

Oracle® Purchasing Connect for TPN Register

Integration Guide

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ORACLE®

Oracle® Purchasing Connect for TPN Register Integration Guide.

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Connecting to Catalogs Hosted by Suppliers/Marketplace

While creating a requisition, users can navigate to and select items from external third party catalogs, which may be hosted by a supplier or catalog provider. In this case, users select the link for the desired catalog, select item(s) from it and then return to Oracle Self-Service Purchasing 5 where they can request additional items, make changes or complete their order.

You can use Oracle's XML interface (which encompasses secure user authentication and item selection) to link to any externally hosted catalog to Oracle Self-Service Purchasing 5. Oracle's partner, TPN Register, uses this XML interface to provide access to a secure, electronic marketplace that aggregates high-quality content from multiple suppliers.

Before you can connect to a catalog hosted by a supplier/marketplace, you must setup Oracle Application Server (OAS) outside the firewall and configure Oracle Purchasing Connect for TPN Register. This chapter covers the following topics:

- Setting Up OAS Outside the Firewall for External Shopping on page 2
- Oracle Purchasing Connect for TPN Register on page 5

Setting Up OAS Outside the Firewall for External Shopping

To support authenticated external shopping using a third party catalog service, set up OAS V4 on a machine outside the firewall. This consists of a DAD, an HTTP listener, and a PL/SQL cartridge.

Note: If you are not implementing a third party catalog service, skip this section.

Prerequisites

- Obtain a digital certificate, from for example, VeriSign (www.verisign.com). Use VeriSign's online documentation on their web site.

The digital certificate is necessary to authenticate the external supplier's web server to OAS V4 installed outside the firewall. This creates a secure SSL connection between the two to facilitate secure data transfer.

You are provided with three different .der files once you complete this process. Store these in a separate directory, and make a note of that directory. You will need this information to set up the http listener.

►► To set up the Database Access Descriptor (DAD):

You must create a DAD to access the database inside the firewall using Oracle Net8 (also known in previous releases as SQL*Net).

1. Open the OAS Manager —> DB Access Descriptor window.
2. Enter a DAD name. DAD names are case sensitive. (It is customary to use your database name for your DAD name.)
3. Enter the username for the APPS schema.
4. Enter the password for the APPS schema.
5. Enter database location (host) machine name.
6. Do one of the following:
 - If your ORACLE_HOME is local to the OAS database, enter the database name (the ORACLE_SID).
 - If your DAD accesses a database on a remote host machine, or on a different ORACLE_HOME on the same, local host, enter the Net8 connect string.

7. Enable the check box: Store the Username and Password in the DAD.
8. Choose Apply.

►► **To set up the DBA Account:**

1. Open the OAS Manager —> DBA Account Information window.
2. Enter the DBA user name.
3. Enter the DBA password and confirm.
4. Choose Apply.

►► **To set up the http Listener:**

1. Open the OAS Manager —> HTTP Listeners window.
2. Select Add a New Listener.
3. Enter a name for the listener, for example, “secure”.
4. Enter the port number for SSL connections, for example, “:443”.
5. Enter the full host name, for example, “myOAS.myCompany.com”.
6. Enter the name and locations of your digital certificate files under OAS > HTTP Listeners —> secure —> Security —> SSL. (You obtained these files when you set up your digital certificate.)

►► **To set up the PL/SQL cartridge:**

1. Open the OAS Manager —> Applications —> Cartridges window.
2. Choose Add to create a new application.
3. Select PL/SQL as the application type.
4. Enable manual configuration mode and choose Apply.
5. In the Application: Add window, enter the same name for both the application name and the display name. For example, “plsql”.
6. Enter 1 for the application version and choose Apply.
7. Choose OK.
8. Open the OAS Manager —> Applications —> plsql —> Configuration —> Logging window.

9. To enable logging, enter a log directory and a log file name. A log file provides tracing information.
10. Set the severity level and choose apply. Oracle recommends a low value to control the file size growth rate.
11. Open the OAS Manager —> Applications —> plsql —> Configuration —> Web Parameters window.
12. Set the maximum session idle time, for example 3600.
13. Open the OAS Manager —> Applications —> plsql —> Cartridges window.
14. Add a new cartridge, enable manual configuration mode, and choose Apply.
15. In the Add PL/SQL Cartridge window, enter the same name for the PL/SQL cartridge and display names. For example, “plsql”.
16. Enter the following for the virtual path:
`/plsql/plsql`
17. Enter the following for the physical path:
`%ORAWEB_HOME%/bin`
18. Select the DAD name you set up previously.

Note: After you have set up the Oracle Application Server, you must restart it for your changes to take effect.

See Also

Oracle Application Server Administration Guide, Version 4.0

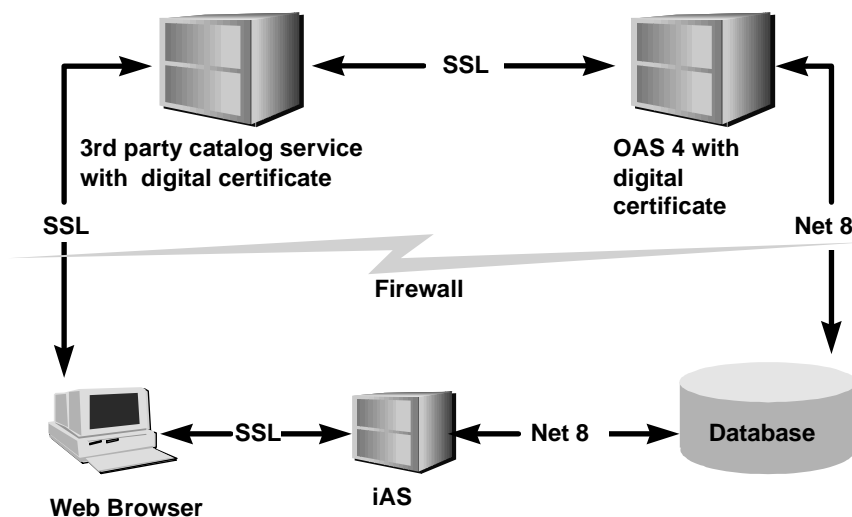
Oracle Purchasing Connect for TPN Register

Oracle Purchasing Connect for TPN Register enables user access to TPN Register's catalogs. Most setup tasks are performed in Oracle EDI Gateway. If you are not implementing TPN Register for Oracle Self-Service Purchasing, you do not need this section.

Integrating Oracle Self-Service Purchasing and TPN Register requires several setup steps. All Oracle Purchasing implementation is covered in the Oracle Self-Service Purchasing 5 Implementation Manual, R11. In addition, you must set up Oracle EDI Gateway as described in this document.

Authentication and Security

To ensure that the link between the client browser and TPN Register is authenticated and secure, install Oracle Application Server (OAS) outside the firewall. The iAS installation inside the firewall handles routine data services in support of Oracle Self-Service Purchasing 5. The following diagram illustrates how authentication and security works:



Note: For additional security, the authentication process also uses server to server digital certificates.

- TPN Register receives a numeric identifier from the client browser when the user clicks on TPN Register.
- The TPN Register server passes the certificate information to the Oracle server, which validates it and sends it to the database.
- Based on the numeric identifier, Oracle provides login information to TPN Register via XML. TPN Register then parses the data to retrieve:
 - User name.
 - Company.
 - Requisition identifier.
 - Return URL.
- Once the user successfully logs in to TPN Register, a Secure Socket Layer (SSL) is used to guard the connection between the client browser and TPN Register. An SSL is also used similarly to guard the connection between the client browser and the OAS server.

System

The integration of Self-Service Purchasing and TPN Register must be maintained on an ongoing basis.

User Management

User information is maintained independently in Oracle and TPN Register. TPN Register supports the ability to load user information in bulk. Please refer to TPN Register's documentation for details.

Supplier Information

Supplier information is also maintained independently in Oracle and TPN Register. All suppliers connected via TPN Register must be set up as partners in Oracle EDI Gateway as well as in the supplier master. Cross referencing between the two systems is made possible through the use of the DUNS number assigned to each supplier / supplier site.

Item Information

Initially, item information can be transferred from TPN Register into the Oracle item master via the Oracle EDI Gateway Price / Sales Catalog inbound transaction. Subsequent maintenance of item information is performed independently in Oracle and TPN Register.

Note: One exception to this is that a change to an item's description in TPN Register will update the Oracle item master if you import the EDI Gateway Price / Sales Catalog inbound transaction with the Create or Update Items flag set to Yes.

Please refer to TPN Register and Oracle EDI Gateway documentation for details. There is no Self-Service Purchasing / TPN Register requirement to maintain items in the Oracle item master. However, you may want to create item master entries for one of the following reasons:

- Inventory purposes.
- Assignment of buyer part numbers.
- Tracking certain item attributes.

Contract Information

Contracts between buyers and suppliers are created in TPN Register by authorized parties. A thin copy of each contract must then be loaded into the Oracle system where it is set up as a purchase agreement. Please refer to TPN Register documentation for more information on contract management.

Once the contract files are delivered to Oracle and placed in the appropriate directories (inbound directories defined for Oracle EDI Gateway), the EDI Price/Sales Catalog inbound transaction loads the information as purchase agreements (blanket agreements or catalog quotations).

Although the choice between blanket agreements and catalog quotations is made based on the existing company practices, Oracle recommends that, because these act more like true contracts in that a maximum amount can be set and the total spent amount can be tracked, you use blanket agreements.

Most companies require local copies of contract information in Oracle to enable:

- Process automation.
- Procurement analysis.
- Price break consistency. An adjustment in quantity during the purchasing process always yields the correct unit price.
- Optional create/update of items in the item master.

Cross-referencing Contract Data

There are differences of data storage between TPN Register and Oracle. Data cross referencing and transformation is performed when the Price / Sales Catalog inbound transaction of Oracle EDI Gateway (using code conversion tables) is imported and contracts are loaded. Cross-referencing applied during online shopping is also based on the Oracle EDI Gateway setup.

Note: If cross-referencing is not set up properly for UOM, suppliers, and categories, errors are generated upon transfer of items from TPN Register to Oracle.

The EDI Gateway converts the following sets of data:

Category Data TPN Register uses a standard set of categories for all products. Each customer must map these categories to their own internal categories.

Supplier Data Supplier DUNS numbers are used to transmit supplier information between TPN Register and Oracle. Each supplier's DUNS number must be specific to one supplier site only. You must then set up your system so that a DUNS number transmitted from TPN Register yields a supplier name and a supplier site in Oracle.

Unit of Measure (UOM) TPN Register stores a UOM and a UOM quantity. These two values are transmitted separately. However, upon import into Oracle via the EDI Gateway, they can be combined into a single UOM. For example, a UOM of BX and a UOM quantity of 12 in TPN Register can be combined to yield BOX12 in Oracle. See: TPN Register documentation for a list of TPN Register UOM codes.

Payment Terms Payment terms or terms of sale in TPN Register are based on a set of codes derived from the EDI 4010 standard segments. See TPN Register documentation for a list of TPN Register payment terms codes. The segments that can be passed by TPN Register in the contract are:

- ITD02: Terms Basic Date Code.
- ITD03: Terms Discount Percent.
- ITD05: Terms Discount Days Due.
- ITD07: Terms Net Days.
- ITD14: Payment Method Code.

Please refer to TPN Register documentation for the code values. The codes and values for percent and days can be combined and cross-referenced to yield a single Payment Terms code via EDI Gateway.

Free On Board (FOB) Various shipment information, based on EDI 4010 standard segments, is stored in TPN Register. See TPN Register documentation for a list of TPN Register FOB codes. The segments that correspond to Oracle's FOB code and that can be passed from TPN Register in the contract are:

- FOB02: Trans Responsibility Location Code.
- FOB06: Title Passage Code.
- FOB08: Risk of Loss Code.

Please refer to TPN Register documentation for the code values. These are combined and cross-referenced to yield a single FOB code in Oracle via EDI Gateway.

Freight Terms Other shipment information data stored in TPN Register corresponding to the Oracle system's Freight Terms code can be passed in the contract download using the following codes:

- FOB01: Freight Terms Payment Code.
- FOB04: Transportation Terms Qualifier Code.
- FOB05: Transportation Terms Code.

Please refer to TPN Register documentation for the code values. These too are combined and cross-referenced to yield a single Freight Terms code in Oracle via EDI Gateway.

Loading the Contract

The contracts are loaded through the EDI Gateway's Price / Sales Catalog inbound transaction. See the Oracle EDI Gateway documentation for details. During the catalog import process, Oracle Purchasing can optionally create one or more of the following:

- Blanket purchase agreements.
- Catalog quotations.
- Sourcing rules / approved supplier list entries (optional).
- Create or update item information in the item master (optional).

Item master updates only cause the item description to be updated. This update occurs only if the Allow Description Update flag is set to Yes.

Contract Changes

Contracts loaded into Oracle from TPN Register are stored as blanket agreements or catalog quotations. Changes to a contract in TPN Register may cause the corresponding purchase agreement in Oracle to be replaced or updated.

Any header-level changes to a contract in TPN Register result in a replacement of the corresponding purchase agreement in Oracle.

Certain item-level changes to a contract in TPN Register cause an update of the item information in the corresponding purchase agreement in Oracle. Please refer to the Oracle Purchasing Document Open Interface, Oracle Manufacturing Open Interfaces Guide and Oracle EDI Gateway documentation for more information on updates to purchasing documents via EDI.

Loading Errors

A mismatch (price, UOM, or currency) between the information loaded from a TPN Register contract into Oracle and the item information obtained during online external shopping would generate an error. However, you can create a special order for the item.

Similarly, if an item is available in the TPN Register environment, but was not loaded as part of a contract, a non-catalog item is created.

These non-catalog items can still be ordered. However, non-catalog items cannot be automatically released. Since there is no contract or blanket release, the buyer must manually release each non-catalog item.

Setup Checklists

Oracle Purchasing Connect for TPN Register

The following check list will help you to implement Oracle Purchasing Connect for TPN Register.

- Verify that you have set up OAS V4 outside the firewall.
- In Oracle Applications, open the User's window and assign the TPN Realm to users, if you want to enforce extra security.

This will ensure that user access and authentication is passed from Oracle Applications to TPN Register.

- Set up all suppliers.
- Verify and maintain TPN Register and Oracle data consistency.

Because TPN Register and Oracle Applications store this information differently, Oracle EDI Gateway translates TPN Register data to Oracle standards.

For more information, please see TPN Register documentation.

Oracle Purchasing Setup Checklist

Verify that you have set up the following in Oracle Purchasing:

- Supplier master. Suppliers set up as trading partners in EDI Gateway must have matching entries in the supplier master.

For Oracle Applications Release 11, enter the supplier / supplier site DUNS number in the Supplier Sites window, EDI region, EDI Location field.

- Payment terms. The payment terms cross-referenced in EDI Gateway must have matching entries in Oracle Financials.
- Free on Board (FOB) and Freight terms. The FOB codes and freight terms cross-referenced in EDI Gateway must have matching entries in Purchasing lookup codes.
- Categories. The categories cross-referenced in EDI Gateway must have matching entries in Purchasing.
- Units of Measure (UOM). The UOMs cross-referenced in EDI Gateway must have matching entries in Oracle Applications.

Oracle EDI Gateway Setup Checklist

You must set up Oracle EDI Gateway to import and load TPN Register data.

- Define the inbound and outbound data file directories. See: Defining Data File Directories, Oracle EDI Gateway User’s Guide for Release 10 or 11, depending upon your environment.
- Define the ECE: Output file path and ECE: Inbound file path profile options. See: Oracle EDI Gateway Profile Options, Oracle EDI Gateway User’s Guide, Release 11.
- Customize the data file to support TPN Register. See: Changing the Data File, Oracle EDI Gateway User’s Guide, Release 11. For information on setting up external values for use in code conversion see Data File Setup on page 12.
- Define trading partners and enable their EDI transactions relevant to Self-Service Purchasing. See: Defining Trading Partner Data, Oracle EDI Gateway User’s Guide.
- Set up your EDI translator software. See the data file definition sections in the Oracle EDI Gateway User’s Guide.

Data File Setup

This section details how you must customize the Oracle EDI Gateway Purchase Order and Price / Sales Catalog outbound transactions for use with TPN Register. This is to enable additional external values in EDI Gateway for use in cross-referencing. This is done using the Interface File Definition window in Oracle EDI Gateway. See: Changing the Data File, Oracle EDI Gateway User’s Guide.

Table 1 Purchase Order Outbound Header Level

Data Element	Record	Position	Width	Layout Code	Layout Qualifier
PO_FOB_CODE_EXE2	1010	153	10	PO	PO2
PO_FOB_CODE_EXE3	1010	156	10	PO	PO2
PO_FREIGHT_TERMS_EXT2	1010	173	10	PO	PO2
PO_FREIGHT_TERMS_EXT3	1010	176	10	PO	PO2

Table 2 Purchase Order Outbound Line Level

Data Element	Record	Position	Width	Layout Code	Layout Qualifier
LINE_UOM_EXT2	2000	45	25	IT	IT1

Table 3 Price/Sales Catalog Inbound Header Level

Data Element	Record	Position	Width	Layout Code	Layout Qualifier
FOB_CODE_EXE2	1020	43	10	HC	HD3
FOB_CODE_EXE3	1020	46	10	HC	HD3
FREIGHT_TERMS_EXT2	1020	63	10	HC	HD3
PO_FREIGHT_TERMS_EXT3	1020	66	10	HC	HD3

Table 4 Price/Sales Catalog Inbound Line Level

Data Element	Record	Position	Width	Layout Code	Layout Qualifier
UNIT_OF_MEASURE_EXT2	2010	55	25	IB	IT2

Setting Up Trading Partners for TPN Register

Each TPN Register supplier must be defined as a trading partner in EDI Gateway. For suppliers with multiple sites, each site must also be defined as a trading partner.

In Oracle Applications Release 11, you must define a trading partner group for TPN Register, then define each supplier (or supplier site) as a trading partner within the TPN Register group.

Prerequisites

In Release 11, verify that the supplier master is set up in Oracle Purchasing. See: Oracle Purchasing User's Guide, Release 11.

For detailed instructions on how to set up trading partners, see: Defining Trading Partner Data, Oracle EDI Gateway User's Guide, for Release 11.

▶▶ To set up trading partner data for TPN Register

1. Navigate to the Trading Partner window in Oracle EDI Gateway.

In the Assignment region, the DUNS number defaults from the setup performed in the Supplier Sites window of Oracle Purchasing and appears in Supplier Name and Site fields.

2. Open the Details region and activate:
 - Price / Sales Catalog inbound.
 - Purchase Order Change Request outbound for blanket release and standard purchase orders.
 - Purchase Order outbound for blanket release and standard purchase orders.
3. If you are using ftp to transmit EDI documents, enter the DUNS number in the translator code field. If you are using a Value Added Network (VAN) and your EDI translator software to transmit documents, enter the software code provided by your translator in the translator code field.

Code Conversion Categories for TPN Register

Code conversion categories must be defined and then assigned to view or table columns in EDI Gateway.

▶▶ To define code conversion categories:

- In the Code Conversion Categories window, enter category codes, and enable search keys (if applicable). See: Defining Code Conversion Categories, Oracle EDI Gateway User's Guide.

▶▶ To assign categories:

- In the Assign Categories window of EDI Gateway, enter the following data:

Transaction	Output Level	Category	Columns to Activate
CATI (Price/Sales Catalog inbound)	Header	Select appropriate code conversion category from List of Values.	FOB, FREIGHT_TERMS, PAYMENT TERMS
	Line		CATEGORY, UNIT_OF_MEASURE
POO (Purchase Order outbound)	Header		FOB_CODE, FREIGHT_TERMS, PAYMENT TERMS
	Line		UOM_CODE_TERMS

Note: Do not set up search keys for suppliers that list with TPN Register. Activate trading partner-specific code conversion for those suppliers with which the customer has direct dealings and do not list with TPN Register.

See Also:

Code Conversion, Oracle EDI Gateway User's Guide

Defining Code Conversion Values for TPN Register

The following code conversion values must be set up in EDI Gateway to support TPN Register:

- Unit of measure (UOM).
- Category.
- Payment term.
- FOB code.
- Freight terms code.

Unit of Measure

Oracle Applications uses UOM only. TPN Register uses UOM and UOM Quantity. For example, assume we have five boxes, each containing ten widgets. The Oracle Applications quantity is five and the UOM is BOX10. The TPN Register quantity is five, the UOM is BOX, and the UOM Quantity is ten. EDI Gateway code conversion must be set up so that two external fields (UOM and UOM Quantity in the EDI transaction data file) map to one internal field (UOM in Oracle Applications).

To achieve this mapping, you must customize the transactions so that appropriately formatted data files are read (for inbound transactions) or written to disk (for outbound transactions). For inbound transactions, EDI Gateway concatenates the two incoming UOM and UOM Quantity external fields (BOX and 10) into the single UOM field in Oracle Applications. This concatenated code is then converted into the buying organization's BOX10.

Category

Categories are transmitted from TPN Register to Oracle Applications. Only those codes that correspond to the categories used by the customer need to be defined. For example, assume that the buying organization defines an internal code conversion category of WIDGITS with the external TPN Register category of 5091-5053-00. Then TPN Register transmits 5091-5053-00 in the Item Category external field of record 2000. The external TPN Register category is converted to WIDGITS in the buying organization's system.

Payment Terms Code

TPN Register transmits from one to five codes for payment terms. EDI Gateway concatenates these codes into a single payment terms code for the customer's Oracle Applications.

FOB Code

TPN Register transmits from one to three codes for the FOB. EDI Gateway concatenates these codes into a single FOB code for the customer's Oracle Applications.

Freight Terms Code

TPN Register transmits from one to three codes for freight terms. EDI Gateway concatenates these codes into a single freight terms code for the customer's Oracle Applications.

» To set up the UOM code conversion:

1. Set up UOM values in Oracle Purchasing. See: Oracle Purchasing User's Guide.

TPN Register transmits the UOM to Oracle Applications using a two-digit code. In addition, TPN Register provides a UOM Quantity field that, when combined with the UOM, yields a single UOM in Oracle Applications.
2. In the EDI Gateway Code Conversion Values window:
 - Enter a category of UOM and a description.
 - In Release 11 of Oracle Applications, you will usually select BOTH for the direction. However, in cases where multiple external UOMs must be mapped to the same internal UOM, you must select IN. (Release 11 allows many-to-one and one-to-one mapping.)

- Enter the UOM Quantity associated with the UOM in External 2.
- Enter the internal UOM corresponding to the values in External 1 and 2.

» To set up category code conversion:

1. Set up categories in Oracle Purchasing. See: Oracle Purchasing User's Guide.
2. In the EDI Gateway Code Conversion Values window:
 - Enter the category of ITEM_CATEGORY and a description. (Category here means the Category field in the Code Conversion Values window.)
 - In Release 11 of Oracle Applications, you will usually select BOTH for the direction. However, in cases where multiple external category codes must be mapped to the same internal category code, you must select IN. (Release 11 allows many-to-one and one-to-one mapping.)
 - Enter the TPN Register category in External 1.
 - Enter the internal (Oracle Applications) code in Internal Value. This is the buying organization's category classification that maps to TPN Register's category.

» To set up payment term code conversion:

1. Determine the internal values for payment terms should be used and define them in Purchasing.
2. Determine what combinations the five possible TPN Register payment terms codes are equivalent to the internal (Oracle Applications) payment terms codes. See: Oracle Purchasing User's Guide.
3. In the EDI Gateway Code Conversion Values window:
 - Enter the category of PAY_TERMS and a description.

In Release 11 of Oracle Applications, you will usually select BOTH for the direction. However, in cases where multiple external category codes must be mapped to the same internal payment term code, you must select IN. (Release 11 allows many-to-one and one-to-one mapping.)

- Enter the five payment terms codes in their respective external fields, 1 through 5.

Codes	External Field
ITD02	1
ITD03	2
ITD05	3
ITD07	4
ITD14	5

Note: Any combination of the five can be used to reference internal payment term codes.

- Enter the internal (Oracle Applications) payment terms code corresponding to the values entered in External 1 to 5 in the Internal Value field.

▶▶ To set up FOB code conversion:

1. Determine what internal values should be used for FOB and define them in Purchasing.
2. Determine what combinations of the three possible TPN Register FOB codes are equivalent to the internal (Oracle Applications) FOB codes.
3. In the EDI Gateway Code Conversion Values window:
 - Enter the category of FOB and a description.
 - In Release 11 of Oracle Applications, you will usually select BOTH for the direction. However, in cases where multiple external FOB codes must be mapped to the same internal FOB code, you must select IN. (Release 11 allows many-to-one and one-to-one mapping)

- Enter the three FOB codes in External 1 through 3:

Codes	External Field
FOB02	1
FOB06	2
FOB08	3

Note: Any combination of the three can be used to reference internal payment term codes.

- Enter the internal (Oracle Applications) code in Internal Value. This is the buying organization's FOB code that maps to TPN Register's FOB code.

►► **To set up freight terms code conversion:**

1. Determine what internal values should be used for freight terms and define them in Purchasing.
2. Determine what combinations of the three possible TPN Register freight terms codes are equivalent to the internal (Oracle Applications) freight terms codes.
3. In the EDI Gateway Code Conversion Values window:
 - Enter the category of FREIGHT_TERMS and a description.
 - In Release 11 of Oracle Applications, you will usually select BOTH for the direction. However, in cases where multiple external freight term codes must be mapped to the same internal freight term code, you must select IN. (Release 11 allows many-to-one and one-to-one mapping.)

- Enter the freight terms code in External 1:

Codes	External Field
FOB01	1
FOB04	2
FOB05	3

Note: Any combination of the three can be used to reference internal freight terms codes.

- Enter the internal (Oracle Applications) code in the Internal Value field. This is the buying organization's freight terms code that maps to TPN Register's freight terms code.