already been sent or not - Upload messages received on your workstation
	Resend messages	- Define by circuits which messages have to be resent
	History of resent messages	- Consult the history of resent messages
	WMO monitoring	- Run METDATA Monitor: software for performing non-real time, quantitative monitoring observation programs defined by the WMO to ensure proper and effective functionality of the Global Telecommunication System
Catalogues	***Routing dictionary***	- Run the Catalogue Management module to update the Routing catalogue.
	Routing catalogue (RTH)	- Implementation of WMO file naming convention according to the WMO Manual on codes WMO–No. 306
	Fax catalogue	- Manage the Fax catalogue
	Email catalogue	- Manage the Email catalogue: Create, modify and link contacts, groups and messages
	SMS catalogue	- Manage the Sms catalogue
Transmonitor	***Search***	- Search messages in the received message database
	Report settings	- Configure and schedule monitoring reports
Administration	***Mode (OPE/STBY)***	- Display the servers names - Switch the standby and the operational servers
	Configuration backup	- Save the system configuration: main Transmet files - Save the data base
	Show logs	- Display the log files of the past ten days.
	Compare cluster configuration	- Compare the operational and the standby server configuration files.
	Users account management	- Define the user account information: username, email address, associated profile and password

Menu	Function	Description
	Profile management	- Define the profiles and the associated available functions
Warnings		- Display real time messages

1.2. Users profiles

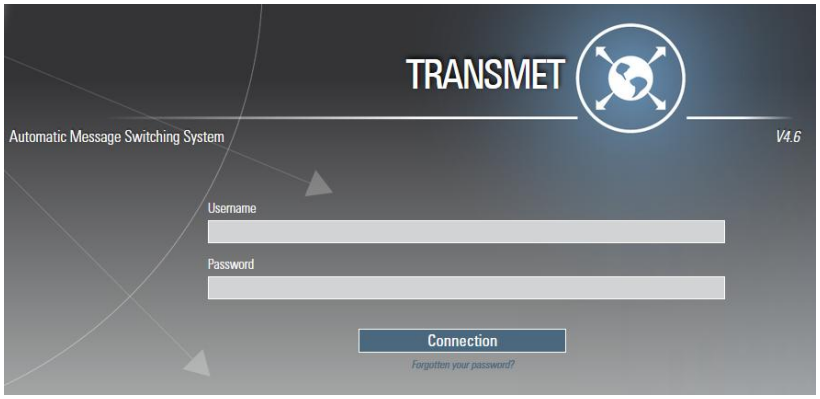
The user profiles can be defined in the ***Administration / Profile management*** function. Typical profiles could be:

- Administrator
  Full access and editing rights.
- Supervisor
  Access to supervision functions only.
- Chief Operator
  Dictionary editing rights
- Operator
  Viewing rights only.
- External User
  Viewing rights only.

1.3. Getting started

To start Transmet WEB

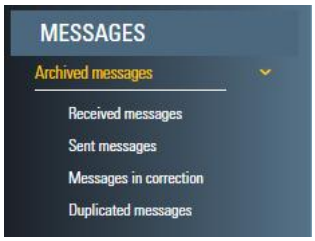
1. Launch an Internet browser (refer to paragraph System requirements) and type Transmet WEB address in the address bar.



2. Type your ***Username*** and ***password*** and click ***Submit***.
   The Welcome page is displayed as follows:

To access to functions

1. Expand the menu as follows:

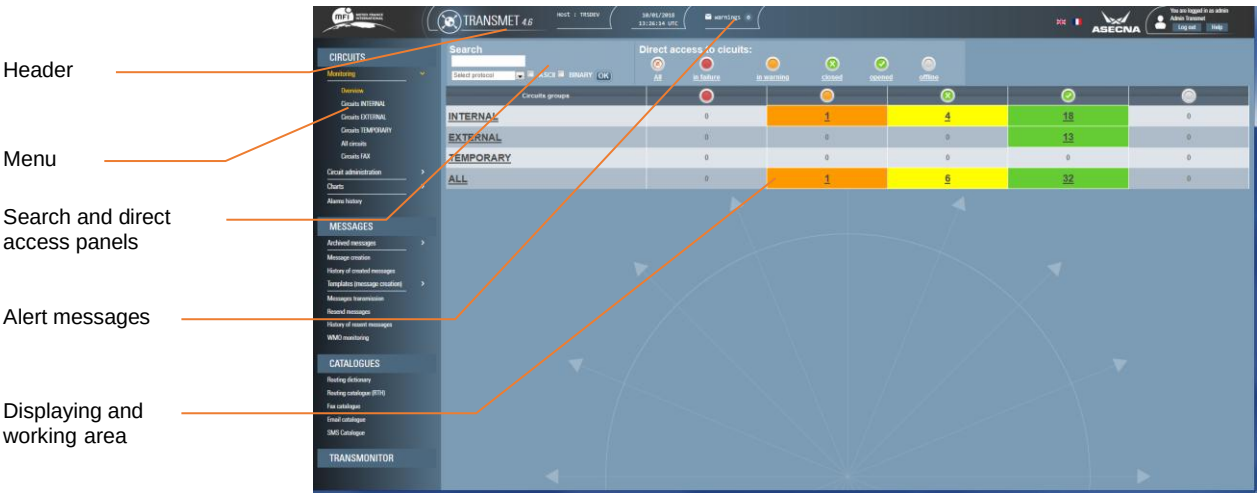


2. On the menu, click on a function name

1.4. Transmet WEB interface

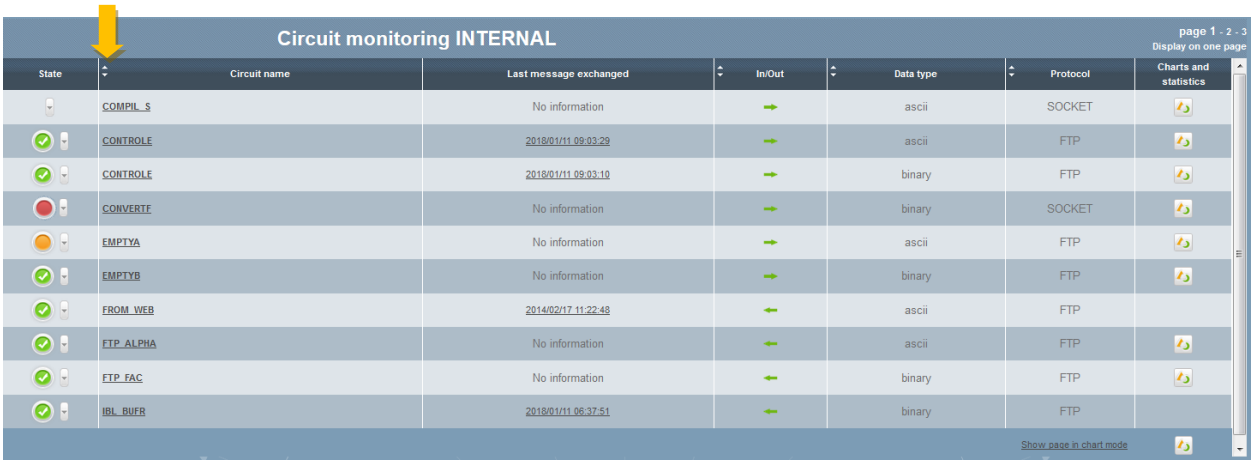
1.4.1. Main screen

The Transmet WEB main screen is displayed as follows:



1.4.2. Tables

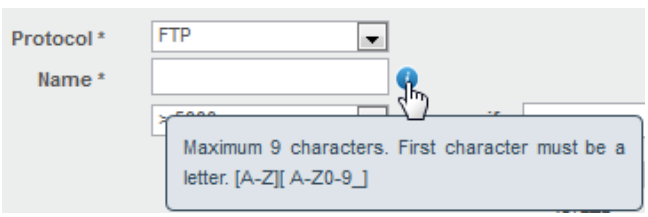
Main tables can be sorted by clicking on arrows in the column headers:



Tables with many rows can be displayed on several or only one page:

1.4.3. Help on line

You can display help about text boxes or drop down lists by clicking .



2. Circuits

2.1. Introduction

2.1.1. Definition of a circuit

A circuit:

- Connects two entities (servers, telegraph lines, ...)
- Defines the exchange protocol
- Gives the direction of the exchange (In or Out)
- Defines the transmitted data type

2.1.2. Circuit statutes

A circuit can take the following statutes:

- Opened: The circuit is opened, data are transmitted.
- Closed: The circuit is closed. Data are not transmitted but are kept in queue. When the queue is full, a warning message is sent by Transmet. When the circuit is opened again, the data are transmitted.
- Offline: The circuit is closed. Data are not transmitted and are NOT kept in queue. The circuit sends no longer alarms.
- Warning: The circuit does not work properly.
- Failure: The circuit does not work. Data are not transmitted.

2.2. Circuit Monitoring

The circuits monitoring functions allows you to:

- Display information about circuits
- Modify circuits

2.2.1. Overview

2.2.1.1. Presentation

The ***Overview*** function allows you to:

- Execute a search to display a circuits list
- Directly access to a circuits list with a specific status

From a circuits list, you can:

- Display information about circuits
- Modify the status of the circuit
- Resend messages

The ***Overview*** function sorts out circuits by group.

Note: *The* **Circuits GTS**, **Circuits Regional**, **Circuits Local** *and* **All circuits** *functions give you access to the same functionalities than* **Overview** *without a group sorting out.*

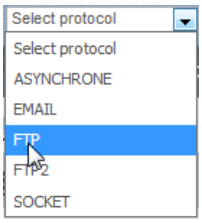
2.2.1.2. Access

On the ***Circuits*** submenu, select ***Monitoring / Overview***.

2.2.1.3. Screen description

The Overview screen is displayed as follows:

The Overview screen contains the following areas:

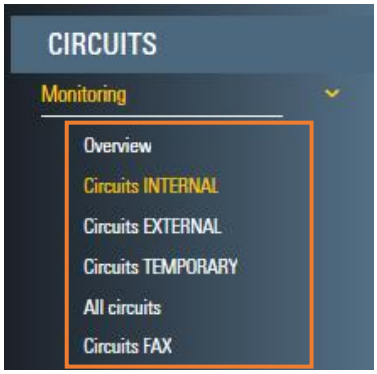
Area	Description
Search	- Enter the first character(s) of the circuit name - Click ***OK***.
Select protocol	Protocol and format fields are provided for an AND search: - Select a protocol in the drop down list:  - Tick the check box ***ASCII*** or ***Binary*** - Click ***OK***.
Direct access	Circuits are sorted by status with the following color and graphical convention: - Red: failure - Orange: warning - Green: Closed or opened - White: Temporarily not sent
Circuit connection	To make their administration easier, circuits are sorted by status and gathered into groups: - Internal - External

2.2.1.4. Displaying a circuits list

1. In the Overview screen, click on the number of circuits  in a group line

or

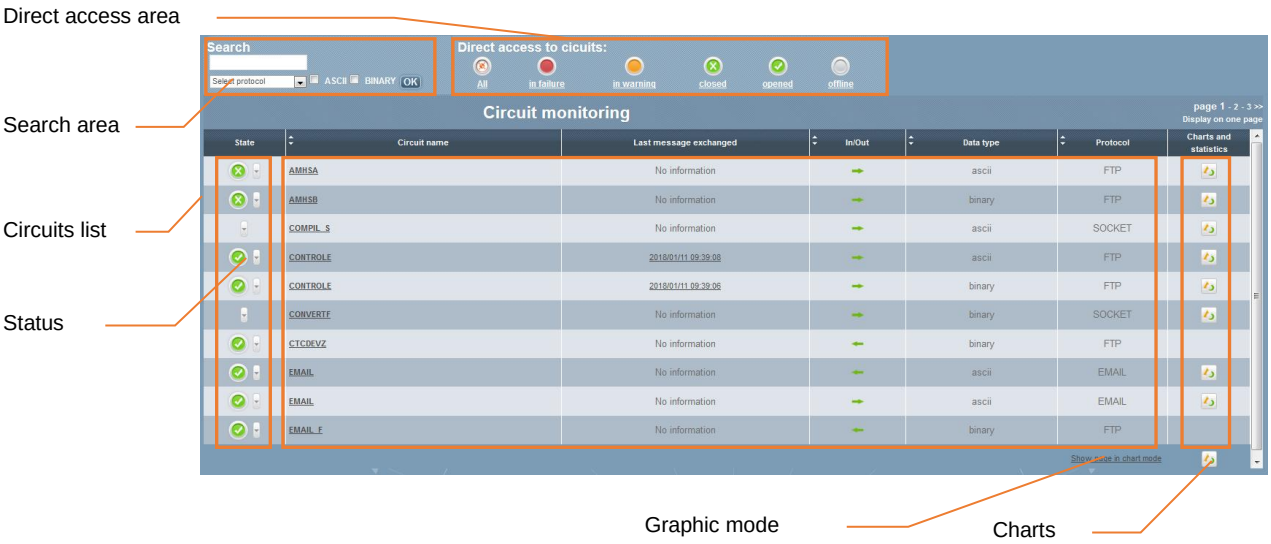
1. On the menu, select the circuits group you are interested in:



2. Refine the list by executing a new search or clicking on a direct access link, e.g.: 
.

2.2.1.5. Circuit list description

The circuits list is displayed as follows:



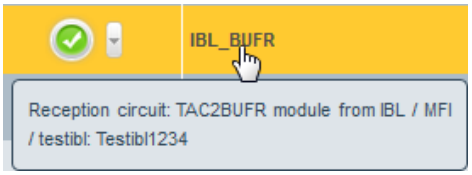
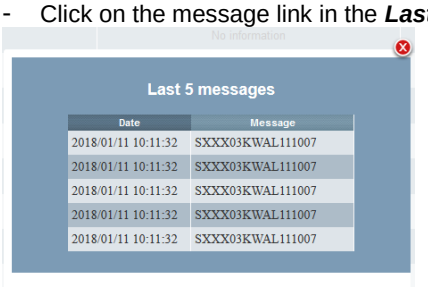
2.2.1.6. Displaying information about circuits

From a circuits list, you can display information about circuits:

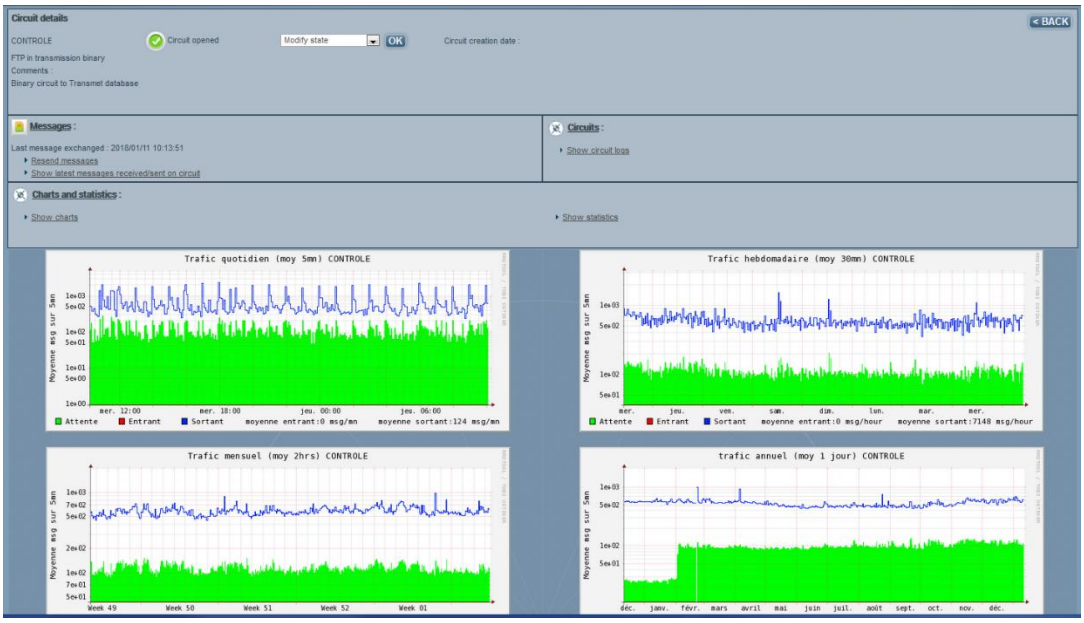
- Circuit state
- Circuit comment
- Last 5 messages exchanged on the circuit
- Direction of the circuit (in/out)
- Type of data exchanged on the circuit (ascii or binary)
- Protocol
- Circuit logs
- Charts and statistics

To display information about circuits

1. From the circuits list, proceed as follows:

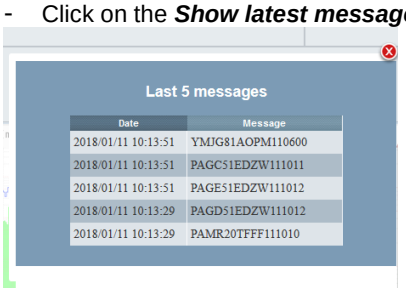
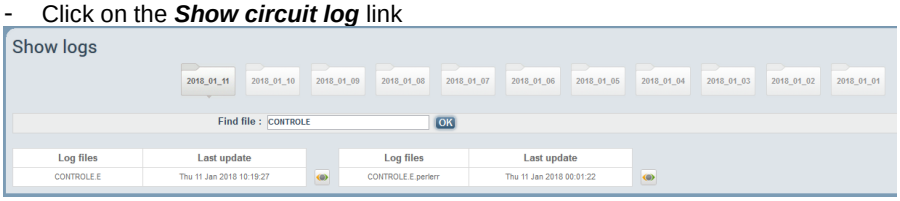
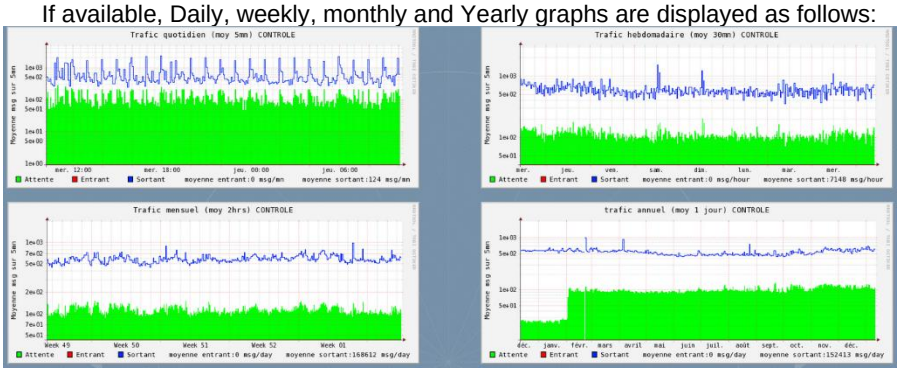
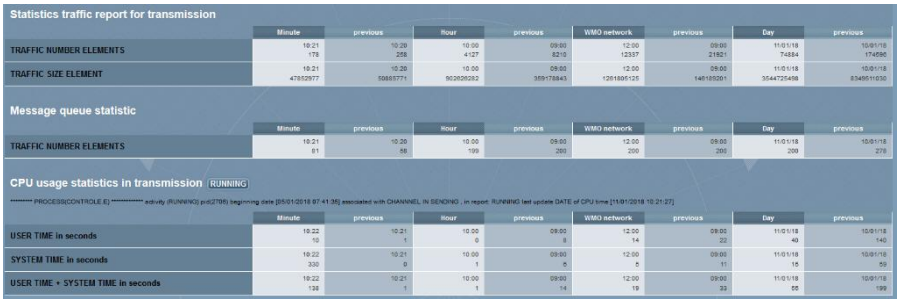
To display…	Then…
The comment	- Point the mouse on a circuit name. 
The last 5 exchanged messages	- Click on the message link in the ***Last exchanged message*** column 
Only Graphic and statistics	- Click on the  icon in the ***Graphs and statistics*** column Or - Click on the ***Graphic visualization mode*** at the bottom of the list

2. To display detailed information, click on a circuit name in the list.
   The information is displayed as follows:



3. Proceed as follows:

To …	Then…

To …	Then…
Look on the last messages	- Click on the ***Show latest messages received/sent on circuit*** link 
Look on circuit logs	- Click on the ***Show circuit log*** link 
Look on the last graphical images	- Click on the ***Show charts*** link. If available, Daily, weekly, monthly and Yearly graphs are displayed as follows:  Note: Measures are displayed on a logarithmic scale. On the vertical axis “5e+02” must be understood “5.102”
Look on statistics	- Click on the ***Show statistics*** link 

2.2.1.7. Modifying circuits

From a circuit list, you can:

- Modify the status of the circuit
- Add or modify a timer
- Resend messages

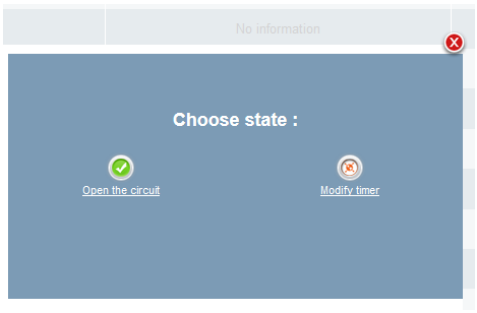
➪ **To modify the status of the circuit**

Warning: You cannot modify all circuits. E.g. Internal Transmet circuits are not editable.

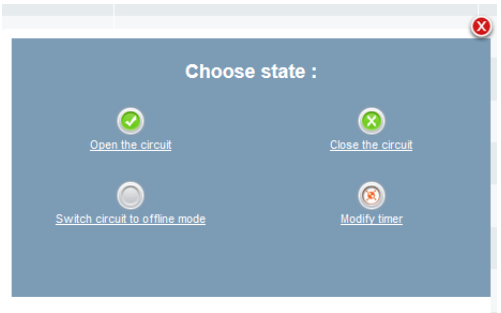
Depending on the circuit status and your rights on the circuit, you are able to:

- Open or close a circuit
- Switch a circuit to offline mode
- Add a timer on a circuit

1. In a circuits list, click on in the state column.

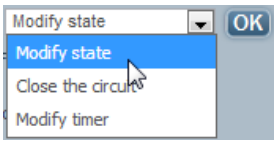


or



Or

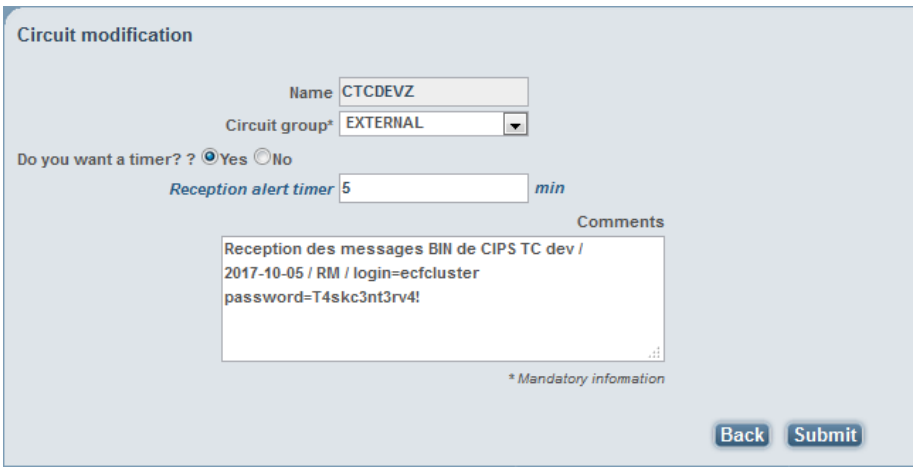
1. In the information screen, select a status in the drop down list and click ***Ok***.



To add or modify a timer

The timer will move the circuit status to Warning if no transmission or reception takes place during a defined time.

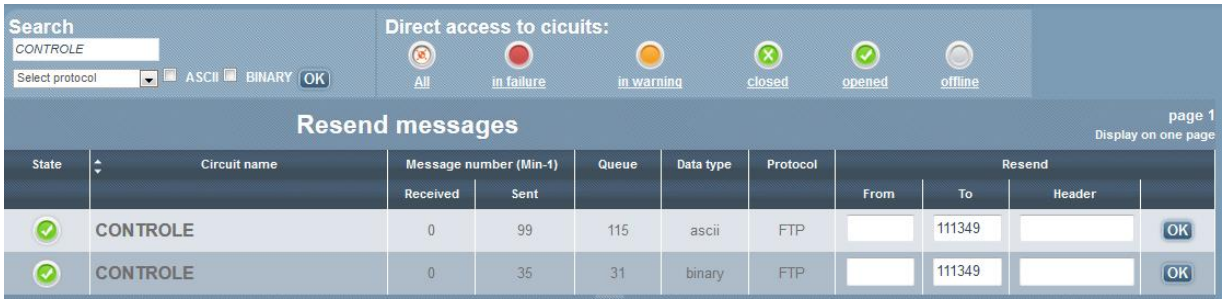
1. In a circuits list, click on in the state column.
2. Select ***Modify timer***.
3. Click ***Yes*** to confirm.
4. Select a ***circuit group*** in the drop down list.
5. Select the ***Yes*** radio button.



6. Enter the ***timer*** time in minutes.
7. Click ***Submit***.

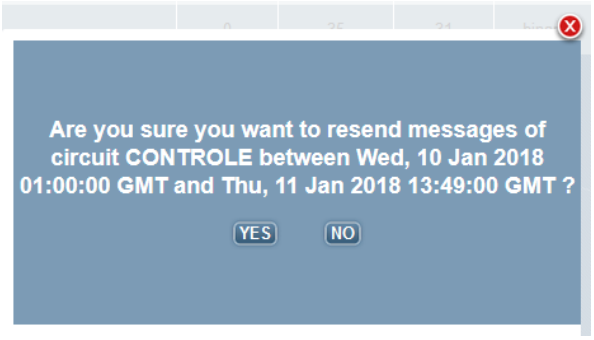
To resend messages

1. In a circuits list, click on the circuit name.
2. In the information screen, in the ***Messages*** area, click on ***Resend messages tool***.
   The resend messages tool is displayed as follows:



   The current time is displayed by default in the ***To*** field.
3. Enter a time in the ***From*** field with the following format, DDHHMM
   E.g.: 152210 : will resend all messages from the 15th of the current month at 08:10 pm GMT
4. Optionally enter a resend criterion in the ***header*** field with the following format:
   - _ : replaces any character one time
   - XY: to resend all messages with a header beginning by XY

   E.g.: SA will resend all messages with a header beginning by SA
5. Click ***Ok***.



6. Click ***Yes*** to confirm the sending.

2.2.2. Circuits GTS / Regional/Local/Others/Fax/All

With a first filter on a group, these functions allow you to:

- Execute a search to display a circuits list
- Directly access to a circuits list with a specific status

From a circuits list, you can:

- Display information about circuits
- Modify the status of the circuit
- Resend messages

Note: *Refer to the paragraph Overview*

2.3. Circuit administration

2.3.1. Presentation

The circuit administration functions allow you to configure the circuits. The configuration defines the protocol, the format and the direction of the circuit.

2.3.2. Modify/Delete/Replicate

2.3.2.1. Presentation

The ***Modify/Delete/Replicate*** function allows you to:

- Modify a circuit configuration
- Delete a circuit
- Replicate a circuit then modify it

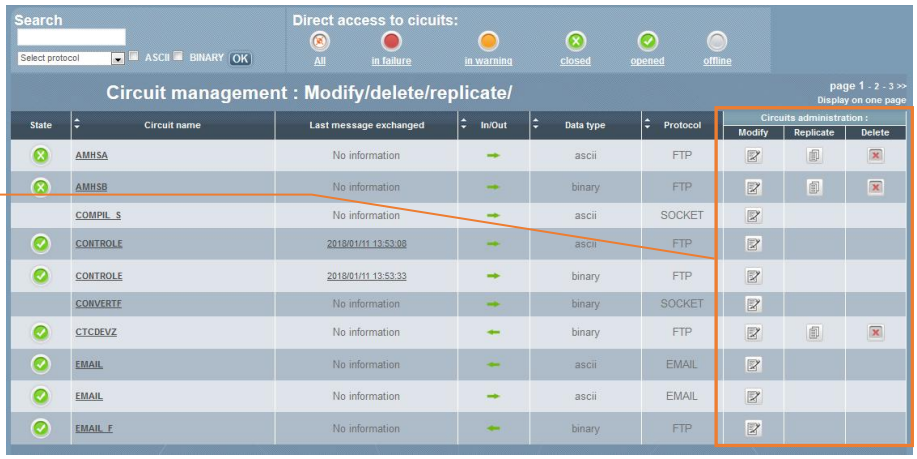
Note: Internal Transmet circuits cannot be modified or deleted.

2.3.2.2. Access

On the ***Circuits*** submenu, select ***Circuit Administration / Modify/Delete/Replicate***.

2.3.2.3. Screen description

The Modify / Delete / Replicate screen is displayed as follows:



Administration area

2.3.2.4. Displaying a circuit list

1. In the ***Search*** area, execute a search to display a circuits list.

or

1. In the ***Direct access*** area, click on a circuit status.

2.3.2.5. Modifying a circuit

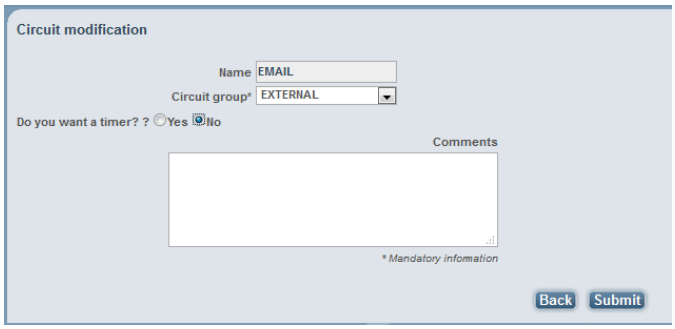
From the administration area, you can modify the circuit configuration:

- Modify the group of the circuit (all circuits)

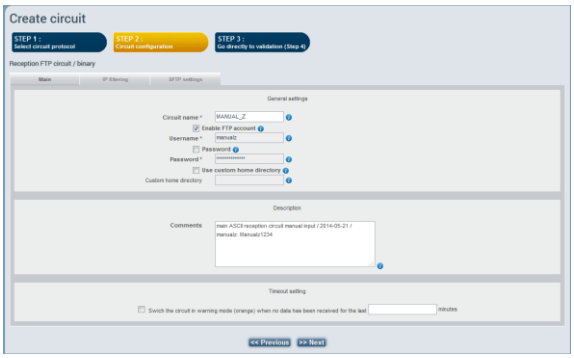
- Add or remove a timer (all circuits)
- Modify the comment (all circuits)
- Modify other configuration fields (only Socket, FTP or Asynchronous circuits)

To display the modification screen

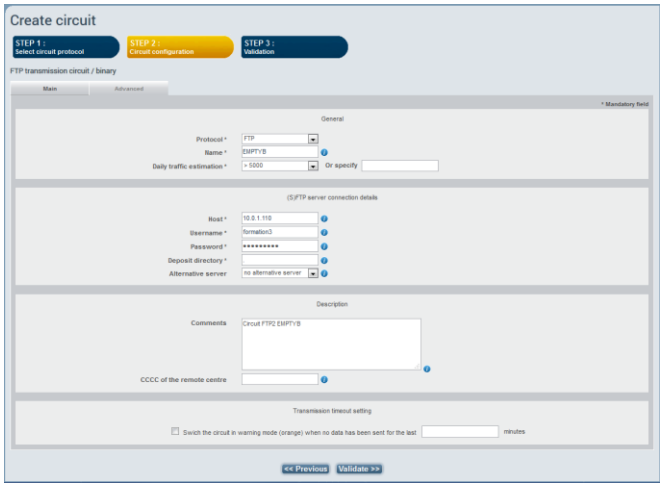
1. Click on the modify icon  at the end of the circuit line.
   Depending on the protocol and the direction of the circuit, the configuration screen contains different fields:



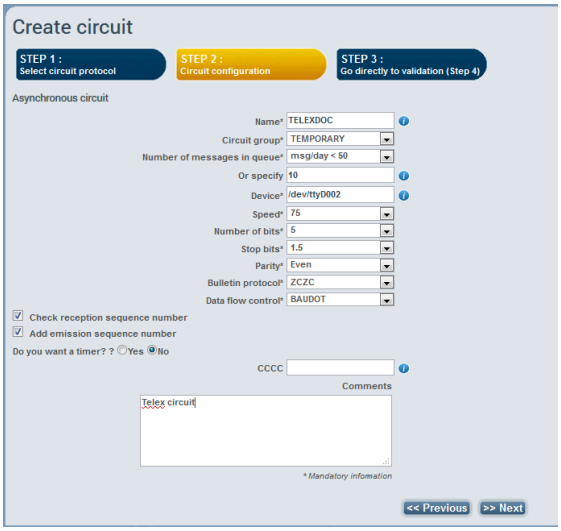
Email modification



FTP reception configuration



FTP transmission configuration

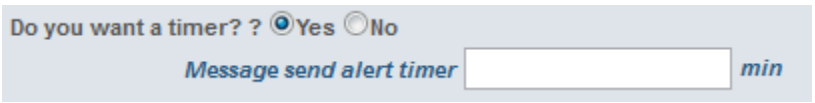


Asynchronous configuration

To manage a timer

The timer will move the circuit status to Warning if no transmission or reception takes place during a defined time.

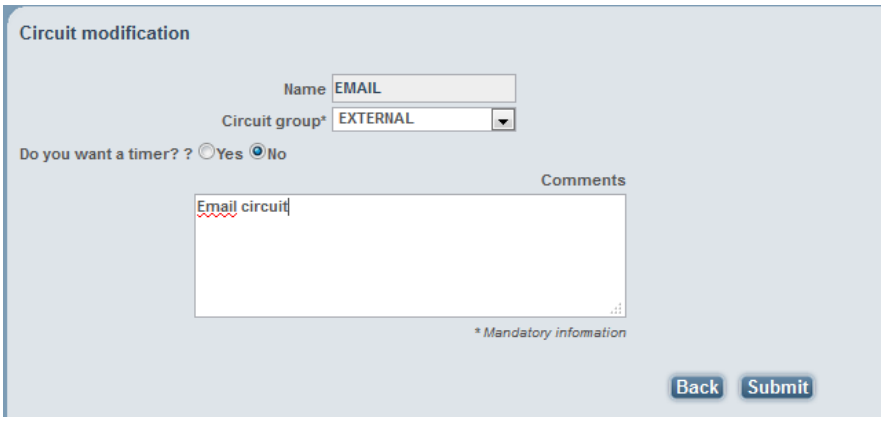
1. In front of ***Do you want a timer***, select the ***Yes*** radio button.



2. Enter the ***timer*** time in minutes.
3. Click ***Submit***.

To modify an Email or a Fax circuit

1. Display the Email circuit modification screen.



2. Fill in the fields as follows:

Field	Description
Name	Enter a circuit name
Circuit group	Select a group in the drop down list.
Do you want a timer	Refer to the paragraph To manage a timer
Comments	Enter a description of the circuit that will be used as a sort criterion.

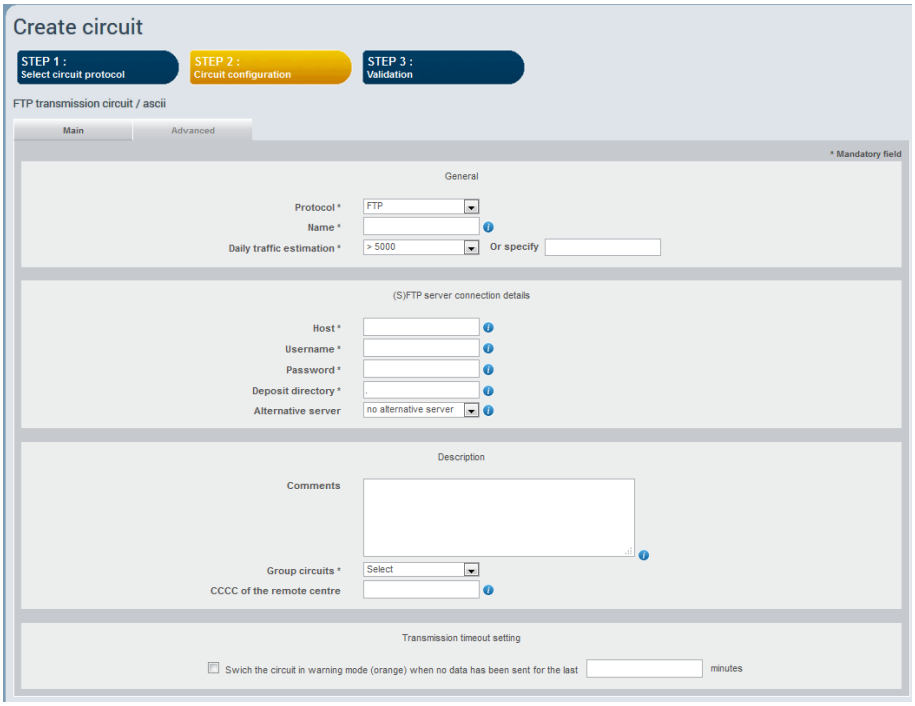
3. Click ***Submit***.

To configure a SFTP circuit for transmission

SFTP, or secure FTP, is a program that uses SSH to transfer files. Unlike standard FTP, it encrypts both commands and data, preventing passwords and sensitive information from being transmitted in the clear over the network. It is functionally similar to FTP, but because it uses a different protocol, you can't use a standard FTP client to talk to an SFTP server, nor can you connect to an FTP server with a client that supports only SFTP.

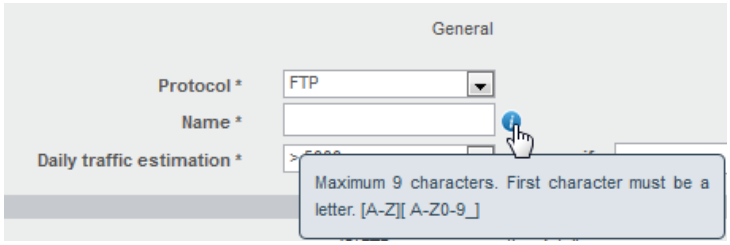
1. Select the (***S)FTP*** tab.
2. Tick the ***(S)FTP Transmission*** check box (ascii in our example).
3. Click ***Next***.

   The Create circuit screen is displayed:

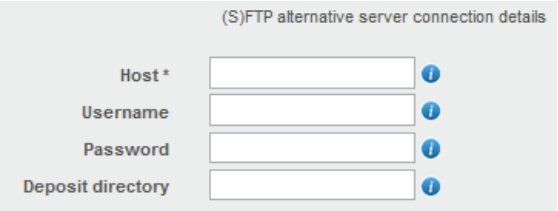


4. Fill in the screen as followed:

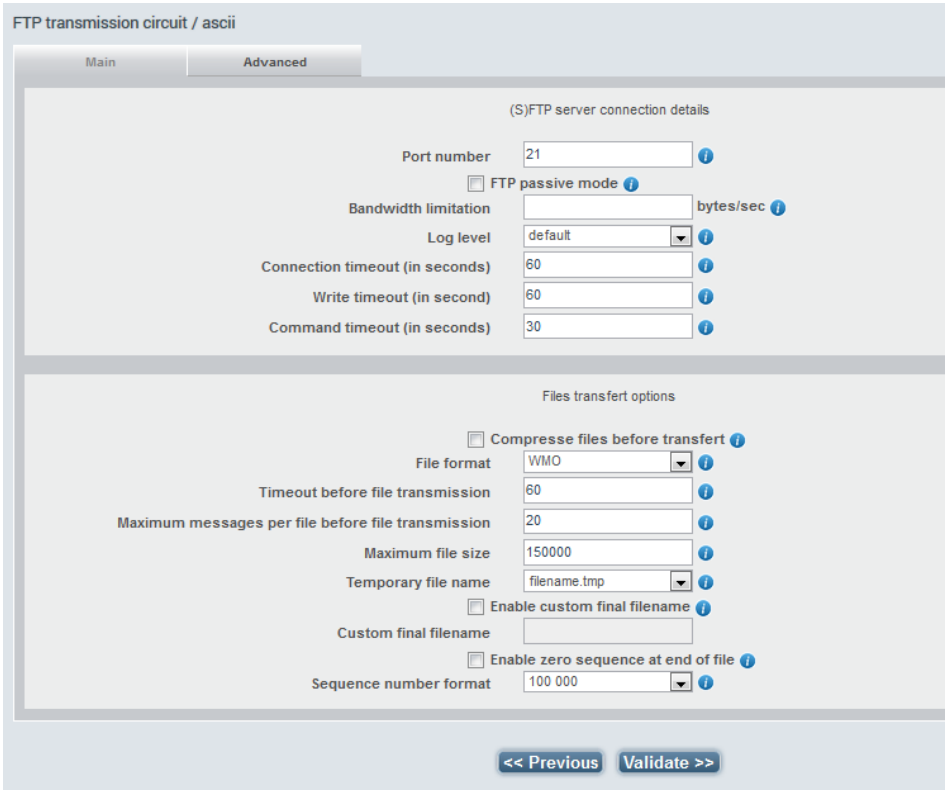
Note: Click to display detailed explanations:



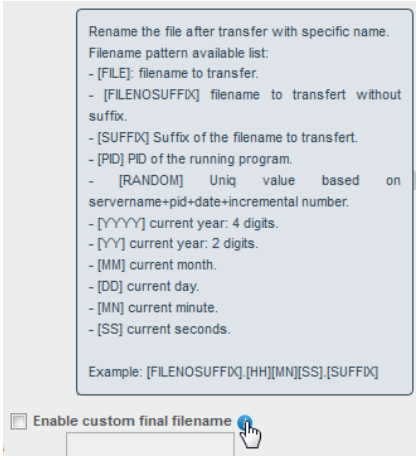
Field	Description
Protocol	Select SFTP
Name	Enter a circuit name. 9 characters maximum. First character must be a letter
Daily traffic estimation	Average of message daily traffic. Used to define the size of circuit queue.
Or specify	Numerical value between 5 and 5000. If a value is specified, it takes priority on Daily traffic estimation.
Host	Remote address
Username	Remote username
Password	Remote password
Deposit directory	Remote directory where Transmet will put messages

Field	Description
Alternative server	Alternative server to log in case of problem on the default server, you can select: - No alternative - Always first try to the default server: displays text boxes to enter the alternative server address, directory, username and password. - Always first try to last successful server connection: displays text boxes to enter the alternative server address, directory, username and password. 
Comments	Optional. Enter a description of the circuit that will be used as a sort criterion.
Circuit group	Select a group in the ***Circuit group*** drop down list.
CCCC of the remote centre	Optional. International four letters location identifier of the remote centre. Fill in this text box if Transmet circuit feeds another AMSS site.
Switch the circuit in warning mode ….minutes	Refer to the paragraph To manage a timer. Enter 0 to deactivate the timer Tick this check box if you want Transmet to send a warning if no data has been sent after n minutes. n is between 2 and 2880.

5. Select the ***Advanced*** tab and fill in the ***FTP destination server connection details*** and ***File transfer options*** as follows:



Field	Description
Port number	Port used most often: 21 for FTP and 22 for SFTP
FTP Passive mode	Useful for FTP only. In passive mode, the client initiates both connections to the server. In active mode FTP the client connects from a random unprivileged port (n>1023) to the FTP server's command port (port 21)
Bandwidth limitation	You can limit the bandwidth if you need to slow down the transmission. In that case, files are put in queue
Log level	Standard logging levels that can be used to control logging output - Default - Quiet - Notice - Debug
Connection timeout	Min: 10 , Default: 60 ,Max: 120 This setting tells Transmet how long to wait for an answer from the server when a connection is requested
Write timeout	Min: 20 , Default: 60 ,Max: 120 Timeout in seconds for writing a file to the FTP server
Command timeout	Min: 10 , Default: 30 ,Max: 60 This setting tells Transmet how long to wait for an answer from the server when a command is requested
Compress files before transfer	Execute a zip on files before transmission. Transmet compresses the file in gzip format for FTP. For SFTP, Transmet uses the SSH2 compression
File format	- WMO - One message per file - RETIM
Timeout before File transmission	Min: 1 ,Default: 60 ,Max: 3600
Maximum messages per file before file transmission	Min: 1 ,Default: 20 ,Max: 200
Maximum file size	Min: 20000 , Default: 150000 , Max: 10000000
Temporary file name	- Name of the file during transfer: - filename.tmp (default) - .filename (hidden file) - none (no temporary filename used during transfer: not recommended) When the transfer is over, the file is renamed “filename”
Enable custom final filename	- Tick this box if you want to rename the file after transfer with a specific name.

Field	Description
Custom final filename	- If you have ticked ***Enable custom final filename***, enter a filename. - This filename can contain variables. Display help to get available variables: 
Enable zero sequences at the end of file	Only for WMO protocol.
Sequence number format	Only for WMO protocol. Back to zero in the numbering of messages after: - 1000 - 10000 - 100000

6. Click ***Validation*** to start the circuit creation.

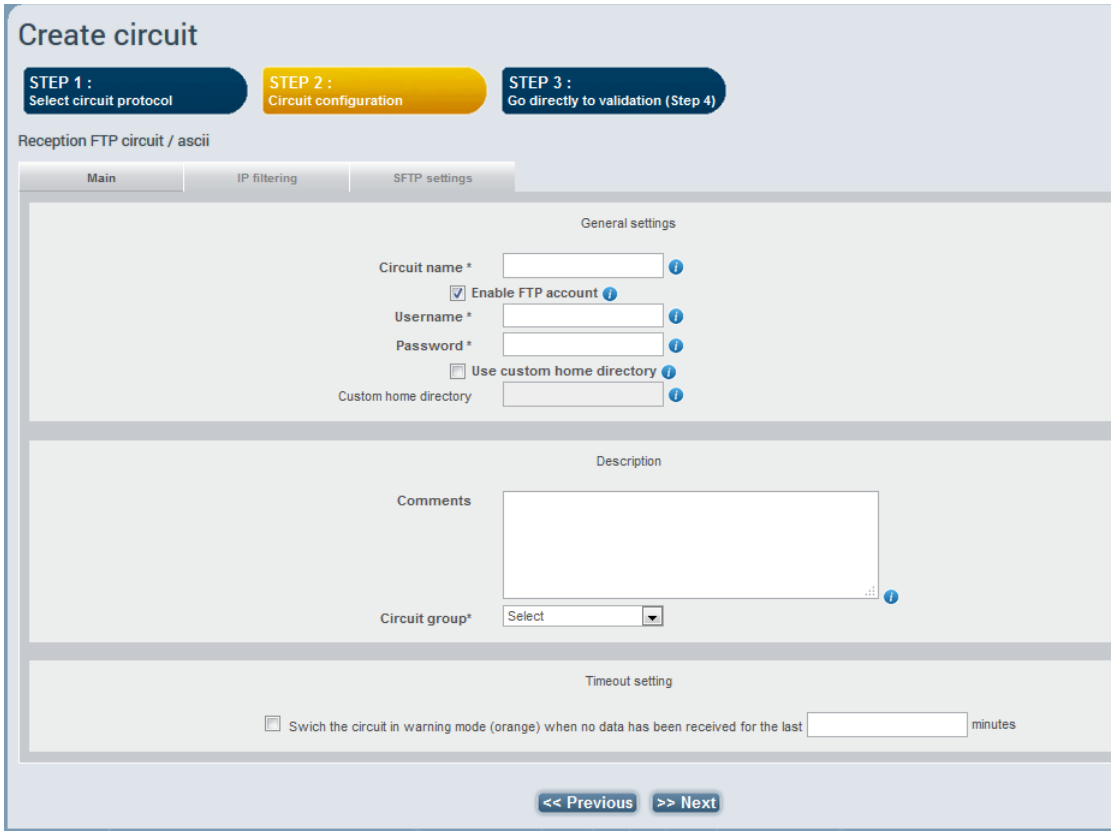
To configure a FTP circuit for transmission

Proceed as described for a SFTP circuit, but:

2. In the ***Main*** tab, select an FTP protocol.
3. In the ***Advanced*** tab, port 21 is select by default.

To configure an SFTP circuit for reception

1. Select the ***SFTP*** tab.
2. Tick the ***(S)FTP reception*** check box (ascii in our example).
3. Click ***Next***.
   The Create circuit screen is displayed:

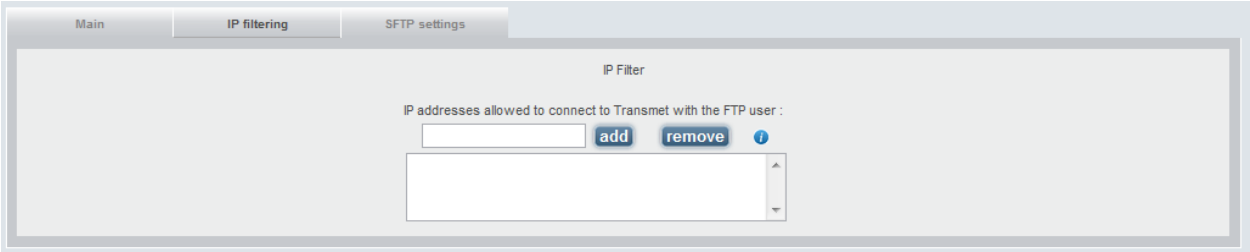


4. Fill in the screen as followed:

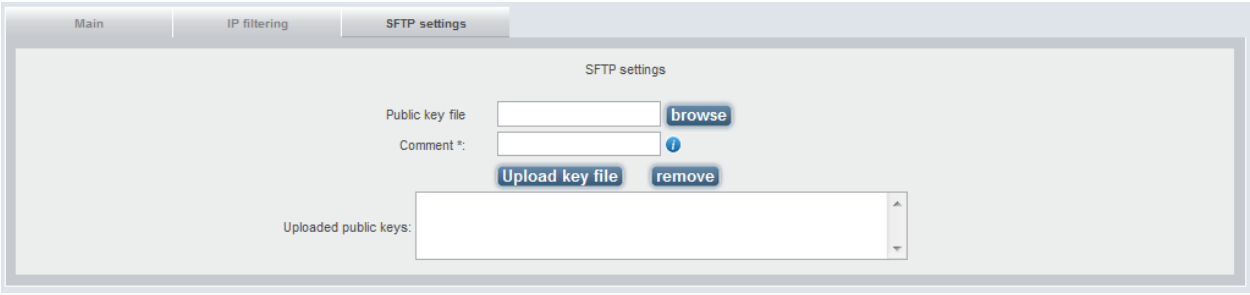
Note: Click to display detailed explanations:

Field	Description
Circuit name	Enter a circuit name. 9 characters maximum. First character must be a letter
Enable FTP account	Enable the connection on Transmet to upload files
User name	Name of the FTP user
Password	Password of the FTP user: - between 8 and 20 characters - minimum one lowercase letter - minimum one Uppercase letter - minimum one digit
Use custom home directory	Enable a customized directory where the FTP client will upload files
Custom home directory	Local directory name where the FTP client will upload files. Directory should start by /
Comments	Optional. Enter a description of the circuit that will be used as a sort criterion.
Circuit group	Select a group in the ***Circuit group*** drop down list.
Enable report warning if…. minutes	Refer to the paragraph To manage a timer. Enter 0 to deactivate the timer Tick this check box if you want Transmet to send a warning if no data has been sent after n minutes. n is between 2 and 2880.

5. Select the ***IP Filtering*** tab:



6. Enter IP addresses that will be authorized to connect by FTP/SFTP using the user name.
   You can enter a regular expression to define a range of addresses.
7. Select the ***SFTP settings*** tab:



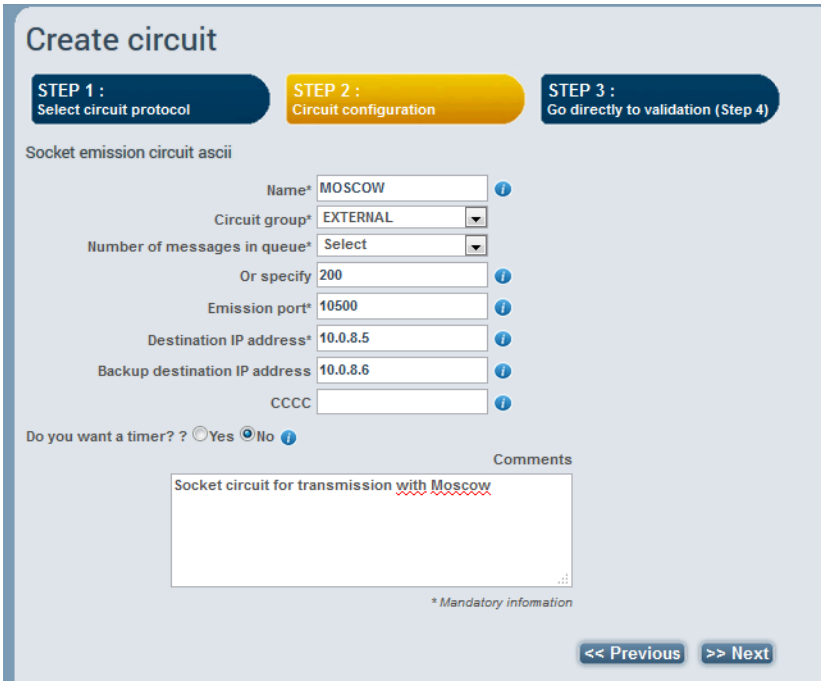
   This tab allows you to upload public key files.
   A public key file contains the unique identifier of a machine. It allows Transmet not to use the FTP user name and password.
   You can upload several keys: One for the operational and one for the standby Transmet.
8. Select the ***Programs*** tab:
   This tab is optional and is used to call a program with parameters before processing the file.
9. Click ***Next*** to start the circuit creation.

To configure a FTP circuit for reception

Proceed as described for a SFTP circuit, but you don't need to fill in the ***SFTP settings*** tab.

To configure a Socket circuit for transmission

1. Display the Socket circuit configuration screen:



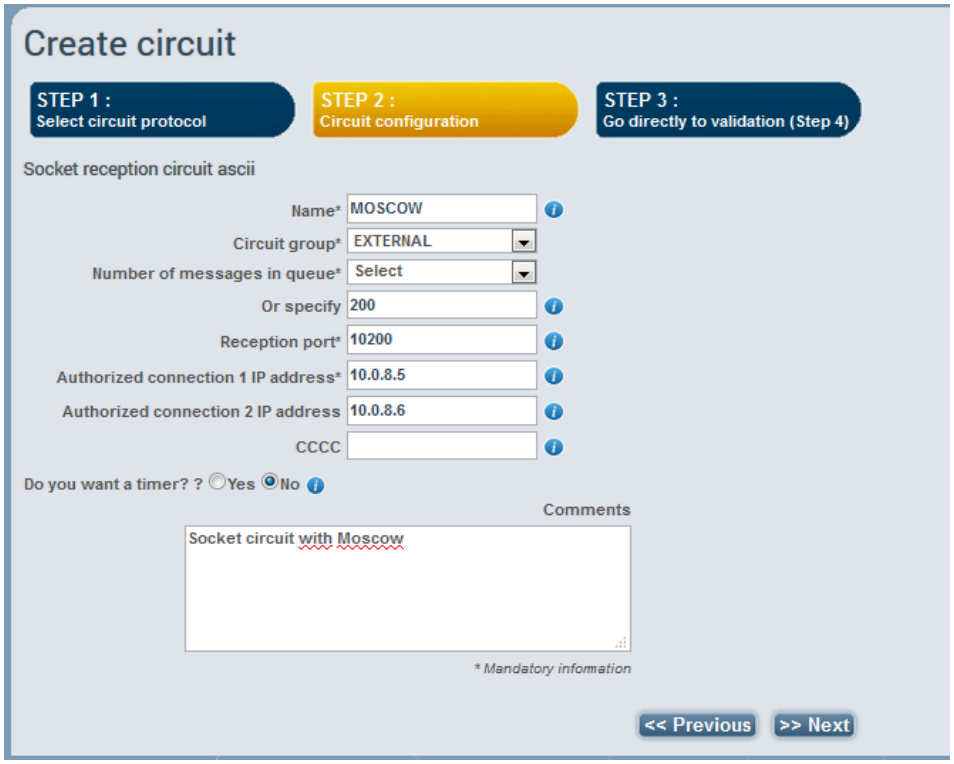
2. Fill in the following fields:

Field	Description
Name	Enter a circuit name. 9 characters maximum. First character must be a letter
Circuit group	Select a group in the drop down list.
Number of message in queue	Average of message daily traffic. Used to defined the size of circuit queue.
Or specify	Enter a numeric value between 5 and 5000
Transmission port	Enter the remote port identifier. The use of reserved ports (1 to 1023) should be avoided. The use of ports above 10000 is recommended.
Destination IP address	IP address of the remote operational machine
Destination backup IP address	IP address of the remote backup machine
CCCC	Optional. International four letters location identifier of the remote centre. Fill in this field if Transmet circuit feeds another AMSS site.
Do you want a timer	Refer to the paragraph To manage a timer
Comments	Enter a description of the circuit that will be used as a sort criterion

3. Click ***Next***

➪ To configure a Socket circuit for reception

1. Display the Socket circuit configuration screen:



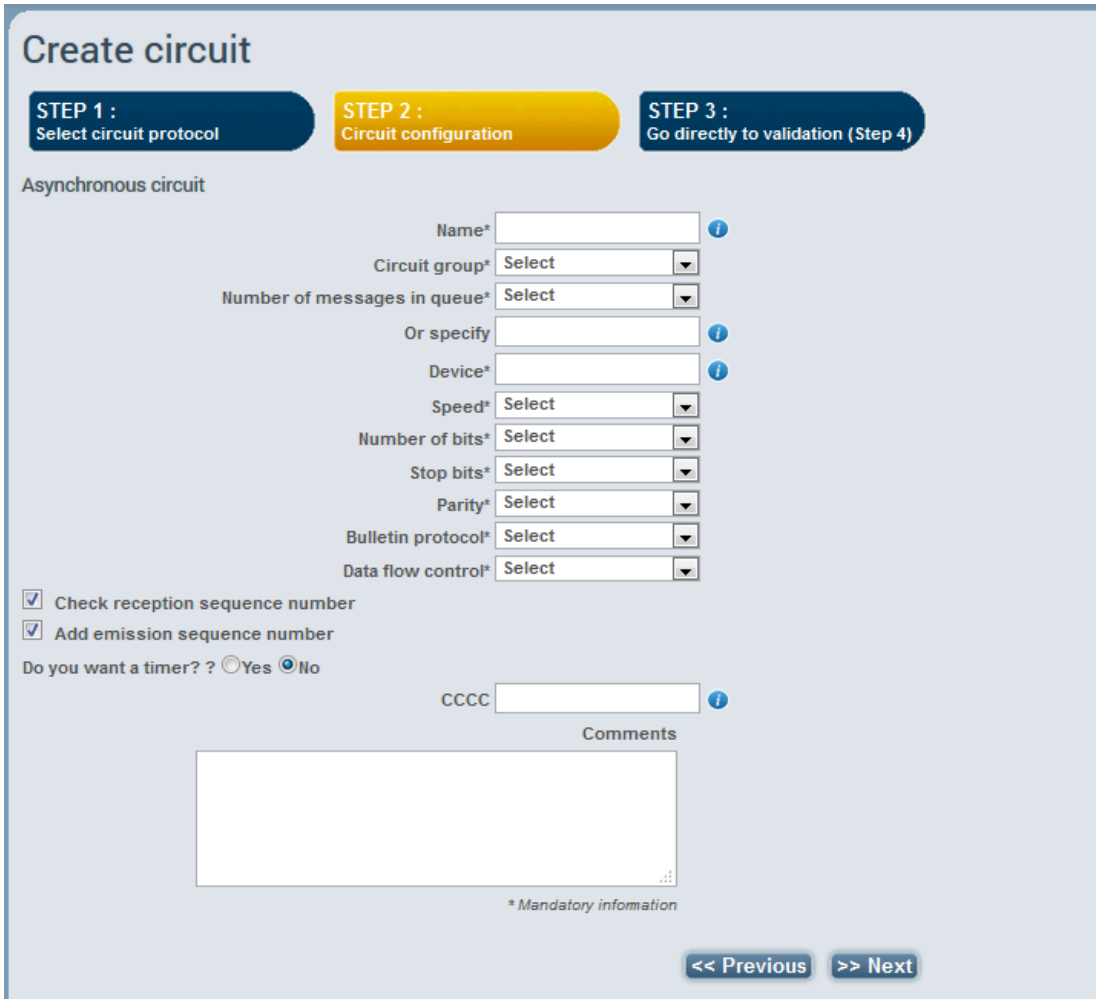
2. Fill in the following fields:

Field	Description
Name	Enter a circuit name. 9 characters maximum. First character must be a letter
Circuit group	Select a group in the drop down list.
Number of message in queue	Average of message daily traffic. Used to defined the size of circuit queue.
Or specify	Enter a numeric value between 5 and 5000
Reception port	Enter the remote port identifier. The use of reserved ports (1 to 1023) should be avoided. The use of ports above 10000 is recommended.
Authorized connection 1 IP address	Remote IP address of the machine authorized to connect to Transmet.
Authorized connection 2 IP address	Optional if the remote system switches automatically from an operational to a standby machine. IP address of the standby remote machine authorized to connect to Transmet
CCCC	Optional. International four letters location identifier of the remote centre. Fill in this field if Transmet circuit feeds another AMSS site.
Do you want a timer	Refer to the paragraph To manage a timer
Comments	Enter a description of the circuit that will be used as a sort criterion

3. Click ***Next***

➪ To configure an Asynchronous circuit

1. Display the Asynchronous circuit configuration screen.



2. Fill in the following fields:

Field	Description
Name	Enter a circuit name. 9 characters maximum. First character must be a letter
Circuit group	Select a group in the drop down list.
Number of message in queue	Average of message daily traffic. Used to defined the size of circuit queue..
Or specify	Enter a numeric value between 5 and 5000
Device	Device where the modem is connected.
Speed	Bit transmission rate
Number of bits	The number of data bits in each character can be 5 (for Baudot code), 6 (rarely used), 7 (for true ASCII), 8 (for any kind of data, as this matches the size of a byte), or 9 (rarely used). 8 data bits are almost universally used in newer applications. 5 or 7 bits generally only make sense with older equipment such as teleprinters.
Stop bits	Stop bits sent at the end of every character allow the receiving signal hardware to detect the end of a character and to resynchronize with the character stream. Electronic devices usually use one stop bit. If slow electromechanical teleprinters are used, one-and-one half or two stop bits are required.

Field	Description
Parity	Method of detecting some errors in transmission. The parity bit in each character can be set to - none: No parity checking. - odd: Odd parity checking. - even: Even parity checking.
Bulletin protocol	Encapsulation format
Data flow control	- XANY: logical handshaking of characters emitted by XOFF and any character to restart transmission. - XON: logical handshaking of characters emitted by XON/XOFF (software flow control). - CTSRTS: hardware handshaking CTS/RTS. - BAUDOT: Baudot handshaking ZCZC...NNN (or equivalents ZCZ,ZZC,+:+,...). BAUDOT line should have (NBBITS = 5). - NONE: No data flow control strict analyze of ZCZC...NNNN or SOH...ETX for received bulletins.
Check reception sequence number	If ticked, the system will check the sequence numbers of received messages
Add transmission sequence number	If ticked, use of the channel sequence number
Do you want a timer	Refer to the paragraph To manage a timer
CCCC	Optional. International four letters location identifier of the remote centre. Fill in this field if Transmet circuit feeds another AMSS site.
Comment	Enter a description of the circuit that will be used as a sort criterion

3. Click ***Next***

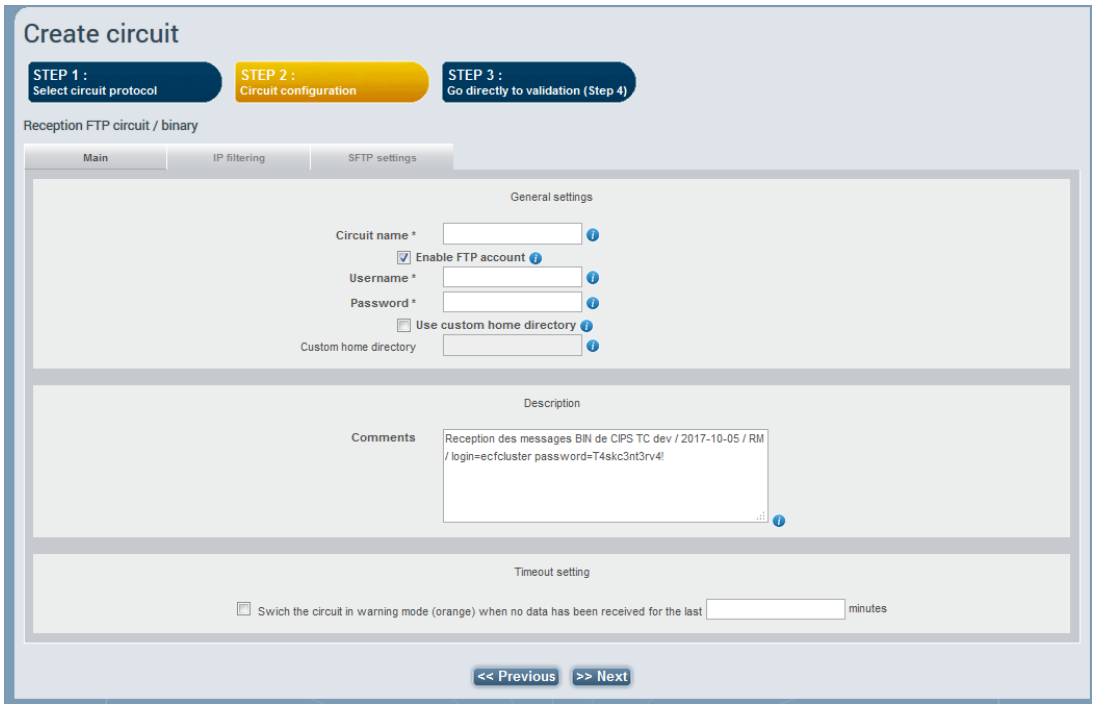
2.3.2.6. Deleting a circuit

Prerequisite: You have to delete the circuit beforehand in the dictionary (see Catalogue management manual)

1. Click on the delete icon  at the end of the circuit line.
2. Confirm the deletion.
3. Close the success pop-up window.
   The result is displayed as follows:

2.3.2.7. Replicating a circuit

1. Click on the replicate icon  at the end of the circuit line.



2. Enter a circuit name.
3. If needed, modify the circuit configuration fields.
4 Click ***Next***.
   The circuit validation result is displayed as follows:

2.3.3. Add circuit

2.3.3.1. Presentation

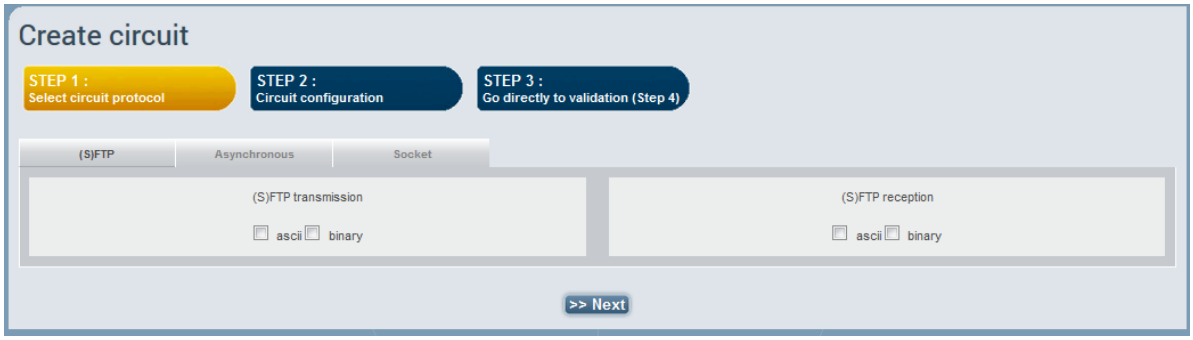
The ***Add circuit*** function allows you to add a circuit.

The Add circuit function follows 3 steps:

1. Circuit protocol selection
2. Circuit configuration
3. Validation

2.3.3.2. Access

1. On the ***Circuits*** submenu, select ***Circuit Administration / Add circuit***.



2.3.3.3. Adding a circuit

1. Select a protocol tab.
2. Tick a check box to select a direction (transmission or reception) and a format (ASCII or binary).
3. Click ***Next***.

   Depending on the protocol and the direction of the circuit, the configuration screen contains different fields.
4. Fill in the fields as described in the paragraph Modifying a circuit.
5. Click ***Next***.

   The validation step starts.

6. In case of reception circuit creation: for security reason, a reception circuit is not trusted by default. That means messages (headings) unknown in the dictionary will not be automatically added and switched. If you considered that the remote site that will send you messages through this circuit is safe, and you want messages (headings) automatically added to the dictionary, add the circuit to the trusted circuit configuration file:

```
/usr/transmet/etc/config/autoUpdatedDico
```

Add a line such as:

```
ALPHA_TRUSTED_CHANNEL_FOR_HEADING      (SFTPA,CIRCUITN) "CIRCUITNAMEY"
ALPHA_TRUSTED_CHANNEL_FOR_HEADING      (SFTPF,CIRCUITN) "CIRCUITNAMEZ"
```

Where:

- CIRCUITNAMEY is the circuit name for an ascii reception circuit displayed in the dictionary
- CIRCUITNAMEZ is the circuit name for a binary reception circuit displayed in the dictionary

Note *The circuit name between parentheses is truncated to eight (8) characters.*

2.3.4. Circuit time policies

2.3.4.1. Presentation

Optionally, you can define days and time ranges where the circuit will be opened.

➪ **Examples of use:**

- On a fax circuit, if you want to avoid sending faxes during the night, you want to close the circuit between midnight and 7 a.m. Messages are kept on queue during the night and sent in the morning.

  The time policy will be:

  Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday

  From 07:00 to 23:59

- If a company is closed during week-end, they don't need the messages. You want to put the circuit "Offline" on Saturday and Sunday and to open the circuit back on Monday morning.

  The time policy will be:

  Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday

  From 00:00 to 23:59

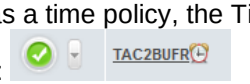
2.3.4.2. Rules

By default, no time police is applied on a circuit.

A time policy defines the allowed activity period of the circuit.

When defined, a time policy takes priority on manual opening and closing.

You can define several time policies on a same circuit.

When a circuit has a time policy, the Time policy icon appears next to the circuit name in the Circuit monitoring board: 

2.3.4.3. Access

On the ***Circuits*** submenu, select ***Circuit Administration / Opening hours***.

2.3.4.4. Screen description

The Time policy screen is displayed as follows:

2.3.4.5. Defining opening hours

1. Select the circuit time in the drop down list.
2. Click ***Add opening hours***.

4. Enter a comment to describe the time policy.
5. Select ***Keep messages in queue during closing hours*** to define if data must be kept or not when transmission is closed.
6. In the ***New opening hour*** area, select the days where you want to open the circuit.
7. In the ***From To*** text box, enter the time ranges where to open the circuit.
   These times ranges are valid for all selected days
8. Click on the ***Add*** button.

2.3.4.6. Modifying opening hours

1. In the ***Filter by circuit name*** text box, enter the first letters of the circuit name.
2. Click ***Filter***.
   The list of circuits matching the search are displayed.
3. On the line of the circuit, click  .
4. Proceed as follows:

To …	Then…
Edit opening hours	Click ***Modify*** 
Add opening hours	Define the days and time range and click 
Delete opening hours	Click 

2.4. Charts

2.4.1. Presentation

The ***Charts*** function allows you to display graphical synthesis of the traffic on all circuits. You can display charts about the traffic:

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Yearly

The circuits are sorted in binary and ascii circuit.

These charts are useful to:

- view in a glance the traffic decreases or disruptions
- write reports about the state of the circuits

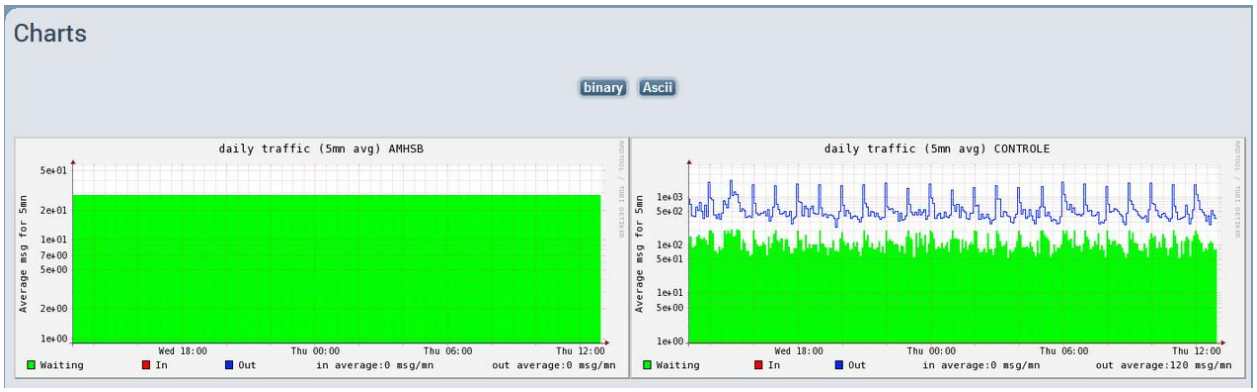
The ***Charts*** function allows you also to monitor the full network traffic via network summary menu.

2.4.2. Access

1. In the ***Circuits*** submenu, select ***Charts***
2. Select a synthesis rate: ***daily***, ***weekly***, ***monthly***, ***yearly or network summary***.
3. Click on the ***Binary*** or ***Ascii*** button.

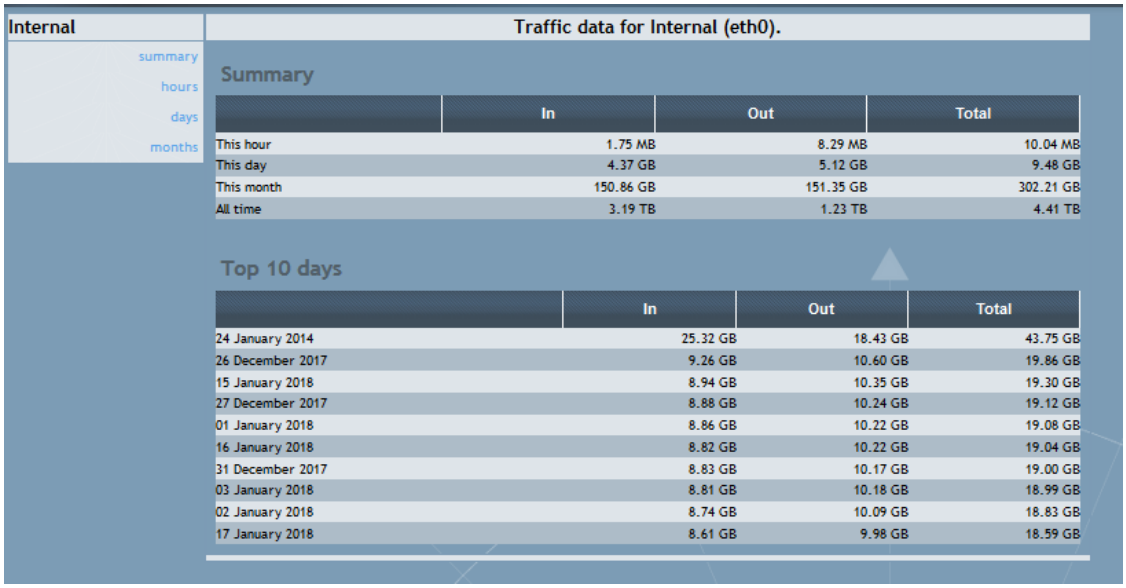
2.4.3. Screen description

For example, the daily charts of the Ascii circuits are displayed as follows:



Note: The measures are displayed on a logarithmic scale. On the vertical axis “5e+02” must be understood as "5.102” .

The main screen of ***Network usage*** is the following:



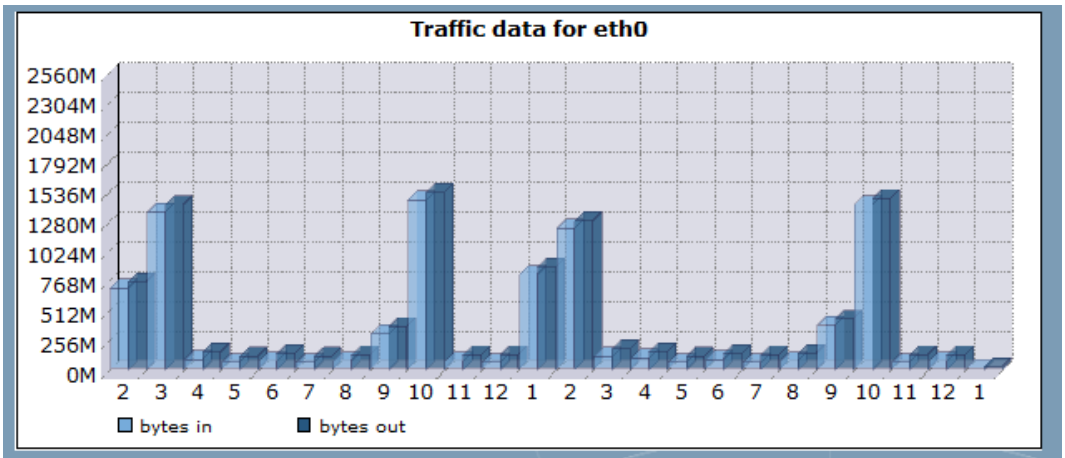
	In	Out	Total
This hour	1.75 MB	8.29 MB	10.04 MB
This day	4.37 GB	5.12 GB	9.48 GB
This month	150.86 GB	151.35 GB	302.21 GB
All time	3.19 TB	1.23 TB	4.41 TB

	In	Out	Total
24 January 2014	25.32 GB	18.43 GB	43.75 GB
26 December 2017	9.26 GB	10.60 GB	19.86 GB
15 January 2018	8.94 GB	10.35 GB	19.30 GB
27 December 2017	8.88 GB	10.24 GB	19.12 GB
01 January 2018	8.86 GB	10.22 GB	19.08 GB
16 January 2018	8.82 GB	10.22 GB	19.04 GB
31 December 2017	8.83 GB	10.17 GB	19.00 GB
03 January 2018	8.81 GB	10.18 GB	18.99 GB
02 January 2018	8.74 GB	10.09 GB	18.83 GB
17 January 2018	8.61 GB	9.98 GB	18.59 GB

Which displays traffic information for output and input. By clicking :

- Clicking on hours displays the last 24 hours network traffic statistic.
- Clicking on days displays the last 30 days network traffic statistic.
- Clicking on months displays the last 12 months network traffic statistic.

Example of hourly network traffic statistic:



Last 24 hours

	In	Out	Total
1pm - 2pm	7.75 MB	22.66 MB	30.40 MB
12pm - 1pm	64.96 MB	123.14 MB	188.11 MB
11am - 12pm	59.77 MB	120.97 MB	180.74 MB
10am - 11am	1.38 GB	1.44 GB	2.82 GB
9am - 10am	374.48 MB	433.69 MB	808.17 MB
8am - 9am	72.39 MB	128.05 MB	200.44 MB
7am - 8am	57.86 MB	116.27 MB	174.13 MB
6am - 7am	81.71 MB	139.80 MB	221.51 MB
5am - 6am	58.80 MB	113.47 MB	172.27 MB

2.5. Alarms history

2.5.1. Presentation

The alarms emitted by Transmet are stored into the database for a limited period that depends on the traffic and on the disks storage capacity.

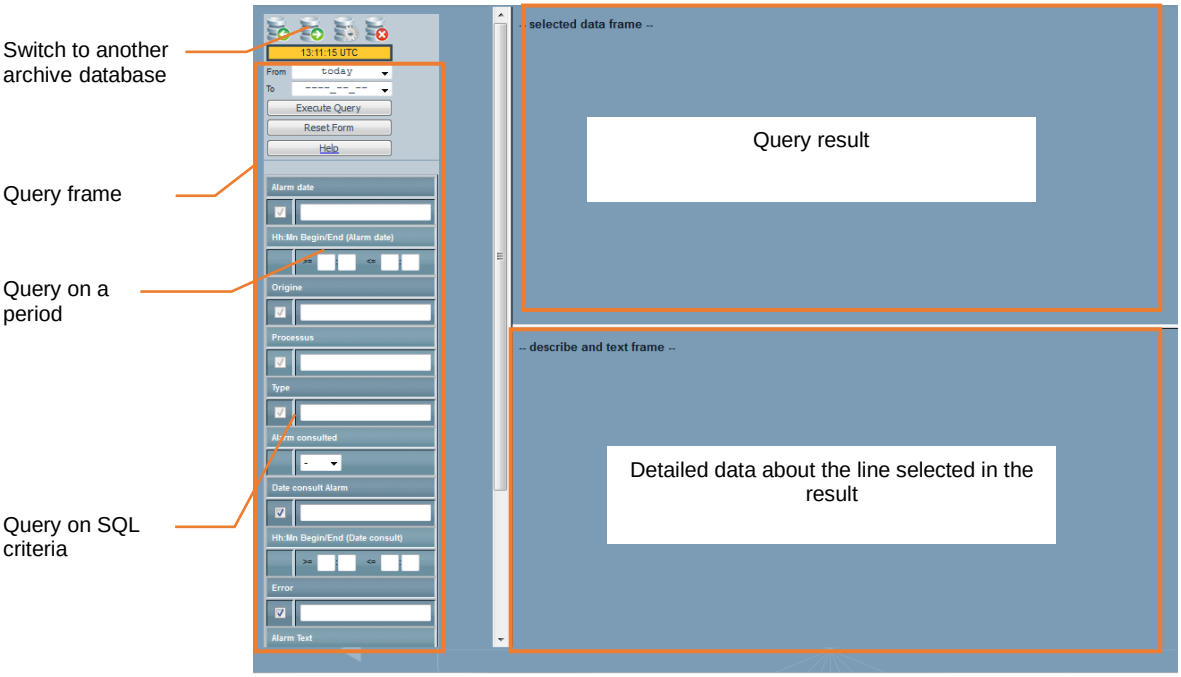
The ***Alarms history*** function allows you to query the content of the alarms database. The queries are written in SQL.

2.5.2. Access

On the ***Circuits*** submenu, select ***Alarms history***

2.5.3. Screen description

The screen is divided into frames:



Icons

The icons at the top left of the screen allow you to select another data base:

Icon	Action
	Switch to the received messages data base
	Switch to the sent messages data base

Icon	Action
	Switch to the duplicated messages data base
	Switch to the received messages sent to correction data base

SQL query frame

This is divided into three distinct areas:

- At the top, the selection of query days, query confirmation.
- In the center, SQL query criteria (header, reception channel, etc.)
- At the bottom, three possible ways of sorting SQL query results.

UTC Clock

A window shown in HH:MN:SS UTC format, the date in the browser's universal time (UTC).

Important: *If the browser is run on a computer whose date has been incorrectly configured, a difference will be observed with the UTC dates supplied by the Transmet archive server during the SQL queries.*

2.5.4. Entering and executing a query

In the left frame, proceed as follows:

1. If a query has already been entered, click ***Reset Form***.
   This button resets all the SQL query form fields.

Important: *This button only resets the SQL query frame and does not delete the contents of the query result frame or the document text frame.*

2. Select a time range in the ***From*** and ***To*** drop down list:

Field	Description
From	When loading HTML pages from the Transmet archive (or after Resetting the Form), the query start date is set to today, which allows queries to be made on the current day. You can also choose this day from the list of archive tables present in the database; in PostgreSQL and Oracle, all the days in yyyy_mm_dd format result from an SQL query at the time the HTML page is loaded. This is why if you load the HTML page one day and leave the browser on the screen, and if the next day you select the oldest day available and use the ***Execute query*** button, you will get warning message telling you that the log table no longer exists, since this table was deleted during the night by the database clean-up. By selecting yesterday when executing a query, this day will be instantly replaced by the previous day. Similarly the day before yesterday will correspond to the date two days ago.
To	When loading HTML pages from the Transmet archive the query end day is set to ----_--_-- . This special value indicates that this day is the same as the query start day. You can also choose this day from the list of archive tables in the database. If you select an end day and if this day is different to the start day then, when the query is confirmed, there will be one SQL query per day and in the order specified by the user (from the start day to the end day). Important: with a very large Transmet archive database (more than 100 days) execution times for SQL queries may become very long if you combine a complex search and a large number of days.

3. All the criteria which can be used in the SQL query are presented as follows:

- The parameter name (e.g.: Header).
- A check box to display (or not) this parameter when the SQL query results are displayed.
- A text zone to enter the parameter (e.g.: usfr).

Some of the check boxes are locked so that these parameters are always shown when the SQL query results are displayed (Header, Channel, Received Date, Sending Date).

The SQL query criteria entered on the form are interpreted before the query is generated (conversion of lower case letters into upper case, addition of a % character, conversion of units, etc.). These facilities will be detailed for each parameter.

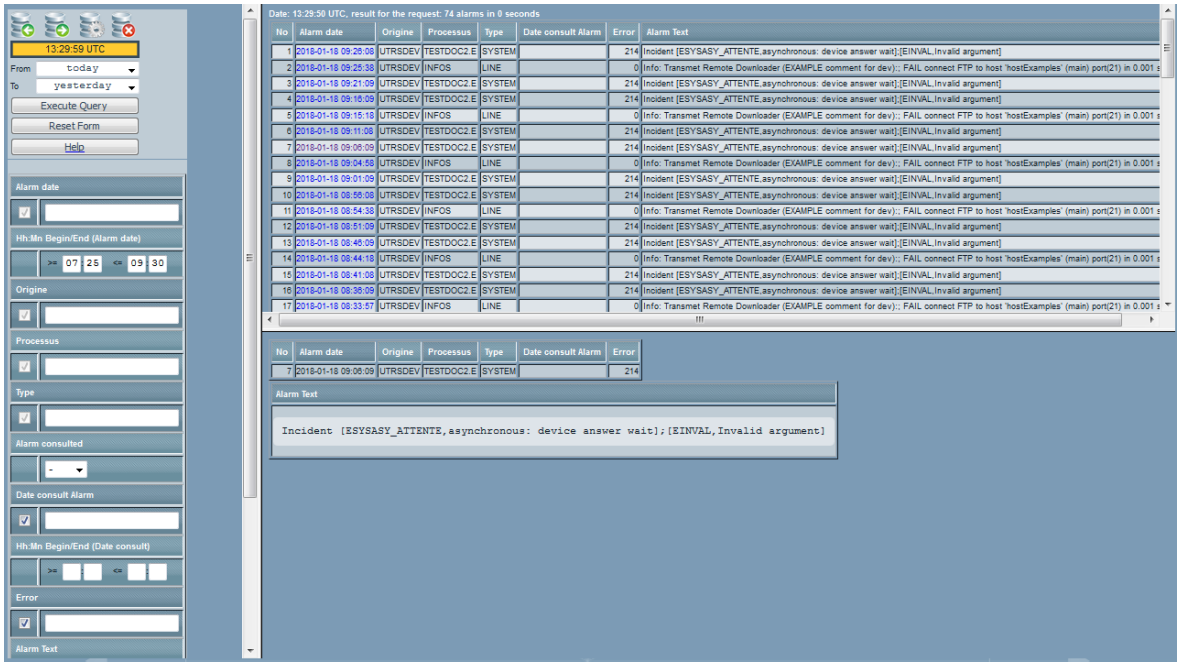
The parameters shown will correspond to the archiving according to Received data, Sent data, or both.

4. Enter SQL criteria as follows:

Field	Description
Alarm date	Alarm generation reception date, in the format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MN:SS
Hh:Mn Begin /end (Alarm date)	Query on the alarms received between a hour+minute begin and a hour+minute end. If the two parameters Hh and Mn (for begin or end) are not entered, there will be no SQL query on the date: - The blank parameters are replaced by 0 - For a query on Hh:Mn Begin, 00 will be taken as seconds value - For a query on Hh:Mn End, 59 will be taken as seconds value Example: For a query on received alarms the '2009-11-17' with Hh:Mn Begin '9:30' and Hh:Mn End '9:59' , the SQL query will be as follows: "received_date >= '2009-11-17 09:30:00'" AND "received_date <= '2009-11-17 09:59:59'"
Origin	Name of the Transmet that generated the alarm
Process	Name of the Transmet process that generated the alarm
Type	Alarm type (line, queue or system)
Alarm consulted	Alarm consulted on the monitoring interface: Yes or No.
Date consult alarm	Alarm consultation date, in the format YYYY-MM-DD HH:MN:SS
Hh:Mn Begin/End (Date consult)	Query on the alarms consultation date between a hour+minute begin and a hour+minute end.
Error	This is the error (if different to zero) on the document analysis
Alarm text	String included in the alarm text

5. Click ***Execute Query***.
6. Select a line in the result.

   The result of the query is displayed as follows:



3. Messages

3.1. Archived messages

The received or sent messages are stored into the database for a limited period that depends on the traffic and on the disks storage capacity.

The functions:

- Received messages
- Sent messages
- Messages in correction
- Duplicated messages

Allow you to query the content of the messages database. The queries are written in SQL.

3.1.1. Received messages

3.1.1.1. Presentation

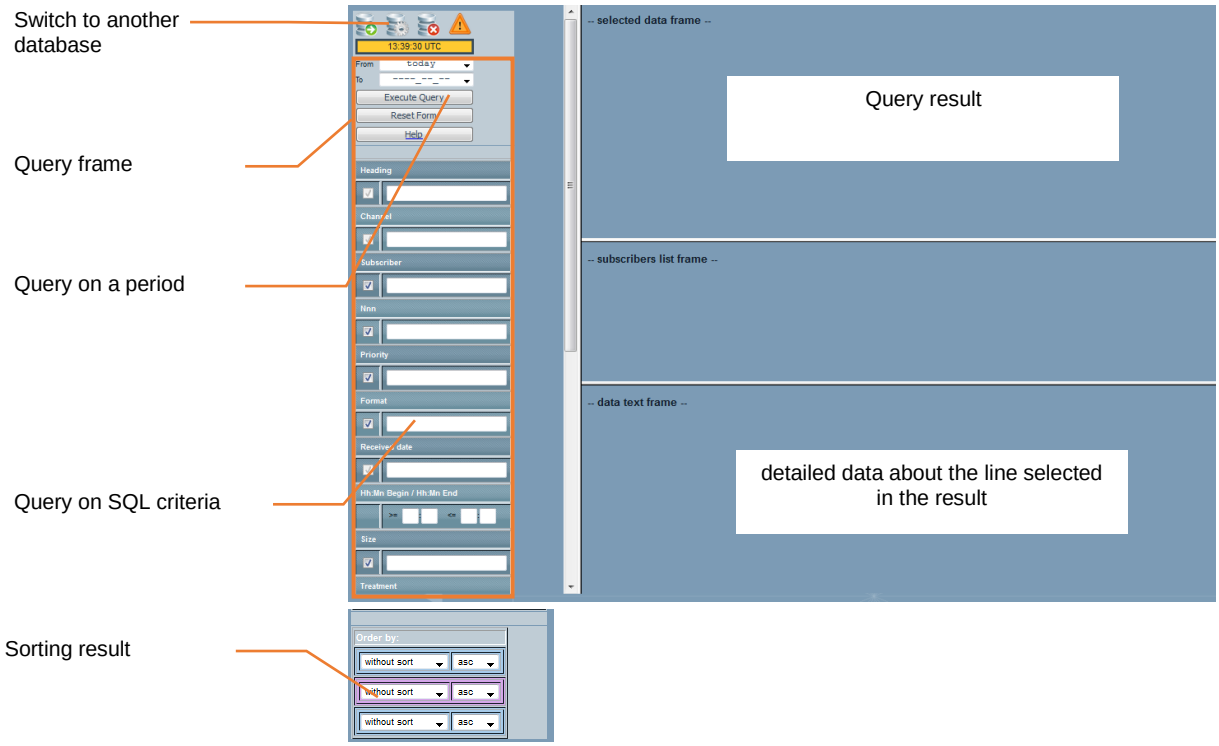
The ***Received messages*** function allows you display the received messages.

3.1.1.2. Access

1. On the ***Messages*** submenu, select ***Archived messages / Received messages***.
2. If requested, by the system, enter your login and password.

3.1.1.3. Screen description

The screen is divided into frames:



Icons

The icons at the top left of the screen allow you to select another data base:

Icon	Action
	Switch to the sent messages data base
	Switch to the duplicated messages data base
	Switch to the received messages sent to correction data base
	Switch to the alarms data base

SQL query frame

This is divided into three distinct areas:

- At the top, the selection of query days, query confirmation.
- In the center, SQL query criteria (header, reception channel, etc.)
- At the bottom, three possible ways of sorting SQL query results.

UTC Clock

A window shown in HH:MN:SS UTC format, the date in the browser's universal time (UTC).

Important: *If the browser is run on a computer whose date has been incorrectly configured, a difference will be observed with the UTC dates supplied by the Transmet archive server during the SQL queries.*

3.1.1.4. Entering and executing a query

In the left frame, proceed as follows:

1. If a query has already been entered, click ***Reset Form***.
   This button resets all the SQL query form fields.

Important: This button only resets the SQL query frame and does not delete the contents of the query result frame or the document text frame.

2. Select a time range in the ***From*** and ***To*** drop down list:

Field	Description
From	When loading HTML pages from the Transmet archive (or after Resetting the Form), the query start date is set to today, which allows queries to be made on the current day. You can also choose this day from the list of archive tables present in the database; in PostgreSQL and Oracle, all the days in yyyy_mm_dd format result from an SQL query at the time the HTML page is loaded. This is why if you load the HTML page one day and leave the browser on the screen, and if the next day you select the oldest day available and use the ***Execute query*** button, you will get warning message telling you that the log table no longer exists, since this table was deleted during the night by the database clean-up. By selecting yesterday when executing a query, this day will be instantly replaced by the previous day. Similarly the day before yesterday will correspond to the date two days ago.
To	When loading HTML pages from the Transmet archive the query end day is set to ----_--_-- . This special value indicates that this day is the same as the query start day. You can also choose this day from the list of archive tables in the database. If you select an end day and if this day is different to the start day then, when the query is confirmed, there will be one SQL query per day and in the order specified by the user (from the start day to the end day). Important: with a very large Transmet archive database (more than 100 days) execution times for SQL queries may become very long if you combine a complex search and a large number of days.

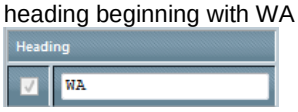
3. All the criteria which can be used in the SQL query are presented as follows:
   - The parameter name (e.g.: Header).
   - A check box to display (or not) this parameter when the SQL query results are displayed.
   - A text zone to enter the parameter (e.g.: usfr).

   Some of the check boxes are locked so that these parameters are always shown when the SQL query results are displayed (Header, Channel, Received Date, Sending Date).

   The SQL query criteria entered on the form are interpreted before the query is generated (conversion of lower case letters into upper case, addition of a % character, conversion of units, etc.). These facilities will be detailed for each parameter.

   The parameters shown will correspond to the archiving according to Received data, Sent data, or both.

4. Enter SQL criteria as follows:

Field	Description
Heading	Full weather heading: TTAAiiCCCCYYGGggBBB. Lower cases letters are converted into upper case. All spaces and tabulations are removed. A percent character % is added at the end of the data entered. The query will take the form "heading like ..." E.g. If you type WA in the ***Heading*** field, you will find all messages with a heading beginning with WA 
Channel	To access the archive for Received data, the document reception channel is used, and for Sent data the document transmission channel is used. - Lower case letters are converted into upper case. - All spaces and tabulations are removed. - A percent character % is added at the end of the data entered. If the first character is an exclamation mark (!) the SQL query will take the form "channel NOT like ..." otherwise it will take the form "channel like ..."
Subscriber	Some Transmet channels (X25, RSFTA, FTP, Retim socket, etc.) may be associated with subscriber which you can select in this field. - Lower case letters are converted into upper case. - All spaces and tabulations are removed. If the first character is an exclamation mark (!) the SQL query will take the form "subscriber NOT like ..." otherwise it will take the form "subscriber like ..." During transmission, if the real subscriber parameter is not entered, the query will be combined as follows: - (subscriber like ...) OR (real_subscriber like ...) - (subscriber NOT like ...) AND (real_subscriber NOT like ...)
Nnn	This is the message number in the document reception (or transmission) protocol. - All spaces and tabulations are removed. The data entered takes the form at: [order] value where order can take the values: < less than value <= less than or equal to value > greater than value >= greater than or equal to value = equal to value != different to value ! different to value If the order is not defined, it is equal to like E.g.: if you enter: ">800", the SQL query will take the form: "nnn > 800"

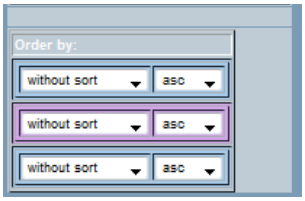
Field	Description
Priority	This is the priority defined in the Transmet catalogue, for writing references of documents to be sent in the Transmet queues. The priority varies from 80 (the highest) to 88 (the lowest). - All spaces and tabulations are removed. The data entered takes the from at: [order] value where order can take the values: < less than value <= less than or equal to value > greater than value >= greater than or equal to value = equal to value != different to value ! different to value If order is not defined, it is equivalent to like. E.g.: if you enter ">85", the SQL query will take the form "priority>85"
Format	To access the archive for Received data, the document reception format is used, and for the Sent data the document transmission format is used. Important: for the documents which transited via the Transmet fac switch, the transmission and reception formats may be different (e.g.: a card is received in PostScript and sent in T4 WMO). - Lower case letters are converted into upper case. - All spaces and tabulations are removed. - A percent character % is added at the end of the data entered. The formats which can be used are: - Transmet alpha switch document (no format) T4 WMO T4 card POSTSCRIPT PostScript code GRIB WMO GRIB code BUFR WMO BUFR code FREE Transmet FREE code (any format possible) TEKTRO Tektronik 4014 code METEOTEL Météo France radar or satellite image code BITMAP Transmet bitmap image format TEXT Obsolete Transmet format (see FREE) CIFAX Météo France code (obsolete) If the first character is an exclamation mark (!) the SQL query will take the form "NOT like" otherwise it will take the form "like"
Received date	Document reception date, in the format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MN:SS - Groups of spaces and tabulations are replaced by a single space. - A percent character % is added at the end of the data entered. - If the data entered does not start with four figures for a year in the format 20YY, a percent character % is added at the beginning of the data entered. The SQL query **will take the form "received_date like ..."**

Field	Description
Size	This is the document size in bytes. - All spaces and tabulations are removed at the beginning and end of the data entered. The data entered takes the format: [order] value [unit] where order can take the following values: < less than value <= less than or equal to value > greater than value >= greater than or equal to value = equal to value != different to value ! different to value If order is not defined, it is equivalent to like. Where unit can take the following values: k value is expressed in kilobytes (1024) m value is expressed in megabytes (1048576) g value is expressed in gigabytes (1073741824) If unit is not defined, value is expressed in bytes. E.g.: if you enter ">100k", the SQL query will take the form "msg_length > 02400"
Treatment	This is the Transmet process applied to the document. - All spaces and tabulations are removed from the data entered. The data entered takes the form: [!] process1 [process2] [process3] [...] Several processing operations can therefore be entered at the same time. The possible processing operations are: - No specific process B BINARY bulletin from the alpha switch, analysis of the header line. C Alpha BINARY bulletin, header checked for duplicates. b Alpha BINARY bulletin, duplicate present if != 1st channel (same TTAAiiCCCCYYGGgg). F ASCII bulletin from the alpha switch, analysis of the header line. E Alpha ASCII bulletin, header checked for duplicates. G Alpha ASCII bulletin, duplicate present if Channel+Subaddress identical. f Alpha ASCII bulletin, duplicate present if != 1st channel (same TTAAiiCCCCYYGGgg). H ASCII bulletin from the alpha switch, removal of nonprintable characters. D Alpha ASCII bulletin, removal of nonprintable characters, header checked for duplicates. I Alpha ASCII bulletin, removal of nonprintable characters, duplicate present if Channel+Subaddress are identical. h Alpha ASCII bulletin, removal of nonprintable characters, duplicate present if != 1st channel (same TTAAiiCCCCYYGGgg). J Alpha switch ASCII bulletin, regenerate CR CR LF at end of line, = end of message. K Alpha ASCII bulletin, CR CR LF, = end, removal of nonprintable characters. L Alpha ASCII bulletin, CR CR LF, = end, removal of nonprintable characters, duplicate present if Channel+Subaddress are identical. M Alpha ASCII bulletin, CR CR LF, = end, removal of nonprintable characters, header checked for duplicates. k Alpha ASCII bulletin, CR CR LF, = end, removal of nonprintable characters. duplicate present if != 1st channel (same TTAAiiCCCCYYGGgg). N Alpha ASCII bulletin, CR CR LF, conversion of ISO-8859-1 to ASCII, lower case letters into upper case, line length 69 characters, = end of

Field	Description
	message. O Alpha ASCII bulletin, CR CR LF, ISO-8859-1 to ASCII, upper case, 69 characters, = end, removal of nonprintable characters. P Alpha ASCII bulletin, CR CR LF, ISO-8859-1 to ASCII, upper case, 69 characters, = end, removal of nonprintable characters, header checked for duplicates. o Alpha ASCII bulletin, CR CR LF, ISO-8859-1 to ASCII, upper case, 69 characters, = end, removal of nonprintable characters, duplicate present if != 1st channel (same TTAAiiCCCCYYGGgg). R Alpha ASCII bulletin, parsing (METAR, TAF, etc.) according to reception channel: CR CR LF, ISO-8859-1 to ASCII, upper case, 69 characters. S Alpha ASCII bulletin, parsing according to reception channel: CR CR LF, ISO-8859-1 to ASCII, upper case, 69 characters, removal of nonprintable characters. T Alpha ASCII bulletin, header checked for duplicates, parsing according to reception channel: CR CR LF, ISO-8859-1 to ASCII, upper case, 69 characters, removal of nonprintable characters. s Alpha ASCII bulletin, duplicate present if != 1st channel, parsing according to reception channel: CR CR LF, ISO-8859-1 to ASCII, upper case, 69 characters, removal of nonprintable characters. V Alpha ASCII bulletin, parsing (METAR, TAF, ...) performed systematically: CR CR LF, ISO-8859-1 to ASCII, upper case, 69 characters. W Alpha ASCII bulletin, parsing (METAR, TAF, ...) performed systematically: CR CR LF, ISO-8859-1 to ASCII, upper case, 69 characters, removal of nonprintable characters. X Alpha ASCII bulletin, heading checked for duplicates, parsing (METAR, TAF , ...) performed systematically: CR CR LF, ISO-8859-1 to ASCII, upper case, 69 characters, removal of nonprintable characters. w Alpha ASCII bulletin, duplicate present if != 1st channel, parsing (METAR, TAF, ...) systematically: CR CR LF, ISO-8859-1 to ASCII, upper case, 69 characters, removal of nonprintable characters. CR CR LF, You can also read a more complete description of processing. Each character followed by a plus sign (+) or by a star (*) will allow you to search for all processing operations in its group. B+ or C+ or b+ is equivalent to BCb F+ or G+ or f+ is equivalent to FEGf H+ or D+ or I+ or h+ is equivalent to HDIh J+ or K+ or L+ or M+ or k+ is equivalent to JKLMk N+ or O+ or P+ or o+ is equivalent to NOPo R+ or S+ or T+ or s+ is equivalent to RSTs V+ or W+ or X+ or w+ is equivalent to VWXw If the first character is an exclamation mark (!) the SQL query will take the form:(treatment NOT like ...) AND (treatment NOT like ...) otherwise it will take the form:(treatment like ...) OR (treatment like ...)

Field	Description
Error	This is the error (if different to zero) on the document analysis: - header unknown to the catalogue. - incorrect header line date YYGGgg. - incorrect coding in the parsing. - etc. The following checks/modifications are carried out on the data entry field: - All spaces and tabulations are removed. The data entered takes the format: [order] value where order can take the values: < less than value <= less than or equal to value > greater than value >= greater than or equal to value = equal to value != different to value ! different to value If order is not defined, it is equivalent to like. E.g.: if you enter ">0", the SQL query will take the form "error > 0"
Operator	This indicates a document whose addressees have been entered by the Transmet operator (or certain Transmet special programs) without using the catalogue (where the addressees depend on the header TTAAiiCCCC). - All spaces and tabulations are removed from the data entered. - Lower case letters are converted to upper case. The data entered concerns a single character only: 1, V, T, O, Y are equivalent to the SQL query "operator='1'" all the other characters correspond to an SQL query "operator='0'"
Options	This field contains additional information on the documents received. - All spaces and tabulations are removed. - Lower case letters are converted into upper case. - A percent character % is added at the start of the data entered. - A percent character % is added at the end of the data entered. If the first character is an exclamation mark (!) the SQL query will take the form "options NOT like ..." otherwise it will take the form "options like ..." The possible options are: - MSG_ALPHA_IS_BIN the document has been received in the Transmet alpha switch, and the treatment parameter indicates a BINARY bulletin. - FROM_ALPHA_MSS on the fac switch, the document reception channel has been marked as coming from the Transmet alpha switch by the archive program. - FROM_FAC_MSS on the alpha switch, the document reception channel has been marked as coming from the Transmet fac switch by the archive program.
WMO file name	Name of the WMO file according to General file naming conventions. If the first character is ***!***, then the query will be "**upper(wmo_original_file_name) NOT like ...**" else "**upper(wmo_original_file_name) like ...**"
Max Results	Maximum result lines to be displayed.

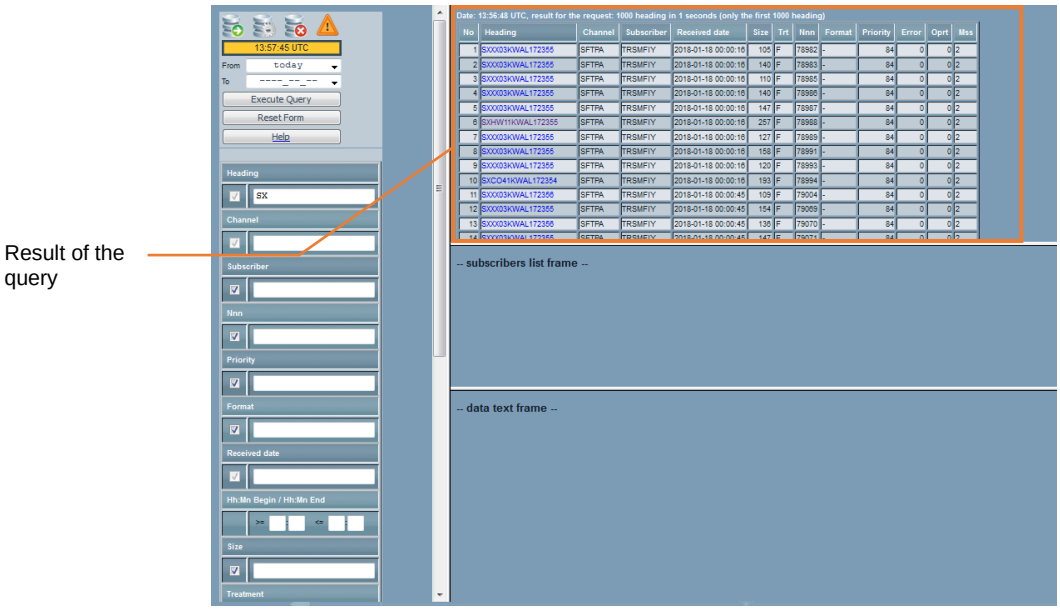
5. Tick the fields you want to be displayed in the result list. Some fields are displayed by default and cannot be removed.
6. If needed, in the bottom of the left frame, select sort options to order the result list.



In the example above, the result will be presented with Headings sorted in ascending alphabetical order

7. Click ***Execute Query***.

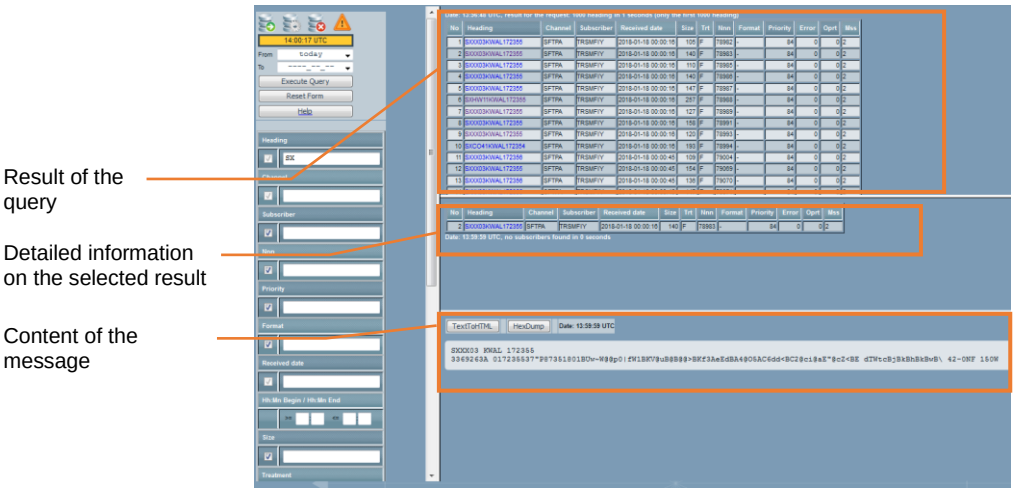
   When you have chosen your SQL query criteria, any sorts on your results and the days studied, this button will send the HTML form to the perl script which analyzes it, launches the SQL queries and displays the result.



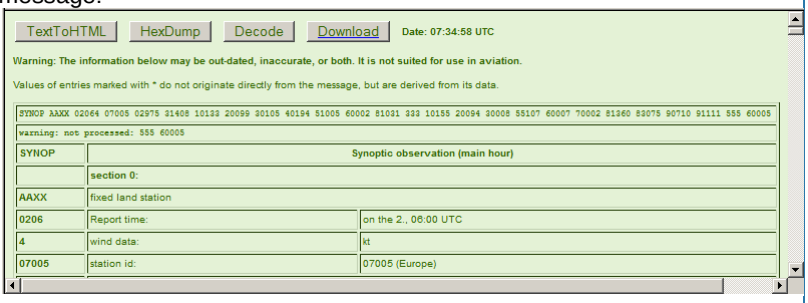
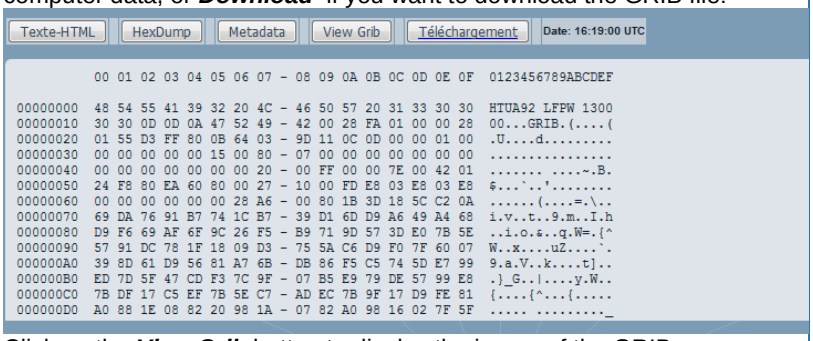
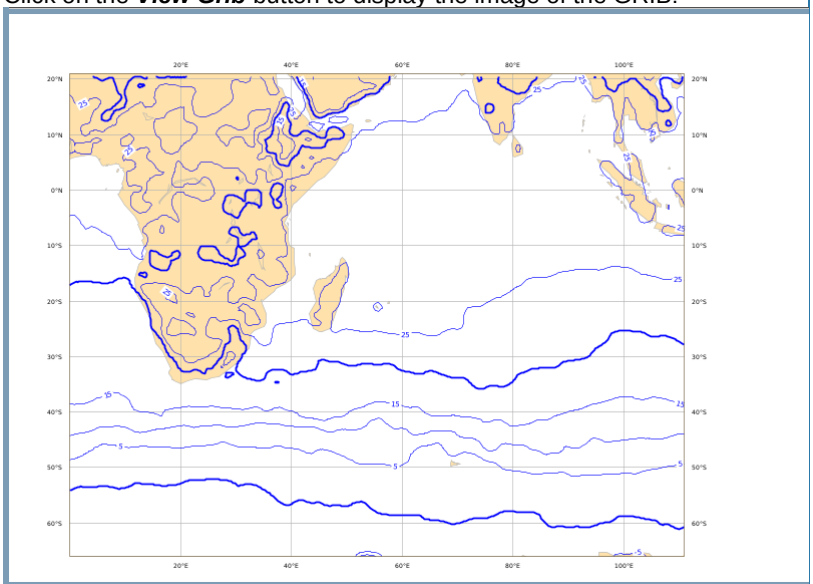
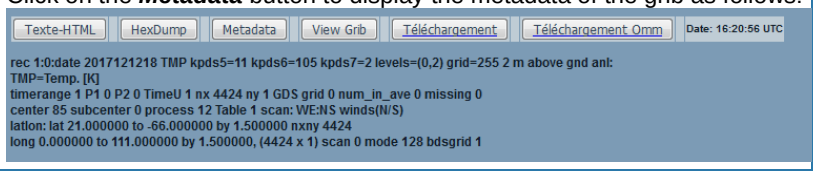
3.1.1.5. Displaying a message

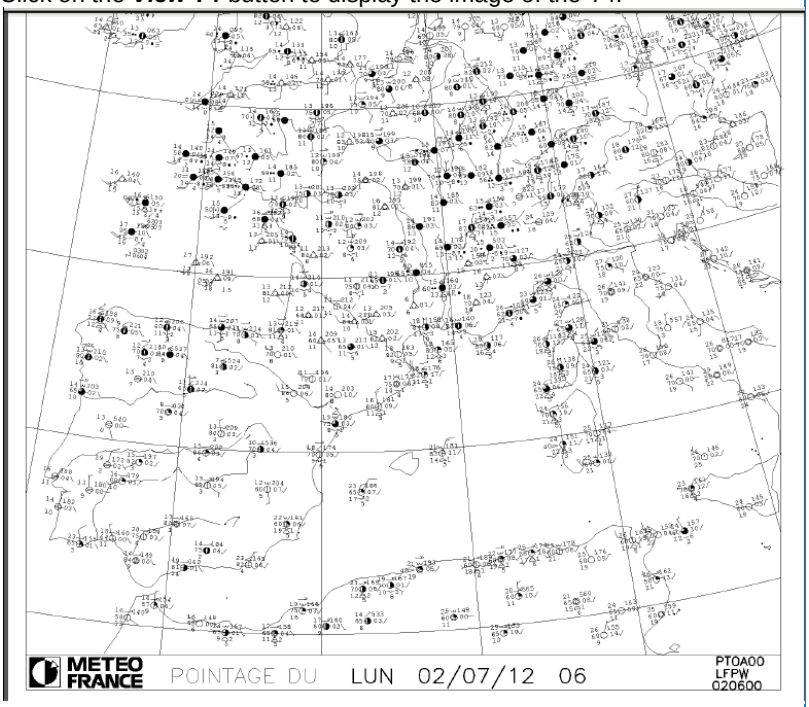
1. Click on the heading of a message in the result list.

   The detail of the message is displayed as follows:



2. If needed and depending on the message type, proceed as follows:

If the message is a...	Then you can...
METAR or SINOP	Click on the ***Decode*** button and display a decoded understandable message: 
GRIB	Click on the ***HexDump*** button if you want to display a hexadecimal view of computer data, or ***Download*** if you want to download the GRIB file:  Click on the ***View Grib*** button to display the image of the GRIB:  Click on the ***Metadata*** button to display the metadata of the grib as follows: 

If the message is a...	Then you can...
T4	Click on the ***View T4*** button to display the image of the T4: 
BUFR	Click on the ***BUFR info*** button and display a decoded understandable message.

3.1.2. Sent messages

3.1.2.1. Presentation

The ***Sent messages*** function allows you display the sent messages.

3.1.2.2. Access

On the ***Messages*** submenu, select ***Archived database / Sent messages***.

3.1.2.3. Entering and executing a query

Proceed as described in the paragraph Messages received.

The following criteria are specific to sent messages (except Channel, Subscriber and Format, which are adapted for sent messages):

Field	Description
Channel	To access the archive for Sent data the document transmission channel is used. - Lower case letters are converted into upper case. - All spaces and tabulations are removed. - A percent character % is added at the end of the data entered. If the first character is an exclamation mark (!) the SQL query will take the form "channel NOT like ..." otherwise it will take the form "channel like ..."

Field	Description
Subscriber	Some Transmet may be associated with subscriber which you can select in this field. - Lower case letters are converted into upper case. - All spaces and tabulations are removed. If the first character is an exclamation mark (!) the SQL query will take the form "subscriber NOT like ..." otherwise it will take the form "subscriber like ..." During transmission, if the real subscriber parameter (below) is not entered, the query will be combined as follows: - (subscriber like ...) OR (real_subscriber like ...) (subscriber NOT like ...) AND (real_subscriber NOT like ...)
Real channel	With a Transmet B-type rerouting (transfer from one transmission channel to another), this field is used for the channel on which the document is really sent. With a Transmet MULTIFTP transmission channel, using an associated catalogue to define the subscribers (real subaddresses) to which the documents must be sent according to the header TTAAiiCCCC, there is an acknowledgement at two levels: - After the documents arrive on the local disk, on the multiftp channel (no subaddress). - After the document is sent to the remote subscriber with the following data: - Real channel name (multiftp channel). - Subscriber's name (real subaddress). - The following checks are performed on the data entered: - Lower case letters are converted into upper case. - All spaces and tabulations are removed. - A percent % character is added at the end of the data entered. If the first character is an exclamation mark (!) the SQL query will take the form "real_channel NOT like ..." otherwise it will take the form "real_channel like ..."
Real subscriber	This is the subaddress associated with the real transmission channel. Important: it is possible to have real transmission channels without subaddresses (e.g. in the event of a B-type rerouting). - Lower case letters are converted into upper case. - All spaces and tabulations are removed. If the first character is an exclamation mark (!) the SQL query will take the form "real_subscriber NOT like ..." otherwise it will take the form "real_subscriber like ..." During transmission, if the Real Subscriber parameter is not entered but if the Subaddress is, the query will be combined as follows: (subscriber like ...) OR (real_subscriber like ...) (subscriber NOT like ...) AND (real_subscriber NOT like ...) If the SQL query selects non-zero real subscriber parameters and if their check boxes are not checked, the display of the real subaddresses is forced if the Subaddress check box is checked.
Sending date	Document transmission acknowledgement date in the format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MN:SS - Groups of spaces and tabulations are replaced by a single space. - A percent character % is added at the end of the data entered. - If the data entered does not start with four figures for a year in the format 20YY, a percent character % is added at the beginning of the data entered. The SQL query **will take the form "sending_date like ..."**

Field	Description
Sending delay	This is the time in seconds between receipt of the document in Transmet and the acknowledgement of its transmission on a Transmet channel. - All spaces and tabulations are removed at the beginning and end of the data entered. The data entered takes the format: [order] value [unit] where order can take the following values: < less than value <= less than or equal to value > greater than value >= greater than or equal to value = equal to value != different to value ! different to value If order is not defined, it is equivalent to like. where unit can take the following values: s value is expressed in seconds m value is expressed in minutes h value is expressed in hours If unit is not defined, value is expressed in seconds. E.g.: if you enter ">10m", the SQL query will take the form "sending_delay > 600".
Format	To access the archive for Sent data the document transmission format is used. Important: for the documents which transited via the Transmet fac switch, the transmission and reception formats may be different (e.g.: a card is received in PostScript and sent in T4 WMO). - Lower case letters are converted into upper case. - All spaces and tabulations are removed. - A percent character % is added at the end of the data entered. The formats which can be used are: - Transmet alpha switch document (no format) T4 WMO T4 card POSTSCRIPT PostScript code GRIB WMO GRIB code BUFR WMO BUFR code BITMAP Transmet bitmap image format TEXT Obsolete Transmet format (see FREE) If the first character is an exclamation mark (!) the SQL query will take the form "NOT like" otherwise it will take the form "like"
Rerouting	To indicate whether the transmission channel is concerned by a B-type rerouting (transfer from one transmission channel to another). - All spaces and tabulations are removed from the data entered. - Lower case letters are converted into upper case. The data entered concerns a single character: 1, V, T, O, Y are equivalent to the SQL query "rerouting='1'" all the other characters correspond to an SQL query "rerouting='0'"
Resend	To indicate whether the transmission corresponds to a resend from the queue by the Transmet operator. - All spaces and tabulations are removed from the data entered. - Lower case letters are converted to upper case. The data entered concerns one character only: 1, V, T, O, Y are equivalent to the SQL query "resend='1'" all the other characters correspond to an SQL query "resend ='0'"

Field	Description
RQRPT	To indicate whether the transmission corresponds to returning the message reference to the queue following an WMO RQRPT query - All spaces and tabulations are removed from the data entered. - Lower case letters are converted to upper case. The data entered concerns a single character only: 1, V, T, O, Y are equivalent to the SQL query "rqrpt='1'" all the other characters correspond to an SQL query "rqrpt='0'"

3.1.3. Messages in correction

3.1.3.1. Presentation

The ***Messages in correction*** function allows you to display the received messages including an error and sent in the messages correction data base.

Note: This function allows you to display the messages in error and an error description. It does not allow you to fix the error.

3.1.3.2. Access

On the ***Messages*** submenu, select ***Archived messages / Messages in correction***.

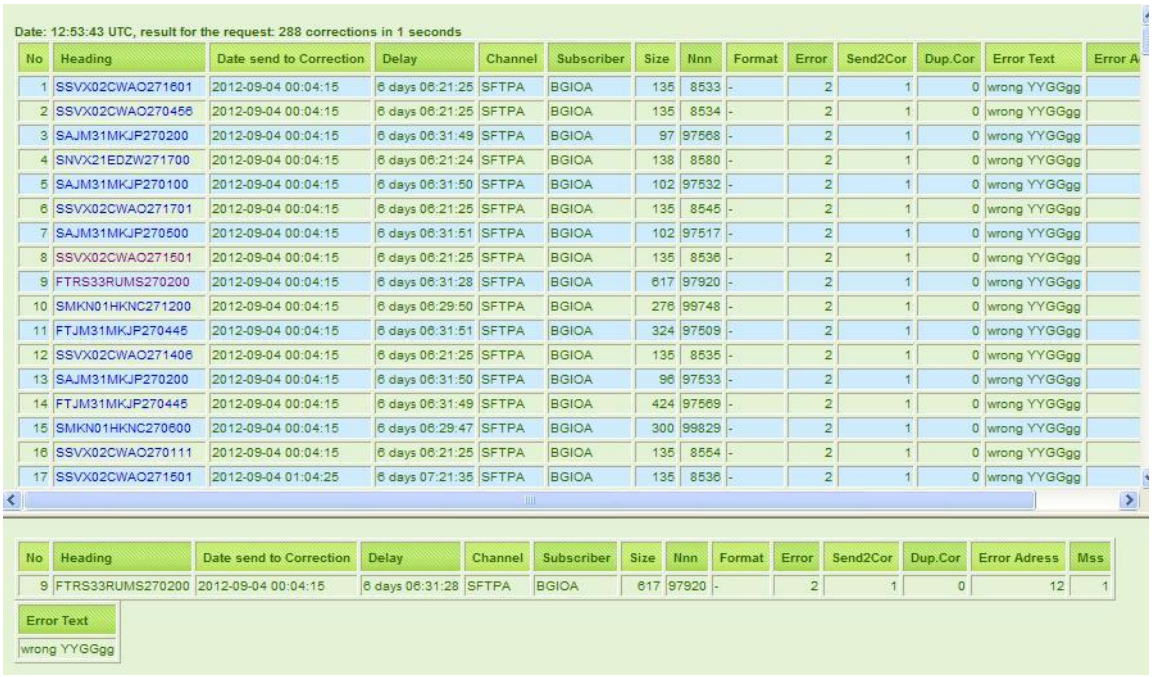
3.1.3.3. Entering and executing a query

Proceed as described in the paragraph Received messages.

The following criteria are specific to the messages sent to correction:

Champ	Description
Error Text	Contains the text describing the error
Date sent to Correction	When the message has been sent for correction in the format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MN:SS Refer to syntax paragraph 3.1.2.3
Hh:mm Begin/End (correction)	Search on the documents receipt date between a beginning hour+minute and a ending hour+minute. Refer to syntax paragraph 3.1.2.3
Delay (sent correction)	Refer to syntax paragraph 3.1.2.3
Send to correction	Informs that the message has been sent to monitoring for (if the message is a duplicate, it will not be send)
Duplication correction	Informs that the message to be corrected is a duplicate (value 1)

3.1.3.4. Example of messages sent in correction



Date: 12:53:43 UTC, result for the request: 288 corrections in 1 seconds

No	Heading	Date send to Correction	Delay	Channel	Subscriber	Size	Nnn	Format	Error	Send2Cor	Dup.Cor	Error Text	Error A
1	SSVX02CWAO271601	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:21:25	SFTPA	BGIOA	135	8533	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
2	SSVX02CWAO270456	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:21:25	SFTPA	BGIOA	135	8534	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
3	SAJM31MKJP270200	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:31:49	SFTPA	BGIOA	97	97568	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
4	SNVX21EDZW271700	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:21:24	SFTPA	BGIOA	138	8580	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
5	SAJM31MKJP270100	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:31:50	SFTPA	BGIOA	102	97532	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
6	SSVX02CWAO271701	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:21:25	SFTPA	BGIOA	135	8545	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
7	SAJM31MKJP270500	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:31:51	SFTPA	BGIOA	102	97517	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
8	SSVX02CWAO271501	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:21:25	SFTPA	BGIOA	135	8536	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
9	FTRS33RUMS270200	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:31:28	SFTPA	BGIOA	617	97920	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
10	SMKN01HKNC271200	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:29:50	SFTPA	BGIOA	276	99748	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
11	FTJM31MKJP270445	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:31:51	SFTPA	BGIOA	324	97509	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
12	SSVX02CWAO271406	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:21:25	SFTPA	BGIOA	135	8535	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
13	SAJM31MKJP270200	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:31:50	SFTPA	BGIOA	96	97533	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
14	FTJM31MKJP270445	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:31:49	SFTPA	BGIOA	424	97569	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
15	SMKN01HKNC270600	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:29:47	SFTPA	BGIOA	300	99829	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
16	SSVX02CWAO270111	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:21:25	SFTPA	BGIOA	135	8554	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	
17	SSVX02CWAO271501	2012-09-04 01:04:25	6 days 07:21:35	SFTPA	BGIOA	135	8536	-	2	1	0	wrong YYGGgg	

No	Heading	Date send to Correction	Delay	Channel	Subscriber	Size	Nnn	Format	Error	Send2Cor	Dup.Cor	Error Adress	Mss
9	FTRS33RUMS270200	2012-09-04 00:04:15	6 days 06:31:28	SFTPA	BGIOA	617	97920	-	2	1	0	12	1

Error Text
wrong YYGGgg

3.1.4. Duplicated messages

3.1.4.1. Presentation

The function ***Duplicated messages*** allows you to display the duplicate messages received.

3.1.4.2. Access

On the sub-menu ***Messages***, select ***Archived Messages / Duplicated messages***.

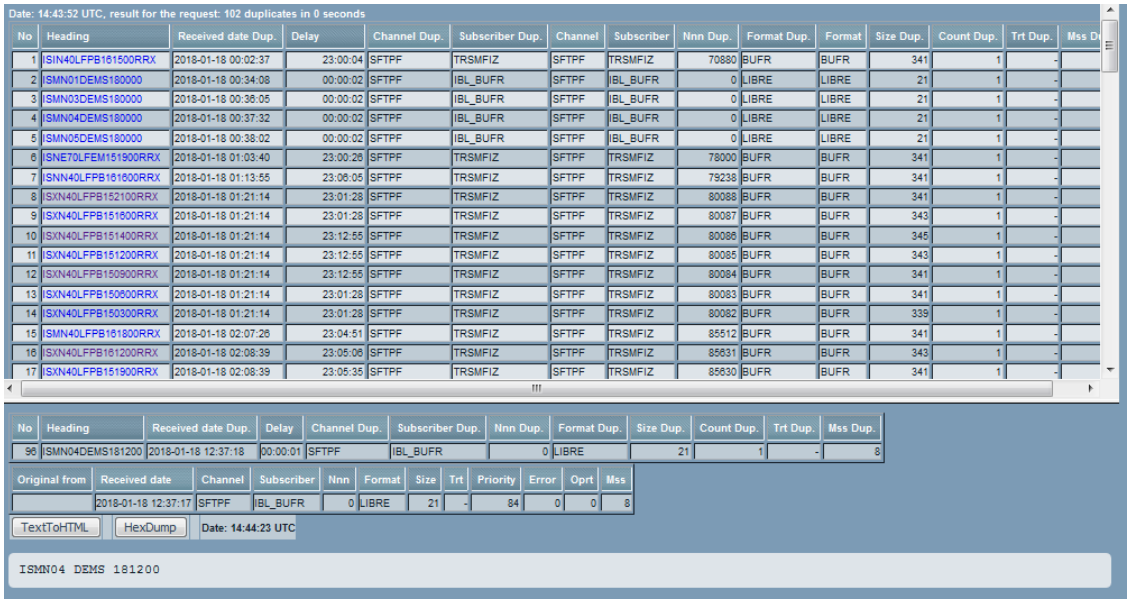
3.1.4.3. Entering and executing a query

Proceed as described in the paragraph Messages received.

The criteria specific to duplicate messages are identified by (duplicate) in the criterion name:

Their syntax is the same than the received messages criteria (Refer to syntax paragraph 3.1.2.3)

3.1.4.4. Duplicate message example



3.2. Message creation

3.2.1. Presentation

The function ***Message creation*** allows you create and to send:

- Daily messages
- Alert messages

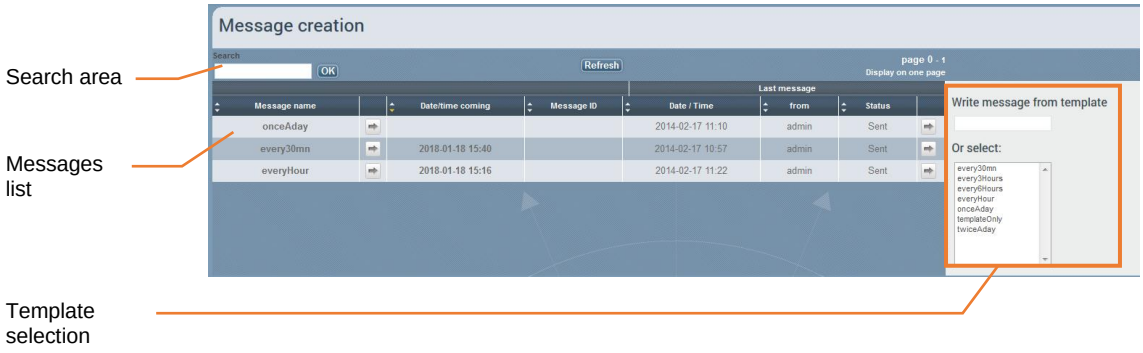
The messages are predefined in a template (refer to the paragraph Template) associated to a user profile.

3.2.2. Access

On the ***Messages*** submenu, select ***Message creation***.

3.2.3. Screen description

The Message creation screen is displayed as follows:



By default, all already written or to be written messages associated to your user profile are listed.

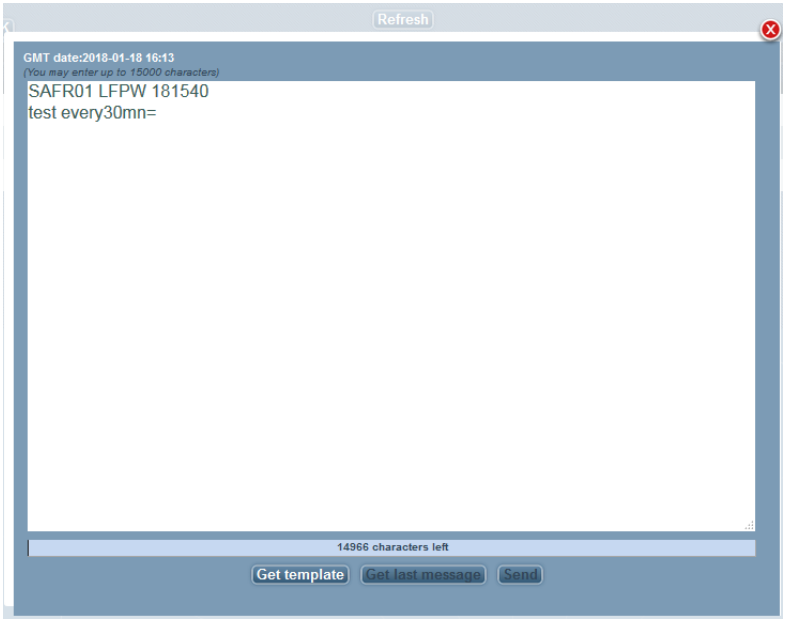
You can refine the list by typing the first character of the message name in the ***Search*** field and clicking ***OK***.

3.2.4. Writing a message

1. Select a template in the Template selection area (right side of the screen).

Or

1. Click  in a message line.
   The message is displayed as follows:



2. To write the message from the last message, click ***Get last message***.
3. Enter the content of the message.
4. In case of error, click ***Get template***.
5. When the message is written, click ***Send*** and confirm the sending.

3.3. History of created messages

3.3.1. Presentation

The function ***History of created messages*** allows you to consult the history and status of written messages.

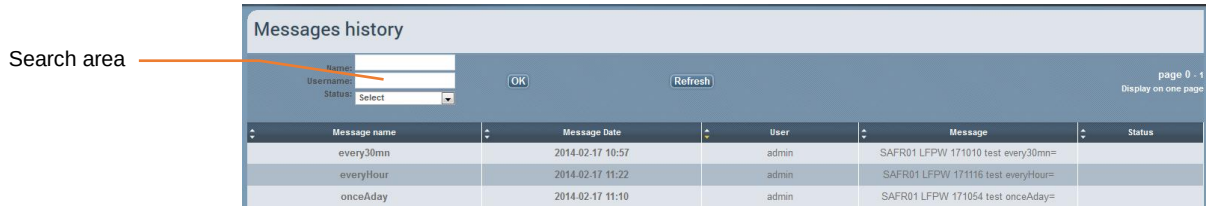
Note: *This function does not allow you to display the content of the message. To display the content of the message, refer to paragraph 3.1.2.2*

3.3.2. Access

On the ***Messages*** sub-menu, select ***History of created messages***

3.3.3. Screen description

The Messages history screen is displayed as follows :



3.4. Templates (message creation)

The functions ***Templates*** allows you to:

- Create a new template of message with predefined content
- Modify or delete templates

3.4.1. New

3.4.1.1. Presentation

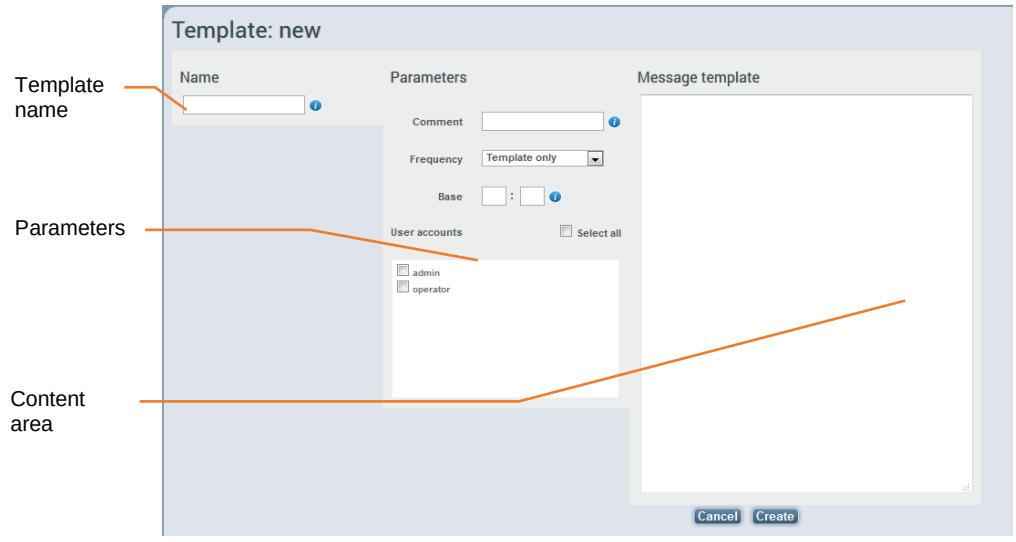
The ***New*** function allows you to create a message template.

3.4.1.2. Access

1. On the ***Messages*** submenu, select ***Templates (message creation) / New***

3.4.1.3. Screen description

The Template: New screen is displayed as follows:



3.4.1.4. Adding a new template

1. Enter the template name (on 25 alphanumerical characters maximum).

2. Fill in the parameters as follows:

Field	Description
Comments	Enter a description of the template
Frequency	Select a frequency to write the message in the drop down list
Base	Define the starting point of timeline for daily message redaction. Enter hours between 0 and 23. Enter minutes between 0 and 59.
User accounts	Tick ***Select all*** to allow all user accounts to use this template. Or Tick one or several user accounts in the list.

3. In the first line of the Template area, enter the heading of the message with the following syntax:
   TTAAii CCCC %d%h%rm

   “%d” will be replaced automatically by Transmet by the date of the day
   “%h” will be replaced automatically by Transmet by the hour of the day
   “%m” will be replaced automatically by Transmet by the minute of the day
   ”%rm” means real time minute. If r is missing, the minutes will be round off to 30 or 00.
4. Enter other information that will be displayed in all messages following the template.
5. Click ***Create***.

3.4.2. Modify/Delete

3.4.2.1. Presentation

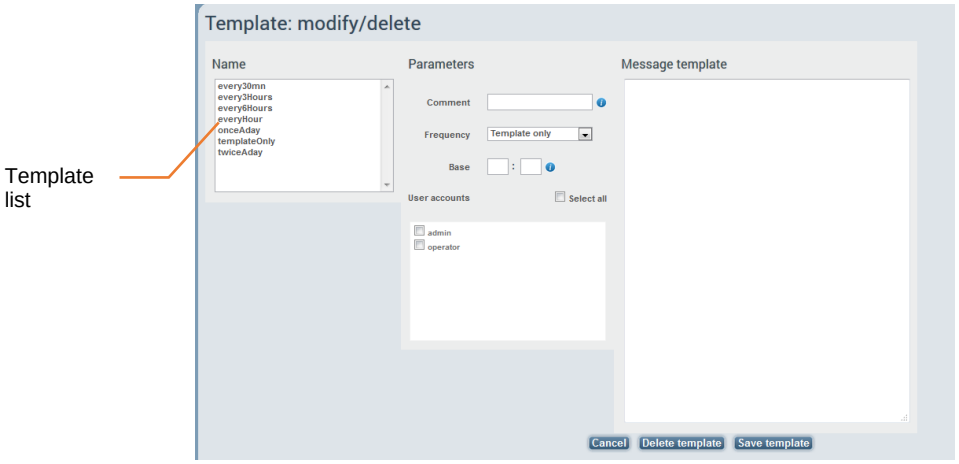
The ***Modify/delete*** function allows you to modify and delete a message template.

3.4.2.2. Access

1. On the ***Messages*** submenu, select ***Templates / Modify/Delete***

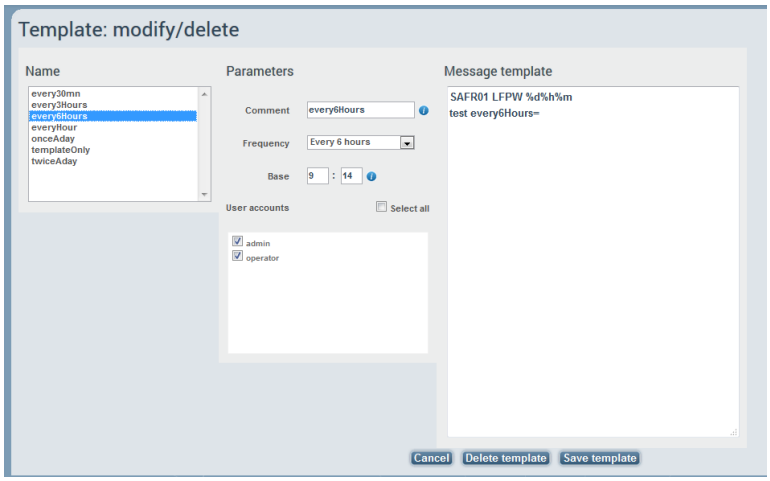
3.4.2.3. Screen description

The Template: modify/delete screen is displayed as follows:



3.4.2.4. Modifying a template

1. Click on a template name in the list.
   The template is displayed as follows:



2. Modify the parameters and the content.
3. Click ***Save template***.

3.4.2.5. Deleting a template

1. Click on a template name in the list.
2. Click ***Delete template***.

3.5. Messages transmission

3.5.1. Presentation

The function ***Messages transmission*** allows you to:

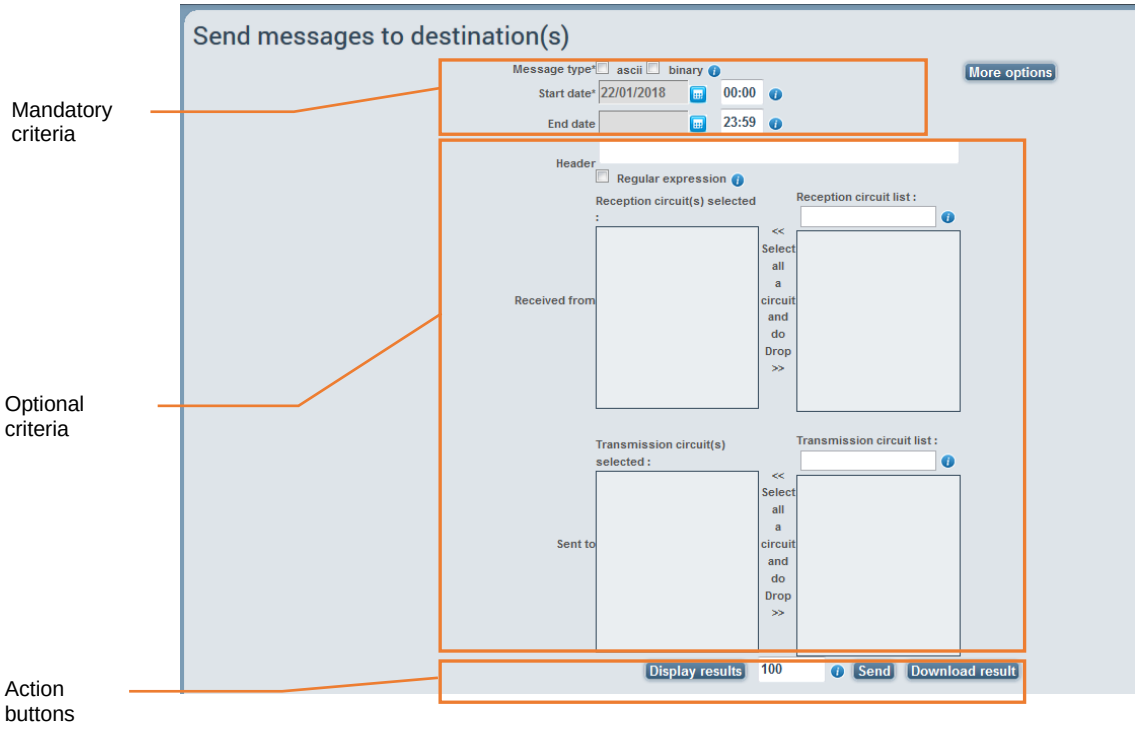
- send messages on the circuit of your choice they have already been sent or not,
- download received messages on your workstation.

3.5.2. Access

On the ***Messages*** sub-menu, select ***Messages transmission***.

3.5.3. Screen description

The Send messages to destination screen is displayed as follows:



3.5.4. Selecting messages

➪ **To enter the mandatory criteria:**

1. Tick the ***message type Ascii*** or ***Binary***.
2. Enter the ***start date*** and hour of messages receipt

➪ **To enter the optional criteria:**

1. Enter the ***end date*** and hour of messages receipt

2. Enter the ***Header*** of the messages with the following syntax:

   % : replace any character n times

   E.g.: SA will return all messages with a header beginning with SA

   S%FR will return all surface data from France.

Or

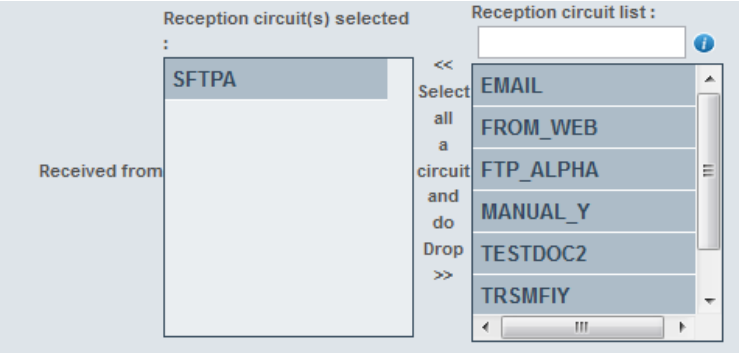
2'. If you tick the ***Regular*** case, enter the ***header*** of messages with the following syntax:

   A regular expression is an expression that describes a set of strings. The expression syntax is summarized below:

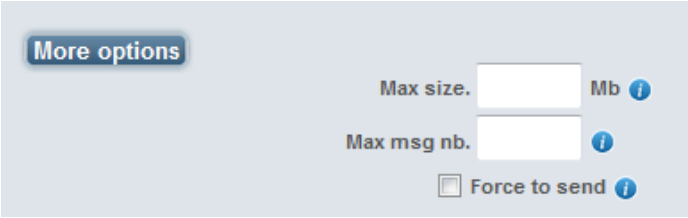
Operator	Description
[]	A bracket expression. Matches a single character that is contained within the brackets. For example, [abc] matches "a", "b", or "c".
()	Parentheses are used to define the scope and precedence of the operators (among other uses). For example, gray|grey and gr(a|e)y are equivalent patterns which both describe the set of "gray" and "grey".
.	Matches any single character
*	The asterisk indicates there is zero or more of the preceding element. For example, ab*c matches "ac", "abc", "abbc", "abbbc", and so on.
+	The plus sign indicates that there is one or more of the preceding element. For example, ab+c matches "abc", "abbc", "abbbc", and so on, but not "ac".
?	The question mark indicates there is zero or one of the preceding element. For example, colou?r matches both "color" and "colour".
|	A vertical bar separates alternatives. For example, gray|grey can match "gray" or "grey".
^	Matches the starting position within the string.
[^]	Matches a single character that is not contained within the brackets
$	Matches the ending position of the string or the position just before a string-ending new line.

   E.g.: ^[HYO] matches either all messages with a header beginning with H or Y or O (meaning all GRIB).

3. Select the circuits where the messages have been received:
   - Enter the first letters of the searched circuit or scroll down the circuit list.
   - To select a circuit, drag and drop it from the right area to the left area.



4. Click ***More options***:



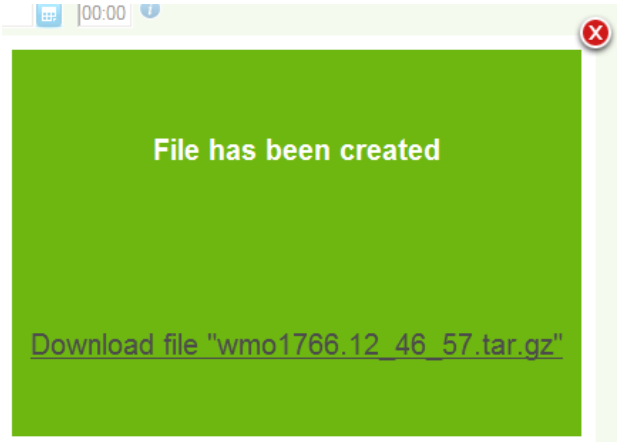
- Enter the maximum size and the maximum number of messages to send
- To force the restriction parameters (size and number of messages) click ***Force to send***. (non applicable option)

To display results

1. Click ***Display results***.
   This button allows you to display all headers matching you search criteria.
2. Click  to close the result

3.5.5. Downloading results

1. Click ***Download result***.
   The messages are downloaded in a compressed file on your workstation.



2. Click on the ***Download file*** link.

3.5.6. Sending messages

1. Click ***Send***.
   The window Message destination is displayed:

2. Choose the ***priority*** for writing references of messages to be issued in the Transmet queues The priority varies from 80 (the highest) to 88 (the lowest).
3. Select one or several destination for the messages:
   - Enter the first letters of the searched circuit or scroll down the circuit list
   - To select a circuit, drag and drop it from the right area to the left area.
4. Click ***Send***.

Note: *For security reasons, the maximum number of messages and the size of the set of messages to send are limited. This limitation will avoid sending too much bytes in one time or a too large volume of messages.*

3.6. Resend messages

3.6.1. Presentation

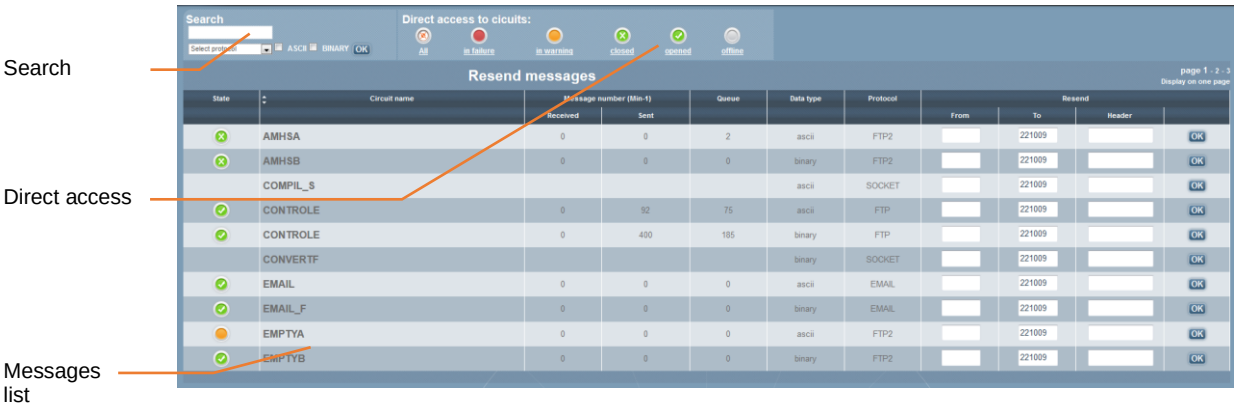
The ***Resend messages*** function allows you to resend messages that have already be sent on a specific circuit.

3.6.2. Access

On the ***Messages*** submenu, select ***Resend messages***.

3.6.3. Screen description

The Resend messages screen is displayed as follows:



3.6.4. Resending messages

1. To display messages to resend, enter and execute a query or select a circuit in the direct access area.

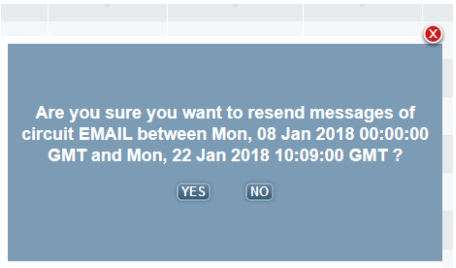
   Each circuit line in the list contains the status, the circuit name and the following information:

Field	Description
Message number	Number of messages received or sent at current time – 1 min
Queue	Number of messages currently in the queue

2. Enter the following fields:

Field	Description
From	Starting timeline point for the retransmission Enter a date with the format YYGGgg (DDHHMM). E.g.: 152210 : will resend all messages from the 15th of the current month at 22:10 pm GMT
To	Ending timeline point for the retransmission Enter a date with the format YYGGgg (DDHHMM). E.g.: 152350 : will resend all messages from the 15th of the current month at 23:50 pm GMT The current time is automatically displayed with the format YYGGgg (DDHHMM). You can modify it
Header	Optionally, enter a resend criteria in the ***header*** field with the following syntax: - _ : replaces any character one time - XY: to resend all messages with a header beginning by XY E.g.: SA will resend all messages with a header beginning by SA S_FR will resend all surface data from France.

3. Click ***OK***.



4. Click ***Yes*** to confirm the sending.

3.7. History of resent messages

3.7.1. Presentation

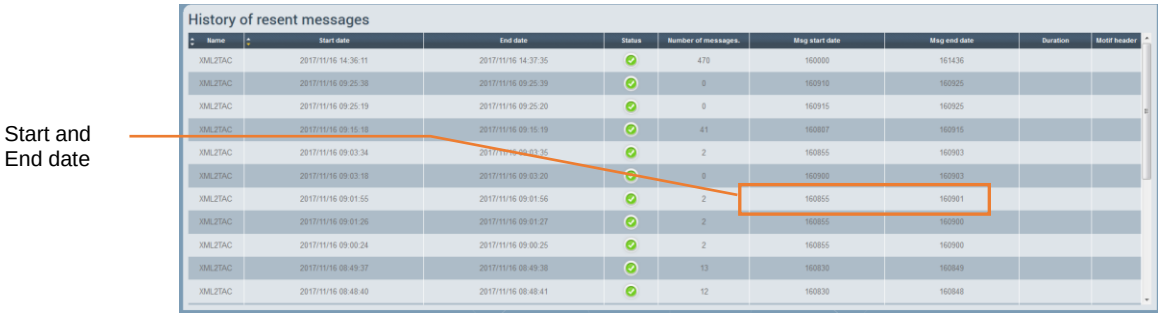
The ***History of resent messages*** function allows you to consult the history of resent messages.

3.7.2. Access

On the ***Messages*** submenu, select ***Message resent history***.

3.7.3. Screen description

The Message resend history screen is displayed as follows:



3.8. WMO monitoring

3.8.1. Presentation

METDATA Monitor is a software for performing non-real time, quantitative monitoring observation programs defined by the WMO to ensure proper and effective functionality of the Global Telecommunication System.

The ***WMO monitoring*** function allows you to execute the METDATA Monitor software.

The METDATA Monitor software:

- Monitors BUFR data
- Generates a listing automatically sent to the WMO

3.8.2. Access

On the ***Messages*** submenu, select ***WMO monitoring***.

3.8.3. Screen description

The METDATA Monitor login screen is displayed as follows:

Note: Refer to the METDATA Monitor documentation.

4. Catalogues

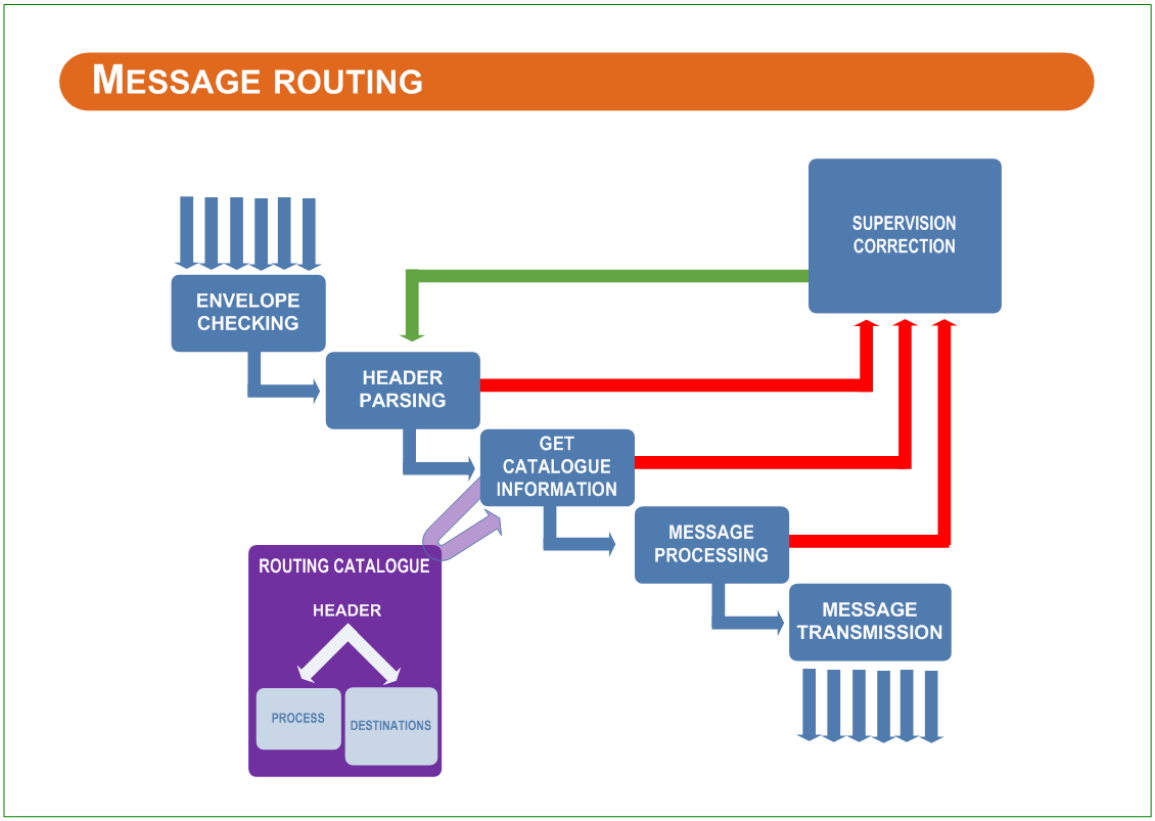
4.1. Main catalogue

4.1.1. Presentation

The ***Main catalogue*** function allows you to execute the Catalogue Management module.

The Catalogue Management module objective is to provide a user interface to update the Routing catalogue.

The Transmet routing catalogue is used in the Messages processing as described below:



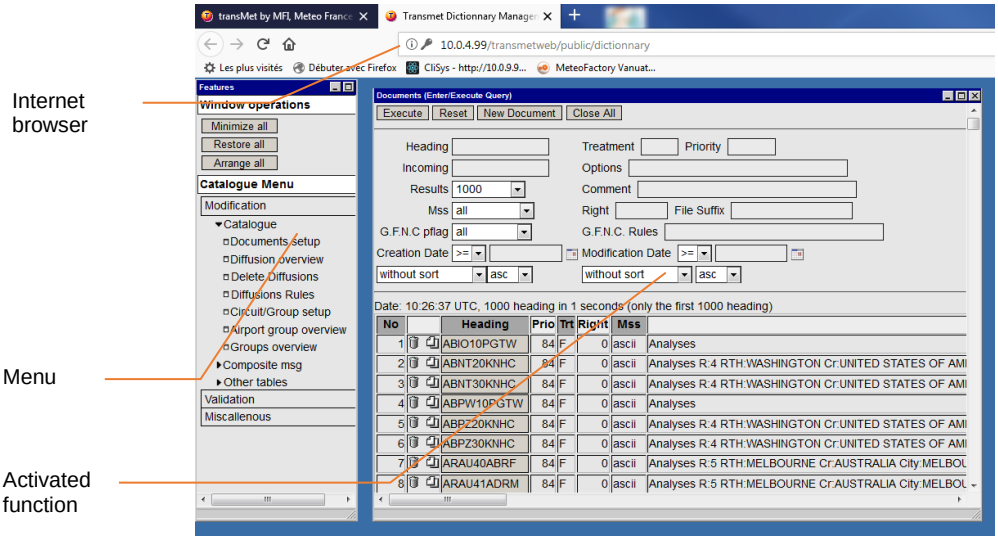
Warning: *A message that is not correctly defined in the routing catalogue will be sent in correction.*

4.1.2. Access

1. On the ***Catalogue*** submenu, select ***Routing dictionary***.
2. Enter your login and password then click ***OK***.

4.1.3. Screen description

The Transmet catalogue management main screen is displayed as follows:



Note: *Refer to the Transmet Catalogue management manual.*

4.2. Routing catalogue (RTH)

4.2.1. Presentation

The ***Routing catalogue (RTH)*** function allows you to generate the routing catalogue in a file dedicated to the WMO.

The file is generated by Transmet and you can download it on your workstation.

This function is requested for the RTH centers.

4.2.2. Access

On the ***Catalogues*** sub-menu, select ***Routing catalogue (RTH)***.

4.2.3. Screen description

The screen is displayed as follows:

4.2.4. Format of the generated file

The catalogue is generated with the following format:

```
Date of file generation with the format yyyymmdd
```

```
"header of the message TTAAiiCCCC", "CCCC of the reception circuit","CCCC of the
destination circuit n°1","CCCC of the destination circuit n°2","CCCC of the
destination circuit n°n "
```

4.3. Email catalogue

4.3.1. Presentation

The ***Email catalogue*** function allows you to manage the email catalogue:

- Create and modify contacts,
- Create and modify groups,
- Create, link and modify messages.

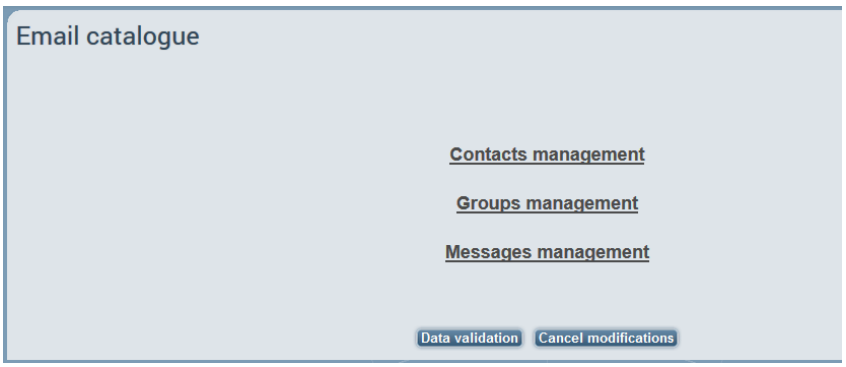
Note : *All modifications done on contacts, groups and messages must be validated to be taken into account.*

4.3.2. Access

On the ***Catalogues*** sub-menu, select ***Email catalogue***

4.3.3. Screen description

The Email catalogue screen is displayed as follows:



Note : *Click **Data validation** to take into account the modifications done on contacts, groups and messages.*

4.3.4. Managing contacts

4.3.4.1. Presentation

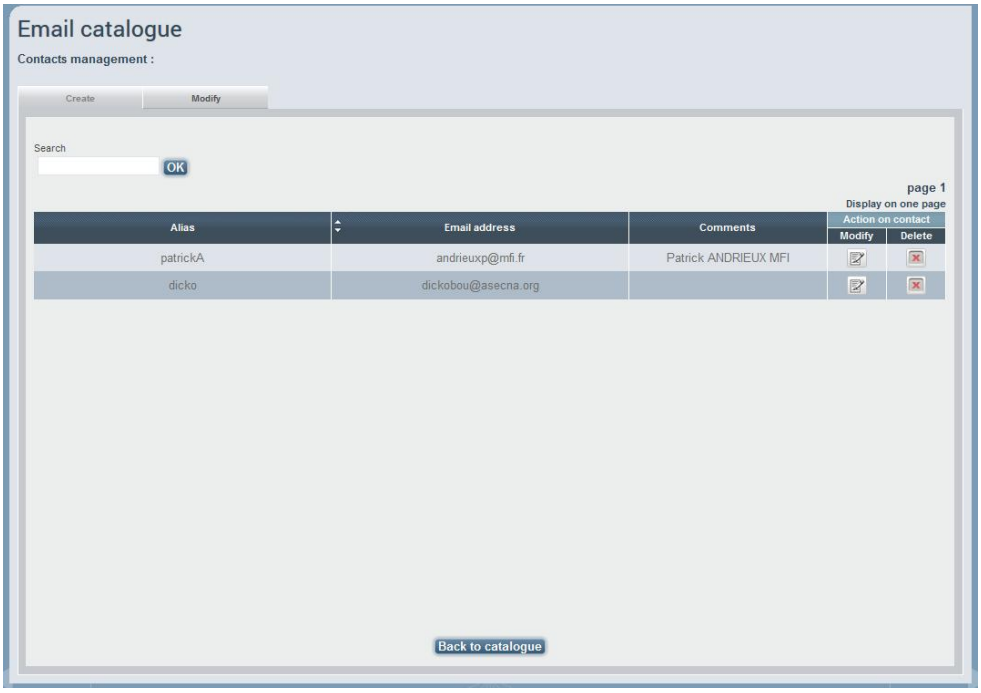
The ***Contact*** function allows you to enter or modify the email address of your contact and link the contact to a group.

4.3.4.2. Access

In the ***Email catalogue*** screen, click on ***Contacts management***.

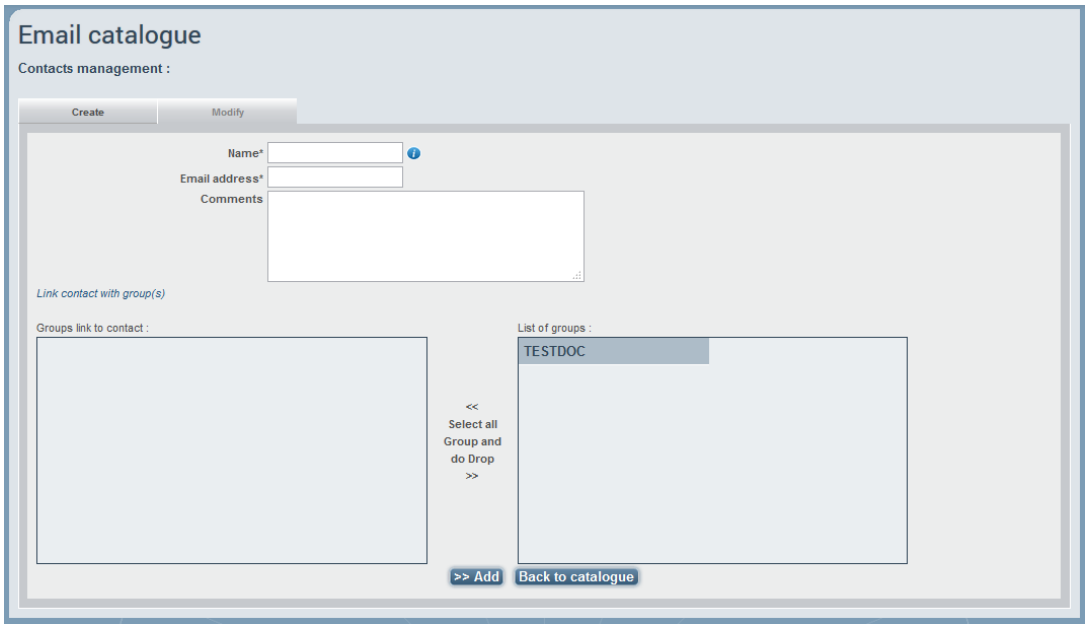
4.3.4.3. Screen description

The Contacts management screen is displayed as follows:



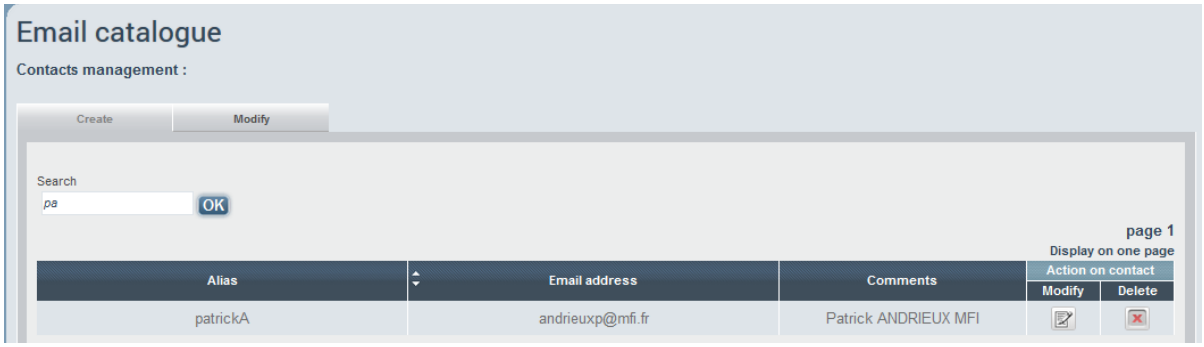
4.3.4.4. Creating a contact

1. In the ***Create*** tab, enter the name, email address and comments.
2. If needed, link the address to one or several groups. To link the contact to a group, drag and drop a group from the right area to the left area.
3. Click ***Add*** to validate each new address.

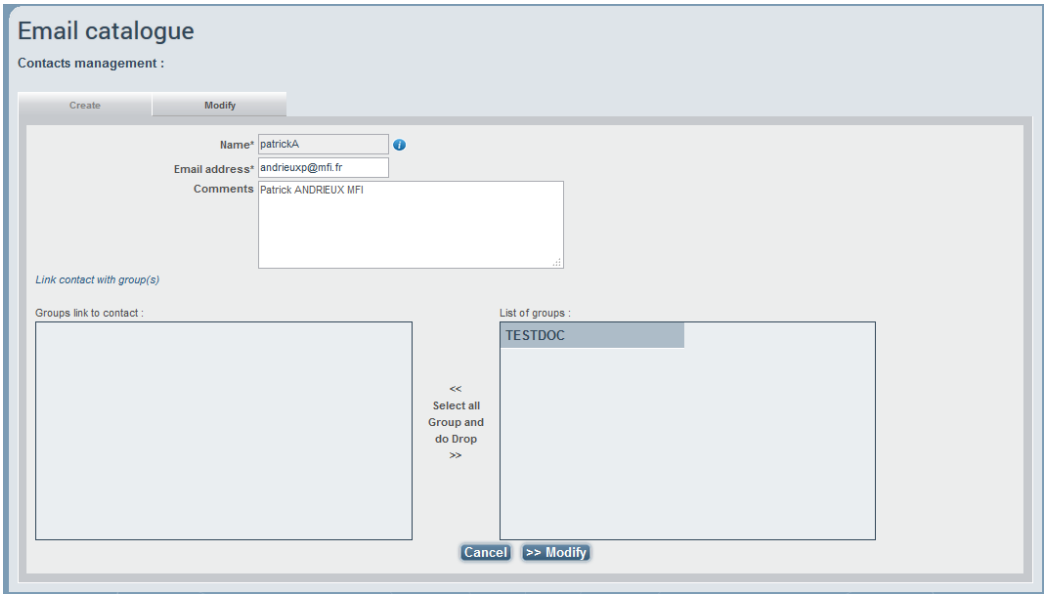


4.3.4.5. Modifying a contact

1. Click on the ***Modify*** tab.
2. Enter the first characters of the contact or its full name in the ***Search*** file and click ***OK***.



3. Click  .
4. Modify the Name, the Email address or the Comments and click ***Modify***.



4.3.5. Managing groups

4.3.5.1. Presentation

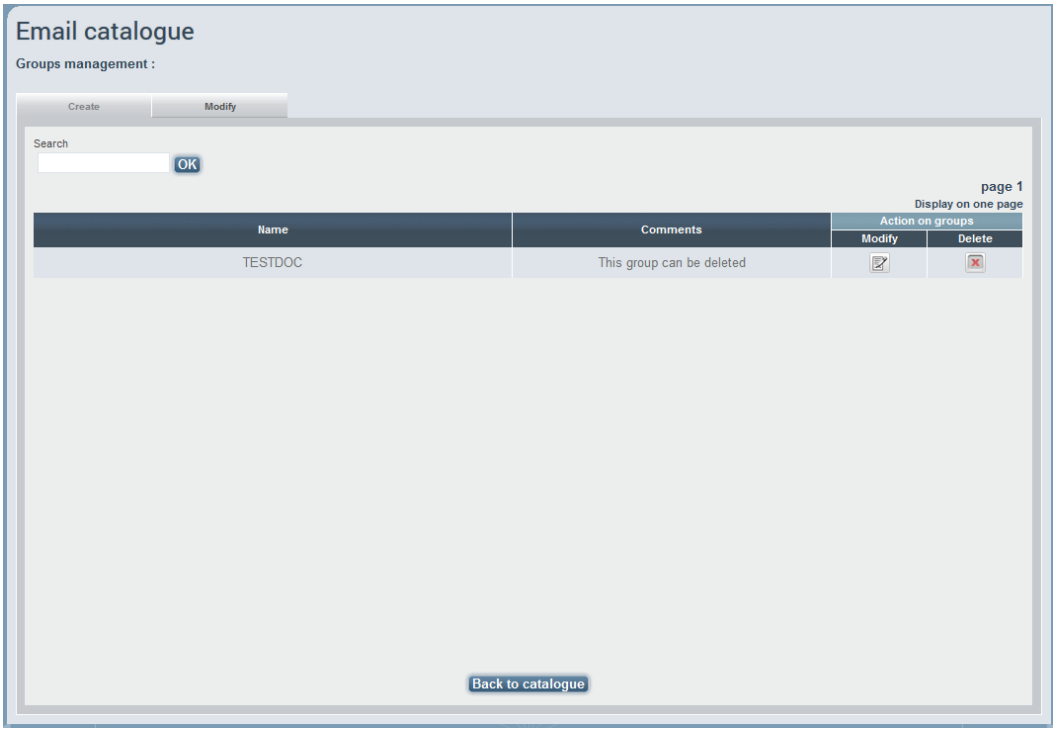
The ***Groups*** function allows you to create a group of contacts that will receive the same mails.

4.3.5.2. Access

In the ***Email catalogue*** screen, click on ***Groups management***.

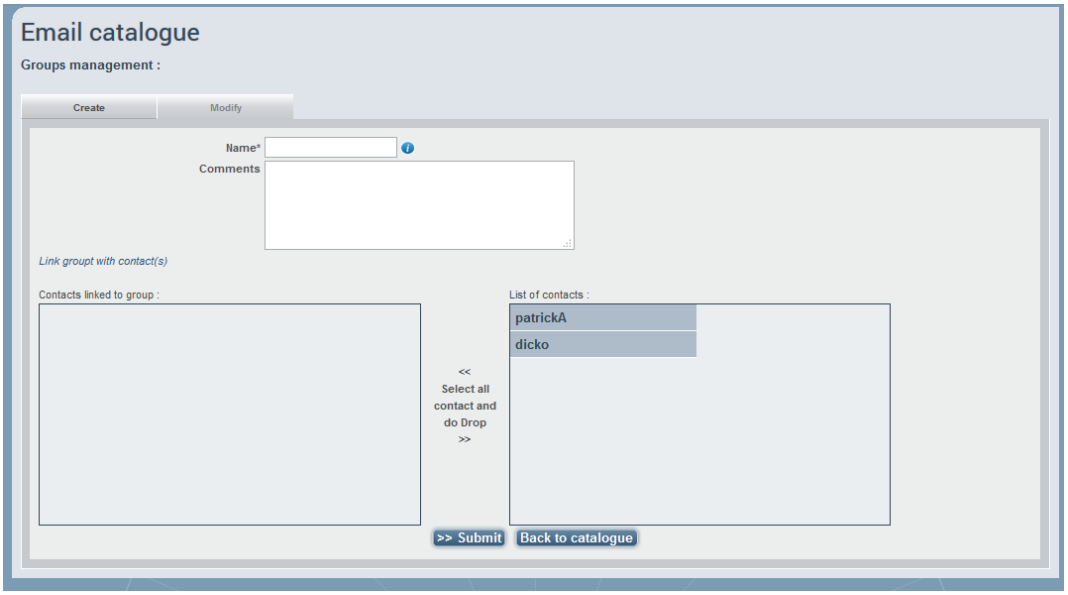
4.3.5.3. Screen description

The Groups management screen is displayed as follows:



4.3.5.4. Creating a group

1. In the ***Create*** tab, enter the name of the group and its description.



2. Link contacts to a group by drag and drop a contact from the right area to the left area.
3. Click ***Submit*** and repeat the action if needed.

4.3.5.5. Modifying a group

1. Click on the ***Modify*** tab.

2. Enter the first characters of the group or its full name in the ***Search*** file and click ***OK***.
3. Click  .
4. Modify the ***Name*** or the ***Comments*** and click ***Modify***.

4.3.6. Messages management

4.3.6.1. Presentation

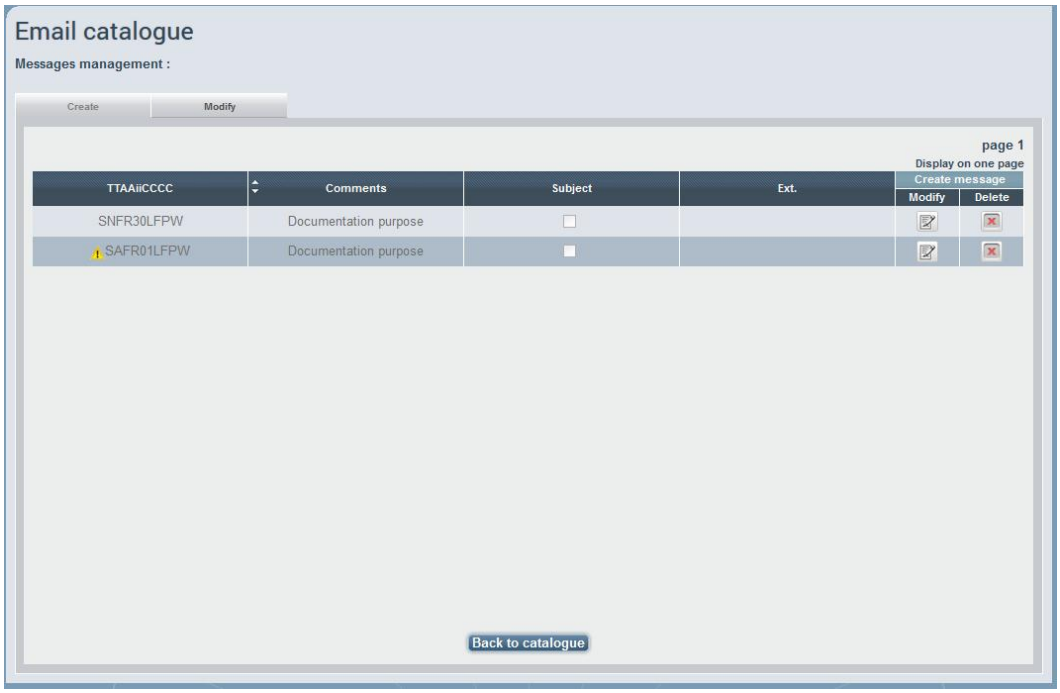
The ***Messages*** function allows you to select messages already defined in the catalogue and that can be sent by mail.

4.3.6.2. Access

In the ***Email catalogue*** screen, select ***Messages management***.

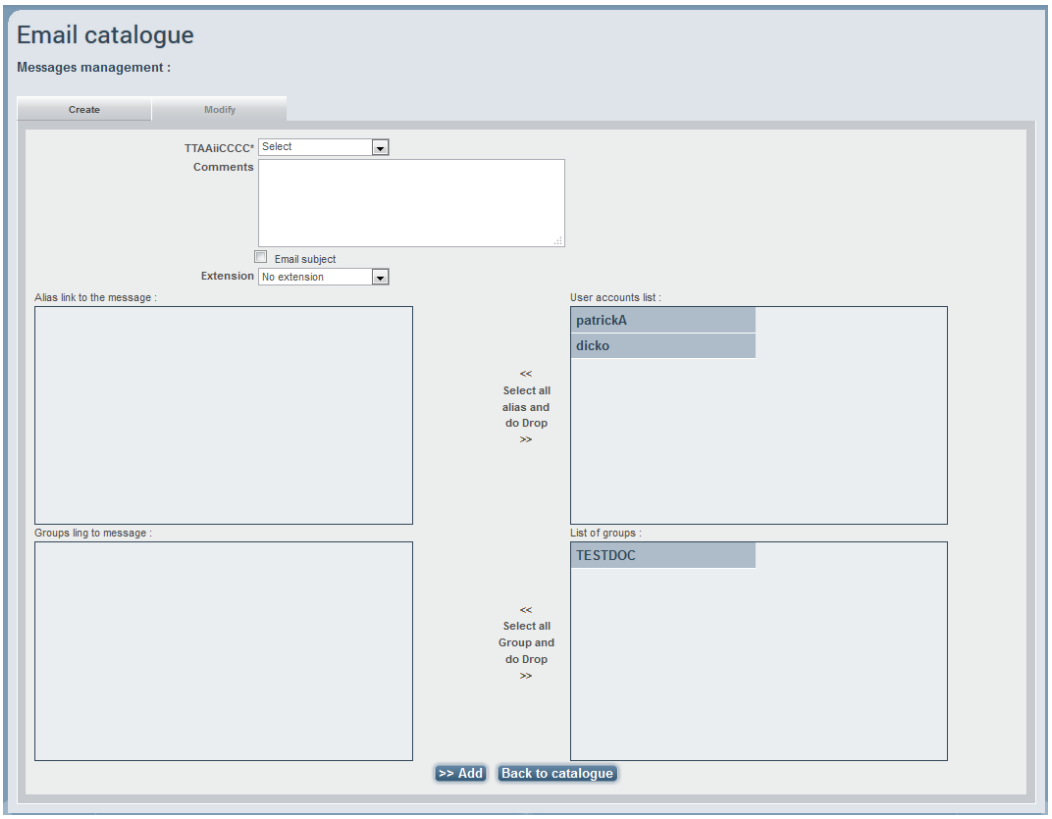
4.3.6.3. Screen description

The Messages management screen is displayed as follows:



4.3.6.4. Creating a message

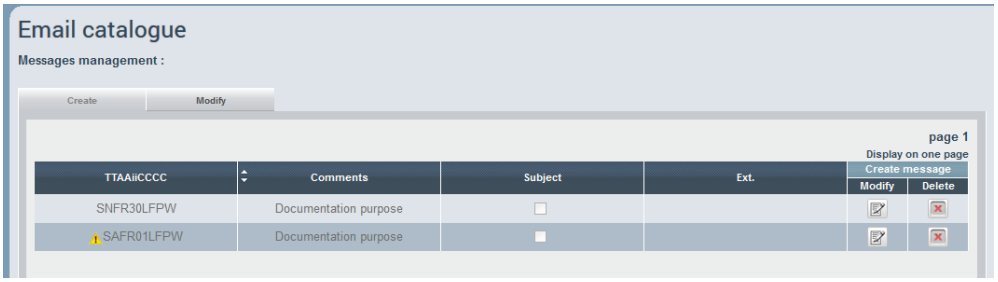
1. In the ***Create*** tab, select a message in the list.
2. Enter a comment.
3. Tick the ***Email subject*** check box to let the system create the email subject automatically.
4. If the message is sent by attachment you can select an extension:
   - .bu: for buffer document
   - .ps: for postscript document



5. To link the message to contacts and/or groups, drag and drop a contact or a group from the right areas to the left areas.
6. Click ***Add***.
7. Repeat the action if needed.

4.3.6.5. Modifying a message

1. Click on the ***Modify*** tab.



The symbol  in front of a message points out a message that does not exist on the machine.

2. Click  .
3. Modify the comments, the email subject and/or the extension and click ***Modify***.

4.4. Fax catalogue

Proceed as described in the chapter Email catalogue.

4.5. SMS catalogue

Proceed as described in the chapter Email catalogue.

5. Transmonitor

The ***Transmonitor*** functions allow you to monitor the received messages database.

You can

- Perform a real time ***search*** in the messages already received.
- Set a ***monitoring*** that will generate a report to inform you about messages reception.

5.1. Search

5.1.1. Presentation

The ***Search*** function allows you to search data in the received messages database. You can check if messages have been received on time, missing or delayed.

You will get the following information:

- By station, by observation hour, the exact reception time

No.	stations	Stations name	day	00 hr	06 hr	12 hr	18 hr
1.	96001	Cut Bau - Sabang	22-01-2018	00:14:13	06:14:21	12:14:02	--
2.	96009	Malikussaleh - Lhokseumawe	22-01-2018	00:14:13	06:14:21	12:14:02	--
3.	96011	Sultan Iskandar Muda - Banda Aceh	22-01-2018	00:29:13	06:14:21	12:14:02	--
4.	96015	Cut Nyak Dien - Meulaboh	22-01-2018	00:14:13	06:14:21	12:29:11	--
5.	96033	MEDAN/BELAWAN	22-01-2018	00:14:13	06:14:21	12:14:02	--
6.	96035	Polonia - Medan	22-01-2018	00:14:13	06:14:21	12:14:02	--

- A summary of selected stations, by observation hour:
  - the number of messages on time
  - the number of delayed messages
  - the total number of messages
  - the number of missing messages
  - the number of data missing (NIL)

Number of messages...	00 hr	03 hr	06 hr	09 hr	12 hr	15 hr	18 hr	21 hr	Total
on time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
delayed	15	17	15	17	16	0	0	0	80
not reported (missing)	18	16	18	16	17	33	33	33	184
NIL (missing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	17	15	17	16	0	0	0	80

Or by stations and observation hour, you will display:

- the header
- the reception time
- and the circuit name

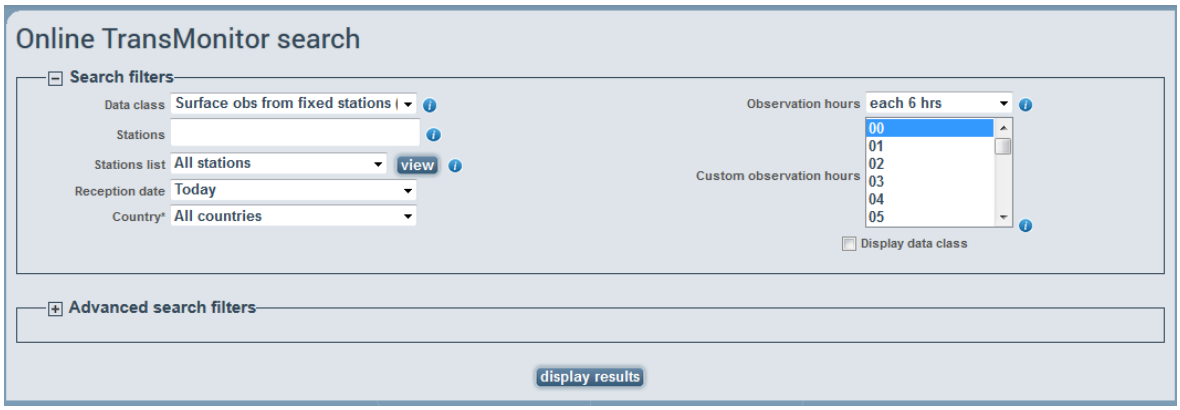
No.	stations	Nom des stations	Network Time	Entête	Date de réception	circuit
1.	96001	Cut Bau - Sabang	2017-12-13 00:00:00	SMID20WIIX 130000	2017-12-13 00:14:15	TRSMFIY
2.	96001	Cut Bau - Sabang	2017-12-13 06:00:00	SMID20WIIX 130600	2017-12-13 06:14:15	TRSMFIY
3.	96001	Cut Bau - Sabang	2017-12-13 12:00:00	SMID20WIIX 131200	2017-12-13 12:14:13	TRSMFIY
4.	96001	Cut Bau - Sabang	2017-12-13 18:00:00	SMID20WIIX 131800	2017-12-13 18:14:04	TRSMFIY

5.1.2. Access

On the ***Transmonitor*** submenu, select ***Search***

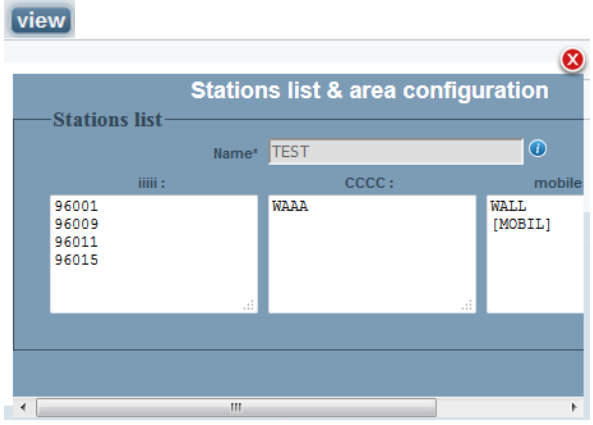
5.1.3. Screen description

The On-line TransMonitor Search screen is displayed as follows:



5.1.4. Searching data

1. Fill in the fields as follows:

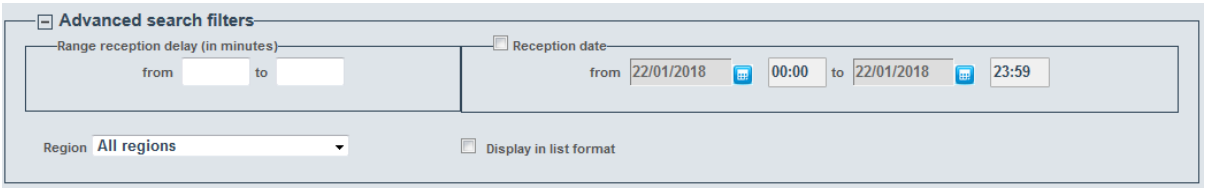
Field	Description
Data type	Select one data type in the drop down list
Stations	Enter a regular expression to define stations or a list of stations. Follow this format: DEMS,62152,62100-62200,6%,LF%,6....,6.5.*,6.5..
Save List	Select a predefined list in the drop down list. Check the content of the list by clicking view 

Field	Description
iiiii	Numeric identifier on 5 digits with the following formats: 19526 65000-66000: from 65000 to 66000 65... : where . replace any character
CCCC	ICAO code: 4 letters

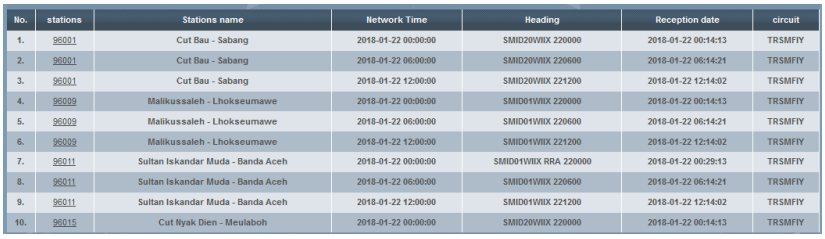
Field	Description
Mobile/Ship	- Call sign, consisting of three or more alphanumeric characters, for mobile land station making surface or upper-air observations or issuing a radiological report on a routine basis and/or in case of accident - Ship's call sign consisting of three or more alphanumeric characters. - (FM 13, FM 20, FM 33, FM 36, FM 62, FM 63, FM 64, FM 65, FM 85)

Reception date	Select a reception date in the drop down list.
Country	Refine the station list by selecting a country
Observation hours	Select Observation hours in the drop down list.
Custom Hour ranges	If you have selected ***Custom selection*** in the ***Observation hours*** drop down list, then select here hours. Multiple selection available by pressing [shift] or [Ctrl]
Include Station type	If you tick this check box, the detailed data type will be displayed in the result.

2. Click ⊞ to expand the ***Advanced search filters*** area:



3. Fill in the fields as follows:

Field	Description
Range reception delay	Refine the search on messages received with delay
Region	Refine the search on a region
Reception date	Tick the check box and enter a reception period. Caution: This option excludes the ***Reception date*** drop down list.
Display in List format	If ticked, the you will display the result in the following format: - the header - the reception time - and the circuit name 

No.	stations	Stations name	Network Time	Heading	Reception date	circuit
1.	96001	Cut Bau - Sabang	2018-01-22 00:00:00	SMID20WIIX 220000	2018-01-22 00:14:13	TRSMFIY
2.	96001	Cut Bau - Sabang	2018-01-22 06:00:00	SMID20WIIX 220600	2018-01-22 06:14:21	TRSMFIY
3.	96001	Cut Bau - Sabang	2018-01-22 12:00:00	SMID20WIIX 221200	2018-01-22 12:14:02	TRSMFIY
4.	96009	Malikussaleh - Lhokseumawe	2018-01-22 00:00:00	SMID01WIIX 220000	2018-01-22 00:14:13	TRSMFIY
5.	96009	Malikussaleh - Lhokseumawe	2018-01-22 06:00:00	SMID01WIIX 220600	2018-01-22 06:14:21	TRSMFIY
6.	96009	Malikussaleh - Lhokseumawe	2018-01-22 12:00:00	SMID01WIIX 221200	2018-01-22 12:14:02	TRSMFIY
7.	96011	Sultan Iskandar Muda - Banda Aceh	2018-01-22 00:00:00	SMID01WIIX RRA 220000	2018-01-22 00:29:13	TRSMFIY
8.	96011	Sultan Iskandar Muda - Banda Aceh	2018-01-22 06:00:00	SMID01WIIX 220600	2018-01-22 06:14:21	TRSMFIY
9.	96011	Sultan Iskandar Muda - Banda Aceh	2018-01-22 12:00:00	SMID01WIIX 221200	2018-01-22 12:14:02	TRSMFIY
10.	96015	Cut Nyak Dien - Meulaboh	2018-01-22 00:00:00	SMID20WIIX 220000	2018-01-22 00:14:13	TRSMFIY

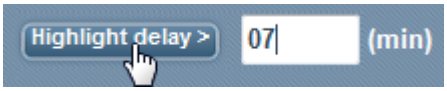
4. Click ***Display result***.
   The result is displayed as follows:

No.	stations	Stations name	Data class	day	00 hr	03 hr	06 hr	09 hr	12 hr	15 hr	18 hr	21 hr
1.	96001	Cut Bau - Sabang	SYNOP NON-STANDART	22-01-2018	--	03:29:12	--	09:29:11	--	--	--	--
2.	96001	Cut Bau - Sabang	SYNOP MAIN	22-01-2018	00:14:13	--	06:14:21	--	12:14:02	--	--	--
3.	96009	Malikussaleh - Lhokseumawe	SYNOP NON-STANDART	22-01-2018	--	03:14:34	--	09:14:11	--	--	--	--
4.	96009	Malikussaleh - Lhokseumawe	SYNOP MAIN	22-01-2018	00:14:13	--	06:14:21	--	12:14:02	--	--	--
5.	96011	Sultan Iskandar Muda - Banda Aceh	SYNOP NON-STANDART	22-01-2018	--	03:29:12	--	09:14:11	--	--	--	--
6.	96011	Sultan Iskandar Muda - Banda Aceh	SYNOP MAIN	22-01-2018	00:29:13	--				--	--	--
7.	96015	Cut Nyak Dien - Meulaboh	SYNOP NON-STANDART	22-01-2018	--	03:14:34				--	--	--

Missing data

Number of messages...	00 hr	03 hr	06 hr	09 hr	12 hr	15 hr	18 hr	21 hr	Total
on time	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
delayed	15	17	15	17	16	0	0	0	80
not reported (missing)	18	16	18	16	17	33	33	33	184
NIL (missing)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	15	17	15	17	16	0	0	0	80

5. You can highlight in red the messages received with delay: enter a delay and click ***Highlight delay***:



Trans Monitoring Highlight delay > 07 (min) page 1 - 2 - 3 display all on 1 pa

No.	stations	Stations name	Data class	day	00 hr	03 hr	06 hr	09 hr	12 hr	15 hr	18 hr	21 hr
1.	96001	Cut Bau - Sabang	SYNOP NON-STANDART	22-01-2018	--	03:29:12	--	09:29:11	--	--	--	--
2.	96001	Cut Bau - Sabang	SYNOP MAIN	22-01-2018	00:14:13	--	06:14:21	--	12:14:02	--	--	--
3.	96009	Malikussaleh - Lhokseumawe	SYNOP NON-STANDART	22-01-2018	--	03:14:34	--	09:14:11	--	--	--	--
4.	96009	Malikussaleh - Lhokseumawe	SYNOP MAIN	22-01-2018	00:14:13	--	06:14:21	--	12:14:02	--	--	--
5.	96011	Sultan Iskandar Muda - Banda Aceh	SYNOP NON-STANDART	22-01-2018	--	03:29:12	--	09:14:11	--	--	--	--
6.	96011	Sultan Iskandar Muda - Banda Aceh	SYNOP MAIN	22-01-2018	00:29:13	--	06:14:21	--	12:14:02	--	--	--
7.	96015	Cut Nyak Dien - Meulaboh	SYNOP NON-STANDART	22-01-2018	--	03:14:34	--	09:14:11	--	--	--	--
8.	96015	Cut Nyak Dien - Meulaboh	SYNOP MAIN	22-01-2018	00:14:13	--	06:14:21	--	12:29:11	--	--	--
9.	96033	MEDAN/BELAWAN	SYNOP NON-STANDART	22-01-2018	--	03:14:34	--	09:14:11	--	--	--	--

5.2. Report settings

5.2.1. Presentation

The ***Monitoring settings*** function allows you to set monitoring reports and schedule their generation.

The ***Monitoring settings*** function offers three pre-defined report types:

- A report to monitor the exact time reception: by station, for selected observation hours, you will know at what time the message has been received
- A report with missing and received stations: by station, for selected observation hours, you will know if the message has been received or is missing
- A report with stations with delay in reception: by station, you will know how much messages have been delayed during the monitoring period

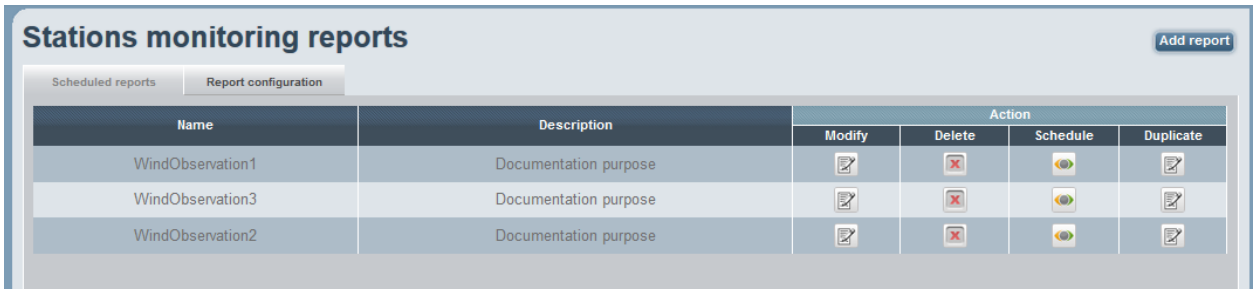
You can:

- Create a monitoring report and generate it now

- Create a monitoring report and generate the report once later
- Create a monitoring report and schedule its generation several times in the future
- Manage reports:
  - Modify the report settings
  - Duplicate the report settings
  - Delete the report settings
  - Schedule the generation of the report
  - Delete a schedule

5.2.2. Access

- On the ***Transmonitor*** submenu, select ***Report settings.***
  The Stations monitoring reports screen is displayed as follows:



5.2.3. Creating a monitoring report and generating it now

5.2.3.1. Process summary

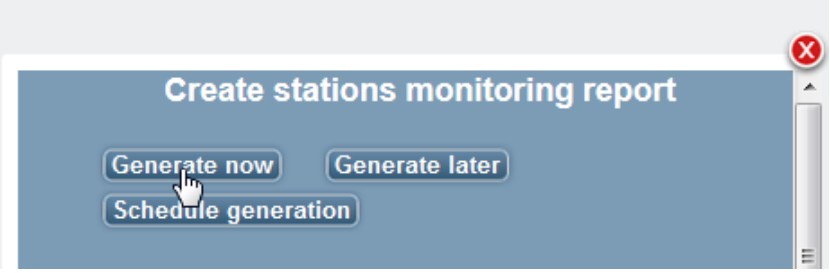
You can create a monitoring report and display the result immediately by following these steps:

1. Select the ***data type***: free choice but the monitoring is meaningful when focusing on data of the same type. Eg.: all surface obs.
2. Select ***stations***: caution: the more you select stations, the more the query will take time. You can create then reuse:
   - station lists (suffix will be .list)
   - stations included in an area defined by geographical coordinates (suffix will be .area). Caution: mobile stations are not taken into account in a geographical area.
   - stations included in a specified region or country (suffix will be .reg)
3. Select a ***report type***: 3 types of reports have been predefined. You can view examples to help you to choose the report that suits your needs.
4. Select ***observation hours***: select observations hours that will be consistent with the data type previously defined. Eg.: Synoptic hours: 00h, 06h, 12h, 18h
5. Select a ***monitoring period***
6. Select a ***report output format***: the header has to follow the file naming convention for the TTAAiiCCCC format. Optionally you can add a foreword text
7. Then click ***Generate*** to start the execution.

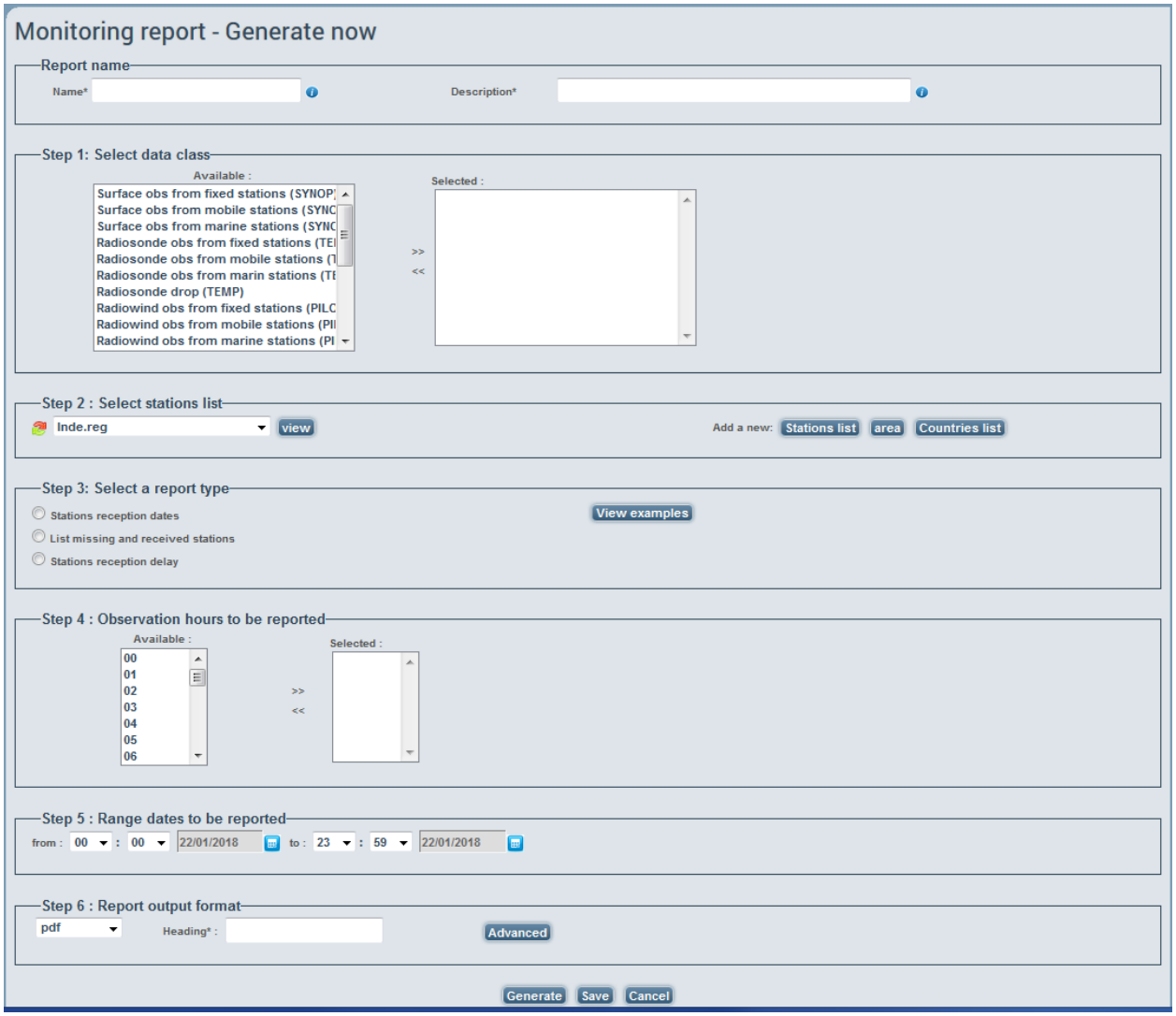
5.2.3.2. Access

1. In the Stations monitoring reports, click ***Add report***.

2. In the Create stations monitoring report screen, click ***Generate now***



The screen is displayed as follows:

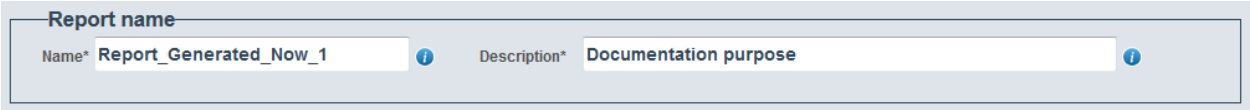


5.2.3.3. Detailed process

➪ Initialization

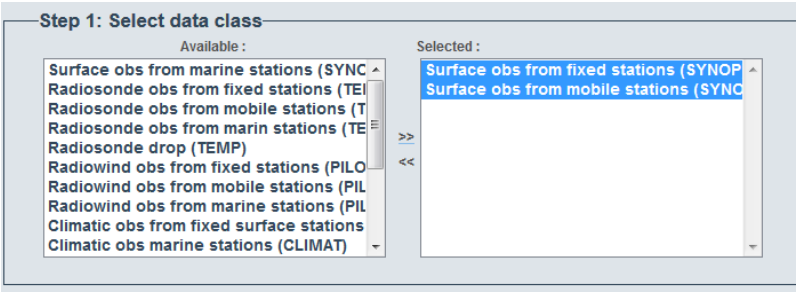
Fill in the fields as follows:

1. Enter the ***name*** of the report. Use only alphanumerical characters separated by _ or -. No space
2. Enter the ***description*** of the report.



Step 1

1. Select one or several data types in the left column and click >> to move them in the right column

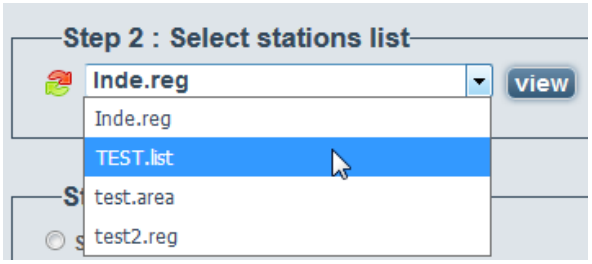


Note: *To create a consistent report, we advise you to select only data of the same type.*

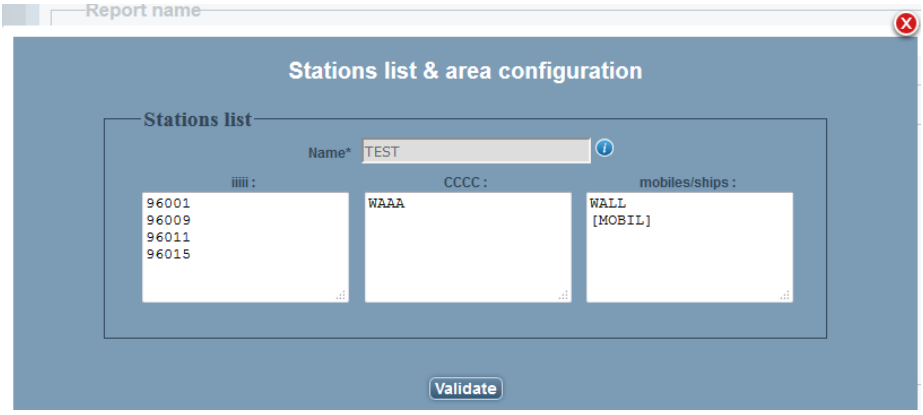
Step 2

Caution: *the more you select stations, the more the query will take time.*

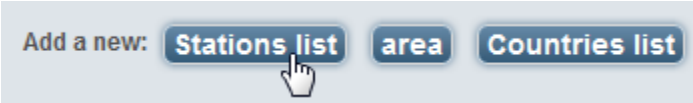
1. Select a set of stations to be monitored in the drop down list.
   - list of stations: suffix will be .list
   - stations included in an area defined by geographical coordinates: suffix will be .area. Caution: mobile stations are not taken into account in a geographical area.
   - stations included in a specified region or country: suffix will be .reg



2. Click ***View*** to display how the set of stations has been defined:



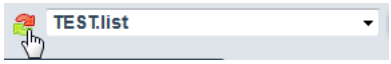
3. If needed, add a new set of stations.



4. Enter the name that will appear in the drop down list:
   Any alphanumerical characters separated by _ or -
5. If you want to create a list of stations, enter the station identifiers as follows:

Field	Description
iiiii	For fixed stations enter: - Numeric identifier on 5 digits. You can enter the following formats: 19526 65000-66000: from 65000 to 66000 65... : where . replace any character Press [Enter] to separate station identifiers.
CCCC	For aeronautical stations enter: - ICAO code: 4 letters Press [Enter] to separate ICAO codes.
Mobile/Ship	For mobile or marine stations enter: For mobile or marine stations enter: - Call sign, consisting of three or more alphanumeric characters, for mobile land station making surface or upper-air observations or issuing a radiological report on a routine basis and/or in case of accident - Ship's call sign consisting of three or more alphanumeric characters. - (FM 13, FM 20, FM 33, FM 36, FM 62, FM 63, FM 64, FM 65, FM 85) Press [Enter] to separate identifiers.

Note: Don't mix different stations types in a same list.

6. ***Validate*** the creation.
7. Click 

to refresh the drop down list and make the new list available.

Step 3

1. Select one report type:

Report type	Description

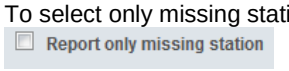
Report type	Description
Stations reception dates	By station, for selected observation hours, you will know at what time the message has been received:
List missing and received stations	By station, for selected observation hours, you will know if the message has been received or is missing

Monitoring of mobil stations
CURRENT DATE: Friday 25 March 2011 21:35
START DATE: Friday 25 March 2011 00:00
END DATE: Friday 25 March 2011 23:59

	Times on Friday 25 March 2011						
Stations	00 utc	03 utc	06 utc	09 utc	12 utc	15 utc	18 utc
ABK					12:23		18:54
ABL	00:23	03:53	06:54		12:23	15:53	18:54
ABV	00:23	03:53	06:54		12:23	15:53	18:54
ADI	01:09	04:09	07:09	10:08	13:09	16:09	19:08
ADL	00:23	03:53	06:54		12:23	15:53	18:54
ADT	00:23	03:54	06:54		12:23	15:53	18:54
AGD	00:23	03:53	06:54		12:23	15:53	18:54
AGL	00:23		06:54		12:23		
AGR	00:23		06:54		12:23	15:53	18:54
AGU	01:09	04:09	07:09	10:08	13:09	16:09	19:08

At 00:30 ON 28/03/2011 THE FOLLOWING REPORT IS GENERATED
PLEASE TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION IMMEDIATELY FOR N/R REPORTS
****
Received/Not received for latest datetime for all stations
ABK (Observation time = 2011-03-28 00:00:00) not received
ABL (Observation time = 2011-03-28 00:00:00) not received
ABV (Observation time = 2011-03-28 00:00:00) not received
ADI (Observation time = 2011-03-28 00:00:00) not received
ADL (Observation time = 2011-03-28 00:00:00) not received
ADT (Observation time = 2011-03-28 00:00:00) not received
AGD (Observation time = 2011-03-28 00:00:00) not received

To select only missing stations, tick:



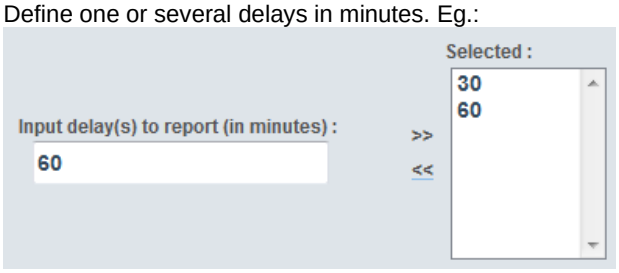
Report type	Description
Stations reception delay	By station, you will know how much messages have been delayed during the monitoring period:

Page

STATISTICS ON GLOBAL EXCHANGE DATA RECEIVED
CURRENT DATE: Monday 28 March 2011 10:52
START DATE: Sunday 20 March 2011 00:00
END DATE: Sunday 27 March 2011 23:59

	Number of SYNOP reports received between HH (standard bulletin time) and:													
	HH (UTC) + (20 min)					HH (UTC) + (45 min)					HH (UTC) + (180 min)			
Stations	0	6	12	18	Tot	0	6	12	18	Tot	0	6	12	18
41508	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	3	11	3	3	4	4
41515	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	10	5	5	5	6
41523	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	3	10	3	3	4	4
41530	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	3	10	4	5	5	6
41535	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	3	11	3	3	4	4
41536	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	3	11	3	3	4	4
41560	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	7	5	4	5	3
41571	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	2	13	4	7	8	6
41573	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	3	11	3	3	4	4
41594	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	3	10	4	5	5	5
41598	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	3	10	4	6	5	6

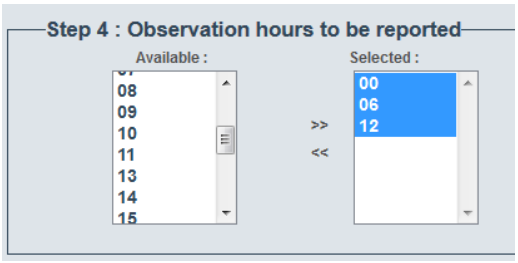
Define one or several delays in minutes. Eg.:



2. If needed, select a type and click ***View examples***

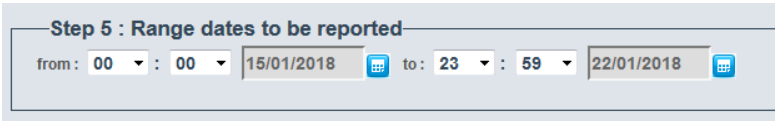
Step 4

1. Select the observation hours in the left column and click >> to move them in the right column.



Step 5

1. Define a monitoring period:



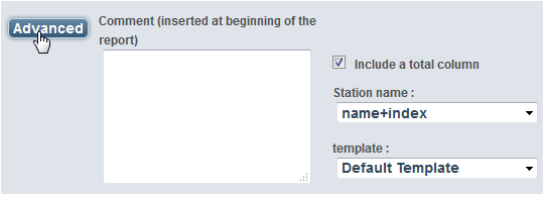
2. If needed, click  to display a calendar.

Step 6

1. Define the report output format:
   - pdf
   - html
   - txt
   - csv
2. Enter a header with the TTAAIICCCC format. Apply the file naming convention.

Note: When you generate the report immediately, the report is not kept within the database and applying the file naming convention is not mandatory.

3. Click ***Advanced***:



Optionally:

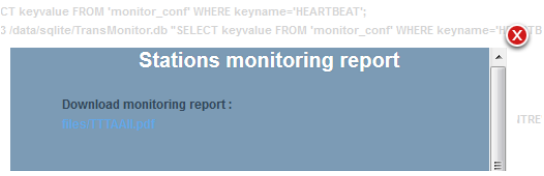
- Enter a ***text to add at the beginning*** of the report
- Tick ***Include a total column***
- Select a ***station name***: information will be extracted from the metadata of the station
- Select a ***template***: a least one template is available for each rapport type but your administrator could add a specific template to suit your needs.

Generation of the report

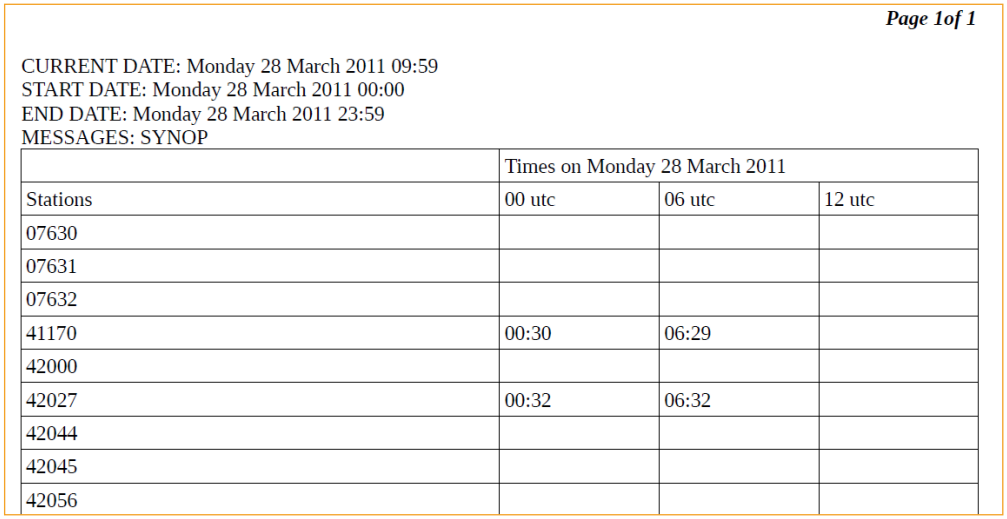
1. Click ***Save*** if you want to modify the report configuration afterwards.

or

1. Click ***Generate*** to generate the report now.
2. Wait during the process.
   The execution time could vary according to the number of monitored stations.
   The report is generated and the result is displayed as follows:



3. Click on the link to display the report:



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CURRENT DATE: Monday 28 March 2011 09:59
START DATE: Monday 28 March 2011 00:00
END DATE: Monday 28 March 2011 23:59
MESSAGES: SYNOP

	Times on Monday 28 March 2011		
Stations	00 utc	06 utc	12 utc
07630			
07631			
07632			
41170	00:30	06:29	
42000			
42027	00:32	06:32	
42044			
42045			
42056			

5.2.4. Creating a monitoring report and generating it once later

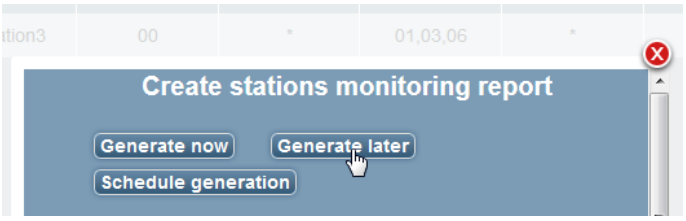
5.2.4.1. Process summary

You can configure a report and generate it once later by following these steps:

1. Select the ***data type***: free choice but the monitoring is meaningful when focusing on data of the same type Eg.: all surface obs.
2. Select ***stations***: caution: the more you select stations, the more the query will take time. You can create then reuse:
   - station lists (suffix will be .list)
   - stations included in an area defined by geographical coordinates (suffix will be .area). Caution: mobile stations are not taken into account in a geographical area.
   - stations included in a specified region or country (suffix will be .reg)
3. Select a ***report type***: 3 types of reports have been predefined. You can view examples to help you to choose the report that suits your needs.
4. Select ***observation hours***: select observations hours that will be consistent with the data type previously defined. Eg.: Synoptic hours: 00h, 06h, 12h, 18h
5. Select a ***monitoring period***
6. Select a ***report output format***: the header has to follow the file naming convention for the TTAAiiCCCC format. Optionally you can add a foreword text
7. Plan the report generation: define a date in the future.
8. Click ***Save***: The report settings are recorded.
9. To receive the report by mail when it will be generated, configure the transmission of the report by Transmet.

5.2.4.2. Access

1. In the Create a monitoring report screen, click ***Generate later***



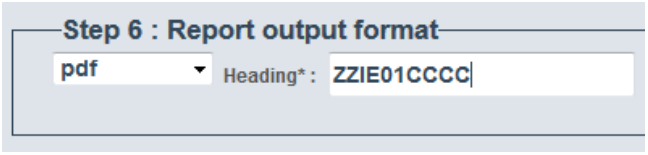
5.2.4.3. Detailed process

➪ Initialization, Step 1 to Step 5:

Proceed as described paragraph 5.2.3 Creating a monitoring report and generating it now.

➪ Step 6: Report output format

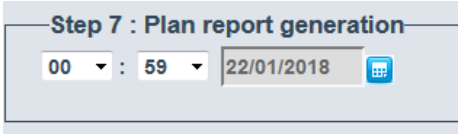
1. Enter a header with the TTAAIICCCC format. Apply the file naming convention.



2. Add this header in the Transmet catalogue. Refer to the Transmet Catalogue management manual.

➪ Step 7: Plan the report creation

1. Choose a generation date:



➪ Generation and reception of the report

1. Click ***Save*** .

   The report appears in the ***Report configuration*** tab and in the ***Scheduled reports*** tab. The report will be generated by the system at the date chosen step 7.

2. To receive the report by mail when it will be generated, configure the transmission of the report by Transmet using the Messages transmission function (refer to paragraph 3.5).

5.2.5. Creating a monitoring report and scheduling it

5.2.5.1. Process summary

You can configure a report and schedule its generation by following these steps:

1. Select the ***data type***: free choice but the monitoring is meaningful when focusing on data of the same type Eg.: all surface obs.
2. Select ***stations***: caution: the more you select stations, the more the query will take time. You can create then reuse:
   - station lists (suffix will be .list)
   - stations included in an area defined by geographical coordinates (suffix will be .area). Caution: mobile stations are not taken into account in a geographical area.

- stations included in a specified region or country (suffix will be .reg)

3. Select a ***report type***: 3 types of reports have been predefined. You can view examples to help you to choose the report that suits your needs.
4. Select ***observation hours***: select observations hours that will be consistent with the data type previously defined. Eg.: Synoptic hours: 00h, 06h, 12h, 18h
5. Select ***monitoring periods:*** you will be allowed to select recurrent periods by using wildcards to replace days and months.
6. Select a ***report output format***: the header has to follow the file naming convention for the TTAAiiCCCC format. Optionally you can add a foreword text
7. ***Schedule*** the report generation

5.2.5.2. Access

1. In the Create a monitoring report screen, click ***Schedule generation***

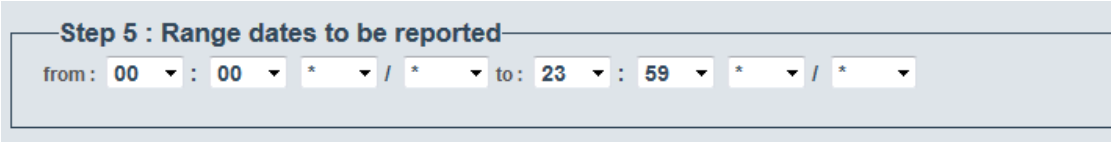
5.2.5.3. Detailed process

➪ Initialization, Step 1 to Step 4

Proceed as described paragraph 5.2.3 Creating a monitoring report and generating it now.

➪ Step 5: Monitoring period

You can select recurrent periods during the year by using wildcards to replace days and months.



For example:

If you want to monitor...	Then enter...							
	From				To			
	Mn	HH	DD	MM	Mn	HH	DD	MM
the period of 1 of may until 15 of May	00	00	1	05	00	00	16	05
the period of 1 of may until 31 of june	00	00	1	05	00	00	31	06
the period of 1 of month until the 15 of the month	00	00	1	*	00	00	16	*
a full day	00	00	*	*	23	59	*	*
between 00h GMT until 18h GMT	00	00	*	*	18	00	*	*
for the first day of the month	00	00	1	*	23	59	1	*

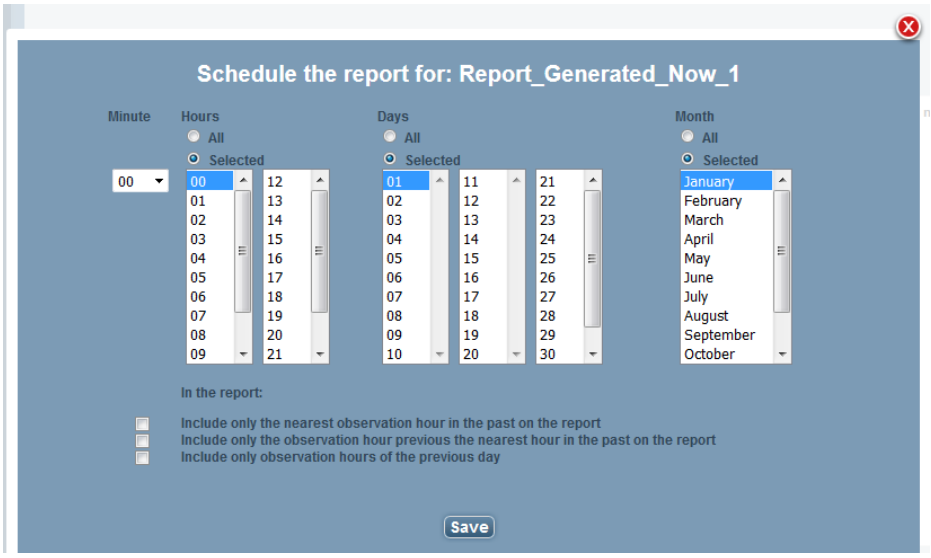
➪ Step 6: Report output format

1. Enter a header with the TTAAIICCCC format. Apply the file naming convention.

2. Add this header in the Transmet catalogue. Refer to the Transmet Catalogue management manual.

Step 7: Scheduling of the report

1. Click ***Schedule***.



2. Proceed as follows:

If you want to monitor...	Then schedule the report...			
	Minute	Hours	Days	Month
the period of 1 of may until 15 of May of the current year	00	23	17	05
the period of 1 of may until 31 of june of the current year	00	23	17	05
the period of 1 of month until the 15 of the month for the previous month	00	1	5	*
the period of 1 of month until the 15 of the month for the current month	00	1	17	*
a full day the current day. Include all synoptic hours available.	20	*	*	*
a full day the previous day	20	18	*	*
	and Tick ***Include only the Synoptic hours of the previous day***			
between 00h GMT until 18h GMT for the current day	20	15	*	*
between 00h GMT until 18h GMT for the previous day	20	15	*	*
	and Tick ***Include only the Synoptic hours of the previous day***			
the first day of the month for the current month	00	01	02	*

If you want to monitor...	Then schedule the report...			
the first day of the month for the previous month	00	01	01	*

➪ Example

Objective: You want to monitor missing stations, daily, for 00h, 06 and 12h.

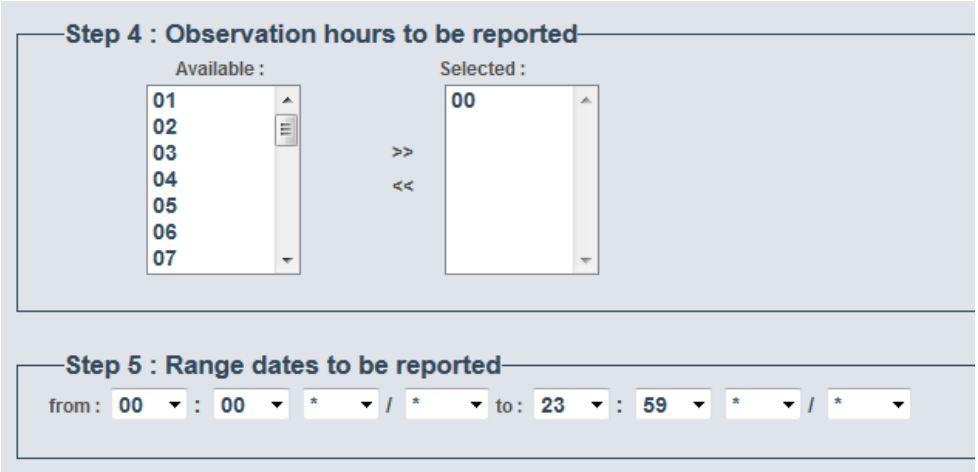
In a report generated at 01h20, you want only the 00h observation hour.

In a report generated at 07h20, you want only the 06h observation hour.

In a report generated at 13h20, you want only the 12h observation hour.

1st solution: create 3 reports:

1. For the 00h synoptic hour, for a full day:



Mn	HH	DD	MM	Mn	HH	DD	MM
00	00	*	*	23	59	*	*

And schedule it for 01h20:

Minute	Hours	Day	Month
20	01	All	All

2. Create the same report for the 06h synoptic hour and schedule it for 07h20

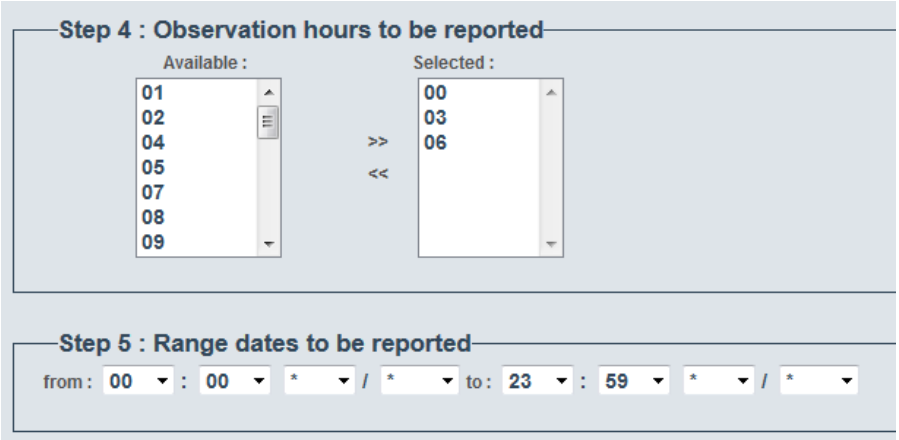
Minute	Hours	Day	Month
20	07	All	All

3. Create the same report for the 12h synoptic hour and schedule it for 13h20

Minute	Hours	Day	Month
20	13	All	All

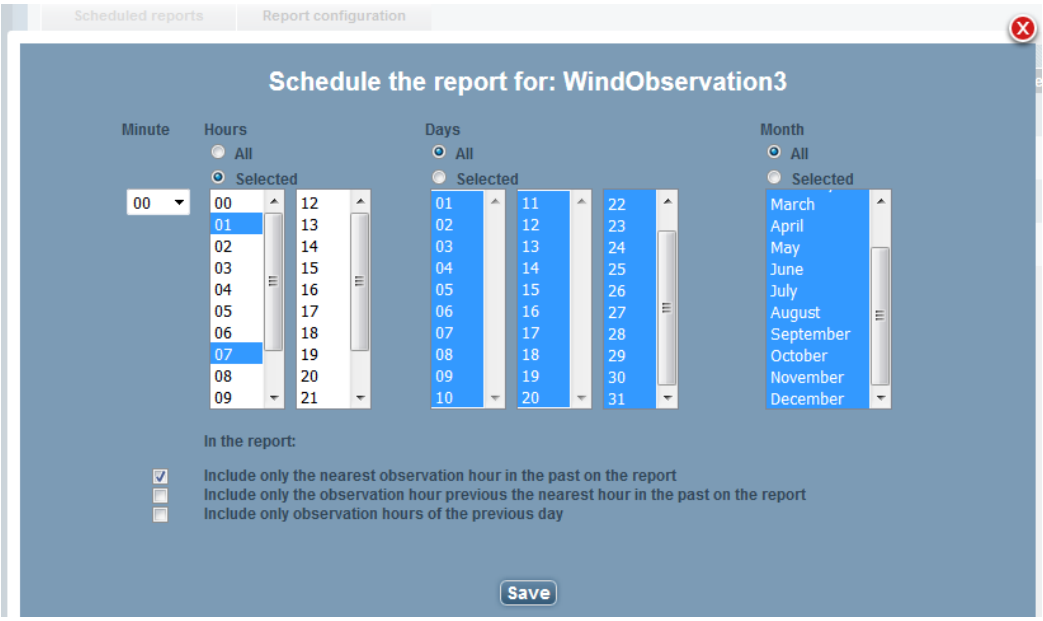
Better solution: create only one report

1. Create only one report including the three observation hours:



Mn	HH	DD	MM	Mn	HH	DD	MM
00	00	*	*	23	59	*	*

2. Schedule it for 01h20, 07h20 and 13h20



Minute	Hours	Day	Month
20	01	All	All
	07		
	13		

3. Tick ***Include only the nearest synoptic hour in the past on the report***:

➪ Generation and reception of the report

1. Click ***Save***.

   The report appears in the ***Report configuration*** tab and in the ***Scheduled reports*** tab. The report will be generated by the system at the date chosen step 7.

2. To receive the report by mail when it will be generated, configure the transmission of the report by Transmet using the ***Messages transmission*** function (refer to paragraph 3.5).

5.2.6. Managing reports

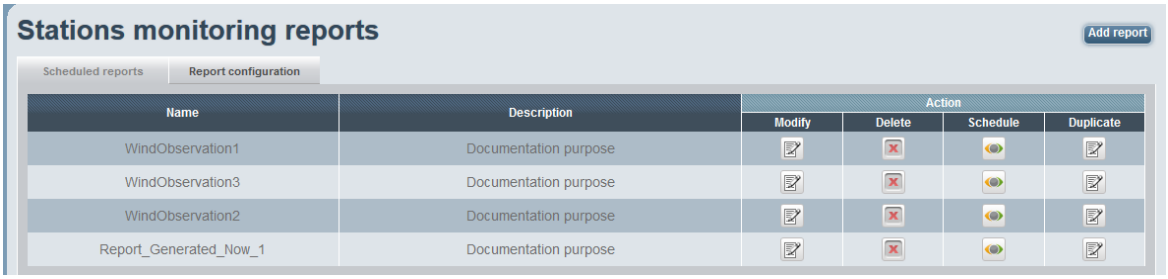
5.2.6.1. Presentation

You can:

- Modify the report settings
- Duplicate the report settings
- Delete a report settings
- Schedule the generation of the report
- Delete a schedule

5.2.6.2. Access

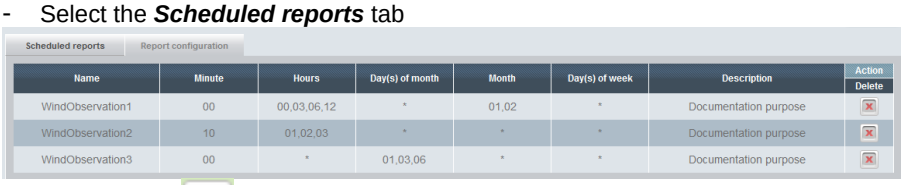
On the ***Transmonitor*** submenu, select ***Report settings***.



5.2.6.3. Implementation

Proceed as follows:

To	Then
Modify the report settings	- Select the ***Report configuration*** tab - Click ***Modify*** on a report line - Change the settings - Click on the ***Modify*** button
Duplicate the report settings	- Select the ***Report configuration*** tab - Click ***Duplicate*** on a report line - Enter a report name - Change the settings - Click on the ***Duplicate*** button
Delete the report settings	- Select the ***Report configuration*** tab - Click ***Delete*** on a report line - Confirm the deletion
Schedule the generation of the report	- Select the ***Report configuration*** tab - Click ***Schedule*** on a report line - Schedule the report generation - Click ***Save***.

To	Then
Delete a schedule	- Select the ***Scheduled reports*** tab  - Click ***Delete***  on a report line - Confirm the deletion

6. Administration

6.1. Transmet status

6.1.1. Presentation

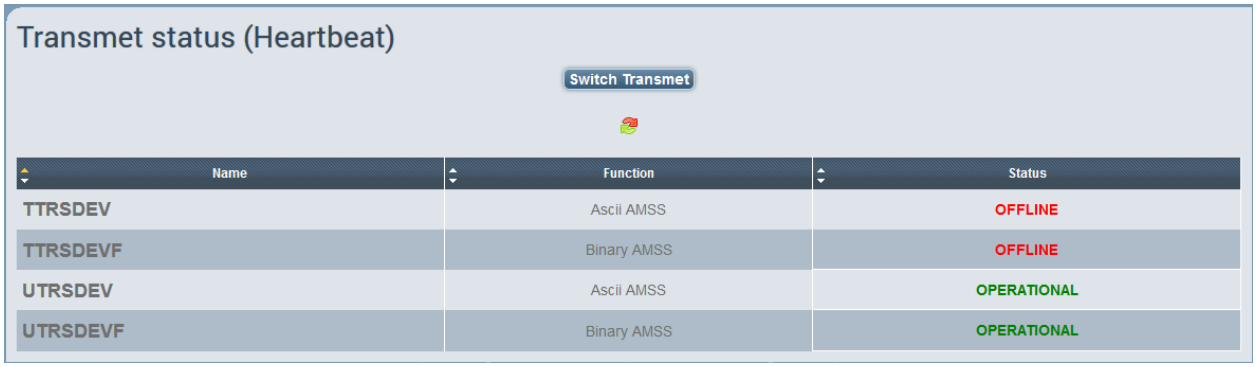
The ***Transmet status*** function allows you to:

- Display the standby and the operational servers names
- Switch the standby and the operational servers

6.1.2. Access

1. On the ***Administration*** submenu, select ***Mode (OPE/STBY)***

6.1.3. Switching servers



1. Click ***Switch Transmet***.
2. Click ***Yes*** to confirm
3. Wait until the end of the process (about 3mn).

Caution: Don't click several time on the Switch Transmet button.

6.2. Transmet configuration backup

6.2.1. Presentation

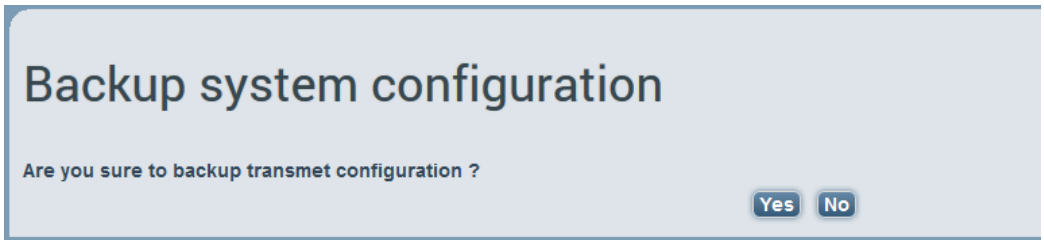
The ***Transmet configuration backup*** function allows you to:

- Save the system configuration: main Transmet files
- Save the data base

6.2.2. Access

1. On the ***Administration*** submenu, select ***Transmet configuration backup***.

2. Select ***System configuration***



3. Select ***Yes***

6.3. Show logs

6.3.1. Presentation

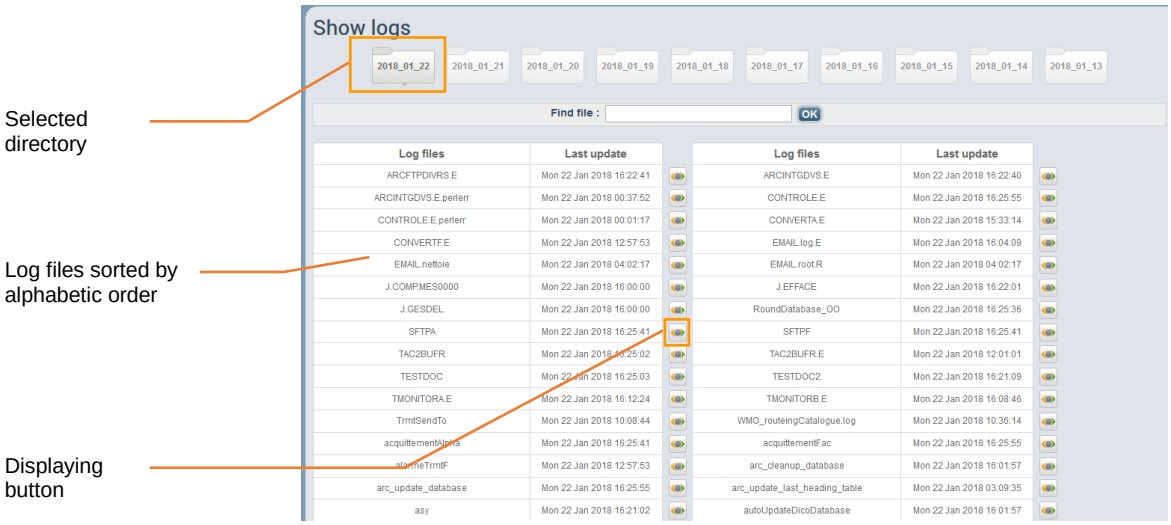
The ***Show logs*** function allows you to display the log files of the past ten days.

6.3.2. Access

On the ***Administration*** submenu, select ***Show logs***.

6.3.3. Screen description

The screen is displayed as follows:

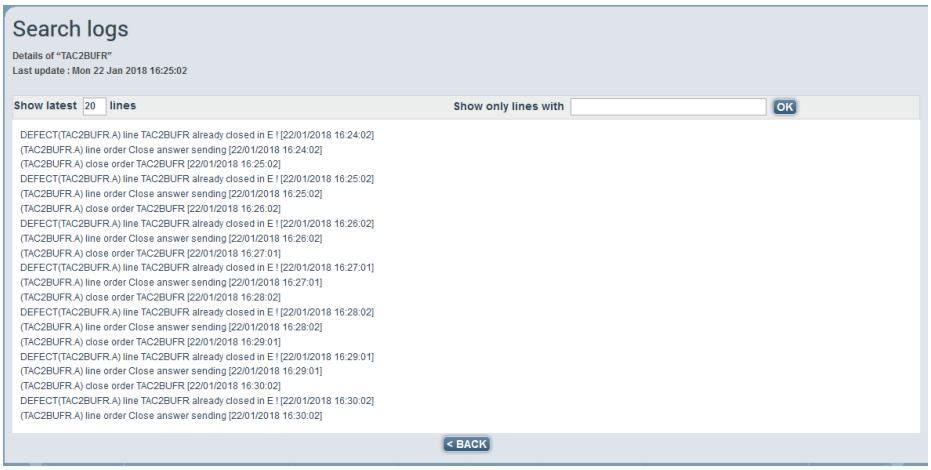


The log files are sorted by alphabetic order from left to right and from top to bottom.

6.3.4. Displaying a log file

1. Click on a directory.
2. Enter the first characters of the file name in the ***Find file*** field.
3. Click  on the line of the file to display.

The log file is displayed as follows:



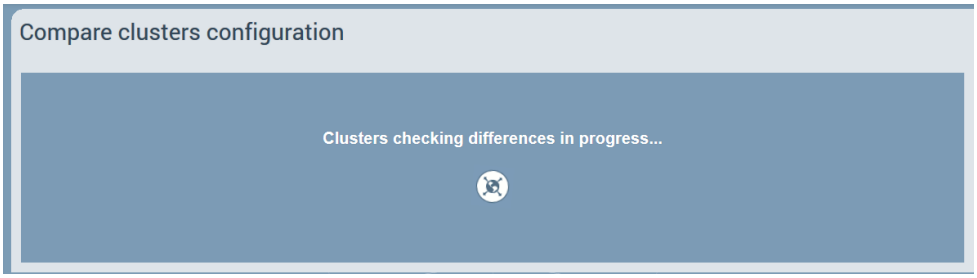
6.4. Compare clusters configuration

6.4.1. Presentation

The ***Compare clusters configuration*** function allows you to compare the operational and the standby server configuration files.

6.4.2. Access

On the ***Administration*** submenu, select ***Compare clusters configuration***. Wait a moment while clusters checking differences are in progress :



Result will display only files or directories which differ on both clusters

Compare clusters configuration

File	Version UTRADEV	Version TTRADEV	Date UTRADEV	Date TTRADEV	Access right UTRADEV	Access right TTRADEV	Checksum UTRADEV
/data/pgsql/data/pg_hba.conf	N/A	N/A	Wed Sep 17 13:30:58 2008	Tue Sep 16 15:58:13 2008	0600	0600	961f347e5fed99da6358aed
/etc/httpd/conf.d/perl.conf	N/A	N/A	Thu Jun 14 20:23:45 2007	Fri Apr 22 12:53:35 2005	0644	0644	a83247587d4b8676327b00a
/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf	N/A	N/A	Fri Oct 3 16:38:38 2008	Fri Dec 5 14:42:51 2008	0644	0644	874fa2ee5bfb52714ad23c7
/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.conf.rpmnew	//	N/A	//	Wed Jul 2 19:48:09 2008	//	0644	//
/etc/httpd/conf/httpd.passwd	N/A	N/A	Wed Sep 17 15:29:51 2008	Wed Sep 17 15:24:29 2008	0400	0400	33aa5fb1389eef8aeff1e1da

- File : File or directory name
- Version : if binary software include a version number, will be display here, N/A for Not Applicable
- Date : Last date modification
- Access right : file or directory access permission
- Checksum : Checksum of the file
- If a file is not present, “//” will be displayed

Note: *For a correct system configuration no file or directory should be displayed. Administrator should correct the files to be identical on both systems, or contact MFI support for intervention.*

6.5. User account management

A user account contains:

- A username
- A name and a first name (optional)
- An email address
- A profile
- A password

6.5.1. Modify / Delete user account

6.5.1.1. Presentation

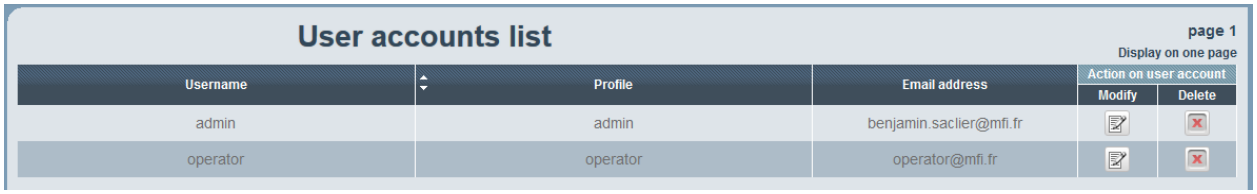
The ***Modify / Delete user account*** function allows you to modify the user account information: name, email address, profile and password.

6.5.1.2. Access

On the ***Administration*** submenu, select ***User account management*** / ***Modify/Delete user account***.

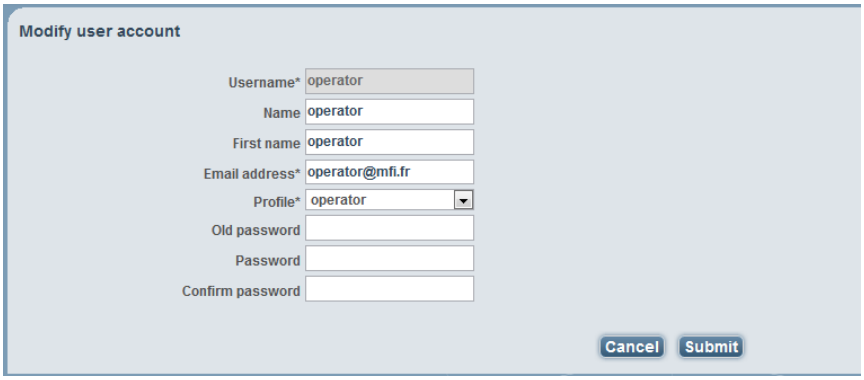
6.5.1.3. Screen description

The screen is displayed as follows:



6.5.1.4. Modifying a user account

1. Click  on a user line.



2. Modify user information and click ***Submit***.

6.5.1.5. Deleting a user

1. Click  on a user line.
2. Click ***Yes*** to confirm.

6.5.2. Add user account

6.5.2.1. Presentation

The ***Add user account*** function allows you to add a user account.

6.5.2.2. Access

On the ***Administration*** submenu, select ***User account management*** / ***Add user account***.

6.6. Profile management

A profile is defined by a profile name and a list of available functions.

The profiles are organized in parent profiles and children profiles. A child inherits the available functions from its parent.

6.6.1. Modify / Delete profile

6.6.1.1. Presentation

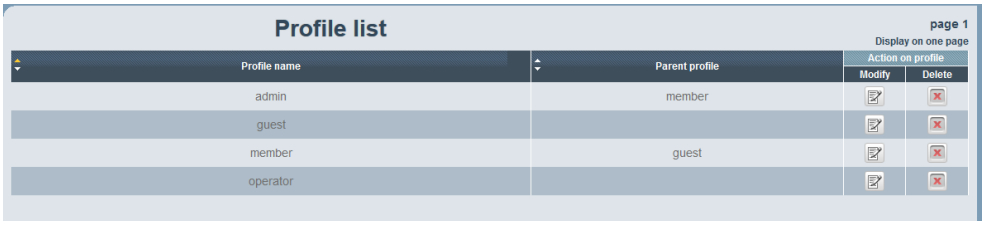
The ***Modify / Delete profile*** function allows you to modify or delete an existing profile.

6.6.1.2. Access

On the ***Administration*** submenu, select ***Profile management / Modify / Delete profile***.

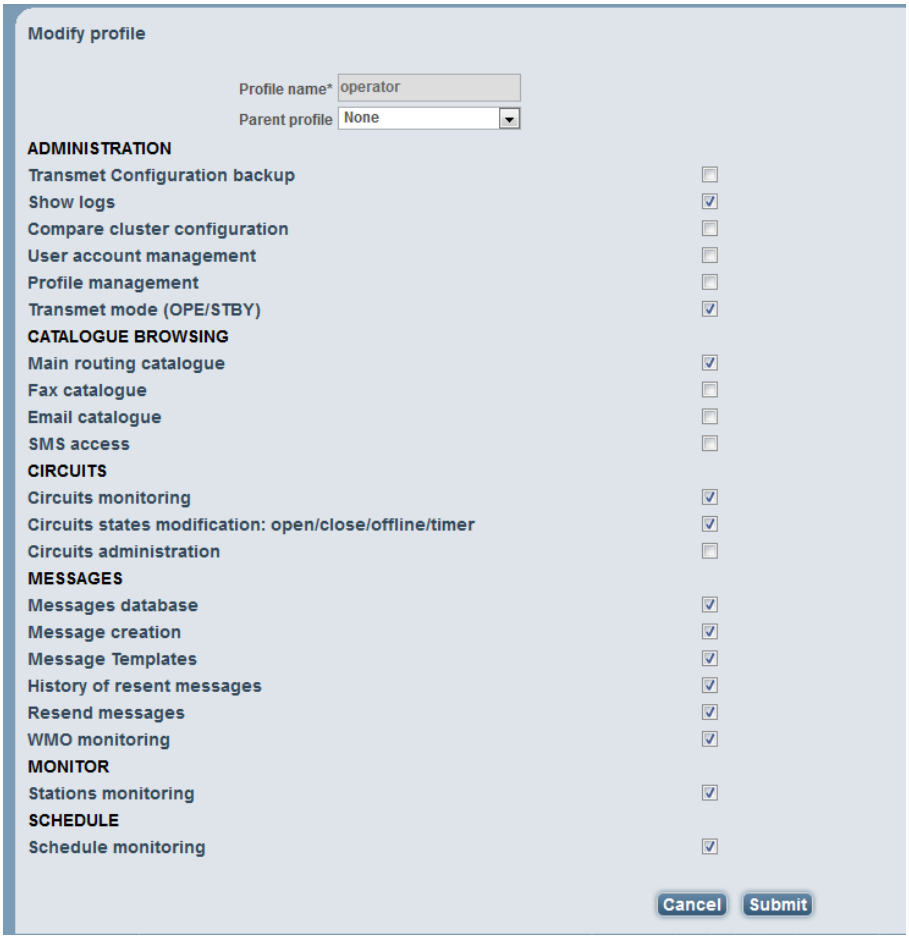
6.6.1.3. Screen description

The screen is displayed as follows:



6.6.1.4. Modifying a profile

1. Click  on a profile line.



2. Tick functions that will be available for the profile and click ***Submit***.

6.6.1.5. Deleting a profile

1. Click  on a profile line.
2. Click ***Yes*** to confirm.

6.6.2. Add profile

6.6.2.1. Presentation

The ***Add profile*** function allows you to add a new profile.

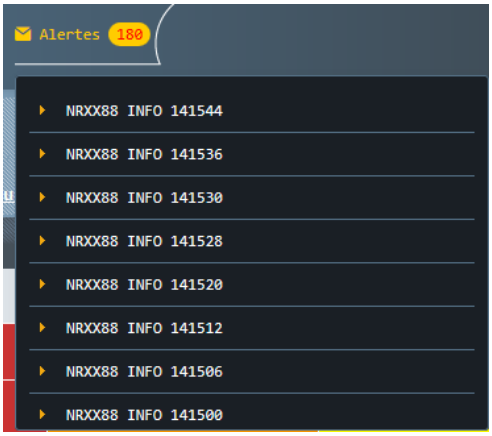
6.6.2.2. Access

On the ***Administration*** submenu, select ***Profile management / Add profile***.

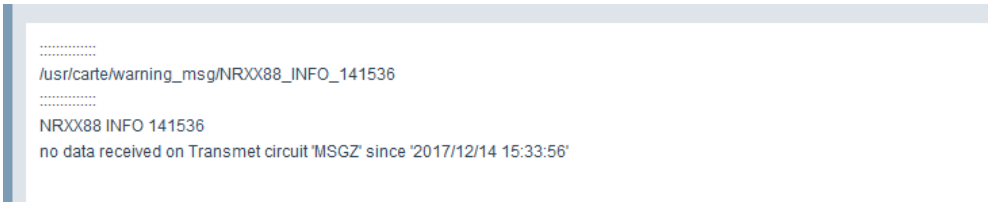
7. Message alerts

On the header, this area displays real time messages.

1. Click on the area:



2. Click on a message:



Note: *The types of messages that are displayed in this area are configured in from Transmet message catalogue. All messages which should be displayed to this area should be route to “MSGALERT” circuit.*

8. ANNEX 1: User profiles configuration

8.1. Admin

	Operator	Admin
ADMINISTRATION		
Transmet configuration backup		X
show logs		X
Compare cluster configuration		X
User account management		X
Profile management		X
Transmet status (Heartbeat)		X
CATALOGUE BROWSING		
Main routing catalogue	X	X
Fax access	X	X
Email access	X	X
SMS access	X	X
CIRCUITS		
Circuits Monitoring	X	X
Circuits states modification	X	X
Circuits administration		X
MESSAGES		
Messages database	X	X
Message creation	X	X
Message Templates		X
History of resent messages	X	X
Resend messages	X	X
Wmo monitoring	X	X
MONITOR		
Stations monitoring	X	X
SCHEDULE		
Schedule monitoring	X	X