

## **Application of ISO/ EDIFACT and OFTP**

### *General*

At the end of 1987, the ISO (International Standardisation Organisation) adopted a general set of rules for the construction of standardised data messages between the industrial, commercial and transport sectors. The rules and syntax were presented in ISO/EDIFACT DIS 9735.

Odette has decided to apply certain ISO/EDIFACT recommendations. This application is presented in the document entitled "Odette application of ISO/EDIFACT - June 1988 Version 3".

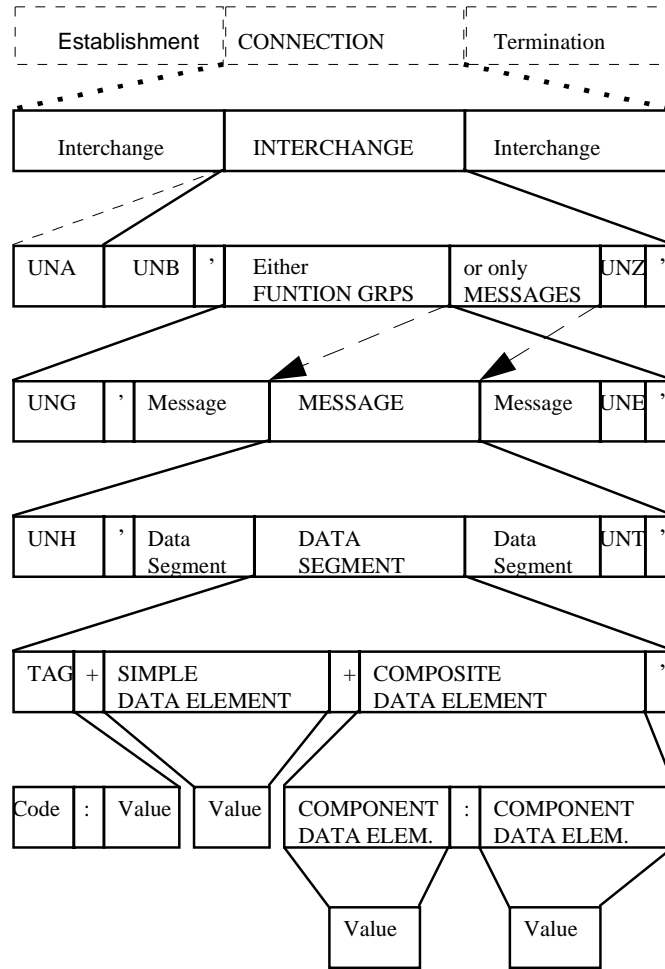
Among the cornerstones of the syntax we find the following:

- Transfer structure
- Service segment (UNB, UNH, UNT, UNZ etc.)
- Separators
- Character sets (abc, ABC)
- Partner Identification

For further information, we recommend you to study the ISO/EDIFACT specification.

*Transfer structure*

Transfer according to ISO/EDIFACT follow a hierarchical pattern. The diagram below is from the ISO/EDIFACT specification.



### *Service segment*

Only UNB and UNH and the corresponding final trailer segments UNT and UNZ are used. For a better understanding of the details below, please refer to ISO/EDIFACT 9735 or Odette's implementation of ISO/EDIFACT.

### *Separators*

The following characters are reserved for special use in ISO/EDIFACT:

- + Segment tag and data element separator
- : Component data element separator
- ' Segment terminator
- ? Release character

### *Character sets*

Volvo supports both level A and level B. Level A only involves UPPER CASE letters. The character sets are specified in section 5 in ISO/EDIFACT. It is crucial that only internationally recognised characters (A-Z) are used.

Volvo recommends the use of level A wherever possible.

### ***Identification of partners***

ODETTE has tried to use existing code systems for identification of partners. This applies to both physical and logical addresses. However, the various data messages make use of current methods of identifying partners. This means for instance, that each supplier receives a supplier number from each customer and that it is the responsibility of the supplier to keep track of this number.

As regards to physical and logical addressing, the rules defined for each country participating in Odette are to be applied.

For Sweden, the Mechanical engineering Association has defined the following structures, one for the Physical and two for the Logical Address.

#### **Physical address O094200009999999999XXXXXX**

where, O = (letter O) for Odette

0942 = Code for the Swedish National Tax Board

0000999999999999 = National Tax Board company code

XXXXXX = Internal code/company

(The Physical Address is used in the OFTP software)

#### **Logical address (UNB 0004/0010)**

Together with the qualifier, these data elements produce a unique global identity for the sender or recipient. It is important that the logical address is based on the recommendations specified by the national Odette organisation.

#### ***Qualifier (UNB 0007)***

Refers to the logical address (0004/0010). A level of significance is given to the logical address, depending on the value allocated to the qualifier. A value of OD or 30 shows that Odette's rules apply to the logical address.

Logical addresses with the qualifier OD are in accordance with the former rules for the logical address. This qualifier is replaced by qualifier 30 when the software or the network restricts the use of the qualifier to 30, in this case a special agreement has to be established.

Volvo will use the latter qualifier for new installations.



**Detailed application**

Here follows a detailed example of the relevant service segments (UNB, UNH, UNT and UNZ). The example refers to the delivery schedule from the Volvo Truck Corporation (VTC).

The syntax follows the same principles when dealing with the applications of despatch advice and invoices. The difference is that the sender and receiver change places, and also that other application references are used. For more detailed information see message description.

**Segment:** **UNB** Seq. No.: 1 Level: 0 **Message header**  
 Status: M Max. Occ.: 1  
 Counter: 0010

**Name:** Message header

**Description of segment:**

UN/EDIFACT			Implementation	
	Name	StFormat	St Format	Use / Remarks
UNB				
S001	Syntax Identifier	M		
0001	Syntax Identifier	M a4	M a4	Format UNOA, UNOB or UNOC. UNO, standing for Edifact syntax, followed by a code for character A, B or C Syntax version
0002	Syntax version number	M n1	M n1	
S002	Interchange sender	M		
0004	Sender identification	M an..35	M an..24	Logical address of the sender
0007	Partner identification code qualifier	C an..4	R an2	
0008	Address for reverse routing	C an..14	D an..14	
S003	Interchange recipient	M	M	
0010	Recipient identification	M an..35	M an..24	Logical address of the recipient
0007	Partner identification code qualifier	C an..4	M an2	
0014	Routing address	C an..14	D an..14	
S004	Date/Time of preparation	M	M	
0017	Date of preparation	M n6	M n6	The date when the interchange was prepared
0019	Time of preparation	M n4	M n4	The time when the interchange was prepared
0020	Interchange control reference	M an..14	M an..14	Unique serial no./ recipient and interchange type.
S005	Recipient's reference, password	C	N	not used
0022	Recipient's reference, password	C an..14	N	not used
0025	Recipient's reference qualifier	C an2	N	not used
0026	Application reference	C an..14	D	To be used after special agreement
0029	Processing priority code	C a1	N	not used
0031	Acknowledgement request	C n1	N	not used
0032	Communication agreement ID	C an..32	N	not used
0035	Test indicator	C n1	D n1	Insert 1 during the test period.

**Remark:**

**Example:**

UNB+UNOA:1+094200005560139700:30:001001+094200005566778899:30:YYYYYY+080614:1735+1+++++1'

**UNH, MESSAGE HEADER M(M)**

The beginning of every message in a transferred data file must have a UNH segment. The introduction for the DELINS/DELFOR message would look like this: UNH+1+DELFOR:D:96A:UN:A09040'

**0062 MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER****M an..14**

Unique serial number within the interchange. If the same type of message occurs several times during the transfer, each new occurrence of the message will get the next serial no. In the sequence.

**S009 MESSAGE IDENTIFIER****M (M)**

0065 Message type

M an..6 (M an..6)

type of message being transmitted

0052 Message version number

M an..3 (M an..3)

Current version of the message.

0054 Message Release number

M an..3 (M an..3)

0051 Controlling agency

M an..2 (M an..2)

UN for United Nations

0057 Associated Assigned Code

R an..6 (C an..6)

***UNT, MESSAGE TRAILER M(M)***

Every message in the transmission is concluded with a trailer segment.  
This segment contains the following information: UNT+657+1'

**0074**      **NUMBER OF SEGMENTS IN THE MESSAGE**      **M n..6 (M n..6)**

No. of segments in the message (incl. UNH and UNT).

**0062**      **MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER**      **M an..14 (M an..14)**

Unique serial number within the interchange.  
Shall be identical to 0062 in UNH (see above).

***UNZ, INTERCHANGE TRAILER M(M)***

Every transmission is concluded with a trailer segment.  
This segment contains the following information: UNZ+2+1'

**0036**      **INTERCHANGE CONTROL COUNT**      **M n..6 (M n..6)**

No. Of messages in the transmission (irrespective of message type).

**0020**      **INTERCHANGE CONTROL REFERENCE**      **M an..14**

Shall be identical to 0020 in UNB (see above).