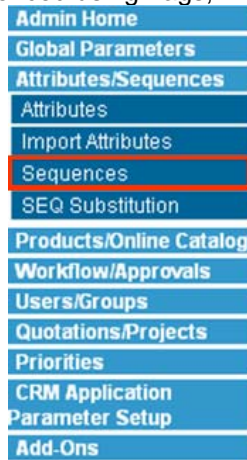


SEQUENCES

Sequences are typically used in constructing part numbers where an entire part number or a portion of a part number is serialized. Sequences can be defined as numeric or alpha sequences. They are referenced using Tags, which will be described later.



Sequences can be administrated by clicking on **Sequences** link under the **Attributes/Sequences** drop down. On the Sequence Administration Page (Figure 28-1), existing Sequences can be edited, copied or deleted by clicking the corresponding symbol to the left of the Symbol Name. Sequences can also be searched by entering in search criteria in the text boxes at the top of the page and clicking **S** at the left.

Sequences Administration

[Add New](#)

	Name	Description	Type	Glob	Startno	Endno	Stepval	Ordern	Alpha	Stringlist	Presentation
S copy del edit	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
▶ ✕	1-20		NUMERIC	YES	1	5	1	A	N		STR2
▶ ✕	A-Z		STRINGLIST	NO	1	26	1	A	Y		CHAR
▶ ✕	Serial		NUMERIC	NO	1000	10000	1	A	N		STR5

1

Total number of items in this view: 3. Page 1 of 1

Figure 28-1 – Sequence Administration

To add a new Sequence, click **Add New**. This will bring up a blank Sequence Definition page shown in Figure 28-2. **Editing** a Sequence will bring up the same screen.

Sequences Administration

= required field

Seqname :

Description :

Globalseq : NO

Startno :

Endno :

Stepval :

Order : A

Alpha : N

Stringlist :

Presentation : STR*

Seqtype : NUMERIC

Figure 28-2 – Sequence Definition

Fields marked in **Yellow** are required in order to save the Sequence. Click the **Save** button to save the Sequence.

- Seqname** – Name given to the Sequence. This name is used when referring to the Sequence in an Expression for part numbers.
- Description** – Field is used by the administrator to describe a sequence using additional details such as intended use, etc.
- Globalseq** – YES/NO – Specifies whether or not the sequence will be shared globally among all products (Y) or independently for different products (N).
- Startno** – The first element in the Sequence. The value should be set to **0** for if a string list will be used.
- Endno** – The last element in a sequence. This value should also be set to **0** if a string list will be used.
- Stepval** – This specifies what the Sequence will be incremented by. **1** is used most often, but any desired value can be used.
- Order** – A/D – This specifies whether the Sequence will be set up as an **Ascending Sequence** or a **Descending Sequence**.
- Alpha** – YES/NO – Specifies if the Sequence elements should be interpreted as Alpha (Y) or Numeric (N).
- Stringlist** – If the sequence consists of an arbitrary sequence such as an array of strings, enter the values here. Each value needs to be separated by commas (Ex. Alpha, Bravo, Charlie, Delta, Echo, etc).
- Presentation** – This controls how the Sequence will be displayed. The choices are:
- STR* - This displays the value by itself with no leading 0's
 - STR2 – STR8 – Specifies that the value will be preceded by 0's and the number of 0's that will precede. The choices count the number

of digits in the number, NOT the number of 0's preceding. See example below.

- CHAR – Used when creating a Sequence of the Alphabet. This is described later.

Examples: STR*-8 STR3-008

Seqtype – NUMERIC/STRINGLIST – Specifies the type of Sequence. NUMERIC only allows a Sequence of numbers while STRINGLIST allows any characters.

Seqname:	A-Z
Description:	
Globalseq:	NO
Startno:	1
Endno:	26
Stepval:	1
Order:	A
Alpha:	Y
Stringlist:	
Presentation:	CHAR
Seqtype:	STRINGLIST

One method of creating an **A to Z Sequence** would be to type "A, B, C, ..., Z" into the **Stringlist** field. An easier way is to use the **CHAR** function in the Presentation drop down box to generate an A to Z Sequence.

To create an A to Z Sequence, enter **1** for Startno, **26** for Endno and **1** for Stepval. Make sure the Order is **Ascending**, Alpha is set to **Y**, and Presentation is set to **CHAR**. CHAR converts the Sequence value into an Alphabetic character. If **Lowercase** is desired, use **33** for the StartNo and **58** for the Endno.

Sequences are generally used with part numbers to uniquely identify a configuration. There are two options for a Sequence being attached to a product number. The Sequence can either be assigned in the configurator when the product is being configured, or it can be assigned when the product has been added to the Cart. If assigned

in the Cart, Sequence values are more likely to be assigned to configurations that will turn into orders. Otherwise, Sequence values may be wasted.

There are two ways (in our standard functionality) to make this happen. There are a few settings under **Global Parameters** and **Application Parameters** (see Chapter 48) that relate to Sequences and how they behave. One setting is called **Delay Sequence Generation**. If this is set to **TRUE**, a Sequence can be assigned when the product is being configured. Once a product has been flagged as **Complete**, a button will show up in the Responder labeled **Get Cat Code**. Clicking this button will generate the Sequence Value in the Configurator.

If Delay Sequence Generation is set to **FALSE**, the Sequence Value will be generated when the products get added to the Cart.

There are two other options on the Application Parameters page that have bearing on Sequences. **Do Not Recycle Sequences** specifies whether the system should go through the sequence again once the Endno has been reached. Setting it to **TRUE** will tell the system to not go through the sequence again.

Another useful setting that is related to Sequences is **Unique Product Codes**. Setting this to **TRUE** will tell the system to make every product code unique and helps to ensure that duplicate Product Codes are not being used in the system.

WORKING WITH SEQUENCES

In order to include a sequence in the part number, an administrator can use one of three (3) tags. They are:

- PSEQ – product sequence
- GSEQ – global sequence
- SSEQ – nested sequences

PSEQ (syntax: <*PSEQ(*sequence name*)*>) is a product sequence, which allows several products to use the same sequence independently of each other. In other words, under this scenario, two products can use the same sequence in their part numbers. For example:

Product ABC part numbers can be: ABC0001, ABC0002, ABC0003...
Product XYZ part numbers can be: XYZ0001, XYZ0002, XYZ0003...

Both products have the same sequences – 0001, 0002, 0003...

GSEQ (syntax: <*GSEQ(*sequence name*)*>) is a global sequence, which allows several products to share the same sequence. In other words, under this scenario, two products increment the same sequence and therefore a sequence number is only used once. For example:

Product ABC part numbers can be: ABC0001, ABC0002, ABC0004...
Product XYZ part numbers can be: XYZ0003, XYZ0005, XYZ0006...

Here Product ABC uses the sequence numbers 0001 and 0002. Product XYZ used the sequence number 0003. Since 0003 had already been used the next sequence number available for Product ABC was 0004.

NOTE: In order for GSEQ to work correctly, all products that will be incrementing the Sequence need to have GSEQ used in their expressions.

SSEQ (syntax: <*SSEQ(*sequence name 1, sequence name 2, ..., sequence name n*)*>) allows sequences to be nested. For example, two sequences go from 1 to 3 and they are named sequence One and Two. The expression <*SSEQ (**one, two**)*> would result in 11, 12, 13, 21, 22, 23, 31, 32, 33.

Another example would be to have one sequence name of “ABC” with string elements A, B, C, and another sequence named “Ten” going from 1 to 10, then expression <*SSEQ(**ABC, Ten**)*> would result in A1, A2, A3, A4, A5, A6..., A9, A10, B1, B2, ..., B10, C1..., C10.

Similarly, if a portion of a part number is defined as <*SSEQ(**Ten, ABC**)*> then the results would be 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A, 2B, ... 10C.

CXSUB (syntax: <*CXSUB(*sequence substitution name*)*>) is used for Sequence Substitutions. **Sequence Substitution** is used with serial numbers and substituting