Oracle® EDI Gateway User's Guide

Release 11
March 1998

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Oracle® EDI Gateway User's Guide
Release 11

The part number for this volume is A58271–01.

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Glossary

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Preface

Welcome to the *Oracle® EDI Gateway User's Guide, Release 11*.

This user's guide includes the information you need to work with Oracle EDI Gateway effectively. It contains detailed information about the following:

- Overview and reference information
- Specific tasks you can accomplish using Oracle EDI Gateway
- Oracle EDI Gateway setup
- Oracle EDI Gateway functions and features
- Oracle EDI Gateway windows
- Oracle EDI Gateway reports and processes

This preface explains how this user's guide is organized and introduces other sources of information that can help you.

About this User's Guide

This guide contains overviews as well as task and reference information about Oracle EDI Gateway. This guide includes the following chapters:

- Chapter 1 presents an overview of how the EDI Gateway works, including how inbound and outbound transactions are processed in relation to Oracle Applications.
- Chapter 2 describes how to set up trading partners for sending and / or receiving EDI transactions.
- Chapter 3 describes how to understand and set up code conversion so that trading partners on either side of the transaction can use codes familiar to them.
- Chapter 4 provides a detailed overview of how data files are structured.
- Chapter 5 describes how to customize your data files to meet your business needs.
- Chapter 6 tells you how to import inbound EDI transactions and export outbound EDI transactions.
- Chapter 7 provides an overview of each inbound transaction, including important details about the data file.
- Chapter 8 provides an overview of each outbound transaction, including important details about the data file.
- Chapter 9 describes important details on how to customize your outbound transactions using the EDI Gateway's extensible architecture.

Audience for This Guide

This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of your business area's processes and tools. It also assumes you are familiar with EDI Gateway. If you have never used EDI Gateway, we suggest you attend one or more of the EDI Gateway training classes available through World Wide Education. For more information about EDI Gateway and Oracle training, see: Other Information Sources.

Do Not Use Database Tools to Modify Oracle Applications Data

Because Oracle Applications tables are interrelated, any change you make using Oracle Applications can update many tables at once. But when you modify Oracle Applications data using anything other than Oracle Applications, you may change a row in one table without making corresponding changes in related tables. If your tables get out of synchronization with each other, you risk retrieving erroneous information and you risk unpredictable results throughout Oracle Applications.

When you use Oracle Applications to modify your data, Oracle Applications automatically checks that your changes are valid. Oracle Applications also keeps track of who changes information. If you enter information into database tables using database tools, you may store invalid information. You also lose the ability to track who has changed your information because SQL*Plus and other database tools do not keep a record of changes.

Consequently, we STRONGLY RECOMMEND that you never use SQL*Plus or any other tool to modify Oracle Applications data unless otherwise instructed.

Other Information Sources

Here are some other ways you can increase your knowledge and understanding of EDI Gateway.

Online Documentation

All Oracle Applications documentation is available online on CD–ROM, except for technical reference manuals. There are two online

formats, HyperText Markup Language (HTML) and Adobe Acrobat (PDF).

All user's guides are available in HTML, Acrobat, and paper. Technical reference manuals are available in paper only. Other documentation is available in Acrobat and paper.

The *content* of the documentation does not differ from format to format. There may be slight differences due to publication standards, but such differences do not affect content. For example, page numbers and screen shots are not included in HTML.

The HTML documentation is available from all Oracle Applications windows. Each window is programmed to start your web browser and open a specific, context–sensitive section. Once any section of the HTML documentation is open, you can navigate freely throughout all Oracle Applications documentation. The HTML documentation also ships with Oracle Information Navigator (if your national language supports this tool), which enables you to search for words and phrases throughout the documentation set.

Related User's Guides

EDI Gateway shares business and setup information with other Oracle Applications products. Therefore, you may want to refer to other user's guides when you set up and use EDI Gateway.

If you do not have the hardcopy versions of these manuals, you can read them online using the Applications Library icon or Help menu command.

Oracle Applications User's Guide

This guide explains how to enter data, query, run reports, and navigate using the graphical user interface (GUI) available with this release of EDI Gateway (and any other Oracle Applications products). This guide also includes information on setting user profiles, as well as running and reviewing reports and concurrent processes.

You can access this user's guide online by choosing "Getting Started with Oracle Applications" from any Oracle Applications help file.

Oracle Applications Demonstration User's Guide

This guide documents the functional storyline and product flows for Global Computers, a fictional manufacturer of personal computers products and services. As well as including product overviews, the

book contains detailed discussions and examples across each of the major product flows. Tables, illustrations, and charts summarize key flows and data elements.

Oracle Automotive User's Guide

This guide describes how to add commodity code, customer item, trading partner, and customer address information to information already defined in various Oracle Applications. This guide also describes how to import and export information into and out of Oracle Automotive, as well as how to process the information once it has been imported into Oracle Automotive.

Oracle Inventory User's Guide

This guide describes how to define items and item information, perform receiving and inventory transactions, maintain cost control, plan items, perform cycle counting and physical inventories, and set up Oracle Inventory.

Oracle Master Scheduling/MRP and Supply Chain Planning User's Guide

This guide describes how to anticipate and manage both supply and demand for your items. Using a variety of tools and techniques, you can create forecasts, load these forecasts into master production schedules, and plan your end–items and their component requirements. You can also execute the plan, releasing and rescheduling planning suggestions for discrete jobs and repetitive schedules.

Oracle Order Entry/Shipping User's Guide

This guide describes how to enter sales orders and returns, copy existing sales orders, schedule orders, release orders, plan departures and deliveries, confirm shipments, create price lists and discounts for orders, and create reports.

Oracle Purchasing User's Guide

This guide describes how to create and approve purchasing documents, including requisitions, different types of purchase orders, quotations, RFQs, and receipts. This guide also describes how to manage your supply base through agreements, sourcing rules and approved supplier lists. In addition, this guide explains how you can

automatically create purchasing documents based on business rules through integration with Oracle Workflow technology, which automates many of the key procurement processes.

Oracle Service User's Guide

This guide describes how you can track service requests, maintain and repair customer products in your installed base, and bill your customers for services rendered. This guide also gives an overview of the workflows that Oracle Service provides.

Oracle Supplier Scheduling User's Guide

This guide describes how you can use Oracle Supplier Scheduling to calculate and maintain planning and shipping schedules and communicate them to your suppliers.

Reference Manuals

Oracle Automotive Implementation Manual

This manual describes the setup and implementation of the Oracle Applications used for the Oracle Automotive solution.

Oracle Manufacturing, Distribution, Sales and Service Open Interfaces Manual

This manual contains up–to–date information about integrating with other Oracle Manufacturing applications and with your other systems. This documentation includes open interfaces found in Oracle Manufacturing.

Oracle Applications Message Reference Manual

This manual describes all Oracle Applications messages. This manual is available in HTML format on the documentation CD–ROM for Release 11.

Oracle Project Manufacturing Implementation Manual

This manual describes the setup steps and implementation for Oracle Project Manufacturing.

Oracle Self–Service Web Applications Implementation Manual

This manual describes the setup steps for Oracle Self–Service Web Applications and the Web Applications dictionary.

Installation and System Administration

Oracle Alert User's Guide

This guide explains how to define periodic and event alerts to monitor the status of your Oracle Applications data.

Multiple Reporting Currencies in Oracle Applications

If you use the Multiple Reporting Currencies feature to record transactions in more than one currency, use this manual before implementing EDI Gateway. This manual details additional steps and setup considerations for implementing EDI Gateway with this feature.

Multiple Organizations in Oracle Applications

If you use the Oracle Applications Multiple Organization Support feature to use multiple sets of books for one EDI Gateway installation, this guide describes all you need to know about setting up and using EDI Gateway with this feature.

Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard User's Guide

If you are implementing more than one Oracle product, you can use the Oracle Applications Implementation Wizard to coordinate your setup activities. This guide describes how to use the wizard.

Oracle Applications Developer's Guide

This guide contains the coding standards followed by the Oracle Applications development staff. It describes the Oracle Application Object Library components needed to implement the Oracle Applications user interface described in the *Oracle Applications User Interface Standards*. It also provides information to help you build your custom Developer/2000 forms so that they integrate with Oracle Applications.

Oracle Applications Flexfields Guide

This guide provides flexfields planning, setup and reference information for the EDI Gateway implementation team, as well as for users responsible for the ongoing maintenance of Oracle Applications product data. This manual also provides information on creating custom reports on flexfields data.

Oracle Applications Installation Manual for Windows Clients

This guide provides information you need to successfully install Oracle Financials, Oracle Public Sector Financials, Oracle Manufacturing, or Oracle Human Resources in your specific hardware and operating system software environment.

Oracle Applications Product Update Notes

If you are upgrading your Oracle Applications, refer to the product update notes appropriate to your update and product(s) to see summaries of new features as well as changes to database objects, profile options and seed data added for each new release.

Oracle Applications Upgrade Preparation Manual

This guide explains how to prepare your Oracle Applications products for an upgrade. It also contains information on completing the upgrade procedure for each product. Refer to this manual and the *Oracle Applications Installation Manual* when you plan to upgrade your products.

Oracle Applications System Administrator's Guide

This manual provides planning and reference information for the EDI Gateway System Administrator.

Other Sources

Training

We offer a complete set of formal training courses to help you and your staff master EDI Gateway and reach full productivity quickly. We organize these courses into functional learning paths, so you take only those courses appropriate to your job or area of responsibility.

You have a choice of educational environments. You can attend courses offered by Oracle Education Services at any one of our many Education Centers, or you can arrange for our trainers to teach at your facility. In addition, Oracle training professionals can tailor standard courses or develop custom courses to meet your needs. For example, you may want to use your organization structure, terminology, and data as examples in a customized training session delivered at your own facility.

Support

From on–site support to central support, our team of experienced professionals provides the help and information you need to keep EDI Gateway working for you. This team includes your Technical Representative, Account Manager, and Oracle's large staff of consultants and support specialists with expertise in your business area, managing an Oracle8 server, and your hardware and software environment.

About Oracle

Oracle Corporation develops and markets an integrated line of software products for database management, applications development, decision support, and office automation, as well as Oracle Applications, an integrated suite of more than 45 software modules for financial management, supply chain management, manufacturing, project systems, human resources and sales and service management.

Oracle products are available for mainframes, minicomputers, personal computers, network computers and personal digital assistants, allowing organizations to integrate different computers, different operating systems, different networks, and even different database management systems, into a single, unified computing and information resource.

Oracle is the world's leading supplier of software for information management, and the world's second largest software company. Oracle offers its database, tools, and applications products, along with related consulting, education, and support services, in over 140 countries around the world.

Thank You

Thank you for using EDI Gateway and this user's guide.

We value your comments and feedback. At the end of this guide is a Reader's Comment Form you can use to explain what you like or dislike about EDI Gateway or this user's guide. Mail your comments to the following address or call us directly at (650) 506–7000.

Oracle Applications Documentation Manager
Oracle Corporation
500 Oracle Parkway
Redwood Shores, CA 94065
U.S.A.

Or, send electronic mail to **appsdoc@us.oracle.com**.

CHAPTER

1 Overview of Oracle EDI Gateway

This chapter presents an overview of the EDI Gateway:

- Overview: page 1 – 2
- How to Use Oracle EDI Gateway: page 1 – 9

Overview of Oracle EDI Gateway

Oracle Applications provides users with the ability to conduct business electronically between trading partners based on the Electronic Commerce standards and methodology. One form of Electronic Commerce is Electronic Data Interchange (EDI).

EDI is an electronic exchange of information between trading partners. Data files are exchanged in a standard format to minimize manual effort, speed data processing, and ensure accuracy.

The EDI Gateway performs the following functions:

- define trading partner groups and trading partner locations
- enable transactions for trading partners
- provide location code conversion between trading partner location codes and codes used in Oracle Applications
- provide general code conversion between trading partner codes or standard codes
- define interface data files so that application data can interface with EDI translators
- extract application data, format, and write to data files (outbound transactions)
- import data or converted codes into application open interface tables so that application program interfaces (API) can validate and update Oracle application tables (inbound transactions)

How Oracle EDI Gateway Works with Other Oracle Applications

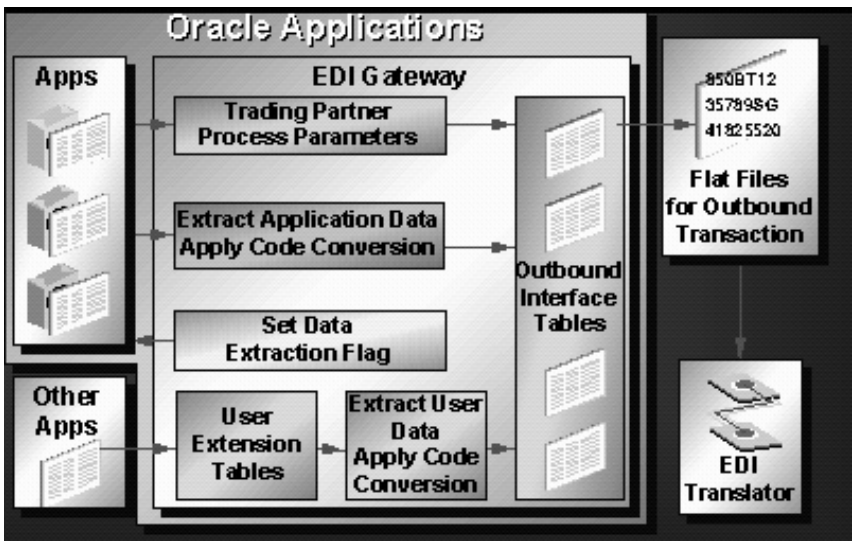
Oracle Applications are designed with an open architecture for easy integration with EDI translators and electronic transmission products to provide a seamless solution. Oracle Applications utilize the Oracle EDI Gateway to integrate with EDI translator software. EDI translation software packages integrate with an electronic transmission service to provide a closed–loop between Oracle Applications and the trading partner's application.

The Oracle Applications for Manufacturing, Distribution, and Financials are EDI–enabled using the Oracle EDI Gateway product. The Oracle EDI Gateway product augments the existing standard paper document capabilities of Oracle Applications, or adds functionality where no corresponding paper documents exist.

A common EDI implementation is via ASCII data files in a batch environment. Data from the sending application is extracted into an application data file. The application data file is received by the translation software which translates it into the an EDI standard both trading partners agree upon. Then the EDI data file is placed on a network for transmission to the receiving application. The receiving application's EDI translator receives the EDI data file from the network and begins the file processing in reverse sequence. The translator translates the EDI data file and creates an application data file meaningful to the receiving application. The receiving application receives the application data file for processing and imports the data into the application.

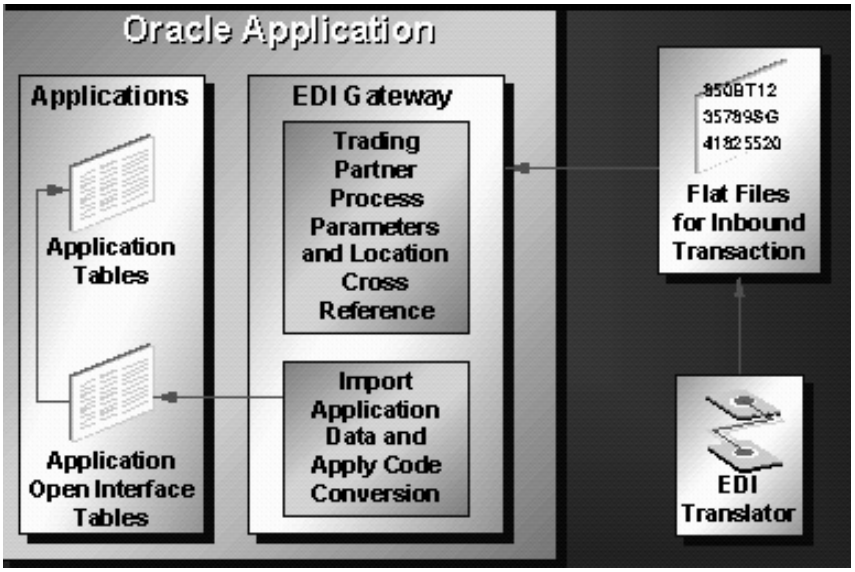
The following figure illustrates the outbound EDI Gateway transaction flow:

Figure 1 – 1



The following figure illustrates the inbound EDI Gateway transaction flow:

Figure 1 – 2



Oracle EDI Gateway Product Architecture

With an open architecture, Oracle Applications allows you to choose the best translation and electronic transmission service for your business requirements. You can use a commercially available EDI translator and transmission provider or use a proprietary solution. The Oracle Applications and the Oracle EDI Gateway places no restriction on your choices.

Product Components for All Transactions

The Oracle EDI product architecture consists of the following features for both outbound and inbound EDI transactions.

Trading Partner Definition

Used for both inbound and outbound transactions to define trading partner locations within a trading partner group. By defining a trading partner, you do the following:

- enable EDI translations
- establish a link to the location or business entity defined in the Oracle Applications

- establish a link to the trading partner definition in the EDI translator.

Code Conversion Definition

Used for both inbound and outbound transactions to convert general codes between the sending and receiving systems. This can be used to convert Oracle Applications codes to EDI standard codes or user–defined codes.

Flexfields

Flexfields (attributes) are user–defined fields in the Oracle Applications. They are found in both inbound and outbound transactions.

You have to modify the general EDI translator data maps or templates to use flexfields.

Product Components for Outbound Transactions

The Oracle EDI Gateway product architecture consists of the following components for outbound transactions:

Oracle Applications Concurrent Program Manager

Used for outbound transactions to initiate data extraction programs that create interface data files that are passed to the EDI translator for processing the data into the desired EDI standard.

Stored Procedures to Prevent Duplicate Extraction

Used with outbound transactions to provide encapsulated application logic to record the EDI transaction in the Oracle application. For example, the Oracle Purchasing tables are updated to reflect the extraction of purchase order data. This prevents the same data from being extracted again.

Transaction–specific Extension Tables

Used with outbound transactions to temporarily store user–supplied data or data from a non–Oracle Applications source that is required by target EDI documents. See: Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 2.

Transaction–specific Interface Tables

Used with outbound transactions to temporarily store data extracted from the Oracle Applications, including converted codes and data copied from customized extension tables.

Transaction–specific Database Views

Used with outbound transactions to provide encapsulated data selection logic for the target EDI transaction. You enter selection criteria, using Standard Request Submission, to launch individual extract programs.

Interface Tables Table

Used with outbound transactions to store the starting record identifier of each section of the output file and to track which transaction–specific interface and extension tables are related. The data extract program uses this information to write the next sequential identifier at the beginning of each record in the data file.

Interface Columns Table

Used with outbound transactions to store the assigned location of each data element within the data file. The data extract program uses this information to write data to the correct position in the data file.

Data Extract Programs

Used with outbound transactions to create a standard ASCII data file format that can be mapped to any standard. The data file contains data from Oracle Applications, converted codes from EDI Gateway tables, and descriptive flexfields defined in both EDI Gateway and the Oracle applications.

Extension Tables

The EDI Gateway extension tables are used to hold outbound data from tables that are outside the Oracle application. These extension tables are installed with EDI Gateway. However, you must define and populate the table columns if you want to use these tables.

Each transaction interface table has one extension table per interface table for the given transaction. The extension tables share the same base interface table name as the transaction with an "_X" suffix. For example, the primary interface table ECE_DSNO_ORDERS has the extension table ECE_DSNO_ORDERS_X.

Industry–Specific Tables

Some Oracle Applications have additional application tables for vertical industry solutions. These additional tables are detected in the EDI Gateway by reading system setup tables. If industry–specific tables are detected, their data, along with customer–defined extension table data, is copied to the EDI Gateway extension tables during the data extraction for outbound transactions.

> **Note:** EDI extension tables are not used with inbound transactions.

Product Components for Inbound Transactions

The Oracle EDI Gateway product architecture consists of the following components for inbound transactions:

Oracle Applications Concurrent Program Manager

Used for inbound transactions to initiate data load programs that import interface data files from the EDI translator to EDI Gateway for processing into Oracle Applications.

Data Load Programs

Used with inbound transactions to load the Oracle Applications open interfaces from a standard ASCII data file. The data load program converts external codes in the file to internal codes found in the code conversion tables. The internal codes found in the code conversion tables or found in the internal fields as populated by the EDI translator are loaded into the application open interface tables.

Oracle Applications Open Interface

Used with inbound transactions. The application open interface consists of temporary interface tables and an application open interface API. The temporary interface tables are used to store the data loaded by the data load programs. The API is used to validate the data in the temporary interface tables and populate the Oracle Application tables. See: Running the Import Program for Inbound Transactions: page 6 – 4. Error detection, reporting, correction, and recovery are addressed by the respective Oracle Applications.

EDI Standards Supported

The Oracle EDI Gateway product is designed to support any EDI standard supported by EDI translation software; it is not tailored to any specific EDI standard.

EDI Transaction Support

The following transactions are supported:

ASC X12	EDIFACT	Document ID	Description
Inbound Transactions			
810	INVOIC	INI	Inbound Invoice: page 7 – 2
832	PRICAT	CATI	Inbound Price / Sales Catalog: page 7 – 6
843	QUOTES	RRQI	Inbound Response to Request for Quote: page 7 – 10
850	ORDERS	POI	Inbound Purchase Order: page 7 – 19
856	DESADV	ASNI	Inbound Ship Notice / Manifest: page 7 – 27
857	No equivalent	SBNI	Inbound Shipping and Billing Notice: page 7 – 30
Outbound Transactions			
824	APERAK	ADVO	Outbound Application Advice: page 8 – 2
810	INVOIC	INO	Outbound Invoice: page 8 – 9
820	PAYORD / REMADV	PYO	Outbound Payment Order / Remittance Advice: page 8 – 20
830	DELFOR	SPSO	Outbound Planning Schedule: page 8 – 27
862	DELJIT	SSSO	Outbound Shipping Schedule: page 8 – 47
850	ORDERS	POO	Outbound Purchase Order: page 8 – 58
860	ORDCHG	POCO	Outbound Purchase Order Change Request: page 8 – 67
856	DESADV	DNSO	Outbound Ship Notice / Manifest: page 8 – 77

Table 1 – 1 (Page 1 of 1)

See Also

Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 1

Outbound Transactions: page 8 – 1

Inbound Transactions: page 7 – 1

How To Use Oracle EDI Gateway

To use the Oracle EDI Gateway, perform the following tasks:

Step 1. Define Data File Directories

To use EDI Gateway, you must first create directories where data files, for both inbound and outbound transactions, are stored. You must then specify these in the INIT.ORA file and in the EDI Gateway profile options. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2 and EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.

Step 2. Define Trading Partner Data

First, define a trading partner group and associate all trading partner location (address) entities to this group. Define basic information about the trading partner and associate that to a specific trading partner's location. This is necessary to integrate Oracle Applications and EDI translator software. See: Defining Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.

Step 3. Define Code Conversions

The Oracle EDI Gateway code conversion function provides a method by which trading partner and standard codes can be converted to Oracle Application codes and vice versa. See: Overview of Code Conversion: page 3 – 2.

1. Define code conversion categories to specify a subset of codes within the code conversion table. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13.
2. For each data element in a transaction that requires code conversion by EDI Gateway, assign one code conversion category. See: Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14.
3. Enter the actual code conversion values from the internal codes to external codes into the code conversion table. The internal codes are defined in the Oracle Applications. The external codes are the

associated values required by the trading partner or chosen EDI standard.

Step 4. Customize Data File Formats

Oracle delivers a standard predefined data file format containing all the data that may be required to support a particular EDI transaction. You may customize this data file to meet specific business needs. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

Step 5. Initiate EDI Transactions

Once data file directories, trading partner information, code conversions, and optional customizations of data files have been performed, use Oracle Applications Standard Request Submission to run extract programs for outbound transactions and import programs for inbound transactions. See: Running the Extract Programs for Outbound Transactions: page 6 – 6, Running the Import Programs for Inbound Transactions: page 6 – 4, and Viewing the Status of Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8.

CHAPTER

2

Trading Partner Setup

This chapter tells you how to set up trading partners in Oracle EDI Gateway:

- Overview: page 2 – 1
- Defining Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9

Overview of Trading Partners

The term “trading partner” is used differently in the context of EDI translators than in the context of the EDI Gateway.

For EDI translators, the purpose of trading partner data is to:

- identify sending and receiving electronic mailbox addresses
- identify the communication medium (such as network or direct connection)
- enable specific transactions by trading partner

For the Oracle EDI Gateway, the purpose of trading partner data is to:

- cross–reference a particular address location in Oracle Applications to the location code defined for the trading partner for that address
- link the EDI translator trading partner identifier to the EDI Gateway trading partner for the primary business address entity in the transaction
- enable specific transactions for the EDI Gateway trading partner

In the EDI Gateway, the trading partner is defined as any address in Oracle Applications. This allows the conversion of location codes between the sender’s defined code in their application to the receiver’s defined code in their Oracle Application and vice versa. The translator code definition in the EDI Gateway identifies the trading partner setup code as defined in the EDI translator.

For example, assume the trading partner defined the address code as AL–012. However, the same physical address was defined as 1234 in Oracle Applications. Defining the trading partner location in the appropriate Oracle application ensures that the code AL–012 is returned in transactions.

When defining trading partner data in the EDI Gateway, transactions must be enabled for the trading partner in order for data to be imported or extracted and written to the data file.

Inbound Transactions

The primary trading partner location is the location in the transaction detail records that is reviewed in the EDI Gateway to determine the key business entity that has ownership of this transaction in the Oracle Application. This entity is at the address or site level in the transaction.

The higher level customer or supplier definition (without addresses) is determined by the primary site entity found within the transaction.

The EDI translator writes a trading partner code for the record 0010 control record but it is not reviewed by the EDI Gateway. The detail location codes extracted from N104 and NAD records are reviewed within the EDI Gateway to determine the primary entity as needed by the Oracle application.

Outbound Transactions

The primary trading partner location is the address location reviewed within the transaction to determine the trading partner code for the record 0010 control record. This is the coded that links the transaction to the trading partner definition in the EDI translator.

Document	Direction	ASC X12	EDIFACT	Content	Primary Trading Partner Location
INI	Inbound	810	INVOIC	Invoice	SUPPLIER SITE
CATI	Inbound	832	PRICAT	Price / Sales Catalog	SUPPLIER SITE
RRQI	Inbound	843	QUOTES	Response to Request for Quotation	SUPPLIER SITE
POI	Inbound	850	ORDERS	Purchase Orders	SHIP TO
ANSI	Inbound	856	DESADV	Ship Notice / Manifest	SUPPLIER SITE
SBNI	Inbound	857	n/a	Shipment and Billing Notice	SHIP TO
INO	Outbound	810	INVOIC	Invoice	BILL TO
PYO	Outbound	820	REMADV / PAYORD	Payment Order / Remittance Advice	PAYING BANK BRANCH
SPSO	Outbound	830	DELFOR	Planning Schedule	SUPPLIER SITE
POO	Outbound	850	ORDERS	Purchase Orders	SUPPLIER SITE

Table 2 – 1

Document	Direction	ASC X12	EDIFACT	Content	Primary Trading Partner Location
POCO	Outbound	860	ORDCHG	Purchase Order Change	SUPPLIER SITE
SSSO	Outbound	862	DELJIT	Shipping Schedule	SUPPLIER SITE

Table 2 – 1

Each trading partner is assigned a primary address to associate with the transaction, such as bill–to address for outbound invoices or ship–to address for inbound purchase orders.

If a trading partner is both a customer and a supplier, Oracle recommends that you define the partner twice, once as a customer and once as a supplier. For each, enter a note in the trading partner description field to indicate whether it is the customer or supplier definition.

You must define a trading partner header for *every* location code found in the transaction. For example, an outbound invoice may have a remit–to location and a ship–to location. Both locations must be defined as trading partners in the EDI Gateway to define the external location code to appear in transactions.

Test / Production Transaction Status

Each application open interface has its own processing rules for validating EDI inbound transactions, including those marked as test transactions. The test / production status code is found on the control record (0010) in the data file. The status code is set by the EDI translator for inbound transactions. For outbound transactions, the status code is set by the EDI Gateway.

Some open interface programs include a test / production status code as one of the parameters entered when you launch the Standard Request. This status code *may* override the test / production status code found in the control record (0010) for each transaction.

> **Note:** The test / production status code may be presented differently for various reasons. For example, T for Test, P for Production, or Y for Yes.

If the application open interface table has a test / production status code, the following may happen:

- the test / production status code is passed from the control record of each transaction to the open interface table without being overridden by the Standard Request Submission or the open interface.
- the test /production status code is passed from the control record but overridden by the test / production code from the Standard Request Submission parameters
- the test / production status code is ignored by the application open interface and is determined from the Standard Request Submission parameters.

For further information, refer to the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distribution Open Interfaces Manual, Release 11* or the *Oracle Financials Open Interfaces Manual, Release 11*.

EDI in a Multi–Organization Environment

A separate EDI responsibility must be defined for each organization that processes EDI transactions. Therefore, you must run EDI transactions separately by organization.

> **Note:** Some outbound transactions may operate on all organizations. However, you must still define a separate responsibility for each organization.

For outbound transactions, you extract data for the organization assigned to the current responsibility. So, if you intend to extract data from multiple organizations, you must do so from separate responsibilities.

For inbound transactions, the EDI translator, another process, or the trading partner sending the data file must separate the transactions by organization before the EDI Gateway imports the data. In other words, each data file sent by a trading partner should contain only those transactions into the specific organization.

If you intend to extract data from multiple organizations, you must switch to Transactions associated with other organizations will not successfully cross–reference the trading partner's location codes. The EDI Gateway associates the organization defined in the EDI Gateway responsibility with each primary trading partner location during the location cross reference. If the responsibility has organization A, but all the trading partner primary locations in the transactions are defined to organization B in the Oracle Application, the location codes cross reference process cannot find the location in the Oracle Application. The

EDI Gateway reads only trading partner locations for the specified organization.

Attention: During code conversion, the organization defined in the EDI responsibility is assigned to the trading partner primary location. If that organization is not correct for the location, the application open interface rejects the transaction during validation. Review the error report or on–line error handling procedure for the specific application.

Separate Transactions by Location

EDI translators can separate transactions into different data files. Transactions can be segregated into:

- different trading partner electronic envelopes
- different functional groups within the same electronic envelope
- different mailboxes.

One solution is to have your trading partner separate the transactions in separate address locations that mirror your different organizations. If you have a single physical address that you have defined to two or more organizations, you may request that your trading partner also distinguish the locations. They can define unique address site / location codes in their application even those codes have the same physical address. The EDI translator can then separate the transactions to different electronic envelopes or functional groups within envelopes. The transactions can then be processed separately into different organizations.

Address Site ID Retrieval

Each transaction is associated with a primary internal location address site defined in the Oracle application. That has a corresponding external location code defined by the trading partner. The external code is the location code found in the ASC X12 N1 name segment or the UN/EDIFACT NAD name and address segment. Multiple customers could use the same external location codes because the combination of their trading partner translator code (their identifier in the EDI translator) and their external location code make a unique combination in the EDI Gateway trading partner definition. This pair of codes is associated with the address site in the Oracle application.

There is a conflict when a given trading partner sends transactions with the same trading partner translator code and the same external location codes. However, some of these transactions are split across different

organizations. Only one organization can be associated to a given address site.

Each EDI trading partner location code is derived from a unique address site ID defined in the Oracle application. That site ID is often written into the transaction so that the application open interface can correctly identify the correct address site for the customer, supplier, or other trading partner.

When extracting or importing transactions, only those address site IDs that belong to the organization defined for the current responsibility are retrieved. The same location codes used in other organizations are not retrieved, since the process is organization–specific.

The following table illustrates an external location code defined in multiple organizations. Assume that the trading partner used the code AB123 that is associated with two addresses in different organizations in the Oracle application:

Customer or Supplier	Address Site	Trading Partner Translator Code		External Location Code (on N1 or NAD segment)		Address Site ID	Organization for the Address Site ID
ACME Inc.	123 Main, Chicago IL	E1–ACME–1	+	AB123	=	12345678	A
ACME. Inc.	123 Main, Chicago IL	E1–ACME–2	+	AB123	=	13567890	B

Table 2 – 2 Sample Trading Partner Data

Note: The organization is defined in the Oracle application for this address site. This is not validated by the EDI Gateway. It may be passed to the application open interface table given the address site ID that is retrieved by the EDI Gateway.

The address site ID is assigned when you set up the trading partner and is retrieved when the EDI Gateway processes the transaction.

The EDI Gateway cross–references the trading partner external location code to the Oracle application internal location code (defined during trading partner set up) to retrieve the associated address site ID to be used bye the application open interface. For organization A, only the address site IDs defined for organization A are retrieved. Address site ID 13567890 in organization B is not referenced during execution.

Attention: If there are problems with transactions loading to the correct address site, review the organization for the address site, and check the EDI responsibility in use when loading transactions to the open interface tables.

Test and Production Environments

The following table describes four possible scenarios for inbound transactions. If you import a production transaction into either a production or test environment, or if you import a test transaction in a test environment, the open interfaces validate the data and load it into production tables.

However, you must use caution when importing a test transaction into a production environment. Otherwise, test data is imported into your production environment.

Transaction Status	Application Environment	
	Production	***Test***
Production	Open interfaces validate and load into application tables. Set parameters as required by the application open interface.	Open interfaces validate and load into application tables. Set parameters as required by the application open interface.
Test	See "Test Transaction to Production Environment."	Open interfaces validate and load into application tables. Set parameters as required by the application open interface.

Table 2 – 3 (Page 1 of 1)

Test Transaction to Production Environment

Caution: Unless care is exercised, test transactions may be processed into production tables. You must set up test / production status codes properly in your EDI translator and enter them properly when you launch Standard Requests to ensure test data is not loaded into your production database.

If the application open interface has a test / production status code and it is set for test, validation is performed but data is not committed to the database. (To perform a complete test where data is committed to the database, you must set up a test environment with a test database.)

If the trading partner is currently in production for the particular transaction at the particular site, and you want to test a transaction for that trading partner, make sure that you set up a trading partner for the test transaction with a different translator code. All *test* transactions must be given a different translator code when defining trading partner data. All test / production flags are associated with the *combination* of the trading partner definition and the translator code. Providing *different* translator codes for production and test transactions ensures that the two are not confused. This is only necessary if the trading partner is mixing production and test transactions for the same locations within one translator code.

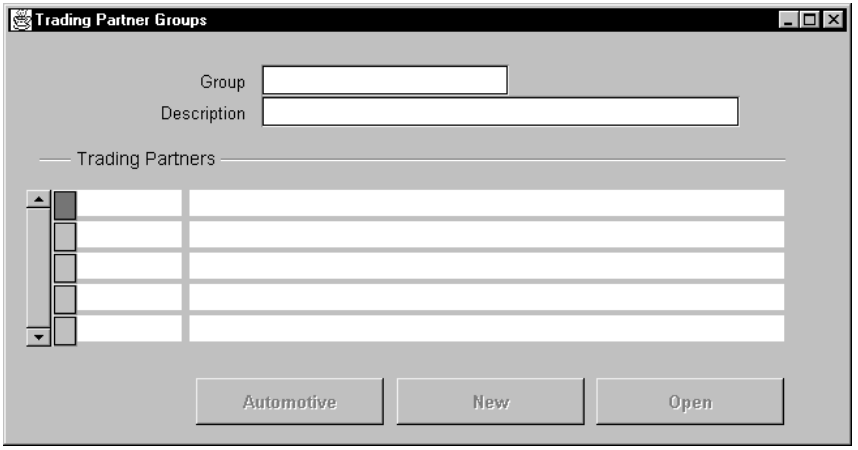
See Also

Defining Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9

Defining Trading Partner Data

▶ **To define a trading partner group:**

1. Navigate to the Trading Partner Groups window.



2. Enter a unique trading partner group identifier.

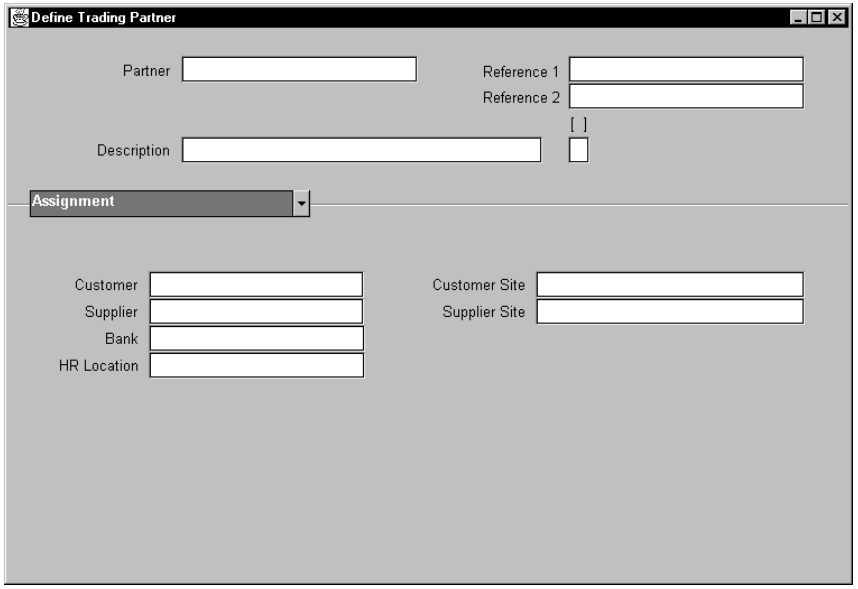
   A trading partner group is a collection of individual address entities for a given trading partner.

3. Optionally, enter a description for the trading partner group.

4. Do one of the following:

   - To add a new trading partner to a trading partner group, enter the trading partner code and description. Then choose the New button.

     This trading partner entity is linked to a physical address in the Oracle application using the Assignments alternative region of the Define Trading Partner window.



   - To update an existing trading partner in a trading partner group, enter the trading partner location code and description. Then choose the Open button.

5. For Automotive users, choose the Automotive button to enter additional trading partner information. See: Entering Additional Trading Partner Information, *Oracle Automotive User's Guide, Release 11*.

▶ **To define a trading partner within a trading partner group:**

1. Enter a unique trading partner identifier. This defines a trading partner identifier for the EDI Gateway. This code is not written to the data files.
2. Optionally, enter the trading partner description.

3. Enter references 1 and 2. This is for any additional information needed by the trading partner.

   This data is written to the control record of every outbound transaction as the primary location for the specific transaction. You can use this information to return codes to the trading partner per their requirement.

   For example, assume the bill–to customer wants code 'AB–XY' added to all invoices, but you do not want to define an application flexfield for this customer–specific code. Once the code is in the data file, you can map it to the desired data element in the standard transaction.

4. Access trading partner flexfields (also known as attributes) set up using system administration.

▶ **To define trading partner assignment:**

1. In the Assignment alternative region, associate this trading partner definition with the corresponding Oracle Applications physical address entity. This is usually address– or site–level data.
2. Do one of the following:
   - If you are defining the trading partner as a customer, select a customer and customer site. These values are defined in Oracle Order Entry and / or Oracle Receivables.
   - If you are defining the trading partner as a supplier, select a supplier and supplier site. These values are defined in Oracle Purchasing and / or Oracle Payables.
   - If you are defining the trading partner as a bank, select a bank branch address. This value is defined in Payables.
   - If you are defining other trading partner relationships, select the Human Resources location code. These values are defined in Oracle Human Resources.

▶ **To define trading partner details:**

1. Open the Details alternative region to enable EDI transactions and processing rules for the trading partner location.
2. Select the EDI document and the document type. Doing so enables the transaction for the trading partner.

   You must enter each document and each type explicitly to enable the transaction. If you do not enter both, no data is extracted.

3. Enter the translator code (as defined in the EDI translator software) to associate with the transaction and location which is being enabled. The translator code links the EDI Gateway trading partner definition to that in the EDI translator.
4. Indicate whether to send documents via EDI to this trading partner. This permits outbound transactions to be extracted and sent via EDI for this trading partner.
5. Indicate whether to print a paper copy for this partner. (This functionality is not presently supported.)
6. Indicate whether you are sending / receiving test EDI transactions for this partner.

   This allows transactions to be marked as a test transaction even if it is extracted from a production application. This code should agree with the test / production flag defined in the EDI translator software.

▶ **To define trading partner contact data**:

- Optionally, open the Contact alternative region and enter the EDI contact name, title, basic address information, electronic mail address, phone, fax number, and so on. This information is useful for EDI coordinators in case issues arise regarding transmission of EDI files. This data is not written to the data files. The data is independent of all contact information in the Oracle Applications.

CHAPTER

3

Code Conversion

This chapter covers the code conversion feature of Oracle EDI Gateway:

- Overview: page 3 – 2
- Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13
- Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14
- Predefined Code Categories: page 3 – 15
- Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18

Overview of Code Conversion

The Oracle EDI Gateway code conversion function provides a method by which trading partner codes can be converted from and to codes used in Oracle Applications. For example, assume that the ABC Corporation transmits a purchase order to the XYZ Corporation. The XYZ Corporation processes the incoming data using its own internal codes, but they are required to return the ABC Corporation's original codes. In this way, the trading partner that created the original transaction receives response transactions in their own internal codes.

The code conversion function enables you to:

- Store trading partner's external data that is equivalent to internal application data.
- Store and translate different categories of data, including unit of measure, carrier code, and location codes such as ship–to, bill–to, and remit–to locations.
- Store and read key information from the EDI translator to validate inbound transactions. For outbound transactions, this information is used to pass meaningful information to the EDI translator.
- Identify unique conversion codes at the customer, customer site, or up to five levels of a search key: for example, a customer with multiple ship–to locations, each of which has unique carrier codes, all of which must be converted to internal carrier codes.

Each data element in the data file contains data as defined in the sender's or in the receiver's application. The type of data that is typically converted includes location codes, item (product) codes, carrier codes, and unit of measurements.

For example, Purchasing defines buyer product codes and locations while Order Entry defines supplier product codes and customer locations. A code conversion or cross reference must be established before the correct product can be shipped to the correct location.

There are several types of codes that need converting and they may be converted in two places.

Item Code Conversion

Buyer product codes and supplier product codes are likely to be different. Some trading partners may send both the buyer and supplier product codes. Others may send only one. Often the product code must be converted to the internally defined product code even if both product

codes are sent. An Oracle Application internal code sent from a trading partner may not be reliable.

Generally, it is appropriate that the application retain both the buyer and supplier product codes to avoid future code conversions. If this is not done, consider using an API within the application to convert the codes. Alternately, if the product fields are identified in the EDI Gateway as candidates for general code conversion as assigned in the Code Conversion Assignment window, EDI Gateway can convert the codes if a code category is assigned.

For inbound transactions, item (product) code conversions are performed by the application open interface, when possible.

For outbound transactions, item (product) code conversions are performed by APIs called by the EDI Gateway during the transaction extract when possible.

Alternately, item code conversion can be performed by the EDI Gateway general code conversion tables, if not addressed by the Oracle Applications.

Both the internal and external items should be in the data files.

Location Code Conversion

Trading partners have address location codes generated by their respective applications to represent the same physical address. For example, the trading partner location site code ABC, which is externally defined to your application, must be converted to code 123 before your application recognizes the location site.

You can perform most location code conversions by properly setting up trading partners in the EDI Gateway. See: Defining Trading Partner Information: page 2 – 9.

Location code conversion does not use the general code conversions except where noted in a specific transaction. Some types of locations may need a code conversion through the general code conversion set up if the particular location application address table does not accommodate the link to the EDI Gateway.

General Code Conversion

Like trading partner location codes, many general codes need converting. These codes usually are found in two categories:

- Oracle application codes to EDI or ISO standard codes

- Oracle application codes to trading partner–specific codes.

Oracle Application Codes to EDI Standard Codes or ISO Codes

Codes like unit of measurement, currency, and country codes have been defined by standards organizations such as ASC X12 and EDIFACT. However, these codes may not be the codes recognized by the Oracle application where many fields are user–defined. Hence, any codes of this class in the standard transaction must be converted to data that the Oracle application can recognize.

Oracle Application Codes to Trading Partner–specific Codes

Codes like carrier codes may be defined in the trading partner's application. Like standard defined codes, these codes must be converted to internal codes to be recognized by the Oracle application.

A response transaction may be required to return the codes exactly as they were received in the original transaction. Either the application retained both the external and internal codes or code conversion must be performed to reverse the original code conversion.

The EDI Gateway code conversion function performs the general code conversion.

During code conversion:

- external data is converted to internal application data for inbound transactions
- internal application data is converted to external data for the trading partner for outbound transactions.

General code conversions for inbound and outbound transactions can be accommodated with the EDI Gateway or the EDI translator. You decide which application is the best for your environment, user responsibilities, and application access.

Inbound transactions can cross–reference the data during the EDI Gateway processing. The inbound transaction files are not updated by the EDI Gateway with the internal codes, although they are defined on the data file record. The retrieved codes are loaded into the interface tables for the API without writing the codes to the data files.

The EDI Gateway only uses the data defined as internal data for the application interface tables. Either the EDI Gateway or the EDI translator must determine the internal code given the external data found in the transaction.

For inbound transactions, if the code conversion for a data element is enabled in the Assign Categories window, the code conversion takes

place even if it was already done in the EDI translator if there is data in the external field. For outbound transactions, code conversion always occurs if the data element is enabled for code conversion.

Data that needs converting has at least two data elements defined on an outbound record on the Oracle data file. One data element contains the data as defined in the Oracle application (internal data), and the other data element has the data as requested by the trading partner or required by the standards (external data).

Each internal code may cross–reference one to five external fields.

The EDI translator should use the external fields in their general data maps, if populated. If no values exist in the external fields, then, use the internal fields.

Code Conversion Categories

A code conversion category is a code that represents a subset of entries in the general code conversion table. For example, table entries under category "UOM" cover unit of measurement code conversion; table entries under category "SHIP VIA" cover carrier / ship via code conversions. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13.

Oracle EDI Gateway provides a set of seeded code categories. However, you can define your own code category names. You could use a different category per application. For example, UOM_OE and UOM_PO could be used for unit of measurements in Order Entry and Purchasing, respectively.

A single code category can be used with many data elements within a transaction and across many transactions.

If the entries for code conversion apply to all trading partners, do not enable key search fields when assigning categories. These fields are used to indicate how many search keys to use to find table entries for a specific trading partner. For example, if Key 1 is used, one data field may be used in a search key to find entries with a specific value in one key. If Key 2 is also used, a second data field is concatenated to the first search key to narrow the table entry to a more specific business entity. Up to five keys may be used as a search key for the table entries. See: Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14.

The actual code conversion values for a specific trading partner are entered when you define code conversion values. From one to five search keys can be entered to narrow the table search to specific trading partners or any entity identified in the data file. See: Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.

Note: If a category is used across many transactions and the code conversion table is trading partner or trading partner site–specific (i.e., does not apply globally), verify that each transaction has the same trading partner or trading partner site data in the transactions for entries in the code conversion value tables.

For example, assume the SHIP_VIA is used in the Order Entry inbound purchase order and outbound invoice transactions. Assume also that the purchase order transaction has supplier codes, but the invoice transaction has supplier numbers. In this case, the code conversion values entered require different table entries: one set for the supplier number as key; the other set for the supplier code as the key.

Search Keys

Code conversion for a given trading partner may have one to five keys to search a table for their specific codes. For example, carrier codes may be set up for a specific destination (ship to) location, a specific customer (over several ship to locations), or be a generic code across all customers. To limit a code conversion table entry to any entity, search keys must be established; otherwise, the internal and external codes in the table entry apply to all trading partners.

When a search of the code conversion table begins, all defined keys (up to five) are concatenated and treated as a single search key. If the search is unsuccessful, the last key is removed and the search is performed again with all remaining keys. The removal of one key continues until a table entry is found. If no entry is found, the default is used. If the default is not found, null is returned.

An accurate number of keys must be enabled for the data element to avoid superfluous access to the code conversion table. For example, if five keys are enabled, but only two keys are entered in the code conversion values, the table is accessed three times without benefit. Similarly, if the code conversion value table has data in search keys 1 and 2, but no keys are enabled, only a global, generic search is made and the keys are ignored.

The data elements used in the search key must be defined in the tables and columns assigned to the specific transaction in the Assign Categories window.

In addition, the number of search keys used must be enabled in the Code Conversion Categories window to use the keys specified in the Assign Categories Window.

Example In this illustration, only the first two search keys were enabled in the Code Conversion Categories window:

Search Order	Category	Key 1	Key 2	Keys 3–5
First Search	SHIP_VIA	CUSTOMER CODE	SHIP TO SITE CODE	
Second Search	SHIP_VIA	CUSTOMER CODE		
Third Search	SHIP_VIA	No specific key provided. The third search will be a generic search with no specific key.		
Fourth Search (none)				
Fifth Search (none)				

Table 3 – 1 (Page 1 of 1)

Code Conversion Category Setup

In the Code Conversion Categories window, two Key Used check boxes were enabled for code conversion category SHIP_VIA. In this case, the search keys contain the customer code and the ship–to site code.

In the Assign Categories window, assume the following:

- transaction = Purchase Order Inbound
- output level = header
- view name = SO_HEADERS_INTERFACE
- reference view column = SHIP_VIA

Assume the category SHIP_VIA and the column name where the actual customer code is found is entered under Key 1 View Column. Use CUSTOMER_NUMBER.

The column name where the actual ship to site code is found is entered under Key 2 View Column. Use SHIP_TO_SITE_NUMBER.

Code Conversion Values Setup

The following table shows the data as set up in the Code Conversion Values window (the code conversion category is SHIP_VIA):

Internal Code	Key 1	Key 2	Ext 1	Ext 2
UPS–BLUE	1004	1010	UPS	A
FED_EXP	1004	1010	FEDEX	L
FED–EXP			FED	L

Table 3 – 2 (Page 1 of 1)

In the Code Conversion Value window, the actual customer code for the specific trading partner is entered under Key 1. Use '1004' for their specific customer code.

The actual ship–to site code for the specific trading partner is entered under Key 2. Use '1010' for their specific ship to site number.

First, the two keys, customer code and the ship–to site number, are concatenated to 1004+1010. The search is performed using this concatenated key (1004 + 1010). If no value is found, a second search by the customer code alone (1004) is made. If no value is found, a default code conversion value (no key specified) is used. If no default is found, null is returned.

During the execution of the EDI Gateway of inbound transactions, the internal data found during code conversion is written to the application interface tables. For outbound transactions, the internal and external codes are written to the data file according to the data file definition defined in the Interface File Definition window. The EDI translator should use the external fields in their general data maps if populated; otherwise, use the internal fields.

Code Conversion Values

The actual codes to be converted are defined in the Code Conversion Values window.

Inbound Transactions

The transaction data file may have data in the External Code 1 through External Code 5 from the EDI translator data mapping. For example, the carrier code may be in external code 1 and transportation method (air, land, sea) may be moved to external code 2. These two codes together determine the internal code used by the Oracle Application.

If the EDI translator does the code conversion, the resulting code is moved to the internal code.

If the EDI Gateway does the code conversion, the derived internal code is passed to the application open interface tables and not written to the data file.

Outbound Transactions

The transaction data files have the Oracle Application internal code, and External Code 1 through External Code 5 (as many as indicated for this transaction field in the Interface File Definition window).

When the EDI translator does the data map, it maps data from the external fields if they are populated. Otherwise, they map the internal codes to their position in the standard.

The following is an example of the code conversion table:

Meaning	Code Conversion Category	Internal Code	Ext 1	Ext 2
Freight Carrier code	CARRIER	UPS–BLUE	UPS	A
FOB Terms	FOB	ORIGIN	OR	
Payment Terms	PAY_TERMS	NET 10, 3O DAYS	.10	30
Tax Exempt Flag	TAX_EX	N	0	
Transaction Purpose Code	TRX_PURP	CHANGE	04	
Unit of Measurement	UOM	EACH	EA	

Table 3 – 3 (Page 1 of 1)

Note the following:

- The Oracle data files have one data field for the Oracle–defined internal codes and one to five data element fields for their external counterparts. An internal code is a code defined in the transaction host Oracle Application regardless of the direction of the transaction.
- For inbound data, the data from the standard transactions that need code conversions are moved to the external data elements in the data files by the EDI translators. The EDI Gateway can determine the internal data elements. If the EDI translator

determines the Oracle internal code, it is written to the data elements internal code field in addition to the external values.

- For outbound data, the Oracle application data is stored in the internal field. If the internal data is cross–referenced, the results of the code conversion are stored in the external data elements. The EDI Translators should usually move the data in the external fields to the standard transactions. If no data is present in the external fields, the internal fields should be mapped to the standard.
- Most code conversions match one internal code to one external code. In this case, only one external field is activated on the data file. You can choose to activate the external fields 2–5 if necessary for the transaction. Data field conversions that are known by the application to convert to more than one external code are indicated in the predefined data files.

Use of Two Standards in Code Conversion

There are three options to accommodate code conversion to two or more standards in the EDI Gateway:

- one constant standard code in the data file in a single external record
- multiple standard codes in the data file in a single external field
- multiple standard codes in multiple external fields in the data file

One Constant Standard Code in the Data File in a Single External Field

Let the EDI Translator convert the code on the file to a second standard.

EDI Gateway		EDI Translator	
Internal Code	**External Code 1**	**External Code 1**	**Second Standard**
PER HUNDRED	PH	PH	PERH

Table 3 – 4 (Page 1 of 1)

There is the option that one standard (such as ASC X12) be maintained in the EDI Gateway and written to the data file. If some trading partners require an alternative standard (such as EDIFACT), the first standard on the data file can be converted to the second standard (such

as ASC X12 to EDIFACT) by the EDI translator for specific trading partners.

This second standard code conversion is minimized in the EDI translator if the predominant standard is converted in the EDI Gateway and the second standard is converted in the EDI translator.

Multiple Standard Codes in the Data File in a Single External Field

Use a search key to a specific trading partner or group of trading partners.

EDI Gateway			
Category	**Search Key 1**	**Internal Code**	**External Code 1**
UOM	Alpha Company	PER HUNDRED	PH
UOM	Beta Company	PER HUNDRED	PERH

Table 3 – 5 (Page 1 of 1)

The EDI Gateway code conversion has the option of specifying code values within a Code Category to a specific trading partner or other search criteria. This method may accommodate code conversion in some categories. However, this method requires numerous code conversion table entries if the search key is customer–specific.

Multiple Standard Codes in Multiple External Fields in the Data File.

EDI Gateway				
Category	Search Key 1	Internal Code	External Code 1	External Code 2
UOM	(optional blank)	PER HUNDRED	PH	PERH

Table 3 – 6 (Page 1 of 1)

Most code conversions are likely to have one internal code to one external code. Consequently, most data elements have just one anticipated external field defined in the EDI Gateway–defined data files.

However, the EDI Gateway code conversion process can write two standards codes, one in External code 1, the other in External code 2, to the data file by doing the following:

- In the Code Conversion Categories window:
  - enabling the corresponding Used Key 2 fields
  - indicating one standard in the external 1 field, and the second standard in the external 2 field for the same table entry.
- In the Interface File Definition window:
  - Add an external 2 field to the data file by assigning it a record number, position, width, conversion sequence, record layout, record layout qualifier, and so on to ensure that the additional fields are written to all desired records in the data file.

    Note: Any record within the transaction must be 600 characters or less. If the activated external value 2 forced the record beyond 600 characterss, you can move the external value 2 to another record within the data level of that transaction. Data levels indicate header, item, or other detail level tables of that transaction. Alternatively, other data elements can be moved to other records to make room for external value 2.

If you change interface records over time, but continue to archive transactions to the same historical file, you may not be able to recreate the standard records in the EDI translator. Different data file record layouts may have the same modified map name.

Unused external codes 2–5 may be found at the end of the interface tables in the Code Conversion Values window since they were not assigned a record number, position, width, conversion sequence, record layout code, record layout qualifier and other data file data by the EDI Gateway.

If the external 2 code was not at the end of the tables, this method cannot be used on that specific data field. Contact World Wide Support to report the required data element from the EDI Gateway interface table.

> **Note:** Changes you make to all interface records require changes to the EDI Translator data map.

The EDI Translator data maps or templates need changes to recognize the additional standard code in the additional external fields, and use the correct standard code for the appropriate trading partner.

See Also

Defining Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9

Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13

Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14

Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18

Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2

Defining Code Conversion Categories

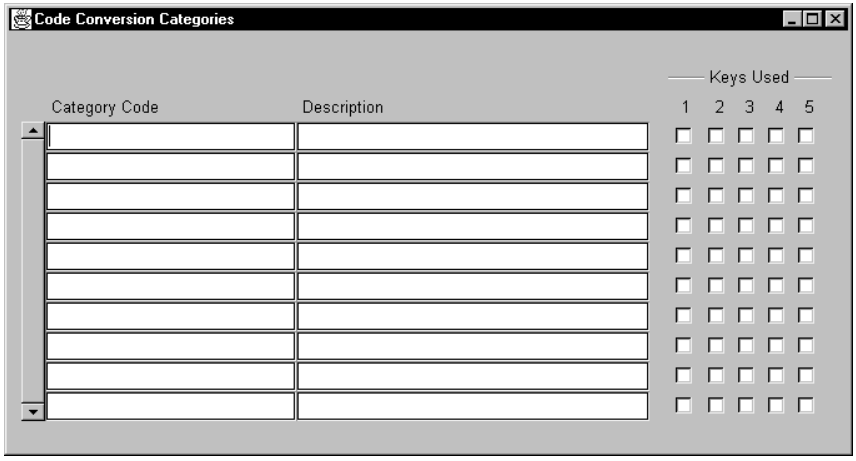
All desired categories, such as unit of measure or carrier code, must be defined. Each category is associated with a specific table and column that contains the Oracle internal data. Any category can be used in several transactions, or several times within a single transaction.

Once defined, code conversion categories must be assigned to table columns to activate the code conversion for the specific data element.

You can use a code conversion category for the EDI Gateway's predefined list or you can define your own code conversion category.

▶ **To define additional code conversion categories:**

1. Navigate to the Code Conversion Categories window.



2. Enter the category code and description.
3. To assign code conversion values to specific trading partners, enable one or more search keys.

The actual search criteria is entered in the Assign Categories window.

See Also

Overview of Code Conversion: page 3 – 2

Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14

Predefined Code Categories: page 3 – 15

Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18

Assigning Categories

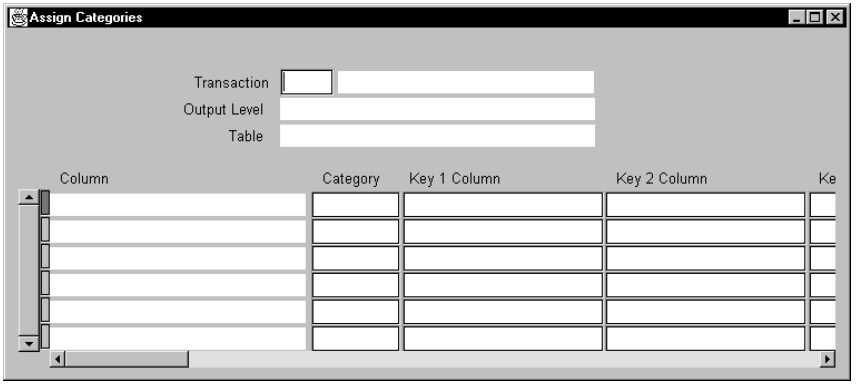
For a given transaction, use assign code conversion categories to activate code conversion for a transaction data field. If search keys are enabled when you defined code conversion categories (see: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13), use this window to identify the view columns containing the search value.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Define code conversion categories. See Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13.

▶ **To assign code conversion categories:**

1. Navigate to the Assign Categories window.



2. Select a transaction.

3. Select an output level.

   The views and column names for fields identified by the EDI Gateway for code conversion are displayed.

   All the data elements identified as code conversion candidates are displayed. For outbound transactions, the list of data elements from each interface view table is displayed, sorted by output level.

   For inbound transactions, the list of data elements from each application open interface table is displayed, sorted by output level. Output level is an indicator of each table defined in the EDI Gateway, for example, HEADER, ITEM, or DETAIL.

4. Assign a code category to activate code conversion for the view or application open interface column. If no code category is assigned, code conversion is not performed. See: Predefined Code Categories: page 3 – 15.

5. Specify a view or application open interface table column (Key 1 through Key 5) containing the key search value if a code cross reference is applied selectively to only certain trading partners or EDI transaction.

   However, if you intend a code cross reference to apply globally for *all* trading partners, do not enter values for key view column fields.

Attention: The values for the specified view column are used to access the code conversion cross reference table for the corresponding external value(s). If no entry is found which corresponds to the search key, the global code cross reference value is applied.

See Also

Overview of Code Conversion: page 3 – 2

Predefined Code Categories

The following are valid code categories pre–seeded by Oracle EDI Gateway. You may use these codes or add new code categories for use when assigning categories. See: Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14:

Category	Codes
AC_HANDL	Allowance and Charge Handling
AC_SPECC	Allowance and Charge Special Charges
AC_SPECS	Allowance and Charge Special Services
ACTION_TYPE	Action Type
AETC_RESP	AETC Responsibility
AETC_RSN	AETC Reason
AGREEMENT	Agreement
BANK_ACCT_TYPE	Bank Account Type
BANK_BRCH_ID	Bank Branch ID
BANK_BRCH_TYPE	Bank Branch Type
BILL_TO_LOCATION	Bill–To Location
BUYER_ITEM	Buyer Item (Product)
BUYER_PRODUCT	Buyer Product
CARRIER	Freight Carrier
COMPANY_CODE	Company
CONTAINER_CODE	Container
CONTAINER_TYPE	Container Type
CONTAINER_TYPE_CODE	Container Type
COUNTRY	Country
CURR_CONV_TYPE	Currency Conversion Type
CURRENCY	Currency
CUSTOMER_CODE	Customer
DOCUMENT_TYPE	Document Type
EQUIPMENT	Equipment
FOB	FOB
FOB_PAYMENT	FOB Payment
FREIGHT_TERMS	Freight Terms

Table 3 – 7

Category	Codes
HAZ_CLASS	Hazardous Class
HAZ_MAT	Hazard Material
INVOICE_SITE	Invoice Site
INVOICE_TYPE	Invoice Type
ITEM_CATEGORY	Item Category
ITEM_TYPE	Item Type
LOC_BANK_BRCH_SITE	Location Bank Branch Site
LOC_VENDOR_SITE	Location Vendor Site
ORDER_TYPE	Order Type
PAY_FMT	Payment Format
PAY_METH	Payment Method
PAY_TERMS	Payment Terms
PAY_TYPE	Payment Type
PRICE_BASIS	Price Basis
PROVINCE	Province
REGION1	Region 1
REGION2	Region 2 (for state in certain address tables)
REGION3	Region 3
SHIP_ORDER_STAT	Shipment Order Status
SHIP_PRIOR	Shipment Priority
SHIP_TO_LOCATION	Ship To Location
SHIP_TO_ORG	Ship To Organization
SHIP_TO_SITE	Ship To Site
SHIP_VIA	Ship Via (carrier)
SS_DESCRIPTOR	Supplier Scheduling Descriptor
STATE	State
SUPPLIER_NUMBER	Supplier Number

Table 3 – 7

Category	Codes
SUPPLIER_SITE	Supplier Site
TAX_CODE	Tax Code
TAX_EX	Tax Exempt Flag
TAX_EXRSN	Tax Exemption Reason
TAX_JURS	Tax Jurisdiction
TRANS_TERM	Transportation Terms
TRX_HANDL	Transaction Handling
TRX_PURP	Transaction Purpose
UOM	Unit of Measurement
VENDOR	Supplier Code
VENDOR_BANK_ACCT_TYPE	Supplier Bank Account Type
VENDOR_NAME	Supplier Name
VENDOR_NUMBER	Supplier Number
VENDOR_SITE	Supplier Site
WAREHOUSE	Warehouse
WAREHOUSE_SITE	Warehouse Site Code
X12_MAPPING	X12 Mapping

Table 3 – 7

Defining Code Conversion Values

Depending upon the EDI standard, user requirements, and the application data, a single Oracle Application internal data element may require one to five external data elements for the data file to satisfy the data requirements for the EDI standard or the trading partner.

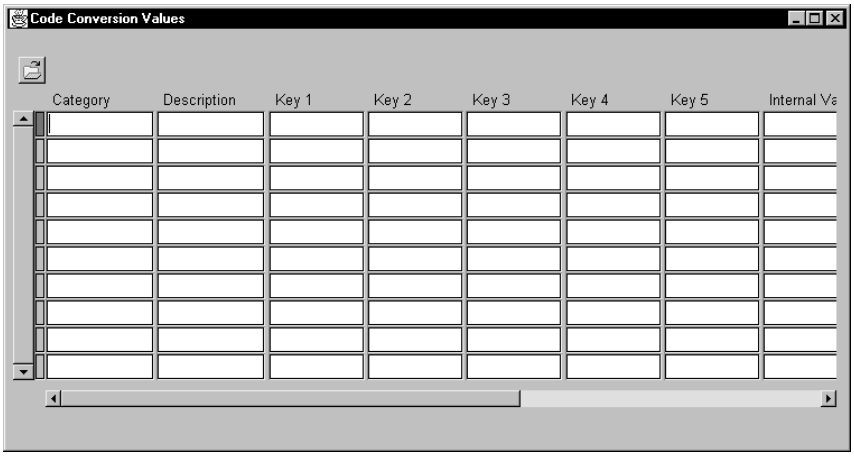
Prerequisites

- ❑ Define code conversion categories. See Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13.

❑ Assign Code Conversion Categories. See: Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14.

▶ **To define code conversion cross reference values:**

1. Navigate to the Code Conversion Values folder window.



2. Enter the category code.
3. Enter key values (1 to 5) for search keys for the set of internal / external values.

   Use this only if search keys are enabled in the Define Code Category window and view / interface table columns are identified in the Assign Code Category window.
4. Enter the internal and external value pairs (1 to 5) for one to many conversions.

   See Table 3 – 2 and Table 3 – 3 for an illustration.

See Also

Overview of Code Conversion: page 3 – 2

CHAPTER

4 Data File Structure

This chapter covers the structure of the data file for EDI transactions transactions:

- Overview: page 4 – 2
- Control Record Layout: page 4 – 4
- Required Inbound Control Record: page 4 – 10
- Record Key (1–100): page 4 – 11
- Record Layout Codes Summary: page 4 – 16
- Reusable Record Layout Details: page 4 – 19
- Mapping Rules for EDI Translators: page 4 – 25

Overview of Data File Structure

Oracle EDI Gateway produces an ASCII data file for outbound transactions. For inbound transactions, EDI Gateway processes an ASCII data file produced by the EDI translator software that contains the trading partner's business data.

Each data file consists of several records. Each record has two sections, the record key (positions 1–100) and the application data area (positions 101 to 600).

The structure is shown in the following table:

Data	Position	Length
Common Key (1–100)		
Trading Partner Code (short)	1–25	25
Key 1 (primary document identifier)	26–47	22
Key 2	48–69	22
Key 3	70–91	22
Record Number	92–95	4
Record Number	96–97	2
Record Qualifier	98–100	3
Application Data (101 – 512+)	101–600	500

Table 4 – 1

You can customize the data file per your specifications and define any logical record size to be less than 600 bytes.

Reusable Predefined Records

Predefined record layouts such as those for addresses, contacts, and flexfields are defined by the EDI Gateway. However, verify each data element length in the detail record for discrepancies.

Control Record (Record Number 0010)

All transactions begin with a control record that contains transaction identification, trading partner identification, key document numbers, document codes, and batch control numbers. Batch control numbers from the standard transactions are for inbound transactions only since they are received with the transactions.

Record Key

Each record within a transaction has a record key area of 100 characters (positions 1–100). This area contains the trading partner code, one to three key identifiers from the transaction document, and record identification codes. This data should facilitate sorting of the file if data must be regrouped to facilitate alternate data mapping, and audit and research of transactions when needed.

The record number in positions 92–95 is the record identifier to indicate the set of data elements on the record.

Each transaction writes different data in Key–1, Key–2, and Key–3 in positions 26–91. Key–1 should be the primary document identifier, for example, invoice number for the invoice transaction, and purchase order number for the procurement transactions.

Flexfields

The EDI Gateway defines all descriptive flexfields with length of 80 characters instead of their maximum table length of 150 characters. Most flex fields span four interface file records to store 15 flex fields or five interface records for 20 flex fields depending on the application tables. The customer may shorten the fields to actual lengths for their data and fit the flex fields onto fewer records, or even one record if they choose. (Use the Interface File Definition window to make these adjustments.) See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

Re–definable Records

You can redefine which records are actually written to the interface file from all the predefined records in the general transaction extract. (Use the Interface File Definition window to make these adjustments.) See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

After the records are defined and written to the interface file, *all* the defined records are written to the interface table even if there is no application data after the record key area. There is no skipping of

flexfield records if there is no application data, except in the case where the record is suppressed by removing the data element using the Interface File Definition window. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

Control Record Layout

Record 0010 is the common control record to be used by both the EDI Gateway and the EDI translator for trading partner identification and processing rules. It includes information identifying the transaction type, transaction date and time, trading partner code, EDI document being transmitted, and whether it is a test or production transaction. This record is 600 characters long. The common control record layout is illustrated in the following table:

Seq.	Data Element	Length	Position	Sample Inbound Transaction	Sample Outbound Transaction
01	Trading Partner Code (short)	25	1–25	A1–ACME–2	A1–ACME–1
02	Key 1: (may be truncated)	22	26–47	1234567890123456789012	64564522
03	Key 2:	22	48–69		
04	Key 3:	22	70–91		
05	Record Number	4	92–95	0010	0010
06	Record Layout	2	96–97	CT	CT
07	Record Qualifier	3	98–100	CTL	CTL
08	Communication Method	2	101–102	ED	ED
09	Test Flag	1	103	P	T
10	Document ID	6	104–109	POI	POO
11	Document Type	5	110–114	STAND	BLANK
12	Document Purpose Code	2	115–116	OR	CH
13	Document Code (full)	35	117–151	12345678901234567890123 45	64564522
14	Trading Partner Translator Code (full)	35	152–181	A1–ACME–2	A1–ACME–1
15	TP Location Code External	30	182–216	AC7654	AC9832
16	Trading Partner Description	76	217–292	ACME CORP	ACME INC
17	TP Reference 1	80	293–372	1234	

Table 4 – 2 (Page 1 of 2)

Seq.	Data Element	Length	Position	Sample Inbound Transaction	Sample Outbound Transaction
18	TP Reference 2	80	373–452	9875	
19	Transaction Date / Time	15	453–467	19970616 230723	19970626
20	Transmission Run ID	15	468–482	534342	
21	Control Number 1 (external)	10	483–492	654	
22	Control Number 2 (external)	10	493–502	897	
23	Control Number 3 (external)	10	503–512	3423	

Table 4 – 2 (Page 2 of 2)

Control Record (Record 0010)

The following table details the control record:

Seq.	Data Element	Length	Position	Value	Note
01	Trading Partner Code (short)	25	1–25	First 25 characters of the Trading Partner Code	This is the trading partner identified for this transaction as defined by the EDI translator. This code is the result of the location code conversion of the Primary location code in the Translator Code in the Trading Partner Detail region in the Trading Partner form.
02	Key 1: (short)	22	26–47		First 20 characters of Document Code. Do not use in the EDI Translator data map, since it may be truncated.
03	Key 2:	22	48–69		(blank)
04	Key 3:	22	70–91		(blank)
05	Record Number	4	92–95	0010	Fixed value 0010.
06	Record Layout	2	96–97	CT	Fixed value CT.
07	Record Qualifier	3	98–100	CTL	Fixed value CTL.
08	Communication Method	2	101–102	E (EDI)	This code indicated if this transaction is to be faxed or sent via the EDI standard process.

Table 4 – 3 (Page 1 of 3)

Seq.	Data Element	Length	Position	Value	Note
09	Test Flag	1	103	T (test) P (production)	This code is the flag to indicate that the transaction is to be treated as test (T) or production (P) by the EDI translator. This code must remain synchronized with the Test flag defined in the EDI Translator. Which code overrides the other if they are out of sync depends on the EDI translator. For inbound transactions, the EDI Trading Partner detail flag prevails.
10	Document ID	6	104–109	POI = PO Inbound	This code identifies the transaction type and its direction, e.g., POI for purchase orders inbound.
11	Document Type	5	110–114	BLANKET, STANDARD	This code identifies sub types of the transactions, such as blanket order or standard orders to process.
12	Document Purpose Code	2	115–116	OR (original), CH (change)	This code identifies the transaction as the original, change, replacement or other appropriate status for the given transaction.
13	Document Code (full)	35	117–151		This is the primary transaction code such as the purchase order or invoice number. The code is the key document identified for the specific transaction.
14	Trading Partner Code (full)	30	152–181		This is the full length Trading Partner code defined in the EDI Translator to identify this Trading Partner.
15	TP Location Code External	35	182–216		This code is the Trading Partner location code as defined by the trading partner for the given transaction. This is usually found in the ASC X12 N104 ID code or the EDIFACT NAD segment. This code is maintained in the Oracle application for this transaction.
16	Trading Partner Description	71	217–292		This is the trading partner description as defined in the EDI Gateway for outbound transactions or the EDI Translator for inbound transactions.
17	TP Reference 1	80	293–372		This is the trading partner reference 1 code defined in the EDI Gateway for the primary trading partner location for outbound transactions.
18	TP Reference 2	80	373–452		This is the trading partner reference 2 code defined in the EDI Gateway for the primary trading partner location for outbound transactions.

Table 4 – 3 (Page 2 of 3)

Seq.	Data Element	Length	Position	Value	Note
19	Transaction Date / Time	15	453–467		This is the date and time that the transaction is created by the EDI Gateway or the EDI Translator.
20	Transmission Run ID	15	468–482		Run ID from the Concurrent Manager which created the transaction.
21	Control Number 1 (external)	10	483–492	from inbound transaction	This is the batch control number from the outer most electronic envelope for inbound transactions only. This is the ASC X12 ISA or EDIFACT UNB control number.
22	Control Number 2 (external)	10	493–502	from inbound transaction	This is the batch control number from the inner electronic envelope for inbound transactions only. This is the ASC X12 GS or EDIFACT UNG control number.
23	Control Number 3 (external)	10	503–512	from inbound transaction	This is the batch control number from the starting transactions segment for inbound transactions only. This is the ASC X12 ST or EDIFACT UNH control number.

Table 4 – 3 (Page 3 of 3)

Data File Structure

Each record is referenced by a record number which identifies the level and block of data in the data file. The numbering scheme for each level is in increments of 1000.

Record Number	Content
0010	Control Record
0020–0050	EDI Gateway Flexfields
1000–1999	Application Header Level
2000–2999	Application Detail Level
3000–3999	Application Next Detail Level

Table 4 – 4

Record Number	Content
4000–4999	Application Next Detail Level
et cetera	

Table 4 – 4

The exact record number blocks varies by transaction due to variations in the data required. However, the hierarchy remains the same. Large transactions may have any level span over several blocks of 1000. For example, the header level may span from 1000 to 3999, and the item level may span from 4000 to 5999.

Sample File Structure

The following table from the outbound invoice transaction illustrates the record number range and levels of data on each record.

Seq.	Data Type	Data Level	Record (Position 92–95)
1	Control Record	CONTROL	0010
2	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TRADING PARTNER	0020–0050
3	Trading Partner Detail Flexfields	TRADING PARTNER	0060–0070
4	Bill To Address /code	INVOICE HEADER (LOCATION)	1000
5	Bill to Misc. data, contacts	INVOICE HEADER (LOCATION)	1010
6	Bill to Customer Flexfields	INVOICE HEADER (LOCATION)	1020–1050
7	Bill to Site Flexfields	INVOICE HEADER (LOCATION)	1060–1090
8	Ship to Address/code	INVOICE HEADER (LOCATION)	1100
9	Ship to Misc. data, contacts	INVOICE HEADER (LOCATION)	1110
10	Sold to Address/code	INVOICE HEADER (LOCATION)	1200
11	Sold to Misc. data, Contact	INVOICE HEADER (LOCATION)	1210
12	Remit to address/code	INVOICE HEADER (LOCATION)	1300
13	Ship From Codes	INVOICE HEADER (LOCATION)	1400
14	Basic Invoice Header Data	INVOICE HEADER	2000
15	Invoice Amount Data	INVOICE HEADER	2010
16	Invoice Misc. Data	INVOICE HEADER	2020

Table 4 – 5

Seq.	Data Type	Data Level	Record (Position 92–95)
17	Shipment Data	INVOICE HEADER	2030
18	Currency Data, Misc. data	INVOICE HEADER	2040
19	Payment Terms Data	INVOICE HEADER	2050
20	Sales Representative, Comments	INVOICE HEADER	2060
21	Invoice Header Flexfields	INVOICE HEADER	3000–3030
22	Invoice Header Interface Flexfields	INVOICE HEADER	3040–3070
23	Header Allowance / Charges	INVOICE HEADER	3080–3090
24	Extension Tables: Invoice Header Data (custom)	INVOICE HEADER	3900
25	Basic Item Data	ITEM	4000
26	Sales Order Data	ITEM	4010
27	Part Descriptions, Sales Channel, Order Status	ITEM	4020
28	Transaction Reference Key	ITEM	4030
29	Interface Line Flexfields	ITEM	5000–5030
30	Line Flexfields	ITEM	5040–5070
31	Line Part Flexfields	ITEM	5100–5130
32	Extension Tables: Item Data (custom)	ITEM	5900
33	Line Tax Data	ITEM DETAIL	6000–6010
34	Line Tax Flexfields	ITEM DETAIL	6020–6060
35	Detail Allowance / Charges	ITEM DETAIL	7000–7010
36	Extension Tables: Transaction Line Detail Data	ITEM DETAIL	7900

Table 4 – 5

See Also

Control Record Layout: page 4 – 4

Required Inbound Control Record: page 4 – 10

Record Key (1–100): page 4 – 11

Record Layout Codes Summary: page 4 – 16

Reusable Record Layout Details: page 4 – 19

Provide Additional Values: page 9 – 10

Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 1

Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2

Required Inbound Control Record

Record 0010 must be found in every EDI inbound data file. The EDI Gateway does not update the data file from the EDI translator; the trading partner header flexfield records 0020–0050 are not added to the file. The EDI translators do not access Oracle tables to retrieve trading partner flexfield data from the EDI Gateway tables.

Record Number	Record Layout	Record Qualifier	Content
0010	CT	CTL	Control Records

Table 4 – 6

Required Outbound Control Record

Record 0010 must be found in every EDI outbound data file. The EDI Gateway populates all data fields except Key 2, Key 3 and the control numbers at the end of the record.

Record Number	Record Layout	Record Qualifier	Content
0010	CT	CTL	Control Records

Table 4 – 7

Optional Outbound EDI Gateway Trading Partner Records

Records 0020–0050 may be found in any EDI Outbound data file. You must enable the trading partner header (system administration required) to use the following flexfields. The records may appear in the interface file with no data if the columns are not added to the EDI Gateway Trading Partner flexfield tables.

Record Number	Record Layout	Record Qualifier	Content
0020	A1	TH1	Trading Partner Header Flex Fields 1–4
0030	A2	TH2	Trading Partner Header Flex Fields 5–9
0040	A2	TH3	Trading Partner Header Flex Fields 10–15
0050	A2	TH4	Trading Partner Header Flex Fields

Table 4 – 8

See Also

EDI Transaction Support: page 1 – 8

Overview of Data File page 4 – 2

Record Key (1–100): page 4 – 11

Record Layout Codes Summary: page 4 – 16

Reusable Record Layout Details: page 4 – 19

Provide Additional Values: page 9 – 10

Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 1

Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2

Record Key (1–100)

The following table describes the Oracle data file record key which occupies the first 100 characters of *each record in every transaction. T*his area facilitates any visual audit and research into the file.

> **Note:** The content of the first 100 characters on the control (0010) record is defined the same as every other record in the interface file.

Some of the transaction data in the record key may be truncated so the EDI translator should refer to the full transaction data in the data area (positions 101–512) of the record.

The data in Key 1 through Key 3 varies by the transaction and the record level within the transaction.

Attention: The record number should allow the EDI translator to uniquely identify a record layout within the transaction. Do not rely on the record layout code and record layout qualifier to uniquely identify a record.

Record Key Data Element Summary

Seq.	Data Element	Position	Length	Note
1	TRADING PARTNER CODE (short)	1–25	25	This is the trading partner code for this transaction as defined by the EDI translator. This field may be truncated from the full Trading Partner Code in positions 149–183 on the Control 0010 Record.
2	KEY 1 (Primary Key)	26–47	22	This is the Primary Key from the transaction. It may be the purchase order number, invoice number or shipper number for corresponding transactions. Full primary document key is written in positions 114–148.
3	KEY 2	48–69	22	This is the second level key for the given transaction, e.g., detail level with item as a key.
4	KEY 3	70–91	22	This is the third level key for the given transaction.
5	RECORD NUMBER	92–95	4	This is a four position number to identify the record in this transaction. Use this field to identify what is on the record.
6	RECORD LAYOUT CODE	96–97	2	This is a two character code to identify record content.
7	RECORD LAYOUT QUALIFIER	98–100	3	This is a three character code to identify or qualify the record content especially if the record has a reusable record layout.

Table 4 – 9

Trading Partner Code (1–25)

This code is the trading partner identifier as defined in the EDI translator. The code identifies the communications method, electronic mailbox, standard, and data maps for the specific transaction. This code is the link between the EDI Gateway and the EDI Translator.

This code is defined as the translator code in the Details region of the Trading Partner window.

Keys 1–3 (26–91)

Keys 1–3 represent key data from the first three levels of the given transaction. This data is for audit or research purposes to facilitate reading the file directly. The data may be truncated.

Key 1 is the Primary Key from the transaction. It may be the purchase order number, invoice number, or shipment number for corresponding transactions. Full primary document key is written in positions 114–148 of the control 0010 record.

Keys 2–3 represents other data at the second and third level within the transaction. A transaction may have more than three levels of data which are not stored in the key area.

Record Number (92–95)

The record number is a unique number within a transaction to identify specific data in a transaction. EDI translators should rely on the record number to uniquely identify a record in the data file.

Data levels in a transaction have record numbers in the thousandth range. A sample of a simple numbering scheme and a larger range numbering scheme are displayed in the following table. Any transaction may use any range of numbers for a data level. The number usually increments by 10 within a data level.

The record numbers are not used consistently across transactions. For example, the record 1050 may contain different data depending upon the transaction.

The X900 series in any range is reserved for EDI Gateway extension tables for consistency.

Sample Record Numbers

Record Number Sample-Simple Transaction	Record Number Sample-Longer Transaction	Content
0010	0010	Control Record
0020–0050	0020–0050	EDI Gateway Flex Fields
1000–1890	1000–4890	Application Header Level
1900–1990	4900–4990	Application Header Level Extension Table (Customized)
2000–2890	5000–5890	Application Detail Level 1
2900–2990	5900–5990	Application Detail Level 1 Extension Table (Customized)
3000–3890	6000–6890	Application Detail Level 2
3900–3990	6900–6990	Application Detail Level 2 Extension Table (Customized)
4000–4890	7000–7890	Application Detail Level 3
4900–4990	7900–7990	Application Detail Level 3 Extension Table (Customized)
et cetera		

Table 4 – 10

Record Layout Code (96–97)

The record layout code is used to indicate the type of data in the record. These codes are particularly useful when reusable records such as addresses and flexfields are used in the file.

Except for reusable records defined by the EDI Gateway, the record layout may have a different meaning across transactions. For example, the record layout IT may contain different data depending upon the transaction.

Record Qualifiers (98–100)

Record qualifier codes qualify what type of data is on the reusable records or any other record in the transaction. For example, an AD address record must be qualified to be a ship–to, bill–to, remit–to, and so on address record for visual purposes.

Other record qualifiers are assigned to every record in the transaction to complete the record key, but they do not necessarily facilitate data mapping since only the record number uniquely identifies a record to the EDI translator.

Sample Record Number, Record Layout, and Record Qualifier

Record Number	Record Layout	Record Qualifier	Content
0010	CT	CTL	Control Record
1010	AD	ST1	Address Record with Ship to Location Data
1040	AD	BT1	Address Record with Bill to Location Data
1060	A1	HD1	Flex Field data with Reusable Record A1 Layout qualified by HD1
1070	A2	HD2	Flex Field data with Reusable Record A2 Layout qualified by HD2
2000	IT	ITM	IT for Item data qualified by ITM to distinguish the data from other IT records in this transaction.
2100	A1	IT1	Flex Field data with Reusable Record A1 Layout qualified by IT1
2110	A2	IT2	Flex Field data with Reusable Record A2 Layout qualified by IT2
et cetera			

Table 4 – 11

See Also

Overview of Data File Structure: page 4 – 2

Control Record Layout: page 4 – 4

Record Layout Codes Summary: page 4 – 16

Reusable Record Layout Details: page 4 – 19

Provide Additional Values: page 9 – 10

Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 1

Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2

Record Layout Codes Summary

Record layout codes are indicated in positions 96–97 of the record key.

Several data elements relate to each other and can be found in several standard transactions. These related elements, for example, include addresses, contact data, and flexfields. The actual content of any record is qualified by the record layout qualifier, for example, ST or ST1 for ship–to address, and BT or BT1 for bill–to address.

Attention: You can modify these record layouts. However, any changes may affect the EDI translator data map you may be using.

Common Records for Inbound and Outbound Transactions

Seq.	Record Layout Codes	Description	Meaning
1	A1	Flexfield Layout 1	Flexfields Layout 1 Layout 1 contains the *Flexfield Context* plus attributes each with length 80. The interface table has the flexfield with the full length of 150 characters if needed.
2	A2	Flexfield Layout 2	Flexfields Layout 2. Layout 2 contains attributes each with length 80. The interface table has the flexfield with the full length of 150 characters if needed.

Table 4 – 12

Seq.	Record Layout Codes	Description	Meaning
3	A3	Flexfield Layout 3	Flexfields Layout 3 Layout 3 contains the *Flexfield Context* plus attributes each with length 100. The interface table has the attribute with the full length of 150 characters if needed.
4	A4	Flexfield Layout 4	Attribute /Flexfields Layout 4. Layout 4 contains attributes each with length 100. The interface table has the flexfield with the full length of 150 characters if needed.
5	CT	Control Record	Control Record to start each transaction
6	CN	Contact Record-Format 1	Primary Personnel Contact, title and phones.
7	CM	Contact Record-Format 2	Phones

Table 4 – 12

Transactions have both external and internal codes contained in the data file. This facilitates research on extracted application data and the data that resulted from code conversions. Inbound transactions do not have the internal fields in the file updated by the EDI Gateway. However, they are defined in the file in case code conversion is performed by the EDI translator or another process outside the EDI Gateway.

Reusable record layouts are listed in the following table.

Common Records for Outbound Transactions

	Record Layout Codes	Description	Meaning
1	AD	Address Record	Full Name and Addresses and Codes for each business entity where State and county codes are explicit. This is usually data from RA–tables.
2	AX	Address Record	Full Name and Addresses and Codes for each business entity where REGION 1, REGION2, REGION3 contain the state and county. This is usually data from HR–tables.
3	A5	Flexfield Layout 5	Attribute /Flexfields Layout 5 Layout 5 contains four pairs of internal defined flexfields and its external converted codes plus the Flexfield Context. The interface table has the flexfield with the full length of 150 characters if needed.
4	A6	Flexfield Layout 6	Attribute /Flexfields Layout 6 Layout 6 contains four pairs of internal defined flexfields and its external converted codes. The interface table has the flexfield with the full length of 150 characters if needed.

Table 4 – 13

See Also

Overview of Data File Structure: page 4 – 2

Control Record Layout: page 4 – 4

Record Key (1–100): page 4 – 11

Reusable Record Layout Details: page 4 – 19

Provide Additional Values: page 9 – 10

Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 1

Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2

Reusable Record Layout Details

EDI Flexfield 1 (A1) Record Layout

Pos.	Control Level Flexfields	Length
01	Common key + Record Type	100
02	Any Flexfield Context	30
03	Any Flexfield 1	80
04	Any Flexfield 2	80
05	Any Flexfield 3	80
06	Any Flexfield 4	80

Table 4 – 14

EDI Flexfield (A2) Record Layout

Pos.	Control Level Flexfields	Length
01	Common key + Record Type	100
02	Any Flexfield 1	80
03	Any Flexfield 2	80
04	Any Flexfield 3	80
05	Any Flexfield 4	80
06	Any Flexfield 5	80

Table 4 – 15

EDI Flexfield (A3) Record Layout

Pos.	Control Level Flexfields	Length
01	Common key + Record Type	100
02	Any Flexfield Context	30
03	Any Flexfield 1	100
04	Any Flexfield 2	100
05	Any Flexfield 3	100

Table 4 – 16

EDI Flexfield (A4) Record Layout

Pos.	Control Level Flexfields	Length
01	Common key + Record Type	100
02	Any Flexfield 1	100
03	Any Flexfield 2	100
04	Any Flexfield 3	100
05	Any Flexfield 4	100

Table 4 – 17

EDI Flexfield (A5) Record Layout

Pos.	Flexfields	Length
01	Common Key + Record Type	100
02	Shipment Allowance/Charge Flexfield Context	30
03	Shipment Allowance/Charge Flexfield 1–Internal	70

Table 4 – 18

Pos.	Flexfields	Length
04	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfield 1–External (AC–Special Services_code)	25
05	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfield 2–Internal	70
06	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfield 2–External (AC_Special_Charges_code)	25
07	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfield 3–Internal (AETC_number)	70
08	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfield 3–External	25
09	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfield 4–Internal (AETC_Responsibility_Code)	70
10	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfield 4–External	25

Table 4 – 18

EDI Flexfield (A6) Record Layout

The following table has a similar layout to A5 for flexfields 5–8, 9–12, and 13–15:

Pos.	Flexfields	Length
01	Common Key + Record Type	100
02	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfield 5–Internal (AETC_Reason_Code)	70
03	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfield 5–External	25
04	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfield 6–Internal	70
05	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfield 6–External	25
06	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfield 7–Internal	70
07	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfield 7–External	25

Table 4 – 19

Pos.	Flexfields	Length
08	Shipment Allowance/Charge Flexfield 8–Internal	70
09	Shipment Allowance/Charge Flexfield 8–External	25

Table 4 – 19

Address (AD) Record Layout

All name and address records that have explicit state/province and county data have the following format. There may be cases where the interface process does not populate some of the data fields depending on data availability.

Pos.	Business Entity Data	Length	ASC X12
01	Record Type + Common Key	100	
02	Business Entity Site Code (internal)	20	Internal
03	Business Entity Site Code (external)	20	N104
04	Business Entity Name	60	N102
05	Business Entity Address Line 1	35	N301
06	Business Entity Address Line 2	35	N302
07	Business Entity Address Line 3	35	N301
08	Business Entity Address Line 4	35	N302
09	Business Entity City	30	N401
10	Business Entity Postal Code	15	N403
11	Business Entity Country (Internal)	20	
12	Business Entity Country (ISO) (external)	03	N404
13	Business Entity State (internal)	20	
14	Business Entity State (External)	10	N402
15	Business Entity Province (internal)	20	
16	Business Entity Province (External)	10	N402
17	Business Entity County	25	

Table 4 – 20

Address (AX) Record Layout

All name and address records which have REGION 1, REGION2, and REGION3 in place of explicit state / province and county data have the following format. This data is extracted from Human Resources tables as needed. There may be cases where the interface process does not populate some of the data fields depending on data availability.

Pos.	Business Entity Data	Length	ASC X12
01	Record Type + Common Key	100	
02	Business Entity Site Code (Internal)	20	Internal
03	Business Entity Site Code (External)	20	N104
04	Business Entity Name	60	N102
05	Business Entity Address Line 1	35	N301
06	Business Entity Address Line 2	35	N302
07	Business Entity Address Line 3	35	N301
08	Business Entity City	30	N401
09	Business Entity Postal Code	15	N403
10	Business Entity Country (Internal)	20	
11	Business Entity Country (ISO) (External)	03	N404
12	Business Entity REGION 1 (Internal)	25	
13	Business Entity REGION 1 (External)	10	N402
14	Business Entity REGION 2 (Internal)	25	
15	Business Entity REGION 2 (External)	10	N402
16	Business Entity REGION 3 (Internal)	25	
17	Business Entity REGION 3 (External)	10	

Table 4 – 21

Contact (CN) Record Layout-FORMAT1

You may add secondary contact data to this record.

Pos.	Business Entity Contact Data	Length	ASC X12
01	Record Type + Common Key	100	
02	Business Entity Primary Contact Last Name	35	PER02
03	Business Entity Primary Contact First Name	35	
04	Business Entity primary Contact Job Title	40	PER09
05	Business Entity Primary Area Code 1	10	PER04
06	Business Entity Primary Telephone 1	60	PER04
07	Business Entity Primary Area Code 2	10	PER04
08	Business Entity Primary Telephone 2	60	PER04
09	Business Entity Primary Area Code 3	10	PER04
10	Business Entity Primary Telephone 3	60	PER04

Table 4 – 22

Contact (CM) Record Layout-FORMAT2

These records can store phone numbers when contact personnel data is not available. Area Codes are not stored separately in the application.

Pos.	Business Entity Contact Data	Length	ASC X12
01	Record Type + Common Key	100	
02	Business Entity Primary Telephone 1	60	PER04
03	Business Entity Primary Telephone 2	60	PER04
04	Business Entity Primary Telephone 3	60	PER04

Table 4 – 23

See Also

Overview of Data File Structure: page 4 – 2

Control Record Layout: page 4 – 4

Record Key (1–100): page 4 – 11

Record Layout Codes Summary: page 4 – 16

Provide Additional Values: page 9 – 10

Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 1

Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2

Mapping Rules for EDI Translators

The following rules apply to EDI translators:

Outbound and Inbound Transactions

If you use descriptive flexfields, you must define them in the Oracle Application. They require custom changes to the EDI translator data map for correct placement in the EDI standard or application.

Rely on the record number on every record in Positions 92–95 to identify the record content.

Outbound Transactions Only

A given data element may have both internal Oracle application values and corresponding external values made up of one to five distinct fields.

For a given data element, the first place to find data is the external fields. If the External field is empty, move data from the internal fields. Apply code conversion if necessary.

Inbound Transactions Only

The EDI Gateway can only use the data defined as internal data for the application open interface tables. Either the EDI Gateway or the EDI translator must determine the internal code given the external data found in the transaction. If the code conversion for a data element is enabled by the Assign Categories window, EDI Gateway performs the

code conversion even if the code conversion was already performed in the EDI translator and there is data in the internal field.

If both internal and external data elements are present in a standard transaction for a given piece of business data, the EDI translator should move the data from the standard transaction to the internal and external field in the data file.

CHAPTER

5 Data File Definition

This chapter tells discusses how to change the data file format for all transactions:

- Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2

Changing the Data File

Both inbound and outbound data files are predefined by Oracle EDI Gateway. The data file may be used as defined or customized to match your specific business requirements.

Some of the reasons to modify the predefined file format include:

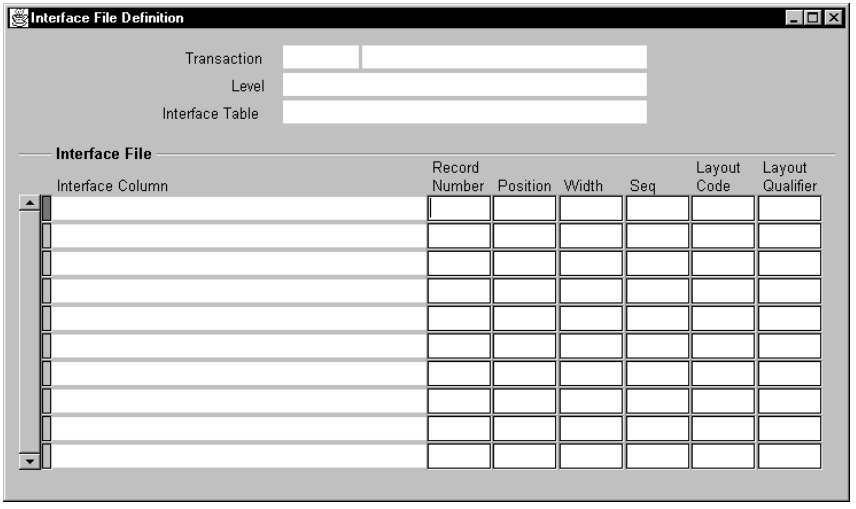
- exclude unused columns and unused records
- change column size
- rearrange data file layout within an interface table
- activate data elements in the interface table
- change sequence of the five external fields resulting from code conversion
- change the layout code
- change the layout qualifier

By making the data file formats table–driven, your format changes take effect immediately without any code changes.

Attention: You cannot use this window to add data elements or records to the data file format, unless they are already defined to the EDI Gateway interface tables.

▶ **To change the data file definition:**

1. Navigate to the Interface File Definition window.



2. Select the transaction type.

3. Select the data level. This is a six–character EDI Gateway code that identifies the desired transaction and interface table.

   This identifies the level of data within the transaction defined in the EDI Gateway interface table structure. The levels may differ when compared to the base application tables as data is denormalized.

   All the records for the output level are displayed. The data format for outbound transactions is displayed by EDI Gateway interface table name and column. The data format for inbound transactions is displayed by application open interface table name and column. You cannot change the data in these two columns.

4. Change the record number.

   You can change the record number to another number within the same level or enter blanks to exclude the record from the data file. The record number indicates the relative position of a group of data in a file.

5. Change the position number.

   You can change the position number to another number within the record or enter blanks to exclude the column from the data file.

   The position number identifies the relative position of a data item in a record. Each record item is numbered sequentially for each logical group up to 512 bytes of data. A record can support more than 512 bytes only if the EDI translator software can support longer records.

6. Change the width of the data element.

   Most data elements have lengths based on standards. Those lengths are usually longer in Oracle Applications. You may increase the length up to the length in the Oracle application as needed per data element.

7. Change the sequence of external codes.

   This identifies the order of the five external values derived by applying code conversion to an internal Oracle data element. Positions for five return values are allocated with default sequence numbers 1 to 5.

   You may retain as many external values in the set required by your code conversion rules. Or, you may delete all five external values in the set if code conversion is not used.

   A conversion sequence of 0 is reserved for the Oracle internal value. Do not change.

8. Change the record layout code.

   This identifies the data content of a data element. These codes are predefined for the transaction. Generic record layouts for addresses and flexfields are defined and used across all transactions. Other record layouts are defined for a specific transaction. You may modify the predefined value. See: Record Layout Codes: page 4 – 16.

9. Change the record layout qualifier.

   This identifies the type of data in the record. For example, a generic record layout code for addresses may have a record layout qualifier that identifies the address as a ship–to, bill–to, or remit–to address type. You may modify the predefined value.

See Also

Data File Structure: page 4 – 1

CHAPTER

6

Importing and Extracting EDI Documents

This chapter tells you how to import and extract EDI transactions with Oracle EDI Gateway:

- Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2
- Profile Options: page 6 – 3
- Running the Import Program for Inbound Transactions: page 6 – 4
- Running the Extract Program for Outbound Transactions: page 6 – 6
- Viewing the Status of Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8
- Data File Definition Format Legend: page 6 – 9

Defining Data File Directories

During implementation, the system administrator sets up inbound and outbound data file directories.

For the EDI Gateway, define inbound and outbound directories in the INIT.ORA file *and* in the "ECE: Inbound directory" and "ECE: Outbound file path" profile options. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.

You must define these directories in three places: on your computer, the INIT.ORA file, and in two profile options. The inbound directory specification must match in all three places; the outbound directory must match in all three places.

▶ **To define data file directories:**

1. Create one directory on your computer to house inbound data files, and one to house outbound data files.
2. In the INIT.ORA file, add one line to designate the inbound directory *and* one line to designate the outbound directory. Both must match exactly the directories you created in the previous step. The syntax is the same for both:

   ```
   utl_file_dir=directory
   ```

   where *directory* is the properly formatted (operating system dependent) pathname of an existing directory. (For UNIX operating systems, include the leading slash, "/", to designate the root directory. For example, the following two lines designate the inbound and outbound directories on a UNIX system:

   ```
   utl_file_dir=/home/oracle/inbound
   utl_file_dir=/home/oracle/outbound
   ```

   Note: Make sure these directories have open read and write permissions.
3. After you save the INIT.ORA file, stop and then restart the database so that your changes take effect.

Oracle EDI Gateway Profile Options

During implementation, the system administrator sets up profile options.

For the EDI Gateway, you must create inbound and outbound directories on your computer, and then specify them in the INIT.ORA file and in the "ECE: Inbound directory" and "ECE: Outbound file path" profile options, respectively. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.

ECE: Inbound directory

Indicate the directory where inbound data files are expected. This value must match the actual directory on disk and that designated in the INIT.ORA file.

ECE: Output file path

Indicate the directory where outbound data files are written. This value must match the actual directory on disk and that designated in the INIT.ORA file.

See Also

Setting Your Personal User Profile, *Oracle Applications User's Guide*

Common User Profile Options, *Oracle Applications User's Guide*

Profile Options in Oracle Application Object Library, *Oracle Appliactions System Administrator's Guide*

Running the Import Program for Inbound Transactions

The Oracle EDI Gateway reads the EDI translator–provided data file and writes the data into the application open interface tables. The Application Open Interface validates the data and populates the application database tables. Data that does not pass validation is marked for corrective action.

Validation is based on the same business rules applied to the data if it were entered manually.

Validation is performed at the transaction, header, and detail levels. Only valid data is imported into the application database.

If no value is found for a required data field, the application open interface derives default values based on standard value rule sets for required fields.

Refer to the *Oracle Manufacturing Implementation Manual, Release 10* and the *Oracle Financials Open Interface Manual, Release 10* for descriptions of each Application Open Interface and their corresponding error detection and recovery processes. Included in the descriptions are standard value rule sets.

The import program performs the following functions common to all inbound EDI transactions. The EDI Gateway:

- retrieves processing rules defined for the trading partner and transaction
- applies trading partner location cross reference
- imports trading partner business data into the application open interface tables
- applies code conversion to external data to derive Oracle Applications internal data

The Oracle Application Open Interface:

- validates data in the application open interface tables
- populates the application database with valid data
- marks erroneous data for corrective action in the application

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create the inbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.

▶ **To run the import programs for inbound transactions:**

1. Define the ECE: Inbound file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
2. Define trading partner and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
3. Define code conversions.

   See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.
4. Customize data file layout, if necessary. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.
5. From the Navigator, choose Import Programs.

See Also

Running the EDI Purchase Order Inbound Program: page 7 – 20

Running the EDI Invoice Inbound Program: page 7 – 3

Running the EDI Price / Sales Catalog Inbound Program: page 7 – 7

Running the EDI Response to Request for Quote Inbound Program: page 7 – 11

Running the EDI Ship Notice / Manifest Inbound Program: page 7 – 28

Running the EDI Shipping and Billing Notice Inbound Program: page 7 – 31

Submitting a Request, *Oracle Applications User's Guide, Release 11*

Viewing the Status of Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8

Running the Extract Programs for Outbound Transactions

The extract program performs the following functions common to all outbound EDI transactions:

- retrieves processing rules defined for the transaction and trading partner
- applies trading partner location cross reference
- extracts information from the Oracle Applications database into EDI Gateway interface tables
- applies code conversion to Oracle Applications internal data to derive external data
- creates a data file that via the EDI translator become the EDI document
- updates the Oracle Applications database that the EDI document has been extracted

Prerequisites

❑ Create the outbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.

▶ **To run the extract programs for outbound transactions:**

1. Define the ECE: Output file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
2. Define trading partner and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
3. Define code conversions.

   See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.
4. Customize data file layout, if necessary. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.
5. From the Navigator, choose Extract Programs.

See Also

Submitting a Request, *Oracle Applications User's Guide, Release 10SC*

Running the EDI Ship Notice / Manifest Outbound Extract Program: page 8 – 79

Running the EDI Application Advice Outbound Extract Program: page 8 – 3

Running the EDI Invoice Outbound Extract Program: page 8 – 10

Running the EDI Purchase Order Outbound Extract Program: page 8 – 59

Running the EDI Outbound Purchase Order Change Request Extract Program: page 8 – 69

Running the EDI Outbound Planning and Shipping Schedule Extract Program: page 8 – 51

Running the EDI Payment Order / Remittance Advice Outbound Extract Program: page 8 – 22

Transactions: page 4 – 1

Viewing the Status of Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8

Viewing the Status of Concurrent Programs

▶ **To view the status of your concurrent programs:**

- Choose View My Requests from the Help menu of the Submit Requests window and identify your request for inbound or outbound transactions.

  Or, choose Requests from the Navigator to open the Concurrent Requests Summary window and find the request ID corresponding to your inbound and / or outbound request.

  See: Submitting a Request, *Oracle Applications User's Guide, Release 11*

Data File Definition Format Legend

The data file definition format is described in the following table:

Attention: The Data File Definitions for individual transactions are available only in the on–line HTML version of this User's Guide. Navigate to the Inbound Transactions or Outbound Transactions sections (as appropriate) and click on the link to the Data File Definition you want to examine.

Column	Description
Field Description	Data element description
Category	The associated Code Conversion Category for general code conversion. You may define your own code conversion category for similar data.
Record	Record numbers assigned by the EDI Gateway.
Format	Attribute of the Data: (Char or Varchar2) is alphanumeric characters. (Number) is numeric. (Date) for date format *YYYYMMDD HHMMSS*, where, for the date portion, *YYYY* indicates the four digit year (1997, not 97), *MM* is month, and *DD* is day. The time portion, *HHMMSS*, where *HH* indicates hours, *MM* indicates minutes, and *SS* indicates seconds. The time portion is 000000 if not needed. (Note the space between date and time.)
Position	Relative position among the business data within the given record, starting in position 101.
Width	Data element width. This data is likely to be shorter than data defined in the Oracle Application to align the data with the standards.
Start	Starting position of the data within the given record.
Application Table	For outbound transactions, application table is the source table of the Oracle data from which the data is extracted. For inbound transactions, the table is the interim interface table of the Oracle application open interface (API) to receive the data from the EDI Gateway.
Application Column	For outbound transactions, application column is the source column of the Oracle data within the Application Table. For inbound transactions, the application column is the column within the interim Application Table of the Oracle application open interface (API) to receive the data.

Table 6 – 1 (Page 1 of 1)

CHAPTER

7

Inbound Transactions

This chapter describes the Oracle EDI Gateway inbound transactions:

- Inbound Invoice (810 / INVOIC): page 7 – 2
- Inbound Price / Sales Catalog (832 / PRICAT): page 7 – 6
- Inbound Response to Request for Quote (843 / QUOTES): page 7 – 10
- Inbound Purchase Order (850 / ORDERS): page 7 – 19
- Inbound Ship Notice / Manifest (856 / DESADV): page 7 – 27
- Inbound Shipping and Billing Notice (857): page 7 – 30

Inbound Invoice (810 / INVOIC)

Use this transaction to import supplier invoices into your Oracle Payables system for manual or electronic payment. Using the Payables Open Interface, you can accomplish high–volume invoice import complete with all standard on–line invoice entry features, including purchase order matching, invoice approval, and invoice batch processing.

Application(s) accessed	Oracle Payables
Application Open Interface(s)	Payables Open Interface
ASC X12 Transaction	810
EDIFACT Message	INVOIC

Prerequisite Optional Setup in Oracle Payables

You can optionally set up an Invoice Hold Reason unique to the this transaction. All invoices being imported into Payables may be placed on hold using the unique Invoice Hold Reason. This may be useful during implementation of a new trading partner to separate electronic invoices from other invoices in your Payables system. To define an invoice hold reason, use the Invoice Approvals window. See: Invoice Approvals, *Oracle Payables User's Guide, Release 11*.

Interface Tables

The following tables appear in the Interface File Definition window for this transaction. These tables are populated by the EDI Gateway import program and the data processed by the Payables Open Interface Import API. Valid data are written to the application tables. Erroneous data are marked in the Payables database for future error reporting and correction.

The same tables appear in the Assign Categories window, under View Name, for this transaction. Columns within these tables are identified as candidates for code conversion.

- AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE
- AP_INVOICE_LINES_INTERFACE

Error Detection, Reporting, Correction, and Recovery

See the *Oracle Financials Open Interfaces Manual, Release 11* for details regarding the Payables Open Interface table layout and import program business rules for validation, defaults, and derivations.

Use Oracle Payables Open Interface Report to review potential errors. You have the option on rejected invoices to review the errors and make corrections. You can then validate again, or enable the trading partner to receive the application advice transaction (ADVO) for the invoice to notify them of the error. The trading partner is expected to resend the corrected invoice.

See Also

Running the EDI Invoice Inbound Program: page 7 – 3

Creating Electronic Payments, *Oracle Payables User's Guide, Release 11*

Running the EDI Invoice Inbound Program

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create the inbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.
- ❑ Define the ECE: Inbound file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
- ❑ Define trading partner relationships and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
- ❑ Define code conversions. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Cross Reference Values: page 3 – 18.

▶ **To run the EDI Invoice inbound program:**

1. Navigate to the Import Program window.
2. Select Request to submit an individual request.
3. Select the EDI Invoice Inbound request.
4. Open the parameters window.

5. Enter the inbound data file or accept the default.
6. In the Execute Open Interface field,
   - enter Y to initiate the Payables Open Interface Import program using the default parameter values.
   - enter N to initiate the Payables Open Interface.
7. Enter the following parameters:

   Source: (required) Select EDI Gateway or the source you defined.

   Group: (optional) Enter a code to segregate data from the same source to improve the performance of the Payables Open Interface Import program. You may want to use a succession of numeric values to identify the groups (1,2,3,4).

   Batch Name: (required) If using batch control, enter a name to be assigned to the batch of invoices to be imported. The Batch Name may be used in the outbound Payment Order/Remittance Advice transaction (ASC X12 820 or EDIFACT PAYORD/REMADV) to reference a batch of invoices identified for electronic payment.

   *Hold Name: (*optional) Enter an Invoice Hold Reason if you want to place all invoices to be imported on hold for review or audit purposes.

   *Hold Reason: (*optional) Accept default Hold Reason Description or overwrite the default.

   GL Date: (optional) Enter GL date in an open period to be applied to imported invoices.

   Purge After Import: (optional) Enter Yes if you wish to delete the invoice data from the Payables Open Interface tables after the data has been imported into Oracle Payables.
8. When finished, choose OK in the Parameters window.
9. Enter completion options.
10. Enter schedule options to schedule the request.
11. Choose Submit and make a note of the Request ID returned.

Attention: The Data File Definition for this transaction is available only in the on–line HTML version of this User's Guide. Navigate to this same–named section there and click on the link to the Data File Definition.

See Also

Inbound Invoice: page 7 – 2

Viewing the Status of Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8

Inbound Price / Sales Catalog (832 / PRICAT)

Use this transaction to import supplier catalogs into your Purchasing system as Catalog Quotes or Purchase Agreements to support on–line catalog lookup and purchase order placement. During the import process, supplier sourcing rules may be added to Oracle Purchasing, and the Oracle Inventory item master may be updated with catalog item changes or new catalog items.

Application(s) accessed	Oracle Purchasing, Oracle Inventory
Applications Open Interface(s)	Purchasing Document Open Interface, Item Open Interface
ASC X12 Transaction	832
EDIFACT Message	PRICAT

Prerequisite Setup in Oracle Purchasing

Allow updating of item description in Purchasing Options. See: Defining Control Options, *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide, Release 11*.

Prerequisite Setup in Oracle Inventory

Allow the updating of item status codes at the site level. Set the INV: Default Item Status profile to Active. See: Oracle Inventory Profile Options, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide, Release 11* and Receiving Catalog Information Electronically, *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide, Release 11*.

Interface Tables

The following tables appear in the Interface File Definition window for this transaction. These tables are populated by the EDI Gateway import program which are then processed by the Purchasing Document Open Interface API. Valid data are written to the application tables. Erroneous data are marked for correction.

The same tables appear in the Assign Categories window, under View Name, for this transaction. Columns within these tables are identified as candidates for code conversion.

- PO_HEADER_INTERFACE
- PO_LINES_INTERFACE

Error Detection, Reporting, Correction, and Recovery

See the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distribution Open Interfaces Manual, Release 11* for details regarding the Purchasing Document Open Interface table layout and import program business rules for validation, defaults, and derivations.

See Also

Running the EDI Price / Sales Catalog Inbound Program: page 7 – 7

Inbound Price / Sales Catalog Data File Organization: page 7 – 14

Running the EDI Price / Sales Catalog Inbound Program

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create the inbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.
- ❑ Define the ECE: Inbound file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
- ❑ Define trading partner relationships and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
- ❑ Define code conversions. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.

▶ **To run the EDI Price / Sales Catalog inbound program:**

1. Navigate to the Import Program window.
2. Select Request to submit an individual request.
3. Select the EDI Catalog Inbound request.

4. Open the Parameters window.
5. Enter the inbound data file or accept the default.
6. In the Execute Open Interface field,
   - enter Y to initiate the Purchasing Document Open Interface program using the default parameter values.
   - enter N to initiate Purchasing Document Open Interface in Purchasing.
7. Enter the following parameters:

   Default Buyer: (required) Enter the default buyer name for the Price / Sales Catalog or Response to RFQ.

   Document Type: Required, valid options are Blanket and Quotation. The option of Blanket directs Purchasing to create a Blanket Agreement for the document to be imported. The option of Quotations directs Purchasing to create a Catalog Quotation for the document to be imported.

   Document Sub Type: (optional) Used with document type of "Quotation" to indicate a document sub type of "Catalog Quotation" for the Price / Sales Catalog or Response to RFQ to be imported. The document sub type of "Bid Quotation" is invalid for the transaction.

   Create or Update Item: Required, used with the Price / Sales Catalog or Response to RFQ to indicate whether you wish to update the item master with catalog item changes or add catalog items to the item master.

   Create Sourcing Rules: (required) Indicate Yes or No on whether supplier sourcing rules should be created automatically during the Price / Sales Catalog and Response to RFQ import process.

   Release Generation Method: (optional) Used when Document Type is set to Blanket and Create Sourcing Rules is set to Yes. Select from the following three blanket release methods:

   - Release using Autocreate: allows you to use the Purchasing Autocreate function to convert purchase requisitions into blanket releases for blanket purchase orders.
   - Automatic Release: allows Purchasing to automatically generate approved blanket releases for items that are autosourced to a single supplier.
   - Automatic Release with Review: allows Purchasing to automatically generate releases and forwards them for approval.

Commit Interval: (required) Enter a numeric value or accept the default value of 100 representing the number of records processed before committing the data to the database.

Batch ID: (optional) Enter a valid batch ID which corresponds to the RUN ID in EDI Gateway.

*Approval Status: (*optional) Enter desired status of Approved or Incomplete for Blanket Agreement and Quotation created by Purchasing for the Price / Sales Catalog or Response to RFQ to be imported.

8. When finished, choose OK in the Parameters window.
9. Enter schedule options to schedule the request.
10. Enter completion options.
11. Choose Submit and make a note of the Request ID returned.

See Also

Inbound Price / Sales Catalog: page 7 – 6

Viewing the Status of Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8

Inbound Price / Sales Catalog and Response to Request for Quote Data File Organization: page 7 – 14

Inbound Response to Request for Quote (843 / QUOTES)

Use this transaction to import supplier responses to your request for quotes into your Purchasing system to support the procurement process.

Application(s) accessed	Oracle Purchasing
Application Open Interface(s)	Purchasing Document Open Interface
ASC X12 Transaction	843
EDIFACT Message	QUOTES

Prerequisite Setup in Oracle Purchasing

Allow updating of item description in Purchasing Options. See: Defining Control Options, *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide, Release 11*.

Prerequisite Setup in Oracle Inventory

Allow the updating of item status codes at the site level. Set the INV: Default Item Status profile to Active. See: Oracle Inventory Profile Options, *Oracle Inventory User's Guide, Release 11* and Receiving Catalog Information Electronically, *Oracle Purchasing User's Guide, Release 11*.

Interface Tables

The following tables appear in the Interface File Definition window for this transaction. These tables are populated by the EDI Gateway import program which are then processed by the Purchasing Document Open Interface API. Valid data are written to the application tables. Erroneous data are marked for correction.

These tables are also used in assigning cross references between customers and suppliers. Each table contains some columns that require cross references. You can view those columns in the Assign Categories window, under View Name, for this transaction.

- PO_HEADER_INTERFACE
- PO_LINES_INTERFACE

Error Detection, Reporting, Correction, and Recovery

See the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distribution Open Interfaces Manual, Release 11* for details regarding the Purchasing Document Open Interface table layout and import program business rules for validation, defaults, and derivations.

See Also

Running the EDI Response to Request for Quote Inbound Program: page 7 – 20

Inbound Price / Sales Catalog and Response to Request for Quote Data File Organization: page 7 – 14

Running the EDI Response to Request for Quote Inbound Program

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create the inbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.
- ❑ Define the ECE: Inbound file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
- ❑ Define trading partner relationships and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
- ❑ Define code conversions. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.
- ❑ Customize data file layout, if necessary. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

▶ **To run the EDI Response to Request for Quote inbound program:**

1. Navigate to the Import Program window.
2. Select Request to submit an individual request.
3. Select the EDI Response to RFQ request.
4. Open the Parameters window.
5. Enter the inbound data file or accept the default.

6. In the Execute Open Interface field,

   - enter Y to initiate the Purchasing Document Open Interface program using the default parameter values.
   - enter N to initiate Purchasing Document Open Interface in Purchasing.

7. Enter the following parameters:

   Default Buyer: (required) Enter the default buyer name for the Price / Sales Catalog or Response to RFQ.

   Document Type: (required) Valid options are Blanket and Quotation. The option of Blanket directs Purchasing to create a Blanket Agreement for the document to be imported. The option of Quotations directs Purchasing to create a Catalog Quotation for the document to be imported.

   Document Sub Type: (optional) Used with document type of "Quotation" to indicate a document sub type of "Catalog Quotation" for the Price / Sales Catalog or Response to RFQ to be imported. The document sub type of "Bid Quotation" is invalid for the transaction.

   Create or Update Item: (required) Used with the Price / Sales Catalog or Response to RFQ to indicate whether you wish to update the item master with catalog item changes or add catalog items to the item master.

   Create Sourcing Rules: (required) Indicate Yes or No on whether vendor sourcing rules should be created automatically during the Price / Sales Catalog and Response to RFQ import process.

   Release Generation Method: (optional) Used when Document Type is set to Blanket and Create Sourcing Rules is set to Yes. Select from the following three blanket release methods:

   - a. Release using Autocreate: allows you to use the Purchasing Autocreate function to convert purchase requisitions into blanket releases for blanket purchase orders.
   - b. Automatic Release: allows Purchasing to automatically generate approved blanket releases for items that are autosourced to a single supplier.
   - c. Automatic Release with Review: allows Purchasing to automatically generate releases and forwards them for approval.

   Commit Interval: (required) Enter a numeric value or accept the default value of 100 representing the number of records processed before committing the data to the database.

Batch ID: (optional) Enter a valid batch ID which corresponds to the RUN ID in EDI Gateway.

Approval Status: (optional) Enter desired status of Approved or Incomplete for Blanket Agreement and Quotation created by Purchasing for the Price / Sales Catalog or Response to RFQ to be imported.

8. When finished, choose OK in the Parameters window.
9. Enter schedule options to schedule the request.
10. Enter the completion options.
11. Choose Submit and make a note of the Request ID returned.

See Also

Inbound Response to Request for Quote: page 7 – 10

Viewing the Status of Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8

Inbound Price / Sales Catalog and Response to Request for Quote Data File Organization: page 7 – 14

Inbound Price / Sales Catalog and Response to Request for Quote Data File Organization

The following tables provide a summary description of the data file.

Attention: The Data File Definition for this transaction is available only in the on–line HTML version of this User's Guide. Navigate to this same–named section there and click on the link to the Data File Definition.

Record Occurrences within the Transaction

Records	Content	Occurrences
0010	EDI Gateway Control Record	Only one record occurrence per transaction
1000–1999	Transaction Header	Only one set of records per price / sales catalog
2000–2999	Transaction Item	One set of item records per item within the transaction.

Table 7 – 1 (Page 1 of 1)

Record Summary

Seq.	Type of Data	Data Level	Record Number	Notes
1	Control Record	CONTROL	0010	
2	Transaction Identification	TRANSACTION HEADER	1000	
3	Currency, Payment Terms	TRANSACTION HEADER	1010	
4	FOB, Carrier, Freight Terms	TRANSACTION HEADER	1020	
5	Miscellaneous Header Data	TRANSACTION HEADER	1030	
6	Action Type, Group Code	TRANSACTION HEADER	1040	
7	Note to Vendor	TRANSACTION HEADER	1050	
8	Note to Receiver	TRANSACTION HEADER	1060	
9	Comments	TRANSACTION HEADER	1070	
10	Ship to Address	TRANSACTION HEADER	1100	
11	Bill to Address	TRANSACTION HEADER	1110	

Table 7 – 2 (Page 1 of 2)

Seq.	Type of Data	Data Level	Record Number	Notes
12	Vendor Data	TRANSACTION HEADER	1120	
13	Header Flex Fields 1–4, Context	TRANSACTION HEADER	1200	Flexfields
14	Header Flex Fields 5–9	TRANSACTION HEADER	1210	Flexfields
15	Header Flex Fields 10–14	TRANSACTION HEADER	1220	Flexfields
16	Header Flex Fields 15	TRANSACTION HEADER	1230	Flexfields
17	Item Identification	TRANSACTION ITEM	2000	
18	Quantity, Description	TRANSACTION ITEM	2010	
19	Prices, Dates	TRANSACTION ITEM	2020	
20	Payment Terms (Item Level)	TRANSACTION ITEM	2030	
21	FOB, Carrier, Freight Terms (Item Level)	TRANSACTION ITEM	2040	
22	Hazardous data, Weight, Volume, Lead Time	TRANSACTION ITEM	2050	
23	Tax	TRANSACTION ITEM	2060	
24	Note to Vendor (Item Level)	TRANSACTION ITEM	2070	
26	Ship To Data (Item Level)	TRANSACTION ITEM	2100	
26	Line Level Flex Field 1–4, Context	TRANSACTION ITEM	2200	Flexfields
27	Line Level Flex Field 5–9	TRANSACTION ITEM	2210	Flexfields
28	Line Level Flex Field 10–14	TRANSACTION ITEM	2220	Flexfields
29	Line Level Flex Field 15	TRANSACTION ITEM	2230	Flexfields
30	Shipment Flex Field 1–4, Context	TRANSACTION ITEM	2240	Flexfields
31	Shipment Flex Field 5–9	TRANSACTION ITEM	2250	Flexfields
32	Shipment Flex Field 10–14	TRANSACTION ITEM	2260	Flexfields
33	Shipment Flex Field 15	TRANSACTION ITEM	2270	Flexfields
34	Item Level Flex Field 1–4, Context	TRANSACTION ITEM	2280	Flexfields
35	Item Level Flex Field 5–9	TRANSACTION ITEM	2290	Flexfields
36	Item Level Flex Field 10–14	TRANSACTION ITEM	2300	Flexfields
37	Item Level Flex Field 15	TRANSACTION ITEM	2310	Flexfields

Table 7 – 2 (Page 2 of 2)

Transaction–specific Data in the Common Key Positions 1–100

Records	Content	Occurrences
1–25	TP_CD	Trading Partner Code as defined in the EDI Translator
26–47	DOC	Transaction Identification from trading partner
48–69	ITEM	Supplier Item Number
70–91	(blank)	Not Used
92–95	(varies)	Record Number
96–97	(varies)	Record Layout
98–100	(varies)	Record Layout Qualifier

Table 7 – 3 (Page 1 of 1)

Transaction–specific Data in the Common Key Positions 1–100 Per Record

Seq.	Record	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Qualifier
	Length	**25**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**3**
	Position	**1–25**	**26–47**	**48–69**	**70–91**	**92–95**	**96–97**	**98–100**
1	Control Record	TP_CD				0010	CT	CTL
2	Transaction Identification	TP_CD	DOC			1000	HA	HD1
3	Currency, Payment Terms	TP_CD	DOC			1010	HB	HD2
4	FOB, Carrier, Freight Terms	TP_CD	DOC			1020	HC	HD3
5	Miscellaneous Header Data	TP_CD	DOC			1030	HD	HD4
6	Action Type, Group Code	TP_CD	DOC			1040	HE	HD5
7	Note to Vendor	TP_CD	DOC			1050	NT	HVN
8	Note to Receiver	TP_CD	DOC			1060	NT	HRC
9	Comments	TP_CD	DOC			1070	NT	HCM
10	Ship to Address	TP_CD	DOC			1100	AD	ST1
11	Bill to Address	TP_CD	DOC			1110	AD	BT1

Seq.	Record	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Qualifier
12	Vendor Data	TP_CD	DOC			1120	VN	VN1
13	Header Flex Fields 1–4, context	TP_CD	DOC			1200	A1	HD1
14	Header Flex Fields 5–9	TP_CD	DOC			1210	A2	HD2
15	Header Flex Fields 10–14	TP_CD	DOC			1220	A2	HD3
16	Header Flex Fields 15	TP_CD	DOC			1230	A2	HD4
17	Item Identification	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2000	IA	IT1
18	Quantity, Description	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2010	IB	IT2
19	Prices, Dates	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2020	IC	IT3
20	Payment Terms (Item Level)	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2030	ID	IT4
21	FOB, Carrier, Freight Terms (Item Level)	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2040	IE	IT5
22	Hazardous data, Weight, Volume, Lead Time	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2050	IF	IT6
23	Tax	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2060	IG	IT7
24	Note to Vendor (Item Level)	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2070	NT	DVN
25	Ship To Data (Item Level)	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2100	AD	SH2
26	Line Level Flex Field 1–4, Context	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2200	A1	LN1
27	Line Level Flex Field 5–9	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2210	A2‘	LN2
28	Line Level Flex Field 10–14	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2220	A2‘	LN3
29	Line Level Flex Field 15	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2230	A2‘	LN4
30	Shipment Flex Field 1–4, Context	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2240	A1	SH1
31	Shipment Flex Field 5–9	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2250	A2‘	SH2

Seq.	Record	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Qualifier
32	Shipment Flex Field 10–14	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2260	A2‘	SH3
33	Shipment Flex Field 15	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2270	A2‘	SH4
34	Item Level Flex Field 1–4, Context	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2280	A1	IT1
35	Item Level Flex Field 5–9	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2290	A2‘	IT2
36	Item Level Flex Field 10–14	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2300	A2‘	IT3
37	Item Level Flex Field 15	TP_CD	DOC	ITEM		2310	A2‘	IT4

Table 7 – 4 (Page 1 of 1)

Inbound Purchase Order (850 / ORDERS)

Use this transaction to import customer orders into Oracle Order Entry for order fulfillment.

Application(s) accessed	Oracle Order Entry
Application Open Interface(s)	OrderImport Open Interface
ASC X12 Transaction	850
EDIFACT Message	ORDERS

Prerequisite Setup in Oracle Order Entry

Use the OrderImport program to import customer purchase orders into your system as a sales order.

EDI Gateway assumes Order Entry is fully implemented. Validation is based on the same business rules applied to manually entered sales orders.

Interface Tables

The following tables appear in the Interface File Definition window for this transaction. These tables are populated by the EDI Gateway import program. The data is then processed by the application open interface. Valid data is written to the application tables. Erroneous data is marked for corrective action. The same tables appear in the Assign Categories window, under View Name, for the transaction. Columns within these tables are identified as candidates for code conversion.

- SO_HEADER_INTERFACE
- SO_LINES_INTERFACE

See Also

Running the EDI Purchase Order Inbound Program: page 7 – 20

Inbound Purchase Order Data File Organization: page 7 – 22

Running the EDI Purchase Order Inbound Program

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create the inbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.
- ❑ Define the ECE: Inbound file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
- ❑ Define trading partner relationships and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
- ❑ Define code conversions. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.
- ❑ Customize data file layout, if necessary. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

▶ **To run the EDI PO inbound program:**

1. Navigate to the Import Programs window.
2. Select Request to submit an individual request.
3. Select the EDI PO Inbound request.
4. Enter the inbound data file name or accept the default.
5. Open the parameters window.
6. In the Execute Open Interface field,
   - enter Y to initiate the OrderImport program using the default parameter values. The default source is EDI.
   - enter N to initiate OrderImport and enter the parameters Source and Number of Instances.
7. When finished, choose OK in the Parameters window.
8. Enter schedule options to schedule the request.
9. Enter completion options.
10. Choose Submit and make a note of the Request ID returned.

See Also

Inbound Purchase Order: page 7 – 19

Viewing the Status of Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8

Inbound Purchase Order Data File Organization: page 7 – 22

Inbound Purchase Order Data File Organization

The following tables provide a summary description of the data file.

Attention: The Data File Definition for this transaction is available only in the on–line HTML version of this User's Guide. Navigate to this same–named section there and click on the link to the Data File Definition.

Record Summary

Seq.	Data	Data Level	Record Number	Note
1	Control Record	CONTROL	0010	
4	Basic Purchase Order Header	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1000	
5	Payment Terms, Other PO Header Data	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1010	
6	Basic Purchase Order Header	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1020	
7	Purchase Order Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1040–1070	Flexfields
8	Ship to Address/Code (header level)	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1190	
9	Ship to Contacts (header level)	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1200	
10	Bill to Address/Code	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1210	
11	Bill to Contact	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1220	
12	Buyer Name	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1230	
13	Basic Purchase Order Header Data	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1240	
14	Header Level Shipping Instructions	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1250	
15	Basic Purchase Order Header Data	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1260	

Table 7 – 5

Seq.	Data	Data Level	Record Number	Note
16	Extension Tables: Purchase Order Header Data	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1900	(Custom)
17	Basic Item Data	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2000	
18	Basic Item Data in Item Segments (2–6)	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2120	
19	Basic Item Data in Item Segments (7–11)	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2130	
20	Basic Item Data in Item Segments (12–16)	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2140	
21	Basic Item Data in Item Segments (17–20)	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2150	
22	Pricing Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2160–2190	Flexfields
23	Basic Item Data	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2200	
24	Purchase Order Item Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	3010–3040	Flexfields
25	Ship to Address (Item Level)	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	3050	
26	Ship to Contact (Item Level)	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	3060	
28	Extension Tables: Purchase Order Item Data	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	3900	(Custom)

Table 7 – 5

Transaction–specific Data in the Common Key

Position	Code	Content
1–25	TP_CD	Trading Partner Code as defined in the EDI Translator
26–47	PO	Purchase order number

Table 7 – 6

Position	Code	Content
48–69	ITEM	Purchase order line number
70–91	(blank)	

Table 7 – 6

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
	Length	**25**	**22**	**224**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**3**
	Position	**1–25**	**26–47**	**48–69**	**70–91**	**92–95**	**96–97**	**98–100**
1	Control Record	TP_CD	PO			0010	CT	CTL
8	Basic Purchase Order Header	TP_CD	PO			1000	PO	PO1
9	Payment Terms, Other PO Header Data	TP_CD	PO			1010	PO	PO2
10	Basic Purchase Order Header	TP_CD	PO			1020	PO	PO3
11	Purchase Order Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1040	A1	PO1
12	Purchase Order Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1050	A2	PO2
13	Purchase Order Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1060	A2	PO3
14	Purchase Order Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1070	A2	PO4
15	Ship to Address/code	TP_CD	PO			1190	AD	ST1

Table 7 – 7 (Page 1 of 3)

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
16	Ship to Contacts	TP_CD	PO			1200	CN	ST1
17	Bill to Address/Code	TP_CD	PO			1210	AD	BT1
18	Bill to Contact	TP_CD	PO			1220	CN	BT1
19	Buyer Name	TP_CD	PO			1230	PO	PO4
20	Basic Purchase Order Header	TP_CD	PO			1240	PO	PO5
21	Shipping Instruction (Header level)	TP_CD	PO			1250	PO	PO6
22	Basic Purchase Order Header	TP_CD	PO			1260	PO	PO7
23	Extension Tables: Purchase Order Header Data	TP_CD	PO			1900		(Custom)
24	Basic Item Data	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2000	IT	IT1
25	Item Data in Segments (2–6)	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2120	IT	IT2
26	Item Data in Segments (7–11)	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2130	IT	IT3
27	Item Data in Segments (12–16)	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2140	IT	IT4
28	Item Data in Segments (17–20)	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2150	IT	IT5

Table 7 – 7 (Page 2 of 3)

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
29	Pricing Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2160	A1	PR1
30	Pricing Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2170	A2	PR2
31	Pricing Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2180	A2	PR3
32	Pricing Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2190	A2	PR4
33	Basic Item Data	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2200	IT	IT6
34	Purchase Order Item Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		3010	A1	IT1
35	Purchase Order Item Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		3020	A2	IT2
36	Purchase Order Item Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		3030	A2	IT3
37	Purchase Order Item Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		3040	A2	IT4
38	Ship To Address/Code (Item Level)	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		3050	AX	ST2
39	Ship To Contact (Item Level)	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		3060	CN	ST2
41	Extension Tables: Purchase Order Item Data	TP_CD	PO			3900		(Custom)

Table 7 – 7 (Page 3 of 3)

Inbound Ship Notice / Manifest (856 / DESADV)

Use this transaction to import supplier ship notices into your Purchasing system as a pre–receipt. The electronic ship notice provides a shipment identifier to facilitate the receipt of the physical goods.

Application(s) accessed	Oracle Purchasing
Application Open Interface(s)	Receiving Open Interface
ASC X12 Transaction	856
EDIFACT Message	DESADV

Prerequisite Setup in Oracle Purchasing

Receiving Options: ASN Control: Action (action associated with RCV: Show ASN Matched POs profile)

Interface Tables

The following tables appear in the Interface File Definition window for this transaction. These tables are populated by the EDI Gateway import program and processed by the Receiving Open Interface API. Valid data are written to the application tables. Erroneous data are marked for correction.

The same tables appear in the Assign Categories window, under View Name, for the transaction. Columns within these tables are identified as candidates for code conversion.

- RCV_HEADERS_INTERFACE
- RCV_TRANSACTIONS_INTERFACE

Error Detection, Reporting, Correction, and Recovery

See the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distribution Open Interfaces Manual, Release 11* for details regarding the Receiving Open Interface table layout and import program business rules for validation, defaults, and derivations.

Use this transaction to import supplier responses to your RFQ's into your Purchasing system to support the procurement process.

See Also

Running the EDI Ship Notice / Manifest Inbound Program: page 7 – 28

Inbound Ship Notice / Manifest and Shipping and Billing Notice Data File Organization: page 7 – 33

Running the EDI Ship Notice / Manifest Inbound Program

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create the inbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.
- ❑ Define the ECE: Inbound file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
- ❑ Define trading partner relationships and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
- ❑ Define code conversions. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.
- ❑ Customize data file layout, if necessary. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

▶ **To run the EDI Ship Notice / Manifest inbound program:**

1. Navigate to the Import Program window.
2. Select Request to submit an individual request.
3. Select the EDI Advance Ship Notice Inbound request.
4. Open the Parameters window.
5. Enter the inbound data file name or accept the default.
6. In the Execute Open Interface field,
   - enter Y to initiate the Receiving Open Interface program immediately. There are no program parameters.
   - enter N to initiate the Receiving Open Interface program in Purchasing. There are no program parameters.
7. When finished, choose OK in the Parameters window.

8. Enter schedule options to schedule the request.
9. Enter the completion options.
10. Choose Submit and make a note of the Request ID returned.

See Also

Inbound Ship Notice / Manifest: page 7 – 27

Viewing the Status of Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8

Inbound Ship Notice / Manifest and Shipping and Billing Notice Data File Organization: page 7 – 33

Inbound Shipping and Billing Notice (857)

Use this transaction to import supplier ship notices and invoices into your Purchasing and Payables system as a pre–receipt and unapproved invoice.

Similar to the Ship Notice / Manifest transaction, the electronic ship notice provides a shipment identifier to facilitate the receipt of the physical goods and the creation of the unapproved invoice in a single EDI transaction.

Application(s) accessed	Oracle Purchasing, Oracle Payables
Application Open Interface(s)	Receiving Open Interface
ASC X12 Transaction	857
EDIFACT Message	This transaction has no equivalent in EDIFACT.

Prerequisite Setup in Oracle Purchasing

None.

Prerequisite Setup in Oracle Payables

Supplier site must be defined as a “Pay on Receipt” site.

Interface Tables

The following tables appear in the Interface File Definition window for this transaction. These tables are populated by the EDI Gateway import program which are then processed by the Receiving Open Interface API. Valid data are written to the application tables. Erroneous data are marked for correction.

The same tables appear in the Assign Categories window, under View Name, for the transaction. Columns within these tables are identified as candidates for code conversion.

- RCV_HEADERS_INTERFACE
- RCV_TRANSACTIONS_INTERFACE

Error Detection, Reporting, Correction, and Recovery

See the *Oracle Manufacturing and Distribution Implementation Manual, Release 11* for details regarding the Receiving Open Interface table layout and import program business rules for validation, defaults, and derivations.

See Also

Running the EDI Shipping and Billing Notice Inbound Program: page 7 – 31

Inbound Ship Notice / Manifest and Shipping and Billing Notice Data File Organization: page 7 – 33

Running the EDI Shipping and Billing Notice Inbound Program

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create the inbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.
- ❑ Define the ECE: Inbound file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
- ❑ Define trading partner relationships and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
- ❑ Define code conversions. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.
- ❑ Customize data file layout, if necessary. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

▶ **To run the EDI Shipping and Billing Notice inbound program:**

1. Navigate to the Import Program window.
2. Select Request to submit an individual request.
3. Select EDI Shipment and Billing Notice request.
4. Open the Parameters window.
5. Enter the inbound data file name or accept the default.

6. In the Execute Open Interface field,
   - enter Y to initiate the Receiving Open Interface program immediately. There are no program parameters.
   - enter N to initiate the Receiving Open Interface program in Purchasing. There are no program parameters.
7. When finished, choose OK in the Parameters window.
8. Enter schedule options to schedule the request.
9. Enter the completion options.
10. Choose Submit and make a note of the Request ID returned.

See Also

Inbound Shipping and Billing Notice: page 7 – 30

Viewing the Status of Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8

Inbound Ship Notice / Manifest and Shipping and Billing Notice Data File Organization: page 7 – 33

Inbound Ship Notice / Manifest and Shipping and Billing Notice Data File Organization

The following tables provide a summary description of the data file:

Attention: The Data File Definition for this transaction is available only in the on–line HTML version of this User's Guide. Navigate to this same–named section there and click on the link to the Data File Definition.

Record Occurrences within the Transaction

Records	Content	Occurrences
0010–0070	EDI Gateway Control Records	Only one record occurrence per transaction
1000–1900	Shipment Notice Header Records	Only one record occurrence per transaction
2000–3900	Shipment Notice Item Records	One set of records per item within the Shipment Notice header

Table 7 – 8 (Page 1 of 1)

Record Summary

Seq.	Type of Data	Data Level	Record (Pos. 92–95)	Note
1	Common Control Record	CONTROL	0010	
2	Shipment Notice Basic Header	SHIPMENT NOTICE HEADER	1000	
3	Carrier, Weights, Packaging	SHIPMENT NOTICE HEADER	1010	
4	Shipment Method of Payment	SHIPMENT NOTICE HEADER	1020	
5	Currency, Tax, Payment Terms	SHIPMENT NOTICE HEADER	1030	
6	Allowances / Charges (Freight)	SHIPMENT NOTICE HEADER	1040	

Table 7 – 9

Seq.	Type of Data	Data Level	Record (Pos. 92–95)	Note
7	Hazardous Material, Special Handling	SHIPMENT NOTICE HEADER	1050	
8	Header Note	SHIPMENT NOTICE HEADER	1090	
9	Vendor Address/Code	SHIPMENT NOTICE HEADER	1100	
10	Destination Address/Code	SHIPMENT NOTICE HEADER	1120	
11	Destination Contact	SHIPMENT NOTICE HEADER	1130	
12	Shipment Header Flexfields	SHIPMENT NOTICE HEADER	1200–1230	Flexfields
13	Basic Item Data	SHIPMENT NOTICE ITEM	2000	
14	Hazardous Material Codes	SHIPMENT NOTICE ITEM	2010	
15	Currency, Tax (Item Level)	SHIPMENT NOTICE ITEM	2020	
16	Notes	SHIPMENT NOTICE ITEM	2030	
17	Shipment Line Flexfields	SHIPMENT NOTICE ITEM	2100–2130	Flexfields
18	Transaction Flexfields	SHIPMENT NOTICE ITEM	2140–2170	Flexfields
19	Destination Address	SHIPMENT NOTICE ITEM	3000	
20	Destination Location	SHIPMENT NOTICE ITEM	3020	

Table 7 – 9

Transaction–specific Data in the Common Key Positions 1–100

Position	Code	Content
1–25	TP_CD	Trading Partner Code as defined in the EDI Translator
26–47	SHIPMENT	Shipment Number

Table 7 – 10

Position	Code	Content
48–69	LINE	Item Number
70–91	(blank)	N/A
92–95	(varies)	Record Number
96–97	(varies)	Record Layout
98–100	(varies)	Record Layout Qualifier

Table 7 – 10

Transaction–specific Data in the Common Key Positions 1–100 Per Record

Seq.	Data	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
	Length	**25**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**3**
	Position	**1–25**	**26–47**	**48–69**	**70–91**	**92–95**	**96–97**	**98–100**
1	Common Control Record	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			0010	CT	CTL
2	Shipment Notice Basic Header	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			1000	L1	DL1
3	Carrier, Weights, Packaging	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			1010	L2	DL2
4	Shipment Method of Payment	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			1020	L3	DL3
5	Currency, Tax, Payment Terms	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			1030	L4	DL4
6	Allowances /Charges (Freight)	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			1040	L5	DL5
7	Hazardous Material, Special Handling	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			1050	HZ	HZ1

Table 7 – 11 (Page 1 of 3)

Seq.	Data	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
8	Header Note	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			1090	NT	NH1
9	Vendor Address/Code	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			1100	AI	SU
10	Destination Address/Code	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			1120	AX	ST
11	Destination Contact	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			1130	CN	ST
12	Shipment Header Flexfields	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			1200	A1	SH1
13	Shipment Header Flexfields	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			1210	A2	SH2
14	Shipment Header Flexfields	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			1220	A2	SH3
15	Shipment Header Flexfields	TP_CD	SHIPMENT			1230	A2	SH4
16	Basic Item Data	TP_CD	SHIPMENT	LINE		2000	l1	IT1
17	Hazardous Material Codes	TP_CD	SHIPMENT	LINE		2010	I2	IT2
18	Currency, Tax (Item Level)	TP_CD	SHIPMENT	LINE		2020	I3	IT3
19	Notes	TP_CD	SHIPMENT	LINE		2030	NT	ND1
20	Shipment Line Flexfields	TP_CD	SHIPMENT	LINE		2100	A1	SL1
21	Shipment Line Flexfields	TP_CD	SHIPMENT	LINE		2110	A2	SL2
22	Shipment Line Flexfields	TP_CD	SHIPMENT	LINE		2120	A2	SL3

Table 7 – 11 (Page 2 of 3)

Seq.	Data	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
23	Shipment Line Flexfields	TP_CD	SHIPMENT	LINE		2130	A2	SL4
24	Order Line Flexfields	TP_CD	SHIPMENT	LINE		2140	A1	RC1
25	Order Line Flexfields	TP_CD	SHIPMENT	LINE		2150	A2	RC2
26	Order Line Flexfields	TP_CD	SHIPMENT	LINE		2160	A2	RC3
27	Order Line Flexfields	TP_CD	SHIPMENT	LINE		2170	A2	RC4
28	Destination Address/Code	TP_CD	SHIPMENT	LINE		3000	AX	ST
29	Destination Location	TP_CD	SHIPMENT	LINE		3020	CO	ST

Table 7 – 11 (Page 3 of 3)

CHAPTER

8 Outbound Transactions

This chapter describes each outbound transaction and explains how to extract the data to create the data file:

- Outbound Application Advice (824 / APERAK): page 8 – 2
- Outbound Invoice (810 / INVOIC): page 8 – 9
- Outbound Payment Order / Remittance Advice (820 / PAYORD, REMADV): page 8 – 20
- Outbound Planning Schedule (830 / DELFOR): page 8 – 27
- Outbound Shipping Schedule (862 / DELJIT): page 8 – 47
- Outbound Purchase Order (850 / ORDERS): page 8 – 58
- Outbound Purchase Order Change Request (860 / ORDCHG): page 8 – 67
- Outbound Ship Notice / Manifest (856 / DESADV): page 8 – 77

Outbound Application Advice (824 / APERAK)

Use this transaction to acknowledge transaction errors for the following inbound transactions:

- Invoice
- Ship Notice / Manifest
- Shipment and Billing Notice

The respective inbound transactions write data regarding errors including the error message code, error message text and erroneous data to the application advice tables in the EDI Gateway product. The processing errors are reported to the trading partner using the Application Advice transaction.

Application(s) accessed	Oracle Purchasing, Oracle Payables
ASC X12 Transaction	824
EDIFACT Message	APERAK

Prerequisite Set Up in Oracle Purchasing and Oracle Payables

There is no prerequisite set up in Oracle Purchasing or Oracle Payables. However, Purchasing and Payables maintain application open interface audit reports.

Interface Table, Extension Table, and View Names

The following tables and views appear in the Interface File Definition window for this transaction. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

Interface Tables

- ECE_ADVO_DETAILS_INTERFACE
- ECE_ADVO_HEADERS_INTERFACE

Extension Tables

Each extension table shares its name with a base interface table, except for the trailing "_X". You must define the columns for the extension tables if you choose to use them. See: Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 1.

- ECE_ADVO_DETAIL_INTERFACE_X
- ECE_ADVO_HEADER_INTERFACE_X

Views

The following views appear in the Assign Categories window, under View Name, for this transaction. Columns within these views are identified as candidates for code conversion. See: Code Conversion: page 3 – 1.

- ECE_ADVO_DETAIL_V
- ECE_ADVO_HEADERS_V (no conversion candidates listed)

See Also

Running the EDI Application Advice Outbound Extract Program: page 8 – 3

Running the EDI Application Advice Outbound Extract Program

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create the outbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.
- ❑ Define the ECE: Output file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
- ❑ Define trading partner data and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
- ❑ Define code conversions. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.
- ❑ Customize data file layout, if necessary. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

▶ **To run the EDI application advice outbound extract program:**

1. Navigate to the Extract Program window.
2. Select Request to submit an individual request.

3. Select the EDI Application Advice Outbound transaction.
4. In the Parameters window, enter the following selection criteria:
   - Specify an output file name if not using the default.
   - Enter trading partner name.
   - Enter Response to Document to indicate which application advice messages to extract related to which inbound transactions.
   - Enter the transaction date From and To.
   - Enter the first external reference relevant for the document name. For example, enter ASN number for inbound Ship Notice / Manifest or invoice number for inbound invoices.
   - Enter second external reference relevant for the document name. For example, enter shipment number for inbound Ship Notice / Manifest.
   - Enter the next external reference relevant for the document name.
   - Enter the next external reference relevant for the document name.
   - Enter next external reference relevant for the document name.
   - Enter next external reference relevant for the document name.
5. When finished, choose OK in the Parameters window.
6. Enter schedule options to schedule the request.
7. Enter completion options.
8. Choose Submit and make a note of the Request ID returned.

See Also

Outbound Application Advice: page 8 – 2

Viewing the Status of Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8

Oracle Payables, *Oracle Payables User's Guide, Release 11*

Outbound Application Advice Data File Organization

The data file produced by this transaction consists of two level of data: header and details.

Each application advice contains one header record that applies to the inbound document to be reported. The application advice header is followed by one or more application advice lines representing each unique error related to the document.

The output file is structured as follows:

- Application advice header
  - Application advice detail
  - Application advice detail
  - Application advice detail
- Application advice header
  - Application advice detail
  - Application advice detail

Summary Tables

The following tables provide a summary description of the data file:

Attention: The Data File Definition for this transaction is available only in the on–line HTML version of this User's Guide. Navigate to this same–named section there and click on the link to the Data File Definition.

Record Occurrences within the Transaction

Records	Content	Occurrences
0010–0070	EDI Gateway Control Records	Only one record occurrence per transaction
1000–1999	Application Advice Header Records	Only one record occurrence per transaction
2000–2999	Application Advice Detail Records	One set of detail records per error within the transaction.

Table 8 – 1 (Page 1 of 1)

Record Summary

Seq.	Type of Data	Data Level	Record Number	Notes
1	Control Record	CONTROL	0010	
2	Trading Partner Header Attributes	TRADING PARTNER	0020	Flexfields
3	Trading Partner Header Attributes	TRADING PARTNER	0030–0050	Flexfields
6	Advice Header External Reference 1–4	HEADER	1000	
7	Advice Header External Reference 5–6	HEADER	1010	
8	Advice Header Internal Reference 1–5	HEADER	1020	
9	Advice Header Internal Reference 6	HEADER	1030	
10	Trading Partner Address	HEADER	1040	
11	Extension Table: Header Level	HEADER	1900	(Custom)
12	Advice Detail External Reference 1–4	DETAIL	2000	
13	Advice Detail External Reference 5–6	DETAIL	2010	
14	Advice Detail Internal Reference 1–5	DETAIL	2020	
15	Advice Detail Internal Reference 6	DETAIL	2030	
16	Advice Detail Data (Error)	DETAIL	2040	
17	Advice Detail Data (Accepted)	DETAIL	2050	
18	Extension Table: Detail Level	DETAIL	2900	(Custom)

Table 8 – 2 (Page 1 of 1)

Transaction–specific Data in the Common Key Positions 1–100

Records	Content	Occurrences
1–25	TP_CD	Trading Partner Code as defined in the EDI Translator
26–47	DOC	Related Document ID
48–69	ERR_CNT	Error Counter
70–91	(blank)	Not Used
92–95	(varies)	Record Number

Table 8 – 3 (Page 1 of 2)

Records	Content	Occurrences
96–97	(varies)	Record Layout
98–100	(varies)	Record Layout Qualifier

Table 8 – 3 (Page 2 of 2)

Transaction–specific Data in the Common Key Positions 1–100 Per Record

Seq.	Record	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Qualifier
	Length	**25**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**3**
	Position	**1–25**	**26–47**	**48–69**	**70–91**	**92–95**	**96–97**	**98–100**
1	Control Record	TP_CD				0010	CT	CTL
2	Trading Partner Header Attributes	TP_CD				0020	A1	TH1
3	Trading Partner Header Attributes	TP_CD				0030–0050	A2	TH2
6	Advice Header External Reference 1–4	TP_CD	DOC			1000	HD	EX1
7	Advice Header External Reference 5–6	TP_CD	DOC			1010	HD	EX2
8	Advice Header Internal Reference 1–5	TP_CD	DOC			1020	HD	IN1
9	Advice Header Internal Reference 6	TP_CD	DOC			1030	HD	IN2
10	Trading Partner Address	TP_CD	DOC			1040	AD	TP1
11	Extension Table: Header Level	TP_CD	DOC			1900	(custom)	(custom)
12	Advice Detail External Reference 1–4	TP_CD	DOC	ERR_CNT		2000	DT	EX1

Table 8 – 4 (Page 1 of 2)

Seq.	Record	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Qualifier
13	Advice Detail External Reference 5–6	TP_CD	DOC	ERR_CNT		2010	DT	EX2
14	Advice Detail Internal Reference 1–5	TP_CD	DOC	ERR_CNT		2020	DT	IN1
15	Advice Detail Internal Reference 6	TP_CD	DOC	ERR_CNT		2030	DT	IN2
16	Advice Detail Data (Error)	TP_CD	DOC	ERR_CNT		2040	ER	ER1
17	Advice Detail Data (Accepted)	TP_CD	DOC	ERR_CNT		2050	AC	AC1
18	Extension Table: Detail Level	TP_CD	DOC	ERR_CNT		2900	(custom)	(custom)

Table 8 – 4 (Page 2 of 2)

Outbound Invoice (810 / INVOIC)

Use this transaction to bill customers for goods sold and services rendered.

Application(s) accessed	Oracle Receivables
ASC X12 Transaction	810
EDIFACT Message	INVOIC

Prerequisite Setup in Oracle Receivables

Use Receivables to enter or adjust customer invoices.

In addition to entering customer invoices manually, you may also use AutoInvoice feature of Receivables to import customer invoices from non–Oracle financial systems before extracting data for the EDI process.

Interface Table, Extension Table, and View Names

The following tables and views appear in the Interface File Definition window for this transaction. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

Interface Tables

- ECE_AR_TRX_ALLOWANCE_CHARGES (Oracle Automotive only)
- ECE_AR_TRX_HEADERS
- ECE_AR_TRX_HEADER_1 (Oracle Automotive only)
- ECE_AR_TRX_LINES
- ECE_AR_TRX_LINE_TAX

Extension Tables

Each extension table shares its name with a base interface table, except for the trailing "_X". You must define the columns for the extension tables if you choose to use them. See: Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 1.

- ECE_AR_TRX_ALLOWANCE_CHARGES_X
- ECE_AR_TRX_HEADERS_X

- ECE_AR_TRX_HEADER_1_X
- ECE_AR_TRX_LINES_X
- ECE_AR_TRX_LINE_TAX_X

Views

The following views appear in the Assign Categories window, under View Name, for this transaction. Columns within these views are identified as candidates for code conversion. See: Code Conversion: page 3 – 1.

- ECE_INO_ALLOWANCE_CHARGES_V (Oracle Automotive only)
- ECE_INO_HEADER_1_V (Oracle Automotive only)
- ECE_INO_HEADER_V
- ECE_INO_LINE_TAX_V
- ECE_INO_LINE_V

See Also

Running the EDI Invoice Outbound Extract Program: page 8 – 10

Outbound Invoice Data File Organization: page 8 – 12

Running the EDI Invoice Outbound Extract Program

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create the outbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.
- ❑ Define the ECE: Output file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
- ❑ Define trading partner information and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
- ❑ Define code conversions. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.

❑ Customize the data file layout, if necessary. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

▶ **To run the EDI invoice outbound extract program:**

1. Navigate to the Extract Program window.
2. Select Request to submit an individual request.
3. Select the EDI Invoice Outbound transaction.
4. In the Parameters window, enter the following optional selection criteria:
   - Specify an output data file name if not using the default.
   - Enter creation dates, From and To.
   - Enter a bill–to customer name.
   - Enter a bill–to site name.
   - Enter a transaction type and a transaction (invoice) number.
5. When finished, choose OK in the Parameters window.
6. Enter schedule options to schedule the request.
7. Enter completion options.
8. Choose Submit and make a note of the Request ID returned.

See Also

Outbound Invoice: page 8 – 9

Viewing the Status of Your Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8

Outbound Invoice Data File Organization: page 8 – 12

Outbound Invoice Data File Organization

The data file produced by this transaction consists of three levels of data: header, line, and tax.

Each invoice contains one header record that applies to the entire invoice such as customer information. The invoice header is followed by one or more invoice lines, each representing the item or service being billed. Each line is followed by one or more tax lines associated with the line item.

- invoice header
- invoice header allowance charges
  - invoice line
  - invoice line allowance charges
  - invoice line

    invoice line detail

    invoice line VAT tax

For the automotive environment, the following records are populated. In all other environments, these records are left blank.

Record	Description
1015	Trading Partner References 1 & 2
1115	Trading Partner References 1 & 2
1215	Trading Partner References 1 & 2
1315	Trading Partner References 1 & 2
3075	Vehicle information
3090–3094	Allowance and charges attributes

Table 8 – 5 (Page 1 of 2)

Record	Description
7000 7010 7100 7110 7120	Allowance and charges attributes
6005 6025 6070 6080 6090 6095	VAT taxes

Table 8 – 5 (Page 2 of 2)

Summary Tables

The following tables provide a summary description of the data file:

Attention: The Data File Definition for this transaction is available only in the on–line HTML version of this User's Guide. Navigate to this same–named section there and click on the link to the Data File Definition.

Record Occurrences within the Transaction

Records	Content	Occurrences
0010–0070	EDI Gateway Control Records	Only one record occurrence per transaction
1000–3900	Invoice Header Records	Only one record occurrence per transaction
4000–5900	Invoice Item Records	One set of records per item within the invoice header
6000–7900	Invoice Item Detail Records	One set of records per item within the invoice item

Table 8 – 6 (Page 1 of 1)

Record Summary

Seq.	Data	Data Level	Record Number	Note
1	Control Record	CONTROL	0010	
2	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TRADING PARTNER	0020–0050	Flexfields
4	Bill To Address /Code	INVOICE HEADER	1000	
5	Bill to Misc. Data, Contacts	INVOICE HEADER	1010–1015	
6	Bill to Customer Flexfields	INVOICE HEADER	1020–1050	Flexfields
7	Bill to Site Flexfields	INVOICE HEADER	1060–1090	Flexfields
8	Ship to Address/code	INVOICE HEADER	1100	
9	Ship to Misc. Data, Contacts	INVOICE HEADER	1110	
10	Sold to Address/Code	INVOICE HEADER	1200	
11	Sold to Misc. data, Contact	INVOICE HEADER	1210–1215	
12	Remit to Address/Code	INVOICE HEADER	1300–1315	
13	Ship From Codes	INVOICE HEADER	1400	
14	Basic Invoice Header Data	INVOICE HEADER	2000	
15	Invoice Misc. Data	INVOICE HEADER	2010–2020	
16	Shipment Data	INVOICE HEADER	2030	
17	Currency Data, Misc. data,	INVOICE HEADER	2040	
18	Payment Terms Data	INVOICE HEADER	2050	
19	Sales Representative, Comments	INVOICE HEADER	2060	
20	Invoice Header Flexfields	INVOICE HEADER	3000–3030	Flexfields
21	Invoice Header Interface Flexfields	INVOICE HEADER	3040–3070	Flexfields
22	Shipping Information	INVOICE HEADER	3080	
23	Header Allowance/Charges	INVOICE HEADER	3090–3100	
24	Extension Tables: Invoice Header Data	INVOICE HEADER	3900	(Custom)
25	Basic Item Data	ITEM	4000	
26	Sales Order Data, Part Descriptions	ITEM	4010	
27	Sales Channel	ITEM	4020	
28	Order Status, Transaction Reference Key	ITEM	4030	

Table 8 – 7

Seq.	Data	Data Level	Record Number	Note
29	Interface Line Flexfields	ITEM	5000–5030	Flexfields
30	Line Flexfields	ITEM	5040–5070	Flexfields
31	Line Part Flexfields	ITEM	5100–5130	Flexfields
32	Extension Tables: Item Data	ITEM	5900	(Custom)
33	Line Tax Data	ITEM DETAIL	6000–6010	Flexfields
34	Line Tax Flexfields	ITEM DETAIL	6020–6060	Flexfields
35	Detail Allowance/Charges	ITEM DETAIL	7000–7010	
36	Extension Tables: Transaction Line Detail Data	ITEM DETAIL	7900	(Custom)
37	Extension Tables: Transaction Line Detail Data	ITEM DETAIL	7900	(Custom)

Table 8 – 7

Transaction–Specific Data in the Common Key Positions 1–100

Records	Content	Occurrences
1–25	TP_CD	Trading Partner Code as defined in the EDI Translator
26–47	INVOICE	Invoice number
48–69	ITEM	Item sequence number
70–91	TAX	Tax sequence number
92–95	(Varies)	Record Number
96–97	(Varies)	Record Layout
98–100	(Varies)	Record Layout Qualifier

Table 8 – 8 (Page 1 of 1)

Transaction–Specific Data in the Common Key Positions 1–100 Per Record

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
	Length	**25**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**3**
	Position	**1–25**	**26–47**	**48–69**	**70–91**	**92–95**	**96–97**	**98–100**
1	Control Record	TP_CD	INVOICE			0010	CT	CTL
2	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			0020	A3	TH1
3	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			0030	A4	TH2
4	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			0040	A4	TH3
5	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			0050	A4	TH4
6	Trading Partner Detail Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			0060	A3	TD1
7	Trading Partner Detail Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			0070	A4	TD2
8	Bill To Address /Code	TP_CD	INVOICE			1000	AD	BT1
9	Bill to Misc. data, Contacts	TP_CD	INVOICE			1010–1015	RF	BT1
10	Bill to Customer Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			1020	A1	BT1
11	Bill to Customer Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			1030	A2	BT2
12	Bill to Customer Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			1040	A2	BT3
13	Bill to Customer Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			1050	A2	BT4
14	Bill to Site Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			1060	A1	BS1
15	Bill to Site Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			1070	A2	BS2
16	Bill to Site Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			1080	A2	BS3
17	Bill to Site Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			1090	A2	BS4
18	Ship to Address/code	TP_CD	INVOICE			1100	AD	ST1
19	Ship to Misc. data, contacts	TP_CD	INVOICE			1110–1115	RF	ST1

Table 8 – 9 (Page 1 of 4)

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
20	Sold to Address/code	TP_CD	INVOICE			1200	AD	SO1
21	Sold to Misc. data, Contact	TP_CD	INVOICE			1210–1215	RF	SO1
22	Remit to address/code	TP_CD	INVOICE			1300	AD	RE1
22	Remit to Miscalleous Data	TP_CD	INVOICE			1315	RF	RE1
23	Ship From Codes	TP_CD	INVOICE			1400	SF	SF1
24	Basic Invoice Header Data	TP_CD	INVOICE			2000	IV	IV1
25	Invoice Amount Data	TP_CD	INVOICE			2010	IV	IV2
26	Invoice Misc. Data	TP_CD	INVOICE			2020	IV	IV3
27	Shipment Data	TP_CD	INVOICE			2030	IV	IV4
28	Currency Data, Shipping Data, Miscellaneous Data	TP_CD	INVOICE			2040	IV	IV5
29	Payment Terms Data	TP_CD	INVOICE			2050	IV	IV6
30	Sales Representative, Comments	TP_CD	INVOICE			2060	IV	IV7
31	Invoice Header Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			3000	A1	IH1
32	Invoice Header Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			3010	A2	IH2
33	Invoice Header Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			3020	A2	IH3
34	Invoice Header Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			3030	A2	IH4
35	Invoice Header Interface Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			3040	A1	IH5
36	Invoice Header Interface Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			3050	A2	IH6
37	Invoice Header Interface Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			3060	A2	IH7
38	Invoice Header Interface Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE			3070	A2	IH8

Table 8 – 9 (Page 2 of 4)

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
39	Invoice Header Shipping Instructions	TP_CD	INVOICE			3075	IV	SHP
40	Header Allowance/Charges	TP_CD	INVOICE			3090	AH	AH1
41	Header Allowance/Charges	TP_CD	INVOICE			3100	AH	AH2
42	Extension Tables: Invoice Header Data	TP_CD	INVOICE			3900		(Custom)
43	Basic Item Data	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		4000	IT	IT1
44	Sales Order Data, Part, Customer Item Description	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		4010	IT	IT2
45	Sales Channel, Order Status	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		4020	IT	IT3
46	Transaction Reference Key, Order Status	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		4030	IT	IT4
47	Interface Line Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		5000	A1	IL1
48	Interface Line Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		5010	A2	IL2
49	Interface Line Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		5020	A2	IL3
50	Interface Line Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		5030	A2	IL4
51	Line Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		5040	A1	LN1
52	Line Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		5050	A2	LN2
53	Line Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		5060	A2	LN3
54	Line Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		5070	A2	LN4
55	Line Part Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		5100	A1	LP1
56	Line Part Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		5110	A2	LP2
57	Line Part Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		5120	A2	LP3
58	Line Part Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		5120	A2	LP4
59	Extension Tables: Item Data	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM		5900		(Custom)
60	Line Tax Data	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM	TAX	6000	TX	TX1

Table 8 – 9 (Page 3 of 4)

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
61	Line Tax Data	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM	TAX	6010–6020	TX	TX2
62	Line Tax Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM	TAX	6030	A1	TX1
63	Line Tax Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM	TAX	6040	A2	TX2
64	Line Tax Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM	TAX	6050	A2	TX3
65	Line Tax Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM	TAX	6060	A2	TX4
66	Detail Allowance / Charges	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM	TAX	7000	AD	AD1
67	Detail Allowance / Charges	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM	TAX	7010	AD	AD2
68	Detail Allowance / Charges Flexfields	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM	TAX	7100	AL	IL1
69	Detail Allowance / Charges	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM	TAX	7110	AL	IL2
70	Detail Allowance / Charges	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM	TAX	7120	AL	IL3
71	Detail Allowance / Charges	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM	TAX	7130	AL	IL4
72	Extension Tables: Transaction Line Detail Data	TP_CD	INVOICE	ITEM	TAX	7900		(Custom)

Table 8 – 9 (Page 4 of 4)

Outbound Payment Order / Remittance Advice (820 / PAYORD, REMADV)

Use this transaction to electronically make a payment, or make a payment and send a remittance advice to your creditors.

The payment portion of this transaction is a request to your financial institution to perform cash application to relieve your account and to pay your payee's account.

The remittance advice portion of this transaction contains the payment distribution by invoice. It may be sent directly to the payee, through a financial institution, or through a third party. In addition, you may use Oracle Payables to print your remittance advice.

Payments made using electronic funds transfer (EFT) may be processed via EDI if your EDI translator has the means to download the payment data from Payables to tape for delivery to the payee's bank.

Application(s) accessed	Oracle Payables
ASC X12 Transaction	820
EDIFACT Messages	PAYORD / REMADV PAYEXT / REMADV

Prerequisite Set Up in Oracle Payables

Use Payables to enable the payer and payee site. Indicate for the payer and payee site the payment method, payment format, remittance method, remittance instruction, and transaction handling instructions.

Use the Invoice Workbench to enter and approve invoices, and to release invoice holds.

Use the Payment Workbench to select invoices for payment, create a payment batch, and to submit the EDI payment transaction. This transaction is event–driven and integrated with the standard Payables payment process. It cannot be initiated through the EDI Gateway. However, you must use the EDI Gateway to set up the trading partner and enable the transaction.

Interface Table, Extension Table, and View Names

The following tables and views appear in the Interface File Definition window for this transaction. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

Interface Tables

- ECE_AP_CHECKS_INTERFACE
- ECE_AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE

Extension Tables

Each extension table shares its name with a base interface table, except for the trailing "_X". You must define the columns for the extension tables if you choose to use them. See: Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 1.

- ECE_AP_CHECKS_INTERFACE_X
- ECE_AP_INVOICES_INTERFACE_X

Views

The following views appear in the Assign Categories window, under View Name, for this transaction. Columns within these views are identified as candidates for code conversion. See: Code Conversion: page 3 – 1.

- ECE_PYO_INVOICE_V
- ECE_PYO_PAYMENT_V

See Also

Running the EDI Payment Order / Remittance Advice Outbound Extract Program: page 8 – 22

Outbound Payment Order / Remittance Advice Data File Organization: page 8 – 23

Running the EDI Payment Order / Remittance Advice Outbound Extract Program

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create the outbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.
- ❑ Define the ECE: Output file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
- ❑ Define trading partner relationships and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
- ❑ Define code conversions. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.
- ❑ Customize data file layout, if necessary. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

▶ **To run the EDI payment order / remittance advice outbound extract program:**

- The extract program for this transaction is event–driven in Payables. It cannot be initiated through EDI Gateway.

  The current payment batch being processed is extracted and written to a default data file named ECEPYO, which is placed in the designated outbound directory. See: Creating Electronic Payments with the Oracle EDI Gateway, *Oracle Payables User's Guide, Release 11*.

See Also

Outbound Payment Order / Remittance Advice: page 8 – 20

Outbound Payment Order / Remittance Advice Data File Organization: page 8 – 23

Outbound Payment Order / Remittance Advice Data File Organization

The data file produced by this transaction consists of two levels of data: payment and invoices.

Each payment will contain one or many invoices associated with that payment.

The output file is structured as follows:

- payment
  - – invoice
- payment
  - – invoice
  - – invoice

Summary Tables

The following tables provide a summary description of the data file:

Attention: The Data File Definition for this transaction is available only in the on–line HTML version of this User's Guide. Navigate to this same–named section there and click on the link to the Data File Definition.

Record Occurrences within the Transaction

Records	Content	Occurrences
0010–0070	EDI Gateway Control Records	Only one record
1000–1050	Payment Header Records	Only one record occurrence per transaction
2000–2040	Remittance / Invoice Records	One set of records per invoice within the Payment Header

Table 8 – 10 (Page 1 of 1)

Record Summary

Sequence	Type of Data	Data Level	Record Number	Misc. Info.
1	Control Record	CONTROL	0010	
2	Trading Partner Header Attributes	TRADING PARTNER	0020	Flexfields
3	Trading Partner Header Attributes	TRADING PARTNER	0030–0050	Flexfields
6	Account Data	PAYMENT	1000	
7	Payment Data	PAYMENT	1010	
8	Supplier Flex Field Segments	PAYMENT	1020	
9	Bank Address / Code	PAYMENT	1030	
10	Bank Contacts	PAYMENT	1040	
11	Supplier Site Address / Code	PAYMENT	1050	
12	Extension Tables: Payment Data	PAYMENT	1900	
13	Remittance / Invoice Details	INVOICE / REMITTANCE	2000	
14	Remittance Advice Flexfields 1–4	INVOICE / REMITTANCE	2010	Flexfields
15	Remittance Advice Flexfields 5–9	INVOICE / REMITTANCE	2020	Flexfields
16	Remittance Advice Flexfields 10–14	INVOICE / REMITTANCE	2030	Flexfields
17	Remittance Advice Flexfields 15	INVOICE / REMITTANCE	2040	Flexfields

Table 8 – 11 (Page 1 of 1)

Transaction–specific Data in the Common Key Positions 1–100

Position	Code	Content
1–25	TP_CD	Trading partner code as defined in the EDI translator
26–47	BATCH	Payment batch number
48–69	INVOICE	Invoice number
70–91	(blank)	Not used
92–95	(varies)	Record number
96–97	(varies)	Record layout
98–100	(varies)	Record layout qualifier

Table 8 – 12 (Page 1 of 1)

Transaction–specific Data in the Common Key Positions 1–100 Per Record

Seq.	Record	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Quallifier
	Length	**25**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**3**
	Position	**1–25**	**26–47**	**48–69**	**70–91**	**92–95**	**96–97**	**98–100**
1	Control record	TP_CD				0010	CT	CTL
2	Trading partner header attributes	TP_CD				0020	A1	TH1
3	Trading partner header attributes	TP_CD				0030–0050	A2	TH2–TH4
6	Account data	TP_CD	BATCH			1000	BK	BK1
7	Payment data	TP_CD	BATCH			1010	PY	PAY
8	Supplier flexfield segments	TP_CD	BATCH			1020	VN	VN1
9	Bank address / code	TP_CD	BATCH			1030	AD	BK1
10	Bank contacts	TP_CD	BATCH			1040	CN	BK1
11	Supplier site address / code	TP_CD	BATCH			1050	AD	VS1

Table 8 – 13 (Page 1 of 2)

Seq.	Record	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Quallifier
12	Extension tables: payment data	TP_CD	BATCH			1900	EX	(custom)
13	Remittance / invoice details	TP_CD	BATCH	INVOICE		2000	IV	INV
14	Remittance advice flexfields 1–4	TP_CD	BATCH	INVOICE		2010	A1	RE1
15	Remittance advice flexfields 5–9	TP_CD	BATCH	INVOICE		2020	A2	RE2
16	Remittance advice flexfields 10–14	TP_CD	BATCH	INVOICE		2030	A2	RE3
17	Remittance advice flexfields 15	TP_CD	BATCH	INVOICE		2040	A2	RE4

Table 8 – 13 (Page 2 of 2)

Outbound Planning Schedule (830 / DELFOR)

Use this transaction to communicate forecast requirements to your suppliers. The planning schedules may be comprised of both forecast and material release information including authorizations from the buyer to commit material and labor resources for a specific period. The planning schedule may be stated in daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, or in any combination of periods.

Application(s) accessed	Oracle Supplier Scheduling, Oracle Purchasing, Oracle Planning
ASC X12 Transaction	830
EDIFACT Message	DELFOR (DELivery FORecast)

Prerequisite Setup in Oracle Applications

Oracle Supplier Scheduling

Create planning schedules manually using the Scheduler's Workbench or automatically using AutoSchedule.

Define bucket patterns, enable CUM Accounting for an organization to track quantity received by supplier site, and define authorizations that grant approval to a supplier to procure components, process material, and carry finished goods.

Use the Scheduler Workbench or enable AutoConfirm option in AutoSchedule to confirm your schedules. Only confirmed planning schedules may be transmitted via EDI to your supplier(s).

Oracle Purchasing

Supplier Scheduling uses components of Oracle Purchasing to calculate and maintain schedules. Use the Approved Supplier list created in Purchasing to establish a relationship between the ship–to organization, supplier site, and item.

Information related to approved purchase requisitions, approved supply agreement releases, receipts from supplier, returns to supplier and associated adjustments are used to determine the supplier requirement.

Supplier Scheduling also uses components of Oracle Planning to calculate and maintain schedules. Use Sourcing Rules (which may be created in Purchasing, Oracle Supply Chain Planning, or Supplier Scheduling) to define how an item is replenished for a given organization. This includes the ability to identify multiple supplier sources, their percentage splits, and priority ranking.

Information related to unimplemented planned orders generated by Planning via MPS, MRP, or DRP are used to determine the supplier requirement.

Interface Table, Extension Table, and View Names

The following tables and views appear in the Interface File Definition window for this transaction. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

Interface Tables

- ECE_SPSO_HEADERS
- ECE_SPSO_ITEMS
- ECE_SPSO_ITEM_DEF

Extension Tables

Each extension table shares its name with a base interface table, except for the trailing "_X". You must define the columns for the extension tables if you choose to use them. See: Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 1.

- ECE_SPSO_HEADERS_X
- ECE_SPSO_ITEMS_X
- ECE_SPSO_ITEM_DEF_X

Views

The following view appears in the Assign Categories window, under View Name, for this transaction. Columns within this view are identified as candidates for code conversion. See: Code Conversion: page 3 – 1.

- ECE_SPSO_HEADERS_V
- ECE_SPSO_ITEMS_V
- ECE_SPSO_ITEM_DEF_V

See Also

Running the EDI Outbound Planning and Shipping Schedule Extract Program: page 8 – 51

Outbound Planning Schedule Data File Organization: page 8 – 30

Outbound Planning Schedule Data File Organization

The data file produced by this transaction consists of three levels of data: schedule header, schedule line, and schedule line details.

Each planning schedule contains one schedule header record that applies to the entire schedule. The schedule header is followed by one or more schedule lines, each representing an item. Each schedule line is followed by one or more line details representing requirements, authorizations, and the item's last and cumulative receipts.

The ship to location is at the schedule line level. All schedule quantities are discrete quantities, not cumulative quantities. The CUM enabling flag addresses only the receipt data to be provided as a CUM receipt quantity. The CUM enabling flag does not impact the schedule requirements.

The line details section includes the following:

Requirements	Up to 60 occurrences per the user–defined bucket and planning horizon for the schedule.
Prior Authorization	One occurrence if authorizations are enabled at the Approved Suppliers list.
Authorizations	One occurrence for each authorization type if authorizations are enabled at the Approved Supplier list. Authorizations cover raw material, labor, labor & material or finished goods.
Last Receipt	One occurrence identifying the quantity, date and shipment number of the last receipt for the item.
Cumulative Receipt	One occurrence identifying the cumulative receipt quantity for the item if CUM accounting is enabled.

The output file is structured as follows:

- schedule header
  - schedule line and cumulative receipt

    schedule line detail (requirements)

    schedule line detail (authorizations)

    schedule line detail (last receipt)
  - schedule line and cumulative receipt

    schedule line detail (requirements)

    schedule line detail (last receipt)

See: Running the EDI Outbound Planning and Shipping Schedules Extract Program: page 8 – 51.

General Information

The supplier scheduling transactions support the following transactions and their counterparts in any other standard:

- Planning Schedule (830) / Delivery Just in Time (DELJIT)
- Shipping Schedule (862) / Delivery Schedule (DELFOR)

The outbound planning and shipping schedule data file definition describes the position, field name, field size, and format of each record in the data file.

Details for the ASC X12 transactions are documented below.

The shipping schedule transaction does not include the last shipment receipt records 2040 and the 4000 with Detail Descriptor set to RECEIPT or authorizations with Detail Descriptor set to AUTHORIZATION. Otherwise, the interface files are identical.

Discrete (actual) requirement quantities are indicated in the buckets in the application, i.e., in a weekly bucket, the quantity required for that week only.

The EDI Translator needs to build cumulative required quantities using the cum received quantity if the trading partner wants a cumulative schedule.

Ship to Location

The Ship to location may be found in the header level of the transaction (records 1030–1060) if the single location applies to the entire transaction. Alternately, the Ship to location may be found at the detail level (records 2050–2060) for a given item. In each case, the Ship To Org Enable CUM Flag indicates that the site is using CUM quantities, and that the Ship To Org CUM Period Start Date should be used whenever a start date is needed in the detail.

ASC X12 Specifics

Supplier Scheduling supports the following data on the Beginning Segment for Planning Schedule (BRF) segment in the 830 transaction.

The following values should be used in the EDI data mapping to the ASC X12 transaction.

ASC X12 Data Element	ASC X12 Position and Values	Data
Transaction Purpose	BRF01 = 05	Replacement Schedules Only
Schedule Type Qualifier	BRF04 = DL	Delivery Based Schedules
Schedule Quantity Qualifier	BRF05 = 'A'	Actual Discrete Quantity Only

Table 8 – 14 (Page 1 of 1)

Last Receipt Data (Record 2040) – Item Level

The application shipment data is copied to the Item level (record 2040) from the shipment level (record 4000) since the last shipment data applies to the item. The data is copied from two Forecast / Planned Detail (4000) records with Detail Category set to RECEIPT.

This data is mapped to the ASC X12 Shipped (SHP) and Reference (REF) segments.

			Record 4000 Source	
Pos.	**Interface Record**	**Receipt**	**Detail Category/ Descriptor**	**Data Element**
		(Map to ASC X12 'SHP' segment)		
	Common Key			
	Record Number	2040		
	Record Layout	LS		
	Record Layout Qualifier	LS1		
10	Last Receipt Shipment Identification	AUTHORIZATION <Shipment Number>	RECEIPT / LAST	100 Document Type

Table 8 – 15 Last Receipt and Cumulative Data-Record 2040 Details

			Record 4000 Source	
20	Last Receipt Date	PRIOR <Last Transaction Date>	RECEIPT/LAST	50 Starting Date
30	Last Receipt Quantity	<Last Quantity Received>	RECEIPT/LAST	90 Total Quantity
40	CUM Quantity after last Receipt	<Starting CUM Quantity>	RECEIPT/CUMULATIVE	90 Total Quantity

Table 8 – 15 Last Receipt and Cumulative Data-Record 2040 Details

Table 8 – 16 through Table 8 – 20 illustrate where data in Table 8 – 15 is mapped in SHP and REF segments. Two occurrences of SHP segments are required: one to specify last discrete quantity received or shipped, and one to specify cumulative quantity received or shipped since last cum reset.

SHP Segment	Data Element	Position	Content	Record 2040 Source
Quantity Qualifier	673	SHP01=	01	Standard for discrete quantity
Quantity	380	SHP02=	<Last Shipment Quantity>	30 Last Receipt Quantity
Date/Time Qualifier	374	SHP03=	050 or 011	Standard for Received or Standard for Shipped
Date	373	SHP04=	<Last Receipt Date>	20 Last Receipt Date
Time	337	SHP05=	n/a	
Date	373	SHP06=	n/a	
Time	337	SHP07=	n/a	

Table 8 – 16 Data Mapping of the Last Receipt Data from Record 2040 to map to Shipped (SHP) segment

SHP Segment	Data Element	Position	ASC X12 Value	Record 2040 Source
Quantity Qualifier	673	SHP01=	02	40 Standard for Cumulative quantity
Quantity	380	SHP02=		
Date/Time Qualifier	374	SHP03=	051	Standard for Cumulative quantity Start

Table 8 – 17 Data Mapping of the Cumulative Quantity Received from Record 2040 to SHP shipment

SHP Segment	Data Element	Position	ASC X12 Value	Record 2040 Source
Date	373	SHP04=		
Time	337	SHP05=	n/a	
Date	373	SHP06=	n/a	
Time	337	SHP07=	n/a	

Table 8 – 17 Data Mapping of the Cumulative Quantity Received from Record 2040 to SHP shipment

REF Segment	Data Element	Position	ASC X12 Value	Record 2040 Source
Reference Qualifier		REF01=	SI	Standard for Shipment Identifier
Reference Identification		REF02=	<shipment number>	10 Last Receipt Shipment Number

Table 8 – 18 Data Mapping of the Last Receipt Shipment Number from Record 2040 to REF segment

Forecast/Planned Details (Record 4000)

Record 4000 in the Supplier Scheduling interface file contains data from several sources. This causes the data to be mapped to one of the following segments in ASC X12:

- Shipped/Received Information (SHP)
- Resource Authorization (ATH)
- Forecast Schedule (FST)

The Detail Category and the Detail Descriptor in the record indicate the content of specific data. The combination of these two fields and their record content are summarized in Table 8 – 19.

The dates on the Forecast Schedule (FST) segment represent the starting date for the bucketed period only. Ending date is applicable only for Detail Descriptor BUFFER in the Record 4000.

A given transaction may technically have a mixture of planning schedules with discrete and cumulative based quantities if the supplier scheduling process does not prohibit it across all the items within a single transaction.

The quantities and start/end dates on record 4000 data for a given Detail Category and Detail Descriptor varies depending upon if the SHIP_TO_ORG_ ENABLE_CUM_FLAG is enabled. See the Record 4000 Detail tables below for their content.

Last Receipt Data (Record 4000) – Shipment Level

Last shipment data and cumulative receipt data are found in a Record 4000 (detail level) with Detail Category RECEIPT and Descriptor LAST and CUMULATIVE, respectively. The data was combined at the item level into Record 2040 (item level). Either may be used for data mapping in the EDI Translator; however, the data is appropriate at the item level and more likely to be mapped from that level.

Table 8 – 19 and Table 8 – 20 summarize the type of data found on record 4000:

	Record 4000 Detail Category (position 20)	Record 4000 Detail Descriptor (position 30)	Associated ASC X12 Segment	Record Content
A	RECEIPT	LAST	SHP	Last Receipt data (data also on record 2040)
B	RECEIPT	CUMULATIVE	SHP	CUM total attained upon last received shipment. (Data also on record 2040) Create this SHP record only if the ship to location is doing CUM management (CUM Flag is enabled).
C	AUTHORIZATION	PRIOR	ATH	Prior Authorization
D	AUTHORIZATION	FI	ATH	Authorization data for finished Inventory
	AUTHORIZATION	LB	ATH	Authorization data for labor only
	AUTHORIZATION	LM	ATH	Authorization data for labor and material
	AUTHORIZATION	MT	ATH	Authorization data for material only
E	REQUIREMENT	PAST_DUE	FST	Planned or firm requirements for Past due (immediate use) quantities
	REQUIREMENT	DAY	FST	Planned or firm requirements in daily quantities

Table 8 – 19 Data Content by Detail Category and Detail Descriptor for Record 4000

	Record 4000 Detail Category (position 20)	Record 4000 Detail Descriptor (position 30)	Associated ASC X12 Segment	Record Content
	REQUIREMENT	BUFFER	FST	Planned or firm requirements for flexible intervals quantities
	REQUIREMENT	WEEK	FST	Planned or firm requirements for weekly quantities
	REQUIREMENT	MONTH	FST	Planned or firm requirements for monthly quantities
	REQUIREMENT	QUARTER	FST	Planned or firm requirements for quarterly quantities

Table 8 – 19 Data Content by Detail Category and Detail Descriptor for Record 4000

Key data elements for the ASC X12 segment given Detail Category and Detail Descriptor indicated.

	Record 4000 Detail Category (position 20)	Record 4000 Detail Descriptor (position 30)	Key ASC X12 Data Element	Note
A	RECEIPT	LAST	SHP01= 01 (Discrete Qty) SHP03= 050 (Received)	Also written to Record 2040
B	RECEIPT	CUMULATIVE	SHP02=02 (Cum Qty) SHP03=051 (Cum Qty Start)	Create SHP segment only if SHIP_TO_ORG_ENABLE_CUM_FLAG is enabled. Also written to Record 2040
C	AUTHORIZATION	PRIOR	ATH01=PQ (Cum Requirement Prior to First Schedule Period)	
D	AUTHORIZATION	FI	ATH01=FI (Finished Inventory)	
	AUTHORIZATION	LB	ATH01= LB (labor)	
	AUTHORIZATION	LM	ATH01= LM (labor, material)	
	AUTHORIZATION	MT	ATH01= MT (material)	
E	REQUIREMENT	PAST_DUE	FST02 =A (Immediate)	
	REQUIREMENT	(all values except PAST_DUE)	FST02 =C (Firm)	If Release Quantity > 0

Table 8 – 20 Key ASC X12 Data Element per Detail Category and Detail Descriptor within Record 4000

	Record 4000 Detail Category (position 20)	Record 4000 Detail Descriptor (position 30)	Key ASC X12 Data Element	Note
	REQUIREMENT	(all values except PAST_DUE)	FST02 =D (Planning)	If Forecast Quantity > 0
	REQUIREMENT	PAST_DUE	FST03=A (Immediate)	
	REQUIREMENT	DAY	FST03=C (Daily)	
	REQUIREMENT	BUFFER	FST03=F (Flexible Interval)	
	REQUIREMENT	WEEK	FST03=W (Weekly Bucket)	
	REQUIREMENT	MONTH	FST03=M (Monthly Bucket)	
	REQUIREMENT	QUARTER	FST03=Q (Quarterly)	

Table 8 – 20 Key ASC X12 Data Element per Detail Category and Detail Descriptor within Record 4000

Table 8 – 21 through Table 8 – 29 illustrate the details of record 4000 for each pair of values of the Detail Category and Detail Descriptor, followed by the placement of data on the ASC X12 transaction.

A. Receipt / Last

Last shipment received:

Position	Interface Record	Last Shipment
		(Map to ASC X12 'SHP' segment)
	Common Key	
	Record Number	4000
	Record Layout	SC
	Record Layout Qualifier	SCH
10	Schedule Item Detail Sequence	<a counter>
20	Detail Category	AUTHORIZATION RECEIPT
30	Detail Descriptor	PRIOR LAST
40	Detail Descriptor (external)	
50	Starting Date	<Last Shipment Date>
60	Ending Date	n/a

Table 8 – 21 RECEIPT / LAST—Record 4000 Details (maps to SHP segment)

Position	Interface Record	Last Shipment
70	Forecast Quantity	n/a
80	Release Quantity	n/a
90	Total Quantity	<Actual Last Shipped Quantity or zero>
100	Document Type	SHIPMENT
110	Document Number	<Shipment Number>

Table 8 – 21 RECEIPT / LAST—Record 4000 Details (maps to SHP segment)

This data is also found on the Record 2040 at the schedule level.

SHP Segment	Data Element	Position	ASC X12 Value	Record 4000
Quantity Qualifier	673	SHP01=	01	Standard for Discrete Quantity
Quantity	380	SHP02=	<Last Shipment Qty>	90 Total Quantity
Date/Time Qualifier	374	SHP03=	050	Standard for Received
Date	373	SHP04=	<Last Shipment Date>	50 Starting Date
Time	337	SHP05=	n/a	
Date	373	SHP06=	n/a	
Time	337	SHP07=	n/a	

Table 8 – 22 RECEIPT / LAST—Record 4000 mapped to Shipped (SHP) segment

B. Receipt / Cumulative

CUM quantities after the last shipment was received:

Pos.	Interface Record	Cumulative Receipt
		(Map to ASC X12 'SHP' segment)
	Common Key	
	Record Number	4000

Table 8 – 23 RECEIPT / CUMULATIVE—Record 4000 Details

Pos.	Interface Record	Cumulative Receipt
	Record Layout	SC
	Record Layout Qualifier	SCH
10	Schedule Item Detail Sequence	<a counter>
20	Detail Category	AUTHORIZATION RECEIPT
30	Detail Descriptor	PRIOR CUMULATIVE
40	Detail Descriptor (external)	
50	Starting Date	<Cum Period Start Date> Ship To Org CUM Period Start Date
60	Ending Date	<Schedule Horizon Start Date> (Forecast Horizon Start Date)
70	Forecast Quantity	n/a
80	Release Quantity	n/a
90	Total Quantity	Cumulative Receipt Quantity as of schedule Horizon Start Date
100	Document Type	n/a
110	Document Number	n/a

Table 8 – 23 RECEIPT / CUMULATIVE—Record 4000 Details

This data is also moved to the Record 2040 at the item level.

SHP Shipped Segment	Data Element	Position	ASC X12 Value	Record 4000
Quantity Qualifier	673	SHP01=	02	Standard for Cum Quantity
Quantity	380	SHP02=	<CUM Receipt Qty as of schedule Horizon Start Date>	90 Total Quantity
Date/Time Qualifier	374	SHP03=	051	Standard for Cum Quantity
Date	373	SHP04=	<Ship to Org CUM Period Start Date>	50 Starting Date
Time	337	SHP05=	n/a	

Table 8 – 24 RECEIPT / CUMULATIVE—Record 4000 mapped to SHP Segment *The ending date of the cumulative period is the starting date of the schedule.

SHP Shipped Segment	Data Element	Position	ASC X12 Value	Record 4000
Date	373	SHP06=	<Forecast Horizon Start Date> *	60 Ending Date
Time	337	SHP07=	n/a	

Table 8 – 24 RECEIPT / CUMULATIVE—Record 4000 mapped to SHP Segment *The ending date of the cumulative period is the starting date of the schedule.

C. Authorization / Prior

Authorizations for quantities prior to first schedule period:

File Pos.	Interface Record	CUM Management Enabled	CUM Management Not Enabled
			This record does not exist if CUM Management is Not Enabled.
	Common Key		
	Record Number	4000	
	Record Layout	SC	
	Record Layout Qualifier	SCH	
10	Schedule Item Detail Sequence	<a counter>	
20	Detail Category	**AUTHORIZATION**	
30	Detail Descriptor	**PRIOR**	
40	Detail Descriptor (external)		
50	Starting Date	<Cum Period Start Date> *	
60	Ending Date	<Schedule Horizon Start Date>	
70	Forecast Quantity	n/a	
80	Release Quantity	n/a	

Table 8 – 25 AUTHORIZATION / PRIOR—Record 4000 Details with CUM enabled and not enabled (to map to AASC X12 'ATH' segment). *The ending date of the cumulative period is the starting date of the schedule.

File Pos.	Interface Record	CUM Management Enabled	CUM Management Not Enabled
90	Total Quantity	<Starting Authorization Quantity (sum of past due and CUM received)>	
100	Document Type	n/a	
110	Document Number	n/a	

Table 8 – 25 AUTHORIZATION / PRIOR—Record 4000 Details with CUM enabled and not enabled (to map to AASC X12 'ATH' segment). *The ending date of the cumulative period is the starting date of the schedule**.**

ATH Authorization Segment	Data Element	Position	ASC X12 Value	Record 4000 Source
Resource Authorization Code	672	ATH01=	PQ	*Standard* (CUM qty required Prior to first Schedule Period) (based on 30 Detail Descriptor is 'PRIOR')
Date (through Date)	373	ATH02=	<Schedule Horizon Start Date>	60 Ending Date
Quantity (Current Cum Requirement Qty)	380	ATH03=	<Starting Authorization Quantity>	90 Total Quantity
Quantity	380	ATH04=	n/a	n/a
Date (Cumulative Start Date)	373	ATH05=	<CUM Period Start Date>	50 Starting Date

Table 8 – 26 AUTHORIZATION / PRIOR—Record 4000 Details mapped to ATH segment

3. Authorization / FI, LB, LM, MT

Authorizations for finished inventory, labor, and / or material:

File Pos.	Interface Record Common Key	CUM Management Not Enabled
	Record Number	4000
	Record Layout	SC
	Record Layout Qualifier	SCH
10	Schedule Item Detail Sequence	<a counter>
20	Detail Category	**AUTHORIZATION**
30	Detail Descriptor	**FI or LB or LM or MT**
40	Detail Descriptor (external)	
50	Starting Date	<Schedule Horizon Start Date>
60	Ending Date	<Authorization Cut Off Date>
70	Forecast Quantity	n / a
80	Release Quantity	n / a
90	Total Quantity	<Cumulative Authorized Quantity for Schedule>
100	Document Type	n / a
110	Document Number	n / a

Table 8 – 27 AUTHORIZATION / (FL/LB/LM/MT)—Record 4000 Details with CUM enabled and not enabled (to map to ASC X12 'ATH' segment).

ATH Authorization Segment	Data Element	Position	ASC X12 Value	Record 4000 Source
Resource Authorization Code*	672	ATH01=	FI (Finished Inventory), LB (Labor), LM (Labor & Material), MT (Material	*Standard* (based on 30 Detail Descriptor)
Date (through Date)	373	ATH02=	If CUM or NOT CUM, <Authorization Cut Off Date>	60 Ending Date

Table 8 – 28 AUTHORIZATION / (non–PRIOR Descriptor)—Record 4000 Details mapped to ATH segment

ATH Authorization Segment	Data Element	Position	ASC X12 Value	Record 4000 Source
Quantity (Current Cum Requirement Qty)	380	ATH03=	If CUM, <CUM Authorized Qty for CUM period> If NOT CUM, <Cumulative Authorized Qty for Schedule>	90 Total Quantity
Quantity	380	ATH04=	(blank)	n/a
Date (Cumulative Start Date)	373	ATH05=	If CUM, <CUM Period Start Date> If NOT CUM, <Schedule Horizon Start Date>	50 Starting Date

Table 8 – 28 AUTHORIZATION / (non–PRIOR Descriptor)—Record 4000 Details mapped to ATH segment

4. Requirement / PAST_DUE, DAY, BUFFER, WEEK, MONTH, QUARTER

Planned and Firm forecast quantities:

Pos.	Interface Record		
	Common Key		
	Record Number	4000	
	Record Layout	SC	
	Record Layout Qualifier	SCH	
10	Schedule Item Detail Sequence	<a counter>	
20	Detail Category	REQUIREMENT	
30	Detail Descriptor	PAST_DUE, BUFFER, DAY, WEEK, MONTH, QUARTER	
40	Detail Descriptor (external)	A (Immediate (PAST_DUE)) F (Flexible Interval (BUFFER)) D (Day), W (Week), M (Month), Q (Quarter)	
50	Starting Date	<Requirement Start Date>	
60	Ending Date	<Requirement End Date	Only if Detail Descriptor is BUFFER
70	Forecast Quantity	<Discrete Quantity>	

Table 8 – 29 REQUIREMENT / (all values)—Record 4000 Details (to map to ASC X12 'FST' segment).

Pos.	Interface Record		
80	Release Quantity	<Discrete Release Quantity>	
90	Total Quantity	<Cumulative Authorized Quantity for Schedule> (Sum of 70 Forecast Quantity and 80 Release Quantity	Not mapped to the standard
100	Document Type	n/a	
110	Document Number	n/a	

Table 8 – 29 REQUIREMENT / (all values)—Record 4000 Details (to map to ASC X12 'FST' segment).

Note: If both Release Quantity is greater than zero and Forecast Quantity is greater than zero, two ASC X12 FST segments should be generated.

If 80 Release Quantity >0,

- move 80 Release Quantity to Quantity (FST01)
- move 'C' (Firm) to Forecast Qualifier (FST02)
- move 50 Start Date to Date (FST04)
- (and if Detail Descriptor is BUFFER, move 60 Ending Dates to Date (FST05)

If 80 release Quantity > 0 and Detail Descriptor is PAST_DUE

- move 80 Release Quantity to Quantity (FST01),
- move 'A' (Immediate) to Forecast Qualifier (FST02),
- more 50 Start Date to Date (FST04)

If 70 Forecast Quantity > 0,

- move 70 Forecast Quantity to Quantity (FST01),
- move 'D' (Planned) to Forecast Qualifier (FST02)
- move 50 Start Date to Date (FST04)
- (and if Detail Descriptor is BUFFER, move 60 Ending Dates to Date (FST05)

Position 30 Detail Descriptor (internal) has a code conversion to determine position 40 Detail Descriptor (External) if needed for Forecast Timing Qualifier (FST03).

The Detail Descriptor of PAST_DUE is different as noted above.

Total quantity is the sum of released and forecast quantity. If needed, you can ”demote” the release quantity to forecast when a bucketed period includes both. Sending both released and forecasted in the same time period is not actually done in EDI. However, Oracle data comes from two different sources that do not make each other mutually exclusive, so this could happen.

Firm Forecast Data

FST Forecast Segment	Data Element	Position	ASC X12 Value	Record 4000
Quantity	380	FST01=	<Release Quantity>	80 Release Quantity
Forecast Qualifier	680	FST02=	C (Firm) if Release Quantity > 0	
Forecast Timing Qualifier	681	FST03=	A (Immediate (PAST_DUE)) F (Flexible Interval (BUFFER)) D (Day), W (Week), M (Month), Q (Quarter)	40 Detail Descriptor (external)
Date (Start)	373	FST04=	<Starting Date>	50 Starting Date
Date (End) (ONLY IF BUFFER)	373	FST05=	<Ending Date>	60 Ending Date
Date / Time Qualifier	374	FST06=	002	*Standard for Delivery Requested*
Time	337	FST07=	n / a	
Reference Number Qualifier	128	FST08=	n / a	
Reference Number	127	FST09=	n / a	

Table 8 – 30 Data Mapping of the REQUIREMENT Detail Category data to the FST segment when (Firm) Release Quantity Zero

Planned Forecast Data

FST Forecast Segment	Data Element	Position	ASC X12 Value	Record 4000 Source
Quantity	380	FST01=	<Forecast Quantity>	70 Forecast Quantity
Forecast Qualifier	680	FST02=	D (Planned) if Forecast Quantity > 0	

FST Forecast Segment	Data Element	Position	ASC X12 Value	Record 4000 Source
Forecast Timing Qualifier	681	FST03=	A (Immediate (PAST_DUE)) F (Flexible Interval (BUFFER)) D (Day), W (Week), M (Month), Q (Quarter)	40 Detail Descriptor (external)
Date (Start)	373	FST04=	<Starting Date>	50 Starting Date
Date (End) (ONLY IF BUFFER)	373	FST05=	<Ending Date>	60 Ending Date
Date / Time Qualifier	374	FST06=	002	*Standard for Delivery Requested*
Time	337	FST07=	n / a	
Reference Number Qualifier	128	FST08=	n / a	
Reference Number	127	FST09=	n / a	

Table 8 – 31 Data Mapping of the REQUIREMENT Detail Category data to the FST segment when (Planned) Forecast Quantity Zero

See Also

Running the EDI Outbound Planning and Shipping Schedules Extract Program: page 8 – 51

Outbound Planning Schedule and Shipping Schedule Summary Tables: page 8 – 53

Outbound Shipping Schedule (862 / DELJIT)

Use this transaction to communicate short–term firm requirements and shipping schedules to your suppliers. Shipping schedules are usually stated in daily buckets and are used to refine planning schedules in support of a Just–in–Time planning environment.

This transaction supersedes certain shipping and delivery information transmitted in a previous planning schedule (830 transaction), but does not replace it.

This transaction may not be used to authorize labor, material, or other resources.

Application(s) accessed	Oracle Supplier Scheduling, Oracle Purchasing, Oracle Planning
ASC X12 Transaction	862
EDIFACT Message	DELJIT

Prerequisite Setup in Oracle Applications

Oracle Supplier Scheduling

Create shipping schedules manually using the Scheduler's Workbench or automatically using AutoSchedule.

Define bucket patterns, enable CUM Accounting to track quantity received by supplier site. Unlike a planning schedule (830 transaction), the concept of authorizations does not apply to shipping schedules.

Use Scheduler Workbench or enable AutoConfirm option in AutoSchedule to confirm your schedules. Only confirmed shipping schedules may be transmitted via EDI to your supplier(s).

Oracle Purchasing

Supplier Scheduling uses components of Oracle Purchasing to calculate and maintain schedules. Use the Approved Supplier list created in Purchasing to establish a relationship between the ship–to organization, supplier site, and item.

Information related to approved purchase requisitions, approved supply agreement releases, receipts from supplier, returns to supplier and associated adjustments are used to determine the supplier requirement.

Supplier Scheduling also uses components of Oracle Planning to calculate and maintain schedules. Use Sourcing Rules (which may be created in Purchasing, Oracle Supply Chain Planning, or Supplier Scheduling) to define how an item is replenished for a given organization. This includes the ability to identify multiple supplier sources, their percentage splits, and priority ranking.

Information related to unimplemented planned orders generated by Planning via MPS, MRP, or DRP are used to determine the supplier requirement.

Interface Table, Extension Table, and View Names

The following tables and views appear in the Interface File Definition window for this transaction. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

Interface Tables

- ECE_SPSO_HEADERS
- ECE_SPSO_ITEMS
- ECE_SPSO_ITEM_DEF

Extension Tables

Each extension table shares its name with a base interface table, except for the trailing "_X". You must define the columns for the extension tables if you choose to use them. See: Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 1.

- ECE_SPSO_HEADERS_X
- ECE_SPSO_ITEMS_X
- ECE_SPSO_ITEM_DEF_X

Views

The following views appear in the Assign Categories window, under View Name, for this transaction. Columns within these views are identified as candidates for code conversion. See: Code Conversion: page 3 – 1.

- ECE_SSSO_HEADERS_V
- ECE_SSSO_ITEM_V
- ECE_SSSO_ITEM_DET_V

See Also

Running the EDI Outbound Planning and Shipping Schedule Extract Program: page 8 – 51

Outbound Shipping Schedule Data File Organization: page 8 – 50

Outbound Shipping Schedule Data File Organization

The data file produced by this transaction consists of three levels of data: schedule, schedule line, and line details.

Each shipping schedule contains one schedule header record that applies to the entire schedule. The schedule header is followed by one or more schedule lines, each representing an item. Each schedule line is followed by one or more line details representing requirements and the item's last and cumulative receipts.

The line details section includes the following:

Requirements	Up to 60 occurrences per the user–defined bucket and planning horizon for the schedule.
Last Receipt	One occurrence identifying the quantity, date and shipment number of the last receipt for the item.
Cumulative Receipt	One occurrence identifying the cumulative receipt quantity for the item if CUM accounting is enabled.

The output file is structured as follows:

- schedule header
  - schedule line

    schedule line detail (requirements)

    schedule line detail (last receipt)

    schedule line detail (cumulative receipt)
  - schedule line

    schedule line detail (requirements)

    schedule line detail (last receipt)

    schedule line detail (cumulative receipt)

See Also

Running the EDI Outbound Planning and Shipping Schedules Extract Program: page 8 – 51

Outbound Planning Schedule and Shipping Schedule Summary Tables: page 8 – 53

Running the EDI Outbound Planning and Shipping Schedule Extract Program

In addition to using EDI Gateway to transmit your planning or shipping schedules, you may transmit the schedules using Supplier Scheduling's Scheduler Workbench or AutoSchedule process. With the Scheduler Workbench, you select the schedules using the schedule ID. With AutoSchedule, all built and confirmed schedules designated for EDI transmission are sent if they were not previously sent.

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create the outbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.
- ❑ Define the ECE: Output file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
- ❑ Define trading partner relationships and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
- ❑ Define code conversions. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.
- ❑ Customize data file layout, if necessary. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

▶ **To run the EDI Planning and Shipping Schedule extract program:**

1. Navigate to the Extract Program window.
2. Select Request to submit the individual request.
3. Select the EDI Planning or Shipping Schedule Outbound transaction.
4. In the Parameters window, enter the following optional selection criteria:
   - Specify an output data file name if you are not using the default.
   - Enter the schedule ID.
5. When finished, choose OK in the Parameters window.
6. Enter schedule options to schedule the request.
7. Enter completion options.
8. Choose Submit and make a note of the Request ID returned.

See Also

Outbound Planning Schedule: page 8 – 27

Outbound Shipping Schedule: page 8 – 47

Viewing the Status of Your Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8

Outbound Planning Schedule Data File Organization: page 8 – 30

Outbound Shipping Schedule Data File Organization: page 8 – 50

Outbound Planning Schedule and Shipping Schedule Summary Tables: page 8 – 53

Outbound Planning Schedule and Shipping Schedule Summary Tables

These two transactions share the same data file and so are documented together.

The following tables provide a summary description of the data file:

Attention: The Data File Definition for this transaction is available only in the on–line HTML version of this User's Guide. Navigate to this same–named section there and click on the link to the Data File Definition.

Record Occurrences within the Transaction

Records	Content	Occurrences
0010–0070	EDI Gateway Control Records	Only one record occurrence per transaction
1000–1900	Header Records	Only one record occurrence per transaction
2000–2900	Item Records	One set of records per item within the Planning Schedule header
4000–4900	Authorization Records	One records per forecast, authorization or receipt data per item

Table 8 – 32 (Page 1 of 1)

Record Summary

Seq.	Data	Data Level	Record Number	Note
1	Control Record	CONTROL	0010	
2	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TRADING PARTNER	0020–0050	Flexfields
4	Basic Planning Schedule Header	PLANNING SCHEDULE HEADER	1000	
5	Supplier Numbers	PLANNING SCHEDULE HEADER	1010	
6	Supplier Site Address/Code	PLANNING SCHEDULE HEADER	1020	
7	Supplier Site Phone	PLANNING SCHEDULE HEADER	1030	
8	Ship to Address/Code	PLANNING SCHEDULE HEADER	1050	
9	Ship to Miscellaneous Data	PLANNING SCHEDULE HEADER	1060	
10	Schedule Header Flex Fields	PLANNING SCHEDULE HEADER	1500–1530	Flexfields
11	Supplier Flex Fields	PLANNING SCHEDULE HEADER	1600–1630	Flexfields

Table 8 – 33 (Page 1 of 2)

Seq.	Data	Data Level	Record Number	Note
12	Supplier Site Flex Fields	PLANNING SCHEDULE HEADER	1650–1680	Flexfields
13	Shipping Organization Flex Fields	PLANNING SCHEDULE HEADER	1700–1730	Flexfields
14	Ship To Options Flex Fields	PLANNING SCHEDULE HEADER	1750–1780	Flexfields
15	Extension Tables: Purchase Order Header Data	PLANNING SCHEDULE ITEM	1900	(Custom)
16	Basic Item Data	PLANNING SCHEDULE ITEM	2000	
17	Product Description	PLANNING SCHEDULE ITEM	2010	
18	Hazardous Material Codes	PLANNING SCHEDULE ITEM	2020	
19	Contact Names	PLANNING SCHEDULE ITEM	2030	
20	Last Receipt Data	PLANNING SCHEDULE ITEM	2040	
21	Ship To Organization Address/Code	PLANNING SCHEDULE ITEM	2050	
22	Ship To Organization Data	PLANNING SCHEDULE ITEM	2060	
23	Approved Supplier List Flex Fields	PLANNING SCHEDULE ITEM	2100–2130	Flexfields
24	Item Flex Fields	PLANNING SCHEDULE ITEM	2150–2180	Flexfields
25	Ship To Organization Flex Fields	PLANNING SCHEDULE ITEM	2200–2230	Flexfields
26	Organization Option Flex Fields	PLANNING SCHEDULE ITEM	2250–2280	Flexfields
27	Schedule Item Flex Fields	PLANNING SCHEDULE ITEM	2300–2330	Flexfields
28	Extension Tables: Item Data	PLANNING SCHEDULE ITEM	2900	(Custom)
29	Forecast and Authorization Data	PLANNING SCHEDULE AUTHORIZATION	4000	
30	Extension Tables: Forecast and Authorization Data	PLANNING SCHEDULE AUTHORIZATION	4900	(Custom)

Table 8 – 33 (Page 2 of 2)

Transaction–specific Data in the Common Key Positions 1–100

Position	Code	Content
1–25	TP_CD	Trading Partner Code as defined in the EDI Translator
26–47	SP	Planning Schedule number
48–69	ITEM	Planning Schedule line number

Table 8 – 34 (Page 1 of 2)

Position	Code	Content
70–91	SCHEDULE	Schedule Bucket Number
92–95	(varies)	Record Number
96–97	(varies)	Record Layout
98–100	(varies)	Record Layout Qualifier

Table 8 – 34 (Page 2 of 2)

Transaction–specific Data in the Common Key Positions 1–100 Per Record

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
	Length	25	22	22	22	4	2	3
	Position	1–25	26–47	48–69	70–91	92–95	96–97	98–100
1	Control Record	TP_CD	SP			0010	CT	CTL
2	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	SP			0020	A1	TH1
3	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	SP			0030	A2	TH2
4	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	SP			0040	A2	TH3
5	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	SP			0050	A2	TH4
8	Planning Schedule Header	TP_CD	SP			1000	HD	FRC
9	Planning Schedule Header	TP_CD	SP			1010	SP	SU
10	Planning Schedule Header	TP_CD	SP			1020	AD	SS
11	Planning Schedule Header	TP_CD	SP			1030	CN	SS
12	Planning Schedule Header	TP_CD	SP			1050	AX	ST1
13	Planning Schedule Header	TP_CD	SP			1060	ST	ST2
14	Schedule Header Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP			1500	A1	SH1

Table 8 – 35 (Page 1 of 3)

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
15	Schedule Header Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP			1510–1530	A2	SH2–SH4
16	Supplier Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP			1600	A1	VN1
17	Supplier Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP			1610–1630	A2	VN2–VN4
18	Supplier Site Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP			1650	A1	VS1
19	Supplier Site Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP			1660–1680	A2	VS2–VS4
20	Shipping Organization Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP			1700	A1	ST1
21	Shipping Organization Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP			1710–1730	A2	ST2–ST4
22	Ship To Options Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP			1750	A1	OP1
23	Ship To Options Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP			1760–1780	A2	OP2–OP4
24	Extension Tables: Schedule Level	TP_CD	SP			1900	EX	
25	Basic Item Data	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2000	IT	IT1
26	Product Description	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2010	IT	IT2
27	Hazardous Material Data	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2020	HZ	HZ1
28	Contact Names	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2030	CN	IT1
29	Last Receipt Data	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2040	LS	LS1
30	Ship to Organization Address / Code	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2050	AX	SI2
31	Ship to Organization Data	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2060	ST	SI3
32	Approved Supplier List Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2100	A1	AS1
33	Approved Supplier List Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2110–2130	A2	AS2–AS4
34	Item Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2150	A1	IT1
35	Item Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2160–2180	A2	IT2–IT4
36	Ship to Organization Flex Fields (item)	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2200	A1	DI1

Table 8 – 35 (Page 2 of 3)

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
37	Ship to Organization Flex Fields (item)	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2210–2230	A2	DI2–DI4
38	Organization Option Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2250	A1	SO1
39	Organization Option Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2260–2280	A2	SO2–SO4
40	Schedule Item Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2300	A1	SI1
41	Schedule Item Flex Fields	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2310–2330	A2	SI2–SI4
42	Extension Tables: Item Level	TP_CD	SP	ITEM		2900	EX	
43	Forecast Dates, Authorization, Receipt Data	TP_CD	SP	ITEM	SCHEDULE	4000	SC	SCH
44	Extension Tables: Forecast Level	TP_CD	SP	ITEM	SCHEDULE	4900	EX	

Table 8 – 35 (Page 3 of 3)

Outbound Purchase Order (850 / ORDERS)

Use this transaction to procure goods and services from suppliers. Approved purchase orders (POs), including standard POs, planned orders, planned releases, blanket purchase agreement, and blanket releases can be extracted.

> **Note:** This transaction is not used to convey PO change or acknowledgement information.

Application(s) accessed	Oracle Purchasing
ASC X12 Transaction	850
EDIFACT Message	ORDERS

Prerequisite Setup in Oracle Purchasing

Use Purchasing to convert purchase requisitions to POs or to create new POs, planned orders, blanket purchase agreements or blanket releases. Use Purchasing to approve POs before transmitting them to your supplier.

Interface Table, Extension Table, and View Names

The following tables and views appear in the Interface File Definition window for this transaction. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

Interface Tables

- ECE_PO_INTERFACE_HEADERS
- ECE_PO_INTERFACE_LINES
- ECE_PO_INTERFACE_SHIPMENTS

Extension Tables

Each extension table shares its name with a base interface table, except for the trailing "_X". You must define the columns for the extension tables if you choose to use them. See: Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 1.

- ECE_PO_INTERFACE_HEADERS_X
- ECE_PO_INTERFACE_LINES_X

- ECE_PO_INTERFACE_SHIPMENTS_X

Views

The following views appear in the Assign Categories window, under View Name, for this transaction. Columns within these views are identified as candidates for code conversion. See: Code Conversion: page 3 – 1.

- ECE_POO_HEADERS_V
- ECE_POO_LINES_V
- ECE_POO_SHIPMENTS_V

See Also

Running the EDI Purchase Order Outbound Extract Program: page 8 – 59

Outbound Purchase Order Data File Organization: page 8 – 61

Running the EDI Purchase Order Outbound Extract Program

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create the outbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.
- ❑ Define the ECE: Output file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
- ❑ Define trading partner data and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
- ❑ Define code conversions. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.
- ❑ Customize data file layout, if necessary. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

▶ **To run the EDI purchase order outbound extract program:**

1. Navigate to the Extract Program window.

2. Select Request to submit an individual request.
3. Select the EDI Purchase Order Outbound transaction.
4. In the Parameters window, enter the following optional selection criteria:
   - Specify an output data file name if you are not using the default.
   - Enter PO numbers From and To.
   - Enter PO creation dates From and To.
   - Enter the PO type.
   - Enter the supplier name and supplier site.
5. When finished, choose OK in the Parameters window.
6. Enter schedule options to schedule the request.
7. Enter completion options.
8. Choose Submit and make a note of the Request ID returned.

See Also

Outbound Purchase Order: page 8 – 58

Viewing the Status of Your Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8

Outbound Purchase Order Data File Organization: page 8 – 61

Outbound Purchase Order Data File Organization

The data file produced by this transaction consists of three levels of data: header, line, and shipments.

Each purchase order contains one header record that applies to the entire order. The PO header is followed by one or more PO lines, each representing the item or service purchased. Each line is followed by one or more shipments, each representing a specific shipment scheduled for the line item.

With blanket purchase agreements, each agreement line price break is stored at the PO shipment level. The unit price for items on a blanket release are based on the shipment quantity. If the shipment quantity does not qualify for a price break, the item master unit price is used.

The output file is structured as follows:

- purchase order header
  - purchase order line

    purchase order shipment
  - purchase order line
  - purchase order line

    purchase order shipment

    purchase order shipment

Summary Tables

The following tables provide a summary description of the data file:

Attention: The Data File Definition for this transaction is available only in the on–line HTML version of this User's Guide. Navigate to this same–named section there and click on the link to the Data File Definition.

Record Summary

Seq.	Data	Data Level	Record Number	Note
1	Common Control Record	CONTROL	0010	
2	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TRADING PARTNER	0020–0050	Flexfields

Table 8 – 36

Seq.	Data	Data Level	Record Number	Note
4	Purchase Order Basic Header	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1000	
5	Payment Terms	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1010	
6	Purchase Order Basic Header	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1020	
7	Purchase Order Notes to Supplier	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1030	
8	Purchase Order Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1040–1070	Flexfields
9	Supplier Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1080–1110	Flexfields
10	Supplier Site Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1120–1150	Flexfields
11	Supplier Site Address / Code	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1160	
12	Supplier Site Contacts	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1170–1180	
13	Ship to Address / code	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1190	
14	Ship to Contacts	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1200	
15	Bill to Address / Code	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1210	
16	Bill to Contact	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1220	
17	Buyer Name	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1230	
18	Extension Tables: Purchase Order Header Data	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	1900	(Custom)
19	Basic Item Data	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2000	
20	Basic Item Data	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2010	
21	Basic Item Data, Hazardous Material Codes	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2020	
22	Item Note to Supplier	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2030	
23	Line Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2040–2070	Flexfields
24	Line Part Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2080–2110	Flexfields
25	Extension Tables: Purchase Order Item Data	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2900	(Custom)
26	Basic Shipment Data	PURCHASE ORDER SHIPMENT	3000	
27	Shipment Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER SHIPMENT	3010–3040	Flexfields
28	Ship To Address / Code	PURCHASE ORDER SHIPMENT	3050	
29	Ship To Contact	PURCHASE ORDER SHIPMENT	3060	
30	Extension Tables: Purchase Order Item Data	PURCHASE ORDER SHIPMENT	3900	(Custom)

Table 8 – 36

Transaction Specific Data in the Common Key

Position	Code	Content
1–25	TP_CD	Trading Partner Code as defined in the EDI Translator
26–47	PO	Purchase order number
48–69	ITEM	Item number
70–91	SHIPMENT	Shipment Number

Table 8 – 37

Transaction–Specific Data in the Common Key Positions 1–100 Per Record

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
	Length	**25**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**3**
	Position	**1–25**	**26–47**	**48–69**	**70–91**	**92–95**	**96–97**	**98–100**
1	Control Record	TP_CD	PO			0010	CT	CTL
2	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			0020	A3	TH1
3	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			0030	A4	TH2
4	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			0040	A4	TH3
5	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			0050	A4	TH4
8	Purchase Order Basic Header	TP_CD	PO			1000	PO	PO1
9	Payment Terms	TP_CD	PO			1010	PO	PO2
10	Purchase Order Basic Header	TP_CD	PO			1020	PO	PO3

Table 8 – 38 (Page 1 of 4)

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
11	Purchase Order Notes to Supplier	TP_CD	PO			1030	PO	PO4
12	Purchase Order Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1040	A1	PO1
13	Purchase Order Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1050	A2	PO2
14	Purchase Order Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1060	A2	PO3
15	Purchase Order Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1070	A2	PO4
16	Supplier Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1080	A1	SU1
17	Supplier Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1090	A2	SU2
18	Supplier Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1100	A2	SU3
19	Supplier Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1110	A2	SU4
20	Supplier Site Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1120	A1	SS1
21	Supplier Site Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1130	A2	SS2
22	Supplier Site Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1140	A2	SS3
23	Supplier Site Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1150	A2	SS4
24	Supplier Site Address	TP_CD	PO			1160	AD	SU1
25	Supplier Site Contact	TP_CD	PO			1170	CN	SS1
26	Supplier Site Contact	TP_CD	PO			1180	CN	SS2
27	Ship to Address/Code	TP_CD	PO			1190	AX	ST1
28	Ship to Contacts	TP_CD	PO			1200	CN	ST1
29	Bill to Address/Code	TP_CD	PO			1210	AX	BT1

Table 8 – 38 (Page 2 of 4)

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
30	Bill to Contact	TP_CD	PO			1220	CN	BT1
29	Buyer Name	TP_CD	PO			1230	PO	PO5
30	Extension Tables: Purchase Order Header Data	TP_CD	PO			1900		(Custom)
31	Basic Item Data	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2000	IT	IT1
32	Basic Item Data	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2010	IT	IT2
33	Basic Item Data, Hazardous Material Codes	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2020	IT	IT3
34	Item Note to Supplier	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2030	IT	IT4
35	Line Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2040	A1	LN1
36	Line Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2050	A2	LN2
37	Line Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2060	A2	LN3
38	Line Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2070	A2	LN4
39	Line Part Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2080	A1	LP1
40	Line Part Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2090	A2	LP2
41	Line Part Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2100	A2	LP3
42	Line Part Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2110	A2	LP4
43	Extension Tables: Purchase Order Item Data	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2900		(Custom)
44	Basic Shipment Data	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3000	SH	SH1
45	Shipment Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3010	A1	SH1
46	Shipment Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3020	A2	SH2
47	Shipment Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3030	A2	SH3

Table 8 – 38 (Page 3 of 4)

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
48	Shipment Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3040	A2	SH4
49	Ship To Address/Code	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3050	AX	SL1
50	Ship To Contact	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3060	CN	SL1
51	Extension Tables: Purchase Order Shipment Data	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3900		(Custom)

Table 8 – 38 (Page 4 of 4)

Outbound Purchase Order Change Request (860 / ORDCHG)

Use this transaction to request a change to a previously submitted purchase order (PO). You may include changes for approved POs of the type standard POs, planned POs, planned releases, blanket purchase agreements, and blanket releases.

Application(s) accessed	Oracle Purchasing
ASC X12 Transaction	860
EDIFACT Message	ORDCHG

Supported changes by this transaction include:

- cancel line
- add line
- change price
- change quantity
- change ship–to location
- change shipment date
- change shipment quantity

Cancelling a PO at the header level cancels every line associated with the PO. New lines are appended to the end; old line numbers are not reused.

To maintain shipment data integrity, all shipment information associated with a PO line are sent to the supplier, even if changes were made to only one shipment.

> **Note:** Check with the trading partner to verify their ability to process any type of change.

Prerequisite Setup in Oracle Purchasing

Use Purchasing to change an existing purchase order or blanket purchase agreement. You may cancel a line, add a line, change the line price or quantity, change the ship–to location, or shipment date or quantity.

If your Purchasing system option is set to Archive on Approval, you must reapprove changed POs before transmitting them to your supplier.

See: Running the EDI Purchase Order Change Request Outbound Extract Program: page 8 – 69.

Interface Table, Extension Table, and View Names

The following tables and views appear in the Interface File Definition window for this transaction. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

Interface Tables

- ECE_PO_INTERFACE_HEADERS
- ECE_PO_INTERFACE_LINES
- ECE_PO_INTERFACE_SHIPMENTS

Extension Tables

Each extension table shares its name with a base interface table, except for the trailing "_X". You must define the columns for the extension tables if you choose to use them. See: Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 1.

- ECE_PO_INTERFACE_HEADERS_X
- ECE_PO_INTERFACE_LINES_X‘1
- ECE_PO_INTERFACE_SHIPMENTS_X

Views

The following views appear in the Assign Categories window, under View Name, for this transaction. Columns within these views are identified as candidates for code conversion. See: Code Conversion: page 3 – 1.

- ECE_POCO_HEADERS_V
- ECE_POCO_LINES_V
- ECE_POCO_SHIPMENTS_V

See Also

Running the EDI Outbound Purchase Order Change Request Extract Program: page 8 – 69

Outbound Purchase Order Change Request Data File Organization: page 8 – 61

Running the EDI Outbound Purchase Order Change Request

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create the outbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.
- ❑ Define the ECE: Output file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
- ❑ Define trading partner and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
- ❑ Define code conversions. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.
- ❑ Customize data file layout, if necessary. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

▶ **To run the EDI Purchase Order Change extract program:**

1. Navigate to the Extract Program window.
2. Select Request to submit an individual request.
3. Select the EDI PO Change Outbound transaction.
4. In the Parameters window, enter the following optional selection criteria:
   - Enter the output file name if you are not using the default.
   - Enter the PO number From and To.
   - Enter the PO creation (or revision) date From and To.
   - Enter the PO type.
   - Enter the supplier and supplier site.
5. When finished, choose OK in the Parameters window.
6. Enter schedule options to schedule the request.
7. Enter completion options.
8. Choose Submit and make a note of the Request ID returned.

See Also

Outbound Purchase Order Change Request: page 8 – 67

Viewing the Status of Your Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8

Outbound Purchase Order Change Request Data File Organization: page 8 – 61

Outbound Purchase Order Change Request Data File Organization

The data file produced by this transaction consists of three levels of data: header, line, and shipments.

Each PO contains one header record that applies to the entire order. The PO header is followed by one or more PO lines, each representing the item or service purchased. Each line is followed by one or more shipments, each representing a specific shipment scheduled for the line item.

The output file is structured as follows:

- purchase order header
  - – purchase order line

    purchse order shipment
  - – purchase order line
  - – purchase order line

    purchse order shipment

Summary Tables

The following tables provide a summary description of the data file:

Attention: The Data File Definition for this transaction is available only in the on–line HTML version of this User's Guide. Navigate to this same–named section there and click on the link to the Data File Definition.

Record Occurrences within the Transaction

Records	Content	Occurrences
0010–0070	EDI Gateway Control Records	Only one record occurrence per transaction
1000–1900	PO Header Records	Only one record occurrence per transaction
2000–2900	PO Item Records	One set of records per item within the PO header
3000–3900	PO Shipment Records	One set of records per schedule within the PO item

Table 8 – 39 (Page 1 of 1)

Record Summary

Seq.	Data	Data Level	Record Number	Note
1	Control Record	CONTROL	0010	
2	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TRADING PARTNER	0020–0050	Flexfields
4	Purchase Order Basic Header	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1000	
5	Payment Terms	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1010	
6	Purchase Order Basic Header	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1020	
7	Purchase Order Notes to Supplier	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1030	
8	Purchase Order Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1040–1070	Flexfields
9	Supplier Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1080–1110	Flexfields
10	Supplier Site Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1120–1150	Flexfields
11	Supplier Site Address / Code	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1160	
12	Supplier Site Contacts	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1170–1180	
13	Ship to Address / code	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1190	
14	Ship to Contacts	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1200	
15	Bill to Address / Code	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1210	
16	Bill to Contact	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1220	
17	Buyer Name	PURCHASE ORDER HEADER	1230	
18	Extension Tables: PO Header Data	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	1900	(Custom)
19	Basic Item Data	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2000	
20	Basic Item Data	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2010	
21	Basic Item Data: Hazardous Material Codes	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2020	

Table 8 – 40

Seq.	Data	Data Level	Record Number	Note
22	Item Note to Supplier	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2030	
23	Line Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2040–2070	Flexfields
24	Line Part Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2080–2110	Flexfields
25	Extension Tables: PO Item Data	PURCHASE ORDER ITEM	2900	(Custom)
26	Basic Shipment Data	PURCHASE ORDER SHIPMENT	3000	
27	Shipment Flexfields	PURCHASE ORDER SHIPMENT	3010–3040	Flexfields
28	Ship To Address/Code	PURCHASE ORDER SHIPMENT	3050	
29	Ship To Contact	PURCHASE ORDER SHIPMENT	3060	
30	Extension Tables:PO Item Data	PURCHASE ORDER SHIPMENT	3900	(Custom)

Table 8 – 40

Transaction–specific Data in the Common Key positions 1–100

Position	Code	Content
1–25	TP_CD	Trading Partner Code as defined in the EDI Translator
26–47	PO	Purchase order number
48–69	ITEM	Purchase order line number
70–91	SHIPMENT	Shipment Number
92–95	(varies)	Record Number
96–97	(varies)	Record Layout
98–100	(varies)	Record Layout Qualifier

Table 8 – 41 (Page 1 of 1)

Transaction–specific Data in the Common Key Positions 1–100 Per Record

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
	Length	**25**	**22**	**22**	**22**	**4**	**2**	**3**
	Position	**1–25**	**26–47**	**48–69**	**70–91**	**92–95**	**96–97**	**98–100**
1	Control Record	TP_CD	PO			0010	CT	CTL
2	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			0020	A3	TH1
3	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			0030	A4	TH2
4	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			0040	A4	TH3
5	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			0050	A4	TH4
8	Purchase Order Basic Header	TP_CD	PO			1000	PO	PO1
9	Payment Terms	TP_CD	PO			1010	PO	PO2
10	Purchase Order Basic Header	TP_CD	PO			1020	PO	PO3
11	Purchase Order Notes to Supplier	TP_CD	PO			1030	PO	PO4
12	Purchase Order Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1040	A1	PO1
13	Purchase Order Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1050	A2	PO2
14	Purchase Order Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1060	A2	PO3
15	Purchase Order Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1070	A2	PO4
16	Supplier Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1080	A1	SU1
17	Supplier Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1090	A2	SU2
18	Supplier Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1100	A2	SU3
19	Supplier Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1110	A2	SU4
20	Supplier Site Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1120	A1	SS1
21	Supplier Site Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1130	A2	SS2
22	Supplier Site Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1140	A2	SS3
23	Supplier Site Flexfields	TP_CD	PO			1150	A2	SS4
24	Supplier Site Address	TP_CD	PO			1160	AD	SU1

Table 8 – 42 (Page 1 of 3)

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
25	Supplier Site Contact	TP_CD	PO			1170	CN	SS1
26	Supplier Site Contact	TP_CD	PO			1180	CN	SS2
27	Ship to Address/Code	TP_CD	PO			1190	AX	ST1
28	Ship to Contacts	TP_CD	PO			1200	CN	ST1
29	Bill to Address/Code	TP_CD	PO			1210	AX	BT1
30	Bill to Contact	TP_CD	PO			1220	CN	BT1
29	Buyer Name	TP_CD	PO			1230	PO	PO5
30	Extension Tables:PO Header Data	TP_CD	PO			1900		(Custom)
31	Basic Item Data	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2000	IT	IT1
32	Basic Item Data	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2010	IT	IT2
33	Basic Item Data Hazardous Material Codes	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2020	IT	IT3
34	Item Note to Supplier	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2030	IT	IT4
35	Line Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2040	A1	LN1
36	Line Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2050	A2	LN2
37	Line Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2060	A2	LN3
38	Line Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2070	A2	LN4
39	Line Part Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2080	A1	LP1
40	Line Part Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2090	A2	LP2
41	Line Part Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2100	A2	LP3
42	Line Part Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2110	A2	LP4
43	Extension Tables: PO Item Data	TP_CD	PO	ITEM		2900		(Custom)
44	Basic Shipment Data	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3000	SH	SH1
45	Shipment Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3010	A1	SH1
46	Shipment Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3020	A2	SH2
47	Shipment Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3030	A2	SH3
48	Shipment Flexfields	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3040	A2	SH4
49	Ship To Address/Code	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3050	AX	SL1

Table 8 – 42 (Page 2 of 3)

Seq.	Data	Trading Partner	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
50	Ship To Contact	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3060	CN	SL1
51	Extension Tables: PO Shipment Data	TP_CD	PO	ITEM	SHIPMENT	3900		(Custom)

Table 8 – 42 (Page 3 of 3)

Outbound Ship Notice / Manifest (856 / DESADV)

Use this transaction to list the contents of a shipment including departure and delivery data such as carrier, parties involved with the shipment, container, order; product data such as description, physical characteristics, type of packaging, lot and serial numbers; and allowances and charges.

This transaction is initiated by the shipping application or by EDI Gateway if necessary.

Application(s) accessed	Oracle Order Entry / Shipping
ASC X12 Transaction	856
EDIFACT Message	DESADV

Prerequisite Setup in Oracle Order Entry

Use Oracle Order Entry to enter and maintain customer orders. Alternately, Order Entry's OrderImport can be used to import customer orders from non–Oracle order management systems and EDI transactions.

After the customer order is entered, use Order Entry to book, approve, and schedule shipments. During the shipment preparation process, inventory is released, pick slips are printed, shipping documents are prepared, and the shipment is confirmed.

Once the shipment is confirmed, define a departure to specify the exact contents. A departure may be a truck load containing *x* number of items in *y* number of boxes defined and in *z* number of pallets.

After the departure is closed, the shipping process initiates the EDI transaction through the EDI Gateway. This transaction is event–driven by the shipping process; it is not driven by the schedule. EDI Gateway can be used to re–initiate the process, if necessary.

Interface Table, Extension Table, and View Names

The following tables and views appear in the Interface File Definition window for this transaction. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

Interface Tables

- ECE_DSNO_ALLOWANCE_CHARGES
- ECE_DSNO_CONTAINERS
- ECE_DSNO_DELIVERIES
- ECE_DSNO_DELIVERY_ATTRIBS
- ECE_DSNO_ITEMS
- ECE_DSNO_ITEM_DETAILS
- ECE_DSNO_ORDERS

Extension Tables

Each extension table shares its name with a base interface table, except for the trailing "_X". You must define the columns for the extension tables if you choose to use them. See: Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 1.

- ECE_DSNO_ALLOWANCE_CHARGES_X
- ECE_DSNO_CONTAINERS_X
- ECE_DSNO_DELIVERIES_X
- ECE_DSNO_DELIVERY_ATTRIBS_X
- ECE_DSNO_ITEMS_X
- ECE_DSNO_ITEM_DETAILS_X
- ECE_DSNO_ORDERS_X

Views

The following views appear in the Assign Categories window, under View Name, for this transaction. Columns within these views are identified as candidates for code conversion. See: Code Conversion: page 3 – 1.

- ECE_DSNO_ALLOWANCE_CHARGES_V
- ECE_DSNO_CONTAINERS_V
- ECE_DSNO_DELIVERIES_V
- ECE_DSNO_DELIVERY_ATTRIBS_V
- ECE_DSNO_ITEMS_V
- ECE_DSNO_ITEM_DETAILS_V
- ECE_DSNO_ORDERS_V

See Also

Running the EDI Ship Notice / Manifest Outbound Extract Program: page 8 – 79.

Outbound Ship Notice / Manifest File Organization: page 8 – 81

Running the EDI Ship Notice / Manifest Outbound Extract Program

Prerequisites

- ❑ Create the outbound directory and update the INIT.ORA file. See: Defining Data File Directories: page 6 – 2.
- ❑ Define the ECE: Output file path profile option. See: EDI Gateway Profile Options: page 6 – 3.
- ❑ Define trading partner data and enable EDI transactions for the trading partner. See: Define Trading Partner Data: page 2 – 9.
- ❑ Define code conversions. See: Defining Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13, Assigning Categories: page 3 – 14, and Defining Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18.
- ❑ Customize data file layout, if necessary. See: Changing the Data File: page 5 – 2.

▶ **To run the EDI Ship Notice / Manifest outbound extract program:**

Note: Performing this procedure from EDI Gateway is only necessary if you need to rerun the extract.

1. Navigate to the Extract Program window.
2. Select Request to submit an individual request.
3. Select the EDI Ship Notice Out request.
4. In the Parameters window, enter the following:
   - Enter the departure identifier.
   - Enter the temporary output path and file name.
   - Enter the actual output path and file name.
5. When finished, choose OK in the Parameters window.
6. Enter schedule options to schedule the request.

7. Enter completion options.
8. Choose Submit and make a note of the Request ID returned.

See Also

Outbound Ship Notice / Manifest: page 8 – 77
Viewing the Status of Your Concurrent Programs: page 6 – 8
Outbound Ship Notice / Manifest Data File Organization: page 8 – 81

Outbound Ship Notice / Manifest Data File Organization

The data file produced by this transaction consists of seven levels of data: delivery, delivery allowance / charges, containers, orders, items, item allowance / charges, and item details.

Each data file contains all deliveries on the departure. A complete ship notice is generated for each delivery. Each delivery contains both data specific to that delivery and departure information that applies to all deliveries on the departure. The delivery level is followed by any allowance / charge lines that relate to the entire delivery.

Next, any loose items not in containers are represented as one or more orders, items, item allowance / charges, and item detail records.

Finally, containers on the delivery are processed, beginning with the outermost container and continuing with inner containers. Each container is completely processed, listing the contents as a series of orders, items, item allowance / charges, and item details. Since containers may be nested to any level, processing continues in this manner until no more containers are found. Each outer container is completely processed, including all levels of nested containers, before moving on to the next outer container.

Each ship notice transaction contains one set of records at the header level, including departure data, delivery data, and all location codes and their applicable flexfields.

The shipment header is followed by one or more sets of container data within the delivery.

Each container consists of items from one or more purchase orders. Within the specific purchase order, all included shipped items are listed.

Each item may have a set of item detail records for the lot or serial numbers, and a set of allowance and charge records, if they apply. Both the item detail and allowance / charge records are optional.

The output file is structured as follows:

- Delivery
  - Delivery allowance / charges (if present)

    Orders: loose items (if present)

    Items: loose (if present)

    Item allowance / charges: loose items (if present)

    Item details: loose items (if present)

– Containers: outer

Orders

Items

Item allowance / charges (if present)

Item details

Containers: inner

Summary Tables

The following tables provide a summary description of the data file:

Attention: The Data File Definition for this transaction is available only in the on–line HTML version of this User's Guide. Navigate to this same–named section there and click on the link to the Data File Definition.

Record Summary

Seq.	Data	Data Level	Record Number	Note
1	Control Record	CONTROL	0010	
2	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TRADING PARTNER	0020–0050	
4	Warehouse Address	SHIPMENT	1000	
5	Warehouse Contact data	SHIPMENT	1010	
6	Warehouse Flexfields Data	SHIPMENT	1020–1060	Flexfields
7	Pooled Address Data	SHIPMENT	1200	
8	Pooled Contact Data	SHIPMENT	1210	
9	Destination Address	SHIPMENT	1300	
10	Destination Contact	SHIPMENT	1310	
11	Destination Flexfields	SHIPMENT	1320–1350	Flexfields
12	Consignee Address Data	SHIPMENT	1360	
13	Consignee Contact Data	SHIPMENT	1370	
14	Customer Flexfields	SHIPMENT	1380–1410	Flexfields
15	Customer Global Flexfields	SHIPMENT	1420–1460	Flexfields
16	Departure Data	SHIPMENT	2000	
17	Departure Data	SHIPMENT	2010	

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Seq.	Data	Data Level	Record Number	Note
18	Departure Flexfields	SHIPMENT	2020–2050	Flexfields
19	Delivery data	SHIPMENT	3000	
20	Delivery data	SHIPMENT	3010	
21	Delivery Flexfields	SHIPMENT	3020–3050	Flexfields
22	Extension Tables Picking level	SHIPMENT	3900	
23	Allowance / Charge data	SHIPMENT	4000	
24	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfields	SHIPMENT	4010–4040	Flexfields
25	Extension Tables A / C data	SHIPMENT	4900	
26	Container Data	TARE	5000	
27	Container Flexfields	TARE	5010–5040	Flexfields
28	Extension Tables Container level	TARE	5900	
29	Purchase Order Data	ORDER	6000	
30	Purchase Order Data	ORDER	6010	
31	Purchase Order Data (Payment Terms Data, Currency)	ORDER	6020	
32	Purchase Order Data (FOB Data)	ORDER	6030	
33	Shipping & Packing Instructions	ORDER	6040	
34	Order By Address, Data	ORDER	6050	
35	Order By Contact Data	ORDER	6060	
36	Invoice Address Data	ORDER	6070	
37	Invoice Contact Data	ORDER	6080	
38	Picking Header Flexfields	ORDER	6100–6130	Flexfields
39	Order Header Flexfields	ORDER	6200–6230	Flexfields
40	Order Header Global Flexfields	ORDER	6300–6340	Flexfields
41	Extension Tables : Order level	ORDER	6900	
42	Item Data	ITEM	7000	
43	Item Data	ITEM	7010	
44	Item Data	ITEM	7020	
45	Item Data	ITEM	7030	
46	Hazardous Data	ITEM	7040	
47	Industry Data (if exist)	ITEM	(7100)	
48	Order Line Pricing Flexfields	ITEM	7200–7230	Flexfields

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Seq.	Data	Data Level	Record Number	Note
49	Order Line Flexfields	ITEM	7240–7270	Flexfields
50	Order line Detail Flexfields	ITEM	7280–7310	Flexfields
51	Order Line Global Flexfields	ITEM	7320–7360	Flexfields
52	Order Line Detail Global Flexfields	ITEM	7370–7410	Flexfields
53	Picking Line Flexfields	ITEM	7420–7450	Flexfields
54	Line Part Flexfields	ITEM	7460–7490	Flexfields
55	Container Contents Flexfields	ITEM	7500–7530	Flexfields
56	Order Line Industry Flexfields	ITEM	7600–7630	Flexfields
57	Extension Tables Item level	ITEM	7900	
58	Allowance / Charge Line item	ITEM	8000	
59	Item Allowance / Charge Flexfields	ITEM	8010–8040	Flexfields
60	Extension ITEM level A / C data	ITEM	8900	
61	Lot , serial, production sequence	ITEM DETAIL	9000	
62	Picking Line Detail Flexfields	ITEM DETAIL	9010–9040	Flexfields
63	Extension Table: item detail	ITEM DETAIL	9900	

Table 8 – 43

Transaction–specific Data in the Common Key

Position	Code	Content
1–25	TP_CD	Trading Partner Code as defined in the EDI Translator
26–47	DELIVERY	Delivery Name
48–69	SO	Sales Order Number
70–91	ITEM	Supplier Part Number

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Seq.	Record	Data Level	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
	Length		25	22	22	22	4	2	3
	Position		1–25	26–47	48–69	70–91	92–95	96–97	98–100
1	Common Control Record	CONTROL	TP_CD	DELIVERY			0010	CT	CTL
2	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TRADING PARTNER	TP_CD	DELIVERY			0020	A3	TH1
3	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TRADING PARTNER	TP_CD	DELIVERY			0030	A4	TH2
4	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TRADING PARTNER	TP_CD	DELIVERY			0040	A3	TH3
5	Trading Partner Header Flexfields	TRADING PARTNER	TP_CD	DELIVERY			0050	A4	TH4
8	Warehouse Address	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1000	AD	SF
9	Warehouse Contact Data	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1010	CN	SF
10	Warehouse Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1020	A1	SF1
11	Warehouse Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1030	A2	SF2
12	Warehouse Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1040	A2	SF3
13	Warehouse Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1050	A2	SF4
14	Warehouse Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1060	A2	SF5

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Seq.	Record	Data Level	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
15	Pooled Address Data	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1200	AD	IC
16	Pooled Contact Data	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1210	CN	IC
17	Destination Address	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1300	AD	ST
18	Destination Contact	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1310	CN	ST
19	Destination Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1320	A1	ST1
20	Destination Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1330	A2	ST2
21	Destination Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1340	A2	ST3
22	Destination Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1350	A2	ST4
23	Consignee Address Data	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1360	AD	CSG
24	Consignee Contact Data	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1370	CN	CSG
25	Customer Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1380	A1	CU1
26	Customer Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1390	A2	CU2
27	Customer Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1400	A2	CU3
28	Customer Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1410	A2	CU4
29	Customer Global Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1420	A1	CG1
30	Customer Global Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1430	A2	CG2

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Seq.	Record	Data Level	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
31	Customer Global Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1440	A2	CG3
32	Customer Global Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1450	A2	CG4
33	Customer Global Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			1460	A2	CG5
34	Departure Data	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			2000	D1	DP1
35	Departure Data	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			2010	D2	DP2
36	Departure Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			2020	A1	DP1
37	Departure Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			2030	A2	DP2
38	Departure Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			2040	A2	DP3
39	Departure Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			2050	A2	DP4
40	Delivery data	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			3000	L1	DL1
41	Delivery data	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			3010	L2	DL2
42	Delivery Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			3020	A1	DL1
43	Delivery Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			3030	A2	DL2
44	Delivery Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			3040	A2	DL3
45	Delivery Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			3050	A2	DL4
46	Extension Tables Picking level	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			3900	SH	EX

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Seq.	Record	Data Level	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
47	Allowance / Charge Data	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			4000	AC	HA1
48	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			4010	A5	HA2
49	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			4020	A6	HA3
50	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			4030	A6	HA4
51	Shipment Allowance / Charge Flexfields	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			4040	A6	HA5
52	Extension Tables A / C data	SHIPMENT	TP_CD	DELIVERY			4900	AS	EX
53	Container Data	TARE	TP_CD	DELIVERY			5000	TR	1
54	Container Flexfields	TARE	TP_CD	DELIVERY			5010	A1	CT1
55	Container Flexfields	TARE	TP_CD	DELIVERY			5020	A2	CT2
56	Container Flexfields	TARE	TP_CD	DELIVERY			5030	A2	CT3
57	Container Flexfields	TARE	TP_CD	DELIVERY			5040	A2	CT4
58	Extension Tables Container level	TARE	TP_CD	DELIVERY			5900	CN	EX
59	Purchase Order Data	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6000	P1	PO1
60	Purchase Order Data	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6010	P2	PO2

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Seq.	Record	Data Level	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
61	Purchase Order Data (Payment Terms Data, Currency)	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6020	P2	PO3
62	Purchase Order Data (FOB Data)	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6030	P4	PO4
63	Shipping & Packing Instructions	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6040	NT	INS
64	Order By Address, Data	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6050	AD	ISS
65	Order By Contact Data	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6060	CN	ISS
66	Invoice Address Data	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6070	AD	BT
67	Invoice Contact Data	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6080	CN	BT
68	Picking Header Flexfields	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6100	A1	PH1
69	Picking Header Flexfields	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6110	A2	PH2
70	Picking Header Flexfields	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6120	A2	PH3
71	Picking Header Flexfields	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6130	A2	PH4
72	Order Header Flexfields	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6200	A1	OR1
73	Order Header Flexfields	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6210	A2	OR2

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Seq.	Record	Data Level	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
74	Order Header Flexfields	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6220	A2	OR3
75	Order Header Flexfields	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6230	A2	OR4
76	Order Header Global Flexfields	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6300	A1	HG1
77	Order Header Global Flexfields	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6310	A2	HG2
78	Order Header Global Flexfields	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6310	A2	HG3
79	Order Header Global Flexfields	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6320	A2	HG4
80	Order Header Global Flexfields	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6340	A2	HG5
81	Extension Tables : Order level	ORDER	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO		6900	OR	EX
82	Item Data	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7000	I1	IT1
83	Item Data	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7010	I2	IT2
84	Item Data	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7020	I3	IT3
85	Item Data	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7030	I4	IT4
86	Hazardous Data	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7040	HZ	HZ1
87	Industry Data (if exist)	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	(7100)	IN	IND
88	Order Line Pricing Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7200	A1	PR1

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Seq.	Record	Data Level	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
89	Order Line Pricing Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7210	A2	PR2
90	Order Line Pricing Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7220	A2	PR3
91	Order Line Pricing Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7230	A2	PR4
92	Order Line Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7240	A1	LI1
93	Order Line Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7250	A2	LI2
94	Order Line Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7260	A2	LI3
95	Order Line Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7270	A2	LI4
96	Order line Detail Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7280	A1	LD1
97	Order line Detail Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7290	A2	LD2
98	Order line Detail Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7300	A2	LD3
99	Order line Detail Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7310	A2	LD4
100	Order Line Global Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7320	A1	LG1
101	Order Line Global Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7330	A2	LG2
102	Order Line Global Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7340	A2	LG3

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Seq.	Record	Data Level	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
103	Order Line Global Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7350	A2	LG4
104	Order Line Global Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7360	A2	LG5
105	Order Line Detail Global Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7370	A1	DG1
106	Order Line Detail Global Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7380	A2	DG2
107	Order Line Detail Global Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7390	A2	DG3
108	Order Line Detail Global Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7400	A2	DG4
109	Order Line Detail Global Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7410	A2	DG5
110	Picking Line Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7420	A2	PL1
110	Picking Line Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7430	A2	PL2
111	Picking Line Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7440	A2	PL3
112	Picking Line Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7450	A2	PL4
113	Line Part Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7460	A1	LP1
114	Line Part Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7470	A2	LP2

Table 8 – 45 (Page 8 of 10)

Seq.	Record	Data Level	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
115	Line Part Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7480	A2	LP3
116	Line Part Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7490	A2	LP4
117	Container Contents Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7500	A1	CC1
118	Container Contents Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7510	A2	CC2
119	Container Contents Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7520	A2	CC3
120	Container Contents Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7530	A2	CC4
121	Container Contents Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7530	A2	CC5
122	Order Line Industry Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7600	A1	IN1
123	Order Line Industry Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7610	A2	IN2
124	Order Line Industry Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7620	A2	IN3
125	Order Line Industry Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7630	A2	IN4
126	Extension Tables Item level	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	7900	IT	EX
127	Allowance / Charge Line item	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	8000	AC	IA1
129	Item Allowance / Charge Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	8010	A5	IA2

Table 8 – 45 (Page 9 of 10)

Seq.	Record	Data Level	TP_CD	Reference 1	Reference 2	Reference 3	Record Number	Record Layout	Record Layout Qualifier
130	Item Allowance / Charge Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	8020	A6	IA3
131	Item Allowance / Charge Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	8030	A6	IA4
132	Item Allowance / Charge Flexfields	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	8040	A6	IA5
133	Extension ITEM level: A / C data	ITEM	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	8900	AI	EX
134	Lot , serial, production sequence	ITEM DETAIL	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	9000	LS	DET
135	Picking Line Detail Flexfields	ITEM DETAIL	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	9010	A1	PD1
136	Picking Line Detail Flexfields	ITEM DETAIL	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	9020	A2	PD2
137	Picking Line Detail Flexfields	ITEM DETAIL	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	9030	A2	PD3
138	Picking Line Detail Flexfields	ITEM DETAIL	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	9040	A2	PD4
139	Extension Table: item detail	ITEM DETAIL	TP_CD	DELIVERY	SO	ITEM	9900	ID	EX

Table 8 – 45 (Page 10 of 10)

CHAPTER

9

Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture

This chapter describes the extensible architecture of Oracle EDI Gateway. You can use this information to customize your implementation:

- Overview: page 9 – 2
- Technical Overview: page 9 – 4
- Extensible Architecture Example: page 9 – 5
- Provide Additional Values: page 9 – 10

Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture

While the Oracle Applications data model is robust enough to meet most needs, you may need additional information for EDI transactions—either now or in the future—as EDI transaction sets change. The extensible EDI Gateway architecture gives you great flexibility to customize your outbound EDI transactions.

Architecture Overview

Extensible EDI Gateway architecture includes:

- Transaction–specific interface tables
- Transaction–specific extension tables
- A table of the interface tables
- A table of the interface columns

Transaction–Specific Interface Tables

A series of tables with names in the format *ECE_<Transaction.Name>* exist to provide as much information for specific transactions as possible. In addition, each of these tables contain:

- a foreign key to the transaction–specific extension table, called TRANSACTION_RECORD_ID, also resides in this table. The relationship between these two tables is one–to–one.

Transaction–Specific Extension Tables

A series of tables with names in the format *ECE_<Transaction.Name>_X* exist that hold data from sources other than Oracle Applications.

The primary key for this table is TRANSACTION_RECORD_ID, referenced by the foreign key TRANSACTION_RECORD_ID in the corresponding transaction–specific interface table.

During installation, the table is created with only one column, the TRANSACTION_RECORD_ID column. Simple SQL statements, like the ALTER TABLE command can be used to customize this table. You can add to or modify this table according to your requirements for the transaction.

A Table of Interface Tables

This table, named *ECE_INTERFACE_TABLES*, stores the starting identifier (number) of each section of the output file. Some notable columns include:

- the composite primary key, TRANSACTION_TYPE and INTERFACE_TABLE_NAME
- TRANSACTION_TYPE, which identifies the transaction; for example, POO (for outbound purchase order), and so on
- INTERFACE_TABLE_NAME, which identifies the transaction–specific interface table
- START_NUMBER, which stores the starting identifier number of each section in the output file
- EXTENSION_TABLE_NAME, which tracks the transaction–specific interface and extension tables that are related

A Table of Interface Columns

Data extract programs need guidelines to write output data in the correct position of the output file. This table, named ECE_INTERFACE_COLUMNS, stores this type of location information. Notable columns:

Column	Description
INTERFACE_COLUMN_ID	Primary key.
INTERFACE_TABLE_ID to ECE_INTERFACE_TABLES	Foreign key.
BASE_TABLE_NAME	The view from which data is extracted.
BASE_COLUMN_NAME	The column of the view from which data is extracted.
POSITION	The relative position on the record in the data file.
INTERFACE_COLUMN_NAME	The column where the data is temporarily stored in the interface table before being written to the data file.

Table 9 – 1 (Page 1 of 1)

See Also

Technical Overview: page 9 – 4

Extensible Architecture Example: page 9 – 5

Technical Overview

The Oracle EDI Gateway consists of interface tables, packaged procedures, and setup tables used to create output data files for outbound EDI document. The gateway is executed via the following steps:

- Execute ECE_<*EDI_document_name*>.POPULATE_<*EDI_document_name*>_ API packaged procedure to populate the gateway. This routine identifies row(s) of data and copies data into the **EDI Gateway interface tables:** ECE_<*EDI_document_name*>_HEADERS, ECE_<*EDI_document_name*>_LINES, and ECE_<*EDI_document_name*>_ LINE_DETAILS.
- (Optional) Execute customized code to populate the interface extension tables. The **EDI Gateway extension tables**, ECE_<*EDI_document_name*>_HEADERS_X, ECE_<*EDI_document_name*>_LINES_X, and ECE_<*EDI_document_name*>_LINE_DETAILS_X, are created during the gateway's initial installation. These tables are modified by the customer to hold data elements that are not directly extracted from the Oracle Application.
- Execute ECE_<*EDI_document_name*>.PUT_DATA_TO_OUTPUT_TABLE packaged procedure. This procedures derives data from the interface and interface extension tables to build output records. The output record layout is defined in the **EDI Gateway setup tables** ECE_INTERFACE_TABLES and ECE_INTERFACE_COLUMNS. Formatted records are inserted into the ECE_OUTPUT table.
- Move the data from ECE_OUTPUT to a data file using the PL/SQL package UTL_FILE.

The output file created by the Gateway reflects the data model used in the Oracle Application, which usually contains three types of logical records: Header, Line, and Line Detail. Using the EDI Gateway setup tables, data from the interface tables can be mixed with data from the

corresponding extension table. (For example, data from ECE_PO_INTERFACE_HEADERS can be mixed only with data from ECE_PO_INTERFACE_HEADERS_X.) The data elements within the physical records are fixed length fields. The fixed data length is derived from the data dictionary.

Outbound Data File

Characteristics of output file created by the Oracle EDI Gateway

- The outbound data file layout provides only one record at each level (header, line, shipment). This is consistent with the data model used in the Oracle Application.
- The Oracle EDI Gateway ties field lengths to the Oracle data dictionary, i.e., fixed length format.
- The Oracle EDI Gateway does not currently provide formatting options.
- The Oracle data file layout is not of any particular EDI standards, ASC X12 or EDIFACT. User has the flexibility to translate the outbound file to whatever format is the most desirable.

See Also

Overview of Extensible Architecture: page 9 – 2

Extensible Architecture Example: page 9 – 5

Extensible Architecture Example

As an example, suppose you want to send a Ship Notice / Manifest (856) out via EDI. Most of the required information is stored in the application database. However, you may want to send other information, such as truck number, container number, the name of the driver, driver license number, driving record, and so on.

```
Application Base Data              Additional Data
   Supplier Name                   Truck Number
   Client Name                     Container Number
   Purchase Order Number           Name of Driver
   Product Number                  License Number
   Quantity Shipped                Driving record status
   Date Shipped
```

```
    Expected Arrival Date
    Carrier
```

I. Modify the Transaction Specific Extension Table

You must first modify the extension table to store additional data for the transaction.

```
ALTER TABLE ECE_ASN_HEADERS_X
    ADD (  Truck_Num           VARCHAR2(30),
      Container_Num            VARCHAR2(30),
           Driver_Name         VARCHAR2(30),   ....... )
```

II. Insert data into the Extension table

Modify the ECASNOXB.pls file to insert records into the extension tables at execution time:

```
Procedure populate_extension_header(l_fkey      IN NUMBER,
    l_plsql_tbl    IN ece_flatfile_pvt.Interface_tbl_type)
is
--Declare new variables
    xPONumber      NUMBER;
    xTruckNum      NUMBER;
    xContainerNum  NUMBER;
    xDriverName    VARCHAR2(30);
begin
--Get PO number from the PL/SQL table
ece_flatfile_pvt.find_pos(l_plsql_tbl,'PO_NUMBER',xPONumber);
--Go to legacy system and retrieve added info
--and assign it to the variables based on xPONumber.
--xTruckNum        = legacy data where po_num = xPONumber
--xContainerNum    = legacy data where po_num = xPONumber
--xDriverName      = legacy data whree po_num = xPONumber

--Insert this data into the extension table
insert into ECE_OE_SHIPPING_HEADERS_X
  (transaction_record_id,
   truck_num,
   container_num,
   driver_num)
  values
   (l_fkey,
    xTruckNum,
    xContainerNum,
    xDriverName);
end populate_extension_header;
```

III. Insert data into ECE_INTERFACE_COLUMNS table

You need to insert new data column name into the ECE_INTERFACE_COLUMNS table so that they can be included in the output file, for example:

```
insert into ECE_INTERFACE_COLUMNS
 (interface_column_id,
  interface_table_id,
  interface_column_name,
  record_number,
  position,
  width,
  data_type,
  created_by,
  creation_date,
  last_update_login,
  last_update_date,
  last_update_by)
 select
  ece_interface_column_id_s.nextval,
  eit.interface_table_id,
  'TRUCK_NUM',
  1999,
  10,
  30,
  'NUMBER',
  1,
  sysdate,
  1,
  sysdate,
  1
from ece_interface_tables eit
where eit.transaction_type = 'ASNO' and
  eit.interface_table_name = 'ECE_OE_SHIPPING_HEADERS';
```

Trans_method	Type	Qty	Supplier_Name	Client_Name	PO_Num	Trans_Record_ID
EDI	ASNO	20	ABC	NBC	14938	101
EDI	ASNO	10	ABC	UPS	23456	201

Table 9 – 2 ECE_ASN_HEADERS Table (Page 1 of 1)

Trans_Record_ID	Truck_Num	Container_Num	Driver_Name
101	2A	G768	SAM

Table 9 – 3 ECE_ASN_HEADERS_X Table (Page 1 of 1)

Type	Interface_Table_Name	Start_Number	Extension_Table_Name
856O	ECE_ASN_HEADER	10	ECE_ASN_HEADER_X
856O	ECE_ASN_LINE	30	ECE_ASN_LINE_X

Table 9 – 4 ECE_INTERFACE_TABLES Table (Page 1 of 1)

Type	Interface_Table_Name	Table_Name	Column_Name	Position
856O	ECE_ASN_HEADER	ECE_ASN_HEADER	Client_Name	1
856O	ECE_ASN_HEADER	ECE_ASN_HEADER_X	Truck_Num	9

Table 9 – 5 ECE_INTERFACE_COLUMNS Table (Page 1 of 1)

Data Extraction

The extensible architecture allows the user to fetch data from sources other than Oracle Applications and store them in the extension table. Then you can produce, for example, the ASN with data from the transaction specific interface table and the extension table.

In the above example, based on the Position column in the INTERFACE_COLUMNS table, the Client_Name is the first data in the output file, Truck_Num is the ninth field in the output file.

The record identifier in this section of the output file starts with ”10” based on the Start_Num column in the ECE_INTERFACE_TABLES table.

The SELECT statement:

```
Select ECE_ASN_HEADER.Client_Name, ECE_ASN_HEADER.PO_Num,
ECE_ASN_HEADER_X.Truck_Num, ECE_ASN_HEADER_X.Container_Num
from ECE_ASN_HEADER, ECE_ASN_HEADER_X
where ECE_ASN_HEADER.Transaction_Record_ID (+) =
ECE_ASN_HEADER_X.Transaction_Record_ID
and [other criteria]
```

Output

The output file produced by the EDI Gateway looks similar to the following file:

```
10NBC     14938  ABC    20           300 Beltway         Wa
shington
*11DC     77781  2A           G768   SAM
*12...
...
*30...
10UPS            23456  ABC    10           214 Temple
Lincoln
*11NE     88832
*12...
...
*30...
```

where “NBC” is the Client Name, Position 1, and “2A” is the Truck Num in Position 9.

See Also

Overview of Extensible Architecture: page 9 – 2

Technical Overview: page 9 – 4

Provide Additional Values

You may need additional values for EDI transactions not covered by the Oracle Applications data model.

Descriptive Flexfields

Use the descriptive flexfields feature of Oracle Applications to supply any additional information necessary to complete your EDI transactions.

Descriptive flexfields provide a flexible way of adding implementation–specific data elements to the Applications data model without programming. These data elements are then stored in the ATTRIBUTE* columns in the applications tables. These ATTRIBUTE* columns are included in the EDI Gateway interface tables for outbound transactions and the application open interface tables for inbound transactions.

The ECE_TP_HEADERS and ECE_TP_DETAILS tables have additional ATTRIBUTE* columns also. This allows you to store additional information for each trading partner that can then be placed in the inbound or outbound data files.

Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture

If descriptive flexfields do not provide you with sufficient flexibility, you can utilize the extensible architecture of Oracle EDI Gateway to accommodate additional data needs.

See Also

Extensible EDI Gateway Architecture: page 9 – 2

APPENDIX

A

Windows and Navigator Paths

This appendix shows you the default Navigator path for each EDI Gateway window. Refer to this appendix when you do not already know the Navigator path for a window you want to use.

EDI Gateway Windows and Navigator Paths

For windows described in other manuals:

See...	Refer to this manual for a complete window description.
User	*Oracle Applications User's Guide*

Text in brackets ([ ]) indicates a button.

Windows	Navigator Menu Path
Define Trading Partner: page 2 – 9	Trading Partners
Code Conversion Categories: page 3 – 13	Code Conversion Categories
Code Conversion Values: page 3 – 18	Code Conversion Values
Assign Categories: page 3 – 14	Code Categories Assignment
Interface File Definition: page 5 – 2	Output Definition
Run EDI Outbound Extract Program: page 6 – 6	Extract Programs
Run EDI Inbound Datafile Import Program: page 6 – 4	Import Programs
Concurrent Requests Summary (See **User)**	Requests

Table 10 – 1

Glossary

ANSI American National Standards Institute which establishes national standards for the United States. The parent organization for X12 and also serves as the North American representative to ISO (International Standards Organization).

ASC X12 Accredited Standards Committee X12 group. This group is accredited by ANSI and maintains and develops the EDI standards for the United States and Canada.

ASCII American Standard Code for Information Interchange. A standard file format used for transmission and storage. ASCII is a seven–bit code with an eighth bit used for parity.

Automated Clearing House (ACH) A nationwide network operated by the Federal Reserve used to connect banks together for the electronic transfer of funds.

bankers automated clearing system (BACS) The standard format of electronic funds transfer used in the United Kingdom.

business application Software that performs a particular business function or group of functions (accounts payable, for example).

business document A document used for conducting business between two trading partners — a purchase order or invoice, for example.

EDI *See* **Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)**

EDIFACT Electronic Data Interchange for Administration, Commerce, and Trade is the current acronym for standards developed within Working Party 4. *See also* **WP4**

electronic commerce Conducting business via an electronic medium. This includes methods of exchanging business information electronically, such as Electronic Data Interchange (EDI), FAX, email, and eforms.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) Exchanging business documents electronically between trading partners. EDI subscribes to standard formats for conducting these electronic transactions as stated by various standards.

electronic funds transfer A method of payment in which your bank transfers funds electronically from your bank account into another bank account. In Oracle Payables, funds are transferred from your account into that of a supplier. This information is sent to the bank in a file.

financial EDI The exchange of machine readable financial documents between a corporation and its financial institution. The exchange includes both collections and disbursements in the form of credit and debit transfers, related bank balance, banking transactions, and account analysis.

functional acknowledgment The acknowledgement to indicate the results of the syntactical analysis of electronically encoded documents. Applies to a functional group and can include detail.

National Automated Clearing House Association The NACHA is a non–profit organization responsible for developing and maintaining the rules and guidelines for using the ACH network.

payment batch A group of invoices selected for automatic payment processing via Oracle Payables AutoSelect function.

payment document Medium used to instruct a bank to disburse funds to the account of a site location or supplier.

remittance advice A document that lists the invoices being paid with a particular payment document.

trading partner Any company that sends and receives documents via EDI.

transaction set A complete business document such as an invoice, a purchase order, or a remittance advice. Synonym for document or message.

transaction set line item area The line item area encompasses the actual business transaction set and includes information, such as quantities, descriptions, and prices.

transaction set summary area The summary area contains control information and other data that relate to the total transaction.

VAN(S) Value Added Network (Supplier).

wire A payment method where you pay invoices by notifying your bank to debit your account and credit your suppliers account.

WP4 Working Party 4 on the facilitation of international trade procedures of the Economic Commission for Europe, a commission of the United Nations. Working Party 4 has experts on data elements and interchange, and on trade procedures.

X12 ANSI standard for inter–industry electronic interchange of business transactions.

X.400 International standard (in development) for message transmission.

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