

## **SECTION 14. ADDRESSING INTERNAL RECORDS**

### **14.1 GENERAL.**

Each record established is automatically assigned an address location in computer storage. The first digit of the 7-digit address identifies the type of record established. The remaining 6-digits identify the relative address of the record within the area assigned to that particular type of record. The different types of records in disk storage are as follows:

- a. CSR record type is C.
- b. FSR record type is F.
- c. PSR record type is P.
- d. DSR record type is D.
- e. RCMR record type is R.

### **14.2 DUAL ADDRESS SYSTEM.**

As stated in part one, this system uses a dual address system for processing documents over the remote and certain types of batch processing used as direct input, alternate to the remote. The use of the dual address system eliminates, to some extent, the update of improper records. Exceptions to the use of two addresses are in the initial establishment of CSRs, FSRs, and PSRs, processing miscellaneous MAFR and general ledger transactions, kill transactions, and disk check adjustments.

### **14.3 ADDRESS LOCATOR.**

An address directory provides a cross-reference of the accounting classification to the disk address of the control, fund, or program summary records and the responsibility center manager records. Section 28 covers these directories in greater detail. The document summary address is obtained from the Cathode Ray Tube (CRT) screen and recorded on the source document. The Open Document List, as described in section 28, enables the Processing Center to reconcile the document files to the DSRs stored on disk.

### **14.4 REMOTE UPDATE OF INTERNAL RECORDS.**

Before the computer can process a transaction, you must identify the record it should update. Do this by entering the address of the record to be updated in all transactions processed. Use the proper record address, as it is a key factor in maintaining accurate accounting records.

### **14.5 COMPATIBILITY OF ADDRESSES.**

To establish FSRs, PSRs, and DSRs, enter the address of the higher level records already established. As a result of the use of two addresses, the computer verifies that certain data elements in the record to be loaded and the records to which it will be linked are compatible. If the transaction does not meet all compatibility edits, the computer rejects the attempted load.

**14.6 ASSIGNMENT OF ADDRESSES.**

Addresses for the CSRs, FSRs, PSRs, DSRs, and RCMRs are assigned programmatically. Thus, the host base could have address F000001 assigned to them and another AFO, whose records are maintained on the same computer, could have address F000002 assigned to one of that AFO's records. Unless a document save indicator "X" is placed in position 49, a DSR address becomes available for reuse (e.g., old DSR is deleted) after all open balances are cleared (except for fund type K, DSRs which require that Bal-ID E also be cleared).