

INFONIQA

TAF-Format

ONE 50 Finanz

Infoniqa Schweiz AG

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1. Part 1 TAF Description

This part of the documentation describes the general format of the 'Tagged Format' (TAF) files, which can be used to export and import data sets used by the accounting system of ONE 50.

1.1 Introduction

Any remarkable database applications should have a means to export and import their data in one or other ASCII format. This makes it possible to import data from other systems and platforms, as well as exporting / importing data to and from third party applications that cannot, or do not want to use a realtime Interface like the ONE 50 OLE SDK.

Why another format? The CSV (comma separated) format used by the accounting System of ONE 50 and many third party vendors up to this point has some serious limitations and is not easily extendable.

This import format should make it possible to extend the database of the accounting system, adding new fields, yet still being able to import the older import files. Since there's no suitable ASCII format for databases we have designed our own proprierty format.

1.2 TAF File Format

The TAF files have a very simple format. Basically they exist of object (or data set) blocks which are identified by a block tag. The blocks contain one or more property tags with a value. The blocks are separated by enclosing them in curly parenthesis '{…}'. The tags and values are separated by an equal sign '='.

1.2.1 General Format

The general format of Tagged Format (TAF) files is as follows:

{block_tag tag= value [tag=value] […]}

where:

block_tag is the tag identifiying the object block. See the reference for a complete list of object blocks.

tag identifies some property of the object to be changed to the value following the tag.

value can be any text or number. A few rules apply to how the values are supplied. These are discussed below. The allowed values, and whether the value is text or numeric depends on the tag. See the reference for details of the tags and their values.

1.2.2 Object Blocks

Different types of object blocks can appear in the same file. The order in which the blocks appear in the TAF-File generally does not matter, however the import engine might be slightly faster, when the same block types are put together. Also when a block relies on a dataset which is defined by another block, the other block obviously muss appear in the file before this block, because the TAF files are processed from the top to the bottom.

1.2.3 Tags

The property tags are between 2 and 5 characters long, and always start with an alpha character (A-z). They are case insensitive, so you can write then in upper-case, lower-case or mixed.

The order of the tags generally makes no difference. However there are some tags which should appear before others, but these will be discussed in detail in the reference. For example the tag Chars (from the Sys-block), which defines the character set used in the TAF file should be one of the first tags, because it immediately switches the TAF-reader to a new mode.

1.2.4 Values

For numeric tag-values the value must lie in the allowed range specified by the tag. For the tags that require a string the length of the string must not exceed the length specified by the tag. Too long string values will be truncated.

String values that contain one or more of the following special characters must be enclosed with double quotes:

{ } Open and close braces

“ Double Quotes

‘ ‘ Spaces

If the string itself contains double quotes you must enter two double quotes. For example the string:

Konto “ABC” AG

must be entered as:

Text= “Konto ““ABC”” AG”

An empty string is represented with two double quotes: e.g Text2 = ””

1.2.5 Comments and White-Space

You can put comments in the TAF file using C-like comments characters. There are two methods you can choose from (see the example):

1. A double forward slash will treat the rest of the line as a comment.

2. All characters between /* and */ are also treated as comment.

You can put as many spaces and line-breaks in the file as you like. However the tag itself cannot be split with spaces or comments, and string values in double quotes must end on the same line.

1.2.6 Example

```
// This file describes one dataset.
{sys Chars=OEM MName=d:\programdata\sage\data\rewe\demoag2024 MType=1}

/* Here's another comment using the other comment characters */
{Kto Id=1000 Text="Kasse für MSB" Type=0 NSoll=51 NHabn=6 HFwd=320.35 HSoll=696.70
HHabn=510.00 HPrv=110.05 HBdg=100.00}

// Here's a block with more white-space
{Kto Id = 1020 Text = Bank Type = 0 Nsoll = 51
Nhabn = 6 HFwd = 3000.00 Hsoll = 6696.70 Hhabn = 710.00}
```

1.3 Futur Versions

1.3.1 TAF Changes

Although we will try to keep the tag definitions as stable as possible, we cannot always guarantie that the definitions of tags will not change in future versions of the accounting system. Fields in the database may be changed or dropped altogether, then the tags would no longer have the same meaning.

1.3.2 ONE 50 OLE SDK

Before you decide to use TAF-Files to transfer your third party applications data to the accounting system, consider using the ONE 50 OLE Automation Interface. This Interface will be kept backward compatible, as far as possible, so your applications won't have to be rebuilt when newer versions of the accounting system become available.¨

1.3.3 SOK or TAF?

The OLE Automation Interface allows you to update accounting system data in realtime, whereas using TAF files is more of a batch process, requiring some manual work by the user to import the data.

2. Part 2 TAF Reference

In this part of the documentation you will find a description of all the defined TAF blocks and their defined tags. The entries are sorted by their block tags.

2.1 Property

Acc :
Account dataset
Adr :
Address dataset
BAcc : .
Bank Account dataset
Blg : .
Booking block dataset.
Bk : .
Single booking dataset within Blg.
BText : .
Booking text dataset.
FCur : .
Foreign currency dataset
OPd : .
Open Post dataset for debtors
OPk : .
Open Post dataset for creditors
PKd : .
Personal Key Account dataset for debitors
PKk : .
Personal Key Account dataset for creditors
Plan : .
Account structure dataset
Sys : .
The system block.. This controls the reader.
Tax : .
Tax sets
Zab : .
Payment conditions

2.2 Acc - Account

This block is used to insert or update Finanzbuchhaltung accounts into the current mandate. [Konto].

AccId : String[13] (Primary Key)
Account Nr: The unique identifier for the account.[Konto-Nr]

Code : String[11]
Any user defineable code.

CstId: String[13]
The Id of a cost centre. [Kostenstelle]

CurId : String[5]
The id of a foreign currency. If this field is supplied, the account is treated as a foreign curreny account.

FCdt : Currency
The total amount of the credit bookings in the foreign currency.

FDbt : Currency
The total amount of the debit bookings in the foreign currency.

FFwd : Currency
TagsProperty Forward balance in the foreign currency. [Saldo-Vortrag]

Flags : Integer
Auxilliary flags. This value consists of the sum of one or more of the following biases:
1 Certain details of this account must be treated secretly.
2 When booking onto this account, the user is forced to specify a cost centre [KST].

MBdg : Currency
The amount budgeted for this account.

MBdg2 : Currency
The amount budgeted for this account for next year.

MCdt : Currency
The total amount of the credit bookings.

MDbt : Currency
The total amount of the debit bookings.

MFwd : Currency
Forward balance. [Saldo-Vortrag]

MPrv : Currency
The previous year's balance for this account.[Vorjahr]

NCdt : Integer
The number of credit bookings.

NDbt : Integer
The number of debit bookings.

TaxId : String[5]
The id of a tax record. [SteuerID]

Text : String[31]
The first line of the description of the account.

Text2 : String[31]
The second line of the description of the account.

Text3 : String[31]
The first line of the description of the account in the language of the foreign currency of this account.

Text4 : String[31]
The second line of the description of the account in the language of the foreign currency of this account.

Type : Integer
The type of the account:
0 Active account [Aktiv]
1 Passive account [Passiv]
2 Expense account [Aufwand]
3 Revenue account [Ertrag]
4 Debit cost centre account [Kst-Soll]
5 Credit cost centre account [Kst-Haben]

2.3 Adr - Address

This block is used to insert or update address record sets into the current mandate.

ACode : String[31]
The area code for the postal address. [PLZ]

CdrId : String[13] (Primary Key)
The unique ID of an address set.

City: String[25]
The name of the city for the postal address.

Code : String[11]
Any user defineable code.

CCode : String[3]
The country code which is prepended to the postal code. e.g 'CH'
comes outas 'CH-8307 Toontown'

Corp : String[31]
The name of the company or corporation.

Lang : String[1]
The language code.

Line1 : String[31]
One of two extra lines of text for the postal address. [Zusatz1]

Line2 : String[31]
One of two extra lines of text for the postal address. [Zusatz2]

PCode : Integer
This is a special code used to print addresses.

Road : String[31]
The street or road for the postal address.

Salut : String[65]
The salutation of the person in a letter. e.g. "Dear Mr. Bean". [Briefanrede]

Sort : String[11]
An alternative Id used to sort address sets.

TelB : String[21]
The telefon number: business

TelF : String[21]
The telefon number: fax

TelN : String[21]
The telefon number: cellular phone

TelP : String[21]
The telefon number: private

Title : String[31]
The title of the person e.g. "Dr. Shivago"

2.4 BAcc - Bank Accounts

This block is used to insert or update the internal bank account data sets. These are various bank accounts with which the user is able to make payments. [Interne Banken]

AccId : String[13]
The Id of a book keeping account. [Fibu-Konto]

BnkAc : String[25]
The account number of this bank account.

BnkId: String[13]
The Id of one of the banks in the list of external banks.

BnkNr : String[5] (Primary Key)
The Id that uniquely identifies this data set.
Type : Integer

Specifies the type of the account:
0 A normal book keeping account.
1 A literal bank account.
2 A 'Post-Check' account.

2.5 Bk - Booking Sub-Block

This block controls a single booking. This block never appears alone, its always embedded in a Blg block.

AccId : String[13]
The Id of a book keeping account. [Fibu-Konto]

BType : Integer
Booking type:
1=cost booking
2=tax booking

CAcc: String[13]
This is the cost type account

CIdx : Integer
This is the index of the booking that represents the cost booking which is attached to this booking.

Code : String[9]
A user definable code.

Date : Date
The date of the booking.

Flags : Integer
Auxilliary flags. This value consists of the sum of one or more of the following biases:

1. The booking is the first one into the specified OP.
2. This is a hidden booking. [Transitorische]
3. This booking is the exit booking, as oposed to the return booking. Only valid if the hidden flag is set.

TaxId : String[5]
The Id of the tax. [MWSt-Kürzel]

Text : String[61]*
This string specifies the first line of the booking text.

Text2 : String[*]
This string specifies the second line of the booking text.
(*)Both fields Text and Text2 are stored in the same memory location, which means their total length may not exceed 60 characters (1 char is required internally).
Be careful not to put too many characters onto one single line, because most Reports are not designed to display a full string containing 60 characters.

TIdx : Integer
This is the index of the booking that represents the tax booking which is attached to this booking.

Type : Boolean
Booking type.
0 a debit booking [Soll]
1 a credit booking [Haben]

ValNt : Currency
The net amount for this booking. [Netto-Betrag]

ValTx : Currency
The tax amount for this booking. [Steuer-Betrag]

ValFW : Currency
The gross amount for this booking in the foreign currency specified by currency of the account AccId. [FW-Betrag]

OpId : String[13]
The OP id of this booking.

PkKey : Long
The PK number of this booking.

2.6 Blg - Beleg

This block is used to insert or update booking information.

BlgNr : Long (Primary Key)
The [Beleg] Nr.

Date : Date
The date of the bookings. The Book blocks also have a Date tag, and if specified they override the date specified here.

Grp: String[1]
Any character to mark your bookings so your can retreave them later.

MType : Integer
The booking mask to use for this [Beleg].

Orig : Integer
The origin of this [Beleg].
The following are defined:
0 Finanzbuchhaltung
1 Debitorenbuchhaltung
2 Kreditorenbuchhaltung
3 Other

2.7 BText – Booking text

This block is used to insert or update the user defined booking texts. [Buchungstexte]

AccId : String[13]
(Not yet implemented) This is a control string which makes it possible to simplify the booking process, by defining some tokens which automatically fill some of the booking fields in the booking mask for the user. For a descriptions of the tokens see
…
Text: String[61]*
This string specifies the first line of the booking text.

Text2 : String[*]
This string specifies the second line of the booking text. This tag must appear after the Text tag.

(*)Both fields Text and Text2 are stored in the same memory location, which means their total length may not exceed 60 characters (1 char is required internally).
Be careful not to put too many characters onto one single line, because most reports are not designed to display a full string containing 60 characters.

TxtId : String[2] (Primary Key)
The unique identifier of the booking text.

2.8 Fcur - Forein Currency

This block is used to insert or update foreign currency data sets.

CurId : String[5] (Primary Key)
The unique identifier of this foreign currency data set.

AccId : String[13]
The account onto which any differences between the main and foreign currency amounts should be booked.
If you specify an account here, be sure it exists, or will be inserted by a following Acc block. [Valutaausgleich]

Unit : Integer
This is a quotient by which the rate of exchange is devided before being applied. Usually the Unit is 1 or 100.

Rate : Single
The rate of exchange of this currency. [Kurs]

2.9 OP - Open Post

This block is used to insert or update OP record sets into the current mandate. [Offene Posten]

AdrId : String[13]
Receiver Address Id

Batch : Integer
The Batch-Nr or payment list number. [Zahlungslauf-Nr]

BnkId: String[13]
The Id of the bank at which this OP must be payed.

BnkAc : String[25]
The account number of the bank account onto which this OP must be payed.

BnkNr : String[5]
The Id of the bank account with which this OP must be payed.

Code : String[11]
Any user defineable code.

DateO : Date
The date of the first booking onto this OP.

DateW : Date
The date of the last payment reminder.

DateP : Date
The date of the last payment.

DateD : Date
The date at which this OP becomes due.

DateF : Date
Fibu-date

FCdt : Currency
The total amount of the credit bookings in the foreign currency.

FDbt : Currency
The total amount of the debit bookings in the foreign currency.

FFwd : Currency
Forward balance in the foreign currency. [Saldo-Vortrag]

Flags : Integer
Auxilliary flags. This value consists of the sum of one or more of the following biases:
1 OP is from a creditor.
2 OP has foreign currency.

FVal : Currency
The value of this OP in the foreign currency. [Rechnungs-/Fakturabetrag]

IBAN : String[35]
The IBAN of the bank account to which this OP is to be paid

LpVal : Currency
The amount of the last payment.

LpDis : Currency
The amount of discount given for the last payment. [Skonto]

MVal : Currency
The value of this OP. [Rechnungs-/Fakturabetrag]

MCdt : Currency
The total amount of the credit bookings.

MDbt : Currency
The total amount of the debit bookings.

MFwd : Currency
Forward balance. [Saldo-Vortrag]

NCdt : Integer
The number of credit bookings.

NDbt : Integer
The number of debit bookings.

NPay : Integer
The number of payments.

OpId : String[13] (Primary Key)
OP Nr: The unique identifier for the OP records.

Payit : String[1]
The DTA Payit code.

PkKey : Long
The number of the PK with which this OP is associated.

Ref : String[27]
The supplemental index of the OP. This number is normally an QR Reference

State : Integer
The current payment state of the OP. [OP-Status]

TaxId : String[5]
The Id of the Tax set associated with this OP.

Text : String[31]
The description of the OP.

ZabId : String[5]
The id of a payment condition associated with this OP.

Warn : Integer
The Number of reminders of payment were sent because of this OP. [Mahnstufe]

2.10 PK - Personal Key Account

This block is used to insert or update the PK data set. [Personenkonten]

AccId : String[13]
The Id of the Fibu account associated with this PK.

AdrId : String[13]
The Id of the Address associated with this PK.

BnkId: String[13]
The Id of the bank at which OPs from this PK must be payed.

BnkAc : String[25]
The account number of the bank account onto which OPs from this PK must be payed

BnkNr : String[5]
The Id of the bank account with which OPs from this OP must be payed.

CallN : String[31]
The name of the contact person for this PK.

CallT : String[21]
The telefone number of the contact person for this PK.

CusNr : String[11]
Our customer number.

Code : String[11]
Any user defineable code.

FCdt : Currency
The total amount of the credit bookings in the foreign currency.

FDbt : Currency
The total amount of the debit bookings in the foreign currency.

FFwd : Currency
Forward balance in the foreign currency. [Saldo-Vortrag]

Flags : Integer
Auxilliary flags. This value consists of the sum of one or more of the following biases:
1 PK is from a creditor.
2 PK has foreign currency.

GAcc : String[13]
This is the Id of a Fibu account used to present an acceptable
default while booking onto this PK.

IBAN : String[35]
The IBAN of the bank account onto which OPs from this PK must be payed

Limit : Currency
The credit limit on this PK.

MBdg : Currency
The amount budgeted for this PK.

MCdt : Currency
The total amount of the credit bookings.

MDbt : Currency
The total amount of the debit bookings.

MpEmail : Integer
0 = Reminder as email is not activated
1 = Reminder as email is activated

MFwd : Currency
Forward balance. [Saldo-Vortrag]

MTot : Currency
The total revenue. [Umsatz]

MTot1 : Currency
The total revenue for last year.

MTot2 : Currency
The total revenue for the year before last.

NCdt : Integer
The number of credit bookings.

NDbt : Integer
The number of debit bookings.

NOp : Integer
The number of OPs booked into this PK.

Payit : String[1]
The payment methode code: PayIt Codes*

PCode : Integer
reserved.

PkKey : Long (Primary Key)
The number of the PK, than uniquely identifies it.

Ref : String[17]
The supplemental index of the PK. This number is normally used in connection with the OCR.
Sort : String[11]
An alternative Id used to sort PKs.

Text : String[31]
The description of the PK.

ZabId : String[5]
The id of a payment condition associated with this OP.

WrnLk : Integer
Warning lock. Don't send warnings to this PK.

PayIt Codes:
0. Manuell

1. ESR 15-stellig

2. ESR 16-stellig

3. ESR 27-stellig

4. "Roter" (Bank)

5. "Roter" (Post)

6. "Roter" (Treuhand)

7. Postmandat

8. Fremdwährung

9. IBAN/IPI

10. QR-Rechnung mit Referenz

11. QR-Rechnung ohne Referenz

12. QR-Rechnung mit Kreditor Referenz

2.11 Plan - Account Structure

This block is used to insert or update Finanzbuchhaltung accounts into the account structure. [Kontenplan]

FCdt : Currency
The total amount of the credit bookings in the foreign currency.

FDbt : Currency
The total amount of the debit bookings in the foreign currency.

FFwd : Currency
Forward balance in the foreign currency. [Saldo-Vortrag]

Flags : Integer
Auxilliary flags. This value consists of the sum of one or more of the following biases:
1 This is a credit account.
2 There is a 'mirror' account.
4 The account is empty, or if this is a group all the sons are empty.
8 This entry is invisible. It won't be printed in the reports.
16 Must add totals to counter 1, otherwise subtract.
32 Must add totals to counter 2, otherwise subtract.
64 Don't print percent.
128 Insert Form-Feed before printing this entry
256 reserved
512 This dataset has monthly totals.
1024 The balance on this account is zero.

Flag2 : Long
Report flags.

HgtA : Integer
Height after.

HgtB : Integer
Height before.

IdCmp : String[13]
...

IdLng : String[18]
An alternative long Id.

IdT1 : String[13]
Id of Totalizer 1.

IdT2 : String[13]
Id of Totalizer 2.

InsBr : String[13]
Insert the current dataset as the brother of this id and type.

InsSn : String[13]
Insert the current dataset as the son of this id and type.

KeyId : String[13](index)
...

Level : Long
The level of the current data set.

MBdg : Currency
The amount budgeted for this dataset.

MBdg2 : Currency
The amount budgeted for this dataset for next year.

MCdt : Currency
The total amount of the credit bookings.

MDbt : Currency
The total amount of the debit bookings.

MFwd : Currency
Forward balance. [Saldo-Vortrag]

MPrv : Currency
The previous year's balance for this dataset. [Vorjahr]

NCdt : Integer
The number of credit bookings.

NDbt : Integer
The number of debit bookings.

Text : String[31]
The first line of the description.

Text2 : String[31]
The second line of the description.

Type : Integer
The type of the account: ...

Type2 : Integer
The type of root.

User1 : Currency
User total 1.

User2 : Currency
User total 2.

User3 : Currency
User total 3.

User4 : Currency
User total 4.

UsrFl : Byte
User totalizer flags.

2.12 Sys - System

This block is used to control the behaviour of the TAF-reader and to change some flags or settings. Usually this block appears at the top of the TAF File, but its also possible to have more than one System block. You might for example want to temporarily (for the next data set) switch off some flags or behaviour.

Chars : String
The character set used in the TAF-File. The following are defined:
ANSI - The character set used by Windows applications.
OEM - The character set used by MS-DOS applications.
Default = ANSI

FmtD: String
The format string of the date. eg. "MM-dd-yy"
Default = "dd.MM.yy"

MGoto : 'under construction'
This tag makes the TAF-reader login to a different mandate. The tag depends on the context of the reader. The Import function might not support this tag, where as a batch-mode reader could.

MName : String
This tag allows the TAF-reader to warn the user when he tries to import a TAF-File which was exported from a different mandate, than what the reader is currently logged in as.
Note: You might want to put the system block containing this tag at the top of the file, so the reader can abort before writing any data, if the user wishes to do so.

MType : Integer
This tag allows the TAF-reader to abort processing if the mandate it currently is logged into has a different type, than what was specified here. For example if this file contains data for Debitorenbuchhaltung, it cannot be imported by Kreditorenbuchhaltung. The following types are currently defined:
0 or 4 - only the INI file
1 - Finanzbuchhaltung files
2 - Debitorenbuchhaltung files
3 - Kreditorenbuchhaltung files

Note: You might want to put the system block containing this tag at the top of the file so the reader can abort before writing any data.

2.13 Tax - Tax sets

This block is used to insert or update tax data sets. [Steuersätze]

EwAcc : String[13]
Reserved.

AccId : String[13]
The account onto which the tax amount should be booked. If you specify an account here, be sure it exists, or will be inserted by a following Acc block.

NetIn : Boolean
This determines, whether the tax percentage applies to the net or gross amount entered while booking. If the value is 1, the user must enter the net amount. [Nettoeingabe]
Default = 0
Quote : Single
This is a quotient by which the gross amount is devided before the tax rate is applied.

Rate : Single
The tax percentage. [Prozentsatz]

TaxId : String[5] (Primary Key)
The unique identifier of this tax data set.

Text : String[19]
This is the format for the text of the booking, which will be automatically generated. [Buchungstext]
The following Jokers can be used here:
$1 - the percent
$2 - the netto amount
$3 - the rate
\n - forces a new line
Default = $1% von $2

2.14 Zab - Payment Condition

This block is used to insert or update payment condition data sets. [Zahlungsbedingung]

Days : Integer
The amount of days that the debitor has time to make a payment. [Tage-Netto]

Days1 : Integer
See Dis1.

Days2: Integer
See Dis2.

Dis1 : float
The amount of discount given if payment is made before the amount of days specified in Days1 have expired. The value is in percent.

Dis2 : float
The amount of discount given if payment is made before the amount of days specified in Days2 have expired. The value is in percent.

Duty1 : Currency
The duty the debitor is charged for not paying in time. [Mahngebühr]

Duty2 : Currency
The duty the debitor is charged for not paying in time. [Mahngebühr]

Duty3 : Currency
The duty the debitor is charged for not paying in time. [Mahngebühr]

Duty4 : Currency
The duty the debitor is charged for not paying in time. [Mahngebühr]

LimW : Currency
The limit under which no payment warnings are sent. [Mahn-Limite]

LimF : Currency
The limit up to which the debitor is freed from payment. [Erloes-Limite]

Text : String[31]
The description of this payment condition.

Warn1 : Integer
The number of days till the debitor is sent a payment warning. [Mahnung]

Warn2 : Integer
The number of days till the debitor is sent a payment warning. [Mahnung]

Warn3 : Integer
The number of days till the debitor is sent a payment warning. [Mahnung]

Warn4 : Integer
The number of days till the debitor is sent a payment warning. [Mahnung]

ZabId : String[5] (Primary Key)
The unique identifier of this data set.