



# PAPAGENO Tools

## Available PAPAGENO Tools

### **analyze and getdata (accounting)**

create a cost list sorted by cost center users.

### **importusers**

enters PAPAGENO users from a list into the ALPHA and OMEGA databases.

### **psscan**

finds fax numbers that are entered in a specific syntax in a PostScript document.

### **gs\_pdftif**

converts PDF files to TIF format.

### **html2tif**

converts HTML files to TIF format.

### **psscanto.tif**

finds fax numbers in a PostScript document and delivers the document to `gs_pdftif`.

### **wrap**

regulates the line break for faxes that are sent, for example, from Outlook.

### **setup\_lcr/dump\_lcr**

sets routes for the least-cost routing or outputs the routes already set.

### **trace-log - splitfile**

splits any, even binary files (.zip), into individual parts and re-combines the individual parts back to the original file.

### **trace-log - splitlog**

detects the timestamps in PAPAGENO logbooks (except the LAMBDA logbook) and cuts them, so that each split file has a day or an hour.

### **trace-log - splittrace**

detects the date mark in the trace files of the gendrv driver, and splits the files so that a split file encompasses the period of a day.

### **lambda\_splitlog and lambda-dumplog**

are tools to split the LAMBDA logbook into a readable form.

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The tools are described in detail below.

For a short description, click the name of the tool with the -? in an input prompt.

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# analyze and getdata

You can use the `analyze` and `getdata` tools to create a cost list sorted by cost center users. It does not matter whether messages and users are stored in the mail directory server or in PAPAGENO.

In 3 steps, fees are recorded and analyzed in PAPAGENO:

## 1. Immediately

### Send Copy for Each Document

In PAPAGENO you can set each send document to be copied and sent to a previously defined "pseudo" user after it has been sent.

The original user identification of a sent job is noted in the database as well as the charge units recorded by the device driver.

## 2. Daily

### List of all Sent Messages

The `getdata` command takes the pseudo-user's send copies from the database and places them to daily lists. This lists will be automatically stored in the file system *basisdirectory/year/month/day.lst*

In a daily list, for each message, the time, message type (fax, voice mail or SMS), users, as well as costs incurred when sending the message.

## 3. Monthly

### Charge List, Organized by Cost Units

Via the command `analyze` you can summarize and evaluate the daily lists in a period of time (for example, monthly). Based on „user - cost unit“ list the contents of the daily lists are grouped according to cost centers and provided with intermediate sums.

A user can delete his fax or sms messages from PAPAGENO as if he had never sent it. There are, however, possibilities in PAPAGENO to keep control of all the messages sent and also to calculate the charges for all messages.

## Preparatory Works

After completing the preparatory work, you can always create a charge list of the last days/weeks/months at the push of a button.

- Check, whether the **requirements** are conformed
- **Activate** the **charge recording** in PAPAGENO
- Specify a „pseudo“ **user** in PAPAGENO
- Create a **directory** for the daily lists.
- Create a **user - cost unit list**
- Enter or change the appropriate values in the `getdata.cfg` **configuration file**
- Enter or change the appropriate values in the `analyze.cfg` **configuration file**

## Conforming to the Requirements

To the following requirements must be conformed:

- Connection between PAPAGENO and ISDN via an ISDN card that is able to evaluate charge information.
- The charge pulses must be transmitted by your network operator or by your PBX.

## Activate Charge Recording in PAPAGENO

In the PAPAGENO administration program you have to:

- enter a „pseudo user“ who received copies of all send messages
- complete the ISDN card data `accounting` tab

## Specify a Pseudo User for Send Copies

- Login as administrator or as user `comfax`.
- Open the PAPAGENO administration program.
- Enter a user (e. g. `.account` or `sendcopies`).

**Note:** As this pseudo user is preceded with a “dot”, his name is not displayed in the interfaces.

- Highlight the `Administrator` folder. Via the menu `file properies` open the `Administrator Details` window.
- In the `sendcopy` field select the pseudo user name and close the window with `OK`.

## Complete Accounting Tab

- In the main menu select the ISDN card and open the `device details` window. Select the `Accounting` tab.
- Enter the unit, e. g. `12` (Cent)
- Enter the currency, e. g. `Euro` or a fictional currency.
- Save this and close the PAPAGENO administration program.

## Create Directory for Daily Lists

- Create a directory where daily lists shall be compiled, e. g. `rawdata`.

The `getdata` command automatically creates the directory structure `year - months` (e. g. `05 - 01, 02, ...`) in this directory, where the daily lists `01.1st, 02.1st, ...` will be saved.

## Create User - Cost Center List

You need a list in which the PAPAGENO users are assigned to a cost center. An assignment must be entered in a specific format:

*user/gateway user : mail address : cost unit : display name*

*user/gateway user* is the short name of the user or the gateway user in PAPAGENO.

*display name* is the name you can enter to uniquely identify the user (e. g. given name and surname). The display name appears in the charge list. If no display name is specified, the user/gateway user and mail address are listed.

### Examples:

```
smtpgw : wolfgang_socher@vipcomag.de : VPC Development : Dr. Wolfgang Socher
```

```
exgw : EX:/o=VIPcom/ou=Munich/cn=Recipients/cn=klaus : VPC Vertrieb : Klaus Frese
```

```
Andreas : : VPC Support : Andreas Brunner
```

**Note:** Creating the user list can be tedious because you may need to enter a very long mail address for each user.

It is easier to leave the user list blank. If you then create the monthly charge list from the daily lists via the `analyze` command, all users who have sent messages are listed under "cost center ~ unknown ~", with their complete mail address. You can copy the user address block into the user list and assign each user their cost center and display name.

- ▶ Create the user list or leave it blank first.
- ▶ Save the list, e. g. as `userlist.txt`.

## Drop the Configuration Files

- ▶ Create a folder, for example, named `tools/analyze`, in your fax server directory.
- ▶ Copy `getdata.cfg` and `analyze.cfg` into this folder.

### Edit the Configuration File `getdata.cfg`

- ▶ Login as administrator or as user `comfax`.
- ▶ Open the configuration file `getdata.cfg`.
- ▶ In the `user=` field enter the name of the pseudo user and in the `ALPHAHOST=` field the host name of the computer on which the user is entered.
- ▶ In the `rawdir=` field enter the path to the directory in which the daily lists are to be stored.

Whenever `getdata` is called, the copies of new send documents are stored here.

If you want to create a separate list with the new send documents for each call:

- ▶ Enable the line `sQfn = Q/#.cdr.s`
- ▶ Save and close `getdata.cfg`

### Edit the Configuration File `analyze.cfg`

- Login as administrator or as user `comfax`.
- Open the configuration file `analyze.cfg`.

Even in this file you need to enter or change certain values. The individual keywords are described in the table below. For `ALPHAHOST`, `user`, `rawdir`, `userfile`, `linesperpage` and `language`, a value must always be entered.

| Keyword/Value  | Description   |
|--|---|
| <code>ALPHAHOST=name_of_the_alphahost</code><br><code>user=username</code> | ALPHA host (on which the pseudo-user is entered).<br>Name of the pseudo user.   |
| <code>rawdir=directory_of_the_daily_lists</code>                           | Path to and name of the directory in which the tree structures for the daily lists are created (for example <code>rowdata</code> or <code>Accounting</code> ).  |
| <code>logage=40</code><br><code>loglevel=5</code>                          | Automatic management of the <code>analyze</code> logbooks<br><code>logage</code> : number of days a logbook is to be saved (default: 40 days)<br><code>loglevel</code> : from 1 - 10  |
| <code>userfile=userlist.txt</code>   | Path/name of the user cost center list  |
| <code>linesperpage: digit</code>   | Here you can specify the number of lines that each page of the charge list should have maximum.<br><br>If you do not want the list to be divided into pages, specify a high number (for example, 1000) and no footer.   |
| <code>ofn: path&lt;&lt;time designation&gt;&gt;.txt</code>                 | Output file. Path to and name of the charge list file. The name can include a time designation that is automatically set when the charge list is created.<br><br>Path and name of the file to which the charge evaluation is to be output. The name can contain a time that is automatically generated when the charge list is created. See the table below on page 7 for the time placeholders.                |
| <code>language: language</code>  | Language in which the month names are to be output (e. g. English, Deutsch).<br><br>If you would like to know which languages you can choose:<br>Do not type anything next to <code>language</code> , save <code>analyze.cfg</code> , and run <code>analyze.exe</code> . Because of the error in <code>analyze.cfg</code> , the possible languages are listed in the current log file of <code>analyze</code> . |
| <code>cn_user = user</code><br>...   | Here you can change the default for the column names in the charge list.<br><br>e. g. <code>cn_user = employee</code> instead of <code>user</code><br>or <code>cn_user = User</code>  |
| <code>headlines: text</code>   | Text that appears in the charge evaluation on each page at the top as a header. Multiple headlines that are specified are listed among each other.<br><br>Example:<br>Cost calculation of the PAPAGENO test system<br>Location Munich<br>See page 7 for timekeeping placeholders .  |

| Keyword/Value                          | Description   |
|--|---|
| footlines: <i>text</i>                 | Text that appears as a footer at the bottom of each page. Multiple footlines that are specified are listed mong each other.<br><br>The page number is automatically set with the placeholder << page >><br><br>See page 7 for timekeeping placeholders. |
| sap_commpos * 26<br>sap_commlength * 6 | Special treatment for SAP gateway.<br>If sap_commlength is defined: Replace the sender address with the part of the comment of sap_commpos (0, 1, 2, 3) with the length sap_commlength  |

### Time Placeholders

You can use the time placeholders in the `analyze.cfg` file for headers and footers and the name of the charge list (ofn). They are replaced when the list is created, depending on the time when the `analyze` command was called.

| Placeholder   | Description                                       |
|---------------|---|
| <<fromd>>     | from day (example: 1)                             |
| <<fromm>>     | from month (example: 7)                           |
| <<fromm2>>    | from month (example: 07)                          |
| <<frommonth>> | from month (example: July)                        |
| <<fromy>>     | from year (example: 2016)                         |
| <<from>>      | from month/from day/from year (example: 7/1/2016) |
| <<tod>>       | to day (example: 31)                              |
| <<tom>>       | to month (example: 7.)                            |
| <<tom2>>      | to month (example: 07)                            |
| <<tomonth>>   | to month (example: July)                          |
| <<toy>>       | to year (example: 2016)                           |
| <<to>>        | to month/to day/to year (example: 7/31/2016)      |

### Examples:

command: `analyze frommonth`  
 frommonth is July 2016)

| <b>analyze.cfg</b>   | <b>Charge List:</b>   |
|--|-----------------------|
| headline=<<from>> - <<to>>   | 2016/7/1 - 2016/7/31. |
| headline= <<fromm>>/<<fromd>>/<<fromy>><br>- <<tom>>/<<tod>>/<<toy>> | 7/1/2016 - 7/31/2016  |
| ofn: <<fromm2>>-<<fromy>>.txt  | 07-2016.txt           |
| ofn: <<frommonth>>-<<fromy>>   | July-2016             |

### Edit the `analyze.cfg` File

- ▶ Enter `ALPHAHOST`, `user`, `rawdir`, `userfile`, `linesperpage`, `language` and, if desired, `headline` and `footline`. If necessary, change the `logage`, `loglevel` and column headline field names.
- ▶ Save the `analyze.cfg` file.

## Get Charge List

### 1. Start the Daily List Creation

- ▶ In the `$FAXROOT/cmdline` folder enter the command `getdata`.

`getdata` fetches all unprocessed send copies (since initiating option "send copy" or since the last input of `getdata`) and stores them in daily lists.

### 2. Create Charge List

After you have updated the daily lists via `getdata`, call the `analyze` tool and specify the period for which the charges are to be evaluated. Optionally, you can specify the path and name of the output file (see "Edit the Configuration File `analyze.cfg`", page 5, „ofn: `path<<time designation>>.txt`“).

### Examples of Time Period:

|                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1/2016 - 3/2016           | First quarter of the year 2016   |
| 1/2016                    | January 2016   |
| 2015 - 2016               | The years 2015 and 2016  |
| 15 Jun 2016 - 14 Jul 2016 | from 15th June to 14th July.2016 including<br>(Before and after the "-" is a blank!)   |
| yesterday                 | yesterday  |
| lastyear                  | Last year  |
| lastmonth                 | Last month (So June, if now is July)   |
| lastmonth - yesterday     | Last month until yesterday. If today is July 19th, then from<br>the 1.July. to 18.July |



- Change to the directory where the `analyze.cfg` file is located.
- Enter the command  
`analyze [ofn: pfath/name]time`  
e.g.: `analyze lastmonth`

You will receive a fee statement, sorted alphabetically by cost center.

### Example:

```

Cost Summary of the VIPcom Server
Location: Munic
For the time period 2016/5/1 - 2016/5/5

analyze $Revision: 10$ $Date: 2016/5/19 18:09:09
Copyright (c) by VIPcom 2015
Cost unit: VPC development

User                                Docs  Pages
Dr. Wolfgang Socher                 4      4
Total for 1 user in May              4      4

Cost unit: VPC marketing

User                                Docs  Pages
Muschka Domdey-Utpadl               1      2
Total for 1 user in May              1      2

Munich                                Page 1
-----
Cost Summary of the VIPcom Server
Location: Munic
For the time period 2016/5/1 - 2016/5/5

Cost unit: VPC support

User                                Docs  Pages
exgw:ex:/o=vipcom/ou=munich/cn=recipients/cn=support  4      4
Total for 1 user in May              4      4
Cost unit: ~ unknown ~

User                                Docs  Pages
anybody:                            3      3
Total for 1 user in May              3      3

Total 4 users                        12     13

```

For each user the number of fax documents or the voice or Sms messages, the sent pages and the costs incurred are listed.

Because of the character "~" the cost center `unknown` is listed as the last position. Here the user names are collected, which were not assigned to a cost center.

# importusers

Use the `importusers` tool to add PAPAGENO users from a list to the ALPHA and OMEGA databases.

## Create a List

The first line of the list contains **field names** specified by PAPAGENO

The field name `UserId` (Short name of the user) **must** be included in the list, the other field names are optional.

The possible field names are briefly described below. You will find detailed explanations on possible entries for user data in the manual „PAPAGENO Configuration Installation and Administration“, chapter 4. „Registering Users“, page 96.

| Field Names                  | Description  |
|------------------------------|--|
| <code>UserId</code>          | Short term, maximum 10 characters, no spaces or special characters   |
| <code>HostId</code>          | Short name of the ALPHA host on which the user is registered   |
| <code>Name</code>            | Description (höchstens 30 Zeichen).  |
| <code>Password</code>        | User password (This can also be entered by the user himself via the interface).  |
| <code>AdminPriority</code>   | Priority for the executing of send jobs. Enter a number between 1 and 32000.   |
| <code>DefaultPriority</code> | Priority. Percentage of administrator priority assigned to the user. This can be set by users in the user clients for each send request.   |
| <code>HeadLine</code>        | Headline with a maximum of 80 characters (only 32 if sent via Brick)   |
| <code>CPI</code>             | The number entered here is given when sending an SMS. The receiver receives the number on his mobile phone display. It can write a reply, if the number is entered as fixed line SMS.  |
| <code>TSI</code>             | Fax extension number<br>Format: <i>+country_code_without_0 location_code_without_0 fax number</i><br>e.g. +49 89 54750-200<br>Fax connection identifies itself when sending documents. |
| <code>PIN</code>             | Pincode for charging in the PBX  |
| <code>Paper0</code>          | Number of the desktop document to be the background document.<br><i>Paper0, Paper1, ...to Paper9</i>   |
| <code>Barcode</code>         | Text input, for example the name (maximum 10 characters). A barcode is generated from this.  |
| <code>MailAddress</code>     | email address  |

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| MailIfReceived   | Notification at fax receiving. Input: 1 (yes) or 0 (no)            |
| MailIfSucceeded  | Notification at fax sending. Input: 1 (yes) or 0 (no)              |
| MailIfFailed     | Notification for transmission errors. Input: 1 (yes) or 0 (no)     |
| Phone            | Direct dial number and extension number from the phone             |
| ForwardUser      | Substitute   |
| ForwardHost      | ALPHA host, on which the substitute is registered.                 |
| KeepCopy         | Keep copy (if a substitute is entered)<br>Input: 1 (yes) or 0 (no) |
| Printer          | Printer for printout at fax input, fax dispatch, dispatch error    |
| PrintIfReceived  | Printout at fax input. Input: 1 (yes) or 0 (no)                    |
| PrintIfSucceeded | Printout at fax dispatch. Input: 1 (yes) or 0 (no)                 |
| PrintIfFailed    | Printout at fax dispatch error. Input: 1 (yes) or 0 (no)           |
| RouteExtension   | fax, voice, SMS extension number                                   |

The field names must be separated by a delimiter, which does not appear in the other data (e. g.: ;).

- ▶ Create the first line with the field names. `UserId` must be included in this line, the other field names are optional, depending on whether you need them.
- ▶ Separate the field names by a delimiter.
- ▶ Write a short name for each user in the `UserId` column (10 characters maximum, no spaces, and no special characters).

You enter the remaining user data line by line. They must be separated by the same delimiter as used in the field name line. If no value is entered for a field name, there are two delimiters next to each other.

Example: `metsch;Robert Metsch;;500;`

- ▶ Enter the remaining user data and save the list.

## Import list

- ▶ Change to the directory where the `importusers` file is located.
- ▶ Enter the command  
`importusers list_name`

# psscan

If there is no way to send the fax number when sending (serial) faxes in the PostScript format, the fax number can instead be entered in the PostScript document. Psscan ( "postscript scan") finds this entry and assigns the correct fax number to the send document.

## Prerequisite for the successful use of psscan:

- Installation of the **RedMon** printer (free software) or of the **Portmonitor**.

To **RedMon** see the "PAPAGENO Configuration Installation and Administration" manual, part D, chapter 5. „How to Setup the RedMon Printer“, page 134.

The **Portmonitor** for sending serial faxes from PAPAGENO runs only on older versions of Windows. The instructions for installing and using the Portmonitor can be found on our homepage under Downloads - PAPAGENO - Software - Clients and Printer Drivers.

## Enter the fax number in the main document

Enter the fax number in the syntax of the control commands of the PAPAGENO printer faxpr in the main document.

#PHONE *fax\_number*#

or

@@ NUMMER *fax\_number*@@

A maximum of 1000 recipients can be specified in one document. The number may contain spaces.

- Enter the fax number in the above syntax in the document.

## Other Control Commands that Can be Specified

#TITLE *information\_text*#

Assigns an infotext (comment) of length 1-30 characters, which is stored in the comment field of the PAPAGENO document.

Apostrophs are removed because they interfere with processing. German umlauts are reduced to the basic letters.

Example: #TITLE Overview# will be displayed in the comment field of the send document.

#USER *short name*#

*Short name* (user name, entered in the administration program) defines the PAPAGENO user for which the fax is to be created.

(The default is the loginname of the Unix user).

#LANDSCAPE#

A4 landscape format. This control command should be set at the beginning of a page.

#PAPER *x*#

Background paper. *x* stands for 0 - 9. Background *x* of the user is used, background 0 is standard paper.

#PAPERID *document\_id*#

The desktop document designated by *document\_id* is to be used as a background. By specifying *document\_id* 0, the choice can be reversed.

- ▶ If necessary, enter additional control commands in the document described above.

## Activate psscan

- ▶ Copy the file `psscan.exe` or `psscan` as well as all delivered `.dlls` or shared objects to the directory `FAXSERVER/PI`

Then configure the printer filter `.comfaxpsp` or `.faxpsp`

- ▶ Open the PAPAGENO administration program.

The printers `.comfaxpsp` or `.faxpsp` exist, but are not visible in the printer selection because their names start with a dot.

- ▶ Therefore create a new printer `.comfaxpsp` or `.faxpsp` and ignore the warning that the printer already exists. Confirm.
- ▶ Select the printer type: `Postscript`.
- ▶ In the filter command field, enter: `psscan.exe` bzw. `psscan`.
- ▶ Save the configuration and restart the PI server.

## gs\_pdftif

`gs_pdftif` converts PDF or PostScript documents to Tif format.

To convert PDF documents, use the PAPAGENO `gs_pdftif` tool together with the `SG_ATTn` variable and Ghostscript.

- ▶ Download "GhostScript" (freeware, at least version 7) from the Internet and install it on the gateway machine.
- ▶ If necessary, adjust the path to GhostScript (gs) in the `gs_pdftif` script.
- ▶ Set the variable `SG_ATTn` (see manual „PAPAGENO SMTP Gateway“, „Using PAPAGENO Tools together with the Variable `SG_ATTn`“, page 53 and „How to Set the Variables“, page 28).

### Example:

```
SG_ATT0 pdf,tif gs_pdftif %s %s
```

From ghostscript version 9, a PDF file can be rotated automatically in the landscape format (landscape) to fit the fax page.

From ghostscript version 9, a PDF file can be rotated automatically in the landscape format (landscape) to fit the fax page.

The new settings in the script are

### on Linux/Unix:

```
gs -sDEVICE=tiffg4 -sOutputFile=$2 -dFIXEDMEDIA -dPSFitPage -dNOPAUSE  
-dBATCH $1
```

### on Windows)

```
"C:\Program Files\gs\gs9.14\bin\gswin64c.exe" -sDEVICE=tiffg4 -sOutput-  
File=%2 -dFIXEDMEDIA -dPSFitPage -dNOPAUSE -dBATCH %1
```

## html2tif

`html2tif` converts HTML pages to Tif format.

To convert HTML documents use the PAPAGENO tool `html2tif` together with the variable `SG_ATTn` and two freeware programs.

The script `html2tif` converts a HTML document in two steps:

- from HTML to PDF via the freeware `wkhtmltopdf`
  - from PDF to Tif via Ghostscript
- ▶ Download the freeware `wkhtmltopdf` from the Internet and install it on the gateway machine in the directory `FAXSERVER\bin` or `$FAXROOT/bin`.
  - ▶ Download the freeware "GhostScript" (at least version 7) from the Internet and install it on the gateway machine.
  - ▶ If necessary, adjust the path to GhostScript (gs) in the `html2tif` script.
  - ▶ Set the variable `SG_ATTn` (see manual „PAPAGENO SMTP Gateway“, „Using PAPAGENO Tools together with the Variable `SG_ATTn`“, page 53 and „How to Set the Variables“, page 28).

Example:

```
SG_ATT2 fax:html,tif html2tif %s %s %s
```

### Example for html2tif on Linux / Unix

```
rm preproc.pdf
wkhtmltopdf --encoding $3 $1 preproc.pdf
gs -sDEVICE=tiffg4 -sOutputFile=$2 -dNOPAUSE -dBATCH preproc.pdf
```

### Examples for html2tif on Windows

```
del preproc.pdf
"C:\Program Files\wkhtmltopdf\bin\wkhtmltopdf.exe" --encoding %3 %1
preproc.pdf

"C:\Program Files\gs\gs9.14\bin\gswin64c.exe" -sDEVICE=tiffg4 -sOutput-
File=%2 -dNOPAUSE -dBATCH preproc.pdf
```

## psscantotif

`psscantotif` ("ps scan to tif") analyzes the fax number entered in a PostScript document (see above "psscanner", page 12) like `psscanner`.

In contrast to `psscanner`, `ps_scantotif` calls the `gs_pdftif` tool, which converts the document to the Tif format (see above).

#### Prerequisite for the use of `ps_scantotif`:

- Set up the `gs_pdftif` tool (see above).

## wrap

If a MAPI connector is not installed on the user computer, the following problem occurs: Text in the mail window, which is to be converted to the fax format via the SMTP gateway, has no line break. This means that the fax may be unreadable because it consists of only one line.

The `wrap` tool can be used, which can be activated via a variable in the SMTP gateway. Text in the mail window is then first wrapped after 72 characters before it is converted to the fax format. The default setting is 72.

The `wrap` tool must be set using the `SG_ATTn` variable, which is normally used to convert documents and can be set multiple times. `wrap` gets its own number.

- !Set the variable `SG_ATTn` (see manual „PAPAGENO SMTP Gateway“, „Using PAPAGENO Tools together with the Variable `SG_ATTn`“, page 53 and „How to Set the Variables“, page 28).

### Example 1

```
SG_ATT0 txt,txt wrap %s %s
wrap wraps a text after 72 characters.
```

### Example 2 :

```
SG_ATT0 txt,txt wrap %s %s 82
wrap wraps a text after 82 characters.
```

## setup\_lcr

sets routes for the least cost routing. While `setup_lcr` is suitable for complicated routing, you can enter the current routes via the administration program.

## dump\_lcr

shows the routes already set.

## dbkonsistenz

With `a_check4files` can be checked,

- whether all documents that are in the database are also available in the file system
- and vice versa, if all files have an associated database entry

You can find the commands of the `dbkonsistenz` tool in the directory `FAXSERVER/etc`.

**To check whether documents that are in the database are also present in the file system:**

```
a_check4files <pool> [ -P <passwd> ]  
pool = 0, 1, 2
```

**To check whether all files have an associated database entry:**

```
a_check4files <pool> [<fixfile>]  
pool = 0, 1, 2
```

For all CMD-Line commands, there is a brief description of parameters:

- Call command  
*command -?*



# Trace-log

The `trace-log` directory contains tools that help to split logbooks into trace files or to make them readable.

## splitfile

`splitfile` splits any, also binary files (zip) into individual parts (see syntax 1) and inserts the individual parts back to the original file (see syntax 2).

### Syntax 1 - split file

```
splitfile [ -b blocksize ] filename
```

*filename* is the name of the file to split.

`-b blocksize` can optionally be specified. *blocksize* is the block size of the single files, default is 1 MB. The block size can be specified in bytes, kilobytes, or megabytes:

`dddM` = ddd MB

`dddk` = ddd kB

`ddd` = ddd

### Syntax 2 - join files

```
splitfile -join filename
```

## splitlog

`splitlog` recognizes the timestamps in the PAPAGENO logbooks (except the LAMBDA logbook) and cuts them, so that each split file covers a day or an hour.

### Syntax

```
splitlog { options } [ logfiles ]
```

*logfiles* denotes the logbooks, which are located in a directory (for example `alpha/logbook`). If no logfiles are specified, `splitlog` reads from `stdin`.

### Options

| Option                                    | Description  |
|---|--|
| <code>-h</code> or <code>--hour</code>    | Each logbook covers an hour. Default: 1 day                |
| <code>--outfile</code> <i>outfile</i>     | Prefix of the output file name. Default: <code>log_</code> |
| <code>--extension</code> <i>extension</i> | File extension. Default: <code>.txt</code>                 |

## splittrace

Detects the date mark in the trace files of the `gendrv` driver and splits the files so that a split file includes the period of a day.

### Syntax

```
splittrace { options } [ tracefiles ]
```

*tracefiles* is the trace file of the driver that is located in a directory (for example `trace/trace00`). If no trace files are specified, `splittrace` reads from `stdin`.

### Options.

| Option                             | Description   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <code>--outfile outfile</code>     | Prefix of the output filename. Default: <code>trc_</code> |
| <code>--extension extension</code> | File extension. Default: <code>.txt</code>                |

## lambda\_splitlog and lambda\_dumplog

`lambda_splitlog` and `lambda-dumplog` are tools to make the LAMBDA logbook readable.

`lambda_splitlog` splits the LAMBDA logbook and numbers the individual parts.

`lambda-dumplog` brings the specified part of the LAMBDA logbook into a readable form.

### Syntax:

```
lambda_splitlog filename number
```

*filename* is the filename of the LAMBDA logbook

*number* describes the number of entries per logbook part.

Files are created with the names `logbook0`, `logbook1`, ... up to `logbookn`

```
lambda_dumplog filename
```

*filename* is the filename of the LAMBDA logbook or logbook part, which is to be placed in a readable form.

`lambda_dumplog` writes to `stdout`.