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!                                     !
!           Issue 2                   !
!           -----                   !
!           ENDORSED BY EDIFICE       !
!                                     !
!           JUNE 22, 1993            !
!                                     !
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EDIFICE - UTILISATION
OF THE
EDIFACT - SERVICE SEGMENTS

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EDIFICE
Electronic Data Interchange Forum for companies
with Interests in Computing and Electronics
c/o ADC-Admin
Tiensestraat 2
B-3320 Hoegaarden
Belgium
Tel: +32 16 76 54 40
Fax: +32 16 76 53 58
Internet: Dora.Cresens@pophost.eunet.be

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COMPARISON TO PREVIOUS ISSUE

This guideline includes changes related to the recast from the EDIFACT 90.1 directory to 92.1. It will take effect for all EDIFICE message guidelines based on the 92.1 directory and beyond.

EDIFICE FUNCTIONAL DEFINITION

The service segments are used to indicate beginning and end of messages and interchanges. In addition, they allow identification and specification of these, and provide a means for checking completeness of interchanges and messages.

REFERENCES

EDIFACT CODE LIST 92.1

ISO 9735 : 1988 (E) EDIFACT - APPLICATION LEVEL SYNTAX RULES,
FIRST EDITION : 1988-07-15
AMENDED AND REPRINTED : 1990-11-15

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The following abbreviation is used within this document:

DE = Data Element

The following codes are used to indicate, in a more detailed and precise way than EDIFACT, the usage of Segments and Data Elements in the EDIFICE Guidelines:

EDIFACT -----	EDIFICE -----
M (Mandatory)	M (Mandatory)
C (Conditional)	R (Required)
C (Conditional)	D (Depending)
C (Conditional)	A (Advised)
C (Conditional)	O (Optional)
C (Conditional)	X (Not used)

Mandatory = EDIFACT dictates that the Data Element or Segment must be present

Required = EDIFICE members agree that the data concerned must be sent

Depending = The data concerned must be sent if a particular defined condition or set of conditions exists.
The associated conditions must be explained at the appropriate level of detail

Advised = Indicates that the RECEIVER of the message would prefer the data concerned to be sent, but does not require its transmission.

Optional = Indicates that the transmission of the data concerned is at the need or discretion of the SENDER, i.e. it is not required by the receiver in order to perform its business function.
EDIFICE requires that the use of 'O' must be agreed between trading partners

Not Used = The Data Element or Segment will not be used by EDIFICE members

Where a Composite Data Element is indicated as Not Used, the column 'usage status' for the Component Data Elements will remain blank.

The number of occurrences shown in the message diagram indicates the required or maximum number of occurrences for the EDIFICE utilisation.

The EDIFICE usage status and number of occurrences for segments or segment groups will be represented analogue to the representation of data elements

e.g.: R3 The segment or group is required 3 times (fixed number)
R..3 The segment or group is required up to 3 times (maximum number)

The following table indicates the number of integer and decimal digits to be used for numeric data elements when needed:

Numeric Class	Repr: Digits	Integer Digits	Decimals
Dimensions	n..18	15	3
Quantities	n..15	12	3
Volumes	n..18	15	3
Weights	n..18	15	3
Unit Prices	n..15	11	4
Amounts	n..18	15	3
Currency Rates	n..12	6	6
Percentages	n..8	3	5

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The Functional Group segments (UNG & UNE) will NOT BE USED.

An Interchange should contain only one type of message.
In exceptional circumstances, different but related message types may be present in one interchange. (e.g. in the U.K., the INVOIC and TAXCON will be present in one interchange.).

The section control segment (UNS) is not shown in the document. It's usage is defined in the EDIFICE message utilisation guidelines.

EDIFICE advises NOT TO USE The Service String Advice (UNA). In any case, EDIFICE recommends to use the default delimiters and indicators.

These are :

:	colon	COMPONENT DATA ELEMENT SEPARATOR
+	plus	DATA ELEMENT SEPARATOR
.	dot	DECIMAL NOTATION
?	question mark	RELEASE INDICATOR
'	quote	SEGMENT SEPARATOR

EDIFICE MESSAGE DIAGRAM

```
UNB  Interchange Header          M  1
-- message loop ----- R..9999999999999999 -----+
UNH  Document Header             M  1                !
MESSAGE                               !
UNT  Document Trailer            M  1 -----+        !
UNZ  Interchange Trailer         M  1
```

UNB INTERCHANGE HEADER

 Function : To head, identify and specify an interchange.
 Usage : M1
 Remarks :

Ref.	Rep.	Name	!	EDIFICE UTILISATION
S001		M SYNTAX IDENTIFIER	!!	
0001	a4	M Syntax Identifier	!M!	'UNOA'
0002	n1	M Syntax Version Number	!M!	'2'
S002		M INTERCHANGE SENDER	!!	
0004	an..35	M Sender Identification	!M!	See note 1
0007	an..4	C Identification Code Qualifier	!A!	See note 1 & note 7
0008	an..14	C Address for Reverse Routing	!O!	See note 2
S003		M INTERCHANGE RECIPIENT	!!	
0010	an..35	M Recipient Identification Code	!M!	See note 3
0007	an..4	C Identification Code Qualifier	!A!	See note 3 & note 7
0014	an..14	C Routing Address	!O!	See note 4
S004		M DATE/TIME OF PREPARATION	!!	
0017	n6	M Date	!M!	Creation date of interchange; !! YYMMDD
0019	n4	M Time	!M!	Creation time of interchange; !! HHMM
0020	an..14	M INTERCHANGE CONTROL REFERENCE	!M!	See note 5
S005		C RECIPIENTS REFERENCE	!!	
0022	an..14	M Recipient's Reference/Password	!O!	
0025	an2	C Recipient's Reference/Password Qualifier	!M!	
0026	an..14	C APPLICATION REFERENCE	!A!	See note 6
0029	a1	C PROCESSING PRIORITY CODE	!X!	
0031	n1	C ACKNOWLEDGEMENT REQUESTS	!O!	
0032	an..35	C COMMUNICATION AGREEMENT ID	!O!	
0035	n1	C TEST INDICATOR	!D!	'1' if interchange is a test transmission, else Not Used

UNB NOTES :

1. The Sender Address.

The combination of DE S002-0004 (Sender Identification) & DE S002-0007 (Identification Code Qualifier) is the unique identifier of the originator of the interchange. This can be an application , gateway or clearing centre. The combination of the "Sender Identification" and the "Identification Code Qualifier" is called "The Sender Address".

2. The Address for Reverse Routing

In case where the originator of the interchange is a gateway or clearing centre, DE S002-0008 (Address for Reverse Routing) can be used to define the originator of the message(s) within the interchange. Multiple Addresses for reverse routing can be used with one Sender Address.

3. The Recipient Address.

The combination of DE S003-0010 (Recipient Identification) & DE S003-0007 (Identification Code Qualifier) is the unique identifier of the recipient of the interchange. This can be an application , gateway or clearing centre. The combination of the "Recipient Identification" and the "Identification Code Qualifier" is called "The Recipient Address".

4. The Routing Address

In case where the recipient of the interchange is a gateway or clearing centre, DE S003-0014 (Routing Address) can be used to define the final recipient of the message(s). Multiple Routing addresses can be used with one Recipient Address.

5. Using the Interchange Control Reference :

Normal procedure : Sequential numbering per trading partner relationship. The interchange control reference is a numeric value starting at 1 for the first transmission using a specific Sender Address - Recipient Address combination (as defined above).

The interchange control reference is incremented by 1 for each new transmission using the same Sender Address - Recipient Address combination.

Special agreement Procedure :

Sequential numbering for multiple trading partner relationships in use between the same business partners. If two business partners use multiple Trading Partner Relationship combinations between them, they can decide to use one sequential interchange counter for multiple Sender & Recipient address combinations. The different Sender & Recipient addresses combinations should be specified in an interchange agreement.

6. The Application Reference.

The application reference should contain the same code as used in the 'Message type identifier' (DE S009-0065) in the UNH segment. Please refer to the EDIFACT CODE SET, TABLE 0065 for the list of valid Message type identifiers.

If there is more than one message type per interchange (See General Principle), use the principle one. e.g. in a U.K. interchange containing the INVOIC and TAXCON messages, INVOIC is used in the application reference.

7. Codification of the Sender or Recipient Identifications.

EDIFICE advises users to use the correct qualifiers matching the selected Identification codes. Please refer to EDIFACT code set 0007. for the correct qualifier of your "Identifier(s)".

UNH MESSAGE HEADER

Function : To head, identify and specify a message.
Usage : M1
Remarks :

Ref.	Rep.	Name	! EDIFICE UTILISATION
-----+-----			
			! !
0062	an..14	M MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER	!M! See note 1
			! !
S009		M MESSAGE IDENTIFIER	!M!
0065	an..6	M Message type identifier	!M! See note 2
0052	an..3	M Message type version number	!M! See note 3
0054	an..3	M Message type release number	!M! See note 4
0051	an..2	M Controlling agency	!M! See note 5
0057	an..6	C Association assigned code	!R! See note 6
			! !
0068	an..35	C COMMON ACCESS REFERENCE	!X!
			! !
S010		C STATUS OF THE TRANSFER	!O!
0070	n..2	M Sequence message transfer number	!M! ! !
0073	a1	C First/last sequence message transfer indication	!O! ! !
-----+-----			

UNH NOTES

1. Message Reference Number

The Message reference number is a numeric counter of messages within the interchange. The first message in the interchange will get number 1. The counter is incremented by one for each new message (UNH - UNT) within the interchange.

2. Message Type.

Message type as assigned by EDIFACT e.g. : ORDERS, INVOIC.
Please refer to the EDIFACT CODE SET, TABLE 0065 for the list of valid Message type identifiers.

3. Message Version Number.

Where the EDIFACT message specifies the content of this element, it must be used.

Where the EDIFACT message does not specify the content of this element, EDIFICE recommends that the EDIFACT UNSM status is used. (i.e. 0, 1 or 2).
Where no equivalent EDIFACT message exists : use 0.

4. Message Release Number

Where the EDIFACT message specifies the content of this element, it must be used.

Where the EDIFACT message does not specify the content of this element, EDIFICE recommends that the EDIFACT directory number is used. (e.g. 901).
Where no equivalent EDIFACT message exist, use the directory number upon which the message is based.

5. Controlling Agency

Where the EDIFACT message specifies the content of this element, it must be used.

Where an EDIFACT message exists and where the EDIFACT message does not specify the content of this element, EDIFICE recommends that "UN" is used.
Where no EDIFACT message exist, EDIFICE recommends that "ED" is used.

6. Association Assigned Code

EDIFICE recommends users to indicate the EDIFICE ASSOCIATION CODE, combined with the EDIFICE GUIDELINE ISSUE NUMBER.

e.g. : ED2 means issue 2 of the message guideline is used.

UNT MESSAGE TRAILER

Function : To end and check the completeness of a message.
Usage : M1
Remarks :

Ref. Rep.	Name	! EDIFICE UTILISATION
0074 n..6	M NUMBER OF SEGMENTS IN A MESSAGE	! ! Count of all segments in the message, UNH & UNT included.
0062 an..14	M MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER	! ! Same ref. # as in DE 0062 of the UNH segment

UNZ INTERCHANGE TRAILER

Function : To end and enable checking of the completeness of an
interchange.

Usage : M1

Remarks :

Ref. Rep.	Name	! EDIFICE UTILISATION
0036 n..6	M INTERCHANGE CONTROL COUNT	! ! Count of all messages in the ! ! interchange ! !
0020 an..14	M INTERCHANGE CONTROL REFERENCE	! ! Same ref. # as in DE 0020 of ! ! the UNB segment ! !

EXAMPLE

UNB+UNOA:2+048945028:1+5490120000010:14+920917:0300+32++ORDERS++++1'
UNH+1+ORDERS:2:921:UN:ED3'

MESSAGE

UNT+63+1'
UNZ+1+32'