

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

DataInterchange Tables

Table 1-1 describes the formulas for determining the space requirements for each of the DataInterchange tables and files:

Where:

- **Record Name**
 - Identifies the DB2 table names and VSAM file names of the DI database records that you have installed.
- **DI Product**
 - Specifies if the record applies to the DI DB2 or VSAM product, or to BOTH.
- **DB Type**
 - Specifies if the database record is defined as a DB2 table, DB2 Index or as a VSAM file.
- **Description**
 - Specifies the database record and formulas to assist in estimating DASD allocation. References to database records are given using the naming convention of EDIxxxx. For example, the control string table is EDICSTX.

Table 1-1. DataInterchange Database Records

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
SCREENS	MVS / VSAM File	DataInterchange Screens - Contains the text for all screens displayed by DataInterchange. Static file except perhaps during PTF applies when screens may be added or updated.
HELPS	MVS / VSAM File	DataInterchange Help Text - Contains the help text for all online help provided by DataInterchange. Static file except perhaps during PTF applies when help text may be added or updated.
EDISSTK	ALL/DB2 Table	SAP tracking file - Maintains SAP control information and EDI subsystem status to create the SAP status record SSTKNUM = TSTHNUM
EDISSTKX	ALL/DB2 Table	SAP Tracking Unique Index - One record for each SAP record SSTKXNUM = SSTKNUM
EDISSTXX	ALL/DB2 Table	SAP tracking file index. An index used to maintain the EDISSTK table. One record for each trading partner, interchange control number, and receiver id f EDISSTK. SSTXXNUM = TSTHNUM

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Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
EDIMSGS	ALL/DB2 Table	Message Table - Contains the text for all messages issued from DataInterchange. This is a static table except perhaps during PTF applies when messages may be added or updated. MSGNUM = 2448 (for base 3.1)
EDIMSGSX	ALL/DB2 Index	Message Table Index - One row exists for each DataInterchange message. MSGSXNUM = MSGSNUM
EDIELOG	ALL/DB2 Table	Event Log Table - Contains all the event log entries for all the application IDs used. EDIIMP is the application for logging messages during product administration EDIFFS is the application for logging messages during utility execution ELOGNUM = Number of total event log entries
EDIELOGX	ALL/DB2 Index	Event Log Table Index - One row exists for each event log entry by application ID. ELOGXNUM = ELOGNUM
EDIELOG1	ALL/DB2 Index	Event Log Table Index - One row exists for each event log entry by application ID and user ID. ELOG1NUM = ELOGNUM
EDIELOG2	ALL/DB2 Index	Event Log Table Index - One row exists for each event log entry by application ID and user ID. ELOG2NUM = ELOGNUM
EDIENVP	ALL/DB2 Table	Enveloping Plug-in Description - one row exists for each envelope type supported. The table is fixed in size. ENVP = 5
EDIENVPX	ALL/DB2 Index	Enveloping Plug-in Table Index - One row exists for each entry of the EDIENVP table. ENVPX = ENVP
EDICSTX	ALL/DB2 Table	Control String Header and Detail - Control string is used to speed execution during translation. There are Map CS, DF CS, and STD CS. A good starting point is to assume 1 of these for each EDIADFHDR entry, 1 for each EDISTDSTH entry, and 4 of these for each EDIMAPHDR entry. CSTXNUM = TDIDNUM + (4 * TPTXNUM)
EDICSTXX	ALL/DB2 Index	Control String Unique Index - Unique index

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Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description																										
		created on the key value to EDICSTX. One of these exists for each EDICSTX entry. CSTXXNUM = CSTXNUM																										
		Standards																										
EDISTDDEH	ALL/DB2 Table	Standard Data Element Definition - Provides information about a data element within a standard. One entry exists for each data element defined in each standard. These are some of the standards shipped by DataInterchange: <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Standard</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EDI902</td> <td>304</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TDCC28</td> <td>863</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UCSV3R1</td> <td>323</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V2R2</td> <td>710</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V2R3</td> <td>765</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V3R4</td> <td>823</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V3R1</td> <td>901</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>28</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> SCDENUM = one of the above values or your own estimate	Standard	Value	EDI902	304	TDCC28	863	UCSV3R1	323	X12V2R2	710	X12V2R3	765	X12V3R4	823	X12V3R1	901	E	34	I	22	T	22	U	21	X	28
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X12V3R4	823																											
X12V3R1	901																											
E	34																											
I	22																											
T	22																											
U	21																											
X	28																											
EDISTDDEHX	ALL/DB2 Index	Standard Data Element Definition Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDISTDDEH. One of these for each EDISTDDEH entry. SCDEXNUM = SCDENUM																										
EDISTDDEHY	ALL/DB2 Index	Standard Data Element Definition Index - index entry created for each STDID in EDISTDDEH. One of these for each EDISTDDEH entry. SCDEYNUM = SCDENUM																										
EDISTDDED	ALL/DB2 Table	Standard Element Detail (Composite DE) Definition - Provides information about usage of a sub-element within an element. One entry exists for each element of a Composite DE. SCEDNUM = your estimate																										
EDISTDDEDU	ALL/DB2 Index	Standard Element Detail Unique Index - Unique																										

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Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description												
		index created on the key value to EDISTDDED. One of these exists for each EDISTDDED entry. SCEDUNUM = SCEDNUM												
EDISTDDEDX	ALL/DB2 Index	Standard Element Detail Unique Index - Unique index created on COMPID, STDID, and POSNO value of EDISTDDED. One of these exists for each EDISTDDED entry. SCEDXNUM = SCEDNUM												
EDISTDDEDY	ALL/DB2 Index	Standard Element Detail Index - index created on the DEID, COMPID, and STDID value of EDISTDDED. One of these exists for each EDISTDDED entry. SCEDYNUM = SCEDNUM												
EDISTDDEDZ	ALL/DB2 Index	Standard Element Detail Index - index created on the STDID, and COMPID value of EDISTDDED. One of these exists for each EDISTDDED entry. SCEDZNUM = SCEDNUM												
EDISTDCDN	ALL/DB2 Table	Standard Element Detail (Composite DE) Note Definition - Provides information about composite data element notes within a standard. One entry exists for each CDE note associated with a standard element. SCCDNUM = your estimate												
EDISTDCDNX	ALL/DB2 Index	Standard Composite Data Element Note Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDISTDCDN. One of these exists for each EDISTDCDN entry. SCCDXNUM = SCCDNUM												
EDISTDSGD	ALL/DB2 Table	Standard Data Element Usage - Records usage of a data element within a segment. One of these exists each time an element is used within a segment. These are some of the standards shipped by DataInterchange: <table data-bbox="824 1633 1117 1864"> <thead> <tr> <th>Standard</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EDI902</td> <td>1012</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TDCC28</td> <td>3677</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UCSV3R1</td> <td>1083</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V2R2</td> <td>2830</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V2R3</td> <td>3001</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Standard	Value	EDI902	1012	TDCC28	3677	UCSV3R1	1083	X12V2R2	2830	X12V2R3	3001
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Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description														
		<table> <tr> <td>X12V2R4</td> <td>3382</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V3R1</td> <td>3707</td> </tr> <tr> <td>E</td> <td>46</td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>26</td> </tr> <tr> <td>T</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>U</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X</td> <td>32</td> </tr> </table> <p>SCDUNUM = one of the above values or your own estimate</p>	X12V2R4	3382	X12V3R1	3707	E	46	I	26	T	22	U	25	X	32
X12V2R4	3382															
X12V3R1	3707															
E	46															
I	26															
T	22															
U	25															
X	32															
EDISTDSGDU	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Standard Data Element Usage Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDISTDSGD. One of these exists for each EDISTDSGD entry.</p> <p>SCDUUNUM = SCDUNUM</p>														
EDISTDSGDX	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Standard Data Element Usage Unique Index - Unique index created on segment, standard, and posno of EDISTDSGD. One of these exists for each EDISTDSGD entry.</p> <p>SCDUXNUM = SCDUNUM</p>														
EDISTDSGDY	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Standard Data Element Usage Index - index created on the data element id of EDISTDSGD. One of these exists for each data element in EDISTDSGD entry.</p> <p>SCDUYNUM = SCDUNUM</p>														
EDISTDSGDZ	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Standard Data Element Usage Index - index created on the segment and standard id of EDISTDSGD. One of these exists for each EDISTDSGD entry.</p> <p>SCDUZNUM = SCDUNUM</p>														
EDISTDSGH	ALL/DB2 Table	<p>Standard Segment Definition - Provides information about a segment within a standard. One entry exists for each segment defined in each standard. These are some of the standards shipped by DataInterchange:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Standard</td> <td>Value</td> </tr> <tr> <td>EDI902</td> <td>60</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TDCC28</td> <td>514</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UCSV3R1</td> <td>155</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V2R2</td> <td>400</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V2R3</td> <td>433</td> </tr> </table>	Standard	Value	EDI902	60	TDCC28	514	UCSV3R1	155	X12V2R2	400	X12V2R3	433		
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Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		X12V2R4 464 X12V3R1 520 E 6 I 6 T 6 U 6 X 6 SCSGNUM = one of the above values or your own estimate
EDISTDSGHX	ALL/DB2 Index	Standard Segment Definition Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDISTDSGH. One of these exists for each EDISTDSGH entry. SCSGXNUM = SCSGNUM
EDISTDSGN	ALL/DB2 Table	Standard Segment Note Definition - Provides information about segment notes within a standard. One entry exists for each segment note associated with a standard segment. SCSNNUM = your estimate
EDISTDSGNX	ALL/DB2 Index	Standard Segment Note Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDISTDSGN. One of these exists for each EDISTDSGN entry. SCSNXNUM = SCSNNUM
EDISTDSTH	ALL/DB2 Table	Standard definition - Defines the name, version, release, and default envelope type that should be used for a particular standard. One entry exists for each EDI standard and for each Envelope standard defined on the system. Suspect that at least 2 of the X, E, I, T, or U envelope standards will be installed plus whatever EDI standards are applied and/or copied. Note: Applying or coping a standard adds entries to all EDISTDxxx tables. SCSTNUM = Number of standards installed
EDISTDSTHX	ALL/DB2 Index	Standard Definition Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDISTDSTH. One of these exists for each EDISTDSTH entry. SCSTXNUM = SCSTNUM
EDISTDTXD	ALL/DB2 Table	Standard Segment Usage - Records usage of a segment within a transaction. One of these exists

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Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description																
		<p>for each time a segment is used within a transaction. These are some of the standards shipped by DataInterchange:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Standard</th> <th>Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EDI902</td> <td>15</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TDCC28</td> <td>127</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UCSV3R1</td> <td>32</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V2R2</td> <td>19</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V2R3</td> <td>25</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V2R4</td> <td>28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V3R1</td> <td>39</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>SCSUNUM = one of the above values or your own estimate</p>	Standard	Value	EDI902	15	TDCC28	127	UCSV3R1	32	X12V2R2	19	X12V2R3	25	X12V2R4	28	X12V3R1	39
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X12V3R1	39																	
EDISTDTXDZ	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Standard Segment Usage Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDISCSU. One of these exists for each EDISCSU entry. SCSUXNUM = SCSUNUM</p>																
EDISTDTXDY	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Standard Segment Usage Index - index created on the segment and standard id of EDISTDTXD. One of these exists for each EDISTDTXD entry. SCSUYNUM = SCSUNUM</p>																
EDISTDTXDZ	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Standard Segment Usage Index - index created on the segment value of EDISTDTXD. One of these exists for each EDISTDTXD entry. SCSUZNUM = SCSUNUM</p>																
EDISTDTXH	ALL/DB2 Table	<p>Standard Transaction Definition - Provides information about a transaction within a standard. One entry exists for each transaction defined in a standard. These are some of the standards shipped by DataInterchange:</p> <table> <thead> <tr> <th>Standard</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>EDI902</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TDCC28</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UCSV3R1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V2R2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V2R3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V2R4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X12V3R1</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>SCTXNUM = one of the above values or your own estimate</p>	Standard	EDI902	TDCC28	UCSV3R1	X12V2R2	X12V2R3	X12V2R4	X12V3R1								
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X12V3R1																		

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
EDISTDTXHX	ALL/DB2 Index	Standard Transaction Definition Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDISTDTXH. One of these exists for each EDISTDTXH entry. SCTXXNUM = SCTXNUM
EDISTDTXHY	ALL/DB2 Index	Standard Transaction Definition Index - index created on standard id value of EDISTDTXH. One of these exists for each EDISTDTXH entry. SCTXYNUM = SCTXNUM
EDISTDTXN	ALL/DB2 Table	Standard Transaction Note Definition - Provides information about transaction notes within a standard. One entry exists for each transaction note associated with a standard transaction. SCTNNUM = your estimate
EDISTDTXNX	ALL/DB2 Index	Standard Transaction Note Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDISTDTXN. One of these exists for each EDISTDTXN entry. SCTNXNUM = SCTNNUM
EDISTDENV	ALL/DB2 Table	Standard Envelope Standard Definition - Provides enveloping information about a standard. One entry exists for each envelope standard. SCEVNUM = your estimate
EDISTDENVX	ALL/DB2 Index	Standard Envelope Standard Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDISTDENV. One of these exists for each EDISTDENV entry. SCEVXNUM = SCEVNUM
		Maps
EDIMAPHEAD	ALL/DB2 Table	Map Header - Contains information relative to the mapping between an application data format and a standard transaction. There will be one entry for each map created. A good starting point for this number might be the number of application data formats (EDIADFHEAD) that you have plus the number of standard transactions that you are interested in (EDISTDTXH) TPTXNUM = Number of mappings.
EDIMAPHEADX	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Header Unique Index - Unique index

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Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		created on the key value to EDIMAPHEAD. One of these exists for each EDIMAPHEAD entry. TPTXXNUM = TPTXNUM
EDIMAPAPPLCNTL	ALL/DB2 Table	Map Application Control - Contains information about Map AC fields. There will be from 1 to 7 rows for each map created. TPACNUM = Number of AC records.
EDIMAPAPPLCNTLX	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Application Control Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMAPAPPLCNTL. One of these exists for each EDIMAPAPPLCNTL entry. TPACXNUM = TPACNUM
EDIMAPAPPLCNTLY	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Application Control Index - index created on the map ID value of EDIMAPAPPLCNTL. One of these exists for each EDIMAPAPPLCNTL entry. TPACZNUM = TPACNUM
EDIMAPSEG	ALL/DB2 Table	Map Segment Usage - Copied from EDISTDSGH and EDISTDSGD entries and keeps track of the use of a segment in the mapping. There is one of these for each mapped segment defined in the transaction and one for each segment selected in a repeated mapping. SSSTD = Average number of segments in a transaction (mapped and not mapped) SSRMAP = Average number of segments MAPPED in a REPEATED mapping TPSGNUM = TPTXNUM * (SSSTD + SSRMAP)
EDIMAPSEGX	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Segment Usage Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMAPSEG. One of these exists for each EDIMAPSEG entry. TPSGXNUM = TPSGNUM
EDIMAPSEGY	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Segment Usage Index - index created on the Map value of EDIMAPSEG. One of these exists for each EDIMAPSEG entry. TPSGYNUM = TPSGNUM
EDIMAPSEGZ	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Segment Usage Index - index created on the HL key values of EDIMAPSEG. One of these exists for each EDIMAPSEG entry.

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Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		TPSGZNUM = TPSGNUM
EDIMAPELE	ALL/DB2 Table	Map Data Element Definition - Copy of key information in EDISTDDEH and EDISTDSGD entries made when a data element is mapped. In order to estimate the number of entries you need to know the average number of segments that are mapped and the average number of fields per segment. Multiply these two values together to get the average number of EDIMAPELE entries per EDIMAPHEAD entry. SSMAP = Average number of MAPPED segments per map ELSS = Average number of elements per selected segment (mapped or not mapped) TPDDNUM = TPTXNUM * SSMAP * ELSS
EDIMAPELEX	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Data Element Definition Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMAPELE. One of these exists for each EDIMAPELE element mapping. TPDDXNUM = TPDDNUM
EDIMAPELEY	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Data Element Definition Index - index created on the map occurrence value to EDIMAPELE. One of these exists for each EDIMAPELE element. TPDDYNUM = TPDDNUM
EDIMAPGBLVAR	ALL/DB2 Table	Map Global Variables - TPGVNUM = Number of global variables used.
EDIMAPGBLVARX	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Global Variables Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMAPGBLVAR. One of these exists for each EDIMAPGBLVAR entry. TPGVXNUM = TPGVNUM
EDIMAPSYNTAX	ALL/DB2 Table	Map Syntax - TPSYNUM = Number of syntax rows.
EDIMAPSYNTAXX	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Syntax Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMAPSYNTAX. One of these exists for each EDIMAPSYNTAX entry. TPSYXNUM = TPSYNUM
EDIMAPLCLVAR	ALL/DB2 Table	Map Local Variables - TPLVNUM = Number of local variable entries.

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Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
EDIMAPLCLVARX	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Local Variables Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMAPLCLVAR. One of these exists for each EDIMAPLCLVAR entry. TPLVXNUM = TPLVNUM
EDIMAPREF	ALL/DB2 Table	Map References - TPRFNUM = Number of map references.
EDIMAPREFX	ALL/DB2 Index	Map References Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMAPREF. One of these exists for each EDIMAPREF entry. TPRFXNUM = TPRFNUM
EDIMAPNODES	ALL/DB2 Table	Map Nodes - TPMNNUM = Number of map node entries.
EDIMAPNODESX	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Nodes Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMAPNODES. One of these exists for each EDIMAPNODES entry. TPMNXNUM = TPMNNUM
EDIMAPCMDS	ALL/DB2 Table	Map Commands - Contains information about mapping commands. There will be one entry for each map command created. TPCMDNUM = Number of map commands.
EDIMAPCMDSX	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Commandss Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMAPCMDS One of these exists for each EDIMAPCMDS entry. TPCMDXNUM = TPCMDNUM
EDIRULE	ALL/DB2 Table	Trading Partner Rules - Keeps track of how TRANSFORM maps are used and execution options of same. See EDITPRT and EDITPST, which are the same for SEND/RECEIVE maps. TPRUNUM = your estimate
EDIRULEX	ALL/DB2 Index	Trading Partner Rules Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIRULE. One of these exists for each EDIRULE entry. TPRUXNUM = TPRUNUM
EDIRULE1	ALL/DB2 Index	Trading Partner Rules Index - index created on the Format values to EDIRULE. One of these exists for each EDIRULE entry. TPRU1NUM = TPRUNUM
EDIRULE2	ALL/DB2 Index	Trading Partner Rules Index - index created on the Sending TP value of EDIRULE. One of these

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Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		exists for each EDIRULE entry. TPRU2NUM = TPRUNUM
EDIRULE3	ALL/DB2 Index	Trading Partner Rules Index - index created on the Receiving TP value of EDIRULE. One of these exists for each EDIRULE entry. TPRU3NUM = TPRUNUM
EDITPRT	ALL/DB2 Table	Map Receive Usage - Records the use of a mapping by a particular trading partner. This is only used for transactions being received and there will be one entry for each trading partner using a particular transaction. TPTXNUM = Total number of mappings PRECV = Percentage of mappings (TPTXNUM) that are receive mappings TPPROFNUM = Total number of trading partners TPRECV = Percentage of tradings partners you receive data from TPRTNUM = (TPTXNUM * PRECV) * (TPPROFNUM * TPRECV)
EDITPRTX	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Receive Usage Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDITPRT. One of these exists for each EDITPRT entry. TPRTXNUM = TPRTNUM
EDITPRTY	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Receive Usage Index - index created on the std transaction and tp nickname values of EDITPRT. One of these exists for each EDITPRT entry. TPRTXNUM = TPRTNUM
EDITPRTZ	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Receive Usage Index - index created on the TP nickname value of EDITPRT. One of these exists for each EDITPRT entry. TPRTXNUM = TPRTNUM
EDITPST	ALL/DB2 Table	Map Send Usage - Records the use of a mapping by a particular trading partner. This is only used for transactions being sent and there will be one entry for each trading partner using this transaction with a given application data format ID and internal trading partner ID.

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Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		Usually there is a single internal trading partner ID defined per trading partner. TPTXNUM = Total number of mappings PSEND = Percentage of mappings (TPTXNUM) that are send mappings TPPROFNUM = Total number of trading partners TPSEND = Percentage of trading partners you send to $TPSTNUM = (TPTXNUM * PSEND) * (TPPROFNUM * TPSEND)$
EDITPSTX	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Send Usage Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDITPST. One of these exists for each EDITPST entry. TPSTXNUM = TPSTNUM
EDITPSTY	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Send Usage Index - index created on the TP nickname value of EDITPST. One of these exists for each EDITPST entry. TPSTYNUM = TPSTNUM
EDITPSTZ	ALL/DB2 Index	Map Send Usage Index - index created on the internal TP ID value of EDITPST. One of these exists for each EDITPST entry. TPSTZNUM = TPSTNUM
		Data Formats
EDIADFDICT	ALL/DB2 Table	Application Format Dictionary Definition - Contains information about a collection (dictionary) of related data format objects. One of these for each dictionary TDDICT = your estimate
EDIADFDICTX	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Format Dictionary Unique Index - created on the key value of EDIADFDICT TDDICTX = TDDICT
EDIADFRECIDINFO	ALL/DB2 Table	Application Format Record ID Information - Contains information about the location and characteristics of the Record ID of a data format. One record exists for each unique location of a data format record ID TDRECID = your estimate
EDIADFRECIDINFOX	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Format Record ID Info Unique Index

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Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		- created on the key value of EDIADFDICT TDRECIDX = TDRECID
EDIADFHEADER	ALL/DB2 Table	Application Format Definition - Contains information about an application data format. There is one entry for each data format defined. An estimate of the number of input/output data definitions contained in the applications that are going to be EDI enabled. This corresponds to a 01 level-number in COBOL. TDIDNUM = Number of application data formats
EDIADFHEADERX	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Format Definition Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDITDID. One of these exists for each EDITDID entry. TDIDXNUM = TDIDNUM
EDIADFHDRMEM	ALL/DB2 Table	Application Format Detail - one row exists for each loop, record, or structure within the header TDHDRM = your estimate
EDIADFHDRMEMX	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Format Definition Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIADFHDRMEM. One of these exists for each EDIADFHDRMEM entry. TDHDRMX = TDHDRM
EDIADFHDRMEMY	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Format Definition Index - index created on dictionary and format value of EDIADFHDRMEM. One of these exists for each EDIADFHDRMEM entry. TDHDRMY = TDHDRM
EDIADFLOOP	ALL/DB2 Table	Application Loop Definition - one row exists for each loop required by the data format. TDLOOP = your estimate
EDIADFLOOPX	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Loop Definition Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIADFLOOP. One of these exists for each EDIADFLOOP entry. TDLOOPX = TDLOOP
EDIADFLOOPY	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Loop Definition Index - index created on dictionary value of EDILOOP. One of these exists for each EDIADFLOOP entry. TDLOOPY = TDLOOP

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
EDIADFLOOPZ	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Loop Definition Index - index created on recordidinfo value of EDIADFLOOP. One of these exists for each EDIADFLOOP entry. TDLOOPZ = TDLOOP
EDIADFLOOPMEM	ALL/DB2 Table	Application Loop Detail - one row exists for each loop, or record within the Loop TDLOOPMEM = your estimate
EDIADFLOOPMEMX	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Loop Definition Unique Index - index created on key value of EDIADFLOOPMEM. One of these exists for each EDIADFLOOPMEM entry. TDLOOPMX = TDLOOPM
EDIADFRECORD	ALL/DB2 Table	Application Record Definition - index created on key value of EDIADFLOOPMEM. There is one entry for each record format defined. An estimate of the number of input/output data definitions contained in the applications that are going to be EDI enabled. This corresponds to a 01 level-number in COBOL. TDREC = your estimate
EDIADFRECORDX	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Record Definition Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIADFRECORD. One of these exists for each EDIADFRECORD entry. TDRECX = TDREC
EDIADFRECORDY	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Record Definition Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIADFRECORD. One of these exists for each EDIADFRECORD entry. TDRECY = TDREC
EDIADFRECORDZ	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Record Definition Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIADFRECORD. One of these exists for each EDIADFRECORD entry. TDRECZ = TDREC
EDIADFRECMEM	ALL/DB2 Table	Application Record Detail Definition - There is one entry for each record element of a record. A entry is created for each structure and field used to describe the record.. TDRECM = your estimate

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
EDIADFRECMMEMX	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Record Detail Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIADFRECMMEM. One of these exists for each EDIADFRECMMEM entry. TDRECMX = TDRECM
EDIADFRECMMEMY	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Record Detail Index - index created on the key value to EDIADFRECMMEM. One of these exists for each dictionary name and record name value in a EDIADFRECMMEM entry. TDRECMY = TDRECM
EDIADFSTRUCT	ALL/DB2 Table	Application Structure Definition - There is one entry for each structure defined in the dictionary. TDSTR = your estimate
EDIADFSTRUCTX	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Structure Definition Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIADFSTRUCT. One of these exists for each EDIADFSTRUCT entry. TDSTRX = TDSTR
EDIADFSTRUCTY	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Structure Definition Index - index created on the dictionary name, structure name value of EDIADFSTRUCT. One of these exists for each EDIADFSTRUCT entry. TDSTRY = TDSTR
EDIADFSTRUCTMEM	ALL/DB2 Table	Application Record Detail Definition - There is one entry for each structure element of a structure. A entry is created for each subordinate structure and field used to describe the structure.. TDSTRM = your estimate
EDIADFSTRUCTMEMX	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Structure Detail Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIADFSTRUCTMEM. One of these exists for each EDIADFSTRUCTMEM entry. TDSTRMX = TDSTR
EDIADFSTRUCTMEMY	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Structure Detail Index - index created on the dictionary name, structure name value of EDIADFSTRUCTMEM. One of these exists for each EDIADFSTRUCTMEM entry. TDSTRMY = TDSTR
EDIADFFIELD	ALL/DB2 Table	Application Field Definition - There is one entry

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		for each field defined in the dictionary. TDFLD = your estimate
EDIADFFIELDX	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Field Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIADFFIELD. One of these exists for each EDIADFFIELD entry. TDFLDX = TDFLD
EDIADFFIELDY	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Field Index - index created on the dictionary name, field name value of EDIADFFIELD. One of these exists for each EDIADFFIELD entry. TDFLDY = TDFLD
EDIXMLDICT	ALL/DB2 Table	XML DIctionary Definition - There is one entry for each XML Dictionary defined. A XML Dictionary is a collection of XML DTDs. XMLD = your estimate
EDIXMLDICTX	ALL/DB2 Index	XML Dictionary Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIXMLDICT. One of these exists for each EDIXMLDICT entry. XMLDX = XMLD
EDIDTDHDR	ALL/DB2 Table	XML DTD Header Definition - There is one entry for each XML DTD defined in the dictionary. XMLDTD = your estimate
EDIDTDHDRX	ALL/DB2 Index	XML DTD Header Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIXMLDTD. One of these exists for each EDIXMLDTD entry. XMLDTDx = XMLDTD
EDIDTD	ALL/DB2 Table	XML DTD Detail - There is one entry for line of an XML DTD. XMLDET = your estimate
EDIDTDX	ALL/DB2 Index	XML DTD Detail Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIDTD. One of these exists for each EDIDTD entry. XMLDETx = XMLDET
		Trading Partners
EDIPSTP	ALL/DB2 Table	Trading Partner Profile - One record exists for each trading partner. PSTPNUM = Number of trading partners
EDIPSTPX	ALL/DB2 Index	Trading Partner Profile Unique Index - One entry

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		for each Trading Partner Profile. PSTPXNUM = PSTPNUM
EDIPSTP1	ALL/DB2 Index	Trading Partner Profile Unique Index - One entry for each Trading Partner Profile. PSTP1NUM = PSTPNUM
EDIPSTP2	ALL/DB2 Index	Trading Partner Profile Unique Index - One entry for each Trading Partner Profile. PSTP2NUM = PSTPNUM
EDIPSTP3	ALL/DB2 Index	Trading Partner Profile Unique Index - One entry for each Trading Partner Profile. PSTP3NUM = PSTPNUM
EDITPCM	ALL/DB2 Table	Comment Table - One record exists for each trading partner with comment data keyed in the DataInterchange Client system; if DataInterchange Client is not used, this table is empty. TPCMNUM = PSTPNUM
EDITPCMX	ALL/DB2 Index	Comment Table Unique Index TSPCMXNUM = TPCMNUM
EDITPCN	ALL/DB2 Table	Trading Partner Comment Table - One record exists for each Trading Partner / Contact relationship; if DataInterchange Client is not used, this table is empty. TPCNUM = PSTPNUM * average number of contacts per trading partner
EDITPCNX	ALL/DB2 Index	Trading Partner Contact Table Unique Index TPCNXNUM = TPCNUM
EDITPCT	ALL/DB2 Table	Contact Table - One record exists for each contact; if DataInterchange Client is not used, this table is empty. TPCMNUM = Number of contacts
EDITPCTX	ALL/DB2 Index	Contact Table Unique Index TSPCTXNUM = TPCTNUM
EDIPROF	ALL/DB2 Table	Trading Partner Profile Control Numbers - One entry exists for each sender/receiver combination actually used. PROFNUM = number of different sender/receiver combinations used.
EDIPROFX	ALL/DB2 Index	Trading Partner Profile Control Number Table Index - One row exists for each sender/receiver pair combination actually used.

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		PROFXNUM = PROFNUM
		Set-up Profiles
EDIPSAC	ALL/DB2 Table	Activity Log Profile - One entry exists for each log file; DataInterchange creates two log files; additional log files are created by the user. PSACNUM = 2 + number of user log files
EDIPSACX	ALL/DB2 Index	Activity Log Unique Index - One entry exists for each Activity Log Profile. PSACXNUM = PSACNUM
EDIPSAD	ALL/DB2 Table	User Exit Information Profile - One entry exists for each user exit referenced; DataInterchange creates two entries for its own use; additional entries are created by the user to identify user exits utilized by the installation. PSADNUM = 2 + number of user installation exit programs
EDIPSADX	ALL/DB2 Index	User Exit Profile Unique Index - One entry for each User Exit Profile. PSADXNUM = PSADNUM
EDIPSAP	ALL/DB2 Table	Application Definition Profile - This profile is used to establish settings at an application level - as opposed to the system level - for an invocation of DataInterchange; one entry exists for each application ID. PSAPNUM = 2 + number of user-specified applications
EDIPSAPX	ALL/DB2 Index	Application Definition Profile Unique Index - One entry for each Application Definition Profile. PSAPXNUM = PSAPNUM
EDIPSCR	ALL/DB2 Table	Continuous Receive Profile - One entry exists for each unique path by which data is received from a VAN. PSCRNUM = Number of paths to VAN
EDIPSCRX	ALL/DB2 Index	Continuous Receive Unique Index - One entry for each Continuous Receive Profile. PSCRXNUM = PSCRNUM
EDIPSDI	ALL/DB2 Table	DataInterchange Control File - This table is static.
EDIPSDIX	ALL/DB2 Index	DataInterchange Control File Unique Index - This table is static.

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
EDIPSEE	ALL/DB2 Table	E Envelope Profile Table - One row exists for each E envelope profile member (EDIFACT). PSEENUM - Number of E envelope profile members
EDIPSEEX	ALL/DB2 Index	E Envelope Profile Table Index - One row exists for each E envelope profile member (EDIFACT). PSEEXNUM = PSEENUM
EDIPSEI	ALL/DB2 Table	DataInterchange Export/Import Control File - This table is static.
EDIPSEIX	ALL/DB2 Index	DataInterchange Export/Import Control File Unique Index - This table is static.
EDIPSIE	ALL/DB2 Table	I Envelope Profile Table - One row exists for each I envelope profile member (ICS). PSIENUM = Number of I envelope profile members
EDIPSIEIX	ALL/DB2 Index	I Envelope Profile Table Index - One row exists for each I envelope profile member (ICS). PSIEXNUM = PSIENUM
EDIPSLP	ALL/DB2 Table	Language Profile - One entry exists for each language used; presently only English (ENU) is supported. PSLPNUM = 1
EDIPSLPX	ALL/DB2 Index	Language Profile Unique Index - One entry for each Language Profile. PSACXNUM = PSACNUM
EDIPSMQ	ALL/DB2 Table	MQSeries Profile Table - One row for each MQSeries profile member. PSMQNUM = Number of MQSeries profile members
EDIPSMQX	ALL/DB2 Index	MQSeries Profile Table Index - One row for each MQSeries profile member. PSMQXNUM = PSMQNUM
EDIPSNO	ALL/DB2 Table	Network Operation Profile - One entry exists for each line of a Network Operation statement (or Network Command); DataInterchange supplies several commands to support the Continuous Receive process. PSNONUM = 200 + number of user-supplied statements
EDIPSNOX	ALL/DB2 Index	Network Operation Profile Log Unique Index -

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		One entry for each Network Operation Profile. PSNOXNUM = PSNONUM
EDIPSNP	ALL/DB2 Table	Network Profile - One entry for each network defined to the system; DataInterchange supplies the definition of eight networks. PSNPNUM = 8 + number of additional networks
EDIPSNPX	ALL/DB2 Index	Network Profile Unique Index - One entry for each Network Profile. PSNPXNUM = PSNPNUM
EDIPSPD	ALL/DB2 Table	DataInterchange Profile Definitions - Contains the definitions of the DataInterchange profiles. This is a static file that does not change in size.
EDIPSPDX	ALL/DB2 Index	Profile Definitions Unique Index - One entry for each Profile Definitions Profile. PSPDXNUM = PSPDNUM
EDIPSRQ	ALL/DB2 Table	Requestor Profile - One entry exists for each mailbox used to receive data. PSRQNUM = Number of mailboxes
EDIPSRQX	ALL/DB2 Index	Requestor Profile Unique Index - One entry for each Requestor Profile. PSRQXNUM = PSRQNUM
EDIPSSP	ALL/DB2 Table	Security Profile - One entry exists for each grouping of security processing; the names of exit programs to be utilized for encryption, authorization, filtering, and compression are specified in a named security profile. PSSPNUM = Number of security processing groups
EDIPSSPX	ALL/DB2 Index	Security Profile Unique Index - One entry for each System Profile. PSSPXNUM = PSSPNUM
EDIPSSY	ALL/DB2 Table	System Profile - One entry exists for each group of settings of a CICS Persistent Environment; Persistent Environment provides a means of improving performance in CICS. PSSYNUM = Number of setting groupings
EDIPSSYX	ALL/DB2 Index	System Profile Unique Index - One entry for each System Profile PSSYXNUM = PSSYNUM
EDIPSTD	ALL/DB2 Table	Validation and Translation Table Definitions - Contains the definitions of validation and

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		<p>translation tables. Subject to large additions when new standards are applied to your system or when new applications are added.</p> <p>One entry exists for each validation and translation table in DataInterchange; DataInterchange provides 49 tables at installation; importing standards will increase the number of tables by the number of Code Lists accompanying the Standard.</p> <p>$PSTDNUM = 49 + \text{user-created or imported tables}$</p>
EDIPSTD	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Table Definitions Unique Index - One entry for each Table Definition entry.</p> <p>$PSTDNUM = PSTDNUM$</p>
EDIPSTE	ALL/DB2 Table	<p>T Envelope Profile Table - One row exists for each T envelope profile member (UN/TDI).</p> <p>$PSTENUM = \text{Number of T envelope profile members}$</p>
EDIPSTEX	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>T Envelope Profile Table Index - One row exists for each T envelope profile member (UN/TDI).</p> <p>$PSTEXNUM = PSTENUM$</p>
EDIPSTT	ALL/DB2 Table	<p>Translation Table - One record exists for each code of a translation table; DataInterchange supplies 953 values in the 49 tables loaded at install.</p> <p>Subject to quite large additions when new standards are applied to your system or when new applications are added.</p> <p>$PSTTNUM = (\text{Average number of values} * PSTDNUM) + 953$</p>
EDIPSTTX	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Translation Table Entry Unique Index - One entry for each translation-table entry.</p> <p>$PSTTXNUM = PSTTNUM$</p>
EDIPSTT1	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Translation Table Entry Unique Index - One entry for each translation-table entry.</p> <p>$PSTT1NUM = PSTTNUM$</p>
EDIPSTV	ALL/DB2 Table	<p>Validation Table - One record exists for each validation table; DataInterchange supplies three tables at installation with a total number of 294 value entries.</p>

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		Subject to quite large additions when new standards are applied to your system or when new applications are added. PSTVNUM = (Average number of values * PSTDNUM) + 294
EDIPSTVX	ALL/DB2 Index	Validation Table Entry Unique Index - One entry for each validation-table entry. PSTVXNUM = PSTVNUM
EDIPSUE	ALL/DB2 Table	U Envelope Profile Table - One row exists for each U envelope profile member (UCS). PSUENUM = Number of U envelope profile members
EDIPSUEX	ALL/DB2 Index	U Envelope Profile Table Index - One row exists for each U envelope profile member (UCS). PSUEXNUM = PSUENUM
EDIPSXE	ALL/DB2 Table	X Envelope Profile Table - One row exists for each X envelope profile member (X12). PSXENUM = Number of X envelope profile members
EDIPSXEX	ALL/DB2 Index	X Envelope Profile Table Index - One row exists for each X envelope profile member (X12). PSXEXNUM = PSXENUM
		Transaction Store Tables
		<p>The following tables are all part of the Transaction Store. The number of entries in the Transaction Store is dependent on two major factors.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The length of time transactions remain in the database before being purged. This value can be provided when transactions are added to the Transaction Store and if not provided defaults to 30 days. 2. The number of days between runnings of the Transaction Store remove utility. <p>TRXLIFE = number of days before a transaction may be purged PRGSPAN = number of days between running purge utility TSLIFE = TRXLIFE + PGRSPAN</p>

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		Along with TRXLIFE and PRGSPAN the other important number to estimate is the number of transactions per day that you will be processing. All of the examples below are based on knowing these three pieces of information.
EDITSTH	ALL/DB2 Table	Transaction Store Transaction Handle - Contains detailed information relative to a transaction. There is one entry for each transaction send translated or de-enveloped TRXPDAY = Number of transactions per day TSTHNUM = TRXPDAY * TSLIFE
EDITSTHX	ALL/DB2 Index	Transaction Store Transaction Handle Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDITSTH. One of these exists for each EDITSTH entry. TSTHXNUM = TSTHNUM
EDITSTHO	ALL/DB2 Index	Transaction Store Table Unique Index TSTHONUM = TSTHNUM
EDITSTI	ALL/DB2 Table	Transaction Store Transaction Image - Contains the STANDARD transaction image for a transaction. There will be one entry for each EDITSTH entry. TSTINUM = TSTHNUM
EDITSTIX	ALL/DB2 Index	Transaction Store Transaction Image Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDITSTI. One of these exists for each EDITSTI entry. TSTIXNUM = TSTINUM
EDITSTO	ALL/DB2 Table	Transaction Store Transaction Override - Contains the envelope override values for a particular set of transactions. This only applies to send transactions and only for those transactions that supply override values in the C record or through the application programming interface. The number of these records is either very easy to estimate or extremely difficult. If overrides are not used then the number is 0 (easy). If overrides are used then you have at least one record for each PERFORM TRANSLATE TO STANDARD executed. If the value of the overrides change then

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		you will have one record each time any of the overrides change in value from one transaction to the next. TSTONUM = 0
EDITSTOX	ALL/DB2 Index	Transaction Store Transaction Override Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDITSTO. One of these exist for each EDITSTO entry. TSTOXNUM = TSTONUM
EDITSAU	ALL/DB2 Table	Transaction Store Application Usage - Contains information relative to the translation of a transaction by an application. There will be one entry for each EDITSTH entry unless there are a lot of transactions that are de-enveloped but never translated. TSAUNUM = TSTHNUM
EDITSAUX	ALL/DB2 Index	Transaction Store Application Usage Unique Index X - Unique index created on the key value to EDITSAU. One of these exists for each EDITSAU entry. TSAUXNUM = TSAUNUM
EDITSAUY	ALL/DB2 Index	Transaction Store Application Usage Index Y - Index created on the BATCHID value used to retrieve transactions with a given BATCHID. There will be one entry per EDITSAU entry with a different BATCHID value. TSAUYNUM = TSAUNUM
EDITSEV	ALL/DB2 Table	Transaction Store Transaction Envelope - An envelope contains information about an interchange. There will be one entry created any time an envelope or de-envelope function is requested. TRXPENV = Average number of transactions per envelope TSEVNUM = TSTHNUM / TRXPENV
EDITSEVX	ALL/DB2 Index	Transaction Store Transaction Envelope Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDITSEV. One of these exists for each EDITSEV entry. TSEVXNUM = TSEVNUM

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
EDITSEV1	ALL/DB2 Table	Transaction Store Envelope Unique Index TSEV1NUM = TSEVNUM
EDITSGP	ALL/DB2 Table	Transaction Store Group - Maintains information about a functional group. There will be at least one entry for each interchange sent or received. GRPPENV = Average number of groups per envelope (minimum of 1) TSGPNUM = TSEVNUM * GRPPENV
EDITSGPX	ALL/DB2 Index	Transaction Store Group Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDITSGP. One of these exists for each EDITSGP entry. TSGPXNUM = TSGPNUM
EDITSTU	ALL/DB2 Table	Transaction Store Transaction Usage - Maintains information about the use of a transaction in an interchange. There will be one entry each time a transaction is added to or extracted from an interchange. Good assumption is one entry for each EDITSTH entry unless there are a lot of transactions with translation errors or are never enveloped for some other reason. TSTUNUM = TSTHNUM
EDITSTUX	ALL/DB2 Index	Transaction Store Transaction Usage Unique Index X - Unique index created on the key value to EDITSTU. One of these exists for each EDITSTU entry. TSTUXNUM = TSTUNUM
EDITSTUY	ALL/DB2 Index	Transaction Store Transaction Usage Index Y - Index created on the transaction handle value used to keep track of which transaction is being enveloped. Good assumption is there will be one of these for each EDITSTU entry unless a lot of REENVELOPE activity occurs. TSTUYNUM = TSTUNUM
EDITSLT	ALL/DB2 Table	Transaction Store Lock Table - This table has only one record; it is used as a "lock" table when update activity involves the Transaction Store. TSLTNUM = 1
		Management Reporting Tables

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		<p>Management Reporting database records are defined for the major categories of 'measurements' and 'pending'. Measurement records reflect statistics current as of the effective date of the last PERFORM UPDATE STATISTICS command that was processed. Pending records contain statistic entries that have been created by DI processes, but have not yet been updated to the measurement records by the PERFORM UPDATE STATISTICS process.</p> <p>The number of entries in the Measurement database is dependent on two major factors.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MEASLIFE - the number of days that entries are stored in the measurement database before they are purged during the PERFORM REMOVE STATISTICS process. 2. MEASPDAY - The number of statistic entries that are written to the measurement database per EDI processing day. <p>The number of entries in the Pending database is dependent on two major factors.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PENDLIFE - the number of days that entries are stored in the pending database before they are purged during the PERFORM UPDATE STATISTICS process. 2. PENDPDAY - The number of statistic entries that are written to the pending database per EDI processing day. <p>All of the examples below are based on knowing these pieces of information.</p>
EDIMRCM	ALL/DB2 Table	<p>Management Reporting Communications Measurement - Contains measurement information relative to an interchange. For each active Requestor ID, you can have two cumulative entries (send & receive). Also, each Requestor ID can have a maximum of two daily entries (one send and one receive) per EDI processing day. If a Requestor ID has multiple interchanges during a day, the daily entry created for that day will be updated for each interchange.</p> <p>RIDNUM = Number of Requestor ID's (RID)</p>

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		<p>CUMENTS = Number of cumulative entries = RIDNUM * 2</p> <p>PRIDINT = Daily percentage of RID's having an interchange</p> <p>MEASPDAY = (RIDNUM * 2) * PRIDINT</p> <p>MRCMNUM = (MEASPDAY * MEASLIFE) + CUMENTS</p>
EDIMRCMX	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Management Reporting Communications Measurement Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMRCM. One of these exists for each EDIMRCM entry.</p> <p>MRCMXNUM = MRCMNUM</p>
EDIMRPC	ALL/DB2 Table	<p>Management Reporting Pending Communications - Contains pending measurement information relative to an interchange. When executing the PERFORM UPDATE STATISTICS command, this data is applied to the EDIMRCM database and then is purged. There is no cumulative record concept in the pending database, so for each active Requestor ID, you can have multiple send and receive entries per EDI processing day.</p> <p>RIDNUM = Number of Requestor ID's (RID)</p> <p>SENDNUM = Avg # of send interchanges per RID per day</p> <p>RECVNUM = Avg # of receive interchanges per RID per day</p> <p>PENDPDAY = (SENDNUM + RECVNUM) * RIDNUM</p> <p>MRPCNUM = PENDPDAY * Pendlife</p>
EDIMRPCX	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Management Reporting Pending Communications Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMRPC. One of these exists for each EDIMRPC entry.</p> <p>MRPCXNUM = MRPCNUM</p>
EDIMRRT	ALL/DB2 Table	<p>Management Reporting Receive Usage Measurement - Contains measurement information relative to a receive usage. For each active receive usage you can have one cumulative entry, plus one daily entry per EDI processing day. This table is</p>

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		<p>directly related to the EDITPRT table. Use the table entry to see how to calculate TPRTNUM, total number of receive usages. The following calculations assume you will have at least one transaction per active receive usage (EDITPRT entry) per day.</p> <p>PACTIVE = Daily percentage of receive usages having activity</p> <p>MEASPDAY = TPRTNUM * PACTIVE</p> <p>MRRRTNUM = (MEASPDAY * MEASLIFE) + TPRTNUM</p>
EDIMRRTX	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Management Reporting Receive Usage Measurement Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMRRT. One of these exists for each EDIMRRT entry.</p> <p>MRRTXNUM = MRRRTNUM</p>
EDIMRPR	ALL/DB2 Table	<p>Management Reporting Pending Receive Usage - Contains pending measurement information relative to a receive usage. When executing the PERFORM UPDATE STATISTICS command, this data is applied to the EDIMRRT database and then is purged. There is no cumulative record concept in the pending database, so for each active receive usage, you can have multiple receive entries per EDI processing day.</p> <p>This table is hard to size because the size of the table depends on the RECOVERY scope that is used. RECOVERY scope is specified during translations and you can either have a transaction recovery scope or an interchange recovery scope. A transaction recovery scope is easiest to estimate because with transaction recovery you have an EDIMRPR entry for each received transaction. With an interchange recovery scope you will have one entry for each receive usage that is used within the interchange. As an example, suppose that an interchange contains 100 transactions. With transaction recovery scope, 100 EDIMRPS entries would be created (easy). With an interchange recovery scope it could be as few as 1 EDIMRPR entry (all transactions with the same</p>

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		<p>receive usage) or as many as 100 EDIMRPR entries (each transaction has a different receive usage). Two formulas are given below. One that assumes transaction level recovery and one that assumes interchange level recovery.</p> <p>TRANSACTION LEVEL RECOVERY: TRXPDAY = Number of transactions per day. This value is also used in space calculations for EDITSTH PRECV = Percentage of transactions that are receive transactions $MRPRNUM = TRXPDAY * PRECV * Pendlife$</p> <p>INTERCHANGE LEVEL RECOVERY TRXPDAY = Number of transactions per day. This value is also used in space calculations for EDITSTH PRECV = Percentage of transactions that are receive transactions TRXPENV = Average number of transactions per interchange. This value is also used in space calculations for EDITSEV ENVPDAY = Number of interchanges received per day = $(TRXPDAY * PRECV) / TRXPENV$ AVGUSGS = Average number of usages that occur in each interchange $MRPRNUM = ENVPDAY * AVGUSGS * Pendlife$</p>
EDIMRPRX	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Management Reporting Pending Receive Usage Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMRPR. One of these exists for each EDIMRPR entry. $MRPRXNUM = MRPRNUM$</p>
EDIMRST	ALL/DB2 Table	<p>Management Reporting Send Usage Measurement - Contains measurement information relative to send usage of a trading partner mapping transaction ID. For each active send usage you can have one cumulative entry, plus one daily entry per EDI processing day. This table is directly related to the EDITPST table. Use the table entry to see how to calculate TPSTNUM, total number</p>

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		<p>of send usages. The following calculations assume you will have at least one transaction per active send usage (EDITPST entry) per day.</p> <p>PACTIVE = daily percentage of send usages having activity</p> <p>MEASPDAY = TPSTNUM * PACTIVE</p> <p>MRSTNUM = (MEASPDAY * MEASLIFE) + TPSTNUM</p>
EDIMRSTX	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Management Reporting Send Usage Measurement Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMRST. One of these exists for each EDIMRST entry.</p> <p>MRSTXNUM = MRSTNUM</p>
EDIMRPS	ALL/DB2 Table	<p>Management Reporting Pending Send Usage - Contains pending measurement information relative to a send usage. When executing the PERFORM UPDATE STATISTICS command, this data is applied to the EDIMRST database and then is purged. There is no cumulative record concept in the pending database, so for each active send usage, you can have multiple send entries per EDI processing day.</p> <p>This table is hard to size because the size of the table depends on the RECOVERY scope that is used. RECOVERY scope is specified during translations and you can either have a transaction recovery scope or an interchange recovery scope. A transaction recovery scope is easiest to estimate because with transaction recovery you have an EDIMRPS entry for each send transaction. With an interchange recovery scope you will have one entry for each send usage that is used within the interchange. As an example, suppose that an interchange contains 100 transactions. With transaction recovery scope, 100 EDIMRPS entries would be created (easy). With an interchange recovery scope it could be as few as 1 EDIMRPS entry (all transactions with the same send usage) or as many as 100 EDIMRPS entries (each transaction has a different send usage). Two formulas are given below. One that assumes</p>

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Record Name	DI Product / DB Type	Description
		<p>transaction level recovery and one that assumes interchange level recovery.</p> <p>TRANSACTION LEVEL RECOVERY: TRXPDAY = Number of transactions per day. This value is also used in space calculations for EDITSTH. PSEND = Percentage of transactions that are send transactions $MRPSNUM = TRXPDAY * PSEND * Pendlife$</p> <p>INTERCHANGE LEVEL RECOVERY: TRXPDAY = Number of transactions per day. This value is also used in space calculations for EDITSTH. PSEND = Percentage of transactions that are send transactions TRXPENV = Average number of transactions per interchange. This value is also used in space calculations for EDITSEV. ENVPCDAY = Number of interchanges sent per day = $(TRXPDAY * PSEND) / TRXPENV$ AVGUSGS = Average number of usages that occur in each interchange. $MRPSNUM = ENVPCDAY * AVGUSGS * Pendlife$</p>
EDIMRPSX	ALL/DB2 Index	<p>Management Reporting Pending Send Usage Unique Index - Unique index created on the key value to EDIMRPS. One of these exists for each EDIMRPS entry. $MRPSXNUM = MRPSNUM$</p>
EDIOWNER	ALL/DB2 Table	Management Reporting Table Owner User ID

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DataInterchange Allocation Tables

Table 1-2 and Table 1-3 describe the DB2 and VSAM allocation parameters shipped with DataInterchange. They also show the two allocation values. The secondary parameter supports allocation of additional storage up to a maximum of 123 extents.

Note: These tables also provide information used in the "Space Calculation Scenario".
Supplied Database Allocation for DB2

Table 1-2 describes all database records used by DataInterchange. It also shows the number of records the allocation values will accommodate.

Formula

This formula was used to determine the number of records per page:

- rsz = Size of a record
- ups = usable page size = 4074
- rpp = Records per page = $FLOOR(ups/rsz)$

This formula was used to determine the number of records per page for the index tables:

- ksz = Size of the index (record size)
- ups = Usable page size = 4067
- spp = Number of sub-pages = 8
- rpp = Records per page = $FLOOR((ups - (spp * (ksz+21)))) / (ksz+4)$

This formula was used to determine the number of records in the Primary Allocation for non-index tables:

- nkb = Number of Kilobytes in Primary Allocation
- rpa = Number of records in Primary Allocation = $((nkb / 4) - 2) * rpp$

Notes:

1. FLOOR specifies the operation of discarding the fractional part of a number, as shown in Table 1-2, Table 1-3, Table 1-4, Table 1-5.
2. CEILING specifies the operation of taking the next largest integer, if the number has a fractional part, as shown in Table 1-5.
3. Table 250 calculations are made assuming PCTFREE=0 and FREEPAGE=0.
4. DB/2 will always have at least one data page. If the $(nkb/4) - 2$ is less than one, one will be used in the calculation.

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Table 1-2. DataInterchange Supplied Database Allocation for DB2

Table Name	Primary Allocation (Kilobytes)	Secondary Allocation (Kilobytes)	Records per Page	Size of Record	Records in Primary Allocation
edicstx	4,800	2,400	1	4,032	1,198
edicstxx	32	16	143	22	858
edielog	1,000	500	9	440	2,232
edielogx	1,000	500	44	72	10,664
edielog1	1,000	500	39	80	9,424
edielog2	1,000	500	35	88	8,432
edienvp	10	5	29	140	15
edienvpx	10	5	320	8	160
edimrcm	100	25	101	40	2,323
edimrcmx	100	25	111	29	2,553
edimrpc	100	25	92	44	2,116
edimrpcx	100	25	101	32	2,323
edimrrt	100	25	42	96	966
edimrrtx	100	25	34	88	782
edimrpr	100	25	40	100	920
edimrprx	100	25	101	32	2,323
edimrst	100	25	46	88	1,058
edimrstx	100	25	39	79	897
edimrps	100	25	44	92	1,012
edimrpsx	100	25	101	32	2,323
edimsgs	1,000	500	12	336	2,976
edimsgsx	1,000	500	385	6	95,480
ediownr	10	2	339	12	170
ediprof	500	100	1	4,096	123
ediprofx	100	20	61	53	1,403
edipsac	10	5	50	80	25
edipsacx	10	5	319	8	160
edipsad	50	10	50	81	525
edipsadx	10	5	319	8	160
edipsap	10	5	49	82	25
edipsapx	10	5	319	8	160
edipsacr	10	5	21	193	11
edipsacr	10	5	188	16	94
edipsdi	10	5	6	591	3
edipsdix	10	5	778	1	389
edipsei	10	2	70	58	35

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Table Name	Primary Allocation (Kilobytes)	Secondary Allocation (Kilobytes)	Records per Page	Size of Record	Records in Primary Allocation
edipseix	10	2	320	8	160
edipsee	100	50	7	531	161
edipseex	100	50	320	8	7,337
edipsie	100	50	16	253	368
edipsiex	100	50	320	8	7,337
edipslp	10	5	46	87	23
edipslpX	10	5	385	6	193
edipsmq	100	50	24	166	552
edipsmqx	100	50	320	8	7,337
edipsno	150	50	25	158	888
edipsnox	50	10	132	24	1,386
edipsnp	10	5	15	264	8
edipsnpX	10	5	319	8	160
edipspd	10	5	1	4,046	1
edipspdX	10	5	319	8	160
edipsrq	50	10	17	234	179
edipsrqX	10	5	188	16	94
edipssp	10	5	30	133	15
edipsspX	10	5	319	8	160
edipssy	10	5	60	67	30
edipssyX	10	5	319	8	160
edipstd	500	100	44	92	5,412
edipstdX	100	50	319	8	7,337
edipste	100	50	14	284	322
edipstex	100	50	320	8	7,337
edipstp	500	100	4	1,012	492
edipstpX	100	50	188	16	4,324
edipstp1	100	50	49	64	1,127
edipstp2	100	50	83	39	1,909
edipstp3	100	50	127	25	2,921
edipstt	200	100	38	106	1,824
edipsttX	100	50	75	43	1,725
edipstt1	100	50	44	71	1,012
edipstv	200	100	38	106	1,824
edipstvX	100	50	75	43	1,725
edipsue	100	50	15	268	345
edipsuex	100	50	320	8	7,337
edipsxe	100	50	14	275	322

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Table Name	Primary Allocation (Kilobytes)	Secondary Allocation (Kilobytes)	Records per Page	Size of Record	Records in Primary Allocation
edipsxex	100	50	320	8	7,337
edistddeh	5,000	2,500	1	4,222	1,248
edistddehx	300	120	86	38	6,205
edistddehy	50	20	108	30	1,124
edistdded	25	12	79	51	336
edistsdedu	25	10	81	40	344
edistddedx	25	10	81	40	344
edistddedy	25	10	71	46	374
edistddedz	100	40	86	38	1,955
edistdcn	50	25	3	1,079	32
edistdcnx	50	20	76	43	788
edistdsgh	1,000	500	1	4,000	248
edistdsghx	100	40	86	38	1,955
edistdsgd	5,000	2,500	79	51	98,592
edistdsgdu	2,000	800	81	40	40,338
edistdsidx	2,000	800	81	40	40,338
edistdsigy	500	200	320	8	39,237
edistdsigz	1,000	400	86	38	21,080
edistdsig	100	50	3	1,089	69
edistdsigx	50	20	76	43	788
edistdsth	100	50	1	2,771	23
edistdsthx	20	5	108	30	321
edistdenv	300	150	43	94	3,139
edistdenvx	50	20	108	30	1,124
edistdtxd	4,000	2,000	57	71	56,886
edistdtxdx	2,000	800	77	42	38,346
edistdtxdy	1,000	400	86	38	21,080
edistdtxdz	1,000	400	320	8	79,112
edistdtxh	1,000	500	1	4,012	248
edistdtxhx	100	40	86	38	1,955
edistdtxhy	20	8	108	30	321
edistdtxn	50	25	3	1,081	32
edistdtxnx	100	40	72	45	1,656
edisstk	40	10	25	159	200
edisstkx	20	5	155	20	465
edisstxx	20	5	48	65	144
editpcm	150	50	2	2,000	71
editpcmx	50	20	75	43	788

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Table Name	Primary Allocation (Kilobytes)	Secondary Allocation (Kilobytes)	Records per Page	Size of Record	Records in Primary Allocation
editpcn	150	100	45	90	1,598
editpcnx	50	10	57	56	599
editpct	300	100	2	2,000	146
editpctx	30	10	81	40	446
edirule	400	100	6	600	588
edirulex	200	50	35	88	1,632
edirule1	200	150	19	139	912
edirule2	200	50	189	16	9,024
edirule3	200	50	189	16	9,024
editprt	40	10	18	217	144
editprtx	20	5	41	76	123
editprty	20	5	76	43	282
editprtz	20	5	189	16	564
editpst	40	10	12	324	96
editpstx	20	5	37	83	111
editpsty	20	5	68	48	201
editpstz	20	5	47	67	141
edimaphead	50	25	21	192	221
edimapheadx	100	40	188	16	4,324
edimapapplcntl	60	30	12	337	156
edimapapplcntlx	50	20	171	18	1,785
edimapapplcntly	50	20	189	16	1,974
edimapseg	2,000	1,000	1	2,884	498
edimapsegx	400	160	143	22	14,014
edimapsegy	100	40	189	16	4,324
edimapsegz	800	320	123	26	24,354
edimapele	5,000	2,500	1	2,821	1,248
edimapelex	2,000	800	101	32	50,298
edimapeley	1,000	400	132	24	32,736
edimapgblvar	50	25	22	184	231
edimapgblvarx	25	10	108	30	455
edimapsyntax	5,000	2,500	49	82	61,152
edimapsyntaxx	2,000	800	171	18	84,660
edimaplclvar	5,000	2,500	25	162	31,200
edimaplclvar	2,000	800	71	46	34,860
edimapref	5,000	2,500	12	337	14,976
edimaprefx	2,000	800	171	18	84,660
edimapnodes	5,000	2,500	2	2,085	2,496

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Table Name	Primary Allocation (Kilobytes)	Secondary Allocation (Kilobytes)	Records per Page	Size of Record	Records in Primary Allocation
edimapnodesx	2,000	800	171	18	84,660
edimapcmds	5,000	2,500	2	2,072	2,496
edimapcmdsx	2,000	800	171	18	53,286
ediadfdict	50	25	1	2,166	11
ediadfdictx	25	10	108	30	455
edirecidinfo	50	25	1	2,178	11
edirecidinfox	50	20	108	30	1,124
ediadfheader	50	25	1	2,565	210
ediadfheaderx	50	20	71	46	1,974
ediadfheadery	50	20	108	30	1,124
ediadfheaderz	50	20	108	30	1,124
ediadfhdrmem	100	50	37	110	851
ediadfhdrmemx	50	20	68	48	704
ediadfhdrmemy	50	20	71	46	735
ediadfloop	50	25	1	2,226	11
ediadfloopx	50	20	53	60	557
ediadfloopy	50	20	108	30	1,124
ediadfloopz	50	20	108	30	1,124
ediadfloopmem	100	50	37	108	851
ediadfloopmemx	100	40	50	64	1,127
ediadfloopmemy	50	20	53	60	557
ediadfrecord	200	100	1	2,242	48
ediadfrecordx	100	40	53	60	1,219
ediadfrecordy	50	20	108	30	1,124
ediadfrecordz	50	20	108	30	1,124
ediadfrecmem	1,000	500	28	141	6,944
ediadfrecmemx	300	120	50	64	3,577
ediadfrecmemy	100	40	53	60	1,219
ediadfstruct	400	200	1	2,196	98
ediadfstructx	100	40	53	60	1,219
ediadfstructy	50	20	108	30	1,124
ediadfstructmem	2,000	200	27	149	13,446
ediadfstructmemx	600	240	50	64	7,252
ediadfstructmemy	200	80	53	60	2,544
ediadffield	5,000	2,500	1	2,551	1,248
ediadffieldx	2,000	800	53	60	26,394
ediadffieldy	1,000	400	108	30	26,536
edixmldict	50	25	34	118	357

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Table Name	Primary Allocation (Kilobytes)	Secondary Allocation (Kilobytes)	Records per Page	Size of Record	Records in Primary Allocation
edixmldictx	25	10	108	30	455
editdhdr	5,000	2,500	2	1,398	2,496
editdhdrx	2,000	800	53	60	26,394
editdtd	50	25	12	320	126
editdtdx	50	20	50	64	515
editsth	600	120	12	323	1,776
editsthx	150	30	272	10	9,656
editstho	24	8	123	26	492
editsti	600	120	2	2,000	296
editstix	150	30	210	14	7,455
editsto	600	120	17	237	2,516
editstox	150	30	272	10	9,656
editsau	600	120	58	70	8,584
editsaux	150	30	210	14	7,455
editsauy	150	30	171	18	6,071
editsev	600	120	8	501	1,184
editsevx	150	30	48	66	1,704
editsev1	10	3	319	8	160
editsgp	600	120	11	341	1,628
editsgpx	150	30	38	80	1,349
editstu	600	120	16	241	2,368
editstux	150	30	32	94	1,136
editstuy	150	30	272	10	9,656
editslt	10	5	4,074	1	2,037

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Supplied Database Allocation for VSAM

Table 1-3 describes all database records used by DataInterchange. It also shows the number of records the allocation values will accommodate.

Formula

This formula was used to determine the number of records per control interval:

- rsz = Size of a record
- ciz = CI size = 4096
- rci = Records per CI = $FLOOR((ciz-4)/(rsz+3))$

Note:

1. Assume 10 control intervals per track.

Table 1-3. DataInterchange Supplied Database Allocation for VSAM

Table Name	VSAM Primary Allocation (Tracks)	VSAM Secondary Allocation (Tracks)	Record Size	Records per Control Interval	Records in Primary Allocation
helps	105	10	2,000	2	2,100
screens	20	5	2,000	2	400

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Space Calculation Scenario

The items below provide the information required for the example space calculation. The items are followed by tables showing the DB2 and VSAM space allocations necessary for the example. These tables are followed by blank tables which may be copied and used for your own estimates.

Note: When you are attempting to do a space estimate do not waste your time agonizing over how many fields there are per structure or how many elements there are per segment. Pick a value that seems reasonable and go with it. The majority of the DASD requirement for DataInterchange is in the Transaction Store and the majority of the Transaction Store revolves around how many transactions are processed per day and the average size of a transaction image. These values that will have the most impact on your space calculations.

- 100 trading partners
- 50 requestor IDs
- 10 transactions sets used but the entire X12V3R1 standard has been applied
- Average transaction has 30 segments defined with 10 fields per segment and all of these are mapped
- Half of the data elements mapped required a literal, accumulator or other special action (validation table, date edit, translate table, and so forth)
- 25,000 transactions per month
- Each transaction is 2000 characters in length
- 10 application data formats
- Transaction level recovery specified during translation
- One mapping for each transaction set and that mapping is used by the 100 trading partners.
- Half of these will be used for receive processing and the other half will be used for send processing.
- 30 segments mapped per transaction with 10 fields per segment.
- 30 structures per application data format with 10 fields per structure
- The average number of transactions per envelope is 8
- Each interchange contains 1 functional group
- Retention of transactions for 1 month with a transaction remove run once a month
- Retention of management reporting statistics for 2 months with UPDATE STATISTICS run one a week

Formula

This formula was used to determine the DB2 primary allocation amount (PRIQTY):

rpp = records per page, as shown in Table 1-2

psz = DB2 page size = 4096

alu = DB2 allocation unit = 1024 bytes

rmb = total number of records wanted

pri = Primary allocation =

$((\text{FLOOR}(\text{rmb}/\text{rpp})+2)*\text{psz})/\text{alu}$

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

DB2 Database Allocation Required for Space Calculation Scenario

Table 1-4 describes the allocation required given the set of assumptions as explained in "Space Calculation Scenario".

Table 1-4. DB2 Database Allocation Required for Space Calculation Scenario

Table Name	Number of Records Required	DB2 Primary Allocation	Comments
edicstx	50	208	CSTXNUM = TDIDNUM + (4 * TPTXNUM) CSTXNUM = 10 + (4 * 10) CSTXNUM = 50
edicstxx	50	12	CSTXXNUM = CSTXNUM CSTXXNUM = 50
edistddeh	901	96	SCDENUM = EDISCDE entries in X12V3R1
edistddehx	901	28	SCDEXNUM = SCDENUM SCDEXNUM = 901
edistdsgd	3,707	184	SCDUNUM = EDISCDU entries in X12V3R1
edistdsgdx	3,707	136	SCDUXNUM = SCDUNUM SCDUXNUM = 3707
edistdseg	520	48	SCSGNUM = EDISCSG entries in X12V3R1
edistdsegx	520	20	SCSGXNUM = SCSGNUM SCSGXNUM = 520
edistdsth	1	12	SCSTNUM = 1 standard loaded
edistdsthx	1	8	SCSTXNUM = SCSTNUM SCSTXNUM = 1
edistdtxd	1,622	88	SCSUNUM = EDISCSU entries in X12V3R1
edistdtxdx	1,622	64	SCSUXNUM = SCSUNUM SCSUXNUM = 1622
edistdtrx	39	12	SCTXNUM = EDISCTX entries in X12V3R1
edistdtrxx	39	12	SCTXXNUM = SCTXNUM SCTXXNUM = 39
edimapele	3,000	352	SSMAP = Average number of MAPPED segments = 30 ELSS = Average number elements per segment = 10 TPDDNUM = TPTXNUM * SSMAP * ELSS TPDDNUM = 10 * 30 * 10 = 3000
edimapelex	3,000	100	TPDDXNUM = TPDDNUM TPDDXNUM = 3000
editprt	500	96	TPTXNUM = Total number of mappings = 10

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Table Name	Number of Records Required	DB2 Primary Allocation	Comments
			PRECV = Percentage of receive mappings = 50% TPPROFNUM = Total number of trading partners = 100 TPRECV = Percentage trading partners receiving = 100% $TPRTNUM = (TPTXNUM * PRECV) * (TPPROFNUM * TPRECV)$ $TPRTNUM = (10 * .5) * (100 * 1)$ TPRTNUM = 500
editprtx	500	60	TPDDXNUM = TPDDNUM TPDDXNUM = 3000
edirule	1,500	324	TPDDNUM = Total number of fields = 3000 SPMAP = Percentage of fields that are mapped with either literal values, accumulators, edits, validation/translation tables, sub-string/concatenate, user exits = 50% $TPRUNUM = TPDDNUM * SPMAP$ $TPRUNUM = 3000 * .5 = 1500$
edirulex	1,500	56	$TPRUXNUM = TPRUNUM$ TPRUXNUM = 1500
edimapseg	300	44	SSSTD = Average number of segments in a transaction = 30 SSRMAP = Average number repeated mappings = 0 $TPSGNUM = TPTXNUM * (SSSTD + SSRMAP)$ $TPSGNUM = 10 * (30 + 0) = 300$
edimapsegx	300	16	$TPSGXNUM = TPSGNUM$ TPSGXNUM = 300
editpst	500	152	TPTXNUM = Total number of mappings = 10 PSEND = Percentage of mappings for send = 50% TPPROFNUM = Total number of trading partners = 100 TPSEND = Percentage of trading partners you send to = 100% $TPSTNUM = (TPTXNUM * PSEND) * (TPPROFNUM * TPSEND)$ $TPSTNUM = (10 * .5) * (100 * 1)$ TPSTNUM = 500

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Table Name	Number of Records Required	DB2 Primary Allocation	Comments
editpstx	500	52	TPSTXNUM = TPSTNUM TPSTXNUM = 500
edimaphead	10	12	TPTXNUM = Number of mappings = 10
edimapheadx	10	12	TPTXXNUM = TPTXNUM TPTXXNUM = 10
ediadfheader	10	12	TDIDNUM = Number of application data formats = 10
ediadfheaderx	10	12	TDIDXNUM = TPIDNUM TDIDXNUM = 10
ediadfstruct	3,600	240	TDIDNUM = Number of application data formats = 10 STFMT = Average number of structures per data format = 30 FLSTR = Average number of fields per structure = 10 TDSTNUM = ((STFMT * 2) + (STFMT * FLSTR)) * TDIDNUM TDSTNUM = ((30 * 2) + (30 * 10)) * 10 TDSTNUM = 3600
ediadfstructx	3,600	168	TDSTXNUM = TPSTNUM TDSTXNUM = 3600
editsth	50,000	16,676	TRXPDAY = Number of transactions per day = 25000/30 TSTHNUM = TRXPDAY * TSLIFE TSTHNUM = 833.3 * 60 = 50000 Note: TRXLIFE = days before purge = 30 PRGSPAN = frequency of remove utility = 30 TSLIFE = TRXLIFE + PGRSPAN TSLIFE = 30 + 30 = 60
editsthx	50,000	744	TSTHXNUM = TSTHNUM TSTHXNUM = 50000
editsti	50,000	100,008	TSTINUM = TSTHNUM = 50000
editstix	50,000	964	TSTIXNUM = TSTINUM TSTIXNUM = 50000
editsto	0	8	TSTONUM = 0 (overrides not being used)
editstox	0	8	TSTOXNUM = TSTONUM TSTOXNUM = 0
editsau	50,000	3,856	TSAUNUM = TSTHNUM = 50000

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Table Name	Number of Records Required	DB2 Primary Allocation	Comments
editsaux	50,000	964	TSAUXNUM = TSAUNUM TSAUXNUM = 50000
editsauy	50,000	1,188	TSAUYNUM = TSAUNUM TSAUYNUM = 50000
editsev	6,250	3,136	TRXPENV = Average number of transactions per envelope = 8 TSEVNUM = TSTHNUM / TRXPENV TSEVNUM = 50000 / 8 = 6250
editsevX	6,250	532	TSEVXNUM = TSEVNUM TSEVXNUM = 6250
editsgp	6,250	2,284	GRPPENV = Average groups per envelope = 1 TSGPNUM = TSEVNUM * GRPPENV TSGPNUM = 6250 * 1 = 6250
editsgpx	6,250	668	TSGPXNUM = TSGPNUM TSGPXNUM = 6250
editstu	50,000	12,508	TSTHNUM = TSTHNUM = 50000
editstux	50,000	6,260	TSTUXNUM = TSTUNUM TSTUXNUM = 50000
editstuy	50,000	744	TSTUYNUM = TSTUNUM TSTUYNUM = 50000
edimrcm	3,100	178	RIDNUM = Number of Requestor ID's (RID) = 50 CUMENTS = Number of cumulative entries = RIDNUM * 2 CUMENTS = 50 * 2 = 100 PRIDINT = Daily percentage of RID's having an interchange = 50% MEASPDAY = (RIDNUM * 2) * PRIDINT MEASPDAY = (50 * 2) * .5 = 50 MRCMNUM = (MEASPDAY * MEASLIFE) + CUMENTS MRCMNUM = (50 * 60) + 100 = 3100 Note: MEASLIFE = 60 PENDLIFE = 7 RIDNUM = 50 TPRTNUM = 500 TPSTNUM = 500
edimrcmx	3,100	122	MRCMXNUM = MRCMNUM

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Table Name	Number of Records Required	DB2 Primary Allocation	Comments
			MRCMXNUM = 3100
edimrpc	7,000	435	Transaction level recovery formula: RIDNUM = Number of Requestor ID's (RID) = 50 SENDNUM = Avg # of send interchanges per RID per day = 10 RECVNUM = Avg # of receive interchanges per RID per day = 10 PENDPDAY = (SENDNUM + RECVNUM) * RIDNUM PENDPDAY = (10 + 10) * 50 = 1000 MRPCNUM = PENDPDAY * Pendlife MRPCNUM = 1000 * 7 = 7000
edimrpcx	7,000	302	MRPCXNUM = MRPCNUM MRPCXNUM = 7000
edimrrt	15,500	1,926	PACTIVE = Daily percentage of receive usages having activity = 50% MEASPDAY = TPRTNUM * PACTIVE MEASPDAY = 500 * .5 = 250 MRRTNUM = (MEASPDAY * MEASLIFE) + TPRTNUM MRRTNUM = (250 * 60) + 500 = 15500
edimrrtx	15,500	1,983	MRRTXNUM = MRRTNUM MRRTXNUM = 15500
edimrpr	2,919	385	Transaction level recovery formula: TRXPDAY = Number of transactions per day = 25000/30 = 834 PRECV = Percentage of transactions that are receive transactions = 50% MRPRNUM = TRXPDAY * PRECV * Pendlife MRPRNUM = 834 * .5 * 7 = 2919
edimprx	2,919	125	MRPRXNUM = MRPRNUM MRPRXNUM = 2919
edimrst	15,500	1,774	PACTIVE = Daily percentage of send usages having activity = 50% MEASPDAY = TPSTNUM * PACTIVE MEASPDAY = 500 * .5 = 250

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Table Name	Number of Records Required	DB2 Primary Allocation	Comments
			$MRSTNUM = (MEASPDAY * MEASLIFE) + TPSTNUM$ $MRSTNUM = (250 * 60) + 500 = 15500$
edimrstx	15,500	1,728	$MRSTXNUM = MRSTNUM$ $MRSTXNUM = 15500$
edimrps	2,919	353	Transaction level recovery formula: $TRXPDAY = \text{Number of transactions per day} = 25000/30 = 834$ $PRECV = \text{Percentage of transactions that are receive transactions} = 50\%$ $MRPRNUM = TRXPDAY * PRECV * PENDLIFE$ $MRPRNUM = 834 * .5 * 7 = 2919$
edimrpsx	2,919	126	$MRPSXNUM = MRPSNUM$ $MRPSXNUM = 2919$

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

VSAM File Allocation Required for Space Calculation Scenario

Table 1-5 describes the allocation required given the set of assumptions as explained in "Space Calculation Scenario".

Formula

The VSAM primary allocation amount (TRKS) is determined with:

- rci = records per control interval (see Table 1-3)
- ppt = Number of control intervals per TRACK = 10
(3380=10, 3330=3, 3340=2, 3350=4, 3375=8)
- mb = total number of records wanted
- pri = Primary allocation = $\text{CEILING}(\frac{\text{FLOOR}(\text{rnb}/\text{rci})}{\text{ppt}})$

Note:

1. A minimum value of 2 tracks are allocated.

Table 1-5. VSAM File Allocation Required for Space Calculation Scenario

Note: These VSAM files are basically fixed in size:

Table Name	VSAM Primary Allocation (TRACKS)
edihelp	25
ediscrn	20

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Worksheets

This worksheet will provide guidance for calculating your space estimates using the DB/2 database records supplied.

DataInterchange/DB2 Database Allocation Worksheet

Table 1-6. DataInterchange/DB2 Database Allocation Worksheet

Table Name	Number of Records Required	DB2 Primary Allocation
edicstx		
edicstxx		
edielog		
edielogx		
edielog1		
edielog2		
edienvp		
edienvpx		
edimrcm		
edimrcmx		
edimrpc		
edimrpcx		
edimrrt		
edimrrtx		
edimrpr		
edimrprx		
edimrst		
edimrstx		
edimrps		
edimrpsx		
edimsgs		
edimsgsx		
ediownr		
ediprof		
ediprofx		
edipsac		
edipsacx		
edipsad		
edipsadx		
edipsap		

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Table Name	Number of Records Required	DB2 Primary Allocation
edipsapx		
edipscr		
edipscrx		
edipsdi		
edipsdix		
edipsei		
edipseix		
edipsee		
edipseex		
edipsie		
edipsiex		
edipslp		
edipslpx		
edipsmq		
edipsmqx		
edipsno		
edipsnox		
edipsnp		
edipsnpv		
edipspd		
edipspx		
edipsrq		
edipsrqx		
edipssp		
edipsspx		
edipssy		
edipssyx		
edipstd		
edipstdx		
edipste		
edipstex		
edipstp		
edipstp1		
edipstp2		
edipstp3		
edipstt		
edipsttx		
edipstt1		

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Table Name	Number of Records Required	DB2 Primary Allocation
edisstkx		
edisstxx		
editpcm		
editpcmx		
editpcn		
editpcnx		
editpct		
editpctx		
edirule		
edirulex		
edirule1		
edirule2		
edirule3		
editprt		
editprtx		
editprty		
editprtz		
editpst		
editpstx		
editpsty		
editpstz		
edimaphead		
edimapheadx		
edimapapplcntl		
edimapapplcntlx		
edimapapplcntly		
edimapseg		
edimapsegx		
edimapsegy		
edimapsegz		
edimapele		
edimapelex		
edimapeley		
edimapgblvar		
edimapgblvarx		
edimapsyntax		
edimapsyntaxx		
edimaplclvar		
edimaplclvar		

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Table Name	Number of Records Required	DB2 Primary Allocation
edimapref		
edimaprefx		
edimapnodes		
edimapnodesx		
edimapcmds		
edimapcmdsx		
ediadfdict		
ediadfdictx		
edirecidinfo		
edirecidinfox		
ediadfheader		
ediadfheaderx		
ediadfheadery		
ediadfheaderz		
ediadfhdrmem		
ediadfhdrmemx		
ediadfhdrmemy		
ediadfloop		
ediadfloopx		
ediadfloopy		
ediadfloopz		
ediadfloopmem		
ediadfloopmemx		
ediadfloopmemy		
ediadfrecord		
ediadfrecordx		
ediadfrecordy		
ediadfrecordz		
ediadfrecmem		
ediadfrecmemx		
ediadfrecmemy		
ediadfstruct		
ediadfstructx		
ediadfstructy		
ediadfstructmem		
ediadfstructmemx		
ediadfstructmemy		
ediadffield		
ediadffieldx		

Space Requirements for DataInterchange 4.1 Tables and Files

Table Name	Number of Records Required	DB2 Primary Allocation
ediadffieldy		
edixmldict		
edixmldictx		
edidtdhdr		
edidtdhdrx		
edidtd		
edidtdx		
editsth		
editsthx		
editstho		
editsti		
editstix		
editsto		
editstox		
editsau		
editsaux		
editsauy		
editsev		
editsevx		
editsev1		
editsgp		
editsgpx		
editstu		
editstux		
editstuy		
editslt		