

Honeywell

Uniformance®

**FILEACCESS and FTP Real-
Time Data Interface
Installation Guide**

R310

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1. Introduction to FILEACCESS RDI and FTP RDI

1.1 RDI Description

The FILEACCESS RDI and the FTP RDI are used to read data from text files either dropped at a local directory or pulled from an FTP server on the network.

RDI Type	RDI Mode	RDI Function
FILEACCESS RDI	Exception	<p>Reads files on the local system. Each file has one or more lines and each line represents a single value for a different tag.</p> <p>The files can be:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Placed in the directory by a remote system,Pulled from an FTP server, orPulled from a mapped network drive.
FTP RDI	Polled	<p>Pulls a different file for each tag (as specified in the 'Source Tag Name' field), Each file contains one or more lines, representing the current value and some history.</p>

The system uses standard file I/O to read the files associated with each tag, and standard TCP/IP using the FTP protocol. Standard file I/O and TCP/IP sockets provide the functionality of the RDIs.

You configure each RDI in the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) form through the PHD Configuration Tool (previously named TPI).

Tag Capacity Limitations

FILEACCESS RDI

The capacity of the RDI is limited by access speed of the file system.

FTP RDI

The capacity of the system is limited by the access speed of the network. File retrieval from the FTP Server by the FTP RDI can take anywhere from a few seconds to a number of minutes using FTP. This can put a severe limit on the RDI throughput. As long as FTP requests are not too frequent, then the number of tags is not limited; however, the rate of input is limited.

Concurrent Interface Limitations

There are no concurrent interface limitations for these interfaces.

Data Throughput and Constraints

Data throughput is governed by the transfer times of the FTP access or network connection.

Required Support Files

The following items are delivered as part of the interface:

- RDIFTP.DLL
- RDITCPIP.DLL
- RDIUTILS.DLL

The FTP RDI and the FILEACCESS RDI use the same .dll files.

Required Hardware and Software

A hardware connection must exist in the form of a LAN connection providing file access.

If access to remote FTP sites is required, then the necessary network access must be available.

For the FILEACCESS RDI, the default is to just read the files from the local directory; however, the RDI can be configured to pull files from an FTP server or a mapped network drive, and place the files into the local directory.

2. Installation of FILEACCESS RDI and FTP RDI

2.1 Installation Checklist

Task	Go to	✓	Notes
1. Prepare the System Environment			
TCP/IP must be configured.	<i>This guide – section Required Hardware and Software</i>		
2. Enter Database Data			
In the PHD Configuration Tool, modify the Tag Source Configuration form, if necessary.	<i>This guide – section To Define Source System Tag Attributes and Data Types</i>		If parameters to be historized by PHD are not specified in the standard list (such as parameters with larger fields), then you must add them to this form.
In the PHD Configuration Tool, complete the RDI Parameter Configuration form, if necessary	<i>This guide – section To Complete the RDI Parameter Configuration Form</i>		No modifications to this form are required.
In the PHD Configuration Tool, complete the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) form.	<i>This guide – section To Complete the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) Form</i>		
(Optional) In the PHD Configuration Tool, configure additional copies of the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) form if the RDI is to participate in a Robust Data Collection scheme.	<i>Robust Data Collection User Guide (pim3501)</i>		To support RDC, two or three copies of each RDI must be configured, depending on the RDC mode of the RDI.
(Optional) In the PHD Configuration Tool, complete the RDC Configuration form if the RDI is to participate in a Robust Data Collection scheme.	<i>Robust Data Collection User Guide (pim3501)</i>		Port numbers must be assigned to each RDI that is to participate in an RDC scheme.

2 Installation of FILEACCESS RDI and FTP RDI

2.1 Installation Checklist

Task	Go to	✓	Notes
3. Verify PHD System Configuration			
Modify the PhdParams.Dat file, if necessary, to ensure that tags to be built against the new RDI will not exceed the specified maximum.	<i>This guide – section To Increase the Maximum Tags (PhdParams.Dat)</i>		MAX_TAGS and MAX_TAGNO
4. Create RDI			
Run RDISetup to create the appropriate RDI files.	<i>This guide – section To Run RDISetup</i>		Start>Programs>Uniformance>PHD Server>PHD RDI Configuration
In a running PHD system, use PHDMAN to define and start the RDI.	<i>This guide – section To Define and Start RDIs on a Running PHD System</i>		PHDMAN EXECUTE Interfaces.Dat PHDMAN STA INT
5. Modify Registry Settings			
(Optional) If appropriate, add the "NewPolledModeStamping" parameter to the registry for the new RDI.	<i>This guide – section To Set the Polled Mode Stamping Option</i>		Enable this option if you want the RDI to defer its next scan if it falls behind, instead of starting it immediately after the current scan.
(Optional) If appropriate, add the RDIdependency parameter to the registry for the new RDI.	<i>This guide – section To Set the RDI Startup Option</i>		Enable this option if you want to startup RDIs in dependency order.
(Optional) If appropriate, add the PreventBadTagMessages parameter to the registry for the new RDI.	<i>This guide – section To Prevent Duplicate Bad Tag Messages</i>		Enable this option if you want only one record for a tag's bad value to be output to the PHD_EVENT.log.
6. Configure PHD Tags			
In the PHD Configuration Tool, configure PHD tags.	<i>This guide – section Configure PHD Tags</i>		PHD Configuration Tool>Tag Configuration form

2.2 To Define Source System Tag Attributes and Data Types

The Tag Source Configuration form defines the data mapping between a source system and PHD. Perform the following steps to add attributes for the source system type to the Tag Source Configuration form, if necessary.

Perform the following procedure only if parameters to be historized are not already specified in the RDBMS, such as user-defined parameters.

Step	Action
1	Open the PHD Configuration Tool.
2	Under Interfaces menu select ' Source Systems '.
3	Select FILEACCESS or FTP in the ' Current list of Source System records ' window.
4	In an empty record at the bottom of the form, add the information for additional parameter(s), as necessary and click the ' Save ' button.

REFERENCE: For definitions of the PHD data types, refer to the *PHD System Manual* (pim0301), section *Understanding the Tag Source Definitions*.

2.3 To Complete the RDI Parameter Configuration Form

No modifications are required to the RDI Parameter Configuration form. Perform the following steps to view the form.

Step	Action
1	Open the PHD Configuration Tool.
2	Under Interfaces menu select ' RDI Types '.
3	Select FILEACCESS or FTP in the ' Current list of RDI Type records ' window.
4	See Table 1 for the description of each field.
5	Close the form.

Table 1 – RDI Parameter Configuration Form

Field	Description
RDI Type Name	FILEACCESS or FTP
Description	Description of the RDI Type
Parameter Name	Name of the parameter For definitions of the parameters: See Table 3 for FILEACCESS RDI See Table 4 for FTP RDI
Seq	The position of the parameter in the RDI program command line.
Mandatory Parameter	Designates whether parameter is always required.
Default Include	Specifies that for new RDI's that this parameter should be included by default.
Command Line Prefix	The prefix text for the specific parameter. This is usually the fixed portion of a parameter.
Default Value	Specifies the default value to be transferred to the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) form
Description	Description of the parameter.
Validation Text	The validation to apply when a value is entered in

Field	Description
	the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) form.

2.4 To Complete the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) Form

The File Access and FTP RDIs require the activation mode and, conditionally, a path, search mask, and file deletion command specified in the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) form.

Perform the following steps to configure a specific RDI.

Step	Action
1	Open the PHD Configuration Tool.
2	Under Interfaces menu select ' Interfaces (RDI's and Links) '.
3	Fill in the RDI Name, Hostname, Description, and select the Enabled check box.
4	Select FILEACCESS or FTP as the Source System and then click the ' Retrieve Parameters ' button. The parameters for the RDI will be populated in the table at the bottom of the display.
5	After entering the required data, close the form.

Table 2 – Interfaces (RDI's & Links) Form – FILEACCESS and FTP RDIs

Field	Description
*RDI/Link Name	Enter the PHD Real-time Data Interface name (interface instance name). The RDI Name and Hostname combination must be a unique identifier that will be used to identify data parameters to be collected from the interface.
*Host Name	Enter the name of the host on which the interface executes. When the user runs RDISetup, the utility only processes the interfaces defined in the database for the host on which RDISetup is executing. For PHD systems with buffered PHD Servers, the same interface name can be defined on two different hosts.

2 Installation of FILEACCESS RDI and FTP RDI
2.4 To Complete the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) Form

Field	Description
Primary TDA Host	Specifies that the host running this RDI acts as the primary system that should be queried by other PHD Servers using Transparent Data Access (TDA).
*Description	Enter the description of the RDI.
Enabled	Select whether the interface is enabled. If this flag is not set, the RDISetup utility does not process this interface.
*RDI Type Name	Set to FILEACCESS or FTP
*Remote RDI Type Name	Leave blank
Source System	Select FILEACCESS or FTP .
Parameter Name	Value For FILEACCESS RDI parameters, refer to Table 3 . For FTP RDI parameters, refer to Table 4 .

Table 3 – RDI Parameters – FILEACCESS RDI

Parameter Name	Value	Description
*MODE	SERVER	SERVER specifies that the RDI is to execute in FILE ACCESS mode. Tip: FILEACCESS mode expects files to be placed on its local drives, and FTP mode fetches the files. Since the FILEACCESS RDI expects others to place the files, Honeywell named it SERVER mode; and since the FTP RDI retrieves the files, Honeywell named it CLIENT mode.
*CONFIGFILE	/c<ConfigFile>	Specifies the file that details the configuration information.
HISTORYMODE	/h	/h enables history recovery. This can cause excess memory usage and file I/O if many files are being read.

2 Installation of FILEACCESS RDI and FTP RDI
2.4 To Complete the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) Form

Parameter Name	Value	Description
NOINITTAG	/i	/i disables the insertion of a zero (0) value with -1 confidence at RDI startup, shutdown, or every 24 hours when the RDI resynchronizes its clock.
TAGLOOKUP	/n<TagFile>	<p>Specifies a file containing a list of names that will be received as the incoming tag name and the name that is to be checked against the source tagname configured in PHD. This allows longer incoming tag names to be matched against shorter PHD tag names. Tag names are matched on a case-insensitive basis.</p> <p>Tag Lookup File Format:</p> <p><LongTagName> = <ShortTagName></p>
VALUELOOKUP	/m<MacroFile>	<p>Specifies the name of a file that contains a list of replacements for received values.</p> <p>For example, if a value of 'TRUE' is received, it needs to be replaced with '1'.</p> <p>The macro file can contain many lines. Each line contains a lookup value (case-insensitive) and a replacement value.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE = 1 • YES = 1 • FALSE = 0 • NO = 0
TRANSFERMODE	/t<mode>	<p>Specifies whether to transfer the file in BINARY or ASCII mode during FTP transfers.</p> <p>Where <mode > is BINARY or ASCII.</p> <p>Default is BINARY.</p>

2 Installation of FILEACCESS RDI and FTP RDI
2.4 To Complete the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) Form

Table 4 – RDI Parameters – FTP RDI

Parameter Name	Value	Description
*MODE	CLIENT	<p>CLIENT specifies that the RDI is to execute in FTP mode.</p> <p>Tip:</p> <p>FILEACCESS mode expects files to be placed on its local drives, and FTP mode fetches the files. Since the FILEACCESS RDI expects others to place the files, Honeywell named it SERVER mode; and since the FTP RDI retrieves the files, Honeywell named it CLIENT mode.</p>
DEBUGLEVEL	/v<number> or VERBOSE	<p>/V<number> or VERBOSE sets the tracing information level for client mode.</p> <p>Where <number> is a value from 0 to 2: 0 = None 2 = Full</p> <p>Default is 0.</p>
NOINITTAG	/i	<p>/i disables the insertion of a zero (0) value with -1 confidence at RDI startup, shutdown, or every 24 hours when the RDI resynchronizes its clock.</p>
VALUELOOKUP	/m<MacroFile>	<p>Specifies the name of a file that contains a list of replacements for received values.</p> <p>For example, if a value of 'TRUE' is received, it needs to be replaced with '1'.</p> <p>The macro file can contain many lines. Each line contains a lookup value (case-insensitive) and a replacement value.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TRUE = 1 • YES = 1 • FALSE = 0 • NO = 0

2 Installation of FILEACCESS RDI and FTP RDI

2.4 To Complete the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) Form

Parameter Name	Value	Description
TRANSFERMODE	/t<mode>	Specifies to transfer file in BINARY or ASCII mode during FTP transfers. Where <mode > is BINARY or ASCII. Default is BINARY.

RDI's participating in an RDC scheme

If the RDI is to participate in a Robust Data Collection (RDC) scheme, then two or three copies of the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) form must be configured, depending on whether the RDC scheme is for a single or dual buffer system.

In addition, after the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) forms are completed, the RDC Configuration form must be completed.

REFERENCE: For RDC configuration details refer to the *Robust Data Collection User Guide* (pim3501).

2.5 To Increase the Maximum Tags (PhdParams.Dat)

Perform the following steps to view or modify the maximum number of tags configured for the PHD System, to ensure that tags built against the new RDI do not exceed the specified maximum.

Step	Action
1	Open the file <install directory>PHDServer\NtSite\PhdParams.Dat.
2	If necessary, increase the values of the following parameters: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• MAX_TAGS - Maximum number of defined tags.• MAX_TAGNO - Maximum possible tag numbers.
3	Save the file.
4	If you modified the above parameters, then you need to Stop and Cold Start the PHD Server in order to resize its global memory sections. To restart the PHD Server, execute the following commands at a command prompt: PHDCTL STOP PHDCTL START COLD

2.6 To Run RDISetup


Perform the following steps to run the RDISetup utility, which creates the files for a particular RDI.

REFERENCE: For more information about how RDISetup works, refer to *the Basic RDI Installation Guide (in0701)*.

Attention: The following steps must be performed on the PHD Server machine on which the RDI is to run.

Attention: Do NOT delete "127.0.0.1 localhost" from the Hosts file. This entry (which is created when Windows is installed) is used by PHD functions. If it is deleted, PHD will not function properly.

Prerequisite: Log on to the operating system as a user that is member of the Product Administrators group. Tip: If you change local rights, you must logon again to establish the change.

Step	Action
1	Make a backup copy of the following files located at <install directory> \PHDServer\NtSite\ Interfaces.Dat and Start_Interfaces.Dat .
2	If the RDI was previously created in error, execute the PHDMAN command to stop the interface. PHDMAN SHUT INT <rdiname>
	TIP: Later, when you execute the 'Save RDI/Link Configuration' command through RDISetup, the utility may attempt to copy new dlls for every interface configured for this node. If you choose to leave any existing interfaces running on this node, then when RDISetup attempts to copy the dll for a running interface, the copy fails and an error message is output.
3	On the PHD Server where the RDI is to run, open the RDISetup utility: Start>Programs>Uniformance>PHD Server>PHD RDI Configuration
4	Select the RDI of interest in the left pane. RESULT: The RDI parameters appear in the right pane.
5	Verify/modify the values of the items listed Table 5 , as needed.

2 Installation of FILEACCESS RDI and FTP RDI
2.6 To Run RDISetup

Step	Action
6	To run RDISetup, select File and choose Save RDI/Link Configuration .
7	Verify that RDISetup accomplished the following for the new RDI: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rewrote the Interfaces.Dat file to add commands that define the new RDI. • Rewrote the Start_Interfaces.Dat file to add commands for starting the new RDI. • It may have copied the DLL for the interface type as RDI<rdiname>.DLL to the RDI directory. This will NOT occur for those RDI's distributed with the PHD Server. <p>Note: RDISetup never writes data to the database.</p>
8	Verify that the Interfaces.Dat and the Start_Interfaces.Dat files contain the appropriate parameters.
9	Verify that the GO file or registry reflects the correct RDI parameters entered through the Interfaces (RDI's & Links) form. Registry location: HKLM \ SYSTEM \ CurrentControlSet \ Services \ <RDIServer> \ Parameters \ RDIList \ <rdiname>

Table 5 – Parameters Entered Through the RDISetup

This parameter...	Sets this...
RDIServer Instance	If the PHD Server has more than one RDIServer, then this parameter represents the RDIServer to which this RDI is associated.
RDIServer Port	If the PHD Server has more than one RDIServer, then this parameter represents the port number of the RDIServer to which this RDI is associated.
MIN_HISTRECMN	<p>Attention: The meaning of the history recovery limit values is different for RDIs participating in an RDC scheme than it is for normal RDIs.</p> <p><u>Normal RDIs (D)</u> This is the minimum duration (minutes) of system outage for invocation of history recovery from the real-time system. No history recovery is performed if this value and the MAX_HISTRECMN are set to zero (0).</p> <p>Note: For the FILEACCESS RDI and the FTP RDI, the MIN_HISTRECMN value is usually set to 0 for history recovery.</p>

This parameter...	Sets this...									
	<p><u>RDC RDIs</u> (D) The following table shows the meaning of the limit values for RDC RDIs. REFERENCE: Robust Data Collection Configuration Guide (pim3501).</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">If <limit> is...</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Then...</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Both 0 (zero)</td> <td>All history is recovered. Note: The opposite is true for non-RDC RDIs, where no history is recovered if both parameters are set to zero.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Both 1</td> <td>History recovery is disabled. This setting applies only to RDIs running on Shadow RDC nodes. Note: If MIN_HISTRECMN is set to any non-zero value greater than or equal to MAX_HISTRECMN, then RDC history recovery is disabled.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MIN_HISTRECMN 0</td> <td rowspan="2">History recovery is minimized (limited to one minute of history).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MAX_HISTRECMN 2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	If <limit> is...	Then...	Both 0 (zero)	All history is recovered. Note: The opposite is true for non-RDC RDIs, where no history is recovered if both parameters are set to zero.	Both 1	History recovery is disabled. This setting applies only to RDIs running on Shadow RDC nodes. Note: If MIN_HISTRECMN is set to any non-zero value greater than or equal to MAX_HISTRECMN, then RDC history recovery is disabled.	MIN_HISTRECMN 0	History recovery is minimized (limited to one minute of history).	MAX_HISTRECMN 2
If <limit> is...	Then...									
Both 0 (zero)	All history is recovered. Note: The opposite is true for non-RDC RDIs, where no history is recovered if both parameters are set to zero.									
Both 1	History recovery is disabled. This setting applies only to RDIs running on Shadow RDC nodes. Note: If MIN_HISTRECMN is set to any non-zero value greater than or equal to MAX_HISTRECMN, then RDC history recovery is disabled.									
MIN_HISTRECMN 0	History recovery is minimized (limited to one minute of history).									
MAX_HISTRECMN 2										
MAX_HISTRECMN	<p><u>For normal RDIs:</u> (D) This is the maximum recoverable history duration (minutes).</p> <p>Note: For the FILEACCESS RDI and the FTP RDI, the MAX_HISTRECMN value can be set to a value that specifies the maximum amount of history to be recovered from an input file.</p> <p><u>For RDC RDIs:</u> Refer to the previous table for MIN_HISTRECMN.</p>									
XSCANSECS	(D) Exception interface scan wait interval (scan interval in exception mode). The real-time system will be queried for values at this interval (seconds).									
Use Remote Clock REMCLOCK	(D) For the FTP RDI to pass the time from the input file into the tag queue, the REMCLOCK value must be set to 1.									
	The FILEACCESS RDI does not use this parameter.									
REMSYNCH	The FILEACCESS RDI and the FTP RDI do not use this parameter.									

2 Installation of FILEACCESS RDI and FTP RDI

2.6 To Run RDISetup

This parameter...	Sets this...
OFFSET	<p>(D) Offset in seconds for scan cycle.</p> <p>Typically, the user changes the OFFSET parameter if the purpose of the new RDI is to achieve better load leveling.</p> <p>Attention: To minimize overlap, offset the scan cycles relative to each other by setting the OFFSET parameters to different prime numbers.</p> <p>REFERENCE: For guidelines on using the OFFSET parameter, refer to the <i>PHD System Manual</i> (pim0301), section "RDI Configuration Guidelines to Prevent Data Loss."</p>
XAUTOINTERVAL	<p>Exception interface automatic value generation interval. If an exception value is not received for a tag within the specified number of src_scansec intervals for a tag, the previous value is automatically reloaded. A zero value disables generation.</p> <p>Set to 0 (zero) for the FTP RDI. Should not be zero for exception mode RDIs (OPC RDI and FILEACCESS RDI).</p> <p>NOTE: The above parameters are dynamic (D) and therefore can be changed while the PHD Server is running; however, you may have to restart the RDI for the changes to affect the RDI. So, if you changed the parameters for an existing, running RDI, you may have to restart it to implement the change.</p>

Next Step

The next step is to define and start the RDI. Refer to section *To Define and Start RDIs on a Running PHD System*.

Interfaces_CustomConfig.Dat

For some RDIs, it may be necessary to add set commands to the Interfaces_CustomConfig.Dat file to set the value of certain parameters that cannot be entered into the database or the RDISetup utility. The format of the command is as follows:

```
SET <rdiname>:<parametername> <value>
```

Prior to PHD 210, RDC commands were required to be in the Interfaces_CustomConfig.Dat file. PHD 210 and greater do not have this requirement. For PHD 210 and greater, if the user configures the RDC Configuration form through the

PHD Configuration Tool, then the RDISetup utility will place RDC commands in the Interfaces.Dat file.

If present, Interfaces_CustomConfig.Dat is executed automatically upon system startup, after automatic execution of Interfaces.Dat. You may execute the file manually through PHDMAN.

REFERENCE: For additional information on setting RDI parameters, refer to the section "Set Interface Parameters." in the *PHDMAN User Guide* (pim0221).

2.7 To Define and Start RDIs on a Running PHD System

To complete the definition of an interface in a running PHD System, perform the following steps to manually execute the following files through the PHDMAN utility:

- Interfaces.Dat,
- Interfaces_CustomConfig.Dat (if needed), and
- Start_Interfaces.Dat.

Note: Performing a system startup of a PHD System causes the above files to be executed automatically.

Step	Action
1	On the PHD Server, open a command prompt and change directories to the <install directory>PHDServer\NtSite , and then enter the following command: PHDMAN EXECUTE Interfaces.Dat Note: Alternatively, you can use the PHDMAN shortcut on the desktop, which defaults to the path of the NtSite directory.
2	Verify that the new RDI is now available: PHDMAN SHO INT
3	Enter the following command to set any RDI modifications you entered into the Interfaces_CustomConfig.Dat file, if any: PHDMAN EXECUTE Interfaces_CustomConfig.Dat
4	Enter one of the following commands to start the new RDI: To start all non-running RDIs - PHDMAN EXECUTE Start_Interfaces.Dat OR To start a single RDI - PHDMAN STA INT <RDI Name>
5	Verify the RDI status: PHDMAN MON INT *

2.8 Modify Registry Settings

To Set the Polled Mode Stamping Option

A registry entry (NewPolledModeStamping) can be used to enable an alternate polling mode for an RDI:

- Disabled (0) - Default. If the RDI detects that the current scan has fallen behind, it still schedules the next scan immediately after the current scan is complete (PHD R150 behavior).
- Enabled (1) - If the RDI detects that the current scan has fallen behind, it defers polling until the next scheduled scan cycle. An overloaded source system may experience reduced loading with this setting, but will also experience skipped scans.

If needed, perform the following steps to add/enable the parameter in the registry:

Step	Action
1	At the Run command, open the registry editor: regedit
2	Go to the following registry location: HKLM \ SYSTEM \ CurrentControlSet \ Services \ <RDIServer> \ Parameters \ RDIList\<rdiname>
3	Add a new DWORD parameter: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Right-click>New>DWORD Value.b) Enter NewPolledModeStamping as the name.
4	Enter the parameter value: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a) Right-click NewPolledModeStamping>Modify.b) Set the value to 1 to enable the new polled mode.
5	Close the registry editor.

2 Installation of FILEACCESS RDI and FTP RDI

2.8 Modify Registry Settings

To Set the RDI Startup Option

A registry entry (RDIDependency) can be added to enable the option that starts RDIs in dependency order. When a request is made to start all RDIs (Start Int *), the startup of any RDI can be delayed until other RDIs, upon which it is dependent, are started.

For each RDI, you can specify one or more RDIs on which it is dependent.

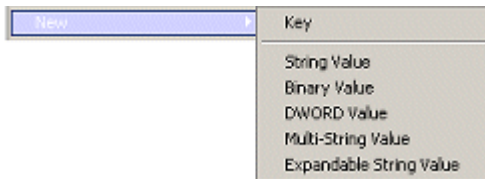
Tag Routing is an example of an RDI function for which RDI startup dependency may be a concern.

If needed, perform the following steps to add/configure the parameter in the registry:

Step	Action
1	At the Run command, open the registry editor: regedt32
2	Go to the following registry location: HKLM \ SYSTEM \ CurrentControlSet \ Services \ <RDIServer> \ Parameters \ RDIList\<rdiname>
3	Use one of the following procedures, depending on the operating system, to add a new multiple string value:

Windows 2003:

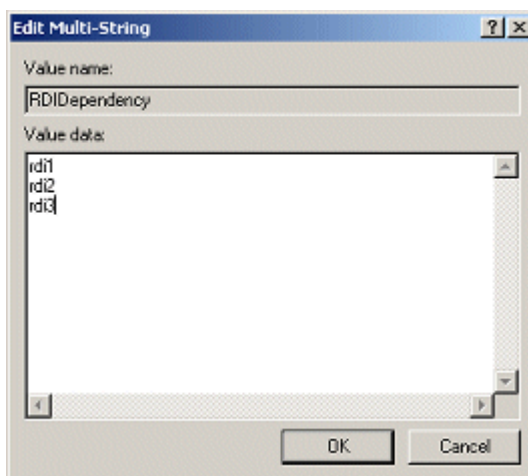
- a) Right-click>**New> Multi-String Value.**



- b) Enter **RDIDependency** as the Value Name.
- c) Right-click **RDIDependency> Modify.**
- d) On separate lines, enter the name of each RDI upon which this RDI is dependent.

Step

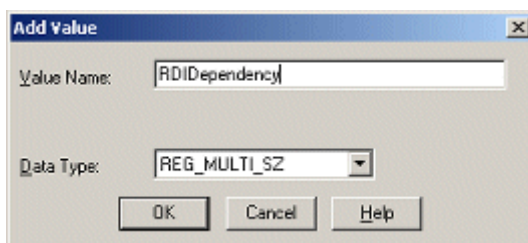
Action



e) Click **OK**.

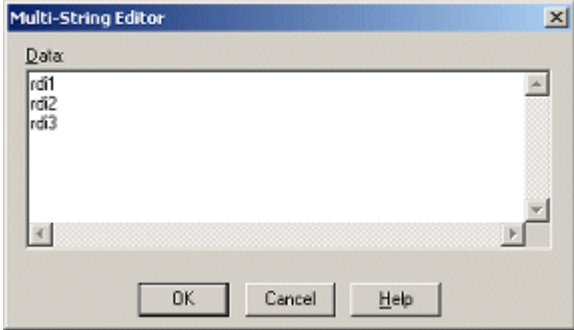
Windows 2000:

- a) **Edit > Add Value**
- b) **Data Type > REG_MULTI_SZ**
- c) Enter **RDIDependency** as the Value Name.



2 Installation of FILEACCESS RDI and FTP RDI

2.8 Modify Registry Settings

Step	Action
	d) Click OK .
	e) On separate lines, enter the name of each RDI upon which this RDI is dependent.
	
	f) Click OK .
4	Close the registry editor.

以上内容仅为本文档的试下载部分，为可阅读页数的一半内容。如要下载或阅读全文，请访问：<https://d.book118.com/798022005033006050>