



IBM Software Group

IBM WebSphere® Data Interchange V3.3

Using Document Properties



@business on demand.

© 2007 IBM Corporation

This presentation will review the document properties that can be used in a Send or Receive map.

Using Document Properties

- Properties contain data that is associated with the document, but not part of the document
 - ▶ Envelope elements, generic and specific (ISA06, &IIS, etc.)
- &TCN transaction control number can be set for Send.
- All other properties are retrieved for Receive.



Properties contain data that is associated with the document, but not part of the document. Examples of document properties are Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) standard Envelope elements. The only property available for the Send process is the transaction control number. All other properties can be retrieved for the receive process.

Section

Send Processing

Using Document Properties

- Send mapping process
 - ▶ &TCN special literal can be used to indicate the application field which contains the message or transaction control number.



During the Send mapping process, the &TCN special literal can be used to indicate the application field which contains the message or transaction control number. Any field from a segment currently mapped can be chosen and either mapped or repeated, and the special literal &TCN used to identify the application field containing the control number.

Using Document Properties

The screenshot displays the WebSphere Data Interchange for Multiplatforms V3.3.3 interface. The main window shows a tree view of document properties for 'WDILAB1 [WDI User Conference 2006 - Lab 1]'. A dialog box titled 'Mapping Data Element Editor - 92' is open, showing the configuration for a mapping. The 'Field' is set to 'PODATE'. The 'Literal or Mapping Command' is '&TCN'. The 'Accumulators / Actions' section has several dropdown menus. The 'Comments' field is empty. The 'Open Automatically When an Element Mapping is Created' checkbox is checked. The background shows a tree view of document properties for 'WDILAB1 [WDI User Conference 2006 - Lab 1]'.

To set the transaction control number use the &TCN keyword on the Literal or Mapping Command line. Special handling, Translation tables, and validation tables can be used during &TCN mappings the same as they can be used in any other mapping.

Section

Receive Processing

Using Document Properties

- Specific EDI source document properties
 - ▶ All Service Segments available
 - ▶ Keyword names &Segment Id + nn where nn is the element number
 - ▶ &ST01 – Service Segment ST, element 1 – Transaction Set Id
- Generic EDI source document properties
 - ▶ Entire service segment can be mapped
 - ▶ &TTC – Transaction Set Id



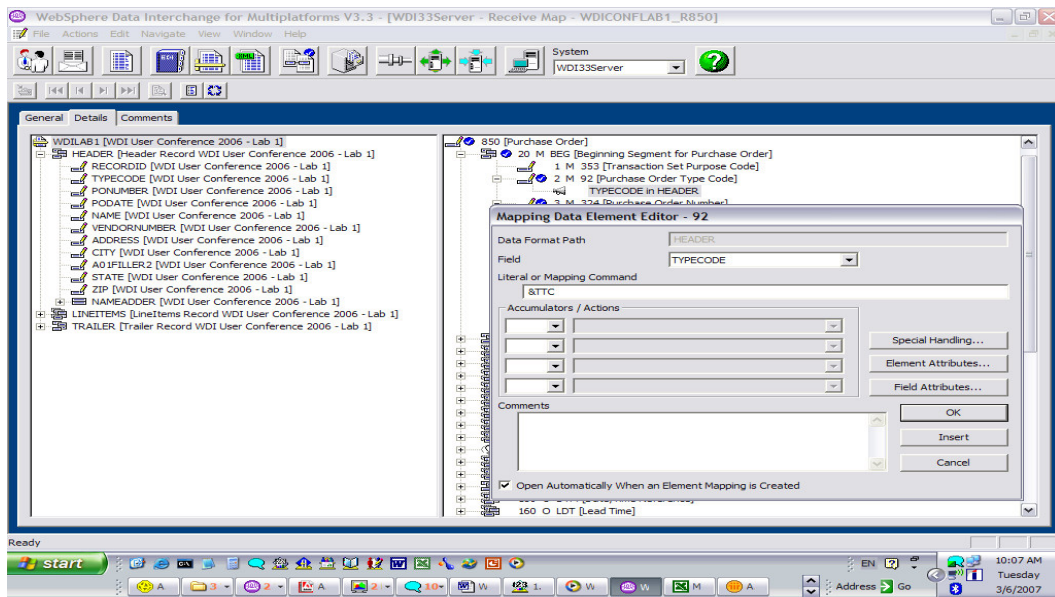
With the Receive process every envelope or service segment can be accessed using a combination of the segment ID (ISA, UNB, STX, and so forth) concatenated with a 2-byte number indicating the field within the segment wanted. These are the Specific document properties. Generic document properties are also available and include the ability to map the entire service segment up to the length of the target application field.

Using Document Properties

The screenshot displays the IBM WebSphere Data Interchange for Multiplatforms V3.3 interface. The main window shows a tree view of document properties for a 'Purchase Order' document. A dialog box titled 'Mapping Data Element Editor - 92' is open, showing the 'Mapping Command' field with the value '&ST01'. An arrow points to this field. The dialog also shows the 'Data Format Path' as 'HEADER' and the 'Field' as 'TYPECODE'. The 'Accumulators / Actions' section is empty. The 'Comments' section is also empty. The 'Open Automatically When an Element Mapping is Created' checkbox is checked. The status bar at the bottom of the window shows 'Ready' and the system tray includes the start button, taskbar, and system clock (10:01 AM Tuesday 3/6/2007).

To map, for example, the transaction set ID you can use the &ST01 keyword which is the specific property name. The keyword is entered on the Literal or Mapping Command line.

Using Document Properties



To map the transaction set ID using the generic keyword use &TTC. The keyword is entered on the Literal or Mapping Command line.

Using Document Properties

WebSphere Data Interchange for Multiplatforms V3.3

Contents | Index | Search

WebSphere Data Interchange Client

- Introduction
- Main application window
- Functional areas
- List windows
- Editors
- Queries
- Systems
- Configuration database
- Export and Import
- Event Log
- Message Log
- Audit Trail
- Security
- Customize
- Preferences
- Reference
- Trading Partners
- Operational profiles
- Document definitions
- Rules and Usages
 - Mapping
 - Mapping Functional Area
 - Data Transformation Maps
 - Validation Maps
 - Functional Acknowledgement Map
 - Send Maps
 - Receive Maps
 - Map Control Strings
 - Global Variables
 - Forward Translation Tables
 - Reverse Translation Tables
 - Code Lists
- Document Store
- Server Commands

A Receive Map will need to be [compiled](#) once it has been completed and before WebSphere Data Interchange Server will be able to perform translations based on the map. Compiling a map produces a [Map Control String](#). The WebSphere Data Interchange Server uses the control string produced by the compile process to perform translation - it does not use the map itself. Receive Maps must be recompiled anytime:

- The map is changed.
- The source document definition (Data Format) is changed.
- The target document definition (Transaction) is changed.

If a map is not recompiled after any of these events, the WebSphere Data Interchange Server will not be aware of the adjustments.

Once a Receive Map has been compiled, you will need to associate the map with one or more [Receive Map Usages](#), unless [minimal trading partners concepts](#) are being employed in your installation. When a document is ready to be translated, the WebSphere Data Interchange Server does not usually know what map or what processing options to use to translate the document. The Server will locate all active Receive Map Usages that are associated with the source document and then [search](#) through them to determine which Receive Map Usage most closely applies to the document. Once a Receive Map Usage has been determined, the Receive Map associated with the Receive Map Usage is used to translate the document. Refer to [Receive Map Usages](#) for additional information.

[Advanced mapping techniques](#)

[Terms](#)

[How To](#)

start

1:13 PM Thursday 4/19/2007

WebSphere Data Interchange Client help contains a list of the envelope or service segment values available under [Advanced mapping techniques](#) topic.

Using Document Properties

Send Map/Receive Map; Advanced mapping techniques

The following topics provide more detailed information on using literal keywords and other advanced mapping techniques.

- [Steps required to create a map](#)
- [Working with literals and mapping commands](#)
- [Control data literals](#)
- [Mapping specific service Segment elements \(Receive Map\)](#)
- [Mapping generic service Segment elements\(Receive Map\)](#)
- [Mapping service Segment elements \(Send Map\)](#)
- [Mapping hierarchical loops](#)
- [Qualifying a Loop or Segment](#)
- [Qualifying Data Elements](#)
- [Applying control fields](#)
- [Validation during mapping](#)
- [Mapping the DTP Segment](#)
- [Migrating a map to a new EDI Standard](#)
- [Using accumulators](#)

To make mapping easier, WebSphere Data Interchange Client help contains syntax for literals, mapping commands, and operators. See the following topics for syntax information:

- [Named variables](#)
- [Special variables](#)
- [Literals and mapping commands](#)

Both specific and generic service segment attributes can be found.

Using Document Properties

Receive Map; Mapping generic service Segment elements

You can map received envelope data to [Data Format Fields](#) by using substitution keywords in the Literal field of the [Mapping Data Element Editor](#). The keywords indicate which service Segment element is mapped to the Field.

The following table describes the substitution keywords you can use to map service Segment elements. The Envelope Data Type column indicates the required data type for the service Segment elements. The EDI Standard Data Type column indicates the data type that WebSphere Data Interchange uses for conversions from an EDI Standard data type to the application data type.

Keyword	Envelope Data Type	EDI Standard Data Type	Envelope Data Mapped to Application
&I		A	Entire interchange service segment, up to the length of the application field
&ICN	CN or IV	AN	Interchange control number
&IIS	IS, AS, or RS	A	Interchange sender ID
&IIR	IR, AR, or RR	A	Interchange receiver ID
&IDT	DT	DT	Interchange date

12

Using Document Properties

© 2007 IBM Corporation

This is a list of generic service segment keywords that can be used during mapping.

Reference

- More information can be found in the WDI V3.3 Mapping Guide.



More information can be found in the WebSphere Data Interchange Version 3.3 Mapping Guide.

Trademarks, copyrights, and disclaimers

The following terms are trademarks or registered trademarks of International Business Machines Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both:

IBM
IBM (logo)
e/Logo/business
AIX

CICS
Cloudscape
DB2
DB2 Universal Database

IMS
Informix
iSeries
Lotus

WMO
OS/390
OS/400
pSeries

Tivoli
WebSphere
xSeries
zSeries

Java and all Java-based trademarks are trademarks of Sun Microsystems, Inc. in the United States, other countries, or both.

Microsoft, Windows, Windows NT, and the Windows logo are registered trademarks of Microsoft Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both.

Intel, ActionMedia, LANDesk, MMX, Pentium and ProShare are trademarks of Intel Corporation in the United States, other countries, or both.

UNIX is a registered trademark of The Open Group in the United States and other countries.

Linux is a registered trademark of Linus Torvalds.

Other company, product and service names may be trademarks or service marks of others.

Product data has been reviewed for accuracy as of the date of initial publication. Product data is subject to change without notice. This document could include technical inaccuracies or typographical errors. IBM may make improvements and/or changes in the product(s) and/or program(s) described herein at any time without notice. Any statements regarding IBM's future direction and intent are subject to change or withdrawal without notice, and represent goals and objectives only. References in this document to IBM products, programs, or services does not imply that IBM intends to make such products, programs or services available in all countries in which IBM operates or does business. Any reference to an IBM Program Product in this document is not intended to state or imply that only that program product may be used. Any functionally equivalent program, that does not infringe IBM's intellectual property rights, may be used instead.

Information is provided "AS IS" without warranty of any kind. THE INFORMATION PROVIDED IN THIS DOCUMENT IS DISTRIBUTED "AS IS" WITHOUT ANY WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED. IBM EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ANY WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY, FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE OR NON-INFRINGEMENT. IBM shall have no responsibility to update this information. IBM products are warranted, if at all, according to the terms and conditions of the agreements (e.g., IBM Customer Agreement, Statement of Limited Warranty, International Program License Agreement, etc.) under which they are provided. Information concerning non-IBM products was obtained from the suppliers of those products, their published announcements or other publicly available sources. IBM has not tested those products in connection with this publication and cannot confirm the accuracy of performance, compatibility or any other claims related to non-IBM products. IBM makes no representations or warranties, express or implied, regarding non-IBM products and services.

The provision of the information contained herein is not intended to, and does not, grant any right or license under any IBM patents or copyrights. Inquiries regarding patent or copyright licenses should be made, in writing, to:

IBM Director of Licensing
IBM Corporation
North Castle Drive
Armonk, NY 10504-1785
U.S.A.

Performance is based on measurements and projections using standard IBM benchmarks in a controlled environment. All customer examples described are presented as illustrations of how those customers have used IBM products and the results they may have achieved. The actual throughput or performance that any user will experience will vary depending upon considerations such as the amount of multiprogramming in the user's job stream, the I/O configuration, the storage configuration, and the workload processed. Therefore, no assurance can be given that an individual user will achieve throughput or performance improvements equivalent to the ratios stated here.

© Copyright International Business Machines Corporation 2006. All rights reserved.

Note to U.S. Government Users - Documentation related to restricted rights-Use, duplication or disclosure is subject to restrictions set forth in GSA ADP Schedule Contract and IBM Corp.