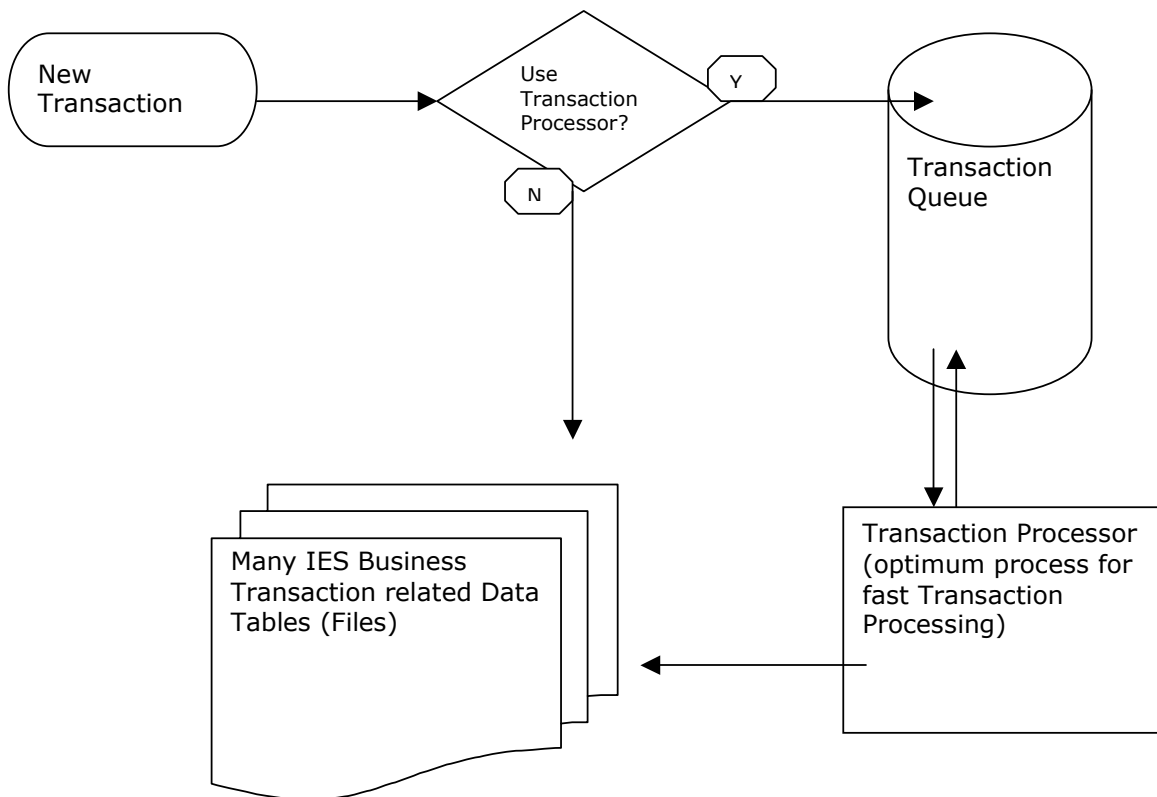


## IES BUSINESS: ACCOUNTING CONTROLS: TRANSACTION CONTROL


### Introduction

IES is a large, powerful and extensive Information and Accounting Management system, and also scalable. This necessitates that Transaction Processing must cater for both small and large (busy) multi User environments, delivering OLTP (on line transaction processing) in optimum mode for each situation.

Below, we depict graphically how a Transaction is posted in IES Business.



In busier environments, the use of the Transaction Processor is recommended. When it is in use, a User Session that initiates a Transaction (or multiples) can immediately release a Transaction to the Transaction Queue, from where the Transaction Processor will take over, and thus the User Session can forthwith continue with anything else. When the Transaction Processor is not in use, the User Session must post the Transaction itself, which implies opening and updating of various Files. In a small environment, this happens so fast that you would not notice any difference, but in environments where many Users work and / or many Transactions are generated, the Transaction Processor will usually outperform the direct posting method by 1000% and more – the busier the system, the more benefit from use of the Transaction Processor.

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## IES ACCOUNTING CONTROLS: TRANSACTION CONTROL

When the Transaction Processor is in use at a site, it must be started whenever the system is re-booted, and must be stopped before shutting down the IES service. Only 1 instance of the Transaction Processor is started to service a Business DataMart, and only 1 instance of it should run on an entire system. The TP will happily run on any workstation where Navigator is loaded, even together with another Navigator User Session.

### **The Transaction Processor toggles itself!**

Sometimes Users will swear that the Transaction Processor (TP) was put in 'Immediate' mode, and now it is in 'Pass to TP' mode again, by itself.

This is what you need to understand: -

- ❑ When you toggle the TP mode, you must choose UPDATE to save the new mode. (Just enter the Screen again, and see if it is in the mode you want it to be, and if so, just quit the screen.)
- ❑ When you start the Transaction Processor from the Menu it WILL toggle itself into 'Pass to TP' mode if it was in 'Immediate' mode, because the TP can only run if it is in 'Pass to TP' mode. Therefore, if you want to post some Transactions that are waiting in the Queue, run the TP, and once the Transaction Queue is up to date (empty), then toggle to 'Immediate' again, and choose UPDATE. (Hint: Normally, you will either have it in 'Immediate' or 'Pass to' mode, and not use these settings on a regular basis at all!)


### **How to know that there are Transactions waiting in the Queue**

When you enter the 'Display / Alter Transaction Status' screen (shown higher up), the system indicates how many Transactions are waiting in the Queue.

Hint: You can also do 'count transq' at TCL to ascertain this.


### **Summary**

- ❑ Transactions are posted without the TP when the TP mode is in 'Immediate' at the time when a Transaction is created.
- ❑ Transactions that are not posted yet are waiting in file 'transq'.
- ❑ Some Transactions in 'transq' will be ignored by the TP as well as by immediate posting, because they are flagged not to be posted yet, i.e. still have to be released for posting by some IES process. Such Transactions have attribute 'post' = 'n'. In other words, if at TCL you do 'list transq post' then the entries that lists 'post' as 'n' cannot be posted until released for posting, and you need not concern yourself about such entries – their time will come. An example of delayed posting Transactions are Stock Transfers in Batch Mode. These Transactions 1<sup>st</sup> have to be approved by someone before the system will release them for posting, even though they are already waiting in 'transq'.

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