

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications

Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Implementation
Guide

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Describes Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) which is paperless, computer to computer exchange of business transactions, such as purchase orders and invoices, in a standard format with standard content.

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Preface

Welcome to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Implementation Guide.

Audience

This guide is intended for implementers and end users of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Products

This implementation guides refers to these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products from Oracle:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Demand Scheduling Execution
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management

Note: This implementation guide documents only form elements that require additional explanation. If a form element is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then it either requires no additional explanation or is documented with the common fields for the section, chapter, or implementation guide.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals

The *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Implementation Guide* provides you with implementation and processing information for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne EDI solution. However, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of the system resides in companion documentation. The companion documentation consists of important topics that apply to many or all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products lines. The companion volume for Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange is:

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals Implementation Guide.

Customers must conform to the supported platforms for the release as detailed in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne minimum technical requirements. In addition, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne may integrate, interface, or work with other Oracle products. Refer to the cross-reference material in the Program Documentation at <http://oracle.com/contracts/index.html> for Program prerequisites and version cross-reference documents to assure compatibility of various Oracle products.

See Also:

- *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Financial Management Fundamentals Implementation Guide.*

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Related Information

For additional information about JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications, features, content, and training, visit the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne pages on the JD Edwards Resource Library located at: <http://learnjde.com>

Conventions and Screen Images

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>Italics</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
Monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph. URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

Introduction to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 1.1, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Overview"](#)
- [Section 1.2, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange System Integration"](#)
- [Section 1.3, "JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Implementation"](#)

1.1 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Overview

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is the paperless, computer to computer exchange of business transactions, such as purchase orders and invoices, in a standard format with standard content. As such, it is an important part of an electronic commerce strategy.

Electronic commerce is a means to extend business processes to include suppliers, customers, and employees in a fully integrated supply chain. It can yield shorter cycle times, more efficient inventory management, and better knowledge sharing throughout the extended enterprise. To see these benefits, you need an integrated enterprise application system that you can extend and customize for the supply chain, while still maintaining enterprise information integrity. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system from Oracle includes features for enterprise resource planning that enable you to use electronic commerce for these business interactions:

- Business to business: Planning, processing, and tracking information across the supply chain.
- Business to consumer: Connecting the company with the customers.
- Business to employee: Exchanging information and automating key business processes.

EDI is a crucial part of business to business commerce. When computers exchange data using EDI, the data is transmitted in EDI Standard format so that it is recognizable by other systems using the same EDI Standard format. Companies who use EDI have their own translator software package to convert the data from the EDI Standard format to their computer system's format. Companies that exchange EDI data are called trading partners.

As an interface between the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system data and the translator software, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system (code 47) acts as a staging area for moving data in and out of the application systems. In addition to exchanging EDI data, you can use this data interface for general interoperability and electronic commerce needs where a file based interface meets the business requirements.

Some benefits of using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system are:

- Shorter fulfillment cycle.
- Reduced errors.
- Increased information integrity through reduced manual data entry.
- Reduced clerical work for the manual manipulation of documentation.
- Increased competitiveness in the marketplace.
- Improved delivery of goods and services.
- Decreased time in generating payments and invoices.
- Decreased time in recording receipts of payment.

1.2 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange System Integration

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system integrates with these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems from Oracle:

- Sales Order Management
- Procurement
- Inventory Management
- Accounts Payable
- Accounts Receivable
- Demand Scheduling Execution

We discuss integration considerations in the implementation chapters in this implementation guide. Supplemental information about third-party application integrations is located on the Oracle Support website.

1.2.1 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management

You can enhance customer service by using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system to create order templates and standing or blanket orders. This system also provides additional customer service support through online displays that give:

- Pertinent order, inventory, transportation, and financial information.
- Net profitability of a product line when promotions, discounts, and allowances are applied.

1.2.2 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system accommodates a diverse range of purchasing activities for:

- Replenishing inventory.
- Acquiring materials used to complete projects.
- Charging purchased goods and services to specific departments, jobs, or cost centers.

Procurement involves order entry through actual payment for the goods and services that you receive.

1.2.3 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management system defines discreet inventory items, which enables you to manipulate inventory throughout the supply chain. Item identification and processing characteristics are the basic information elements that are specific to individual items across an entire company. This information can be further defined by facility to provide geographic or market flexibility.

1.2.4 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system enables you to manage supplier relationships and process invoices and payments.

1.2.5 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system helps you to manage cash flow with the flexibility that you need for effective cash management. You can streamline the day to day functions of the entire accounts receivable department. You can simplify and accelerate the process of applying receipts.

1.2.6 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Demand Scheduling Execution

You use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Demand Scheduling Execution system to manage requirements for shipment and production schedules between customers and suppliers. Firm or planned demand requirements enable you to receive, interpret, validate, or forecast net order information for shipments, and to automatically communicate shipment details to the supplier or customer. The system interprets and receives information using Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) documents that are transmitted from customers to suppliers, and then populates the appropriate Demand Scheduling Execution tables to create records, sales orders, and forecasts. You set up the Demand Scheduling Execution system to manage all of this information.

1.3 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system.

In the planning phase of the implementation, take advantage of all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information.

When determining which electronic software updates (ESUs) to install for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange, use the EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant. EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant, a Java-based tool, reduces the time required to search and download ESUs by 75 percent

or more and enables you to install multiple ESUs simultaneously.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Software Updates Guide*.

1.3.1 Global Implementation Steps

The implementation steps for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange:

1. Set up global user-defined codes.
See "Working with User Defined Codes" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools System Administration Guide*.
2. Set up companies, fiscal date patterns, and business units.
See "Setting Up Organizations" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Financial Management Fundamentals Implementation Guide*.
3. Set up next numbers.
See "Setting Up Next Numbers" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Financial Management Fundamentals Implementation Guide*.
4. Set up accounts and the chart of accounts.
See "Creating the Chart of Accounts" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Financial Management Fundamentals Implementation Guide*.
5. Set up General Accounting constants.
See "Setting Up Constants for General Accounting" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications General Accounting Implementation Guide*.
6. Set up multicurrency processing, including currency codes and exchange rates.
See "Setting Up General Accounting for Multicurrency Processing" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Multicurrency Processing Implementation Guide*.
See "Setting Up Exchange Rates" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Multicurrency Processing Implementation Guide*.
7. Set up ledger type rules.
See "Setting Up Ledger Type Rules for General Accounting" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications General Accounting Implementation Guide*.
8. Enter address book records. If required, you can also enter global location numbers (GLN) for customers, suppliers, carriers, internal business units, and so on.
See "Entering Address Book Records" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Address Book Implementation Guide*.
9. Set up inventory information, such as branch/plant constants, default locations and printers, manufacturing and distribution AAls, and document types.
See "Setting Up the Inventory Management System" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Inventory Management Implementation Guide*.
10. Set up shop floor calendars.
See "Setting Up Shop Floor Management" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Shop Floor Management Implementation Guide*.
11. Set up manufacturing constants.

See "Setting Up Manufacturing Constants" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Product Data Management Implementation Guide*.

1.3.2 Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange Implementation Steps

The implementation steps for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system:

1. Set up customer billing instructions.

See [Setting Up Customer Billing Instructions](#).

2. Set up EDI information for a supplier.

See [Entering EDI Information for Suppliers](#).

3. Set up item cross references.

See "Maintaining Cross-References" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Demand Scheduling Execution Implementation Guide*.

4. Set up EDI tolerance rules.

See [Defining EDI Tolerance Rules](#).

5. Format flat file data.

See [Flat File Data](#).

6. Verify the report output destination in the .ini file. The .ini file contains a UBE section, UBEDBOutputLocation (the ID for the system value is 79), which the system retrieves if a user specifies an invalid output destination for the EDI text files that the system generated. If you do not specify an .ini setting, the current working directory is the default destination for the output.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools System Administration Guide*

Understanding Data Interface for the Electronic Data Interchange System

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 2.1, "Understanding the Electronic Data Interchange System"](#)
- [Section 2.2, "Understanding EDI Standards"](#)
- [Section 2.3, "Understanding EDI Document Processing"](#)
- [Section 2.4, "Understanding Electronic Documents Supported by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne System"](#)
- [Section 2.5, "Understanding Program and Table Naming Conventions"](#)

2.1 Understanding the Electronic Data Interchange System

Electronic Data Interchange is the paperless, computer to computer exchange of business transactions, such as purchase orders and invoices, in a standard format with standard content. As such, it is an important part of an electronic commerce strategy.

Electronic commerce is a means to extend business processes to include suppliers, customers, and employees in a fully integrated supply chain. It can yield shorter cycle times, more efficient inventory management, and better knowledge sharing throughout the extended enterprise. To see these benefits, you need an integrated enterprise application system that you can extend and customize for the supply chain, while still maintaining enterprise information integrity.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system includes features for enterprise resource planning that enable you to use electronic commerce for these business interactions:

Business Interaction	Description
Business to business	Planning, processing, and tracking information across the supply chain
Business to consumer	Connecting the company with the customers
Business to employee	Exchanging information and automating key business processes

EDI is a crucial part of business to business commerce. When computers exchange data using EDI, the data is transmitted in EDI Standard format so that it is recognizable by other systems using the same EDI Standard format. Companies who use EDI have their own translator software package to convert the data from the EDI

Standard format to their computer system's format. Companies that exchange EDI data are called trading partners.

As an interface between the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system data and the translator software, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system (code 47) acts as a staging area for moving data in and out of the application systems. In addition to exchanging EDI data, you can use this data interface for general interoperability and electronic commerce needs where a file based interface meets the business requirements.

Some benefits of using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system are:

- Shorter fulfillment cycle.
- Reduced errors.
- Increased information integrity through reduced manual data entry.
- Reduced clerical work for the manual manipulation of documentation.
- Increased competitiveness in the marketplace.
- Improved delivery of goods and services.
- Decreased time in generating payments and invoices.
- Decreased time in recording receipts of payment.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system integrates with these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems to enable data exchange with the trading partner:

- Sales Order Management
- Procurement
- Inventory Management
- Accounts Payable
- Accounts Receivable
- Demand Scheduling Execution

2.2 Understanding EDI Standards

To exchange documents with trading partners, you must convert the data to and from EDI Standard formats.

EDI Standards are the requirements for the format and content of EDI business documents. EDI Standards determine the correct order and location of the units of data in an EDI document. All EDI transactions are defined by EDI Standards.

EDI Standards developers design and publish EDI Standard formats for various kinds of documents, such as purchase orders or invoices, that you might exchange with the trading partners.

All EDI Standards include:

- Elements, which are the smallest component in an EDI Standard
- Segments, which are groups of elements
- Transaction sets (also called messages), which are groups of segments

EDI Standard format is comparable to the language that you speak. For instance, an element of the EDI Standard can be compared to a word. A segment in the EDI Standard is comparable to a sentence. A transaction set in the EDI Standard is comparable to a paragraph or a document. In the EDI Standard, just as in the language that you speak, elements (or words) are combined to form a segment (or a sentence). Segments (or sentences) are combined to create a Transaction set (or paragraph or document).

Two commonly used EDI Standards are:

- EDI for Administration, Commerce, and Transport (EDIFACT), generic international
- American National Standards Institute/Accredited Standards Committee X12 (ANSI ASC X12), generic

Subsets of ANSI ASC X12 include:

- Transportation Data Coordinating Committee (TDCC), transportation industry, including air, rail, motor, and ocean
- Uniform Communication Standard (UCS), grocery industry

Both ANSI ASC X12 and EDIFACT also contain subgroups, including:

- Automotive Industry Action Group (AIAG)
- Chemical Industry Data Exchange (CIDX)
- Electronics Industry Data Exchange (EIDX)
- Voluntary Interindustry Communications Standards (VICS)
- Textile/Apparel Manufacturing Communications (TAMCS)
- Sundries and Apparel Findings Linkage Council (SAFLINC)
- U.S. government

2.2.1 Preparing the System for EDI Implementation

To prepare the system for data interface for electronic data interchange implementation, you should:

- Perform a detailed system analysis.
- Set up the translator software.
- Set up the Electronic Commerce system (system code 47).
- Test communications with a trading partner to verify that you have set up the system correctly.

2.2.2 EDI Considerations

Use these questions to determine the scope of the implementation:

- What types of software and hardware are required to run EDI?
- How many people are necessary to support EDI operations?
- Can the existing staff support EDI operations?
- What are staff education and training requirements?
- How does implementing EDI affect the company's overall operations?

- Which departments in the company may experience an increase or decrease in workload?
- What are the costs and benefits of implementing EDI?
- How much is management involved in and committed to this project?

2.2.3 Agreements With Trading Partners

You and the trading partner must agree on these terms before trading EDI documents:

- What are the legal ramifications of EDI transactions?
- How many Standard EDI documents do you trade?
- How many trading partners do you have?

2.3 Understanding EDI Document Processing

This table describes inbound and outbound document processing:

Type of Document	Description
Inbound Documents	An inbound document is a document that you receive from the trading partner. When you receive inbound documents, the translator software retrieves the data using network communications and translates the data from EDI Standard format to a flat file format. The Universal Batch Engine Version Copy program (R9830512) translates the data from a flat file format to the application table format. The translator software moves the translated data into the inbound EDI interface tables (also known as System 47). Finally, the edit/update programs move the data into the appropriate application tables.
Outbound Documents	An outbound document is an EDI document that you send to the trading partner using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system. When you send outbound documents, an EDI extraction program extracts records from the application tables to send to the trading partner. After the records are extracted, they are placed in the EDI interface tables (also known as System 47). Next, the Flat File Creation program converts the records from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne EDI interface table format to a flat file format. Finally, the translator software translates these records from the flat file format into an EDI Standard format. After the records are translated, the translator software sends the data to the trading partner through network communications. The flat file creation program is an optional step that you can use to provide a flat file to a translator software package that does not have the ability to read data directly from a relational database.

2.4 Understanding Electronic Documents Supported by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne System

This list identifies EDI documents currently supported in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne:

X12 Transaction (JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Transaction ID)	ANSI X12	EDIFACT	Inbound To	Outbound From
Invoice (04)	810	INVOIC	Accounts Payable (AP), Procurement	Sales
Payment Order (05)	820	PAYEXT		AP
Lockbox	823	CREMUL	Accounts Receivable (AR)	-
Application Advice	824	APERAK	System 47	-
Planning Schedule Forecast (06)	830	DELFOR	DSE to MRP	—
Request for Quote (09)	840	REQOTE	Sales	Procurement
Product Transfer Account Adjustment	844	ORDCHG	-	Sales, Advanced Pricing
Price Authorization Acknowledgment/Status	845	PRICAT	Sales, Advanced Pricing	-
Response to Product Transfer Account Adjustment	849	ORDRSP	Sales, Advanced Pricing	-
Purchase Order (01)	850	ORDERS	DSE, Sales	Procurement
Product Activity Data (12)	852	INVRPT	Inventory	Inventory
Purchase Order Acknowledgment (02)	855	ORDRSP	Procurement	Sales
Shipping Notice (03)	856	DESADV	DSE, Procurement, Sales	Transportation Management
Purchase Order Change (13)	860	ORDCHG	Sales	Procurement
Receiving Advice (07)	861	RECADV	DSE, Procurement, Sales	Procurement
Delivery Just in Time	862	DELJIT	DSE to Sales-	Repetitive manufacturing

X12 Transaction (JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Transaction ID)	ANSI X12	EDIFACT	Inbound To	Outbound From
Purchase Order Response Message (14)	865	ORDRSP	Procurement	Sales
Delivery Just in Time Sequencing	866	DELJIT-JS	DSE	-
Functional Acknowledgmen ts	997	CONTRL	System 47	-

2.5 Understanding Program and Table Naming Conventions

This list identifies the naming conventions used for EDI programs. The __ in the program number represents the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transaction ID number that is unique for the various EDI standard documents.

Programs	Naming Convention
Status Inquiry	R47__0 or R47__6
Edit/Update	R47__1
Extraction	R47__2 R43500 for Outbound Purchase Orders and Outbound Request for Quotes R42565 for Outbound Invoices, Outbound Purchase Order Acknowledgments, and Outbound Response to Request for Quotes
Flat File Creation Program	R47__2C
Update as Sent	R47__7
Purge Inbound Tables	R47__8
Purge Outbound Tables	R47__

This list identifies the naming conventions used for EDI inbound tables. The __ in the program number represents the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transaction ID number that is unique for the various EDI standard documents.

Table	Naming Convention
Header/Primary	F47__1
Detail	F47__2
Shipment, Destination, Quantity (SDQ)	F47__3
Address Information	F4706
Header Text	F4714
Detail Text	F4715
Other (as required)	F47__4

This list identifies the naming conventions that used for EDI outbound tables. The __ in the program number represents the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transaction ID number that is unique for the various EDI standard documents.

Table	Naming Convention
Header/Primary	F47__ 6
Detail	F47__ 7
SDQ	F47__ 8
Other (as required)	F47__ 9

Setting Up Interfaces for Electronic Data Interchange

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 3.1, "Understanding EDI Interfaces"](#)
- [Section 3.2, "Understanding Flat File Data Formatting"](#)
- [Section 3.3, "Setting Up Customer Billing Instructions"](#)
- [Section 3.4, "Establishing EDI Information for Suppliers"](#)
- [Section 3.5, "Defining EDI Tolerance Rules"](#)

3.1 Understanding EDI Interfaces

You must customize the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system, including customizing information for each trading partner and each system, to fit your needs.

Examples of such changes include:

- In the Customer Master program (P03013), defining how specific trading partners are billed based on the type and amount of business that you conduct with them.
- In the Item Cross Reference program (P4104), defining relationships between the company's item numbers and each trading partner's item numbers.

You can also set up substitute or replacement items that can be ordered for customers if the ordered item is out of stock. If you are ordering items from a supplier, you can set up replacement items for items that the supplier does not have in stock.

Also, you must customize how you maintain EDI data. Examples of customizing EDI data include:

- Defining and reviewing the codes that describe EDI documents that you send and receive.
- Defining and reviewing the actions that the system performs when you send and receive EDI documents.

For example, if you receive a transaction, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system uses a transaction-set purpose code, such as deletion or inquiry, to determine which action to perform on the transaction.

- Defining the acceptable ranges for information, such as for quantities, unit costs, and extended amounts, in EDI documents.

3.1.1 Testing Strategies

Many organizations postpone the testing of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne EDI software until the third-party translator software is also installed. However, if the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne EDI software is installed before the EDI translator software, you can begin testing it using data entry through the Status/Inquiry program or by manually creating and processing a flat file through the system. The Status/Inquiry program provides add, change, and delete capability to all the data in the system 47 tables.

3.1.2 User-defined Codes for EDI

Many fields accept only user-defined codes (UDCs). You must define these codes to perform EDI processes.

UDCs are stored in tables by system and code type. For example, system 47, type PU represents electronic commerce and transaction-set purpose codes.

You can view some UDCs from selections on the EDI Advanced & Technical Operations menu (G4731). Alternatively, you can access all codes through a single UDC form. After you select a UDC form from a menu, change the system code and the UDC type fields to access another UDC table. The system stores UDCs in the F0005 table.

These UDCs are primary to the EDI system:

- Record type codes (00/RD) define the type of inbound and outbound tables.
These UDCs are loaded and hard-coded, and you should not change the code or its meaning. To do so would interfere with correct processing.
- Transaction type codes (00/TT) identify the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) code and definition for each type of EDI transaction.

For example, code 823 is the UDC code and the ANSI code for lockbox transactions, and 850 is the UDC and ANSI code for purchase order transactions. These codes are loaded. You can review the list of codes to determine the current codes and their descriptions.

- EDI transaction-set number codes (40/ST) describe each type of EDI document that you send and receive.

You can define transaction-set codes for any EDI standard. Transaction-set codes for EDI documents are loaded. You can modify the transaction-set codes and add transaction sets to the table.

- Transaction-set purpose codes (47/PU) control the actions that the system performs when you send and receive EDI documents.

The system uses the code each time that the transaction-set purpose appears in a table. These codes are loaded, and they are intended for use with ANSI X12 element 353. For inbound documents, the system uses this code to determine the action to perform on the transaction. For outbound documents, this code communicates the purpose of the transaction to the trading partner.

You can review the current list of codes and their descriptions.

3.1.3 Prerequisites

Before setting up EDI interfaces:

- Set up document types for:
 - EDI customer orders.
 - EDI purchase orders.
 - EDI quotes.
- Set up next numbers for:
 - EDI batch numbers.
 - EDI document numbers.
- Set up order activity rules for:
 - EDI sales order transactions.
 - EDI purchasing transactions.
- Verify that all customer and supplier information has been added to the address book. This includes the global location number (GLN) if applicable.
- Verify that all items being sold or purchased have been entered in the system.
- Verify that all cost and pricing information has been added for items purchased and sold.

3.2 Understanding Flat File Data Formatting

This section discusses:

- Flat file data.
- Formatting flat file data for inbound documents.
- Formatting flat file data for outbound documents.

3.2.1 Flat File Data

To use a flat file to receive or send EDI documents, you must be able to map a drive on a personal computer to the location of the flat file. The third-party translator software must be able to:

- Create a flat file for outbound documents or convert the data for inbound documents.
- Create fields.
- Insert delimiters.
- Write to every field in the EDI interface tables, even if the field is blank.

The default text qualifier is a double quotation mark, and the default field delimiter is a comma.

The format of the record in the flat file must follow the format of the EDI interface table. Consequently, every column in the table must be in the flat file record, and the columns must appear in the same order as in the table. The first field value in a flat file record indicates the record type. That is, the first field value indicates the conversion or creation program into which EDI interface tables insert the record. Record type values are defined and stored by record type UDC table 00/RD.

For example, suppose that a record in the header table appears as follows:

Record Type	Name	Address	City	Zip Code
1	Joe	<Blank>	Denver	80237

Here is how the record in the flat file appears:

1,Joe, Denver, 80237

In the preceding example, notice that the *1* corresponds to a header record type, and the blank space corresponds to the <Blank> value in the Address column.

When you receive inbound documents, the system converts data from the flat file to the EDI interface tables when you run the appropriate conversion program. When you send outbound documents, the system creates a flat file when you run the appropriate creation program (also known as a conversion program).

3.2.2 Formatting Flat File Data for Inbound Documents

Depending on the capabilities of the translator software, you might have to ensure that data is formatted correctly to receive documents in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application programs. Therefore, you must define how the data should be formatted in the flat file when you run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) from the flat file into the EDI inbound interface tables.

All fields must be correctly formatted for the Inbound Flat File Conversion program to correctly interpret each field and move it to the corresponding field in the appropriate inbound interface table. All fields must be placed in the flat file in the exact order in which they appear in the inbound interface table in which the data is converted. In addition, each field must be enclosed by a symbol that marks the start and end of the field. Typically, this symbol is a double quotation mark. Each field must also be separated from the next field with a field delimiter. Typically, this separator value is a comma. For example:

1,1,00001, ,3333,AA, ,850, , ,R,2, ,9102

Note: For inbound documents that you receive, you can use any field delimiter and text qualifier if it does not interfere with the interpretation of the fields. Use the processing options from the applicable conversion program to define the text qualifiers and field delimiters that the system uses.

3.2.2.1 Dates

The system determines how a date is converted from the flat file to the EDI interface tables through a combination of the date-format user preference that you set up in the default value that you specify for the UDS for the century change year (CENTCHG in 00/DF).

The date format specified in the date-format user preference setup must match the date format of all dates in the flat files. Typically, this format is MDY and is the format used by ANSI EDI data; however, it might vary with other standards. The conversion of the dates from the flat files to the inbound interface tables is based on a combination of the user preference and the data dictionary item CENTCHG. When you enter a date with two positions for year, the system compares that value with the default value within CENTCHG to determine whether the date is less than or equal to this value. For example, if the date is less than or equal to this value and it is a value within the

year 2000 (00,01,02 up to and including the default value), the system interprets the date as a year 2000 date.

If the date is greater than the default value, the system assumes the current century as defined in data dictionary item CTRY. For instance, if the CENTCHG default value is **10** and the date-format user preference that you set up is **MDY**, the system formats the date as described in this table after you run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C):

Desired Date	Format in Flat File	Formatted Date in Interface Table	Typical Date Storage in Interface Table (Julian)
June 1, 1998	6/1/98	6/1/98	98152
June 1, 2002	6/1/02	6/1/02	102152
June 1, 2010	6/1/10	6/1/10	110152
June 1, 2011	6/1/11	6/1/11 *Incorrect	11152 *Incorrect
June 1, 2015	6/1/15	6/1/15 *Incorrect	15152 *Incorrect
June 1, 1998	6/1/1998	6/1/98	98152
June 1, 2010	6/1/2010	6/1/10	110152
June 1, 2011	6/1/2011	6/1/2011	111152
June 1, 2015	6/1/2015	6/1/2015	115152

* Indicates a date that was converted incorrectly based on the desired date in the preceding examples.

3.2.2.2 Numeric Values

You do not have to pad numeric values with zeros. If the value is a decimal value, it should be placed in the field with the decimal present. If the value is a whole number, no decimal is required. The Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) validates the value in the field and adjusts the value based on the data dictionary. For example, line number (EDLN) typically has three display decimals. If the value in the flat file is 1, the Inbound Flat File Conversion program converts it to 1000 so that it appears as 1.000 in an application. If no value must be mapped to the field, either a blank or a 0 is converted to a 0 in the EDI inbound interface tables.

This table shows how the system converts values for the data dictionary item EDI Line Number (EDLN) from the flat file into the EDI inbound interface tables:

Value in Flat File	Converted Value in Interface Table	Value Displayed with Three Display Decimals	Attribute of Field in Interface Table
1	1000	1.000	Numeric 7, 3 Display
1.	1000	1.000	Numeric 7, 3 Display
1.0	1000	1.000	Numeric 7, 3 Display
1.00	1000	1.000	Numeric 7, 3 Display
1.000	1000	1.000	Numeric 7, 3 Display

This table shows how the system converts values for the data dictionary item Units, Transaction/Quantity (UORG) from the flat file into the EDI inbound interface tables:

Value in Flat File	Converted Value in Interface Table	Value Displayed with Three Display Decimals	Attribute of Field in Interface Table
123	123	123	Numeric 9
123	123	123	Numeric 9
-123	-123	123-	Numeric 9
123-	-123	123-	Numeric 9
	0	0	Numeric 9
0	0	0	Numeric 9
000000000	0	0	Numeric 9

When you send or receive documents with decimal numbers, you must use a placeholder, such as a period (.), to indicate the position of the decimal. You define the placeholder in the use preference table.

3.2.2.3 Character Values

Padding character values with blank values is not necessary if the field is populated with a value. One of the few exceptions to this rule is the data dictionary item Business Unit (MCU). Because this field is right justified in an alpha field, the value must be padded with blanks. In addition, all values must be surrounded with the special field start and stop qualifiers. If nothing is going to be mapped to a field, a blank must be placed between the two qualifiers. If the blank between the two qualifiers is not present, a single qualifier is converted into an alpha field in the interface table.

For example:

Purchase order number (VR01 - Alpha 25) and several blank fields:

Customer PO #, , , ,

Several blank fields and Business Unit (MCU - Alpha 12) right justified:

, , 30,

3.2.3 Formatting Flat File Data for Outbound Documents

Depending on the capabilities of the translator software that you use, you might have to specify how the data should be formatted in the flat file when running the Outbound Flat File Conversion program from the EDI outbound interface tables into the flat file.

Each record within a flat file must be consistent in record length and field position. Most EDI translator software packages read the data positionally within each record; if the data varies in length and field position, most fields are not read correctly by the translator software.

3.2.3.1 Dates

The system determines how a date is formatted in a flat file when you run the Outbound Flat File Conversion program through a combination of the date-format user preference and the default value for century change year (CENTCHG in UDC 00/DF). When the date-format user preference is MDY (month, day, year), YMD (year, month, day), or DMY (day, month, year), the Outbound Flat File Conversion program uses the default value for CENTCHG to determine whether the year (Y) portion of a

date is four digits or two digits. If the year being processed by the Outbound Flat File Conversion program is less than or equal to the CENTCHG default value, the system converts the year in the flat file to two digits. If the year being processed by the Outbound Flat File Conversion program is greater than the CENTCHG default value, the system converts the year in the flat file to four digits.

For example, if the default value for the CENTCHG item is 15 and the date-format user preference is MDY, the system uses this formatting in the Outbound Flat File Conversion:

Date to Be Formatted	Typical Interface Table Format (Julian Dates)	Converted Value in Flat File
May 14, 1998	98134	05/14/98
December 12, 2014	114346	12/12/14
December 12, 2015	115346	12/12/15
December 12, 2016	116347	12/12/2016
Blank Date	0	00/00/00

Note: Date formats for month, day, and year should always be converted as two digits for the month, two digits for the day, and two or four digits for the year. If the EDI translator software reads any flat file record positionally, you must select a specific date-format user preference for the user profile that uses the Flat File Conversion program. If the date-format user preference is blank, the displayed date is based on the system default value, and single digit months and days appear with only one position. For example, the output for the date May 14, 1998, appears as 5/14/98.

You can also set the year portion of the date so that it is always produced as four digits in the flat file when you run the Flat File Conversion program. To set the year portion, follow these steps:

1. Set up a custom date format in UDC table 00/DF as MDE (month, day, four-digit year).

This is a predefined date format that the Outbound Flat File Conversion program uses to display the date as four digits. The order of the date in the custom date format can be changed to produce the desired date-format output, such as DME (day, month, year), EMD (year, month, day), and so on.

2. Assign this custom date format to the date-format user preference.

For example, if you set the date formatting so that the output always appears as four digits, the system formats the date as indicated in this table after you run the Outbound Flat File Conversion program:

Date to be Formatted	Typical Interface Table Format (Julian Dates)	Converted Value in Flat File
May 14, 1998	98134	05/14/1998
December 12, 1998	98346	12/12/1998
December 12, 2015	115346	12/12/2015

3.2.3.2 Numeric Values

This table shows the flat file format that corresponds to the values shown in the EDI outbound interface tables:

When you send or receive documents with decimal numbers, you must use a place holder such as a period (.) to indicate the position of the decimal. You define the place holder in the user preference table.

The system produces character strings from the EDI outbound interface tables to the flat file and pads the values with blank spaces out to the number of positions of the field. Typically, these positions are left justified in the field. However, a few exceptions exist, such as the data dictionary item Business Unit (MCU), which is right justified (just as it appears in the actual field). The system pads fields that are blank with blanks.

Value in Interface Table	Interface Table Field and Attributes	Format in Flat File
F47047	ZAFILF in F4714 - Alpha 10	F47047
30	SYMFCU in F47046 - Alpha 12	30
	A blank field in any F47 table	

These examples illustrate correctly formatted flat file data:

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Customer Master Revision	W03013B	EDI Advanced & Technical Operations (G4731), Customer Billing Instructions On the Work With Customer Master form, click Find to locate customers who have been set up in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system. Select the customer and click Select.	Review and change customer default information.

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Customer Billing Instructions - EDI Information	W03013B	On the Customer Master Revision form, select the EDI Information tab.	Enter identifying information for EDI exchanges with the customer.
EDI Transaction Cross Reference	W40131A	On the Customer Master Revision form, select X-Ref Revision from the Form menu.	Enter cross-reference information for each document that is traded with this trading partner.

3.3.4 Setting Up Customer Billing Instructions

Access the Customer Master Revision form.

Figure 3–1 Customer Master Revision form

Customer Master Revision

Work With Customer Master | Customer Master Revision

✓ ✕ Form < > Tools

Customer Number: 104 *Capital System*

Long Address Number:

Company: 00000

Invoices | Credit | Collection | G / L Distribution | Tax Information | Customer Ship Notice | EDI Information

Payment Terms - A/R: Net 30 Days ☐ Hold Invoices

Payment Instrument: Default (A/R & A/P) Send Invoice to: C Customer Number (AN8)

Alternate Payor: 104 *Capital System*

Parent Number:

☒ Auto Receipt (Y/N) Auto Receipts Execution List:

Currency Code:

A/B Amount Codes: USD *U.S. Dollar* Minimum Cash Receipt Percentage: 0

3.3.5 Entering EDI Information for the Customer

Access the Customer Billing Instructions - EDI Information form.

3.3.6 Entering EDI Transaction Cross-Reference Data for the Customer

Access the EDI Transaction Cross Reference form.

Batch Processing Mode

Enter a value that identifies whether a customer is prohibited from batch processing or if that customer is in a test or production mode. Values are:

I: The customer is prohibited from availability for batch processing.

T: Test mode. Only reports produced when processed.

P: Production mode. During processing, the system produces reports and live orders.

Customer Type Identifier

Enter a value from UDC 40/CI to specify the type of number to be sent in an EDI transaction; for example, DUNS number or telephone number.

Item Type Identifier

Enter a code to specify the type of item number to be sent in an EDI transaction; for example, UPC code, supplier part number, or customer part number.

Amount Decimals and Quantity Decimals

Enter the number of positions to the right of the decimal point that are included in values for all amount or quantity fields in EDI transactions for a particular customer.

S/R/B Ind

Enter a code to specify whether a specific transaction set can be sent, received, or both. Values are:

S: Send.

R: Receive

B: Both

Note: You must complete this field.

Transaction Set Number

Enter a number to identify a specific type of EDI transaction.

Note: You must complete this field.

3.4 Establishing EDI Information for Suppliers

This section provides an overview of EDI supplier information and discusses how to enter EDI information for suppliers.

3.4.1 Understanding EDI Information for Suppliers

You must set up the EDI information for each supplier with whom you want to exchange data using EDI. This information can be set up when you originally set up a new supplier or when you update an existing record.

See Also:

- "Setting Up Supplier Self-Service and Buyer Workspace in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Buyer Workspace and Supplier Self Service Implementation Guide*.

3.4.2 Form Used to Enter EDI Information for Suppliers

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Supplier Master Revision - EDI Information	G43B41	Supplier Information (G43B41), Purchasing Instructions On the Work With Supplier Master form, click Find to locate suppliers. Select a supplier and, on the Supplier Master Revision form, select the EDI Information tab.	Enter EDI information for suppliers.

3.4.3 Entering EDI Information for Suppliers

Access the Supplier Master Revision - EDI Information form.

Batch Processing Mode

Enter a code to indicate whether a customer is prohibited from batch processing or whether the customer is in test or production mode. Values are:

I: Inhibited. Not available for batch processing.

T: Test mode. Only reports produced when processed.

P: Production mode. Reports and live orders are produced when processed.

Customer Type Identifier

Enter a value from UDC 40/CI to specify the type of number to be sent in an EDI transaction; for example, DUNS number or telephone number.

Item Type Identifier

Enter a code to specify the type of item number to be sent in an EDI transaction; for example, UPC code, supplier part number, or customer part number.

Amount Decimals and Quantity Decimals

Enter the number of positions to the right of the decimal that are included in values in all amount or quantity fields in EDI transactions for a particular customer.

Send Method

Enter a code to indicate how documents are sent to a customer or supplier. The code is part of the Accounts Payable Batch Upload process and you can use it as a criterion when you write reports.

3.5 Defining EDI Tolerance Rules

This section provides an overview of EDI tolerance rules and discusses how to add a tolerance rule.

3.5.1 Understanding EDI Tolerance Rules

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system uses the tolerance rules that you define to edit inbound EDI documents and to extract outbound EDI documents. Tolerance rules determine whether the transaction falls within an acceptable range for the transaction set and trading partner. You can add

tolerance rules for quantity, unit cost, extended amount, and tolerance days. The purchasing tolerance rules are used for the inbound receiving advice and inbound invoice with voucher match.

Note: You define EDI tolerance rules only if you are using either inbound or outbound purchase order change (860/ORDCHG) or inbound purchase order change acknowledgment (865/ORDRSP).

A tolerance error occurs when the value in a field exceeds the range that you specify in the EDI or purchasing tolerance rules. If any EDI document falls outside the range, the program prints an error message on the exception report that the system produces whenever you send or receive EDI documents.

3.5.2 Form Used to Define EDI Tolerance Rules

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
EDI Tolerance Rules Revisions	G4731	EDI Advanced & Technical Operations (G4731), EDI Tolerance Rules	Define tolerance rules to edit inbound EDI documents and to extract outbound EDI documents.

3.5.3 Adding Tolerance Rules

Access the EDI Tolerance Rules Revisions form.

Figure 3–2 EDI Tolerance Rules Revisions Form

EDI Tolerance Rules Revisions

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⚙️ Tools

Transaction Set

Trading Partner

Trading Partner GLN

Send/Receive Indicator

B

Company

Quantity

Tolerance Percentage

Tolerance Units

Unit Cost

Tolerance Percentage

Tolerance Amount

Extended Amount

Tolerance Percentage

Tolerance Amount

Tolerance Days

Transaction Set

Enter an identifier for a specific type of EDI standard document or transaction.

Note: You must complete this field.

Trading Partner

Enter a number to identify an entry in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Note: You must complete this field.

Global Location Number

Enter a Global Location Number for the transaction set. GLN is a 13-digit unique number that identifies a location.

See Also:

"Global Location Number" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Address Book Implementation Guide*.

Tolerance Percentage

Enter the percentage for which the system accepts a purchase order line for the commodity without issuing a warning message. The percentage is based on the line price and is used during the matching process. If you leave this field blank, the system does not perform tolerance checking.

Enter the percentage as a whole number. For example, enter 10 percent as **10**.

Processing EDI Documents

To send or receive EDI Standard business documents, you must move or copy data to and from the application tables, the EDI interface tables, the flat files, the translator software, and the network.

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 4.1, "Receiving EDI Standard Business Documents"](#)
- [Section 4.2, "Sending EDI Standard Business Documents"](#)
- [Section 4.3, "Purging Data from the EDI Interface Tables"](#)

4.1 Receiving EDI Standard Business Documents

Receive inbound documents to obtain EDI Standard business documents, such as a customer order or a request for quote from the trading partner.

This section provides overviews of two standard business documents: the Inbound Flat File Conversion (R47002C) and Inbound Edit Update (R47091) programs and describes how to:

- Access the translator software files.
- Run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program.
- Set processing options for the Inbound Flat File Conversion program.
- Run the Inbound Edit/Update program.
- Check for Inbound Edit/Update errors.

4.1.1 Understanding the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program (R47002C)

Each EDI inbound menu contains an Inbound Flat File Conversion option and each JD Edwards EnterpriseOne EDI document has its own unique set of EDI interface tables. The user can create a separate version of the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) for each EDI document. The conversion program recognizes both the flat file that it is reading from and the record types (record type UDC 00/RD) within the flat file. Each flat file contains records of differing lengths, based on the EDI interface table record to which they correspond. The Flat File Conversion program uses the F47002 table to convert the flat file into the EDI interface tables. The Flat File Cross-Reference Table identifies which flat file the conversion program should read, based on the EDI document that you are receiving.

The conversion program reads each record in the flat file and maps the record data to each field of the EDI interface tables, based on the text qualifiers and field delimiters that are specified in the flat file.

The conversion program inserts the field data as one complete record in the EDI interface table. If the conversion program encounters an error while converting data, it withholds the data in error and continues conversion processing. If the data is successfully converted (and the conversion program is set to call), the conversion program automatically runs the EDI Request for Quote Edit/Create program (R47091) for that EDI document if you set the processing options in the conversion program to do so.

If the conversion program successfully converts all data and transfers it to the EDI interface tables, it automatically deletes the flat file after the conversion.

4.1.2 Understanding the Inbound Edit/Update Program (R47091)

The EDI Request for Quote Edit/Create program (R47091) access report features that are specific to each EDI Standard document supported by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system. The edit/update programs use the data in the EDI inbound interface tables to update applicable application tables. For example, when you receive a purchase order from a trading partner, the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer orders updates the sales application and creates a sales order, based on the data that it received.

When you run Inbound Edit/Update, the program generates an audit report that lists the documents that were completed successfully. If any of the documents processed by Inbound Edit/Update are not successful, the program also sends error messages to the Employee Work Center.

Instead of running this program from the menu, you can set the processing options on the Inbound Flat File Conversion program to automatically launch this program when the conversion program completes successfully.

4.1.2.1 Taxed Prices

If you use taxed prices and access the EDI Request for Quote Edit/Create report (R47091), the system creates or updates sales orders that use taxed prices based on the information in the EDI Request for Quote Header Tax - Inbound (F47091TX) and EDI Request for Quote Detail Tax - Inbound (F47092TX) tables. The system does not change the report output.

See "Entering Sales Orders with Taxed Prices" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Sales Order Management Implementation Guide*.

4.1.3 Accessing the Translator Software Files

To obtain inbound document data from the translator software files, you must:

- Initiate a communication session to retrieve data from the network.
- Review the entries that you have received in the translator software files.
- Move the documents to the EDI inbound flat files.

Refer to the reference guide for the third-party translator software for instructions for these processes.

4.1.4 Running the Inbound Flat File Conversion (R47002C)

From the applicable EDI transaction menu (G47xxx), select Inbound Flat File Conversion.

Run this program to convert data in a flat file and transfer it to the EDI interface tables.

4.1.5 Setting Processing Options for Inbound Flat File Conversion (R47002C)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

4.1.5.1 Transaction

This processing option enables you to enter the transaction type.

1. Enter the transaction to process.

Specify a type of transaction.

4.1.5.2 Separators

These processing options enable you to enter the field delimiter and text qualifier.

1. Enter the field delimiter.

Specify a character for the field delimiter, such as a comma.

2. Enter the text qualifier.

Specify a character for the text qualifier, such as quotation marks.

4.1.5.3 Process

These processing options enable you to specify versions.

1. Enter the inbound processor to run after successful completion of the conversion.

Specify the inbound processor to run after successful completion of the conversion.

2. Enter the version for the inbound processor. If left blank, XJDE0001 will be used.

Specify the version for the inbound processor.

4.1.6 Running the Inbound Edit/Update Program (R47091)

From the applicable EDI transaction menu (G47xxx), select Inbound Edit/Update.

Run this program to populate the applicable application tables with the data from the EDI interface tables.

4.1.7 Checking for Inbound Edit/Update Errors

Understanding the typical errors that occur when receiving inbound documents enables you to take proper steps to resolve issues quickly.

4.1.7.1 Example: Errors from Inbound Flat File Processing

If the inbound flat file was not successfully processed, check the Message Center and Status Inquiry programs to determine whether any errors have occurred during the flat file conversion.

An insert unsuccessful error is generated when a record with duplicate keys exists in the interface files.

An open of file unsuccessful error occurs when the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) cannot locate the flat file to be processed. If this type of error occurs, check the Flat File Cross-Reference program (P47002) to determine whether the flat file name and path were correctly specified and set up.

If the flat file was not successfully processed, correct the error condition, and rerun the Inbound Flat File Conversion program.

4.1.7.2 Example: Errors from Edit/Update Processing

To determine whether an error occurred when you ran the EDI Request for Quote Edit/Create program (R47091), review the Inbound Edit/Update program Audit Trail report.

If Y appears in the left hand column of the report, an error condition occurred during processing of the data. Access the Employee Work Center for detailed error messages.

An error can occur when you run the EDI Request for Quote Edit/Create program if the trading partner number being processed does not exist in the address book. Ensure that each sold-to and ship-to address is properly set up in the address book and in the customer or vendor master information.

4.2 Sending EDI Standard Business Documents

Send outbound documents to transmit EDI standard documents, such as a purchase order or an invoice, to the trading partner.

This section provides overviews of the Outbound Extraction, Outbound Flat File Conversion, and Update as Sent programs and discusses how to:

- Run the Outbound Extraction program
- Set processing options for EDI Purchase Order Extraction Conversion (R47012C)
- Run the Outbound Flat File Conversion program.
- Check for Outbound Flat File Conversion errors.
- Send EDI standard documents to the network.

4.2.1 Understanding the Outbound Extraction Program

Each EDI outbound menu contains an Outbound Extraction option; for example, Request for Quote (RFQ), Sales (G47211) or Shipping Notice (G47215). The EDI Advanced Ship Notice Extraction programs (R47032) access report features that are specific to each EDI standard document supported in the software. Outbound Extraction, among other programs, displays a version list of report features. You can run an existing version, change an existing version, or add a version. You can also change the processing options and data selection options for that version.

You must copy the records from the application tables to the EDI outbound interface tables in the EDI system 47 by running programs such as Invoice Print (R42565) and Advanced Shipping Notice (R47032). When you run Outbound Extraction, the program retrieves data from the application tables for the EDI document and copies the data into the EDI outbound interface tables.

For example, the EDI Advanced Ship Notice Extraction program is one program that retrieves data from the application tables for the EDI document and copies the data into the EDI outbound interface tables. The EDI Advanced Ship Notice Extraction program also generates an audit report that lists which documents were processed and which completed successfully.

After the system copies the EDI outbound document data to the EDI outbound interface tables, run the EDI Response To RFQ, Outbound Flat File Conversion program (R47107C) to create a flat file if one does not exist, or to append to an existing flat file. Every field is written from the EDI interface tables to the flat file. The flat file conversion program converts the data from the EDI interface tables to a flat file format. The program uses double quotes as text qualifiers and commas (,) as field delimiters to indicate field data.

4.2.2 Understanding the Outbound Flat File Conversion Program

Each JD Edwards EnterpriseOne EDI Standard document has its own version of the outbound flat file creation program. The available outbound flat file creation programs are:

- EDI Product Activity Data Extraction Conversion (R47122C).
- EDI Purchase Order Extraction Conversion (R47012C).
- EDI P.O. Acknowledgments Extraction Conversion (R47022C).
- EDI Advanced Ship Notice Extraction (R47032).
- EDI Invoice Extraction Conversion (R47042C).
- EDI Planning Schedule Extraction Conversion (R47062C).
- EDI Receiving Advice Extraction Conversion (R47072C).
- EDI Request for Quote Extraction Conversion (R47092C).
- EDI Purchase Order Change Extraction Conversion (R47132C).
- EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgment Extraction Conversion (R47142C).

Set up the data selection on the version to select only unprocessed records.

The outbound flat file creation programs create a temporary flat file on the C drive with this naming convention: C:\R47_ _C. For example, the flat file creation program R47012C creates a temporary flat file on the C drive named R47012C. After the program creates the temporary flat file on the C drive, it copies the flat file information to the location that you have specified in the processing options and deletes the temporary flat file.

4.2.3 Understanding the Update as Sent Program

You can run Update as Sent after these tasks are complete:

- Translation software maps the EDI Standard documents.
- Translation software transmits the EDI Standard documents to trading partners.
- Trading partners acknowledge receipt of the EDI Standard documents that you sent.

You must run the Update as Sent program before you download a new batch of transactions to the EDI interface tables for the transaction. If you do not do this step, you could accidentally duplicate data. Run the Update as Sent program to flag all of the documents that you transmitted as processed so that the translation software does not send the same documents again. The Update as Sent program places **Y** in the EDI-Successfully Processed field in all tables for these documents to indicate that this information has been successfully processed to the translator software.

4.2.4 Running the Outbound Flat File Conversion Program

Access the applicable outbound flat file conversion program.

Run this program to create or update a flat file with the data from the EDI outbound interface tables. This program is used for Advance Ship Notice maintenance.

4.2.5 Checking Outbound Flat File Conversion Errors

If any errors have occurred in the EDI outbound interface tables when you sent a document, determine whether the Outbound Flat File Conversion program selected data. If the Outbound Flat File Conversion program did not select any data, check these:

- Data selection of the Outbound Flat File Creation program to ensure that application records are not excluded from the selection.
- Processing options for the Outbound Flat File Conversion program to ensure proper setup.

If the data was not converted to a flat file format during the Outbound Flat File Conversion process, check the processing options of the Outbound Flat File Conversion program. The processing options must contain a valid path and file name.

4.2.6 Sending EDI Standard Documents to the Network

After the system converts the EDI outbound document data to the flat file, the records are ready to be processed by translator software. The translator software maps the data into EDI Standard document format.

After the outbound flat files have been successfully created, you must send them to the network from the translator software files so that the trading partner can receive them.

Important: If you do not want to send duplicate data to the trading partner, you must delete the flat file after the data has been processed through the translator software. If you do not delete the flat file, the next time that you convert data, the system appends the new records to the records that were translated.

4.3 Purging Data from the EDI Interface Tables

From the applicable EDI transaction menu (G47xxx), select the applicable purge program.

To purge data in the EDI interface tables, you select a purge program. Run the purge program to remove obsolete and unnecessary data from the inbound or outbound EDI interface tables. The system is more efficient when you keep these tables as small as possible.

Use the EDI Standard document transaction menus for the tables to purge. Each EDI Standard document transaction menu contains a Purge option for both inbound transactions and outbound transactions.

You can also purge EDI transmission values from the system. Use the F47800 Purge EDI Transmission program (R47810) to purge records from the EDI Transmission Values table (F47800). The record included transmission values, such as record type, document type and number, transmission set, translation format, transmission date, and send/receive indicator.

You must use third-party software to back up the appropriate system 47 tables before running the system 47 purge program.

This table lists purge programs that remove data from EDI interface tables:

Purge Program	Table
R47098	F47091 If you use taxed prices, the system deletes records from the EDI Request for Quote Header Tax – Inbound (F47091TX) and EDI Request for Quote Detail Tax – Inbound (F47092TX) tables.
R47109	F47106 If you use taxed prices, the system deletes records from the EDI Order Header - Outbound Tax (F47006) and EDI Order Detail - Outbound Tax (F47007) tables.
R47018	F47011 If you use taxed prices, the system deletes records from the EDI Purchase Order Header Tax - Inbound (F47011TX) and EDI Purchase Order Detail Tax - Inbound (F47012TX) tables.
R47029	F47026 If you use taxed prices, the system deletes records from the EDI Order Header - Outbound Tax (F47006) and the EDI Order Detail - Outbound Tax (F47007) tables.
R47138	F47131 If you use taxed prices, the system deletes records from the EDI Purchase Order Change Header Tax - Inbound (F47131TX) and EDI Purchase Order Change Detail Tax - Inbound (F47132TX) tables.
R47149	F47146 If you use taxed prices, the system deletes records from the EDI Order Header - Outbound Tax (F47006) and EDI Order Detail - Outbound Tax (F47007) tables.
R47078	F47071
R47039	F47036 If you use taxed prices, the system deletes records from the EDI Shipping Notice Header Tax - Outbound (F47036X) and the EDI Shipping Notice Detail Tax -Outbound (F470371X) tables.
R47049	F47046 If you use taxed prices, the system deletes records from the EDI Order Header - Outbound Tax (F47006) and the EDI Order Detail - Outbound Tax (F47007) tables.
R47099	F47096
R47021	F47021
R47028	F47021
R47019	F47016
R47148	F47141
R47139	F47136

Purge Program	Table
R47078	F47071
R47079	F47076
R47048	F47041
R47038	F47031
R47128A	F47121
R47129A	F47126
R47068	F47061
R47069	F47066
R47156	F47156
R47041P	F47041
R0411Z1P	F0411Z1
R47118	F47111
R47059	F47056
R47188	F47191
R47189	F47181
R47190	F47171
R47810	F47800

Running Inquiries and Revising EDI Documents

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 5.1, "Understanding EDI Documents"](#)
- [Section 5.2, "Determining Document Status"](#)
- [Section 5.3, "Revising EDI Documents"](#)
- [Section 5.4, "Reviewing or Changing Inbound Shipping Information"](#)
- [Section 5.5, "Reviewing or Changing Outbound Invoice Information"](#)

5.1 Understanding EDI Documents

You use the Status Inquiry/Revisions program to:

- View transaction information for both inbound and outbound documents:
 - Revise inbound documents before you run the EDI Request for Quote Edit/Create program (R47091) to copy the data to the application tables.
 - Revise outbound documents before you send them to the translator software for processing.
- Determine the status of a document or a set of documents.

See Also:

- "Working with Order Revisions" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Procurement Management Implementation Guide*.
- "Entering Sales Order Header and Detail Information" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Sales Order Management Implementation Guide*.

5.2 Determining Document Status

This section includes an overview of document status and discusses how to run inquiries on document status.

5.2.1 Understanding EDI Document Status

Use the Status Inquiry/Revisions program to determine the current status of inbound or outbound documents in the EDI interface tables. The Status Inquiry/Revisions program enables you to troubleshoot any errors when sending or receiving EDI documents. For example, you might receive an error message when running the Inbound Edit/Update program to receive an inbound document. You can use the Status Inquiry program to view the current status of the EDI document in the EDI interface tables and to determine how to correct any errors. Status Inquiry/Revisions is available as an option on all EDI transaction menus.

The Status Inquiry/Revisions program appears on every menu where you can exchange EDI documents.

5.2.2 Form Used to Determine Document Status

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Status Inquiry/Revisions	W47126A	Product Activity Data (G47241), Status Inquiry/Revisions	Inquire on document status.

5.2.3 Running Inquiries on Document Status

Access the Status Inquiry/Revisions form.

5.3 Revising EDI Documents

This section includes an overview of EDI document revision and discusses how to:

- Correct or delete EDI documents.
- Revise EDI control information.

5.3.1 Understanding EDI Document Revision

Use EDI revisions programs to revise current inbound and outbound documents in the EDI interface tables before processing.

For example, suppose that a trading partner sends you a purchase order with an incorrect item number. Before you run the Inbound Edit/Update program, you can access the document in the EDI inbound interface tables and delete it. The trading partner can then send you a corrected document. You can also use the revisions program to correct the item number. The document is correct when you use the Inbound Edit/Update program to process the data into the application tables.

Important: Changing the data in the EDI interface tables does not change the original data. If you must change an outbound document, delete the document from the EDI interface tables first. Then, change the data in the application tables, and run the Outbound Extraction program again with the correct data. This procedure ensures that the same data is in both the application tables and the EDI interface tables that are sent to the trading partner.

Do not revise the control information without first contacting Technical Support. Modifying the control file incorrectly can cause unpredictable results in the Electronic Commerce system.

5.3.2 Form Used to Revise EDI Documents

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Status Inquiry/Revisions	W47126A	Product Activity Data (G47241), Status Inquiry/Revisions	View and change EDI documents.
Revisions	(Varies depending on your menu selection.)	On the Status Inquiry/Revisions form, select a record in the detail area, and then click Select.	Revise EDI documents.

5.3.3 Correcting or Deleting EDI Documents

Access the Revisions form.

5.3.4 Revising EDI Control Information

Access the Status Inquiry/Revisions form.

You cannot access the EDI Control Revisions form from a menu. You can only access the EDI Control Revisions form from a column on Revisions form for each transaction set. Use caution when you revise control fields. If you change information on a header record, you must change the same information on every detail record associated with the header.

You use the EDI Control Revisions form to review and revise EDI control fields associated with every EDI header and detail record. EDI control fields are categorized as follows:

- Fields that control processing of the transaction.
- User reserved fields, which you use for data that cannot be mapped.
- Fields that you use for audit purposes.

5.4 Reviewing or Changing Inbound Shipping Information

This section includes an overview of inbound shipping information and discusses how to access inbound shipping notices.

5.4.1 Understanding Inbound Shipping Information

After you receive an advanced ship notice (ASN), you can use the Status Inquiry/Revisions program (P47030) to:

- Review, add, update, and delete the records that are contained in the F47031 table and the F47032 table.
- Copy records to the EDI Shipping Notice Header Inbound table and the EDI Shipping Notice Detail Inbound table.

5.4.2 Forms Used to Review or Change Inbound Shipping Information

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Inbound EDI Shipping Notice (Status Inquiry/Revisions)	W47030F	Ship Notice (G47224), Status Inquiry/Revisions	Review, add, update, copy, and delete EDI documents.
Inbound EDI Shipping Header Revisions	W47030E	On the Work With Inbound EDI Shipping Notice form, select a record and then select Header Revisions from the Row menu.	Review and update header information.
Inbound EDI Shipping Detail Revisions	W47030A	On the Work With Inbound EDI Shipping Notice form, select a record and then select Detail Revisions from the Row menu.	Review and update detail information.

5.4.3 Accessing Inbound Shipping Notices

Access either the Inbound EDI Shipping Header Revisions form or the Inbound EDI Shipping Detail Revisions form.

5.5 Reviewing or Changing Outbound Invoice Information

This section includes an overview of outbound invoice information, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Revise header information for outbound invoices.
- Change detail information for outbound invoices.
- Revise detail charges for outbound invoices.

5.5.1 Understanding Outbound Invoice Information

You can use the Outbound EDI Invoice Inquiry program (P47046) to add or revise EDI fields in EDI maintenance programs and to support the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Demand Scheduling Execution (40R) system. This program supports Type 6 detached adjustments. The system uses the EDI outbound interface tables for maintaining invoice information, and it sends these fields using the Invoice Print 810/INVOIC EDI version:

- Shipment Number.
- Demand ID.
- Release Number.
- Release Date.
- Release Time.
- Pull Signal.
- Standard Carrier Alpha Code (SCAC).

- Country of Origin (Item).
- Authorization Code.
- Excess Responsibility Code.
- Excess Reason Code.
- Routing Step Number.
- Delivery Date.
- Delivery Time.
- Number of Pieces.
- Reference Number.
- Demand Address Values.
- Party Type and Party Name.
- ID Number Type and ID Number.

Note: These demand address values are contact information that is entered into the system through inbound EDI. This information is stored in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Demand Scheduling Execution (40R) system database. The system populates the F470462 table and F470472 table with additional demand-related EDI Detail data only if the Demand ID (DEID) field in the F4211 table is not blank. In either case, the system populates the F470473 table with this information by populating the EDI tables with advanced pricing information.

5.5.1.1 Taxed Prices

If you use taxed prices and access the Outbound EDI Invoice Inquiry program (P47046), the system displays fields that relate to taxed prices.

On the Outbound EDI Invoice Header Revisions form, the system displays the Use Taxed Prices column in the grid. When the system creates a record in the EDI Invoice Header (Sales) - Outbound table (F47046), it also creates a record with the value of this check box in the EDI Order Header - Outbound Tax table (F47006).

On the Outbound EDI Invoice Revisions form, the system displays both the domestic and foreign fields:

- Taxed Unit Price
- Taxed Extended Price
- Foreign Taxed Unit Price
- Foreign Taxed Extended Price
- Taxed Price Override Code

When the system creates a record in the EDI Invoice Detail (Sales) - Outbound table (F47047), it also creates a record with the value of these fields in the EDI Order Detail - Outbound Tax table (F47007).

See "Entering Sales Orders with Taxed Prices" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Sales Order Management Implementation Guide*.

5.5.2 Prerequisite

Set up Detached Adjustments (Type 6) in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing to handle miscellaneous charges.

5.5.3 Forms Used to Review or Change Outbound Invoice Information

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Outbound EDI Invoices (Status Inquiry/Revisions)	W47046A	Sales Invoice (G47217), Status Inquiry/Revisions	Add or revise EDI fields for outbound sales invoices.
Status Inquiry/Revisions Outbound EDI Invoice Expanded Header Revisions	W47046C	On the Work With Outbound EDI Invoices form, locate the invoice and select Header Revisions from the Row menu. On the Outbound EDI Invoice Header Revisions form, select EDI Expanded Header from the Form menu.	Review or change invoice header data for outbound EDI documents.
Status Inquiry/Revisions Outbound EDI Invoice Expanded Revisions	W47046F	On the Work With Outbound EDI Invoices form, locate the invoice and select Detail Revisions from the Row menu. On the Outbound EDI Invoice Revisions form, select EDI Expanded Detail from the Row menu.	Review or change invoice detail information for outbound EDI documents.
Status Inquiry/Revisions Outbound EDI Invoice Detail Charges	W47046H	On the Work With Outbound EDI Invoices form, locate the invoice and select Detail Revisions from the Row menu. On the Outbound EDI Invoice Revisions form, select Detail Charges from the Row menu.	Review or change invoice detail charges for outbound EDI documents.

5.5.4 Revising Header Information for Outbound Invoices

Access the Outbound EDI Invoice Expanded Header Revisions form.

5.5.5 Changing Detail Information for Outbound Invoices

Access the Outbound EDI Invoice Expanded Revisions form.

5.5.6 Revising Detail Charges for Outbound Invoices

Access the Outbound EDI Invoice Detail Charges form.

Receiving and Sending Electronic Data Interchange Sales Order Documents

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 6.1, "Receiving Requests for Quotes (840/REQOTE)"
- Section 6.2, "Receiving Customer Orders (850/ORDERS)"
- Section 6.3, "Receiving Customer Order Changes (860/ORDCHG)"
- Section 6.4, "Receiving Advice into Sales (861/RECADV)"
- Section 6.5, "Receiving Ship and Debit Claim Acknowledgments (845/PRICAT)"
- Section 6.6, "Receiving Ship and Debit Claim Status (849/ORDRSP)"
- Section 6.7, "Sending Responses to Requests for Quotes (843/QUOTES)"
- Section 6.8, "Sending Order Acknowledgments (855/ORDRSP)"
- Section 6.9, "Sending Order Change Acknowledgments (865/ORDRSP)"
- Section 6.10, "Sending Shipping Notices (856/DESADV)"
- Section 6.11, "Sending Invoices (810/INVOIC)"
- Section 6.12, "Sending Ship and Debit Claims (844/ORDCHG)"

6.1 Receiving Requests for Quotes (840/REQOTE)

This section provides an overview of inbound requests for quotes, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to receive requests for quotes.

6.1.1 Understanding Inbound Requests for Quotes

When a customer sends you requests for quotations (840/REQOTE), the translator software maps the data to a flat file, and the Inbound Conversion program copies them to the Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) inbound interface tables. After the data is in the EDI inbound interface tables, you must copy it to the sales order management application tables so that the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system can process the purchase orders.

To copy the data, run the Inbound Edit/Update program from the Request for Quote (RFQ) Sales menu (G47211). The Inbound Edit/Update program retrieves the data from the EDI inbound interface tables and copies it to the Sales Order Management application tables.

Note: When you run the Inbound Edit/Update program, the Sold To and Ship To address data in the EDI inbound interface tables must be valid address book numbers. If the trading partner's ID differs from their address book number in the system, use the translator software's cross-reference feature to convert the ID number to the address book number.

When the Inbound Edit/Update program copies the data into the sales order management application tables, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system:

- Reads the order header EDI interface tables for order header information.
- Retrieves order detail information from the order detail inbound EDI interface tables.
- Edits order information.
- Creates quote orders.
- Sends a message to the message center if errors occur.
- Prices the order.
- Checks order hold conditions.
- Creates a transfer cost transaction and a warehouse management request.

The process for receiving inbound requests for quotation is similar to the process for receiving purchase orders, except that you do not have to commit inventory.

6.1.1.1 EDI Inbound Interface Tables

When you run Inbound Edit/Update, the program uses these EDI inbound interface tables:

- F47091
- F47092
- F47093
- F4706
- F4714
- F4715

6.1.1.2 Mapping Guidelines

Mapping is the process of converting information from one table structure to another.

In the F47091 table, the following fields must contain data before you can effectively use the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer orders:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Transaction Set Purpose (TPUR).

- Address Number or Ship to Address (AN8 or SHAN).
- Business Unit (SYMCU).

In the F47092 table, these fields must contain data before you can effectively use the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer orders:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC) EDI.
- Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Address Number or Ship To Address (AN8 or SHAN).
- Short Item Number (ITM), Second Item Number (LITM), Third Item Number (AITM), or Customer Item Number (CITM).

If you use the Customer Item Number field (CITM), you must precede the value in that field with the symbol for customer/supplier item numbers, as specified in the Branch Plant Constants for the business unit.

In the F47093 table (if used), these fields must contain data before you can effectively use the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer orders:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).
- EDI Record Sequence (EDSQ).

This field must be populated with a counter that is incremental for each F47013 record. Each record relates to a single F47012 record. When the next F47012 record is processed, this counter must be reset to a value of 1.

- Item Number (UITM).
- Ship To Location (LC01...10).
- Quantity (QT01...10).

In the F4706 table (if used), the following fields must contain data before you can effectively use the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer orders:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).
- File Name (FILE) = F47011.
- Type Address Number (ANTY) (1=Sold to and 2=Ship to).

In the F4714 table, these fields must contain data before you can effectively use the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer orders:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).

- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).
- File Name (FILE) = F47011.
- Line Number Work Order (LINS) (must be sequentially assigned)

In the F4715 table (if used), these fields must contain data before you can effectively use the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer orders:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).
- File Name (FILE) = F47011.
- Line Number Work Order (LINS) (must be sequentially assigned)

6.1.1.3 Application Table Update

When you run Inbound Edit/Update for request for quotation documents, the program copies the data from the EDI inbound interface tables and updates these application tables in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system:

- F4201
- F4211
- F41021
- F42199 (Flexible Version)
- F00165
- F4006

See Also:

- "Setting Up Customer Billing Instructions" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Sales Order Management Implementation Guide*.

6.1.2 Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- To easily distinguish quote orders from sales orders, set up a default document type for quote orders.
Include this document type in the processing options of the EDI Request for Quote Edit/Create program (R47091).
- Identify 840 as the transaction type in the Interoperability processing options in the version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) that you have chosen to use when running the EDI Request for Quote Edit/Create program.
- Ensure that you have set up the processing options in the version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) that you have chosen to use when running the EDI Request for Quote Edit/Create program.
- Complete the steps to obtain the inbound data from the translator software files.

6.1.3 Receiving Requests for Quotes

Select Request for Quote (RFQ) Sales (G47211), Inbound Flat File Conversion to convert data from the flat files and copy it to EDI interface tables.

The Inbound Edit/Update program creates quote orders within the Sales Order Management application tables. If errors are detected, the system produces an error report in the Work Center. The Inbound Edit/Update program updates EDI documents that are successfully processed in the EDI inbound interface tables to prevent duplicates. The program updates EDI documents by placing **Y** in the Processed column (EDSP) in all of the EDI inbound interface tables.

6.2 Receiving Customer Orders (850/ORDERS)

This section provides an overview of inbound customer orders, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to receive customer orders.

6.2.1 Understanding Inbound Customer Orders

When a customer sends you purchase orders (850/ORDERS), the translator software maps the data to a flat file and the Inbound Flat File Conversion program copies it to the EDI inbound interface tables. Once this data is in the EDI inbound interface tables, you must copy the data to the sales order management application tables so that the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system can process the purchase orders.

To copy the data, run the Inbound Edit/Update program from the Customer Order menu (G47212). The Inbound Edit/Update program retrieves the data from the EDI inbound interface tables and copies it to the Sales Order Management application tables.

Note: When you run the Inbound Edit/Update program, the sold to and ship to address data in the inbound EDI interface files must be valid address book numbers to process correctly and be copied to the sales order management application files. If the trading partner's ID differs from their address book number in the system, use the translator software's cross-reference feature to convert the ID number to the address book number.

When the Inbound Edit/Update program copies the data into the sales order management application tables, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system:

- Reads the order header EDI interface tables for order header information.
- Retrieves order detail information from the order detail inbound EDI interface tables.
- Edits order information.
- Creates sales orders and prints an EDI Sales Order Audit report to summarize the orders that are created.
- Sends a message to the Employee Work Center if errors occur.
- Prices the order.
- Commits the inventory.

- Checks order hold conditions.
- Creates a transfer cost transaction and a warehouse management request.

You can customize the system and the processing options of the Inbound Edit/Update program according to the way you and the trading partner do business. For example, if the trading partner prefers to use their own item numbers, you can set up item cross-references in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management system. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system converts the trading partner item numbers into the equivalent item numbers when you run the Inbound Edit/Update program.

If you want to override the address book information for the sold to or ship to address (for example, a direct ship situation), you can use the F4706 table. Within this table, the Address Type field (ANTY) indicates whether you are overriding the sold to, ship to, or parent address information. The Inbound Edit/Update program copies this override information to the F4006 table within the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system.

You can also run Inbound Edit/Update for customer orders to process orders for kits if you have defined the kit in the F4101 table with a stocking type of **K**. You must also define the relationships between the kit item and its components in the F3002 table.

When you run the Inbound Edit/Update program, every detail line on the customer order must be correct for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system to process the order. If errors occur on any part of the customer order, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system does not process the order. The Inbound Edit/Update program continues to process the next order in the batch.

As the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system creates the sales orders, it automatically marks the corresponding records in the inbound EDI interface tables as processed by placing **Y** in the EDI Successfully Processed field (EDSP). Any record that has been processed cannot be reprocessed.

6.2.1.1 Shipment, Destination, Quantity Orders

Shipment Destination Quantity (SDQ) is an optional segment that might be received on an inbound purchase order (850). The purpose is to be able to provide a consolidated order because a shipment might be repetitious. The SDQ segment provides a detailed breakdown by store and quantity.

If the trading partner wants items on a single order to be shipped to various destinations, you can map information for multiple ship-to locations to the SDQ table.

Note: The bill-to and ship-to locations must be the same.

This example illustrates the SDQ segment within an EDI ANSI formatted purchase order:

```
GS*PO*3034881418*3033771916*970903*1338 ST*850*170001 BEG*00*PO*5439**970827
DTM*002*970827 PO1*1000*1150*EA*798**BP*210 PID*F***Mountain Bike, Red
SDQ*EA*ZZ*4242*500*4243*100*4244*250*4245*300 CTT*1 SE*15*170001 GE*1*17
```

6.2.1.2 EDI Inbound Interface Tables

When you run Inbound Edit/Update, the program uses these EDI inbound interface tables:

- F47011

- F47012
- F47013
- F4706
- F4714
- F4715

6.2.1.3 Mapping Guidelines

Mapping is the process of converting information from one table structure to another.

In the F47011 table, the following fields must contain data before you can effectively use the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer orders:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Transaction Set Purpose (TPUR).
- Address Number or Ship to Address (AN8 or SHAN).
- Business Unit (SYMCU).

In the F47012 table, these fields must contain data before you can effectively use the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer orders:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Address Number or Ship To Address (AN8 or SHAN).
- Short Item Number (ITM), Second Item Number (LITM), Third Item Number (AITM), or Customer Item Number (CITM).

If you use the Customer Item Number field (CITM), you must precede the value in that field with the symbol for customer/supplier item numbers as specified in the Branch Plant Constants for the business unit.

- Order/Transaction Quantity (UORG).

In the F47013 table (if used), these fields must contain data before you can effectively use the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer orders:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).
- EDI Record Sequence (EDSQ).

This field must contain a counter that is incremental for each F47013 record. Each record relates to a single F47012 record. When the next F47012 record is processed, this counter must be reset to a value of 1.

- Item Number (UITM).
- Ship To Location (LC01...10).
- Quantity (QT01...10).

In the F4706 table (if used), the following fields must contain data before you can effectively use the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer orders:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC.)
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).
- File Name (FILE) = F47011.
- Type Address Number (ANTY) (1=Sold to and 2=Ship to).

In the F4714 table (if used), these fields must contain data before you can effectively use the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer orders:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).
- File Name (FILE) = F47011.
- Line Number Work Order (LINS) (must be sequentially assigned).

In the F4715 table (if used), these fields must contain data before you can effectively use the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer orders:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN)
- File Name (FILE) = F47011.
- Line Number Work Order (LINS) (must be sequentially assigned).

6.2.1.4 Updating Application Tables

When you run Inbound Edit/Update for customer orders, the program copies the data from the EDI interface tables and updates these tables in Sales Order Management:

- F4201
- F4211
- F41021
- F42199 (Flexible Version)
- F00165
- F4006

See Also:

- "Entering Kit Information" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Inventory Management Implementation Guide*.

6.2.2 Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section, verify that you have mapped the minimum required fields. Also verify that you have properly set up the Sold To field for the customer in Customer Billing Instructions, as follows:

- Define billing instructions for the trading partners.
These include the processing mode and the number of display decimals for the quantity and amount fields.
- Specify all the valid documents that you and the trading partner exchange.
You do this in the cross-reference table, which you can access through Customer Billing Instructions.
- Specify the mode in which you want to run the program.
You can run this program in inhibit, testing, or production mode.
- Set up the processing options in the version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) to use when running the Customer Order Inbound Edit/Update program.

6.2.3 Form Used to Process Customer Orders

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Inbound EDI Order Revisions	W47010B	Customer Order (G47212), Status/Inquiry Revisions (P47010). On the Work with Inbound EDI Orders form click Add.	Add and revise inbound EDI order information.

6.2.4 Revising EDI Inbound Order Information

Access the Inbound EDI Order Revisions form.

Figure 6–1 Inbound EDI Order Revisions form

EDI Document Number

The transmitter in the EDI transaction assigns a document number to the EDI transaction.

Address Number

Enter a number that identifies an entry in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Global Location Number

Enter the global location number for the transaction set. The GLN is a 13-digit unique number that identifies a location.

See Also:

"Global Location Number" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Address Book Implementation Guide*.

Transaction Set

Enter the transaction set that identifies a specific type of EDI Standard document or transaction.

6.2.5 Receiving Customer Orders

Select Customer Order (G47212), Inbound Edit/Update.

The Inbound Edit/Update program creates sales orders within the Sales Order Management application tables. An audit trail report is produced indicating whether errors were detected or the documents were successfully processed. If errors are detected, the system writes detailed error messages to the Employee Work Center. The Inbound Edit/Update program updates EDI documents that were successfully processed by placing **Y** in the EDI Successfully-Processed column (EDSP) in all of the EDI inbound interface tables. Any record that has been processed cannot be reprocessed.

6.3 Receiving Customer Order Changes (860/ORDCHG)

This section provides an overview of customer order changes and discusses how to receive customer order changes.

6.3.1 Understanding Inbound Customer Order Changes

When a customer sends you purchase order changes (860/ORDCHG), the translator software maps the data to a flat file, and the Flat File Conversion program copies it to the EDI inbound interface tables. After this data is in the EDI inbound interface tables, you must run the Inbound Edit/Update program for Customer Order Changes to compare the received changes to the original data on the open sales order. The Inbound Edit/Update program retrieves the data from the EDI inbound interface tables and compares it to the applicable sales orders.

When the Inbound Edit/Update program compares the data in the EDI inbound interface tables with the data in the sales order management application tables, the system:

- Prints an Inbound PO Change Discrepancy Report listing the customer orders with changed data.
- Advances the status of the customer order, if changes are found, according to the parameters you set in the processing options.
- Places the order on hold, if changes are found, according to the parameters you set in the processing options.

- Marks the corresponding records in the EDI inbound interface tables as processed. Any record that has been processed cannot be reprocessed.
- Performs kit balancing and enables changes depending on the statuses of the component items and whether the components have been processed individually. See "Understanding Kit Processing" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Sales Order Management Implementation Guide*.

After the Inbound Edit/Update program identifies the changed orders, you can use the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) to update the changed orders.

6.3.1.1 Using the EDI Inbound Interface Tables

When you run Inbound Edit/Update for customer order changes, the program uses these EDI inbound interface tables:

- F47131
- F47132
- F4706
- F4714
- F4715

If you set the processing option to compare the data in the inbound EDI purchase order tables, the program also uses these EDI inbound interface tables:

- F47011
- F47012

6.3.1.2 Using Mapping Guidelines

Mapping is the process of converting information from one table structure to another.

In the F47131 table, the following fields must contain data before you can effectively use the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer order changes:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Order Number* (DOCO).
- Order Type* (DCTO).
- Order Key Company* (KCOO).
- Order Suffix* (SFXO).
- Address Number (AN8).
- Transaction Set Purpose Code (TPUR).
- 01 Cancel the entire order.
- 04 Change the order for any fields mapped in the EDI record.
- 05 Replace or delete all outstanding order lines, and add new lines.

In the F47132 table, these fields must contain data before you can effectively use the Inbound Edit/Update program for customer order changes:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Change Code (CHGC).
Corresponds to the ANSI X12 element 670 Change Response Type Code.
- AI Add this line/item.
- CA Change this line/item; replace all fields in the purchase order with this value, if mapped.
- DI Delete this line/item.
- QD Change this line/item; quantities expressed as decreased amounts.
- QI Change this line/item; quantities expressed as increased amounts.
- Order Number* (DOCO).
- Order Type* (DCTO).
- Order Key Company* (KCOO).
- Order Suffix* (SFXO).
- Address Number (AN8).

6.3.2 Form Used to Process Customer Order Changes

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Inbound EDI P.O. Change Revisions	W47130B	Customer Order Change (G47213), Status/Inquiry Revisions (P47130). On the Work with Inbound P.O. Change form click Add.	Add and revise changes to inbound purchase orders.

6.3.3 Processing Customer Order Changes

Access the Inbound EDI P.O. Change Revisions form.

EDI Document Number

The transmitter in the EDI transaction assigns a document number to the EDI transaction.

Address Number

Enter a number that identifies an entry in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Global Location Number

Enter the global location number for the transaction set. The GLN is a 13-digit unique number that identifies a location.

See Also:

"Global Location Number" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Address Book Implementation Guide*.

Transaction Set

Enter the transaction set that identifies a specific type of EDI Standard document or transaction.

6.4 Receiving Advice into Sales (861/RECADV)

This section provides an overview of inbound receiving advices and discusses how to receive advice into sales.

6.4.1 Understanding Inbound Receiving Advices

Receiving advice (861/RECADV) is a document that represents customer confirmation to the supplier. This document indicates that the customer has received all or part of the order. The receiving advice document also includes the customer's acceptance or rejection of the items and describes the condition of the items upon their receipt.

In a nonconsignment warehouse environment, the customer sends the receiving advice after the customer records the receipt of goods (what was accepted and rejected). The supplier then updates the customer sales order with the information that the supplier received from the customer and issues an invoice to the customer.

When a supplier receives receiving advice into sales documents from a customer, the translator software maps the data into a flat file, and the Inbound Conversion program copies it to the EDI inbound interface tables. After this data appears in the EDI inbound interface tables, the supplier must copy the data to tables in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system so that the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system can process the receiving advice documents.

To copy the data, run the Inbound Edit/Update program from the Customer Order menu (G47212). The Inbound Edit/Update program retrieves the data from the EDI inbound interface tables and copies it to the Sales Order Management application tables.

When the Inbound Edit/Update program copies the data into the tables in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system:

- Locates the correct sales order by using order number, order type, order key company, or order suffix that is mapped in the header record of the EDI receiving advice.
- Reads the EDI Receiving Advice Header Inbound table (R47071) and matches it to a sales order.
- Reads the EDI Receiving Advice Detail Inbound records and matches them to the sales order detail line.
- Records the receipt of goods or services at a customer site.
- Updates the corresponding sales order detail record to a damaged goods status if you have mapped damaged goods to an EDI receiving advice record.

If you do not map damaged goods to an EDI receiving advice record, the system updates the status normally.

- Prints the EDI Damaged Goods report, which lists records that have damaged goods.
- Updates the sales order with text that is associated with an EDI receiving advice.
- Marks the corresponding records in the EDI receiving advice tables as processed.

The system cannot process any record that has been processed.

Depending upon the business environment, the transaction can be inbound to sales or inbound to purchasing. This transaction can also be sent out of purchasing.

6.4.1.1 Using the EDI Inbound Interface Tables

When you run Inbound Edit/Update for receiving advice into sales, the program uses these EDI inbound interface tables:

- F47071
- F47072
- F4714
- F4715

6.4.1.2 Using Mapping Guidelines

Mapping is the process of converting information from one table structure to another.

In the F47071 table, the following fields must contain data before you can use the Inbound Edit/Update program for receiving advice into sales effectively:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Order Number* (DOCO).
- Order Type* (DCTO).
- Order Key Company* (KCOO).
- Order Suffix* (SFXO).
- Customer Order Number (VRO1).
- Sold To Address Book Number (AN8).

Note: Map either these fields or the Customer Order Number (VRO1) field.

In the F47072 table, these fields must contain data before you can use the Inbound Edit/Update program for receiving advice into sales effectively:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).

- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Total Quantity received (VREC).
- Short Item Number (ITM), Second Item Number (LITM), Third Item Number (AITM), or Customer Item Number (CITM).
- Document Line Number (LNID).
- Sold To Address Book Number (AN8).

Map the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sales order detail line number in the EDI receiving advice detail record.

Map the total quantity received to UREC. Other quantities that are informational only should be mapped to URET, UDMG, UREJ, UIQ1, UIQ2, and UIQ3. The informational quantities display on the Damaged/Rejected Goods Report along with their corresponding reason code, but they are not used in processing.

6.4.1.3 Updating Application Tables (Release 9.1 Update)

When you run the Inbound Edit/Update program (R47091) for receiving advice into sales, the program copies the data from the EDI interface tables and updates these application tables in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system:

- Item Balance (F41021).
- Item Ledger (F4111).
- Journal Entries (F0911).
- Lot Master (F4108); if the transaction creates new lots.
- PO Receiver (F43121).

6.4.2 Form Used to Receive Advice Into Sales

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Inbound EDI Receiving Advice Revisions	W47070B	Receiving Advice - Sales (G47216), Status Inquiry/Revisions (P47070). On the Work with Inbound EDI Receiving Advice form, click Add.	Receive EDI sales advice.

6.4.3 Receiving Advice Into Sales

Access the Inbound EDI Receiving Advice Revisions form.

EDI Document Number

The transmitter in the EDI transaction assigns a document number to the EDI transaction.

Address Number

Enter a number that identifies an entry in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Global Location Number

Enter the global location number for the transaction set. The GLN is a 13-digit unique number that identifies a location.

See Also:

"Global Location Number" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Address Book Implementation Guide*.

Transaction Set

Enter the transaction set that identifies a specific type of EDI Standard document or transaction.

6.5 Receiving Ship and Debit Claim Acknowledgments (845/PRICAT)

This section provides an overview of inbound ship and debit claim acknowledgments, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set up the flat file cross-reference for acknowledgments.
- Receive claim acknowledgments (845/PRICAT).

6.5.1 Understanding Inbound Ship and Debit Claim Acknowledgments

Electronics distributors, suppliers, and manufacturers often enter into agreements to address the cost fluctuations associated with electronic components and products. These agreements can result in a distributor receiving credit back from the supplier or manufacturer for products shipped. In the electronics industry, the process for these agreements is called Ship and Debit.

Based on the established agreements, electronics distributors submit claims to electronics suppliers. Some suppliers notify the distributors when claims are received.

6.5.1.1 Flat File Cross-Reference for Acknowledgments

The system must identify the flat file with the claim acknowledgments before it can upload the data. When you run the inbound flat file conversion program, the system retrieves the data from the flat files.

Before you can set up the flat file cross-reference, you must set up the folders for the flat files on the appropriate drives of the computer or network.

Some suppliers send acknowledgments when they receive the submitted claims. When you run the Flat File Conversion program (or alternatively, the Ship and Debit Update Report (R47762Z1) for claim acknowledgments, the system copies data from the F4576Z1 table and updates the F4576 table.

You can set up both proof and final versions of the Ship and Debit Update Report program. In proof mode, the system does not update any records. When you run the proof version first, you can check for errors and make any necessary corrections before you run the final version. You can also set the options to update the status of the claims when you run the final version of the program.

The system differentiates EDI transactions and their related components by using these key fields:

- EDI User ID (Z1EDUS)
- EDI Batch Number (Z1EDBT)
- EDI Transaction Number (Z1EDTN)

- EDI Line Number (Z1EDLN)

6.5.1.2 Using Mapping Guidelines

Mapping is the process of converting information from one table structure to another. At a minimum, these fields in the interface table must contain data before you can effectively convert the inbound claim acknowledgments:

- EDI Document Number (Z1EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (Z1EDT).
- EDI Transaction Set (Z1EDST), 845 for claim acknowledgments.
- Branch/Plant (Z1MCU) with which the agreement was established.
- Supplier Number (Z1ANS8).
- Supplier Agreement Number (Z1AGNB).
- Ship and Debit Agreement Name (Z1AST).
- Ship and Debit Agreement Type (Z1AGTY).
- Order Number (Z1DOCO).
- Order Type (Z1DCTO).
- Key Company (Z1KCOO).
- Customer Number (Z1AN8).
- Claim Number (Z1CLNR).
- Claim Amount (Z1CLAD).
- Second Item Number (Z1LITM).
- Quantity (Z1QYCL).
- Maximum Authorized Quantity (Z1MAQY).

See Also:

- "Working with Ship and Debit Adjustments" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Advanced Pricing Implementation Guide*.

6.5.2 Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section, you must:

- Send ship and debit claims to the supplier before the claims can be acknowledged.
- Set up a version of the Inbound Flat File Conversion for Claim Acknowledgments (845/PRICAT).

In the appropriate option on the Process tab, specify **R47762Z1** as the inbound processor to run.

- Alternatively, if you do not identify **845** and **R47762Z1** in the processing options for the Inbound Flat File Conversion program, select the correct version of the Ship and Debit Update Report from the Ship and Debit menu.

6.5.3 Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference for Acknowledgments

Select Electronic Commerce Interoperability (G47311), Flat File Cross Reference.

Important: When you enter a path and file name for the flat file that identifies where the system uploads the data, any folders in the file name path must exist. The system does not create any folders. For example, use double back slashes (\\) in the file name. c:\\Claim Acknowledgment\\F47762Z1.txt.

6.5.4 Receiving Claim Acknowledgments (845/PRICAT)

Select Electronic Commerce Interoperability (G47311), Inbound Flat File Conversion.

6.6 Receiving Ship and Debit Claim Status (849/ORDRSP)

This section provides an overview of inbound ship and debit claim status, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set up the flat file cross-reference for claim status.
- Receive notifications of claim status (849/ORDRSP).

6.6.1 Understanding Inbound Ship and Debit Claim Status

Electronics distributors, suppliers, and manufacturers often enter into agreements to address the cost fluctuations associated with electronic components and products. These agreements can result in a distributor receiving credit back from the supplier or manufacturer for products shipped. In the electronics industry, the process for these agreements is called Ship and Debit.

Based on the established agreements, electronics distributors submit claims to electronics suppliers. After suppliers process the claims, they notify the suppliers on the status of the claim. If a claim has been rejected, the notification includes a reason code.

6.6.1.1 Flat File Cross-Reference

The system must identify the flat file with the claim status information before it can upload the data. From the Electronic Commerce Interoperability menu (G47311), select Inbound Flat File Conversion, and then select the version to receive claim acknowledgments (849/ORDRSO). When you run the inbound flat file conversion programs, the system retrieves the data from the flat files. The program copies the data from the F4576Z1 table) and updates the F4576 table.

Before you set up the flat file cross-reference, set up the folders for the flat files on the appropriate drives of the computer or network.

6.6.1.2 Notifications of Claim Status

After the supplier has processed the claims, they notify you with either an approved or rejected status. Additionally, the claim amount might be a different amount than what you submitted originally. When you run Inbound Flat File Conversion (or alternatively, the correct version of the Ship and Debit Update Report), the system copies from the F4576Z1 table and updates the F4576 table.

You can set up both a proof and a final version of the Ship and Debit Update Report program. In proof mode, the system does not update any records. When you run the proof version first, you can check for errors and make any necessary corrections before you run the final version. You can also set the options to update the status of the claims when you run the final version of the program.

The system differentiates EDI transactions and their related components by using these key fields:

- EDI User ID (Z1EDUS).
- EDI Batch Number (Z1EDBT).
- EDI Transaction Number (Z1EDTN).
- EDI Line Number (Z1EDLN).

6.6.1.3 Using Mapping Definitions

Mapping is the process of converting information from one table structure to another. At a minimum, these fields in the interface table must contain data before you can effectively convert the inbound claim status:

- EDI Document Number (Z1EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (Z1EDT).
- EDI Transaction Set (Z1EDST), 849 for claim status acknowledgments.
- Branch/Plant (Z1MCU) with which the agreement was established.
- Supplier Number (Z1ANS8).
- Supplier Agreement Number (Z1AGNB).
- Ship and Debit Agreement Name (Z1AST).
- Ship and Debit Agreement Type (Z1AGTY).
- Order Number (Z1DOCO).
- Order Type (Z1DCTO).
- Key Company (Z1KCOO).
- Customer Number (Z1AN8).
- Claim Number (Z1CLNR).
- Claim Amount (Z1CLAD).
- Second Item Number (Z1LITM).
- Quantity (Z1QYCL).
- Maximum Authorized Quantity (Z1MAQY).
- Rejected Reason Code (Z1CLRR), populated only when the supplier rejects a claim.

6.6.2 Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Send ship and debit claims to the supplier so that the claims can be acknowledged.
- Set up a version of the Inbound Flat File Conversion for Claim Status Notifications (849/ORDRSP).

In the appropriate option under the Process tab, specify **R47762Z1** as the inbound processor to run.

- Alternatively, if you do not identify **849** and **R47762Z1** in the processing options for the Inbound Flat File Conversion program, you can select the correct version of the Ship and Debit Update Report from the Ship and Debit menu.

6.6.3 Setting up the Flat File Cross-Reference for Claim Status

Select Electronic Commerce Interoperability (G47311), Flat File Cross Reference.

Important: When you enter a path and file name for the flat file that identifies where the system uploads the data, any folders in the file name path must exist. The system does not create the folders. Use double back slashes (\\) in the file name. For example, c:\\Claim Status\\F47762Z1.txt.

6.6.4 Receiving Notifications of Claim Status (849/ORDRSP)

Select Electronic Commerce Interoperability (G47311), Inbound Flat File Conversion.

6.7 Sending Responses to Requests for Quotes (843/QUOTES)

This section provides an overview of responses to requests for quotes (RFQs) and discusses how to send responses to RFQs.

6.7.1 Understanding Responses to RFQs

This section discusses the Outbound Extraction Program.

6.7.1.1 Running the Outbound Extraction Program to Send Responses to RFQs

Use the Outbound Extraction program to send a response to a request for quote (843/QUOTES). From the Request for Quote (RFQ), Sales menu (G47211), select Outbound Extraction.

Run this program after the system receives and processes an inbound request for quotation.

You can set processing options to:

- Close the quote request after generating the quote order by using 999 for the next status.
- Leave the quote request open to be turned into a sales order using online sales order entry and duplicating the order into a sales order document type.

The Outbound Extraction program extracts records from the Sales Order Management application tables and creates Responses to Requests for Quotes within the EDI outbound interface tables so that they can be sent to the trading partner.

6.7.1.2 Using Application Tables

When you run Outbound Extraction for responses to RFQs, the program extracts data from these application tables:

- F4201
- F4211

6.7.1.3 Using EDI Outbound Interface Tables

When you run Outbound Extraction for responses to RFQs, the program creates records in these EDI outbound interface tables. After these records are created, you must perform the flat file conversion process:

- F47106

- F471061
- F47107
- F471071
- F4706
- F4714
- F4715
- F4314
- F4006

See Also:

- "Entering Quote Orders" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Sales Order Management Implementation Guide*.

6.7.2 Forms Used to Process Sales Quotes

Form Name	Form Id	Navigation	Usage
Inbound EDI Request for Quote Revisions	W47090I	Request for Quote (RFQ) - Sales (G47211), Status Inquiry /Revisions (P47090). On the Work with EDI Inbound Request for Quote form, click Add.	Add and revise inbound EDI request for quote information.

6.7.3 Processing Sales Quotes

Access the Inbound EDI Request for Quote Revisions form.

EDI Document Number

The transmitter in the EDI transaction assigns a document number to the EDI transaction.

Address Number

Enter a number that identifies an entry in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Global Location Number

Enter the global location number for the transaction set. The GLN is a 13-digit unique number that identifies a location.

See Also:

"Global Location Number" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Address Book Implementation Guide*.

Transaction Set

Enter the transaction set that identifies a specific type of EDI Standard document or transaction.

6.8 Sending Order Acknowledgments (855/ORDRSP)

This section provides an overview of outbound order acknowledgments and discusses how to send order acknowledgments.

6.8.1 Understanding Outbound Order Acknowledgments

Run the Outbound Extraction program (R42565) from the Customer Order menu (G47212) to convey receipt of the order along with pricing and availability information to the customer (855/ORDRSP). You run this program after processing inbound customer orders.

The Outbound Extraction program extracts records from the Sales Order Management application tables and creates Order Acknowledgments within the EDI Outbound Interface tables so they can be sent to the trading partner.

6.8.1.1 Using Application Tables to Send Order Acknowledgments

When you run Outbound Extraction for order acknowledgments, the program extracts data from these application tables:

- F4201
- F4211
- F4314
- F4006

6.8.1.2 Using EDI Outbound Interface Tables to Send Order Acknowledgments

When you run Outbound Extraction for order acknowledgments, the program creates records in these EDI outbound interface tables (after these records are created, you must perform the flat file conversion process):

- F47026
- F47027
- F4706
- F4714
- F4715

6.8.2 Sending Order Acknowledgments

Select Customer Order (G47212), Outbound Extraction.

6.9 Sending Order Change Acknowledgments (865/ORDRSP)

This section provides an overview of outbound order change acknowledgments and discusses how to send order change acknowledgments.

6.9.1 Understanding Outbound Order Change Acknowledgments

Run the Outbound Extraction program (R47142) for order change acknowledgments (865/ORDRSP) to confirm that an order was changed and to convey pricing and

availability information to the customer. Run this program after receiving and processing an inbound customer order change.

When you run Outbound Extraction for order change acknowledgments, the program also updates the status of the sales order detail lines according to either:

- The next status that is indicated in the processing options.
- The order activity rule for the line type and document type.

The Outbound Extraction program extracts records from the Sales application tables and creates Order Change Acknowledgments within the EDI Outbound Interface tables so that they can be sent to the trading partner.

If you use taxed prices, the system extracts information from Sales Order Header Tax (F4201TX) and Sales Order Detail Tax (F4211TX) tables and creates records in the EDI Order Header - Outbound Tax (F47006) and the EDI Order Detail - Outbound Tax (F47007) tables.

See "Entering Sales Orders with Taxed Prices" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Sales Order Management Implementation Guide*.

6.9.1.1 Using EDI Outbound Interface Tables to Send Order Change Acknowledgments

When you run Outbound Extraction for order change acknowledgments, the program creates records in these EDI outbound interface tables (after these records are created, you must perform the flat file conversion process):

- F47146
- F47147
- F4706
- F4714
- F4715

6.9.1.2 Using Application Tables to Send Order Change Acknowledgments

When you run Outbound Extraction for order change acknowledgments, the program extracts data from these application tables:

- F4201
- F4211
- F4314
- F4006

6.9.2 Sending Order Change Acknowledgments

Select Customer Order Change (G47213), Outbound Extraction.

6.10 Sending Shipping Notices (856/DESADV)

This section provides an overview of outbound shipping notices, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to send shipping notices.

6.10.1 Understanding Outbound Shipping Notices

A Shipping Notice (856/DESADV) is a document that gives the customer advanced notice that the order they have placed with the supplier has been shipped.

The Outbound Extraction program (R47032) extracts records from the Sales application tables and creates Shipping Notices within the EDI Outbound Interface tables so they can be sent to the trading partner.

Run the Outbound Extraction program for Shipping Notices to generate shipping notices for customers. Outbound shipping notices contain detail information arranged in hierarchical levels. Generate the outbound shipping notice after the online shipment confirmation occurs in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system. During online shipment confirmation, enter related shipping information, such as carrier, container ID, shipper number, and quantity shipped.

The way that you set the processing options and data sequencing for this program is crucial to produce the correct hierarchical levels. You must first specify the hierarchical levels in the F47HL table or in the processing options of the Outbound Extraction program for Shipping Notices. Then, specify the fields on which to sequence and sort during data sequencing of the Outbound Extraction program. This action creates the hierarchical levels. The fields and level breaks that you specify in the data sequencing must correspond to the level breaks specified in the processing options. The shipment ID specified in the processing options should be the highest level specified in the data sequencing.

In the processing options, you can specify the value placed in the Shipment ID field using one of these four fields, depending upon how you set up and record the shipping process:

- Order Number (SDDOCO).
- Container ID (SDCNID).
- Delivery Note Number (SDDELN).
- Invoice Number (SDDOC).
- Job Number (UDPSJOBN).
- Shipment Number (SDSHPN).

The Shipping Notice Outbound Extraction program copies the value in the selected field into the Shipment Identifier field (SYSPID) in the EDI outbound interface tables.

6.10.1.1 Generating Shipping Notices

When you run the Outbound Extraction program (R47032) for shipping notices, the program processes records from the F49211 table and F4942 table. The program does not write records to the outbound F47037 table during detail processing, but accumulates the quantity, extended amount fields, shipping quantity, extended cost, extended price, and gross weight into Total fields. When the program finds a level break, it writes a record to the outbound F47037 table, which contains the accumulated field totals for that level. When the program finds the highest level break, it writes a record to the F47036 table.

6.10.1.2 Example: Generating an Outbound Shipping Notice

The purpose of this example is to illustrate the structure of a typical Shipping Notice document.

The first hierarchical level is shipment, the second is order number, and the third is item number. Each of these level breaks occurs in the F47037 table. The value placed

next to a level is the value that is placed in the hierarchical level field (SZHL03) in the F47036 table.

This table is an example of shipment data for which you could send an Advanced Shipping Notice:

Shipment ID	Order Number	Item Number	Quantity
MF123	724 Sales Order (SO)	1001	5
		1002	7
	850 SO	8787	4
		5454	3
MF789	548 SO	1001	6
		1002	17
	653 SO	8787	8
		5454	3

In this example hierarchical setup, the highest level break, is shipment. The F47036 table contains the highest level break, or Shipment ID. The EDI Ship Notice/Manifest Header table would contain these two records:

Type	Sequence	EDI Document Number	Shipment ID
H	01	1	MF123
H	01	2	MF789

The outbound F47037 table contains the records listed in this table. This table displays three level breaks for the data. The highest level break is Shipment ID, the next break is Order Number, and the third break is Item Number. The quantity (QTY) column reflects the total amount for that level break. For example, Shipment ID MF123 contains a total of 19 items. Order Number 724 and Shipment ID MF123 contain a total of 12 items. Item Number 1001, Order Number 724, and Shipment MF123 contain a total of five items.

Type	Seq.	EDI Doc #	EDI Line #	Hier. Lvl	Hier. Code	Shipment ID	Order #	Item #	Qty
D	01	1	1	1	S	MF123	724 SO	1001	19
D	01	1	2	2	O	MF123	724 SO	1001	12
D	01	1	3	3	I	MF123	724 SO	1001	5
D	01	1	4	3	I	MF123	724 SO	1002	7
D	01	1	5	2	O	MF123	850 SO	8787	7
D	01	1	6	3	I	MF123	850 SO	8787	4
D	01	1	7	3	I	MF123	850 SO	5454	3
D	01	2	1	1	S	MF789	548 SO	1001	34
D	01	2	2	2	O	MF789	548 SO	1001	23
D	01	2	3	3	I	MF789	548 SO	1001	6

Type	Seq.	EDI Doc #	EDI Line #	Hier. Lvl	Hier. Code	Shipment ID	Order #	Item #	Qty
D	01	2	4	3	I	MF789	548 SO	1002	17
D	01	2	5	2	O	MF789	653 SO	8787	11
D	01	2	6	3	I	MF789	653 SO	8787	8
D	01	2	7	3	I	MF789	653 SO	5454	3

The key to creating the various hierarchy levels is the data sequencing. This table is an example of data sequencing used to produce the Advanced Shipping Notice:

Field	Sequence
Shipment ID (Order Number, Container ID, Delivery Note, Invoice, Shipment Number, or Job Number)	1
Order Number	2
Item Number	3

6.10.1.3 Using Mapping Guidelines

Map the outbound F47036 table to the Beginning Segment of Ship Notice (BSN) Header segment.

You can define the outbound F47037 table to the translator software multiple times, with the Hierarchical Level as the table identifier. Each record in the F47037 table contains information that relates to the last detail record processed when the record was written to the table at the level break. Therefore, you must define the information that relates to the level that you are processing to the translator software.

For example, if you define a level 1 record with Hierarchy Code **S** (shipment) to the translator software, you must map fields from the outbound F47037 table that relate to the shipment, such as shipment ID, carrier number, container number, and total quantity shipped. The totals for the fields in this record represent the accumulation of all lower level break fields.

When you define the final level break, such as level break 3 or Hierarchy Code **I** (Item), you must map fields that are related to the item, such as item number, customer item number, descriptions, quantity shipped, and total price. The totals for the field are for this record only.

6.10.1.4 Using Application Tables

When you run the Outbound Extraction program (R47032) for shipping notices, the program extracts data from these application tables:

- F4201
- F4314
- F47HL
- F4215
- F4104
- F4217

- F4006

6.10.1.5 Using EDI Outbound Interface Tables

When you run the Outbound Extraction program (R47032) for shipping notices, the program creates records in these EDI outbound interface tables (after these records are created, you must perform the flat file conversion process):

- F47036
- F47037
- F4706
- F4714
- F4715

See Also:

- "Processing Sales Orders, Processing Shipments According to UCC 128" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Sales Order Management Implementation Guide*.

6.10.2 Setting Processing Options for Advanced Ship Notice (ASN) Extraction (R47032)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

6.10.2.1 Update

1. Proof or Final Mode

6.10.3 Prerequisite

You must review and understand the UCC 128 setup and the processing that occurs within the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management system.

6.10.4 Forms Used to Process Advanced Shipping Notices

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Hierarchical Configuration Definition Revisions	W47HDL	Shipping Notice (G47215), Hierarchical Configuration Definition. On the Work With Hierarchical Configuration Definition form, click Add.	Set up hierarchical configuration definition.
Ship Notice Control Information Revisions	W47036H	Shipping Notice (G47215), Status Inquiry. On the Work With Ship Notice form, click Add.	Set up ship notice information.

6.10.5 Setting Up Hierarchical Configuration Definition

Access the Hierarchical Configuration Definition Revisions form.

Address Number

Enter a number that identifies an entry in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location

Hierarchical Configuration

Enter the EDI 856 transaction set hierarchy configuration codes that specify the levels present in the Ship Notice/Manifest. This field is made up of a combination of 2 character Hierarchical Level Codes (values from the X12 specification for data element 735 - Hierarchical Level Code). You can enter up to nine combinations of hierarchical level codes in this field.

Hierarchical Structure Code

Enter a code indicating the hierarchical application structure of an EDI transaction set that utilizes the HL segment to define the structure of the transaction set.

Extended ASN

Select the check box to specify whether the system sets up the address book number to create an extended ASN (advance ship notice). If you activate the Extended ASN option, the system populates the following tables:

- EDI ASN Demand Scheduling Detail (F470372).
- EDI ASN Shipping (F470373).
- EDI ASN Demand Addresses (F470374).
- EDI ASN Packaging Detail (F470375)

Level

Enter a numeric value to organize the table into a logical group for online viewing and reporting.

Field Name

Enter the data dictionary item name and the table prefix.

Total Level

Enter a level break, not to be confused with Account Master or Business Unit Master level of detail concept. You may specify the level of totaling that you want to place on this field. Up to nine levels of totals are permissible. If levels of totals are not specified in an order consistent with the sequence parameters, unpredictable results may occur. For example:

Level 01 - Department Totals - Sort Sequence 03 Level 02 - Branch Totals - Sort Sequence 02 Level 03 - Division Totals - Sort Sequence 01 Level 10 - Grand Totals. If you specify the same totaling level on multiple data fields, you must enter a 1 in the 1st position of total level for all secondary fields. For example:

- Level 01 - Business Unit (description comes from here).
- Level 11 - Object (description ignored).
- Level 11 - Subsidiary (description ignored).

6.10.6 Processing Advanced Shipping Notices

Access the Ship Notice Control Information Revisions form

Document Number

The system uses next number functionality to assigns a document number to the transaction.

Transaction Set

Enter a unique qualifier that identifies a specific type of EDI transaction.

Record Type

Specify whether the EDI transaction record is header or detail information. This is an EDI function only.

Record Sequence

Indicate the relative position within the header or detail information of an EDI transaction; for example, H01, H02, D01, and so on.

Processed (Y/N)

The system specifies whether it has successfully processed a record. Values are:

1: Successfully processed.

0: Not processed.

Batch Number

During batch processing, the system assigns a new batch number to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions for each control (user) batch number it finds.

Use Taxed Prices

Select the check box to specify that the system uses taxed prices for the sales order.

6.11 Sending Invoices (810/INVOIC)

This section provides an overview of outbound invoice transmissions and discusses how to:

- Send invoices.

- Run the EDI Invoice Extraction Conversion program (R47042C).
- Purge outbound EDI invoice documents.

6.11.1 Understanding Outbound Invoice Transmissions

You run the Outbound Extraction program (R42565) from the Sales Invoice menu to generate EDI invoices (810/INVOIC) for customers.

When you run the Outbound Extraction program, note that:

- Each detail record has an associated additional detail record that contains more information.
The additional data contains totals for taxes, payment terms, and discounts.
- Each header record has an associated additional header record that contains the total amount field of the detail invoice records selected for processing.
The additional data contains totals for taxes, payment terms, and discounts.
- Sales tax amounts and accounts receivable information are computed automatically.
These amounts are not stored in the sales order fields. Sales tax amounts and accounts receivable information could change when the order is processed through sales update.
- •Domestic and foreign accumulated invoice amounts for kit items are updated.
The accumulated invoice amounts are used with the extended price of the kit parent to verify that the total amount invoiced for the parent or components does not exceed the extended price of the kit parent.

The Outbound Extraction program extracts records from the sales application tables and creates Invoices within the EDI Outbound Interface tables so that they can be sent to the trading partner.

6.11.1.1 Using Application Tables When Sending Invoices

When you run Outbound Extraction for invoices, the program extracts data from these application tables:

- F4201
- F4211
- F4314
- F4006

6.11.1.2 Using EDI Outbound Interface Tables When Sending Invoices

When you run Outbound Extraction for invoices, the program creates records in these EDI outbound interface tables (after these records are created, you must perform the flat file conversion process):

- F47046
- F47047
- F470461
- F470471
- F4706

- F4714
- F4715
- F470462
- F470472
- F470473

6.11.2 Sending Invoices

Select Sales Invoice (G47217), Outbound Extraction.

6.11.3 Running the EDI Invoice Extraction Conversion Program (R47042C)

Select Sales Invoice (G47217), Outbound Flat File Creation.

The R47042C EDI Invoice Flat File Creation enables you to generate the flat file from the database records that exist in these outbound EDI invoice tables:

- F47046
- F47047
- F470461
- F470471
- F4714
- F4715
- F4706

For Demand Scheduling Execution, the system also uses information from these tables:

- F470462
- F470472
- F470473

For taxed prices, the system also uses information from the EDI Order Header - Outbound Tax (F47006) and the EDI Order Detail - OutboundTax (F47007) tables.

6.11.4 Purging Outbound EDI Invoice Documents

Select Sales Invoice (G47217), Purge/Archive.

You run the EDI Invoice Outbound Purge (R47049) to purge all EDI invoice transactions. The system marks them as sent by the EDI Invoice Update as Sent program (R47047). The system purges information from these tables:

- F47046
- F47047
- F470461
- F470471
- F4714
- F4715
- F4706

For Demand Scheduling Execution, the system also purges information from these tables:

- F470462
- F47072
- F470473

For taxed prices, the system also purges information from the EDI Order Header - Outbound Tax (F47006) and the EDI Order Detail - Outbound Tax (F47007) tables,

6.12 Sending Ship and Debit Claims (844/ORDCHG)

This section includes an overview of ship and debit claims, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to send ship and debit claims.

6.12.1 Understanding Ship and Debit Claims

Electronics distributors, suppliers, and manufacturers often enter into agreements to address the cost fluctuations associated with electronic components and products. These agreements can result in a distributor receiving credit back from the supplier or manufacturer for products shipped. In the electronics industry, the process for these agreements is called Ship and Debit. Based on the established agreements, electronics distributors submit claims to electronics suppliers.

Run the Ship and Debit Claim Output program (R47761Z1) to submit a claim to a supplier with whom you have an agreement. When you run this program, the system extracts data from the F4576 table and creates records in the F4576Z1 table.

You can set up both proof and final versions of this program. In proof mode, the system does not update any records. When you run the proof version first, you can check for errors and make any necessary corrections before you run the final version. You can also set the options to update the status of the claims when you run the final version of the program.

6.12.2 Prerequisite

Before you send ship and debit claims, set up a version of the Ship and Debit Claim Output program (R47761Z1) for each supplier with whom you have an agreement. Identify the path and location for the flat file on the File tab.

6.12.3 Sending Ship and Debit Claims

Select Ship and Debit Processing (G4511), Ship and Debit Claim Output.

Receiving and Sending Electronic Data Interchange Demand Scheduling Executions Documents

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 7.1, "Demand Scheduling Execution EDI Transactions and Messages"](#)

7.1 Demand Scheduling Execution EDI Transactions and Messages

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Demand Scheduling Execution system supports various EDI transactions and messages.

7.1.1 Material Release, Delivery Schedule (830, DELFOR)

The 830/DELFOR transaction establishes the data contents of the Planning Schedule with Release Capability Transaction Set (830) and the Delivery Forecast (DELFOR) for use within the context of an EDI environment. The planning agent sends this transaction to the customer. The message contains product delivery requirements for short-term and long-term scheduling. It allows the customer to plan production and forecast shipping requirements according to the conditions of the contract or purchase order.

The buyer or planner informs the customer of:

- Previously received quantities.
- Packaging requirements.
- Requested ship and delivery dates.

Upon receipt of this transaction, the customer can:

- Plan for future requirements to purchase raw materials for production to fabricate and deliver articles in accordance with the delivery instructions.
- Know whether the instructions are related to forecast or firm delivery
- Synchronize the material flow between the buyer and customer.

7.1.2 Daily Ship Schedule, Delivery Just in Time (862/DELJIT, 866/DELJIT-JS)

Customers used the 862/DELJIT and 866/DELJIT-JS transaction sets to transmit precise shipping schedule and just-in-time schedule requirements to the customer. These transaction supplement the planning schedule transaction set (830)/delivery forecast (DELFOR). The shipping schedule transaction set supersedes certain shipping

and delivery information transmitted in a previous planning schedule transaction, but does not replace the 830/DELFOR transaction set. The buyer sends the transaction to the customer. The transaction contains precise delivery sequence and just-in-time schedule requirements.

The buyer or planner informs the customer of:

- Previously received quantities.
- Packaging requirements.
- Requested ship and delivery dates.

Upon receipt of this transaction, the customer can:

- Plan for future requirements to purchase raw materials for production to fabricate and deliver articles in accordance with the delivery instructions.
- Know whether the instructions are related to forecast or firm delivery
- Synchronize the material flow between the buyer and customer.

Additionally, you can use the 866/DELJIT-JS transaction set to:

- Request the order in which goods arrive at one or more locations.
- Specify the order you want the goods unloaded from the conveyance method.
- Specify the sequence in which the goods enter the materials handling process.
- Specify the sequence in which the goods are consumed in the production process.

7.1.3 Advance Ship Notice, Despatch Advice (856/DESADV)

The 856/DESADV transaction set lists the contents of a shipment of goods and additional information relating to the shipment, such as order information, product description, physical characteristics, type of packaging, marking, carrier information, and configuration of goods within the transportation equipment. The transaction set enables the sender to describe the contents and configuration of a shipment in various levels of detail and provides an ordered flexibility to convey information. The sender of this transaction is the organization responsible for detailing and communicating the contents of a shipment, or shipments, to one or more receivers of the transaction set. The receiver of this transaction set is any organization having an interest in the contents of a shipment or information about the contents of a shipment.

It is important for customers to have accurate and timely advance ship notice (ASN) as this is an area that customers focus on when evaluating their vendors.

If there are problems with an ASN, the customer requires a speedy alert of the problem to begin troubleshooting the issue. When the system does not transmit an ASN, the system can issue communication errors through the 824/APERAK transaction set or the 997/CONTRL transaction set.

7.1.4 Receiving Advice (861/RECADV)

The 861/RECADV transaction addresses the business needs related to the physical receipt of goods. The transaction allows for the reporting of discrepancies in products, quantities, terms, packages, and so on. The transaction may contain only the information that the received consignment is completely in line with the consignment information given in the 856/DESADV. The transaction may contain information about discrepancies between:

- The received consignment and consignment information given in the 856/DESADV.
- The received goods and the ordered goods in the 850/ORDERS, 830/DELFOR or 862/DELJIT information.

7.1.5 Purchase Order/Release (850/ORDERS)

The 850/ORDERS transaction set is a means by which a buyer initiates a transaction with a customer involving the supply of goods and services as previously specified in an offer or otherwise known to the seller. The message fulfills three different business functions:

- Blanket or /Recurring Order. Informs of intentions for requirements over a specific time period.
- Discrete Order. Informs of definite requirements. The message contains all necessary quantities and times.
- Sample Order. Associated with the first time quantity used for evaluation purposes

The message may refer to:

- One or more items or services
- One or more delivery locations; contain reference to payment terms, packaging and shipping instructions.
- One or more delivery date(s), for an original purchase order or an amendment or cancellation to an original purchase order.
- A previous offer.
- A previous purchase order and contain references to external technical documentation.

7.1.6 Text, General Purpose (864/GENRAL)

The 864/GENRAL transaction set provides the capability to electronically move messages, contracts, explanations, and other one-time communications. The intent of this transaction set is to provide electronic communication messages for people, not for computer processing. The use of the transaction set to transmit quasi or unique transaction set standards is discouraged. The use of the Text Message transaction set demands of the sender certain detailed information about the recipient. The purpose of this transaction set is to provide communication to the recipient in some human-readable form. The recipient's network dictates what capabilities are available for delivery of the information. The sender must obtain this information and include it in the transmission.

7.1.7 Remittance Advice (820/REMADV)

You can use the 820/REMADV transaction set to make a payment or send a remittance advice. This transaction set can be an order to a financial institution to make a payment to a payee. It can also be a remittance advice identifying the detail needed to perform cash application to the payee's accounts receivable system. The remittance advice can go directly from payer to payee, through a financial institution, or through a third party agent.

7.1.8 Application Advice, Application Error & Acknowledge (824/APERAK)

The 824/APERAK transaction set informs the sender of the message that the addressee application received the message and either accepted or rejected the message. Do not use the 824/APERAK transaction set for a transaction set designed as a specific response to another transaction set such as a purchase order acknowledgment sent in response to a purchase order.

7.1.9 Invoice (810/INVOIC)

The 810/INVOIC transaction set claims payment for goods or services supplied under conditions agreed between the seller and the buyer. The United Nations Standard Invoice Message, with correct data qualification, serves also as the specification for Debit Note and Credit Note messages.

7.1.10 Functional Acknowledgment (997/CONTRL)

The 997/CONTRL transaction set defines the control structures for a set of acknowledgments to indicate the results of the syntactical analysis of the electronically encoded documents. The encoded documents are the transaction sets, which are grouped in functional groups, used in defining transactions for business data interchange. This standard does not cover the semantic meaning of the information encoded in the transaction sets.

7.1.11 Forms Used to Revise Demand Scheduling EDI Information

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
EDI Demand Header Revisions	W47171B	EDI Inbound (G40R11), Inbound EDI Maintenance. On the Work with EDI Demand Headers form, click Add.	Revise EDI Demand Scheduling header information.
EDI Demand Detail Revisions	W47172B	EDI Inbound (G40R11), Inbound EDI Maintenance. On the Work with EDI Demand Headers form, locate a record and select Demand Detail from the Row menu. On the Work with EDI Demand Detail form, click Add.	Revise EDI Demand Scheduling detail information.

7.1.12 Revising Demand Scheduling EDI Header Information

Access the EDI Demand Header Revisions form.

Figure 7–1 EDI Demand Header Revisions form: EDI Demand Header 1 tab

EDI Demand Header Revisions

✓ ✗ ⚙ Form ⚙ Tools

Record Type Header

Document Number * SS

EDI Demand Header 1 **EDI Demand Header 2** **EDI Demand Header 3**

Branch/Plant QAOF Automotive Facility

Sold To QAOF Capitol System

Sold To GLN

Ship To QAOF Capitol System 2

Ship To GLN

Release

Number

Date

Time

Transaction/Message

Name

Type

Subset

Date

Time

EDI

Batch Number

Transaction Set Default - Trans. Set ID 40/ST

Transaction Set Purpose Original

Branch/Plant

Specify an alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business. For example, a business unit might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant.

Sold To

Specify a user-defined name or number that identifies an address book record. You can use this number to locate and enter information about the address book record. If you enter a value other than the address book number (AN8), such as the long address or tax ID, you must precede it with the special character that is defined in the Address Book constants. When the system locates the record, it returns the address book number to the field.

For example, if address book number 4100 (Total Solutions) has a long address TOTAL and an * distinguishes it from other entries (as defined in the Address Book constants), you could type *TOTAL into the field, and the system would return 4100.

Sold To GLN

Enter the global location number for the transaction set. The GLN is a 13-digit unique number that identifies the customer to which goods are being sold.

See Also:

"Global Location Number" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Address Book Implementation Guide*.

Ship To

Specify a user-defined name or number that identifies an address book record.

Ship To GLN

Enter the global location number for the transaction set. The GLN is a 13-digit unique number that identifies the customer to which goods are being shipped.

Batch Number

During batch processing, the system assigns a new batch number to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions for each control (user) batch number it finds.

Transaction Set

Specify the qualifier that identifies a specific type of EDI transaction

Transaction Set Purpose

Specify the purpose of transaction set by entering a code stored in UDC table 47/PU. Refer to ANSI X.12 Data Item 353.

(Release) Number

The system assigns a number that identifies the release for a customer.

(Release) Date

Specify the date that the customer provides for a release. The system uses this date with the release time to identify a release.

(Release) Time

Specify the time that the customer provides for a release. The system uses the time with the release date to identify a release.

(Transaction/Message) Name

Specify the name of an EDI X.12 transaction set of an EDIFACT message. For example, the name might be 830 or DELFOR.

(Transaction/Message) Type

Enter a code from the EDI transaction set/message that indicates the type of EDI message

(Transaction/Message) Subset

Specify a secondary name of the EDI transaction or message.

(Transaction/Message) Date

The system assigns the date on which an EDI transaction was created.

(Transaction/Message) Time

The system assigns the time that an EDI transaction was created.

Click the EDI Demand Header 2 tab.

Processed (Y/N)

Indicate whether the system successfully processed the EDI record.

Values are:

1: Successfully processed.

0: Not processed.

(Horizon) Start Date

Specify the beginning date of a schedule period. For example, if a customer issues eight weeks of requirements for the months of June and July, the horizon start date is June 1st.

(Horizon) End Date

Specify the end date of a schedule period. For example, if a customer issues requirements for eight weeks during the months of June and July, the horizon end date is July 31st.

Text Reference Number

Reference a number contained in an EDI message that associates the text with EDI message type 864.

Successfully Replaced by Ship To

This option indicates whether the EDI file has replaced the value in the Demand By Ship To field. A check in the check box indicates that the EDI file successfully replaced the value in the Demand By Ship To field.

Click the EDI Demand Header 3 tab.

Line Number

This is the line number you assign when originating an EDI transaction. This number can represent an order line number (applicable for any order type), an invoice pay item, a journal entry line number, and so on.

Translation Format

Specify the qualifier that the system uses to identify a specific mapping structure to process both inbound and outbound EDI transactions. This does not apply to non-EDI transactions

EDI - Transmission Date

Specify the date that the system transmitted or received an EDI transaction.

Send/Receive Indicator

Indicate whether a specific transaction set can be sent, received or both. Values are:

S: Send

R: Receive

B: Both

Number of Detail Lines

Specify the number of detail lines that the system transmitted in an EDI transaction. This is the total number of lines on a per order basis, number of lines included on an invoice, and so on.

Record Sequence

Enter an identifier that assigns the relative position within the header or detail information of an EDI transaction-- for example, H01, H02, D01, and so on.

7.1.13 Revising Demand Scheduling EDI Detail Information

Access the EDI Demand Detail Revisions form.

Item Number

Indicate the item number from the Item Master or Branch/Plant.

Customer/Supplier Item Number

The cross-reference item number that the system assigns to an item number. A cross-reference number enables you to use a supplier's item number if it is different from your own item number when you are processing an order.

Item Revision

A reference number that the system uses to identify the revision level of the customer's item.

In item cross-reference, translating a customer or supplier external item number to the internal short item number, the customer's number only is not always sufficient. In some instances, the customer part number must be used with the item revision level. This combination allows the system to uniquely identify the customer's item.

Item Revision Qualifier

Specify the qualifier for item revision levels. Values are:

EC: Delta - Supplier must ship to this level.

BE: Latest revision on books, ship this or newer (GPCS).

Purchase Order

A number that identifies the customer's purchase order.

Dock

The dock location from which an outbound shipment is assigned to depart or at which an inbound shipment is assigned to arrive.

Deliver To

Specify the address number of the entity to receive the goods ordered. The delivered to address might differ from the ship to address when ordered goods are processed through a distribution center (which is the delivered to address) before reaching final destination (the ship to address).

Deliver to GLN

Specify the unique 13-digit number that identifies the location of the entity receiving the goods ordered.

See Also:

"Global Location Number" in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Address Book Implementation Guide.

Model Year

Specify the model year of the product.

Control Number

A customer-assigned reference number for a part.

Card Number

The card number is an OEM assigned value that further describes the part number.

Processing EDI Purchase Order Documents

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 8.1, "Understanding EDI Purchase Order Document Processing"](#)
- [Section 8.2, "Receiving PO Change Acknowledgments"](#)
- [Section 8.3, "Receiving Advice Documents into Purchasing"](#)
- [Section 8.4, "Receiving Invoices with Receipt Matches"](#)
- [Section 8.5, "Receiving PO Acknowledgments"](#)
- [Section 8.6, "Receiving Shipping Notices"](#)
- [Section 8.7, "Sending Requests for Quotes"](#)
- [Section 8.8, "Sending Purchase Orders"](#)
- [Section 8.9, "Sending Purchase Order Changes"](#)
- [Section 8.10, "Sending Receiving Advice"](#)
- [Section 8.11, "Sending Shipping Schedules"](#)

8.1 Understanding EDI Purchase Order Document Processing

When setting up and using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system, you must specify how the system handles purchase order documents.

8.2 Receiving PO Change Acknowledgments

This section provides an overview of inbound PO change acknowledgments and discusses how to receive purchase order change acknowledgments.

8.2.1 Understanding Inbound PO Change Acknowledgments (865/ORDRSP)

Run the EDI Inbound PO Change Acknowledgment program (R47141) for purchase order change acknowledgments (865/ORDRSP) to receive acknowledgments of changes to an existing purchase order.

When a supplier sends you purchase order change acknowledgments, the translator software maps the data to a flat file, and the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) copies the data to the EDI inbound interface tables. After the data is in the EDI inbound interface tables, you must copy the data to the Procurement application tables so that the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system can process the purchase orders.

To copy the data, run the EDI Inbound PO Change Acknowledgment program from the Purchase Order Change menu. The EDI Inbound PO Change Acknowledgment program retrieves the data from the EDI inbound interface tables and copies it to the Procurement application tables.

When the EDI Inbound PO Change Acknowledgment program copies the data into the Procurement application tables, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system:

- Changes the status of a purchase order based on processing option entries (in final mode only).
- Acknowledges vendor receipt of the order change.
- Generates a discrepancy report that lists orders in which the acknowledgment does not match the original or changed order.
- Updates the F4301 and F4311 tables (if you have set the processing options accordingly).
- Changes the status of the purchase order change to acknowledged.

The program does not change or update any other purchase order fields.

Note: Purchase order changes are acknowledged at the header or detail level. In the EDI header file, use the transaction set purpose code to indicate whether the purchase order is canceled, changed, replaced, or confirmed.

Run EDI Inbound PO Change Acknowledgment for purchase order change acknowledgments to process both EDI order detail records and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne order detail records. If the order is acknowledged at the header level, then EDI order detail records are not processed.

See [Defining EDI Tolerance Rules](#).

8.2.1.1 Using the EDI Inbound Interface Tables

When you run EDI Inbound PO Change Acknowledgment for purchase order change acknowledgments, the program uses these EDI inbound interface tables:

- F47141
- F47142
- F4706
- F4714
- F4715

8.2.1.2 Using Mapping Guidelines

Mapping is the process of converting information from one table structure to another.

In the F47141 table, the following fields must contain data before you can use EDI Inbound PO Change Acknowledgment (R47141) for purchase order change acknowledgments effectively:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).

- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- Send/Receive Flag (EDER).
- Order Number (DOCO).
- Order Type (DCTO).
- Order Company (KCOO).
- Order Suffix (SFXO).
- Transaction Set Purpose Code (TPUR).
- Acknowledgment Type (ACKT).

In the F47142 table, the following fields must contain data before you can use EDI Inbound PO Change Acknowledgment (R47141) for purchase order change acknowledgments effectively:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- Send/Receive Flag (EDER).
- Order Number (DOCO).
- Order Type (DCTO).
- Order Company (KCOO).
- Order Suffix (SFXO)

8.2.1.3 Updating Application Tables

When you run EDI Inbound PO Change Acknowledgment (R47141) for purchase order change acknowledgments, the program edits the data it receives from the trading partner and uses data from the EDI interface tables to update these application tables:

- F4301
- F4311

8.2.2 Form Used to Review and Revise Purchase Order Change Acknowledgments

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Inbound EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgment Revisions	W47140B	Purchase Order Change (G47223), Status Inquiry/Revisions (P47140). On the Work with Inbound EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgment form, click Add.	Review and revise purchase order change acknowledgments.

8.2.3 Reviewing and Revising Purchase Order Change Acknowledgments

Access the Inbound EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgment Revisions form.

Figure 8–1 Inbound EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgment Revisions form

Inbound EDI P.O. Change Acknowledgment Revisions

✓

✖

✖

✖

Row

Tools

EDI Document Number

Transaction Set

★

Supplier

★

Address Number GLN

Records 1 - 1

	Line Number	2nd Item Number	Order Quantity	Unit Cost	UM	Branch/Plant	Order Co	Order Number	Or Ty	Ord Suf
	1.000									

EDI Document Number

The transmitter in the EDI transaction assigns a document number to the EDI transaction.

Supplier

Enter a number that identifies an entry in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Global Location Number

Enter the global location number for the transaction set. The GLN is a 13-digit unique number that identifies a location.

See Also:

"Global Location Number" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Address Book Implementation Guide*.

Transaction Set

Enter the transaction set that identifies a specific type of EDI Standard document or transaction.

8.3 Receiving Advice Documents into Purchasing

This section provides an overview of receiving inbound EDI advice documents into purchasing and discusses how to receive advice documents into purchasing.

8.3.1 Understanding Inbound Advices into Purchasing (861/RECADV)

Receiving Advice (861/RECADV) is a document that represents confirmation by the customer or off site consigned warehouse to the supplier that they have received the goods or services. This document includes the condition of the items that the customer or consigned warehouse has received along with the customer's acceptance or rejection of those items.

Run the EDI Receiving Advice Edit/Update Purchasing program (R47071) from the Receiving Advice Purchasing menu to communicate the receipt of goods or services at a customer site and to record the receipt against the purchase order in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system.

In a consignment warehouse or an intercompany environment, run the EDI Receiving Advice Edit/Update Purchasing program to record the receipt of goods at a consignee's warehouse location.

When a supplier sends you receiving advice documents, the translator software maps the data to a flat file, and the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) copies them to the EDI inbound interface files. After this data is in the EDI inbound interface tables, you must copy the data to the Procurement application tables so that the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system can process the purchase orders.

If the receiving branch/plant has license plate functionality activated, you use the Receipts by PO (P4312) processing option on the Versions tab, and license plate branch/plant constants, to process license plate information for adding inventory to the location.

To copy the data, run the EDI Receiving Advice Edit/Update Purchasing program from the Receiving Advice Purchasing menu. The EDI Receiving Advice Edit/Update Purchasing program retrieves the data from the EDI inbound interface tables and copies it to the Procurement application tables.

When the EDI Receiving Advice Edit/Update Purchasing program copies the data into the Procurement application tables, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system:

- Updates purchase order quantities, amount, and status.
- Updates branch/plant on-hand and on-order quantities.
- Updates branch/plant costs.
- Creates item ledger records in the F4111 table.
- Creates general ledger records in the F0911 table.
- Updates vendor performance in the F43090 table.
- Processes blind landed cost and no landed cost.
- Writes to the purchase order ledger in the F43199 table.
- Deletes associated text in the F4314 table.
- Creates commitment ledger in the F43121 table.
- Creates receiver records in the F43121 table.
- Processes receipts routing (if applicable).
- Updates the corresponding records in the EDI receiving advice tables as processed.

The system cannot process any record that has been processed.

- Prints a Damaged Goods report if you run the program in batch mode.

Depending upon the business environment, the transaction can be inbound to sales or inbound to purchasing. This transaction can also be sent out of purchasing.

These steps identify the process for receiving advice into the Purchasing system:

- Company A enters a purchase order and sends a copy to the supplier.
- The supplier fills the order and sends the goods or services to Company B.
- Company B (consignee warehouse) receives the goods or services and sends an advice to Company A.

This advice confirms the receipt of goods or services against an outstanding purchase order.

- Company A runs the EDI Receiving Advice Edit/Update - Purchasing program to record the receipt of goods or services on their system.

This function is similar to the Purchase Order Receipt function, except that the receipt is generated in batch mode.

The system verifies the inbound receiving advice against an open purchase order. A processing option enables the program to verify the receiving advice against tolerance limits on quantity, unit price, extended price, and receipt dates.

8.3.1.1 Using the EDI Inbound Interface Tables

When you run EDI Receiving Advice Edit/Create - Purchasing (R47071) for receiving advice into purchasing, the program uses these EDI inbound interface tables:

- F47071
- F47072

8.3.1.2 Using Mapping Guidelines

Mapping is the process of converting data from one table structure to another.

In the F47071 table, the following fields must contain data before you can effectively use the EDI Receiving Advice Edit/Create - Purchasing program (R47071) for receiving advice into purchasing:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- Send/Receive Flag (EDER).
- Transaction Set Purpose (TPUR).
- Receiving Advice Type (RATY).

This field relates to ANSI X12 element 962.

- Order Number (DOCO).
- Document Type (DCTO).
- Order Company (KCOO).
- Order Suffix (SFXO).

In the F47072 table, the following fields must contain data before you can effectively use the EDI Receiving Advice Edit/Create - Purchasing program (R47071) for receiving advice into purchasing:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- Send/Receive Flag (EDER).
- Order Number (DOCO).

- Order Document Type (DCTO).
- Order Company (KCOO).
- Order Suffix (SFXO).
- Purchase Order Line Number (LNID).
- Item Number (LITM).
- Line Item Status Code, as follows (LSTS):
 - 1 Match order line
 - 7 Close order line
 - 9 Cancel order line
- Quantity Received (UREC)
Map the total quantity received to UREC.
- Unit Cost (PRRC) and Amount Received (AREC) (only if changing cost on the purchase order)

If you are receiving an advice for a nonstock line on a purchase order, you must map a dollar amount to the Amount Received field (AREC).

8.3.1.3 Updating Application Tables

When you run EDI Receiving Advice Edit/Create - Purchasing (R47071) for receiving advice into purchasing, the program copies data from the EDI interface tables and updates these application tables:

- F4301
- F4311
- F43121
- F0911
- F41021
- F43090
- F43199

8.3.2 Receiving Advice Into Purchasing

Select Receiving Advice - Purchasing (G47226), EDI Inbound Edit/Update.

The EDI Receiving Advice Edit/Create - Purchasing program (R47071) creates Receiving Advice documents within the Procurement application tables. The program updates EDI documents that are successfully processed in the EDI inbound interface tables to prevent duplicates. The program updates EDI documents by entering **Y** in the Processed column (EDSP) in all of the EDI inbound interface tables.

8.4 Receiving Invoices with Receipt Matches

This section provides an overview of inbound invoices with receipt matches and discusses how to receive invoices with receipt matches.

8.4.1 Understanding Inbound Invoices with Receipt Matches (810/INVOIC)

You run EDI Inbound Invoice/Match to P.O. Edit/Create (R470412) from the Invoice with Receipt Match menu to match invoices (810/INVOIC).

You can set up this program to process using one of two methods:

- Match the invoice to an open purchase order and process directly into accounts payable (two-way match).

This method processes the invoice directly to accounts payable as an Accounts Payable voucher. Online purchase order receipts are not created for a two-way match.

- Match the invoice to a receiver record and then to accounts payable (three-way match).

This method matches the invoice to a purchase order receiver record. If the invoice matches, the system creates an accounts payable voucher.

On the Invoice with Receipt Match menu:

- Select the Status Inquiry /Revisions option to revise inbound EDI invoice information.
- Select the Purge/ Archive option to remove records from the Inbound Invoice tables.
- Select the Voucher Journal Report option to print the journal containing a list of the matched vouchers.
- Select the Voucher Journal Report option to review the journal containing a list of the matched vouchers.
- Select the Voucher Journal Report option to post vouchers.

8.4.1.1 Using the EDI Inbound Interface Tables

When you run EDI Inbound Invoice/Match to P.O. Edit/Create (R470412) for invoices with receipt match, the program uses these EDI inbound interface tables:

- F47041
- F47042

8.4.1.2 Using Mapping Guidelines

Mapping is the process of converting information from one table structure to another.

In the F47041 table, the following fields must contain data before you can effectively use the EDI Inbound Invoice/Match to P.O. Edit/Create (R470412) for invoices with Receipt Match:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Order Number (DOCO).
- Order Type (DCTO).
- Order Company (KCOO).

- Order Suffix (SFXO).
- Address Number (AN8).
- Invoice Number (VINV).
- GL Date (DGJ).

In the F47042 table, the following fields must contain data before you can effectively use the EDI Inbound Invoice/Match to P.O. Edit/Create (R470412) for invoices with Receipt Match:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- Business Unit (MCU).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Purchase Order Number (DOCO).
- Order Type (DCTO).
- Order Company (KCOO).
- Order Suffix (SFXO).
- Line Type (LNID).
- Short Item Number (ITM), Second Item Number (LITM), Third Item Number (AITM), or Customer Item Number (CITM).
- Pay Status (PST).
- Quantity Open (UOPN).
- Open Amount (AAP).
- Currency Code (CRCD).

In the F47044 table, the following fields must contain data before you can effectively use the EDI Inbound Invoice/Match to PO Edit/Create (R470412) for invoices with Receipt Match:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).
- Send/Receive Flag (EDER).
- Order Number (DOCO).
- Order Type (DCTO).
- Order Company (KCOO).
- Order Suffix (SFXO).
- Quantity Open (UOPN).

- Open Amount (AAP).

8.4.1.3 Updating Application Tables

When you run EDI Inbound Invoice/Match to PO Edit/Create (R470412) for invoices with receipt match, the program copies the data from the EDI interface tables and updates these application tables:

- F4301
- F4311
- F43121
- F0911
- F0411
- F4102
- F43090
- F43199
- F47044

See Also:

- "Purging Data" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Inventory Management Implementation Guide*.
- "Creating Vouchers" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Procurement Management Implementation Guide*.

8.4.2 Receiving Invoices with Receipt Matches

The EDI Inbound Invoice/Match to PO Edit/Create program (R470412) updates EDI documents that are successfully processed in the EDI inbound interface tables to prevent duplicates. The program updates EDI documents by entering **Y** in the Processed column (EDSP) in all of the EDI inbound interface tables.

8.4.3 Forms Used to Process Inbound EDI Invoices

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Inbound EDI Invoice Revisions	W47040D	Invoice with Receipt Match (G47227), Status Inquiry/Revisions (P47040). On the Work with Inbound EDI Invoices form, click Add.	Review and revise inbound EDI invoices.

8.4.4 Processing Inbound EDI Invoices

Access the Inbound EDI Invoice Revisions form.

EDI Document Number

The transmitter in the EDI transaction assigns a document number to the EDI transaction.

Supplier

Enter a number that identifies an entry in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Global Location Number

Enter the global location number for the transaction set. The GLN is a 13-digit unique number that identifies a location.

See Also:

"Global Location Number" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Address Book Implementation Guide*.

Transaction Set

Enter the transaction set that identifies a specific type of EDI Standard document or transaction.

8.5 Receiving PO Acknowledgments

This section provides an overview of inbound PO acknowledgments and discusses how to receive PO acknowledgments.

8.5.1 Understanding Inbound PO Acknowledgments (855/ORDRSP)

Run the EDI Inbound PO Acknowledgment program (R47021) from the Purchase Order menu to receive purchase order acknowledgments from vendors. When you run EDI Inbound PO Acknowledgment for purchase order acknowledgments, the program:

- Changes the status of a purchase order based on the way processing options are set.
- Acknowledges vendor receipt of the order.
- Generates a discrepancy report that lists orders in which the acknowledgment does not match the original order.

The program does not change or update any other purchase order fields. When you run EDI Inbound PO Acknowledgment for purchase order acknowledgments, the program updates the F4311 table only if you set the processing options for the program.

8.5.1.1 Using the EDI Inbound Interface Tables

When you run EDI Inbound PO Acknowledgment (R47021) for purchase order acknowledgments, the program uses these EDI inbound interface tables:

- F47021
- F47022
- F4714
- F4715
- F4706

8.5.1.2 Using Mapping Guidelines

These fields in the F47021 table must contain data before you can effectively use EDI Inbound PO Acknowledgment (R47021) for purchase order acknowledgments:

- EDI Document Number (SYEDOC).
- EDI Document Type (SYEDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (SYEKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (SYEDST).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (SYEDER).
- Purchase Order Document Type (SYDOCO).
- Purchase Order Key Company (SYKCOO).

These fields in the F47022 table must contain data before you can effectively use EDI Inbound PO Acknowledgment (R47021) for purchase order acknowledgments:

- EDI Document Number (SZEDOC)
- EDI Document Type (SZEDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (SZEKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (SZEDST).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (SZEDER).
- Purchase Order Number (DOCO).
- Purchase Order Document Type (DCTO).
- Purchase Order Suffix (SFXO).
- Purchase Order Line Number (LNID) or Item Number (LITM) (specify either or both).

8.5.2 Form Used to Review and Revise Purchase Order Acknowledgments

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Inbound EDI Order Acknowledgment Revisions	W47020F	Purchase Order (G47222), Inbound Status Inquiry/Revision. On the Work with Inbound EDI Order Acknowledgment form, click Add.	Review and revise inbound EDI order acknowledgment information.

8.5.3 Review and Revise Purchase Order Acknowledgments

Access the Inbound EDI Order Acknowledgment Revisions form.

EDI Document Number

The transmitter in the EDI transaction assigns a document number to the EDI transaction.

Supplier

Enter a number that identifies a supplier in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Global Location Number

Enter the global location number for the transaction set. The GLN is a 13-digit unique number that identifies a location.

See Also:

"Global Location Number" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Address Book Implementation Guide*.

Transaction Set

Enter the transaction set that identifies a specific type of EDI Standard document or transaction.

8.6 Receiving Shipping Notices

This section discusses the process of receiving and purging shipping notices.

8.6.1 Receiving Inbound Shipping Notices (856)

Run the EDI Shipping Notice Edit/Create program (R47031) to update the status of a purchase order after you have received the ASN. The system uses the information that is contained in the F47031 table and the F47032 table to perform the status update.

Depending on how you set the processing options for the EDI Shipping Notice Edit/Create program, you can:

- Print the shipment information and place the shipment into the receipt routing process.
- Print the shipment information and receive the shipment into inventory.
- Perform shipment confirmation through the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Transportation Management system.

8.6.2 Forms Used to Process Inbound Shipping Notices

Form Name	Form ID	Navigation	Usage
Inbound EDI Shipping Detail Revisions	W47030A	Ship Notice (G47224), Status Inquiry/Revisions (P47030). On the Work With Inbound EDI Shipping Notice form, click Add.	Process inbound shipping notices.

8.6.3 Processing Inbound Shipping Notices

Access the Inbound EDI Shipping Detail Revisions form.

EDI Document Number

The transmitter in the EDI transaction assigns a document number to the EDI transaction.

Supplier Number

Enter a number that identifies an entry in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Global Location Number

Enter the global location number for the transaction set. The GLN is a 13-digit unique number that identifies a location.

See Also:

"Global Location Number" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Address Book Implementation Guide*.

Transaction Set

Enter the transaction set that identifies a specific type of EDI Standard document or transaction.

8.6.4 Purging Inbound Shipping Notices (856)

Select Ship Notice (G47224), EDI Shipping Notice Inbound Purge.

Use this the EDI Shipping Notice Inbound Purge program (P47038) to purge data from the EDI Shipping Notice Header - Inbound table (F47031).

8.7 Sending Requests for Quotes

This section provides an overview of outbound requests for quotes, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to send requests for quotes.

8.7.1 Understanding Outbound Requests for Quotes (840/REQOTE)

Run the Purchase Order Print program (R43500) from the Request for Quote - Purchasing menu to generate requests for quotes (840/REQOTE) to suppliers.

The Purchase Order Print program extracts records from the Procurement application tables and creates requests for quotes within the EDI outbound interface tables so that they can be sent to the trading partner.

8.7.1.1 Using Application Tables

When you run Purchase Order Print (R43500) for request for quotations, the program extracts the data from these application tables:

- F4301
- F4311
- F4006

8.7.1.2 Using the EDI Outbound Interface Tables

When you run Purchase Order Print (R43500) for request for quotations, the program creates records in these EDI outbound interface tables. EDI Request for Quote Header - Outbound (F47096)

- EDI Request for Quote Detail Outbound (F47097)
- EDI Order Address Information (F4706)
- EDI Order Text Lines Header (F4714)
- EDI Order Text Lines Detail (F4715)

After these records are created, you must perform the flat file conversion process.

8.7.2 Prerequisite

Manually enter the request for quote in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system.

8.7.3 Sending Requests for Quotes

Select Request for Quote Purchasing (G47221), Outbound Extraction.

8.8 Sending Purchase Orders

This section provides an overview of outbound purchase orders, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to send purchase orders.

8.8.1 Understanding Outbound Purchase Orders (850/ORDERS)

Run the Purchase Order Print program (R43500) from the Purchase Order menu to send purchase orders (850/ORDERS) to suppliers.

The Purchase Order Print program extracts records from the Procurement application tables and creates purchase orders within the EDI outbound interface tables so that they can be sent to the trading partner. The system updates the status for extracted orders according to the order activity rules or the override status code.

8.8.1.1 Using Application Tables

When you run Purchase Order Print (R43500) for purchase orders, the program extracts data from these application tables:

- F4301
- F4311
- F4006

8.8.1.2 Using the EDI Outbound Interface Tables

When you run Purchase Order Print (R43500) for purchase orders, the program creates records in these EDI outbound interface tables:

- F47016
- F470161
- F47017
- F470171
- F4706
- F4714
- F4715

After these records are created, you must perform the flat file conversion process.

8.8.2 Prerequisite

Manually enter the purchase order into the system using the Purchase Order Entry program (P4310).

8.8.3 Sending Purchase Orders

Select Purchase Order (G47222), Outbound Extraction.

The EDI transaction type for standard purchase orders is 850.

8.9 Sending Purchase Order Changes

This section provides an overview of outbound purchase order changes, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to send purchase order changes.

8.9.1 Understanding Outbound Purchase Order Changes (860/ORDCHG)

Run the EDI Purchase Order Change Extraction program (R47132) from the Purchase Order Change menu to generate EDI purchase order change transactions (860/ORDCHG). The system sends these transactions to their trading partner to communicate changes that you have made to a purchase order. After you run EDI Purchase Order Change Extraction, the program updates the status of the purchase orders that you have changed to indicate that the change was sent to the supplier.

If the purchase order quantity or price changes, the incremental value in the Change Order Line field advances for the detail line that changed. The EDI Purchase Order Change Extraction program retrieves data only from the fields of the purchase order that have changed.

The EDI Purchase Order Change Extraction program extracts records from the Procurement application tables and creates purchase order changes within the EDI Outbound Interface tables so that they can be sent to the trading partner.

8.9.1.1 Using Application Tables

When you run EDI Purchase Order Change Extraction (R47132) for purchase order changes, the program extracts data from these application tables:

- F4301
- F4311
- F43199
- F4006

8.9.1.2 Using the EDI Outbound Interface Tables

When you run EDI Purchase Order Change Extraction (R47132) for purchase order changes, the program creates records in these EDI outbound interface tables:

- F47136
- F47137
- F4706
- F4714

- F4715

After these records are created, you must perform the flat file conversion process.

8.9.2 Prerequisite

Manually enter the changes on the purchase orders.

8.9.3 Sending Purchase Order Changes

Select Purchase Order Change (G47223), Outbound Extraction.

The EDI transaction type for purchase order changes is 860.

8.10 Sending Receiving Advice

This section provides an overview of outbound receiving advice and discusses how to send receiving advice.

8.10.1 Understanding Outbound Receiving Advice (861/IFTMAN)

Receiving Advice (861/IFTMAN) is a document representing customer confirmation to the supplier that they have received the order, or parts of the order. This document includes the condition of the items that the customer has received along with the customer's acceptance or rejection of those items.

Run the EDI Receiving Advice Extraction program (R47072) from the Receiving Advice Purchasing menu to report the receipt of goods or services and to report any quantities that are rejected or in question. Depending upon the warehousing environment, the transaction is inbound to sales or purchasing and outbound from purchasing.

In a nonconsignment warehouse environment, you usually send the receiving advice after you record the receipt of goods. The EDI Receiving Advice Extraction report conveys to the vendor which items you accepted and which items you rejected. The receiver of the advice then updates their customer sales order with the information before issuing an invoice.

You can also use EDI Receiving Advice Extraction from the Receiving Advice Purchasing menu to determine which receipts have been added to the PO Receiver since the last extraction of transaction records. To complete this action, use the Date Updates or Date Received field on the Data Selection form.

The EDI Receiving Advice Extraction program extracts records from the Procurement application tables and creates Receiving Advice documents within the EDI Outbound Interface tables so that they can be sent to the trading partner.

8.10.1.1 Using Application Tables

When you run EDI Receiving Advice Extraction (R47072) for receiving advice, the program extracts the data from these application tables:

- F4301
- F4311
- F43121
- F4006

8.10.1.2 Using the EDI Outbound Interface Tables

When you run EDI Receiving Advice Extraction (R47072) for receiving advice, the program creates records in these EDI outbound interface tables.

- F47076
- F47077
- F4706
- F4714
- F4715

After these records are created, you must perform the flat file conversion process.

8.10.2 Sending Receiving Advice

Select Receiving Advice Purchasing (G47226), Outbound Extraction.

The EDI transaction type for standard receiving advices is 861.

8.11 Sending Shipping Schedules

This section provides an overview of outbound shipping schedules and discusses how to:

- Define the version of Kanban processing.
- Define the version of PO Print (R43500) for Kanban consumption.

8.11.1 Understanding Outbound Shipping Schedules (862/DELJIT)

For Repetitive Manufacturing, while the requirements for material are driven by demand, visual cues called kanbans control the movement of material. Kanbans are predetermined quantities of components at specified locations on the production line. They are designed to minimize work in process inventories.

Use the 862 transaction to communicate an authorization to a supplier to ship goods against a Supplier Release Schedule (SRS).

8.11.1.1 Using Application Tables

When you run Outbound Extraction for shipping schedules, the program extracts data from these application tables:

- F4311
- F4301

8.11.1.2 Using the EDI Outbound Interface Tables

When you run Outbound Extraction for shipping schedules, the program creates records in these EDI outbound interface tables:

- F47156
- F47157

After these records are created, you must perform the flat file conversion process.

8.11.1.3 Defining the Version of Kanban Processing

Kanban Processing (P3157) enables you to access all kanbans at a given consuming location. After you locate items, depending on the status of each item, you can make status changes at a consuming location. You must set the appropriate processing option to send kanban information using EDI supplier release schedule.

After you set the processing options for Kanban Processing, you must set the processing options for the version of PO Print that you specified on the Versions tab of Kanban Processing.

See Also:

- "Understanding Issues, Material Movement, and Kanbans" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Shop Floor Management Implementation Guide*.

8.11.2 Defining the Version of Kanban Processing

Select Daily Processing - Repetitive (G3115), Kanban Consumption.

To transmit kanban processing information electronically, you must set the processing options to generate an 862 document from the Kanban Processing program (P3157).

8.11.3 Defining the Version of PO Print (R43500) for Kanban Consumption

Select Purchase Order Processing (G43A11), Print Purchase Orders.

Kanban Processing (P3157) enables you to access all kanbans at a given consuming location. After you locate items, depending on the status of each item, you might be able to change its status at a consuming location. You must set the appropriate processing option to send kanban information using EDI supplier release schedule.

Processing EDI Inventory Documents

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 9.1, "Understanding EDI Inventory Document Processing"](#)
- [Section 9.2, "Receiving Product Activity Data"](#)
- [Section 9.3, "Sending Product Activity Data"](#)

9.1 Understanding EDI Inventory Document Processing

When setting up and using the Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) system, you must specify how the system processes inventory documents.

9.2 Receiving Product Activity Data

This section provides an overview of inbound product activity data transactions and discusses how to receive product activity data.

9.2.1 Understanding Inbound Product Activity Data Transactions

Run the EDI Product Activity Data Edit/Create program (R47121) from the Product Activity Data menu to report inventory activity and to generate replacement orders for distribution centers, warehouses, or retail outlets.

Note: You must have the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management, Sales Order Management, and Procurement systems to receive product activity data.

The receiver of the transaction typically maintains inventory levels on their computer for the sender of the transaction and plans when orders should be issued to replenish the sender's stock.

You can set up versions to run the EDI Product Activity Data Edit/Create program in either proof or final mode. In proof mode, the program edits and prints the transaction. In final mode, the program edits and prints the transaction, and then updates the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system tables. It also marks the EDI transaction as processed if no errors are detected. You should always run the program in proof mode first and then make corrections using the Revisions form. The program bypasses any records with errors, which eliminate the records from the netting process and reorder point check on the last record. Once you are satisfied with the results from the proof version, you can run the final version.

When you run EDI Product Activity Data Edit/Create for product activity data, the program can create:

- **Audit reports**
List all the transactions that this program has processed, including inquiry type product activity data transactions.
- **Error messages**
Sends a message to the employee message center if errors occur while running the EDI Product Activity Data Edit/Create program.

9.2.1.1 Working With the Product Activity Code

Use the product activity code from user-defined code (UDC) table 47/PA in each detail record to specify the type of transaction and how it affects inventory.

This table describes the defined action for each product activity code:

Code	Action
-(Decrease inventory)	If the product activity code description is - , the transaction functions similarly to the Inventory Issues program (P4112). The quantity of the transaction decreases the quantity on hand for records in the F41021 table and updates the F4115 table if the processing options are set accordingly. The transaction also generates the necessary general ledger transactions to account for the decrease if the item's general ledger code and the document type interface with inventory.
+(Increase inventory)	If the product activity code description is + , the transaction functions similarly to the Inventory Adjustments program (P4114). The quantity of the transaction increases in the Item Location record's quantity on hand. The system writes the new quantity on hand to the F4111 table and generates the necessary general ledger transaction to account for the receipt of the inventory.
I (Information only)	If the product activity code description is I , the transactions are informational only and do not update any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables. The transaction is edited for validity and prints on the Product Activity Audit Report.
R (Replace inventory on-hand balance)	If the product activity code description is R , the transaction functions similarly to the Cycle Count Update program (R41413). The quantity of the transaction replaces the quantity on hand for the records in the F41021 table. The system writes the new quantity on hand to the F4111 table, updates the F4115 table, and generates the necessary general ledger transactions to account for the adjustment to the inventory.

Code	Action
T (Transfer inventory from one location to another)	If the product activity code description is T, the transaction functions similarly to the Inventory Transfers program (P4113). The quantity of the first transfer transaction (the From side) decreases the quantity on hand for the Item Location record. The second transfer transaction (the To side) increases the quantity on hand for the record in the F41021 table (requires two records to be sent in). The transactions also generate the necessary general ledger transactions to account for the changes to the inventory if the item's general ledger code and the document type affect inventory.
C (Outbound Consumption Reporting)	Product activity code C identifies that the transaction is for reporting outbound inventory consumption. (Release 9.2 Update) See Processing EDI Transactions for Outbound Inventory in the <i>JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Outbound Inventory Management Implementation Guide</i> .

The Sort Selection Sequence field in the inbound detail record controls the order in which transactions are processed. For example, process the beginning balances first, then plus (+) transactions, then minus (−) transactions, and ending balances.

9.2.1.2 Using the EDI Inbound Interface Tables

When you run EDI Product Activity Data Edit/Create (R47121) for product activity data, the program uses these EDI inbound interface tables:

- F47121
- F47122

9.2.1.3 Using Mapping Guidelines

Mapping is the process of converting information from one table structure to another.

In the F47121 table, the following fields must contain data before you can effectively use the EDI Product Activity Data Edit/Create (R47121) program for product activity data:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Transaction Handling Code (THCD).
- Address Number (AN8).

In the F47122 table, the following fields must contain data before you can effectively use the EDI Product Activity Data Edit/Create (R47122) program for product activity data:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).

- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Product Activity Code (PACD).
- Sort Selection Sequence (KSEQ).
- Short Item Number (ITM), Second Item Number (LITM), Third Item Number (AITM), or Customer Item Number (CITM).
- Transaction Quantity (TRQT).
- Transaction Date (EDDT).
- Transaction Explanation (TRES).
- Business Unit (MCU).

9.2.1.4 Updating Application Tables

When you run EDI Product Activity Data Edit/Create (R47121) for product activity data, the program copies the data from the EDI interface tables and updates these application tables:

- F41021
- F4115
- F4111
- F0911

9.2.2 Receiving Product Activity Data

Select Product Activity Data (G47241), Inbound Edit/Update.

To prevent duplicates, the EDI Product Activity Data Edit/Create program (R47121) updates EDI documents that are successfully processed in the EDI inbound interface tables. The program updates EDI documents by entering **Y** in the Processed column (EDSP) in all of the EDI inbound interface tables.

After you run EDI Product Activity Data Edit/Create for product activity data, review and post the general ledger transactions that the system created.

9.3 Sending Product Activity Data

This section provides an overview of outbound product activity data transactions and discusses how to send product activity data.

9.3.1 Understanding Outbound Product Activity Data Transactions

Run the EDI Product Activity Data Extraction program (R47122) from the Product Activity Data menu to generate product activity data transactions (852/INVRPT) to send to a central distribution center, warehouse, or the parent company.

The receiver of the transaction typically maintains inventory levels for the sender of the transaction and plans when orders should be issued to replenish the sender's stock.

You can run the EDI Product Activity Data Extraction program in either proof or final mode. In proof mode, the program edits and prints the transaction. In final mode, the program edits and prints the transaction and also updates the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system tables.

You specify which transactions to extract using the processing options for EDI Product Activity Data Extraction. Valid codes are found in UDC table 47/PA. You can generate these transactions:

- QS: Quantity sold
- QR: Quantity received
- QO: Quantity out of stock
- QT: Adjustments to inventory
- QW: Quantity withdrawn from warehouse
- QC: Quantity committed
- QD: Additional demand quantity
- QH: Quantity damaged or on hold
- QI: Quantity in transit (receipt routing bucket 1)
- QP: Quantity on order, not received
- QA: Current quantity available to ship
- QE: Current quantity on hand
- QL: Minimum reorder quantity
- QM: Maximum reorder quantity
- QN: Planned reorder quantity
- QX: Quantity requested

9.3.1.1 Using Processing Guidelines

Be aware of these processing guidelines before you run the EDI Product Activity Data Extraction program (R47122):

- Specify the item ledger document types that represent item ledger transactions.
You can specify up to 10 document types per line. Enter the document type codes consecutively with no intervening spaces (for example, SOSTSESZ).
- Specify a document type only once.
- The Sort Sequence code computes automatically for outbound transactions.
If the first character in the second description field for 47/PA is **R**, then the sequence = 90. Otherwise, the sequence = 100.
- The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system provides four versions to control how item ledger records are summarized to create the outbound product activity data. These versions are:
 - Date within location within item.
 - Date within item.
 - Location within item.
 - By item.

Use one of these versions. Do not change the sort sequence or control breaks.

Data selection is based upon selection of any field in the F4111 table.

Note: To receive the transaction, you must have the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management, Sales Order Management, and Procurement systems. To send the transaction, you only need the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management system.

9.3.1.2 Updating Application Tables

When you run EDI Product Activity Data Extraction (R47122) for product activity data, the program extracts the data from these application tables:

- F4104
- F41021
- F4108
- F0911
- F4111
- F4101
- F4102
- F4105

9.3.1.3 Using the EDI Outbound Interface Tables

When you run EDI Product Activity Data Extraction (R47122) for product activity data, the program creates records in these EDI outbound interface tables:

- F47126
- F47127

After these records are created, you must perform the flat file conversion process.

See Also:

- [Formatting Flat File Data for Outbound Documents.](#)

9.3.2 Sending Product Activity Data

Select Product Activity Data (G47241), Outbound Extraction.

The EDI Product Activity Data Extraction program (R47122) extracts records from the Inventory application tables and creates product activity data documents within the EDI outbound interface tables so they can be sent to the trading partner.

Processing EDI Scheduling and Planning Documents

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 10.1, "Understanding EDI Scheduling and Planning Document Processing"](#)
- [Section 10.2, "Receiving Planning Schedule Forecasts"](#)
- [Section 10.3, "Sending Planning Schedule Forecasts"](#)

10.1 Understanding EDI Scheduling and Planning Document Processing

When setting up and using the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system, you must specify how the system handles scheduling and planning documents.

10.2 Receiving Planning Schedule Forecasts

This section provides an overview of inbound planning schedule forecasts and discusses how to receive planning schedule forecasts.

10.2.1 Understanding Inbound Planning Schedule Forecasts

Run the EDI Planning Schedule Edit/Create program (R47061) from the Planning Schedule - Forecast menu to receive planning schedule forecast transactions. Planning schedule forecast transactions are processed and copied into the F3460 table.

When you run EDI Planning Schedule Edit/Create for Planning Schedule - Forecast, the program:

- Edits transactions that the translator software mapped to the F47061 table and the F47062 table.
- Writes the transactions to the F3460 table for further processing by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Requirements Planning system if no errors are detected when editing the transactions.

Use the Status Inquiry/Revisions option from the Planning Schedule - Forecast menu to locate information about inbound planning schedules.

Use the Status Inquiry/Revisions option from the Planning Schedule - Forecast menu to revise inbound planning schedule information if the inbound planning schedule forecast differs from that used by other transactions.

10.2.1.1 Working With the Transaction Processing Mode

Each item in the F3460 table has a summary record by item number and branch/plant. For all transaction codes except **I**, the system handles the forecast summary records as described in these paragraphs.

Each EDI transaction for planning schedule forecasts has a transaction set purpose code, which is a user-defined code (UDC) from UDC table 47/PU. Each valid code corresponds to an action code of **A** (Add), **R** (Replace), **D** (Delete), or **I** (Inquire). If you do not enter a code, the system uses **R** as the default value and writes a warning on the error report.

The system processes each of these actions as follows:

- Add: Adds detail records.
- Replace: Replaces the forecast value in the detail record with the new forecast value.
- Delete: Deletes detail records.
- Inquire: Displays information for the data that you have requested.

No database changes take place during an inquiry.

When you run EDI Planning Schedule Edit/Create (R47061), the system prints information on an error report and an audit report using:

- The system records each error that it encounters for the forecast records on the error report.

The system does not process records that are in error unless the error is a warning. For forecast records to delete, the system checks only these fields for errors:

- Transaction Set Purpose.
- Branch/Plant.
- Date Requested.
- Item Number.
- Forecast Type.
- The system writes a line to the error report for every inbound forecast record that contains an error.
- The system writes a line to the audit report for every forecast record that it processes.

10.2.1.2 Using the EDI Inbound Interface Tables

When you run EDI Planning Schedule Edit/Create (R47061) for planning schedule forecasts, the program uses these EDI inbound interface tables:

- F47061
- F47062

10.2.1.3 Using Mapping Guidelines

Mapping is the process of converting information from one table structure to another.

In the F47061 table, the following fields must contain data before you can effectively use the EDI Planning Schedule Edit/Create program (R47061) for planning schedule forecasts:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Address Number (AN8).

In the F47062 table, the following fields must contain data before you can effectively use the EDI Planning Schedule Edit/Create program (R47061) for planning schedule forecasts:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Address Number (AN8).
- Short Item Number (ITM), Second Item Number (LITM), Third Item Number (AITM), or Customer Item Number (CITM).
- Forecast Quantity (FQT).
- Date Requested (DR0J).
- Forecast Type (TYPF).
- Unit of Measure (UOM).

10.2.1.4 Updating Application Tables

When you run EDI Planning Schedule Edit/Create (R47061) for planning schedule forecasts, the program copies the data from the EDI interface tables and updates these application tables:

- F3460
- F4102

10.2.2 Receiving Planning Schedule Forecasts

Select Planning Schedule - Forecast (G47251), Inbound Edit/Update.

The EDI Planning Schedule Edit/Create program updates EDI documents that are successfully processed in the EDI inbound interface tables to prevent duplicates. The program updates EDI documents by entering Y in the Processed column (EDSP) in all of the EDI inbound interface tables.

10.3 Sending Planning Schedule Forecasts

This section provides an overview of outbound planning schedule forecasts and discusses how to send planning schedule forecasts.

10.3.1 Understanding Outbound Planning Schedule Forecasts

Run the Outbound Extraction - Forecast program (R47062) from the Planning Schedule Forecast menu to generate planning schedule transactions (830/DELFOR) to send to the supplier and to communicate the expected demand for items over a specified period.

Use the data selection on any field in the F3460 table or F3430 table to control which records to select for processing. For example, you can select a data range, forecast type, or specific vendor.

Planning schedule forecast transactions are retrieved from the Forecast File and Vendor Schedule Quantity File tables.

10.3.1.1 Using Application Tables

When you run Outbound Extraction - Forecast (R47062) for planning schedule forecasts, the program extracts data from these application tables:

- F3460
- F3430

10.3.1.2 Using the EDI Inbound Interface Tables

When you run Outbound Extraction - Forecast (R47062) for planning schedule forecasts, the program creates records in these EDI outbound interface tables:

- F47066
- F47067

After these records are created, you must perform the flat file conversion process.

10.3.2 Sending Planning Schedule Forecasts

Select Planning Schedule - Forecast (G47251), Outbound Extraction.

The Outbound Extraction - Forecast program extracts records from the Forecast application tables and creates planning schedule forecasts within the EDI outbound Interface tables so that they can be sent to the trading partner.

The EDI transaction set number for planning schedule forecasts is 830.

Using EDI Financial Documents

This chapter contains the following topics:

- [Section 11.1, "Understanding Financial Documents"](#)
- [Section 11.2, "Understanding the Creation of Inbound EDI Vouchers"](#)
- [Section 11.3, "Receiving Invoice-Summary Documents \(810/INVOIC\)"](#)
- [Section 11.4, "Processing Voucher Information"](#)
- [Section 11.5, "Receiving Lockbox Transactions \(823/CREMUL\)"](#)
- [Section 11.6, "Sending Payment Orders with Remittance \(820/PAYEXT\)"](#)

11.1 Understanding Financial Documents

When setting up the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange system, you must specify how the system should handle financial documents.

11.1.1 EDI Inbound Interface Tables

When you run Inbound EDI Voucher Edit/Create (R47041) for invoice-summary transactions, the program uses these EDI inbound interface tables:

- F47041
- F47044
- F47042

11.1.2 Mapping Guidelines

Mapping is the process of converting information from one table structure to another. In the F47042 table, the following fields must contain data before you can effectively receive EDI invoice-summary documents:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).

11.1.3 Application Tables Updated

When you run Inbound EDI Voucher Edit/Create (R47041) for invoice-summary transactions, the program edits the data it receives from the trading partner and uses the data from the EDI interface tables to update these application tables:

- F0411Z1
- F0911Z1

11.2 Understanding the Creation of Inbound EDI Vouchers

Run the Inbound EDI Voucher Edit/Create program (R47041) to process inbound EDI invoices to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system without matching the voucher to a purchase order.

When you run Inbound EDI Voucher Edit/Create, the system performs these steps:

1. Enters the invoice information into the F0411Z1 table.
2. Searches for level breaks at transaction numbers.

When the system finds a level break, it reads the records in the EDI Invoice Detail Inbound table and creates offset transactions in the F0911Z1 table.

3. Writes the total gross amount that it summarized from the Gross Amount field of the Accounts Payable - Batch table to the Actual Amount field of the F0911Z1 table.

4. Prints the Inbound EDI Voucher Edit/Create report.

This report displays the gross amount and open amount. If the system detects errors during processing, the errors are printed on the report.

5. Determines the general ledger distribution account number using:
 - If the account number is not blank, the system uses the account number in the EDI transmission.
 - If voucher logging is activated in the processing options, the system searches the automatic accounting instructions (AAIs) for the item named PP (Preliminary Expense).

This account number overrides what is in the EDI transmission. If no PP AAI exists, an error is printed on the report.

- If voucher logging is not selected, the system searches for the vendor's default expense account in the F0401 table.

If no default expense account exists, the system searches the AAIs for the item named PP. If PP AAI exists, the system prints an error on the report.

11.3 Receiving Invoice-Summary Documents (810/INVOIC)

This section provides an overview of invoice-summary documents and discusses how to receive documents.

11.3.1 Understanding Invoice-Summary Documents

Run the Inbound EDI Voucher Edit/Create program (R47041) for invoice-summary transactions to process inbound EDI invoices into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system without matching the voucher to a purchase order.

When you run Inbound EDI Voucher Edit/Create, the program enters the invoice information into the F0411Z1 table and the F0911Z1 table and enables you to run Accounts Payable batch voucher processing from the EDI Financial Transactions menu.

See Also:

- "Processing Batch Vouchers" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Accounts Payable Implementation Guide*.

11.3.2 Receiving Documents

Access Invoice - Summary menu (G47261), Edit/Create Voucher.

11.4 Processing Voucher Information

This section includes an overview of voucher processing and discusses how to:

- Process invoice information.
- Purge processed inbound EDI vouchers.
- Set processing options for Inbound EDI Voucher Edit/Create (R47041).

11.4.1 Understanding Voucher Processing

Run the Voucher Batch Processor program (R04110Z) to process invoice information. You can run the Voucher Batch Processor program in either proof or final mode. In proof mode, the program edits the transaction and sends any errors to the Employee Work Center. In final mode, the program updates the records in the F0411Z1 table and F0911Z1 table as processed. This action prevents further processing.

After you process and review Inbound EDI Vouchers, you must purge them. Use the Inbound EDI Voucher Purge program (R47041P) to purge Inbound EDI Vouchers. The system holds processed vouchers in the system 47 files until they are purged.

Important: When you purge information the system does not copy the information to a purge table. Instead, the system performs a final deletion.

When you purge Inbound EDI Vouchers, the system removes all processed records from these tables:

- F47041
- F47044
- F47042

11.4.2 Processing Invoice Information

Select Invoice - Summary (G47261), Batch Voucher Processing.

11.4.3 Purging Processed Inbound EDI Vouchers

Access the Purge Inbound Vouchers form.

11.4.4 Setting Processing Options for Inbound EDI Voucher Edit/Create (R47041)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

11.4.4.1 Processing

This processing option enables you to specify the processing mode.

1. Processing Mode

Specify the mode in which to run the Inbound EDI Voucher Edit/Create Program (R47041). Values are:

Blank: Proof mode. The system does not update any tables.

1: Final mode; generate a report. The system updates all relevant tables.

11.4.4.2 Default Option

These processing options enable you to specify default processing information.

1. Voucher G/L Date (voucher general ledger date)

Specify the general ledger date for the system to use for the voucher. Values are:

Blank: System date.

1: Invoice date on the EDI transmission.

2. Override Voucher G/L Date (override voucher general ledger date)

Specify a general ledger date for the system to use for the voucher. If you enter a date, this date overrides the Voucher G/L Date processing option.

3. Supplier Number

Specify the number to use for the supplier. Values are:

Blank: Use the value in the reference field on the EDI transmission.

1: Use the Tax ID on the EDI transmission.

11.4.4.3 Default Values

These processing options enable you to specify default values.

1. Payment Instrument Code (Note: Default is Z.)

Specify the payment instrument code. Enter a value from user-defined code (UDC) table 00/PY. The default value is Z.

2. G/L Bank Account Number (general ledger bank account number)

Specify the default value for the system to use when assigning the bank account number for disbursements or receipts. The system assign this bank account number to every document in a batch. Enter the short account ID of the bank account number. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the PB or RB Automatic Accounting Instruction (AAI) for company 00000.

3. G/L Date (general ledger date)

Specify the default value for the system to use when assigning the general ledger date for transactions.

4. Company Code

Enter a code to identify a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must exist in the F0010 table and must identify a reporting entity that

has a complete balance sheet. At this level, you can have intercompany transactions. You can use company 00000 for default values such as dates and AAIs. You cannot use company 00000 for transaction entries.

11.4.4.4 Logging

This processing option enables you to specify whether the system logs information.

1. Logging

Specify whether you want the system to perform logging as it processes invoices. Values are:

Blank: Does not perform invoice logging.

1: Performs invoice logging.

11.4.4.5 Auto Process

This processing option enables you to specify whether the system automatically runs the batch voucher processor version.

1. Automatically Run Batch Voucher Processor Version (For example, R04110Z)

Specify the version of the Batch Voucher Processor Report (R04110ZA) to run automatically. If you leave this processing option blank, the Batch Voucher Processor Report does not run.

11.5 Receiving Lockbox Transactions (823/CREMUL)

This section provides an overview of lockbox transactions and discusses how to receive transactions.

11.5.1 Understanding Lockbox Transactions

You can use EDI to receive Accounts Receivable cash receipts. To receive cash receipts, you run a program that converts and transfers the EDI information from the format that was sent by the trading partner in the EDI tables into the format used by the F03B13Z1 table. To process cash receipts received through EDI, you must understand the mapping requirements for the receipt at the time the transactions are received.

When you run EDI - Update Electronic Receipts (R47111), the program edits the data that it receives from the trading partner and uses the data from the EDI interface tables to update the F03B13Z1 table.

This table describes the steps you complete after you have used the third-party translator software to access the EDI data from the trading partner:

Step	Description
Review status information	Use the EDI Inbound Payment Inquiry option on the Lock Box (823) menu to review information about the inbound lockbox transactions.
Revise lockbox information	If you know that the inbound documents have errors, use the EDI Inbound Payment Inquiry option on the Lock Box (823) menu to revise lockbox header, deposit, payment, and remittance information.

Step	Description
Receive the lockbox transactions	Use Update to Electronic Receipts on the Lock Box (823) menu to convert the flat files to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application programs
Review electronic receipts	Use the Review Electronic Receipts option on the Automated Receipts Processing menu (G03B13) to revise transactions that the system transfers to the F0312 table.
Apply receipts to invoices	Use the Apply Receipts to Invoices option on the Automated Receipts Processing menu to apply deposits against open accounts receivable.
Print the bank deposit journal	Use the Print Bank Deposit Journal option on the Lock Box (823) menu (G47264) to print a report that lists all workfile batch cash applications.

11.5.1.1 EDI Lockbox Interface Tables

When you receive inbound lockbox transactions, the system uses these EDI interface tables:

- F47111, where the system stores ST/GS transaction information.
- F47112, where the system stores deposit information.
- F47113, where the system stores payment information.
- F47114, where the system stores remittance information.

11.5.1.2 Mapping Guidelines (Release 9.1 Update)

You can receive multiple transactions in a single EDI transmission. Each transaction can have multiple deposits, each deposit can have multiple payments, and each payment can have multiple remittances. The system differentiates transactions and their related components by using these fields:

- EDI Document Key Company (EDKCO).
- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).

Total amounts are maintained by deposit and check for audit purposes, but are not transferred to the Electronic Receipts Input table.

Mapping is the process of converting information from one table structure to another.

These fields in the F47111 table must contain data before you can use the Edit/Update Lockbox EDI tables for lockbox transactions effectively:

- EDI Document Key Company (Z1EKCO).
- EDI Document Number (Z1EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (Z1EDCT).
- EDI Line Number (Z1EDLN).
- EDI Transaction Set Number (Z1EDST).

Use **823** for inbound lockbox transactions.

- EDI Send/Receive Indicator (Z1EDER).

Use **R** for inbound EDI lockbox transactions.

- Alpha Name (Z1ALPH).

These fields in the F47112 table must contain data before you can use the Edit/Update Lockbox EDI tables for lockbox transactions effectively:

- EDI Document Key Company (Z2EKCO).
- EDI Document Number (Z2EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (Z2EDCT).
- EDI Line Number (Z2EDLN).
- EDI Transaction Set Number (Z2EDST).

Use **823** for inbound lockbox transactions.

- EDI Send/Receive Indicator (Z2EDER).

Use **R** for inbound EDI lockbox transactions.

- Deposit Number (Z2DEPN).
- Total Transaction Amount (Z2TTOT).

This is the total amount of the deposit.

These fields in the F47113 table must contain data before you can use the Edit/Update Lockbox EDI tables for lockbox transactions effectively:

- EDI Document Key Company (Z3EKCO).
- EDI Document Number (Z3EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (Z3EDCT).
- EDI Line Number (Z3EDLN).
- EDI Transaction Set Number (Z3EDST).

Use **823** for inbound lockbox transactions.

- EDI Send/Receive Indicator (Z3EDER).

Use **R** for inbound EDI lockbox transactions.

- Deposit Number (Z3DEPN).
- Line Number (Z3LNID).
- Check Number (Z3DOCM).
- Bank Transit Number (Z3TNST).
- Customer Bank Account Number (Z3CBNK).
- Currency Code (Z3CRCD).

Map this field only when you complete the Currency Amount field (Z4CRCA) in the EDI Lockbox/Payment Detail - Payment table (F47114).

- Total Transaction Amount (Z3TTOT).

This is the total amount of the check (receipt).

These fields in the F47114 table must contain data before you can use the Edit/Update Lockbox EDI tables for lockbox transactions effectively:

- EDI Document Key Company (Z4EKCO).
- EDI Document Number (Z4EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (Z4EDCT).
- EDI Line Number (Z4EDLN).
- EDI Transaction Set Number (Z4EDST).

Use 823 for inbound lockbox transactions.

- EDI Send/Receive Indicator (Z4EDER).
- Use **R** for inbound EDI lockbox transactions.

- Deposit Number (Z4DEPN).
- Line Number (Z4LNID).
- Sequence Number (Z4SEQN).
- Check Number (Z4DOCM).
- Document Number (Z4DOC).

This is the invoice number that the receipt pays. You must have a separate record for each invoice and invoice pay item that the receipt pays.

- Document Type (Z4DCT).

This is the document type of the invoice that the receipt pays.

- Document Pay Item (Z4SFX).

This is the pay item of the invoice that the receipt pays. If the invoice has one pay item only, you can leave this field blank.

- Gross Amount (Z4AG).

Do not enter a value into this field if the receipt amount is foreign. Instead, use the Currency Amount field (Z4ACR).

- Discount Taken (Z4ADSA).
- Purchase Number (Z4PO).

Complete this field instead of the invoice number.

When the system processes this transaction, it copies the value of this field into the Generic Matching field (GMFD) in the F03B13Z1.

- Purchase Order Document Type (Z4PDCT).

The document type of the purchase order number that identifies the invoice that the receipt pays.

- Currency Amount (Z4ACR).

If you use multicurrency, but the receipt is in the domestic currency, do not enter the domestic amount in this field. Instead, use the Gross Amount field (Z4AG).

If you complete this field, you must complete the Currency Code field (Z3CRCD) in the F47113.

- Foreign Discount Taken (Z4CDSA).
- Control/Statement Field (Z4CTL).

Complete this field instead of the invoice number.

When the system processes this transaction, it copies the value of this field into the Generic Matching field (GMFD) in the F03B13Z1 table.

This structure illustrates how the EDI Lockbox tables are linked:

GS

```

F47111 - ST EDOC=111 EDLN=001
F47112 - Deposit EDOC=111 EDLN=001 DEPN=45-103
F47113 - Payment EDOC=111 EDLN=001 DEPN=45-103 LNID=001
F47114 - Remit EDOC=111 EDLN=001 DEPN=45-103 LNID=001 SEQN=1
F47114 - Remit EDOC=111 EDLN=001 DEPN=45-103 LNID=001 SEQN=2
F47113 - Payment EDOC=111 EDLN=001 DEPN=45-103 LNID=002
F47114 - Remit EDOC=111 EDLN=001 DEPN=45 103 LNID=002 SEQN=1
F47114 - Remit EDOC=111 EDLN=001 DEPN=45-103 LNID=002 SEQN=2
F47111 - ST EDOC=111 EDLN=002
F47112 - Deposit EDOC=111 EDLN=002 DEPN=76-323
F47113 - Payment EDOC=111 EDLN=002 DEPN=76-323 LNID=001
F47114 - Remit EDOC=111 EDLN=002 DEPN=76-323 LNID=001 SEQN=1
F47114 - Remit EDOC=111 EDLN=002 DEPN=76-323 LNID=001 SEQN=2
F47113 - Payment EDOC=111 EDLN=002 DEPN=76-323 LNID=002
F47114 - Remit EDOC=111 EDLN=002 DEPN=76-323 LNID=002 SEQN=1
F47114 - Remit EDOC=111 EDLN=002 DEPN=76-323 LNID=002 SEQN=2
F47111 - ST EDOC=112 EDLN=001
F47112 - Deposit EDOC=112 EDLN=001 DEPN=77-777
F47113 - Payment EDOC=112 EDLN=001 DEPN=77-777 LNID=001
F47114 - Remit EDOC=112 EDLN=001 DEPN=77-777 LNID=001 SEQN=1
F47114 - Remit EDOC=112 EDLN=001 DEPN=77-777 LNID=001 SEQN=2
F47113 - Payment EDOC=112 EDLN=001 DEPN=77-777 LNID=002
F47114 - Remit EDOC=112 EDLN=001 DEPN=77-777 LNID=002 SEQN=1
F47114 - Remit EDOC=112 EDLN=001 DEPN=77-777 LNID=002 SEQN=2
F47111 - ST EDOC=113 EDLN=001
F47112 - Deposit EDOC=113 EDLN=001 DEPN=88-888
F47113 - Payment EDOC=113 EDLN=001 DEPN=88-888 LNID=001
F47114 - Remit EDOC=113 EDLN=001 DEPN=88-888 LNID=001 SEQN=1
F47114 - Remit EDOC=113 EDLN=001 DEPN=88-888 LNID=001 SEQN=2
F47113 - Payment EDOC=113 EDLN=001 DEPN=88-888 LNID=002
F47114 - Remit EDOC=113 EDLN=001 DEPN=88-888 LNID=002 SEQN=1
F47114 - Remit EDOC=112 EDLN=001 DEPN=88-888 LNID=002 SEQN=2

```

You should map EDBT and EDOC fields from some unique data item in the EDI GS or ST segments or you should have them compute by a Next Number API. You can generate EDLN, LNID, and SEQN from Translator accumulators or loop counters. You can map DEPN from the transaction data (DEP01).

The system displays the Total Amount field (TTOT) in the Deposit record to verify the check amounts against the deposit totals.

The Total Amount field (TTOT) is provided in the Check record to verify the remittance amounts against the check total. If the amounts do not agree, then the system prints an error message on the report.

You should map either the Customers Address Book Number (AN8) or their bank account number (CBNK) into the Check record.

11.5.1.3 Receiving Transactions

You can create separate versions to run this program in proof or final mode. In proof mode, the system does not update any records. Instead, it prints a report that you can use to review the transactions and errors. In final mode, the system performs these steps:

1. Prints the EDI Lockbox Audit report.
2. Converts EDI transactions and copies them to the F03B13Z1 table for further processing by the Batch Cash Application function. This function performs Accounts Receivable updates.
3. Updates EDI transactions in the F4711, F47113, and F47114 tables, as processed.

When you receive lockbox transactions, the system creates the EDI Lockbox Audit report. This report lists the records from the EDI Lockbox Header - Transaction, the EDI Lockbox/Payment Detail - Batch, and the EDI Lockbox/Payment Detail - Payment tables as they are being processed. If you run the program in final mode, the EDI Lockbox/Payment Detail - Payment record (along with information from other records) is loaded to the F03B13Z1 table. Each time the system processes a batch of EDI records, it assigns and prints a new Accounts Receivable cash receipts batch number.

The system prints warning messages concerning discrepancies between the various levels of hash totals and other error conditions. If you run the program in final mode, the system does not prevent the records from being written to the Accounts Receivable Batch Application table. When you run EDI - Update Electronic Receipts for lockbox transactions, ensure that you:

- Run the program in proof mode.
- Correct the errors in the EDI Lockbox interface files.
- Run the program in final mode.

After you run this program in final mode, you can process batch cash receipts to apply the transactions to open accounts receivable.

11.5.2 Receiving Transactions

Select Lock Box (G47264), Update to Electronic Receipts.

11.6 Sending Payment Orders with Remittance (820/PAYEXT)

This section provides an overview of payment order remittances.

11.6.1 Understanding Payment Order Remittances

You can use EDI to send financial transactions such as outbound Accounts Payable payments. EDI outbound payments use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system. The tasks are similar to running automated payments.

You can select these options when sending payment orders with remittance:

Option	Description
Speed Release	Review, approve, and hold open vouchers, and change their due dates. You can use this option with the Cash Requirements Report (R04431) as a cash management tool. You can also select vouchers for electronic payment by changing the payment instrument (PI) codes on the vouchers.
Update AP from Address Book	Update the accounts payable transaction records with current information from the F0101 table. You should run this program at the beginning of each payment run.
Calculate Withholding	Calculate the amount to withhold for the accounts payable voucher pay items.
Cash Requirements report	Print this report to determine the cash required for an upcoming payment. It displays all of the vouchers approved for payment and due as of a given date.
Pre-Payment Processing	Run this program before you can create payment orders. This program edits selected open vouchers, locks them, and protects them from change. It also prints the Pre-AP Payment Edit report and creates a worktable of voucher information that the system uses to create the payments.
Payment Analysis Report	Print this report to display payments and associated detail currently in the payment process.
Print/Update Payments	Review the payment control groups currently in the accounts payable payment process. The status indicates whether the payments in the group are ready to write or update.

Option	Description
Copy to EDI Outbound tables	Copy the payment order information from the worktables into the EDI payment order tables. After the system copies the payment order transactions to the EDI payment order tables, they are ready for the translation software to process them. This program tracks which payment control group must be copied and the date the payment order transactions were copied. The system copies tables with a name of F470561W to the EDI outbound interface tables. You can also copy these tables to tape. Mark the outbound transactions that have been processed by the translation software as processed. This prevents reprocessing. Copy the work files to the regular files and also mark them as successfully processed. You must use this option if you are using a translator software package that does not use Application Program Interface (API) to update the records that were processed. If you are using EDI/400 as the translator software, you are not required to use this option.
Automatic Payment Journal Review	Review, correct, and approve a batch of automated or electronic payments on AP Payment Batch Review (P0413C).
Post Payments to GL	Post a batch of automated or electronic payments to the general ledger. Optionally, you can select a prepayment processing option that automatically reviews and posts payments during the payment process.
Void Payment Entry	Void an accounts payable payment. If you void a payment, you can void any voucher you have paid. If you select Void Payment Entry, the system deletes unposted payments and unposted vouchers from the accounts payable ledger table. You can void or delete unposted automatic payments. If you select to void payment entry, the system voids posted payments and posted vouchers and creates the appropriate matching void documents.
Purge/Archive	Purge or archive the records that are marked as processed.

11.6.1.1 Application Tables Providing Data

When you run EDI Planning Schedule Edit/Create (R47061) for payment orders with remittances, the program extracts data from these application tables:

- F04571
- F04572
- F04573

11.6.1.2 EDI Outbound Interface Tables

When you run EDI Planning Schedule Edit/Create (R47061) for payment orders with remittances, the program creates records in these EDI outbound interface files:

- F47056
- F470561
- F470562
- F470563
- F47057

11.6.1.3 Setup Considerations

There are several setup considerations to be aware of:

Issue	Considerations
Setting up the Pre-Note Code field	When you set up a vendor in the address book, the default pre-note code for the vendor is P. When you transfer funds electronically, the system changes the code to blank. For the first payment, the system writes the payments for that vendor to the tape with a zero amount and prints a check with the correct amount. Subsequently, the system runs the electronic payment to tape with the correct amount. If you change the bank account code on Bank Account Cross Reference, the system resets the pre-note code to P. The next electronic transfer handles this vendor as a new vendor, unless you change the code to N or blank.
Setting up bank account information	The bank account that you are paying from must be set up on Bank Account Information. This is the source of the account numbers and the next document numbers.
Setting up the payee on the payment order	The payee on the payment order is determined by a processing option for pre-payment processing. If you enter 1 in this option, the system remits payments to any special payee that you have set up.
Defining the method of payment	The Description - 2 field on user-defined Codes (P0004A) for Payment Instrument (00/PY) lists the programs called to print the payment register and create the actual payments. You can define how the job should run by designating the payment instrument, such as a check, draft, or electronic funds transfer, when you create the bank tape table.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Solution IDs for EDI Transactions

This appendix contains the following topics:

- [Electronic Data Interchange Solution IDs](#)

This appendix provides a table of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Solution IDs for EDI transactions.

A.1 Electronic Data Interchange Solution IDs

On the Oracle Support website portal, you can find white papers that may help you with setting up various transaction sets. This table lists several solution IDs that are available:

Document Title	Solution ID
EDI Quick Reference Guide	659847.1
Invoicing a Purchase Order - Inbound 810	625507.1
Inbound 852 (R47121)	625628.1
Inbound 850 (R47011)	655648.1
Non-Stock and Stock Purchase Order (Inbound 861)	625506.1
EDI Outbound Transaction Set 862 Sending Shipping Schedules	625642.1
40R: Demand Scheduling Best Practices	753945.1

Glossary

Address Number

Enter a number to identify an entry in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Address Book system, such as employee, applicant, participant, customer, supplier, tenant, or location.

Archive

To store data for possible future reference.

Authorization to Meet Competition Number

The Authorization to Meet Competition Number is transmitted and extracted for the ASN.

Batch Number

Enter the batch number. The transmitter assigns the batch number. During batch processing, the system assigns a new batch number to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions for each control (user) batch number it finds.

Card Number

The card number is an OEM assigned value that further describes the part number.

Data Element

An individual piece of information within an EDI Standard document. You group data elements to form data segments.

Delivery Batch Number

The system uses the Delivery Batch Number to identify items that are required to be packaged together. It is not returned on the ASN or the MPL; although, it may be on the delivery batch label.

Document Number

Enter the document number that is assigned by the transmitter in an EDI transaction.

In a non-EDI environment, this number is consistent with the order number assigned at order entry time (DOCO).

EDI Standard

A standardized format that defines the syntax, structure, and content of the inbound and outbound document data.

- ANSI ASC X12 - Cross-industry standard

- WINS - Warehouse industry
- UCS - Grocery industry
- TRADACOMS - Retail - UK
- EDIFACT - Commercial export and transport - international
- ODETTE - Motor and component suppliers - Europe

In recent years, a United Nations committee has been working to reconcile ANSI ASC X12 with EDIFACT to further standardize EDI on an international basis.

Electronic Commerce

A business environment that includes computer to computer, application to application, and person to person exchange of information.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) is the paperless, computer to computer exchange of business transactions, such as purchase orders and invoices, in a standard format with standard content.

Global Location Number

A 13-digit unique number that you can optionally associate with an address book number. When you enter a GLN, the system retrieves the address book number and populates the respective fields such as supplier number, customer number, carrier number and so on.

Hierarchical Configuration

Enter an EDI 856 transaction set hierarchy configuration code that specifies the levels present in the Ship Notice/Manifest. This field consists of a combination of two character Hierarchical Level Codes (values from the X12 specification for data element 735 - Hierarchical Level Code). You can enter up to nine combinations of HLCs in this field.

Hierarchical Structure Code

Enter a code that indicates the hierarchical application structure of an EDI transaction set that utilizes the HL segment to define the structure of the transaction set.

Inbound Document

A document that you receive from the trading partner using EDI. Also referred to as an inbound transaction.

Job Number

The lot number or job number that represents a group of sequence numbers and which uniquely identifies a job. The system uses the job number for production sequencing.

Job Sequence Number

The sequence number sent in from the OEM and that the system uses for production sequencing. Production sequencing is the process of indicating the order in which goods are unloaded from the truck.

Mapping

The process of converting information from one table structure to another. The translation software performs this process.

Off Line Date

The off line date is the date most of the OEM vehicles are expected to be produced. The off line date determines the first part of the rotation number or sequence number.

Outbound Document

A document that you send to the trading partner using EDI. Also referred to as an outbound transaction.

Product Type

OEM reference number for third party vendors for kanban orders.

Purge

To delete unwanted data from the system. After data is purged, it can no longer be accessed.

Record Type

Enter the identifier used to mark EDI transaction records as header and detail information. This is an EDI function only.

Reference Number

A number that identifies a demand entity.

Routing Date

The routing date is transmitted for eKanban orders and populated to the third party data collection vendor and printed on the UCC/B10 label.

Routing Order Sequence Number

The routing order sequence number is transmitted for eKanban orders and populated to the third party data collection vendor and printed on the UCC/B10 label.

Routing Time

The routing time is transmitted for eKanban orders and populated to the third party data collection vendor and printed on the UCC/B10 label.

SCAC (standard alpha carrier code)

A unique four-character code assigned to the carrier.

Segment

A predefined set of functionally related data elements.

Send Method

Enter a code that indicates how documents are sent to a customer or supplier. It is part of the Accounts Payable Batch Upload process, and you can use it as a criterion when you write reports.

SSC Number (shipment container code number)

Enter the Shipping Container Code, which must conform to the UCC structure for SCC numbers.

Standard Document

An EDI document that you exchange with the trading partner, such as a purchase order or sales order. Also called a transaction set in the ANSI ASC X12 or a message in the EDIFACT EDI Standards.

Syntax

The rules that govern the structure of EDI Standards.

System 47

The system code that includes the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne EDI interface tables and programs.

Tolerance Rules

Rules that determine whether a transaction fits within an acceptable range for the transaction set and trading partner.

Trading Partner

A company (usually a customer or supplier) with whom you exchange EDI documents.

Transaction Set

Enter the qualifier used to identify a specific type of EDI transaction.

Transaction Set Purpose

Enter a User-defined code (47/PU) that identifies the purpose of the transaction set. The first character of the second description in that table controls how the transaction is processed. Refer to ANSI X.12 Data Item 353.

Translator Software

The software that converts data from an application table format to an EDI Standard format, and from EDI Standard Format to application table format.

The data is exchanged in an EDI Standard format, such as ANSI ASC X12, EDIFACT, UCS, or WINS.

UPC Number

Enter the Universal Product Code number, which must conform to the UCC structure for UPC numbers.