

Adeptia Suite

B2BI Accelerator User Guide

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Document Conventions

Convention	Description
Text Matter in font Verdana and font size 9 point.	Explains the installation guide.
Text matter	Click on link to reach target.
	Note:

Abbreviations Used

Abbreviation	Description
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange

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1 ABOUT THIS GUIDE

This document acts as a guideline to use Adeptia B2BI Suite for exchanging documents in EDI (X12 and EDIFACT) and Non EDI Format (XML, Excel and CSV) between trading partners. It covers a step-by-step explanation and allows partners to establish relationships for seamlessly sending and receiving documents using the Adeptia B2BI Suite.

Adeptia B2BI Suite is a combination of following three accelerators:

EDI Accelerator	:	For exchanging EDI (X12 and EDIFACT) documents between trading partners.
HL7 Accelerator	:	For exchanging HL7 documents
Non EDI	:	For exchanging documents of Non EDI Format. For example XML, Excel and CSV etc

Pre-Requisite

It is assumed at this point that you have installed Adeptia B2BI Suite on your machine.

This document is divided into the following sections:

- [Overview of EDI Accelerator](#)
 - [Overview of EDI Accelerator](#)
 - [Architecture of EDI Accelerator](#)
 - [Key Terms used in EDI Accelerator](#)
 - [Components of EDI Accelerator](#)
- [Creating a New Trading Partner](#)
- [Creating EDI Schema](#)
 - [Pre-Requisites](#)
 - [Creating EDI Data Dictionary](#)
 - [Creating EDI Schema](#)
- [Configuring an Inbound Message Processing](#)
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 - [Creating an Inbound Event](#)
 - [Configuring Source Schema](#)
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 - [Configuring Target](#)
 - [Creating Inbound Relationship](#)
 - [Creating Outbound Relationship for Acknowledgement](#)

- [Configuring an Outbound Message Processing](#)
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 - [Creating Inbound Relationship for Reconciling Acknowledgement](#)
 - [Creating ISA Outbound Envelope](#)
 - [Creating UNB Outbound Envelope](#)

- [Viewing Logs](#)
 - [Viewing Interchange Log](#)
 - [Viewing Transaction Log](#)
 - [Retransmitting an Interchange or Transaction](#)

- [Receiving Notifications](#)
 - [EDI Processing Errors](#)
 - [Receiving EDI Notifications](#)

2 TARGET AUDIENCE

This document is intended for all users of Adeptia Suite, who need to exchange EDI, Non EDI documents between partners.

3 OVERVIEW OF EDI ACCELERATOR

This chapter covers the following topics:

- [About of EDI Accelerator](#)
- [Architecture of EDI Accelerator](#)
- [Key Terms used in EDI Accelerator](#)
- [Components of EDI Accelerator](#)

About EDI Accelerator

If two business entities need to exchange EDI data, they can seamlessly do it using the *EDI Accelerator*. These entities are referred to as Trading Partners of each other.

The EDI Accelerator enables you to configure new trading partners quickly via an easy-to-use interface. By using this interface you can setup inbound and outbound relationships with each trading partner in order to quickly respond to different EDI messages. For each trading partner, you can setup number of translation rules to process different incoming EDI messages and also to create the outbound EDI messages.

When EDI Accelerator receives data from one trading partner, you need to create an inbound relationship, wherein, it receives data from that trading partner and then processes it. In order to send data to the other trading partner, you need to create an outbound relationship, wherein, it receives data stored in the file system, processes it into a format compatible to the other trading partner and then sends it to that trading partner.

Architecture of EDI Accelerator

The architecture of EDI Accelerator is depicted in Figure 3.1.

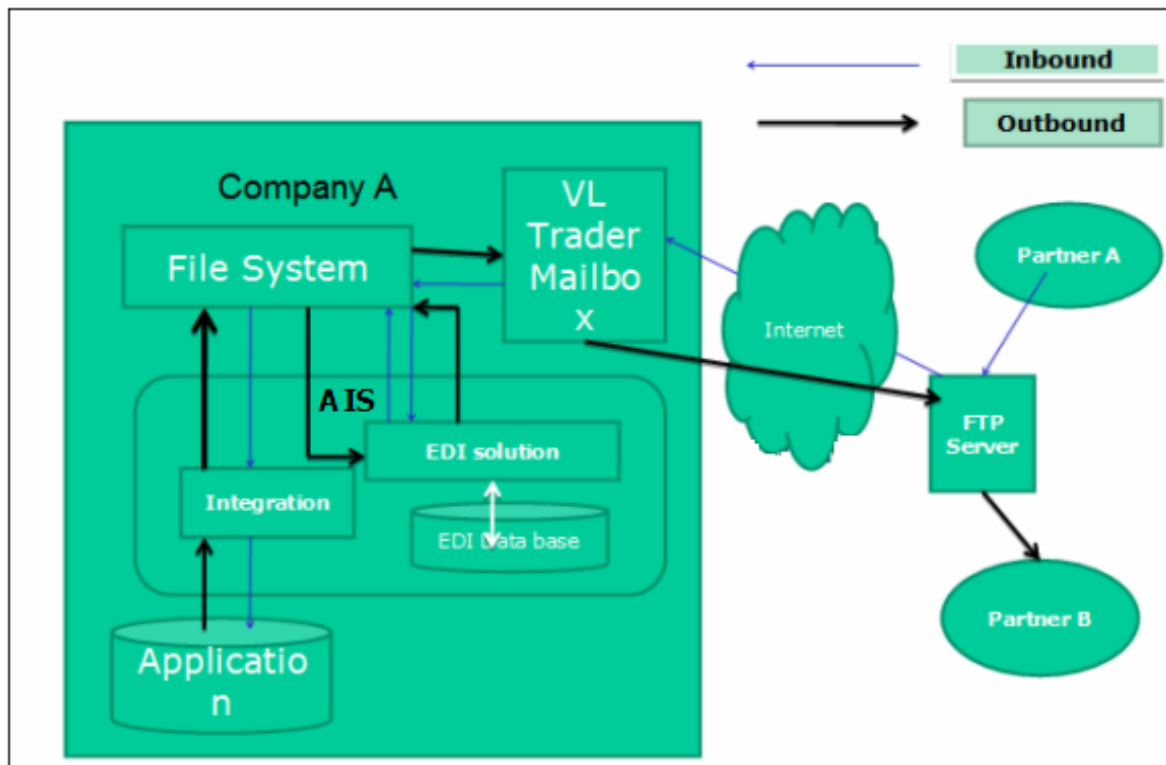


Figure 3.1: EDI ACCELERATOR Architecture

The EDI Accelerator supports direct exchange of data using *File* and *FTP* protocols. In a case, where the trading partner is using a protocol other than File or FTP, third-party software, namely *VL Trader Host* is used. This host will receive the data from the partner's protocol and send it to EDI Accelerator on a local file system or FTP location.

For inbound processing, VLTrader receives the data from any trading partner and download it into its configured mailbox. The EDI Accelerator picks the data file from the inbox folder of VL Trader mailbox and starts its inbound processing. It splits the file into transaction sets and inserts them into the EDI database. It now processes each transaction set one by one. Once this EDI translation is done, the translated data is placed in the File System. This data can now be sent to the back-end application using a process flow. Refer inbound flow in Figure 3.1

For outbound processing, EDI Accelerator picks the data from the File System (sent by the backend application using a process flow) and starts its outbound processing. It translates the data and splits it into different records, based on the Application ID (used to identify the Trading Partner for the specific data). Once it translates the outbound data, it puts it in the Outbound Queue. Transactions in this queue are processed when a batch schedule is run. Then, the EDI Accelerator picks these transactions and creates GS and ISA Envelopes for them and sends them to Partner using File or FTP protocol of Adeptia Suite. If VL Trader Host is being used, then they are sent to the outbox folder in VLTrader mailbox, from where they are sent to Partner.

Note: For more details about VL Trader, refer to VL Trader help.

Key terms used in EDI Accelerator

The key terms used in the EDI Accelerator are defined in the table below.


Table 3.1: Key Terms used in EDI Accelerator

Terms	Definition
Trading Partner	An EDI Trading Partner is an entity that has a business relationship with another entity to participate in an EDI transaction with predefined rules and EDI standards.
VL Trader	It is third-party communication software, which is used by EDI Accelerator, to send or receive data to or from trading partner. Currently, EDI Accelerator can send or receive data from a local file system or using FTP. If Trading Partner is unable to use these transport protocols, then you need to use VL Trader.
Inbound EDI Message	It is the data received from trading partner.
Outbound EDI Message	It is the data sent to the trading partner.
Inbound Relationship	It is used to define the rules for processing an inbound EDI message type.
Outbound Relationship	It is used to define the rules for processing an outbound EDI message type.
ISA Outbound Envelope	It is used to define ISA definition for sending outbound messages to the partner.

Components of EDI Accelerator

Components of the EDI Accelerator are used to process data. They are outlined as:

- Process Flows
- Activities
- EDI X12 V 4010 Data Dictionary
- EDIFACT D96 Data Dictionary

	These objects belong to <i>EDISolutionUser</i> . Default password of <i>EDISolutionUser</i> is <i>ediusert123</i> . You should not edit these components.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

EDI Accelerator also has sample activities related to EDI (i.e. Trading Partner, Inbound and Outbound Relationship, Schema and Mapping etc). You can use these activities as guidelines and make copies to create your own activities. These sample objects belong to **EDIUser**. Default Password of **EDIUser** is **ediusert123**.

Apart from these objects, this accelerator also has sample activities to demonstrate the processing of non EDI files. These sample objects belongs to *B2BUser*. Default password of B2B User is *indigo1*.

4 CREATING A NEW TRADING PARTNER

This chapter specifies the steps for creating a Trading Partner.

Steps to create an EDI Trading Partner activity:

1. In the Workspace menu, click **B2B -> Trading Partner -> Profile**. The Manage Trading Partner Profile screen is displayed.
2. Click the **New** link. The Create Trading Partner screen is displayed. A sample Trading Partner screen is displayed below (see Figure 4.1).

B2B > Trading Partner > Profile > PartnerA

[-] Basic properties

Name *

Description *

[-] EDI Configuration

Partner ID*

Host ID*

[-] Inbound Global Control Numbers

Last Used Interchange Control No*

Last Used Group Control No*

Last Used Transaction Control No*

[-] Outbound Global Control Numbers

Last Used Interchange Control No*

Last Used Group Control No*

Last Used Transaction Control No*

[-] Contact Information


Email

Phone


* Mandatory fields.

Figure 4.1: EDI Trading Partner Sample


3. Enter the name and description of the trading partner in the *Name* and *Description* fields.
4. To configure Partner ID, click **[+]** to expand **EDI Configuration**.

	If you exchange Non EDI messages with this partner, you do not need to define EDI Configurations.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------


5. Enter the partner group ID in the *Partner ID* field. This is a unique identifier for the partner.
6. Enter the host id of your company in the *Host ID* field. This is a unique identifier for your company.

	<p>The <i>Partner ID</i> and <i>Host ID</i> combination between the trading partners is unique.</p> <p>When any inbound EDI message is received, then EDI Accelerator searches for EDI Trading Partner activity, which has same <i>Partner ID (GS02)</i> and <i>Host ID (GS03)</i> as defined in the incoming EDI file. The EDI Trading Partner which has same GS02 and GS03 is used to parse that file.</p> <p>If any Trading partner with matching combination is not found in EDI ACCELERATOR, it gives an error "No corresponding EDI Trading partner found".</p>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

7. Click **[+]** **Inbound Group Control Number** to expand the tree. All items under Inbound Group Control Number are displayed.
8. Enter Last Used Interchange Control Number, Last Used Group Control Number and Last Used Transaction Control Number in their respective fields. These control numbers are used to validate the control number of the inbound EDI messages.
9. Click **[+]** **Outbound Group Control No** to expand the tree. All items under Outbound Group Control No are displayed.
10. Enter Last Used Interchange Control Number, Last Used Group Control Number and Last Used Transaction Control Number in their respective fields. These control numbers are used to generate the control numbers in the outbound EDI messages.

	Inbound and Outbound Group Control numbers are additional optional properties that can be configured, if you are exchanging EDI Data with this partner.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

11. Click **[+]** **Contact Information** to expand the tree. All items under Contact Information are displayed.
12. Enter the Email ID and Phone Number of the trading partner in their respective fields.

	If any translation error occurs during EDI or non EDI processing, a mail notification is sent to the email address specified in the <i>Email</i> field of trading partner. For more details about EDI notification, refer to Notification section of this user guide.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

13. Click **Save** button. This displays a screen confirming that the EDI Trading Partner activity has been created successfully.

5 CREATING EDI SCHEMA

This chapter covers the following topics:

- [Pre-requisites](#)
- [Creating EDI Data Dictionary](#)
- [Creating EDI Schema](#)

Pre-requisites

- The EDI Data Dictionary containing standard definitions should be uploaded on the system and all its objects should be available to users. For details, refer to the [Creating EDI Data Dictionary](#) section.

Creating EDI Data Dictionary

When creating EDI Schemas, some record definitions may be common across schemas. You can create and define the record definitions that are commonly used in EDI schemas, in an EDI Data Dictionary. Thus, when creating an EDI Schema, you can select the EDI Data Dictionary and display the required records.

Steps to create EDI Data Dictionary:

1. In the Workspace menu, click **Design -> Services -> Data Dictionary -> EDI**. The Manage EDI Data Dictionary screen is displayed.
2. Click the **New** link. The Create EDI Data Dictionary screen is displayed. A sample EDI Data Dictionary screen is displayed below (see Figure 5.1).

Design > Services > Data Dictionary > EDI > X12_004010

[-] Standard properties

Upload Zip File * Upload Zip

Name *

Description *

EDI Standard *

Responsible Agency Code *

EDI Standard Version *


Create Dictionary Definition*

Add Transaction Print-friendly Page

#	XSD File	Description	Transaction Set	Action
1	004010_100.xsd	Insurance Plan Description	100	View
2	004010_101.xsd	Name and Address Lists	101	View
3	004010_104.xsd	Air Shipment Information	104	View
4	004010_105.xsd	Business Entity Filings	105	View
5	004010_106.xsd	Motor Carrier Rate Proposal	106	View
6	004010_107.xsd	Request for Motor Carrier Rate Proposal	107	View

Figure 5.1: EDI Data Dictionary Sample

3. Click **Upload Zip** button to select and upload the zip file. All XSD's and the values contained in the zip file are uploaded automatically. All the fields of the data dictionary are populated automatically. You need not enter or change any value in these fields.



- Currently data dictionary is already created for X12 004010 and EDIFACT D96 Version.
- To create the EDI Data Dictionary of any other version, the ZIP will be provided by Adeptia. To get the XSD's of any other version contact support@adeptia.com .

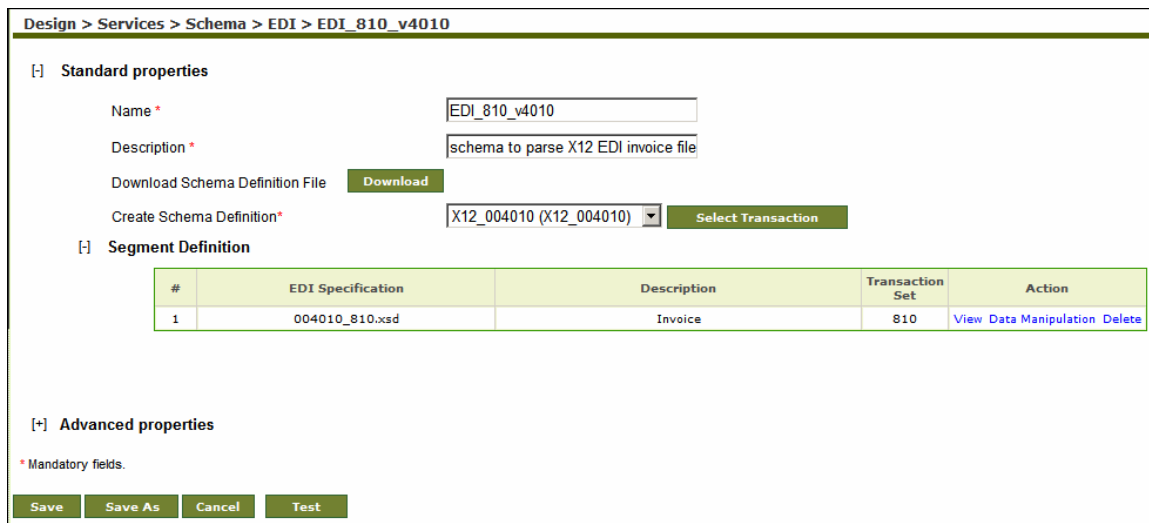
4. Click the **Save** button. This displays a screen confirming that the Data dictionary has been created successfully.

Creating EDI Schema

EDI Schema is used to define the layout of an EDI Message.

Steps to create EDI Schema:

1. In the Workspace menu, click **Design -> Services -> Schema -> EDI**. The Manage EDI Schema screen is displayed.
2. Click the **New** link. The Create EDI Schema screen is displayed. A sample EDI Schema screen is displayed below (see Figure 5.2).



Design > Services > Schema > EDI > EDI_810_v4010

[-] Standard properties

Name *

Description *

Download Schema Definition File

Create Schema Definition*

[-] Segment Definition

#	EDI Specification	Description	Transaction Set	Action
1	004010_810.xsd	Invoice	810	View Data Manipulation Delete

[+] Advanced properties

* Mandatory fields.

Figure 5.2: EDI Schema Sample

3. Enter the name and the description of EDI Schema in *Name* and *Description* fields respectively.
4. To download an existing schema definition file, click **Download** button. Alternately, to create a new schema definition, select an EDI Data Dictionary from the *Create Schema Definition* drop-down list.
5. Click **Select Transaction** button, and select the required EDI transaction.
6. Click **OK** to close the Select EDI Transaction screen.

7. Click **Save** button. This displays a screen confirming that the EDI Schema has been created successfully.


6 CONFIGURING AN INBOUND MESSAGE PROCESSING

This chapter covers the following topics:

- [Pre-requisites](#)
- [Configuring Inbound Event](#)
- [Configuring Source Schema](#)
- [Configuring Target Schema](#)
- [Configuring Mapping](#)
- [Configuring Target](#)
- [Creating Inbound Relationship](#)
- [Creating Outbound Relationship for Acknowledgement](#)

Pre-requisites

- Trading Partner should be created. For details, refer to [Creating a Trading Partner](#) section.
- For processing EDI Data, the EDI Data Dictionary containing standard definitions should be uploaded on the system and all its objects should be available to users. For details, refer to [Creating EDI Data Dictionary](#) section.

	For non EDI processing, you do not need to create EDI Data Dictionary.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------

Creating an Inbound Event

Inbound Event is used to locate the inbound message and trigger its processing. The type of inbound event depends on the mechanism/protocol used for receiving inbound messages. EDI Accelerator supports *File* or *FTP* protocols. In case of any other, you need to use the VL Trader Host.

This is used in the Inbound Relationship when you need to receive any inbound message.

For details on creating a File/FTP event, refer to the *Adeptia Developer Guide*.

Configuring Source Schema

Configuration of source schema depends on the type of data you are receiving from partner.

If receiving EDI Data from Partner

The source schema (EDI schema) defines the layout of EDI message and is used to parse the inbound EDI message as per EDI Message Standards. For details, refer to [Creating EDI Schema](#) section.

If receiving Non EDI Data from Partner

In case of non EDI data, you need to create the schema based on the format of inbound data. For example, if the incoming data is an excel file, you have to create an Excel schema.

Configuring Target Schema

Target schema defines the layout of the output data file that you want to generate from inbound EDI message and is used to create output data file. For example, if you want to convert the inbound message into positional format, then you have to create positional schema. For details on creating a schema, refer to the *Adeptia Developer Guide*.

Configuring Mapping

Mapping is used to map the fields of inbound message to the fields of target data. For details on creating a mapping activity, refer to the *Adeptia Developer Guide*.

Configuring Target

Target is used to place the translated Message in its defined location. The type of target depends on protocol you are using to place the translated Message. Following protocols are supported at the target side:

- File Target
- FTP Target
- Database Target
- Advanced Database Target

For details on creating a target activity, refer the *Adeptia Developer Guide*.

Creating Inbound Relationship

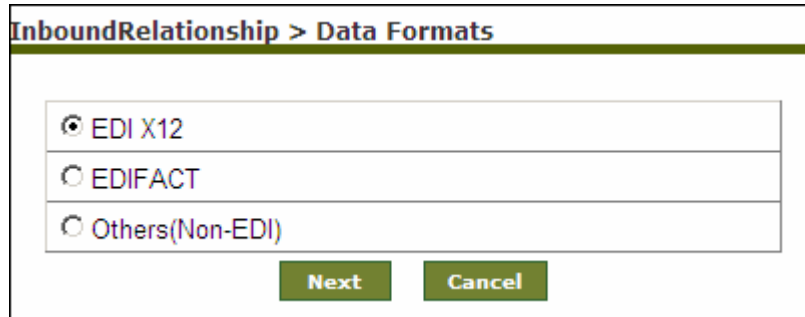
Inbound relationship is used to define the rules for processing an inbound message. An inbound relationship is created for each inbound message type for that partner. For example if you are receiving two message types say 810 and 850, then you need create one inbound relationship for 810 and another for 850.

Creating Inbound Relationship for EDI Data

Steps to create EDI Inbound Relationship:

1. In the Workspace menu, click **B2B -> Trading Partner -> Profile**. The *Manage EDI Trading Partner* screen is displayed.

2. Select the Trading Partner activity for which you want to define the inbound relationship and click **InboundRelationship** link. The *Manage Inbound Relationship* screen is displayed.
3. Click the **New** link. The *Data Format* screen is displayed (see Figure 6.1).



InboundRelationship > Data Formats

EDI X12


EDIFACT

Others(Non-EDI)

Next Cancel

Figure 6.1: Select the Data Format

4. Select the data format for which you want to create the relationship and click *Next*. The *Create Inbound Relationship* screen is displayed.

	Parameters required to define inbound relationship differ based on the data format you have selected.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

A sample EDI Inbound Relationship screen is displayed below (see Figure 6.2).

PartnerA > EDIInboundRelationship > EDIX12_Invoice_PartnerA

[-] Basic properties


Name *	EDIX12_Invoice_PartnerA
Description *	EDI X12 Inbound Relationship For Inv
EDI Standard*	X12
EDI Standard Version*	004010
Association Assigned Code	
Transaction Set Code*	810
Test/Production Indicator *	T-Test
Generate Acknowledgement	Yes - No error detail
Skip Compliance Check	<input type="checkbox"/>

[+] Translation properties
 [+] Interchange properties
 [+] Group properties
 [+] Document properties

* Mandatory fields.

Figure 6.2: Inbound Relationship Sample

5. Enter the name and description for the Inbound relationship in the *Name* and *Description* fields respectively.
6. Select the following values in their respective fields:
 - EDI Standard Version
 - Transaction Set Code
 - Test/Production Indicator

 This *EDI Standard*, *EDI Standard Version*, *Transaction Set Code* and *Test/Production Indicator* combination is unique for an inbound relationship. When you receive an inbound message, this combination is used to lookup the inbound relationship for that message.

7. Select *Yes* or *No* from the *Generate Acknowledgement* drop-down list, to state if you want to generate acknowledgement for the sent inbound message.

8. Check the *Skip Compliance Check* checkbox if you want to skip compliance check for this document.
9. Click **[+]** to expand **Translation properties** tree. All translation properties are displayed (see Figure 6.3).

[+] Translation properties

Receive Data from Trading Partner*

Service Type* File Event

Service Name* FileEventInbound (Event mechanism to trigger Pr...)

Translation1*

Mapping* DM_Invoice_EDI_AdvPosc_PartnerA (Data mapping for Partner...)

Send Data to Backend Application*

Service Type* File Target

Service Name* PartnerA_Target (Target For Partner A)

Mode Type Create

Target File Name Pattern

File Name

Add TimeStamp

Time Stamp Format Select One Select One

File Extension

Translation2

Mapping None

Send Data to Backend Application

Service Type None

Service Name None

Mode Type Append

Target File Name Pattern

File Name

Add TimeStamp

Time Stamp Format Select One Select One

File Extension

Translation3

Mapping None

Send Data to Backend Application

Service Type None

Service Name None

Mode Type Append

Target File Name Pattern

File Name


Add TimeStamp

Time Stamp Format Select One Select One


File Extension

Figure 6.3: Define Translation Properties

10. Under the section *Receive Data From Trading Partner*, you need to select the type of event and event name which will be used to pick the input data for inbound processing. Select the type of event from *Service Type* drop-down list. Currently File Event and FTP Event are supported.
11. Select the name of event from the *Service Name* drop-down list.
12. Under section *Translation1*, select the mapping activity that you want to use, when this inbound relationship is used to parse the inbound EDI Message, from the *Mapping* drop-down list.
13. Select the type and the name of the target activity from the *Service Type* and *Service Name* drop-down lists respectively.
14. By default all the records are appended in the same target file. In case you want to create a new target file for each input file then select *Create* from the *Mode Type* drop-down list.
15. Under the section *Target File Name Pattern* you can specify the naming pattern of the target file.
16. Enter the name of the target file in the *File Name* field.
17. In case you have selected *Create* in *Mode Type* drop down list, then you should check *TimeStamp* checkbox. This feature appends the date and time stamp in the name of file created. If you do not check *TimeStamp* checkbox, the target file will be overwritten every time a new input file is processed.

 In case you have not defined *Target File Name Pattern*, the target file is created with name as defined in the target activity.

18. Select the format of the time stamp from drop-down lists of the time stamp format.
19. Enter the *extension* of the file in the *File Extension* field.

 In case you have selected *FTP Target* in *Target Type* drop-down list, then at target always a new file is created from every input file.

You can define three translations in one inbound relationship.

20. Click **[+]** **Interchange properties** to expand tree. All interchanges properties are displayed (see Figure 6.4).

[+] Interchange properties

Sequence Checking None

Use Global Control No

Last Used Control No

Figure 6.4: Define Interchange Sequencing Properties

21. Select type of sequence checking from *Sequence Checking* drop-down list. Types of sequence checking supported by EDI ACCELERATOR and their descriptions are given in the Table 6.1.

Table 6.1: Types of Sequence Checking and their description

Sequence Checking Type	Description
None	No Sequence checking is done on control number.
Duplicate	If <i>Sequence Checking</i> is selected as <i>Duplicate</i> and the inbound document contains duplicate control number, then that inbound message is not processed and error message is generated in EDI Interchange inbound log.
Incremental	If <i>Sequence Checking</i> is selected as <i>Incremental</i> then control numbers of inbound messages should be in incremental order. In case control number of any message is not in incremental order then the message is processed but a warning message is generated in EDI Interchange Inbound Log.
Chronological	Chronological Sequence means that control should be greater than the previous control number. If <i>Sequence Checking</i> is selected as <i>Chronological</i> then control numbers of inbound messages should be in Chronological order. In case control number of any message is not in chronological order then the message is processed but a warning message is generated in the EDI Interchange Inbound Log.

22. Check the *Use Global Control No* checkbox if you want to use interchange control numbers defined in the trading partner activity of this inbound relationship. Alternately, if you want to use interchange control number defined in the inbound relationship, then keep this checkbox unchecked.
23. Enter the last used control number in *Last Used Control Number* field.
24. Click **[+] Group properties** to expand the tree. All group properties are displayed (see Figure 6.5).



[+] Group properties

Functional ID*

Sequence Checking

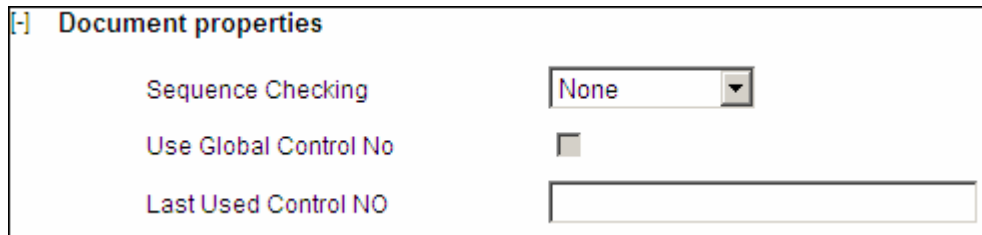
Use Global Control No

Last Used Control No

[+] Document properties

Figure 6.5: Define Group Sequencing Properties

25. Functional ID is automatically populated based on Transaction Set Code that you have selected.
26. Define the sequence checking and control numbers in the similar way as defined in the *Interchange Property*.
27. Similarly expand the **Document Properties** and define the type of *Sequence Checking* and *Last used control number* (see Figure 6.6).



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Document properties" with a minus sign icon in the top left corner. It contains three rows of settings:

- Sequence Checking:** A dropdown menu currently set to "None".
- Use Global Control No:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Last Used Control NO:** An empty text input field.

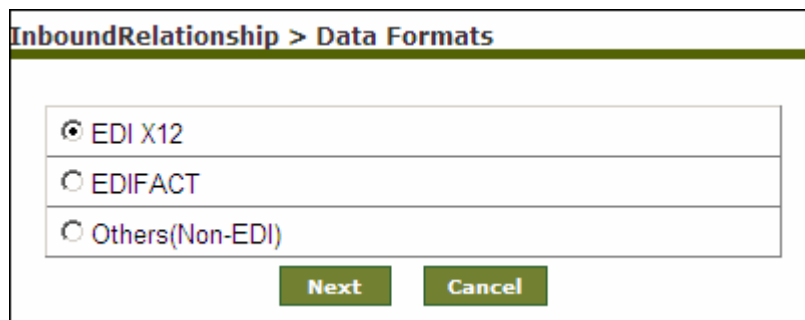
Figure 6.6: Define Document Sequencing Properties

28. Click **Save** button. This displays a screen conforming that the Inbound Relationship has been created successfully.

Creating Inbound Relationship for Non EDI Data

Steps to create Inbound Relationship for Non EDI Data

1. In the Workspace menu, click **My Solutions -> EDI -> Trading Partner -> Trading Partner**. The *Manage EDI Trading Partner* screen is displayed.
2. Select the Trading Partner activity for which you want to define the inbound relationship and click **InboundRelationship** link. The *Manage Inbound Relationship* screen is displayed.
3. Click the **New** link. The *Data Format* screen is displayed (see Figure 6.1).



The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "InboundRelationship > Data Formats". It contains a list of radio button options:

- EDI X12
- EDIFACT
- Others(Non-EDI)

At the bottom of the dialog, there are two buttons: "Next" and "Cancel".

Figure 6.7: Select the Data Format

4. Select *Others(Non-EDI)* and click *Next*. The *Create Inbound Relationship* screen is displayed.

A sample Non EDI Inbound Relationship screen is displayed below (see Figure 6.2).

PartnerD > InboundRelationship > InboundXMLBookDetails

[+] **Standard properties**

Name *

Description *

Partner (Sender)

Sender Format Type *

Document Type

Document Version

Event Type *

Event Service *

Partner Identification Required

Partner Identifier [New Edit Manage](#)

Identifier1 value

Identifier2 value

Process Flow *

Host (Receiver)

Mapping *

Target Type *

Target Service *

Notification

Send Error Notification

* Mandatory fields.

Figure 6.8: Inbound Relationship Sample

5. Enter the name and description for the Inbound relationship in the *Name* and *Description* fields respectively.
6. Define the following parameters:
 - Sender Format Type : Format of the data receiving from the partner
 - Document Type : Type of the inbound document. For example – Invoice and Purchase Order etc.
 - Document Version : Version of the inbound document
7. From the *Event Type* drop-down list, select the type of event, which will be used to lookup the inbound data. Only *File* and *FTP* events are supported.
8. Select the event from the *Event Service* drop-down list. This is the event that you have configured to lookup the inbound data.
9. If the partner is identified based on the content, you need define Partner Identifier. The event and the Partner Identifier shall be same for other trading partner also. To define partner Identifier, check the *Partner Identification Required* check box.
10. Select the partner identifier from the *Partner Identifier* drop-down list or click *New* to create a new Partner Identifier.



Using Partner Identifier you can define the XPath expression to filter the inbound data for information like Sender Id, Receiver ID, etc. You can define two XPath expressions in a Partner Identifier. You can select an existing Partner Identifier or you can create a new one. To know how to create a Partner Identifier, refer the [Creating Partner Identifier](#) section.

11. Enter the value of *Identifier1 XPath* (defined in selected Partner Identifier) in the *Identifier1 Value* field.
12. Enter the value of *Identifier2 XPath* (defined in selected Partner Identifier) in the *Identifier2 Value* field.
13. From the *Process Flow* drop-down list, select the Process flow, which you want to use to process the inbound data.



A process flow (B2BI_Default) is already bundled with EDI Accelerator. You can create a copy this process flow, and further enhance to fulfill any additional purposes.

14. Select the mapping activity, which will be used to map the fields of inbound data with the fields of the target data, from the *Mapping* drop-down list.
15. Select the target type from the *Target Type* drop-down list.
16. Select the target activity from the *Target Service*.
17. If you want the notification to be sent for any error, enable the *Send Error Notification* checkbox.



If you enable this option, you need to do some additional settings. For details of these settings, refer to *Receiving Notification* section.

18. Click **Save** button. This displays a screen conforming that the Inbound Relationship has been created successfully.

Creating Outbound Relationship for Acknowledgement

The outbound relationship is used to process any outbound EDI message. To send an Acknowledgement (997), you need to create an outbound relationship. For details, refer to the [Creating an Outbound Relationship](#) section.


7 CONFIGURING AN OUTBOUND MESSAGE PROCESSING

This chapter covers the following topics:

- [Pre-requisites](#)
- [Configuring Source Event](#)
- [Configuring Source Schema](#)
- [Configuring Outbound Data Source](#)
- [Configuring Target Schema](#)
- [Configuring Mapping](#)
- [Creating Outbound Relationship](#)
- [Creating Outbound Data Source](#)
- [Creating Inbound Relationship for Reconciling Acknowledgment](#)
- [Creating ISA Outbound Envelope](#)
- [Creating UNB Outbound Envelope](#)

Pre-requisites

- Trading Partner should be created. For details, refer to [Creating an EDI Trading Partner](#) section.
- For processing EDI Data, the EDI Data Dictionary containing standard definitions should be uploaded on the system and all its objects should be available to users. For details, refer to [Creating EDI Data Dictionary](#) section.

 For non EDI processing, you do not need to create EDI Data Dictionary.

Configuring Source Event

The source event is used to look for the file that needs to be translated and sent as outbound message. Following protocols are supported as source for outbound processing.

- File Event
- FTP Event
- Database Event

For details on creating an events except the Database Events, refer to the *Adeptia Developer Guide*.

In case you use Database Event, some additional configuration is needed. For details of these configurations, refer to the section [Configuring Database Event for Outbound Processing](#).

Configuring Source Schema

The source schema defines the layout of outbound data that need to be translated into EDI message, and is used to parse it. For details on creating a schema, refer to the *Adeptia Developer Guide*.

Configuring Target Schema

Configuration of source schema depends on the type of data you are receiving from partner.

If sending EDI Data to partner

This target schema (EDI) defines the layout of the output data that you want to generate from outbound data. For details on creating an EDI schema, refer to [Creating EDI Schema](#) section.

If sending Non EDI Data to partner

To process non EDI data, you do not need to create the EDI Schema. In case of non EDI data, you need to create the schema based on the format of outbound data. For example, if the outbound data is a positional file, you have to create a positional schema.

Configuring Mapping

Mapping is used to map the fields of outbound source data to the fields of outbound target data. For details on creating a mapping activity, refer to the *Adeptia Developer Guide*.

Creating an Outbound Target

Outbound Target is used to put the outbound message to target using FTP or File System. The type of outbound event depends on the mechanism/protocol used for sending outbound messages. EDI Accelerator supports *File* or *FTP* protocols. In case of any other, you need to use the VL Trader Host.

This is used in the Outbound Relationship when you need to send any outbound message or Acknowledgement for an EDI inbound message.

For details on creating a File/FTP target, refer to the *Adeptia Developer Guide*.

Creating an Outbound Batch Schedule

An Outbound Batch Schedule is used to define the schedule for the batch process that will send the outbound EDI message at defined intervals to the partner. This batch process picks the transaction set, adds their respective GS and ISA segments and sends it to the target. Calendar Event is used for this purpose. For details on creating a Calendar event, refer to the *Adeptia Developer Guide*.

This is used in outbound relationship. This is used when you need to send any outbound EDI messages in batch mode.

In case of Non EDI Data, Outbound batch schedule is not needed.

Creating Outbound Relationship

The outbound relationship is used to define the rules for processing an outbound message. An outbound relationship is created for each outbound message type for that partner. For example if you are sending two message types say 810 and 850, then you need to create one outbound relationship for 810 and another for 850.

Creating Outbound Relationship for EDI Data

Steps to create EDI Outbound Relationship:

1. In the Workspace menu, click **B2B -> Trading Partner -> Profile**. The *Manage EDI Trading Partner* screen is displayed.
2. Select the EDI Trading Partner activity for which you want to define the outbound relationship and click **OutboundRelationship** link. The Manage Outbound Relationship screen is displayed.
3. Click the **New** link. The *Data Format* screen is displayed (see Figure 7.1).

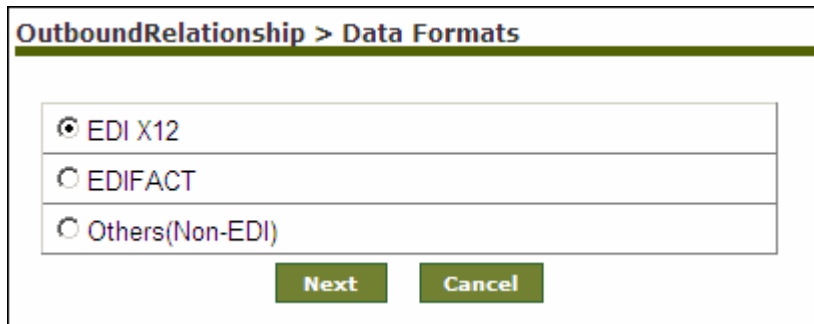



Figure 7.1: Select the Data Format

4. Select the data format for which you want to create the relationship and click *Next*. The Create Outbound Relationship screen is displayed.


 Parameters required to define outbound relationship differs based on the data format you have selected.

A sample EDI Outbound Relationship screen is displayed below (see Figure 7.2).

[-] Basic properties	
Name *	Invoice
Description *	Invoice
EDI Standard*	X12
EDI Standard Version*	004010
Transaction Set Code*	810
Test/Production Indicator*	T-Test
Expect Acknowledgement	Yes
Hours Overdue	24
Use Global Transaction Control No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Last Used Transaction Control No*	3528
Skip Compliance Check	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Figure 7.2: Outbound Relationship Sample

5. Enter the name and description for the Outbound Relationship in the *Name* and *Description* fields respectively.
6. Select the following values in the respective fields:
 - EDI Standard Version
 - Transaction Set Code
 - Test/Production Indicator

 Combination of *EDI Standard*, *EDI Standard Version*, *Transaction Set Code*, and *Test/Production Indicator* must be unique in each outbound relationship.

7. Select *Yes* or *No* from the *Expect Acknowledgement* drop-down list, to state if you want to receive acknowledgement for the sent message.
8. Enter how many hours must elapse before an expected functional acknowledgment is considered as overdue in the *Hours Overdue* field.
9. Check *Use Global Transaction Control No* checkbox if you want to use the control number defined in the trading partner activity of this Outbound Relationship. If you want to use the control number defined in the outbound relationship, then keep this checkbox unchecked.
10. Enter the last used transaction control number in the *Last used Transaction Control number* field.
11. Click **[+] Routing properties** to expand tree. All routing properties are displayed (see Figure 7.3).

[+] Routing properties

Location Based Routing

Service Type File Event ▾

Service Name FileEventEDIX12Outbound (File Event To Lookup The Outb...) ▾


Content Based Routing

Select Field Invoice (Invoice) ▾ [New Edit Manage](#)

Define Value


Figure 7.3: Outbound Routing Properties

12. Under the section *Location Based Routing*, select the type of event from the *Service Type* drop-down list.
13. Select the name of the event activity from *Service Name* drop-down list.



This event is used to receive the source data for outbound processing.


14. To enable content based routing, select the Partner Identifier activity from the *Select Field* drop-down list.



Content based routing is used, when you want to select the partner (to whom you send the data) based on the content of the outbound source file. For example based on the value of particular field of the source file you want decide to which trading partner outbound message should be sent.

Content based routing is used when data of one source file should go to multiple trading partners.

15. If you have enabled the *Content Based Routing*, you need to select the Partner Identifier activity in the *Select Field* drop-down list.



You can select an existing Partner Identifier or you can create a new one. To know how to create a Partner Identifier, refer the [Creating Partner Identifier](#) section.


16. Enter the value of the input data field in *Define Value* field.
17. Click **[+] Translation properties** to expand tree. All translation properties are displayed (see Figure 7.4).

[+] Translation properties

Mapping	DM_Invoice_AdvPosc_EDl_PartnerA (Data mapping for Partner...) ▾
Send Data to Trading Partner	
Service Type	File Target ▾
Service Name	Target_PartnerA (Target to put file in Partner...) ▾
Target File Name Pattern	
File Name	<input type="text"/>
Time Stamp	Select One ▾ Select One ▾
File Extension	<input type="text"/>
Batch Mode	NO ▾
Schedule	-- SELECT -- ▾


Figure 7.4: Outbound Translation Properties

18. Select the mapping activity which you want to use for this outbound relationship, in the *Mapping* drop-down list.



Mapping is not required if you are creating an outbound relationship for sending an acknowledgement.


19. Under the section *Send Data to Trading Partner*, select the type of target from the *Service Type* drop-down list.
20. Enter the name of the target from the *Service Name* drop-down list.



This target activity is used to put the target data of the outbound processing.

21. If you want to define the pattern of target file name, then enter the required text in *Target File Name Pattern* field and select the date and time format from the drop down lists.
22. Enter the extension of the file in the *File Extension* field.

For example if you want the name of the target file similar to *OutboundTarget_<Date>_<Time>.edi* then you need to enter *OutboundTarget* in the text box and select date and time format from the respective drop-down list. Enter *edi* in the *File Extension* field.



Here

<Date> is the date when output file is created.

<Time> is the time when output file is created.

When *Target File Name Pattern* is defined

- Separate files are created for each message type. For example there are two outbound EDI messages (810 and 997) for the same trading partner, then two files are created. One for 810 and another for 997.

When *Target File Name Pattern* is not defined:

- Only one output file is created for all outbound messages of the same trading partner. For example there are two outbound messages (810 and 997) for the same trading partner and *Target File Name Pattern* is not defined in both the outbound relationship, then both the messages are written in same output file.
- The file name of output file will be same as defined in File/FTP Target activity selected in communication profile of that trading partner.


23. Select the mode of transfer from *Batch Mode* drop list. When *Batch Mode* is selected to *No*, outbound messages are sent in real time immediately after it processing. When the *Batch Mode* is selected as *Yes*, the outbound messages are queued in the outbound queue. All the queued messages are sent to respective partners at particular interval. For this you can use a calendar event.
24. In case the *Batch Mode* is selected as *Yes*, select the event activity in *Schedule* drop-down list. This can be a calendar event.
25. Click **[+] Group Envelope properties** to expand tree. All group envelop properties are displayed (see Figure 7.5).

[+] Group Envelope properties

Functional ID*	<input type="text" value="IN"/>
Sender ID *	<input type="text" value="050398924"/>
Sender Code Qualifier	<input type="text"/>
Receiver ID *	<input type="text" value="9086880888"/>
Recipient Code Qualifier	<input type="text"/>
Use Global Control No	<input type="checkbox"/>
Last Used Control Number *	<input type="text" value="550"/>
Responsible Agency Code *	<input type="text" value="X"/>
Envelope Version *	<input type="text" value="004010"/>
Sequence From Group	<input type="checkbox"/>
Format	<input type="text" value="Normal"/>

Figure 7.5: Group Envelope Properties

26. *Functional ID* is automatically populated based on Transaction Set Code that you have selected.
27. Enter the Sender and Receiver ID values in the *Sender ID* and *Receiver ID* fields respectively.
28. Check *Use Global Control No* checkbox if you want to use the group control number defined in the trading partner activity of this outbound relationship. Alternately, if you want to use interchange control number defined in the inbound relationship, then keep this checkbox unchecked.
29. Enter the last used group control number in the *Last Used Control Number* field.
30. *Responsible Agency Code* and *Envelope Version* fields are automatically populated.
31. Check the *Sequence from Group* checkbox, if you want to follow the same sequence of the group.
32. Select the format of the control number from *Format* drop-down list.
33. Click **[+] ISA Envelope properties** to expand the tree. All ISA Envelope properties are displayed.
34. If you want to use an existing ISA outbound envelope, select the *Use Existing* radio button and then select the required ISA outbound envelope from the drop-down list.
35. If you want to use a new ISA outbound envelope, select the *Create New* radio button and click *Create ISA Envelope* button. The *Create EDI ISA Outbound Envelope* screen is displayed. To know how to create the ISA outbound envelope activity; refer to [Creating ISA Outbound Envelope](#) section.
36. Click **Save** button. This displays a screen conforming that the Outbound Relationship has been created successfully.

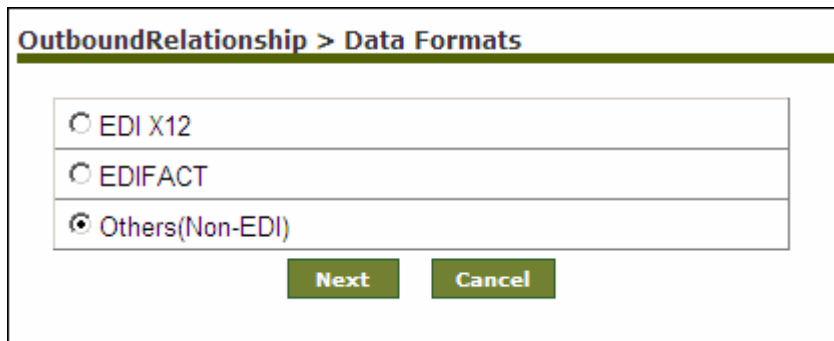


If you are creating the outbound relationship for EDIFACT message, there will *UNB Envelope Properties* instead of *ISA Envelope Properties*. To know how to create the UNB outbound envelope, refer to [Creating UNB Outbound Envelope](#).

Creating Outbound Relationship for Non EDI Data

Steps to create Outbound Relationship for Non EDI Data:

1. In the Workspace menu, click **B2B -> Trading Partner -> Profile**. The *Manage Trading Partner Profile* screen is displayed.
2. Select the Trading Partner activity for which you want to define the inbound relationship and click **OutboundRelationship** link. The *Manage Outbound Relationship* screen is displayed.
3. Click the **New** link. The *Data Format* screen is displayed (see Figure 6.1).



The screenshot shows a web interface titled "OutboundRelationship > Data Formats". It contains a list of three radio button options: "EDI X12", "EDIFACT", and "Others(Non-EDI)". The "Others(Non-EDI)" option is selected, indicated by a filled radio button. Below the list are two buttons: "Next" and "Cancel".

Figure 7.6: Select the Data Format

4. Select *Others (Non-EDI)* and click *Next*. The *Create Outbound Relationship* screen is displayed.

A sample Non EDI Outbound Relationship screen is displayed below (see Figure 6.2).

PartnerD > OutboundRelationship > OutboundXMLBookDetails

[-] Standard properties

Name *

Description *

Host (Sender)

Sender Format Type *

Document Type

Document Version

Event Type *

Event Service *

Partner Identification Required

Partner Identifier [New](#) [Edit](#) [Manage](#)

Identifier1 value

Identifier2 value

Process Flow *

Partner (Receiver)

Mapping *

Target Type *

Target Service *


Notification

Send Error Notification

* Mandatory fields.

Figure 7.7: Outbound Relationship Sample

5. Enter the name and description for the Outbound relationship in the *Name* and *Description* fields respectively.
6. Define the following parameters:
 - Sender Format Type : Format of the host data
 - Document Type : Type of the outbound document. For example – Invoice and Purchase Order etc.
 - Document Version : Version of the outbound document
7. From the *Event Type* drop-down list, select the type of event, which will be used to lookup the outbound data. Only *File*, *FTP*, *Mail* and *Database* events are supported.
8. Select the event from the *Event Service* drop-down list. This is the event that you have configured to lookup the Outbound data.
9. To enable content based routing, check the *Partner Identifier Required* checkbox.
10. Select the partner identifier from the *Partner Identifier* drop-down list or click *New* to create a new Partner Identifier.

 Using Partner Identifier you can define the XPath expression to filter the outbound data for information like Sender Id, Receiver ID, Document Type, Document Version, and Document Reference.

You can define two XPath expressions in a Partner Identifier.

You can select an existing Partner Identifier or you can create a new one. To know how to create a Partner Identifier, refer the [Creating Partner Identifier](#) section.

11. Enter the value of *Identifier1 XPath* (defined in selected Partner Identifier) in the *Identifier1 Value* field.
12. Enter the value of *Identifier2 XPath* (defined in selected Partner Identifier) in the *Identifier2 Value* field.
13. From the *Process Flow* drop-down list, select the Process flow, which you want to use to process the inbound data.



A process flow (B2BI_Default) is already bundled with EDI Accelerator. You can create a copy this process flow, and further enhance to fulfill any additional purposes.

14. Select the mapping activity, which will be used to map the fields of Outbound Source data with the fields of the target data, from the *Mapping* drop-down list.
15. Select the target type from the *Target Type* drop-down list.
16. Select the target activity from the *Target Service*,
17. If you want the notification to be sent for any error, enable the *Send Error Notification* checkbox.



If you enable this option, you need to do some additional settings. For details of these settings, refer to [Receiving Notification](#) section.

18. Click **Save** button. This displays a screen conforming that the Inbound Relationship has been created successfully.

Configuring Partner identifier

Partner Identifier is used in EDI X12 and EDIFACT Outbound Relationship, and Inbound and Outbound Relationship for Non EDI format.

When it is used in EDI Outbound Relationship, it defines the field (data element) in source data that carries the routing information. For example: *Customer_Number* in the data file can be used as *routing criteria*.

When it is used in Non EDI Relationship, it defines the xpath to filter out *Sender ID* and *Receiver ID*. Based on these parameters, it is decided, which inbound/outbound relationship is used to process that file.

In case these parameters are not defined, the relationship is picked up based on the event selected in the relationship. In this scenario, event looking up the source file can be used only in one inbound or outbound relationship that defines the configuration, which processes this file.

Steps to create Outbound Data Source:

1. While creating EDI outbound relationship, expand the **Content Based Routing** properties and click *New* link adjacent to *Select Field* drop-down list. The Create Partner Identifier screen is displayed.

Or

2. While creating non EDI relationship, click *New* link adjacent to *Partner Identifier* drop-down list. The Create Partner Identifier screen is displayed.

A sample Create Partner Identifier screen of EDI data is displayed below (see Figure 7.8).

PartnerA > Partner Identifier

[+] Basic properties

Name *	<input type="text" value="Invoice"/>
Description *	<input type="text" value="Invoice"/>
Schema Type*	<input type="text" value="Adv. Positional Schema"/>
Schema Name*	<input type="text" value="AdvPos_Invoice (advance positional schema for...)"/>
Application ID / Identifier1 XPath *	<input type="text" value="Customer_Number"/>
Identifier2 XPath	<input type="text"/>
Splitter XPath	<input type="text"/>

* Mandatory fields.

Figure 7.8: Partner Identifier Source Sample

3. Enter the name and description for outbound data source activity in the *Name and Description* fields respectively.
4. Select the type of the schema, which is process source outbound data, in the *Schema Type* drop-down list.
5. Select the schema from the *Schema Name* drop-down list.
6. Enter the application Id in the *Application Id/Sender ID Xpath* field.

For sending EDI data, *Application Id Field* is used to determine the trading partner who will receive the EDI Message. In this field, you can enter:

- Name of the field of input data file (used for outbound processing), in case the input file has records going to different trading partner. This field should have a unique value across all the records in an input file that are sent to same trading partner. Value of this Field (of Input data file) should be specified in the *Define Value* of Outbound Relationship of the trading partner which will receive the data.



In case of EDI, if input file is other than XML, enter the name of the field and not the XPath of the field. In case the input data is an XML file, then you have to define XPath of the field.

7. In case the source file has multiple roots, then you can define the XPath of the root that has message data, in the *Splitter XPath field*.



Splitter XPath is applicable only when the source data has messages that are destined for multiple partners.

8. Click **Save** button. This displays a screen confirming that the Outbound Data Source has been created successfully.

Define Splitter Xpath:

To understand how define Splitter Xpath, let's take an example of the XML file given below:

```
<Root>
  <Header>
    <orderNumber>123</orderNumber>
    <orderDescription>order</orderDescription>
    <partnerID>12345</partnerID>
  </Header>
  <Detail>
    <itemname></itemname>
    <deliverydate>12-12-2010</deliverydate>
    <communicationAddress>chicago</communicationAddress>
  </Detail>
  <Detail>
    <deliverydate>12-12-2010</deliverydate>
    <communicationAddress>chicago</communicationAddress>
  </Detail>
  <Trailer>
    <lineitemcount></lineitemcount>
    <totalamount></totalamount>
  </Trailer>
</Root>
```

As you can see in the above example, there are three root level elements: Header, Detail and Trailer. The *Detail* is the repeating record whereas Header and Trailer are common. We shall consider *Root/Detail* as splitterXpath.

A sample Create Partner Identifier screen of Non-EDI data is displayed below (see Figure 7.9).


PartnerD > Partner Identifier

[-] Basic properties

Name *	<input type="text" value="FilterForBookDetails"/>
Description *	<input type="text" value="Filter For Book Details"/>
Namespace	<input type="text"/>
Application ID / Identifier1 XPath *	<input type="text" value="/Root/sender"/>
Identifier2 XPath	<input type="text" value="/Root/receiver"/>

* Mandatory fields.

Figure 7.9: Partner Identifier Source Sample

 In case any xpath expression has namespace in it, you can declare the Xpath prefix and URL in the *Namespace* field as per xpath syntax. For example :

declare namespace xq="http://xmlbeans.apache.org/samples/xquery/employees"

In case of Non-EDI, you need to enter the XPath of the required field in the *Identifier1 XPath* and *Identifier2 XPath* field.

Creating Inbound Relationship for Reconciling Acknowledgement

The inbound relationship is used to process any inbound EDI message. To receive 997 of the outbound EDI message, an inbound relationship has to be created. For details on creating an inbound relationship, refer to [Creating Inbound Relationship](#) section.

Creating ISA Outbound Envelope

You need to create an ISA Outbound Envelope. This is used to define the values and control number of ISA header which is generated in the outbound file. It can be created either from the *Manage Trading Partner* page or from the *Create Outbound Relationship* page.

Steps to create ISA Outbound Envelope:

1. In the Workspace menu, click **B2B -> Trading Partner -> Profile**. The Manage Trading Partner Profile screen is displayed.

2. Select the EDI Trading Partner activity for which you want to define the ISA Outbound envelope and click **ISAOutboundEnvelope** link. The Manage ISA Outbound Envelope screen is displayed.
3. Click the **New** link. The Create ISA Outbound Envelope screen is displayed. A sample ISA Outbound Envelope screen is displayed below (see Figure 7.10).

PartnerA > EDIISAOutboundEnvelope > ISA_PartnerA

[+] Basic properties

Name *	<input type="text" value="ISA_PartnerA"/>	
Description *	<input type="text" value="ISA Envelope for Partner A"/>	
Authorization code qualifier*	<input type="text" value="00"/>	
Authorization code	<input type="text"/>	
Security code qualifier*	<input type="text" value="00"/>	
Security code	<input type="text"/>	
Interchange SenderID qualifier*	<input type="text" value="01"/>	
Interchange SenderID*	<input type="text" value="050398924"/>	
Interchange ReceiverID qualifier*	<input type="text" value="09"/>	
Interchange ReceiverID*	<input type="text" value="9086880888"/>	
Interchange Standards Identifier*	<input type="text" value="U"/>	
Interchange VersionID*	<input type="text" value="00401"/>	<input type="button" value="v"/>
Use Global Interchange Control No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Interchange control number*	<input type="text" value="133"/>	
Acknowledgement*	<input type="text" value="No"/>	<input type="button" value="v"/>
Test/Production Indicator*	<input type="text" value="T-Test"/>	<input type="button" value="v"/>
Element Separator*	<input type="text" value="*"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Hex Format
Sub-element Separator *	<input type="text" value=">"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Hex Format
Segment Terminator*	<input type="text" value="~"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Hex Format
Repetition Separator	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Hex Format

* Mandatory fields.

Figure 7.10: Outbound ISA Envelope Sample

4. Enter the name and description for the ISA Outbound Envelope activity in *Name* and *Description* fields respectively.
5. Enter the authorization code in *Authorization code qualifier* field.
6. Enter the authorization code in *Authorization code* field.
7. Enter the security code in *Security code qualifier* field.
8. Enter the security code in *Security code* field.

9. Enter the Interchange Sender ID Qualifier in *Interchange SenderID Qualifier* field.
10. Enter the Interchange Sender ID in *Interchange SenderID* field.
11. Enter the Interchange Receiver ID Qualifier in *Interchange ReceiverID Qualifier* field.
12. Enter the Interchange Receiver ID in *Interchange ReceiverID* field.
13. Enter the Interchange standards identifier in *Interchange Standards Identifier* field.
14. Enter the Interchange VersionID in *Interchange VersionID* field.
15. Check *Use Global Interchange Control No* checkbox if you want to use the interchange control number defined in the outbound trading partner of this ISA outbound envelope activity. If you want to use interchange control number defined in the inbound relationship, then keep this checkbox unchecked.
16. Select *Yes* or *No* from the *Acknowledgement* drop-down list, to state if you want to receive acknowledgement for the sent message.
17. Select the test production indicator from the *Test/Production Indicator* drop-down list.
18. Enter the required separator in *Element Separator*, *Sub-element Separator*, *Segment Terminator* and *Repetition Separator* fields. These separators are used while creating the outbound data or acknowledgement.
19. Click **Save** button. This displays a screen confirming that the ISA Outbound Envelope has been created successfully.

Creating UNB Outbound Envelope

To send outbound EDIFACT data You need to create an UNB Outbound Envelope. This is used to define the values and control number of UNB which is generated in the outbound EDIFACT file. It can be created either from the *Manage Trading Partner* page or from the *Create Outbound Relationship* page.

Steps to create UNB Outbound Envelope:

1. In the Workspace menu, click **My B2B -> Trading Partner -> Profile**. The Manage Trading Partner Profile screen is displayed.
2. Select the EDI Trading Partner activity for which you want to define the UNB Outbound envelope and click **UNBOutboundEnvelope** link. The Manage UNB Outbound Envelope screen is displayed.
3. Click the **New** link. The Create UNB Outbound Envelope screen is displayed. A sample UNB Outbound Envelope screen is displayed below (see Figure 7.11).

PartnerC > EDIUNBOutboundEnvelope > UNB

[-] Basic properties

Name *	<input type="text" value="UNB"/>	
Description *	<input type="text" value="UNB"/>	
Syntax ID *	<input type="text" value="UNOB"/>	UNB0101
Syntax Version*	<input type="text" value="4"/>	UNB0102
Sender ID *	<input type="text" value="DATADIRECT"/>	UNB0201
Sender ID Qualifier	<input type="text" value="1"/>	UNB0202
Reverse Routing Addr	<input type="text"/>	UNB0203
Receiver ID *	<input type="text" value="STYLUSSTUDIO"/>	UNB0301
Receiver ID Qualifier	<input type="text" value="1"/>	UNB0302
Receiver Routing Address	<input type="text"/>	UNB0303
Use Global Interchange Control No	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Control Number *	<input type="text" value="1252"/>	UNB05
Receiver Password	<input type="text"/>	UNB0601
Password Qualifier	<input type="text"/>	UNB0602
Application Reference	<input type="text"/>	UNB07
Priority Code	<input type="text"/>	UNB08
Acknowledgement Requested	<input type="text" value="0"/>	UNB09
Comm Agreement ID	<input type="text"/>	UNB10
Test Indicator	<input type="text" value="P-Production"/> <input type="button" value="v"/>	UNB11
Component Element Separator*	<input type="text" value=":"/>	UNA01
Element Separator*	<input type="text" value="+"/>	UNA02
Decimal Notation*	<input type="text" value="."/>	UNA03
Release Indicator *	<input type="text" value="?"/>	UNA04
Reserved for future use	<input type="text"/>	UNA05
Segment Terminator	<input type="text" value="^"/>	UNA06

* Mandatory fields.

Figure 7.11: Outbound UNB Envelope Sample

4. Enter the name and description for the UNB Outbound Envelope activity in *Name* and *Description* fields respectively.
5. Enter the other required information in the respective fields.
6. Check *Use Global Interchange Control No* checkbox if you want to use the UNB control number defined in the outbound trading partner of this ISA outbound envelope activity. If you want to use UNB control number defined in the UNB relationship, then keep this checkbox unchecked.
7. Select the test production indicator from the *Test/Production Indicator* drop-down list.
8. Click **Save** button. This displays a screen confirming that the UNB Outbound Envelope has been created successfully.

8 VIEWING LOGS

EDI Accelerator provides logs to view detail of EDI translation at run time. These logs are described in this chapter.

This chapter covers the following topics:

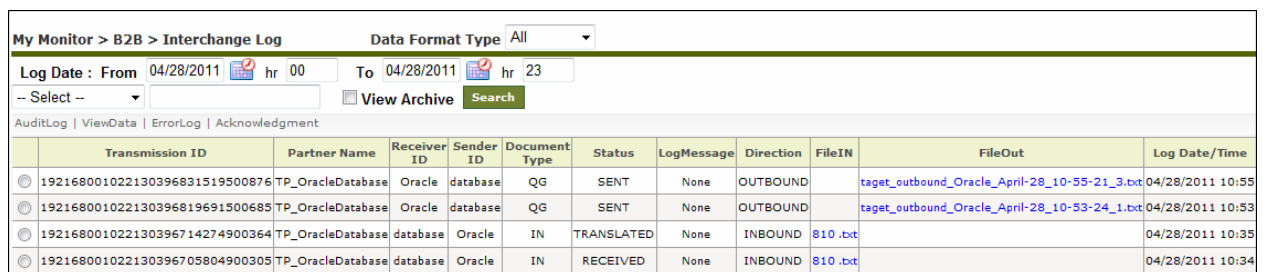
- [Viewing Interchanges Log](#)
- [Viewing Messages Log](#)
- [Viewing Retransmission Log](#)
- [Retransmitting an EDI Interchange or Transaction](#)

Interchange Log

Interchange log is used to track the EDI and non EDI interchange messages that are coming in and going out.

Steps to view the EDI Interchange Log:

1. In the Workspace menu, click **My Monitor -> B2B -> Interchanges**. The Interchange Log screen is displayed. You can view the inbound and outbound logs for X12, EDIFACT and Non EDI from this screen (see Figure 8.1).





Transmission ID	Partner Name	Receiver ID	Sender ID	Document Type	Status	LogMessage	Direction	FileIN	FileOut	Log Date/Time
192168001022130396831519500876	TP_OracleDatabase	Oracle	database	QG	SENT	None	OUTBOUND		taget_outbound_Oracle_April-28_10-55-21_3.txt	04/28/2011 10:55
192168001022130396819691500685	TP_OracleDatabase	Oracle	database	QG	SENT	None	OUTBOUND		taget_outbound_Oracle_April-28_10-53-24_1.txt	04/28/2011 10:53
192168001022130396714274900364	TP_OracleDatabase	database	Oracle	IN	TRANSLATED	None	INBOUND	810.txt		04/28/2011 10:35
192168001022130396705804900305	TP_OracleDatabase	database	Oracle	IN	RECEIVED	None	INBOUND	810.txt		04/28/2011 10:34

Figure 8.1: View EDI Interchange Log

2. From the *Data Format Type* drop down select the data format for which you want to view the logs. You can select one of the following option:
 - All
 - X12


- EDIFACT
 - Other (Non EDI): To track the non EDI data exchange.
3. From the *Select Direction* radio buttons, select whether you want to view logs for inbound messages or outbound messages. This option is applicable for only X12 and EDIFACT message format.
 4. Enter the start date and start time in *From* and *hr* field respectively.
 5. Enter the end date and end time in *To* and *hr* field respectively.

 Click **Calendar** icon  to select the *Start Date* and *End date* from calendar.

6. Click **Search** to view the logs of given time interval. The interchange log of the selected time interval is displayed (see Figure 8.2).

My Monitor > B2B > Interchange Log										
Data Format Type All										
Log Date : From		04/28/2011	hr 00	To	04/28/2011	hr 23				
-- Select --				<input type="checkbox"/> View Archive		<input type="button" value="Search"/>				
AuditLog ViewData ErrorLog Acknowledgment										
Transmission ID	Partner Name	Receiver ID	Sender ID	Document Type	Status	LogMessage	Direction	FileIN	FileOut	Log Date/Time
192168001022130396831519500876	TP_OracleDatabase	Oracle	database	QG	SENT	None	OUTBOUND		taget_outbound_Oracle_April-28_10-55-21_3.txt	04/28/2011 10:55
192168001022130396819691500685	TP_OracleDatabase	Oracle	database	QG	SENT	None	OUTBOUND		taget_outbound_Oracle_April-28_10-53-24_1.txt	04/28/2011 10:53
192168001022130396714274900364	TP_OracleDatabase	database	Oracle	IN	TRANSLATED	None	INBOUND	810 .txt		04/28/2011 10:35
192168001022130396705804900305	TP_OracleDatabase	database	Oracle	IN	RECEIVED	None	INBOUND	810 .txt		04/28/2011 10:34

Figure 8.2: View EDI Inbound Interchange Log

 To view the archived log, check the *Archived Log* checkbox and then click **Search** button.

To search the interchange log based on Group Receiver ID, Group Sender ID, Control number and Status etc, select the search criteria from the *Select* drop-list and enter the search value in the field adjacent to it. Now click Search.

Following table lists the status of the interchange and their description:

Table 8.1: Types of Sequence Checking and their description

Status	Description
Inbound	
Received	Message has been received.
Translated	Message has been translated. To view if all the transaction sets are successfully translated or few had some error, click <i>View Data</i> link.
Reconciled	Acknowledgment has been reconciled.
Error	Some error has been encountered and message is not translated.
Outbound	
Queued	Message is queued in the outbound queue.

Sent	All the transaction set of the message has been sent successfully.
Partially Sent	Some transaction set of the message have been sent and some transaction set has not been sent due to some error.
Not Sent	All the transaction sets of the message have not been sent due to some error.
Error	Some error has been encountered and message is not translated.

7. To view the transaction set of any message, select the message and click *ViewData* link. All the transaction sets of the selected message are displayed (see Figure 8.3).

My Solutions > EDI > Logs > EDI Transaction Log


Transaction Type: -- Select --

Summary			
Direction	INBOUND	Group Functional ID	IN
Group Sender ID	9086880888	Group Control No	10002
Group Receiver ID	050398924	Transaction Count	3

AuditLog | TranslationError | TransactionSet

	Transaction Type	Transaction Set Control Number	Sequential Error	Status	Log Date/Time	Invoice Number	Invoice Date	Invoice Type	Invoice Purpose	Purchase Order Number
<input type="radio"/>	810	1002		SUCCESS	01/28/2010 19:49	118467	20090415			UP61260
<input type="radio"/>	810	1001		SUCCESS	01/28/2010 19:49	118467	20090415			UP61260
<input type="radio"/>	810	1000		SUCCESS	01/28/2010 19:49	118467	20090415			UP61260

Figure 8.3: View EDI Transaction Log




For detailed information about EDI Transaction Log, refer to [EDI Transaction Log](#) section.

8. To view detailed log of the process flow instance which is executed to process any particular message, select the message in the [EDI Interchange Log](#) page and click *Audit Log*. Detailed Process Flow log is displayed for the particular process flow instance which is executed to process the selected message (see Figure 8.4).

Process Flow Log Details							
Process Flow Name : EDIInboundProcessor Process Flow PID : 192168001005126468861632800637							Repository
Date/Time	Activity Name	Activity Type	Status	Message	Level	Location	
01/28/2010 19:53:38	CP_Splitter	CustomPlugin	Running	Execute	INFO	services.AbstractService4 te(AbstractService.java:46	
01/28/2010 19:53:38	CP_Splitter	CustomPlugin	Running	Initialize	INFO	services.AbstractService4 alize(AbstractService.java	
01/28/2010 19:53:38	StreamSelectorService	StreamSelectorService	Executed	Activity disposed. Start Time:2010-01-28 19:53:37 End Time:2010-01-28 19:53:38 Run Time:1 second(s) 15 ms. Operation count:1292 Bytes Average:1272.9064 operations/sec	INFO	services.AbstractService.c se(AbstractService.java:2	
01/28/2010 19:53:37	StreamSelectorService	StreamSelectorService	Running	Execute	INFO	services.AbstractService4 te(AbstractService.java:46	
01/28/2010 19:53:37	StreamSelectorService	StreamSelectorService	Running	Initialize	INFO	services.AbstractService4 alize(AbstractService.java	
01/28/2010 19:53:37	InboundFileSource	FileSource	Executed	Activity disposed. Start Time:2010-01-28 19:53:37 End Time:2010-01-28 19:53:37 Run Time:16 ms. Operation count:1292 Bytes Average:80750.0 operations/sec	INFO	services.AbstractService.c se(AbstractService.java:2	
01/28/2010 19:53:37	InboundFileSource	FileSource	Running	Execute	INFO	services.AbstractService4 te(AbstractService.java:46	
01/28/2010 19:53:37	InboundFileSource	FileSource	Running	Initialize	INFO	services.AbstractService4 alize(AbstractService.java	
01/28/2010 19:53:37	InboundFileSource	FileSource	Running	Process is executed for File path :.\\Solutions\EDI\EDIData\MailBox\PartnerA\Inbound\Inbound Bed Bath Invoice X12 File.txt	INFO	services.transport.file.FileS ource.createInputStream(Fil rce.java:210)	
01/28/2010 19:53:37	CP_SelectInboundDataSource	CustomPlugin	Executed	Activity disposed. Start Time:2010-01-28 19:53:36 End Time:2010-01-28 19:53:37 Run Time:1 second(s)	INFO	services.AbstractService.c se(AbstractService.java:2	
01/28/2010 19:53:36	CP_SelectInboundDataSource	CustomPlugin	Running	Execute	INFO	services.AbstractService4 te(AbstractService.java:46	
01/28/2010 19:53:36	CP_SelectInboundDataSource	CustomPlugin	Running	Initialize	INFO	services.AbstractService4 alize(AbstractService.java	
01/28/2010 19:53:36	EDIInboundProcessor	Transaction	Running	Running process flow (192168001237124842117504600005)	INFO	transaction.IndigoTransact execute(IndigoTransaction :507)	
01/28/2010 19:53:36	EDIInboundProcessor	Transaction	Running	Execute: Triggered through event 'FileEventInbound'[FileEvent:192168001247124610066521800023]	INFO	services.AbstractService4 te(AbstractService.java:46	
01/28/2010 19:53:36	EDIInboundProcessor	Transaction	Running	Initialize	INFO	services.AbstractService4 alize(AbstractService.java	


Figure 8.4: View Process Flow Log

 Process Flow log is helpful in case any EDI message is not processed properly.

- To view the acknowledgment generated for any message, select the message in the [EDI Interchange Log](#) page and click *Acknowledgment*. Acknowledgment of the select message is displayed (see Figure 8.5)

Acknowledgment Detail	
Group Control Number : 45	
ISA Control Number : 000000134	
Date/Time Received : 01/28/2010 19:53	
Message Status : COMPLETED	
Transaction Set	
AK1*IN*10002~AK2*810*1000~AK5*A~AK2*810*1001~AK5*A~AK2*810*1002~AK5*A~AK9*A*3*3*3~	

Figure 8.5: View Acknowledgment Details

 Acknowledgment details screen displays the acknowledgment as well as its status. If the acknowledgment is sent to the trading partner, then the

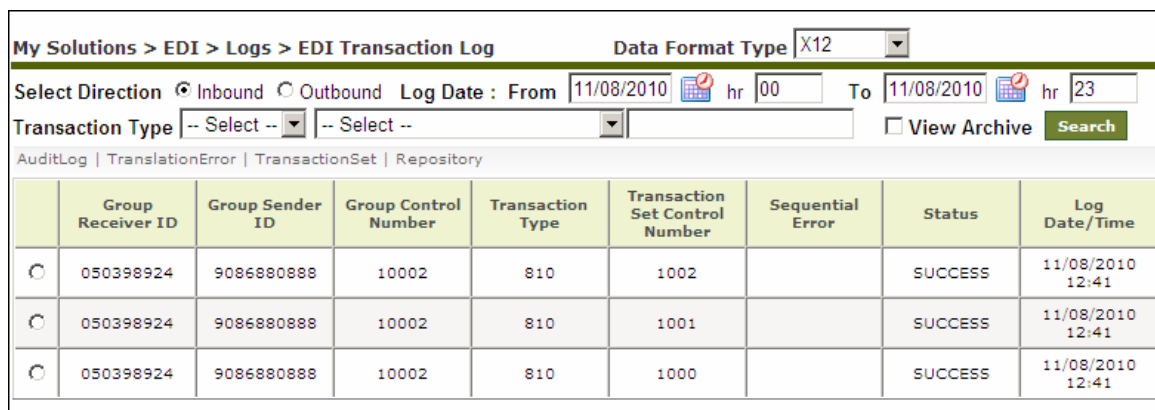
Message Status is displayed as *COMPLETED*. If the acknowledgment is queued in the outbound queue, then a message is displayed that "Acknowledgment is not transmitted".

Transaction Log

EDI transaction log is used to track EDI transaction sets that are coming in and going out.

Steps to view the EDI Transaction Log:

1. In the Workspace menu, click **My Monitor** -> **B2B** -> **Messages**. The EDI Transaction Log screen is displayed (see Figure 8.6).





The screenshot shows the 'EDI Transaction Log' interface. At the top, there is a breadcrumb trail: 'My Solutions > EDI > Logs > EDI Transaction Log'. To the right, there is a 'Data Format Type' dropdown menu set to 'X12'. Below this, there are filter options: 'Select Direction' with radio buttons for 'Inbound' (selected) and 'Outbound', and 'Log Date' with 'From' and 'To' fields. The 'From' field is set to '11/08/2010' and 'hr' is '00'. The 'To' field is set to '11/08/2010' and 'hr' is '23'. There are also 'Transaction Type' dropdown menus and a 'View Archive' checkbox. A 'Search' button is located at the bottom right of the filter area. Below the filters, there is a table with the following columns: Group Receiver ID, Group Sender ID, Group Control Number, Transaction Type, Transaction Set Control Number, Sequential Error, Status, and Log Date/Time. The table contains three rows of data, all with a status of 'SUCCESS'.

Group Receiver ID	Group Sender ID	Group Control Number	Transaction Type	Transaction Set Control Number	Sequential Error	Status	Log Date/Time
050398924	9086880888	10002	810	1002		SUCCESS	11/08/2010 12:41
050398924	9086880888	10002	810	1001		SUCCESS	11/08/2010 12:41
050398924	9086880888	10002	810	1000		SUCCESS	11/08/2010 12:41

Figure 8.6: View EDI Transaction Log

2. From the *Date Format Type* drop down select whether you want to view the logs for X12 processing or EDIFACT processing.
3. From the *Select Direction radio buttons*, select whether you want to view logs for inbound transactions or outbound transactions.
4. Enter the start date and start time in *From* and *hr* field respectively.
5. Enter the end date and end time in *To* and *hr* field respectively.

 Click **Calendar** icon  to select the *Start Date* and *End date* from calendar.

6. Click **Search** to view to logs of given time interval. Transaction logs of the selected time interval is displayed (see Figure 8.7).

My Solutions > EDI > Logs > EDI Transaction Log

Select Direction **Inbound Logs**


Log Date : From hr To hr

Transaction Type **-- Select --** **-- Select --**

[AuditLog](#) | [TranslationError](#) | [TransactionSet](#)

	Group Receiver ID	Group Sender ID	Group Control Number	Transaction Type	Transaction Set Control Number	Sequential Error	Status	Log Date/Time
<input type="radio"/>	050398924	9086880888	10002	810	1001		SUCCESS	01/28/2010 19:53
<input type="radio"/>	050398924	9086880888	10002	810	1002		SUCCESS	01/28/2010 19:53
<input type="radio"/>	050398924	9086880888	10002	810	1000		SUCCESS	01/28/2010 19:53
<input type="radio"/>	050398924	9086880888	10002	810	1002		SUCCESS	01/28/2010 19:49
<input type="radio"/>	050398924	9086880888	10002	810	1000		SUCCESS	01/28/2010 19:49
<input type="radio"/>	050398924	9086880888	10002	810	1001		SUCCESS	01/28/2010 19:49

Figure 8.7: View EDI Transaction Log



To view the archived log, check the *Archived Log* checkbox and then click **Search** button.

To search the transaction log based on Transaction Type, Group Receiver ID, Group Sender ID, Control number and Status etc, select the search criteria from the *Select* drop-list and enter the search value in the field adjacent to it. Now click Search.

- To view detailed log of the process flow instance which is executed to process any particular transaction, select the transaction and click *Audit Log*. Detailed Process Flow log is displayed for the particular process flow instance which is executed to process the selected transaction (see Figure 8.8).

Process Flow Log Details


Process Flow Name : EDIInboundTransactionProcessor
 Process Flow PID : 192168001005126468863067100887

[Repository](#)

Date/Time	Activity Name	Activity Type	Status	Message	Level
01/28/2010 19:53:53	DM_Invoice_ED1_AdvPosc_PartnerA	DataMapping	Executed	Activity disposed. Start Time:2010-01-28 19:53:52 End Time:2010-01-28 19:53:53 Run Time:1 second(s) 46 ms. Operation count:1912 Bytes Average:1827.9159 operations/sec	INFO service se/Abst
01/28/2010 19:53:52	DM_Invoice_ED1_AdvPosc_PartnerA	DataMapping	Running	Execute	INFO service se/Abst
01/28/2010 19:53:52	DM_Invoice_ED1_AdvPosc_PartnerA	DataMapping	Running	Initialize	INFO service size(A
01/28/2010 19:53:52	InboundMapping	DataMapping	Running	Activity InboundMapping:192168001247124609744929600003:Dat aMapping successfully over-riden with activity DM_Invoice_ED1_AdvPosc_PartnerA:19216800103412507 6819396500020:DataMapping	INFO jelly.Ac tyTag
01/28/2010 19:53:52	InboundMapping	DataMapping	Running	Dynamically over-riding activity InboundMapping:192168001247124609744929600003:Dat aMapping	INFO jelly.Ac tyTag
01/28/2010 19:53:52	InboundEDISchema	Stream2XmlStreamTransformer	Executed	Activity disposed. Start Time:2010-01-28 19:53:51 End Time:2010-01-28 19:53:52 Run Time:1 second(s) 16 ms	INFO service se/Abst
01/28/2010 19:53:51	InboundEDISchema	Stream2XmlStreamTransformer	Running	Execute	INFO service se/Abst
01/28/2010 19:53:51	InboundEDISchema	Stream2XmlStreamTransformer	Running	Initialize	INFO service size(A
01/28/2010 19:53:51	CP_GenerateInterchangesForTransaction	CustomPlugin	Executed	Activity disposed. Start Time:2010-01-28 19:53:50 End Time:2010-01-28 19:53:51 Run Time:1 second(s) 16 ms	INFO service se/Abst
01/28/2010 19:53:50	CP_GenerateInterchangesForTransaction	CustomPlugin	Running	Execute	INFO service se/Abst
01/28/2010 19:53:50	CP_GenerateInterchangesForTransaction	CustomPlugin	Running	Initialize	INFO service size(A
01/28/2010 19:53:50	EDIInboundTransactionProcessor	Transaction	Running	Execute	INFO service se/Abst
01/28/2010 19:53:50	EDIInboundTransactionProcessor	Transaction	Running	Running process flow {192168001237124884857650000001}	INFO transac execut- :507}
01/28/2010 19:53:50	EDIInboundTransactionProcessor	Transaction	Running	This Txn has parent txn with id {192168001237124842117304600005}	INFO jelly.Ca ggjava
01/28/2010 19:53:50	EDIInboundTransactionProcessor	Transaction	Running	Initialize	INFO service size(A

Close Window

Figure 8.8: View Process Flow Log

 Process Flow log is helpful incase any transaction is not processed properly.

- If any transaction set is not processed successfully because of any error, its status is displayed as *ERROR* in [EDI Transaction Log](#). To see the detailed Error, select the transaction set and click *TranslationError* link (see Figure 8.9).

EDI Translation Error

Group Control No : 10002

Message : Transaction set with control number 1001 does not have correct segment count. Expected 15 instead of 16.

Segment Name	Segment Location	Data Element Name	Loop Name	Detailed Message
No EDI Translation Error Data available				

Close

Figure 8.9: EDI Translation Error

- To view the segments of a transaction set, select the transaction on [EDI Transaction Log](#) page and click *Transaction Set* link (see Figure 8.10).

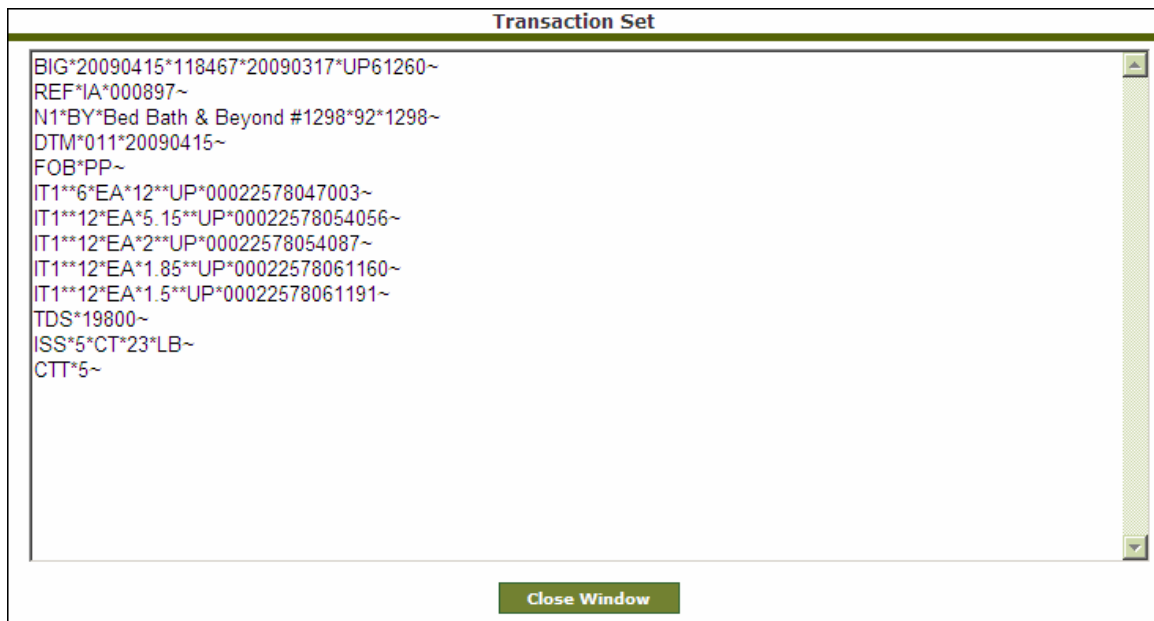


Figure 8.10: EDI Transaction Set

Re-Transmitting an EDI Interchange or Transaction Set

EDI Accelerator also provides you feature to re-transmit EDI Interchange or Transaction Set that you have already sent.

When you retransmit any interchange it sends the same interchange again without changing the control numbers.

When you retransmit any transaction set, it gets queued in the outbound queue and is sent when the batch event is triggered.

Steps to retransmit interchange or transaction set

1. In Workspace menu, click **My Monitor** -> **B2B** -> **EDI Retransmission**. The *EDI Retransmission* screen is displayed (see Figure 8.11).

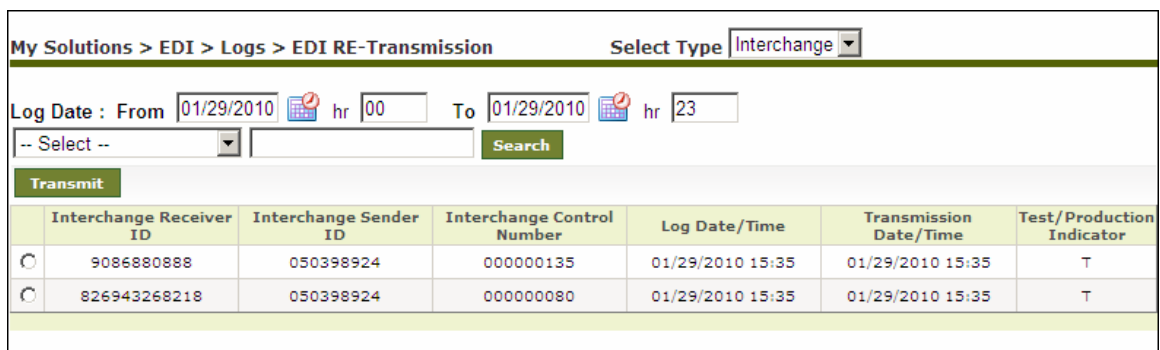



Figure 8.11: EDI Re-Transmission

2. Select the type (Interchange or Transaction) from the *Select Type* drop-down list.
3. Enter the start date and start time in *From* and *hr* field respectively.
4. Enter the end date and end time in *To* and *hr* field respectively.



Click **Calendar** icon  to select the *Start Date* and *End date* from calendar.

5. Click **Search** to view to logs of given time interval. Interchange or Transactions of the selected time interval is displayed (see Figure 8.11).
6. Select the required Interchange or Transaction and click **Transmit**. A confirmation message is displayed the selected Interchange or Transaction has been re-transmitted.

9 RECEIVING NOTIFICATIONS

This chapter covers the following topics:

- [Receiving EDI Notifications](#)
- [Receiving Non EDI Notifications](#)

Receiving EDI Notifications

If any error occurs during EDI data processing, a notification is sent through email. Notifications are sent for following types of errors:

- [System Level Errors](#)
- [Translation Errors](#)

System Level Errors

System level errors cover those errors which fails the processing. For example

- When the trading partner is not defined in the system
- When relationship is not defined in the system
- When schema is not defined for any particular message


Translation Error

Any error in data comes under Translation Error. For example

- When a mandatory segment is missing
- When a segment has Data Element Error
- When the number of included segments do not match actual count

To receive notifications if any error occurs in processing EDI data, you need to perform the following high level steps:

1. [Configure Mail Server parameters in Update System Properties](#)
2. [Update Mail Target Activities](#)
3. [Update Mail Notification Activities](#)

 To perform these steps you need to login as *Admin* user.

Configure Mail Server Parameters in Update System Properties

Steps to configure the Mail Server parameters:

1. In the Workspace menu, click **Administer -> Configure ->Application Settings**. The Application Settings screen is displayed.
2. Click **Update System Properties**. The Update System Properties screen is displayed (see Figure 9.1).

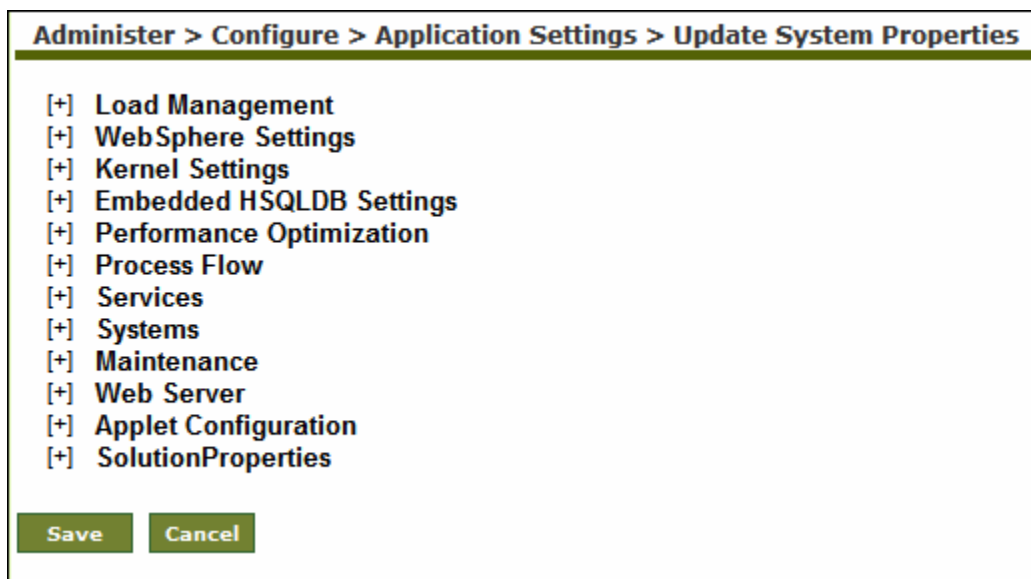


Figure 9.1: Update System Properties

3. Click **[+] Systems** properties and then further expand the **Server Mail Server Parameters** (see Figure 9.2).

[-] Server Mail Server Parameters

Property Name	MailProtocol
Value	smtp
Description	Mail Protocol For Ex:Smtp/Mapi
Property Name	mailServer
Value	
Description	Mail Server Address/Exchange Server
Property Name	Domain
Value	Adeptia
Description	Domain in case of Mapi Protocol
Property Name	CDOHostName
Value	CDOHostMachine
Description	CDO Host Name/IP in case of Mapi
Property Name	systemAdminEmailId
Value	
Description	System Admin Email Id
Property Name	mailServerUserId
Value	
Description	Mail Server UserId
Property Name	mailServerPassword
Value	●●●●●●●●
Description	Mail Server Password
Property Name	mailsubject
Value	Password
Description	Mail Subject
Property Name	abpm.notification.mailNotification.sslEnabled
Value	no
Description	Enable SSL
Property Name	abpm.notification.mailNotification.port
Value	
Description	Port
Property Name	abpm.changePasswordNotification.sendNewPassword
Value	yes
Description	Sending new password in mail on password change

Note :- To activate this property after any change, you need to Restart Server.

Figure 9.2: Expand Properties

4. Edit the following properties:
 - Mail Protocol
 - Mail Server
 - Mail Server user Id
 - Mail Server Password
 - abpm.notification.mailNotification.sslEnabled (If your mail server is SSL enabled, then enter yes.)

- abpm.notification.mail.notification.port (Port of Outgoing Mail Server).
5. Click **Save** button. A screen is displayed confirming that System Properties have been saved.



Changes made in the System Properties do not come into effect until you reload the configuration. To reload the configuration, click **Reload Configuration** in the Application Settings screen.

For detailed information about the properties and their possible values refer to *Appendix A of Administrator Guide*.

Update Mail Target Activities

You need to update the following Mail Target activities:

For EDI Data

- EDIInterchangeErrorNotification
- EDINACKNotification

Steps to update the Mail Target activities:

1. In the Workspace menu, click **Design -> Target ->Mail**. The Manage Mail Target screen is displayed.
2. Select the mail target activity that you want to update and click the **Edit** link. The selected target activity is displayed in edit mode. A sample target activity in edit mode is displayed (see Figure 9.3).

Design > Services > Target > Mail > EDIInterchangeErrorNotification

[-] Standard properties

Name *	<input type="text" value="EDIInterchangeErrorNotification"/>
Description *	<input type="text" value="EDI Error Notification For Interchang"/>
Protocol *	<input type="text" value="SMTP"/>
Outgoing Mail Server *	<input type="text" value="SERVERNAME"/>
Domain	<input type="text"/>
CDO host machine	<input type="text"/>
Enable SSL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Port	<input type="text" value="0"/>
From(Email-Id) *	<input type="text" value="dummy.dummy@dummy.com"/>
To Email-Id(s) (comma separated) *	<input type="text" value="dummy.dummy@dummy.com"/>
Subject *	<input type="text" value="EDI Error Notification For Interchang"/>
User Id	<input type="text" value="dummy.dummy@dummy.com"/>
Password	<input type="password" value="....."/>
Confirm Password	<input type="password"/>
Message Content Type	<input type="text" value="Plain"/>
Data Location*	<input type="text" value="Body"/>
File Name	<input type="text"/>

[+] Advanced properties

* Mandatory fields.

Figure 9.3: Update Mail Target Sample

3. Edit the following parameters of the mail target activities as per your mail server configuration:
 - Outgoing Mail Server
 - Enable SSL
 - Port
 - From Email Id
 - To Email Id

- User Id
- Password
- Confirm Password



The email address defined in the *To Email Id* field gets overridden by email address defined in *Email* field of the trading partner, which will be used during EDI Processing.

4. Once you have updated the mail target activity, click **Save** to save the changes.

Update Mail Notification Activities

You need to change the following mail notification activity:

For EDI Data

- SystemErrorNotification

Steps to update the Mail Notification activity:

1. In the Workspace menu, click **Design -> Notification ->Mail Notification**. The Manage Mail Notification screen is displayed.
2. Select the mail notification activity that you want to update and click the **Edit** link. The selected notification activity is displayed in edit mode. A sample notification activity in edit mode is displayed (see Figure 9.4).

Design > Services > Notification > Mail Notification > SystemErrorNotification

[-] Standard properties

Name *	<input type="text" value="SystemErrorNotification"/>
Description *	<input type="text" value="System Error Notification"/>
Notification Type*	<input type="text" value="Process Flow Summary"/>
Mail Subject*	<input type="text" value="EDI Error Notification"/>
To Adeptia User(s)	<input type="text" value="None"/> <input type="text" value="admin (Default Administrator)"/> <input type="text" value="HL7SolutionUser (Owner of HL7 Solution objects.)"/> <input type="text" value="EDISolutionUser (Owner of EDI Solution objects.)"/>
To Email-Id(s) (comma separated)	<input type="text" value="systemAdmin@company.com"/>
Message	<input type="text"/>
Notification Criteria	<input type="text" value="Failure"/>
Attachment	<input type="checkbox"/>
File Path	<input type="text"/>
File Name	<input type="text"/>

[+] Advanced properties

* Mandatory fields.

Figure 9.4: Update Mail Notification Sample

3. Edit the *To Email Id* field of the mail notification activity and email address of the person to who system level error need to be sent.
4. Once you have updated the mail notification activity, click **Save** to save the changes.

Receiving Non EDI Notifications

To receive notifications if any error occurs in processing Non-EDI data, you need to configure the following properties:

- **abpm.solution.edi.notification.translationError.hostEmailID**
- **abpm.solution.edi.notification.systemError.hostEmailID**

Notifications sent during Non-EDI processing can be classified into following categories:

- Translation Error:
 - Translation Error at source end of inbound processing.
 - Translation Error at target end of inbound Processing.

- Translation Error at source end of Outbound Processing
- Translation Error at target end of Outbound Processing.

Translation Error, which occurs at source end of inbound processing, is sent to the email ID configured in the *Contact Information* field of the trading Partner.

All other translation errors are sent to the email ID configured in the **abpm.solution.edi.notification.translationError.hostEmailID** property.

- System Error

All system errors are sent to the email ID configured in the **abpm.solution.edi.notification.systemError.hostEmailID** property.


Steps to configure the EDI Solution Properties:

1. In the Workspace menu, click **Administer -> Configure ->Application Settings**. The Application Settings screen is displayed.
2. Click **Update System Properties**. The Update System Properties screen is displayed.
3. Click **[+] Solution Properties** and then further expand **EDI Solution Parameters** (see Figure 9.5).

Property Name	abpm.solution.edi.notification.translationError.hostEmailID
Value	<input type="text" value="host@company.com"/>
Description	<input type="text" value="The EmailID of the host who will receive the email in case"/>
Note :- To activate this property after any change, you need to Restart Server.	
Property Name	abpm.solution.edi.notification.systemError.hostEmailID
Value	<input type="text" value="host@company.com"/>
Description	<input type="text" value="The EmailID of the host who will receive the email in case"/>
Note :- To activate this property after any change, you need to Restart Server.	

Figure 9.5: EDI Solution Properties

4. Enter the required email address in the above properties.
5. Click **Save** button. A screen is displayed confirming that System Properties have been saved.

	<p>Changes made in the System Properties do not come into effect until you reload the configuration. To reload the configuration, click Reload Configuration in the Application Settings screen.</p> <p>For detailed information about the properties and their possible values refer to <i>Appendix A of Administrator Guide</i>.</p>
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10 CONFIGURING DATABASE EVENT FOR OUTBOUND PROCESSING

PROCESSING

In case you are using Database as a source for outbound processing, you need to use Database Event.

Steps to create a Database Event

1. In the workspace menu, click **Deploy -> Events & Triggers** and then click **Database**. The Manage Database Event screen is displayed (see Figure 10.1).

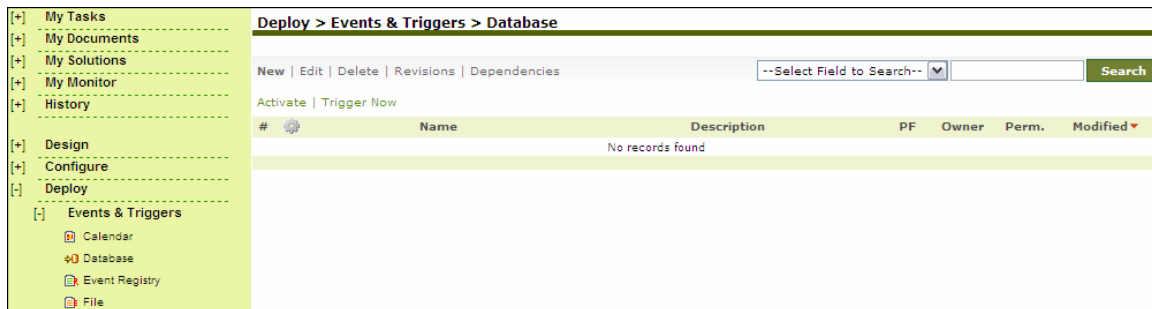


Figure 10.1: Manage Database Event

2. Click the **New** link. The Create Database Event screen is displayed (see Figure 10.2).

Deploy > Events & Triggers > Database

[-] Standard properties

Name *

Description *

Database Info*

Define Database Polling Criteria*

SQL Query

Trigger For All Records

Check Condition

Operator

Value


Execute Update Query

Update Query


Where Condition

SQL Trigger

SQL Trigger Name*

Event Start Date (mm/dd/yyyy) 

Time (hh:mm)

Event Expiry Date (mm/dd/yyyy) 

Time (hh:mm)


Frequency Duration

[+] Advanced properties


* Mandatory fields.

Figure 10.2: Create Database Event

3. Enter the name and description of the new Database Event activity in the *Name* and *Description* fields respectively.
4. Select the Database Info Id activity from the *Database Info Id* drop-down list.


	To know how to create Database Info activity, refer to the section <i>Creating Database Info</i> in <i>Administrator Guide</i> .
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5. You can create the database event definition by entering an SQL Query or a database trigger command. By default, *SQL Query* option is selected.


	For EDI Outbound Processing you can only use SQL Query option.
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------

6. Enter the query in the *SQL Query* field. For example:

select * from PurchaseOrder where processingStatus='Ready'


	<p>Here:</p> <p><i>processingStatus</i> is a field in the source database table, which stores the status of the records. For example: If any record is already processed or not. This is important to make sure that same record should not be processed again and again.</p> <p>You can use any existing field for this purpose or you can add an additional field.</p> <p>In the above example, only those records, whose <i>processingStatus</i> is <i>Ready</i>, are picked for processing.</p>
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7. *Check Condition* checkbox should not be enabled in case of EDI Outbound Processing.

	In case <i>Trigger for All Record</i> checkbox is checked, then for all the records, only one process flow is trigger and it processes all the records.
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8. Enable the *Execute Update Query* option and enter the update query in the *Update Query* field. For example :


update PurchaseOrder set processingStatus='%%Pass%%'

	<p>The update query is executed for each record picked up based on select query in previous step. Database Event executed update immediately after picking up the record to update the column storing the status of the record. This ensures the records are not picked up again.</p> <p>For example in the query given above, the <i>processingStatus</i> will be updated to <i>Pass</i>.</p>
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------


9. Enter the where condition. For example :

where id='%%id%%'

 Where condition is used with Update Query in previous step to update only those records that satisfies this where condition.
It can be any column or set of columns that make the record unique.
In the above example *id* is a column in the database which uniquely identifies the records and *%%id%%* is value of this column in the selected record.

 Once processing of the records is completed, the status (value of *processingStatus*) will be updated to *Processed*.
Even if any record encounters any error while processing, their status will be changed to *Processed*. You have to refer EDI log to check if any record has not been processed.

10. Enter the date from which Database event will start triggering; in the *Event Start Date* field. The date must be in *mm/dd/yyyy* format. Click calendar icon and select the required date from the calendar.
11. Enter the start time from the *Time* drop-down list.
12. Enter the date on which Database event will stop triggering, in the *Event Expiry Date* field. The date must be in *mm/dd/yyyy* format. Click the calendar icon and select the required date from the calendar.
13. Enter the expiry time from the *Time* drop-down list.
14. Enter the time interval, the database event checks the database Server in the *Polling Frequency* field. Enter the digit in the Frequency field and select the unit of time i.e. seconds, minutes or hours etc from the *Duration* drop-down list.

 Recommended minimum Polling Frequency is 30 seconds.
To learn about Advanced Properties refer to [Changing Advanced Properties](#) section.

15. Click **Save** button. This displays a screen confirming that the database event has been created successfully.

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