2006 B2B Customer Conference
B2B – Catch the Next Wave
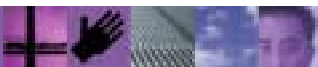
B9: Implementing / Understanding Business Ids
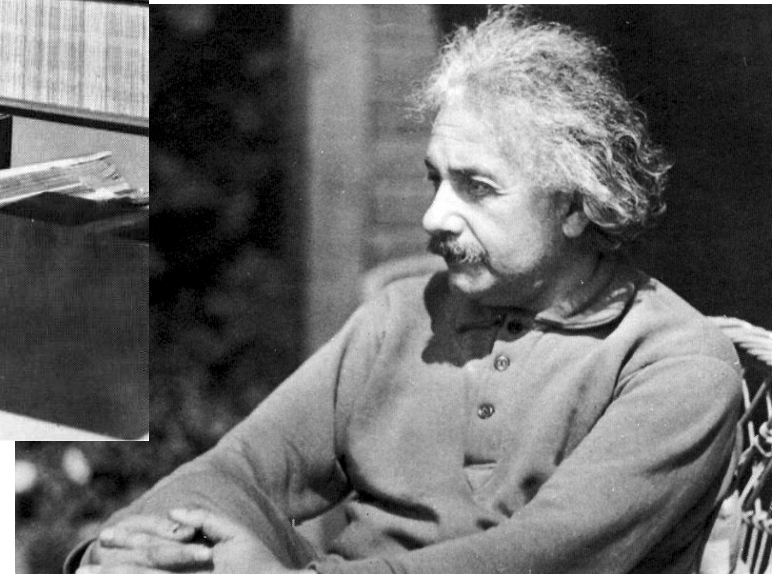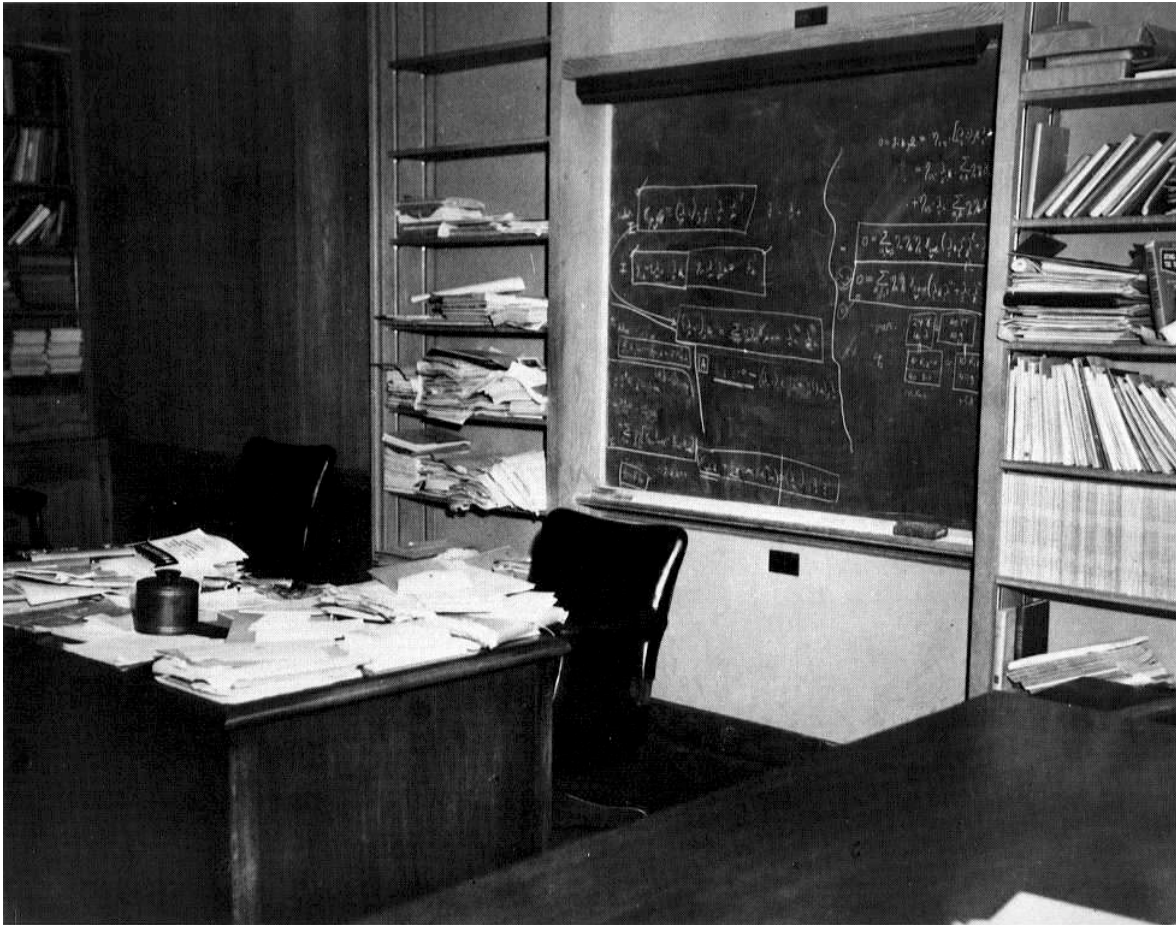
### David Hixon, IBM B2B Architect

WebSphere software

ON DEMAND BUSINESS

The Birthplace and Inventor of Business IDs

Objectives

- Define Business IDs

- Explain the core concepts of business IDs

  - Purpose of business IDs

  - Relationship to rules and usages

  - Trading Partner look up algorithm

- Work through the business ID setup for an example scenario

- Demonstrate that business IDs actually work
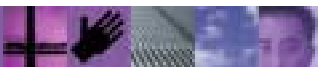
Introduction to Business IDs

- **Business IDs are names by which a trading partner is known to various applications**

- **A trading partner can have many business IDs**

  ➢ Vendor number in the accounts payable and purchasing systems

  ➢ Customer number in the accounts receivable and CRM systems

  ➢ Interchange ID and qualifier in an EDI interchange

  ➢ Etc.

- **The business ID used can vary by document type, i.e. vendor number in an X12 850 and customer number in an X12 856 advance ship notice**

Business IDs are Part of the Trading Partner Profile

Core Ideas of Business IDs

- **Purpose of business IDs** – map the trading partner identifier(s) used in a document to a trading partner profile in WDI

- **Relationship to rules**

  - ➢ Rules are a relationship between a sending trading partner profile, a receiving trading partner profile and a map

  - ➢ Business IDs are used to

    - Determine the sending and receiving trading partner profiles associated with the source msg

    - Populate the sending and receiving trading partner identifiers in the target message

- **Relationship to usages –** Business IDs don't apply to usages (usages work the same as they did before)

Sending Trading Partner Look Up Algorithm for Rules

1. Look at the source message definition and see if a location is specified for the sending trading partner. If so, then
   1. Get the name of the sending trading partner profile from that field or element.
2. If no location specified for the sending trading partner profile, then check to see if a location was specified for a sender qualifier and ID. If so, then
   1. Retrieve the qualifier and ID values from the specified fields or elements.
   2. If a matching business ID (and matching document ID if specified) exists, then the associated trading partner is the sending trading partner
3. If no location was specified for a sender qualifier and ID, then check to see if a location was specified for an internal trading partner ID. If so, then
   1. Retrieve the internal trading partner ID value from the specified field or element.
   2. If a matching business ID (and matching document ID if specified) exists, then the associated trading partner is the sending trading partner
4. If a matching trading partner profile has not been found, then the sending trading partner is "UNKNOWN".

➢ The receiving trading partner look up is the same except it considers fields or elements associated with the receiving trading partner.

A Simple Example Scenario

- **Scenario overview**
  - ➢ Purchase order in ADF format coming from application
  - ➢ Need to translate it into an X12V4R1 850 transaction
  - ➢ ADF contains a field called "VENDORNUMBER" that is the internal trading partner ID of the vendor that we are sending the purchase order to
  - ➢ One of the trading partners has a nickname of "DIU06" and an internal trading partner ID of "DIU06"
- **Setup overview**
  - ➢ Configure the source message definition to specify the field(s)/element(s) that contain the business ID(s)
  - ➢ Create a rule for the map
  - ➢ Associate the business ID with the trading partner

Open the Data Format Definition
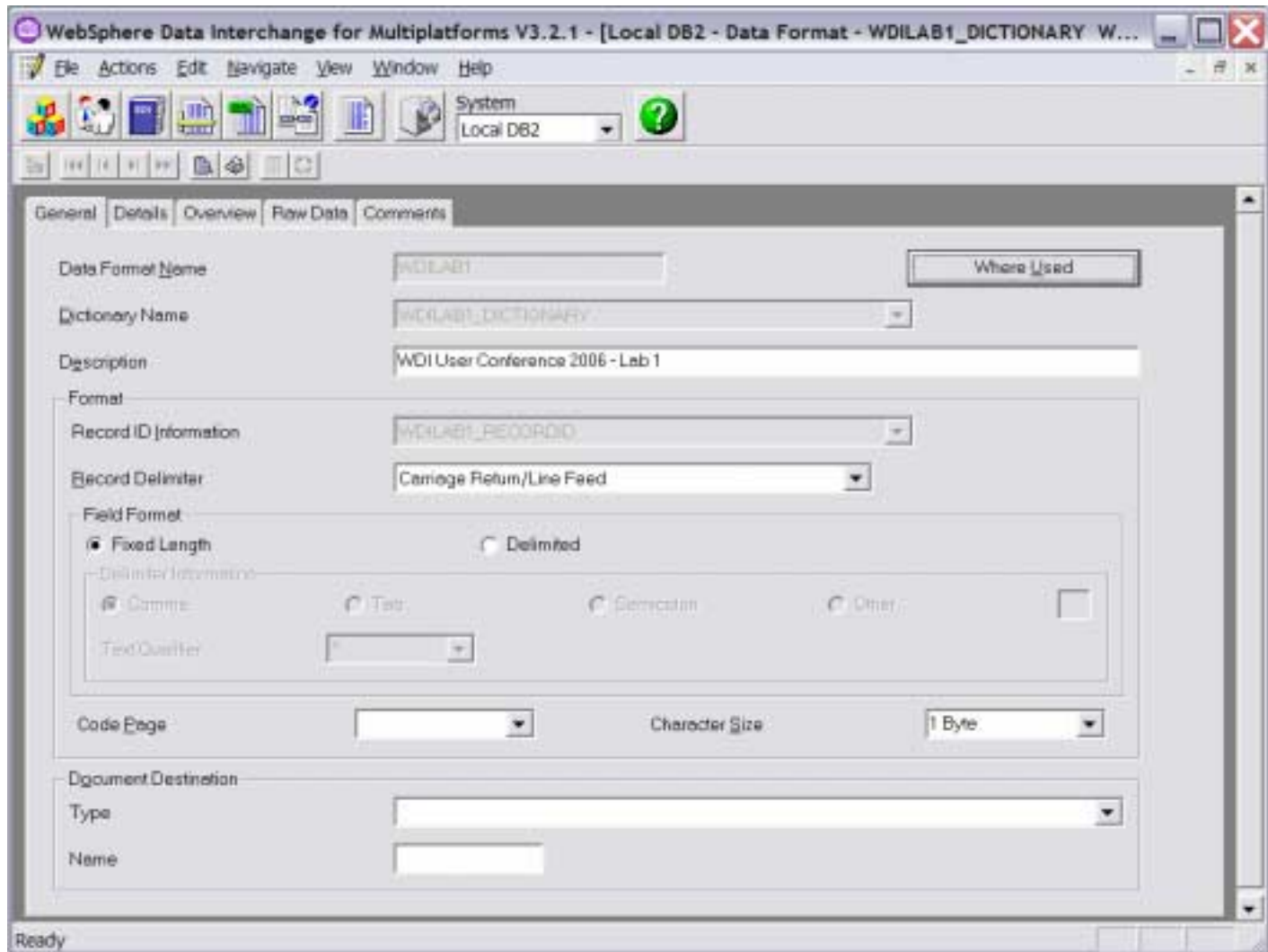
Specify the Field that Contains the INTPID
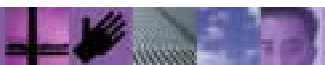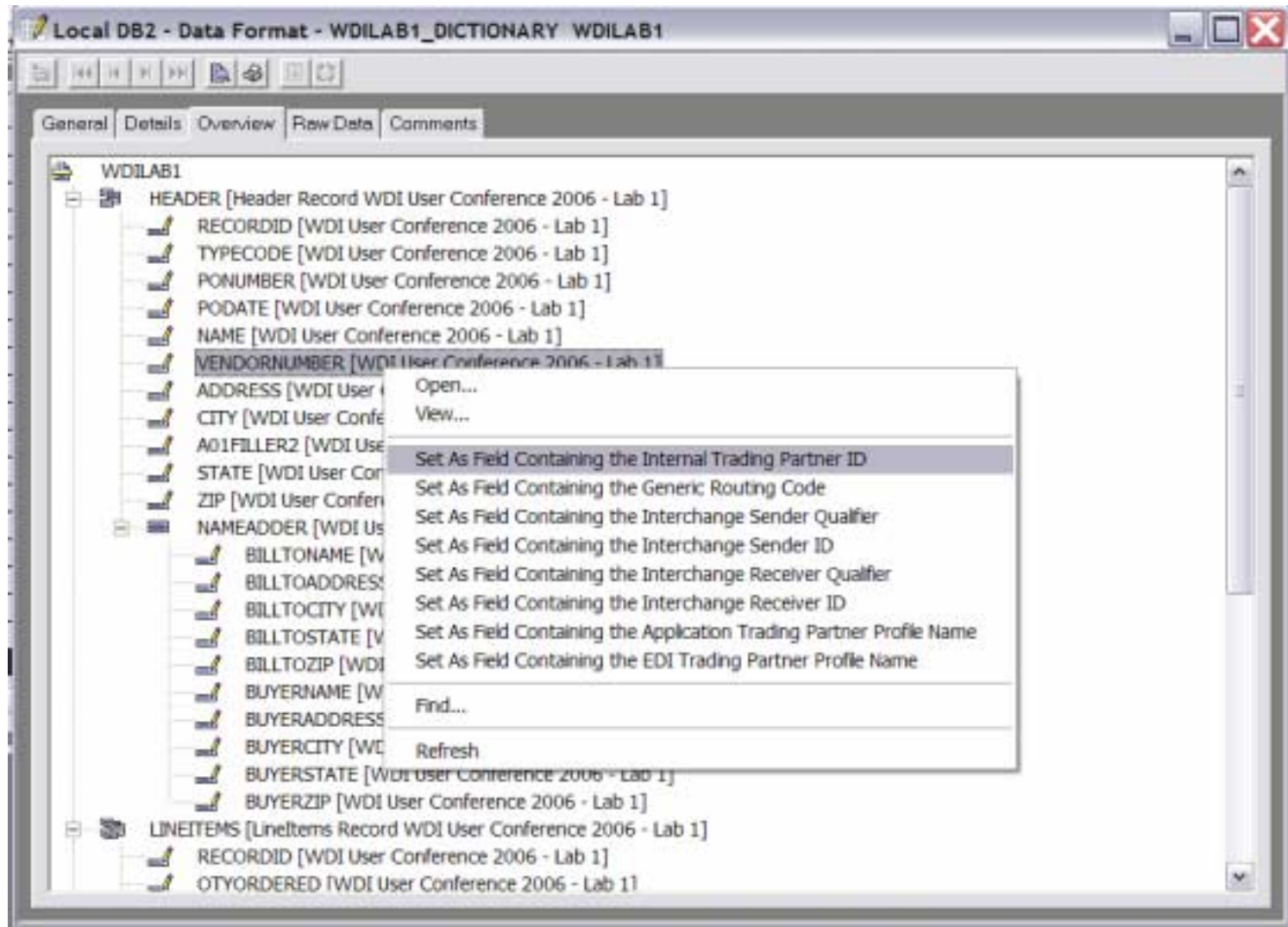
Create a Rule for the DIU06 Trading Partner

Open the Trading Partner Profile for DIU06
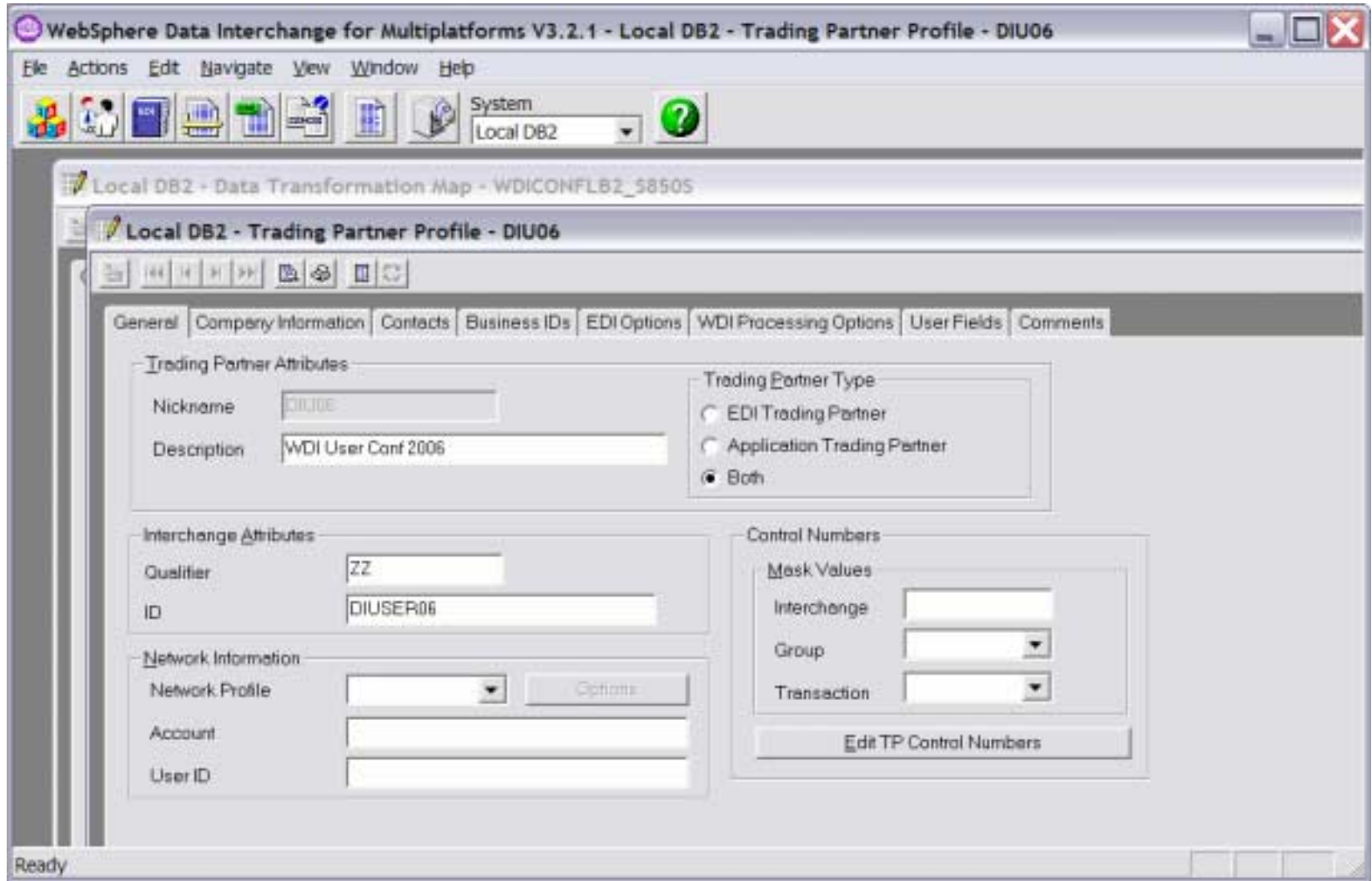
Add a Business ID of "DIU06"

# View the Business IDs to Confirm Add

# ID and Qualifier as Opposed to Internal Trading Partner ID

- What if the ID in the source message was a two part identifier (like qualifier/ID)?
- Business IDs support two part identifiers for all syntaxes (edi, xml and adf)
- Message definition utilities for EDI, XML and ADF all support the specification of two part identifiers
- Let's take a look at how it is done . . . . .

ADFs - Specify Field that Contains the Receiver Qualifier
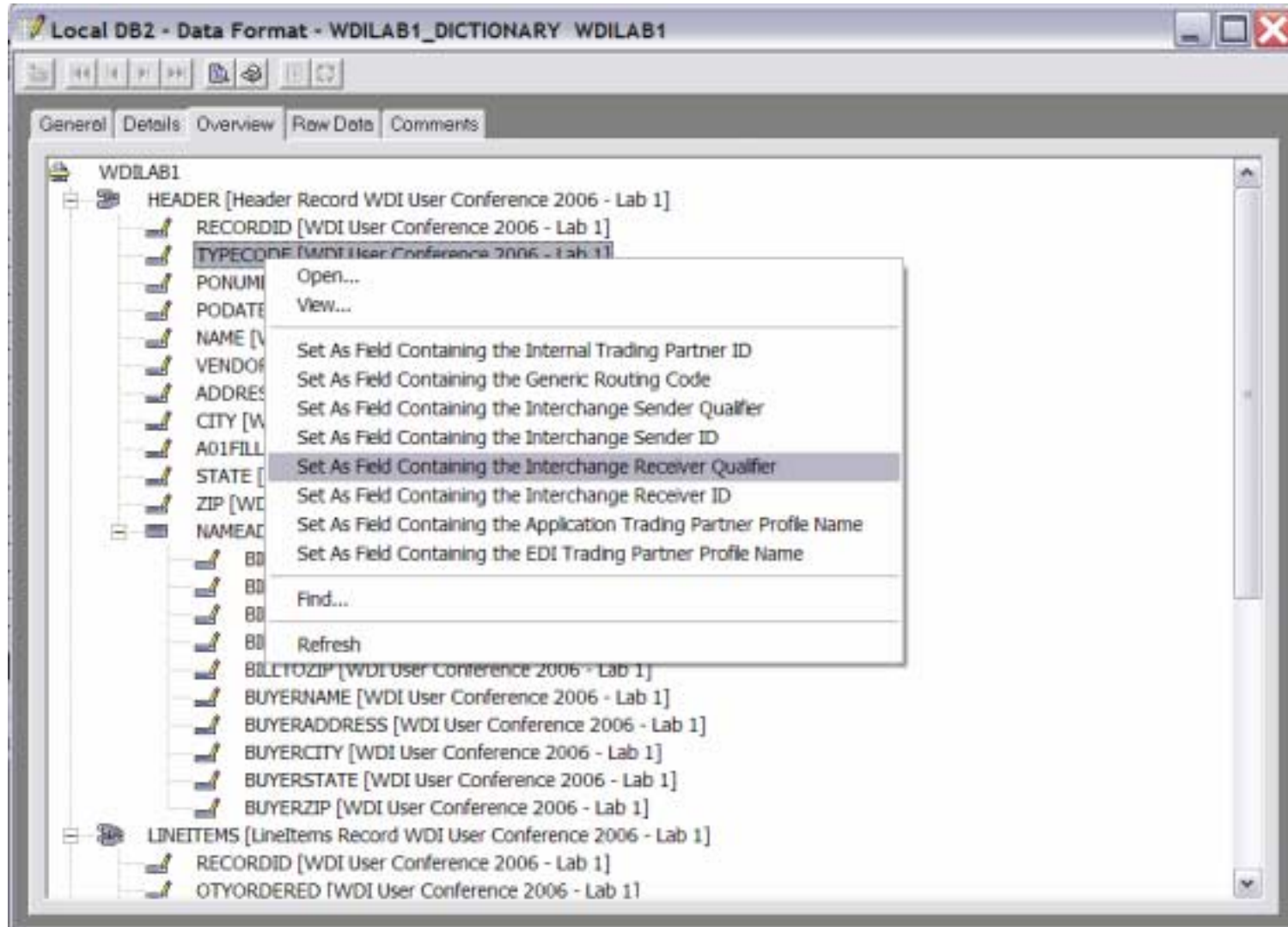
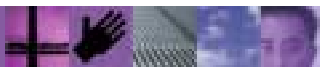# ADFs - Specify the Field that Contains the Receiver ID
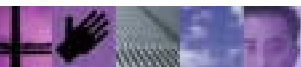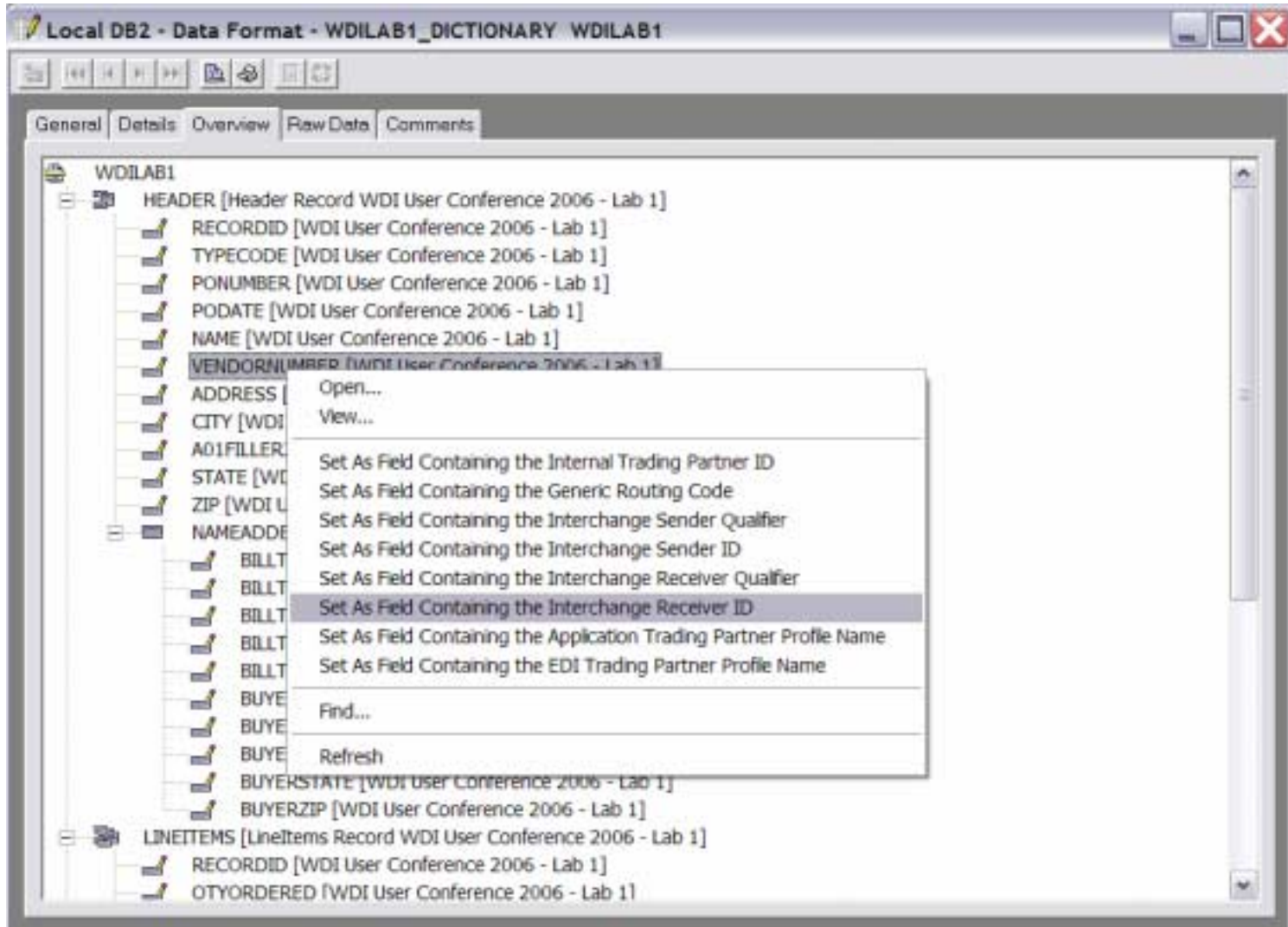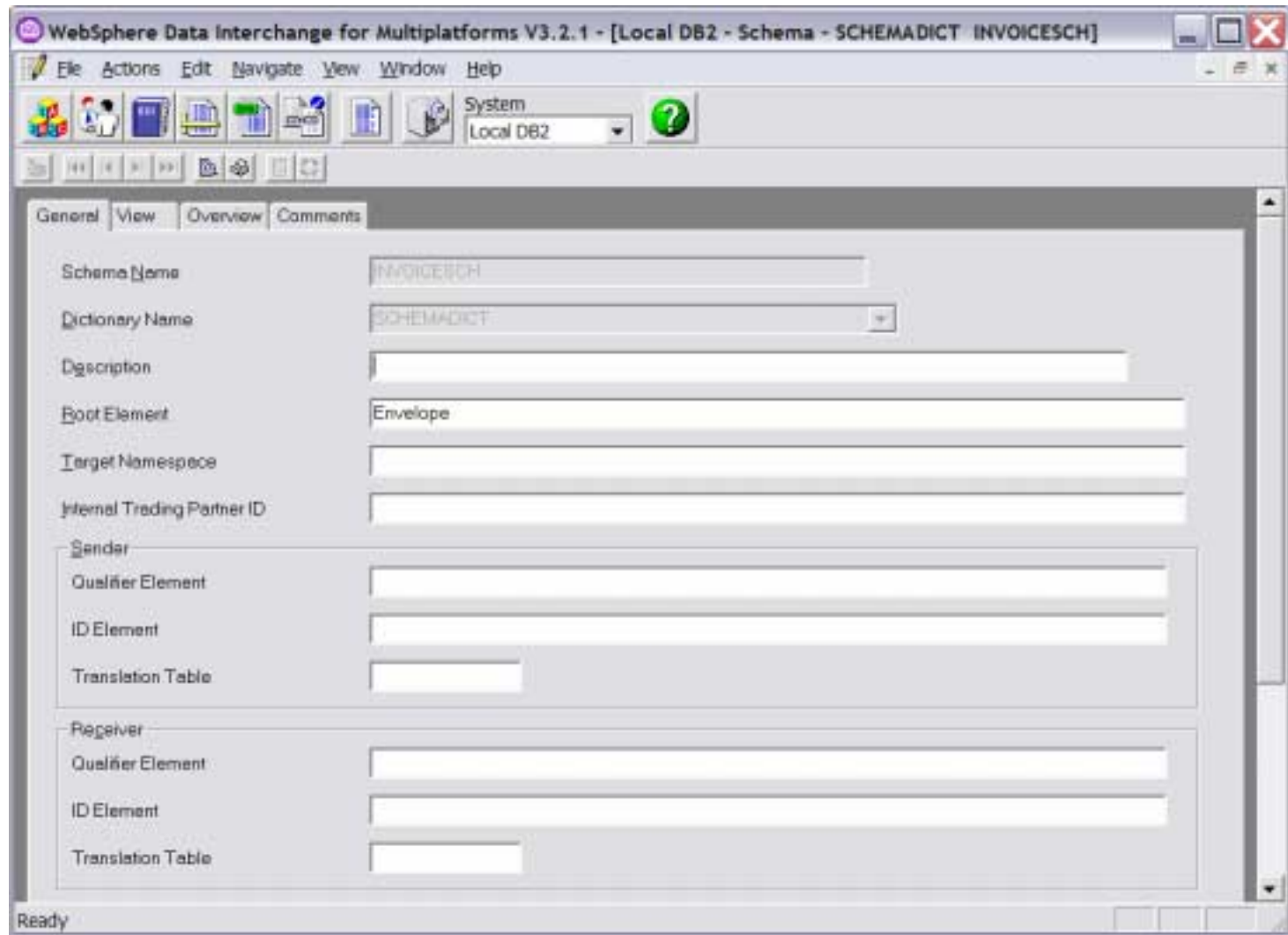
Business IDs for EDI and XML

- ## EDI

  - ➤ Business IDs are always two part (except for GS only enveloping)

  - ➤ The elements containing the IDs are fixed and specific to the type of envelope (X12, ISO 9735, etc.)
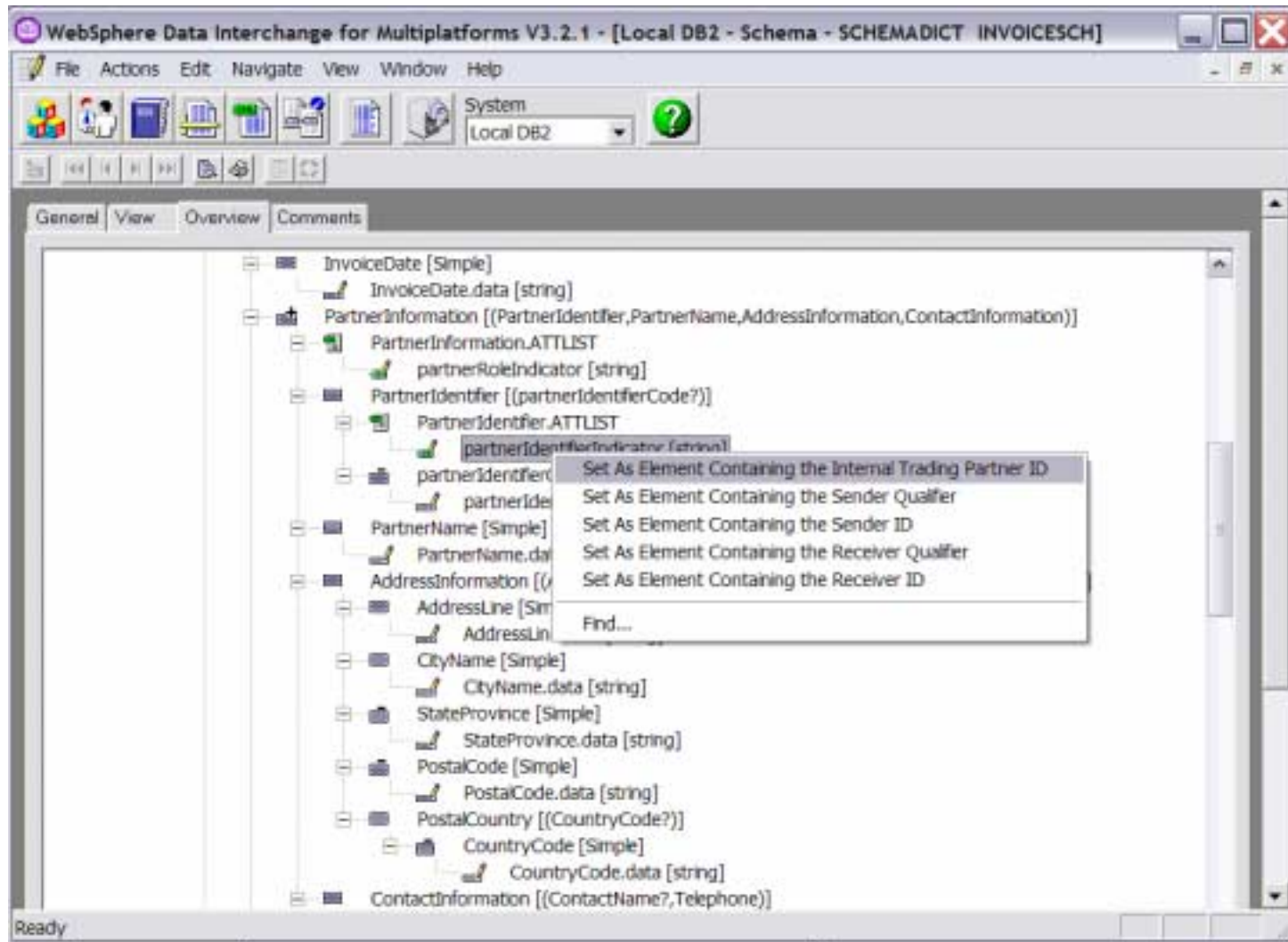
- ## XML

  - ➤ Works the same as ADFs
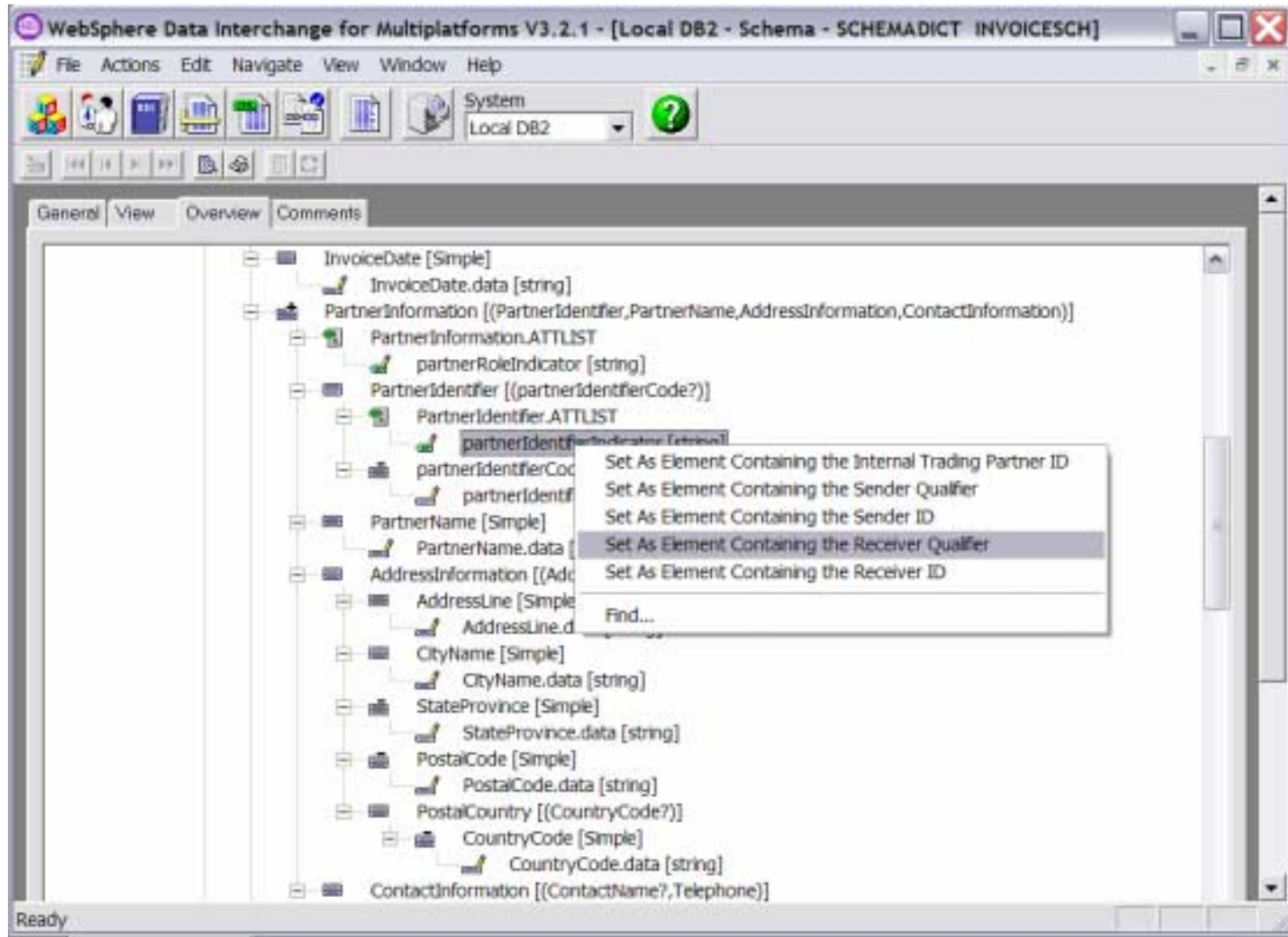
  - ➤ Let's look at how it is done . . . . .

Open the Schema Definition (XML)

Specify the Field that Contains the INTPID

Or Specify the Field that Contains the Receiver Qualifier

And Specify the Field that Contains the Receiver ID

Demo

- **Show the configuration**
- **Run a translation**

Summary

- Business IDs are not complex once you get used to them
- Business IDs have several advantages
  - ➤ All business IDs (internal and external) are consolidated into one place
    - Makes it easier to see what business IDs are associated with a trading partner
  - ➤ Business IDs can be changed without having to change rules
  - ➤ Can be associated with various groups of documents sent to, or received from, a trading partner
    - All documents
    - All documents of a particular syntax
    - All document types from a particular dictionary
    - A specific type of document only
- Next steps
  - ➤ Begin using business IDs for your DT maps
  - ➤ Also try other features like trading partner groups (process ID)

Questions and Answers

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