TEXAS INSTRUMENTS

Service Segments Message

SERSEG

Based on EDIFICE Issue 2
(Based on EDIFACT Version 92.1)

Date : May 1996
TI Version 1.0

This document can be found on the World Wide Web from
http://www.ti.com/sc/docs/scedi/sctecpak.htm

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Introduction

This guide was developed by members of the Texas Instruments EDI message development Group. It is based on the guide developed by members of the Electronics Industry through the associations representing Europe (EDIFICE), Japan (EIAJ) and the USA (EIDX). It represents and is specific to the usage as specified by Texas Instruments.

How To Use This Documentation

This document was created to aid in your implementation of UN/EDIFACT standards. This documentation contains those segments and elements that will be used by Texas Instruments Incorporated.

A complete description of the segments are outlined in the UN/EDIFACT Standards Manual. If you require/need to be sent additional segments not listed in this documentation, an agreement must be reached with Texas Instruments Incorporated.

This document defines the TI preferred structure and content of the EDIFICE endorsed SERSEG message.

Segment/Data Element Usage

(M) Mandatory = EDIFACT dictates that the Data Element or Segment must be present.
(R) Required = EDIFICE members agree that the data concerned must be sent.
(D) Depending = The data concerned must be sent if a particular defined condition or set of conditions exists. The associated conditions must be explained at the appropriate level of detail.
(A) Advised = Indicates that the RECEIVER of the message would prefer the data concerned to be sent, but does not require its transmission.
(O) Optional = Indicates that the transmission of the data concerned is at the need or discretion of the SENDER, i.e. it is not required by the receiver in order to perform its business function. EDIFICE requires that the use of 'O' must be agreed between trading partners.
(X) Not Used = The Data Element or Segment will not be used by EDIFICE members.

The EDIFICE usage status and number of occurrences for segments or segment groups will be represented analogue to the representation of data elements.

e.g.: R3 The segment or group is required 3 times (fixed number)
R..3 The segment or group is required up to 3 times (maximum number)

Data Element Representation

(a) Alpha
(an) Alpha Numeric
(n) Numeric

References

ISO 9735 : 1988 (E) EDIFACT - APPLICATION LEVEL SYNTAX RULES
FIRST EDITION: 1988-07-15
AMENDED AND REPRINTED: 1990-11-15

EDIFACT CODE LISTS VERSION 92.1

Service Segments (SERSEG)

SEG	NAME	REQ DES	MAX USE	LOOP REPEAT
UNB	Interchange Header	M	1	
	LOOP ID - UNH			R..99999999999999
UNH	Document Header	M	1	
UNT	Document Trailer	M	1	
UNZ	Interchange Trailer	M	1	

UNB - Interchange Header

Function: To head, identify and specify an interchange.

Usage: M1

Remarks:

Field #	Ref.	Rep.	Field	Usage	TI Utilisation
UNB01	S001		SYNTAX IDENTIFIER	M	
	0001	a4	Syntax identifier	M	'UNOA'
	0002	n1	Syntax version number	M	'2'
UNB02	S002		INTERCHANGE SENDER	M	
	0004	an..35	Sender identification	M	See note 1
	0007	an..4	Identification code qualifier	A	See note 1 & note 7
	0008	an..14	Address for reverse routing	O	See note 2
UNB03	S003		INTERCHANGE RECIPIENT	M	
	0010	an..35	Recipient identification code	M	See note 3
	0007	an..4	Identification code qualifier	A	See note 3 & note 7
	0014	an..14	Routing address	O	See note 4
UNB04	S004		DATE/TIME OF PREPARATION	M	
	0017	n6	Date	M	Creation date of interchange; YYMMDD
	0019	n4	Time	M	Creation time of interchange; HHMM
UNB05	0020	an..14	INTERCHANGE CONTROL REFERENCE	M	See note 5
UNB06	S005		RECIPIENTS REFERENCE PASSWORD	O	
	0022	an..14	Recipient's reference/ password	M	
	0025	an2	Recipient's reference/ password qualifier	O	
UNB07	0026	an..14	APPLICATION REFERENCE	A	See note 6
UNB08	0029	a1	PROCESSING PRIORITY CODE	X	
UNB09	0031	n1	ACKNOWLEDGMENT REQUESTS	O	
UNB10	0032	an..35	COMMUNICATION AGREEMENT	O	
UNB11	0035	n1	TEST INDICATOR	D	'1' if interchange is a test transmission, else not used

UNB - Interchange Header (Continued)

UNB Notes:

1. The Sender Address.
The combination of DE S002-0004 (Sender Identification) & DE S002-0007 (Identification Code Qualifier) is the unique identifier of the originator of the interchange. This can be an application, gateway or clearing centre. The combination of the "Sender Identification" and the "Identification Code Qualifier" is called "The Sender Address".

2. The Address for Reverse Routing.
In case where the originator of the interchange is a gateway or clearing centre, DE S002-0008 (Address for Reverse Routing) can be used to define the originator of the message(s) within the interchange. Multiple Addresses for reverse routing can be used with one Sender Address.

3. The Recipient Address.
The combination of DE S003-0010 (Recipient Identification) & DE S003-0007 (Identification Code Qualifier) is the unique identifier of the recipient of the interchange. This can be an application, gateway or clearing centre. The combination of the "Recipient Identification" and the "Identification Code Qualifier" is called "The Recipient Address".

4. The Routing Address.
In case where the recipient of the interchange is a gateway or clearing centre, DE S003-0014 (Routing Address) can be used to define the final recipient of the message(s). Multiple Routing addresses can be used with one Recipient Address.

5. Using the Interchange Control Reference:
Normal procedure: Sequential numbering per trading partner relationship. The interchange control reference is a numeric value starting at 1 for the first transmission using a specific Sender Address - Recipient Address combination (as defined above).
The interchange control reference is incremented by 1 for each new transmission using the same Sender Address - Recipient Address combination.

Special agreement Procedure:
Sequential numbering for multiple trading partner relationships in use between the same business partners. If two business partners use multiple Trading Partner Relationship combinations between them, they can decide to use one sequential interchange counter for multiple Sender & Recipient address combinations. The different Sender & Recipient addresses combinations should be specified in an interchange agreement.

6. The Application Reference.
The application reference should contain the same code as used in the 'Message type identifier' (DE S009-0065) in the UNH segment.
Please refer to the EDIFACT CODE SET, TABLE 0065 for the list of valid Message type identifiers.

7. Codification of the Sender or Recipient Identifications.
EDIFICE advises users to use the correct qualifiers matching the selected Identification codes. Please refer to EDIFACT code set 0007 for the correct qualifier of your "Identifier(s)".

UNH - Message Header

Function: To head, identify and specify a message.

Usage: M1

Remarks:

Field #	Ref.	Rep.	Field	Usage	TI Utilisation
UNH01	0062	an..14	MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER	M	See note 1
UNH02	S009		MESSAGE IDENTIFIER	M	
	0065	an..6	Message type identifier	M	See note 2
	0052	an..3	Message type version number	M	See note 3
	0054	an..3	Message release number	M	See note 4
	0051	an..2	Controlling agency	M	See note 5
	0057	an..6	Association assigned code	R	See note 6
UNH03	0068	an..35	COMMON ACCESS REFERENCE	X	
UNH04	S010		STATUS OF THE TRANSFER	O	
	0070	n..2	Sequence message transfer number	O	
	0073	a1	First/last sequence message transfer indication	O	

UNH - Message Header (Continued)

UNH Notes

1. Message Reference Number
The Message reference number is a numeric counter of messages within the interchange. The first message in the interchange will get number 1. The counter is incremented by one for each new message (UNH - UNT) within the interchange.

2. Message Type.
Message type as assigned by EDIFACT e.g.: ORDERS, INVOIC.
Please refer to the EDIFACT CODE SET, TABLE 0065 for the list of valid Message type identifiers.

3. Message Version Number.
Where the EDIFACT message specifies the content of this element, it must be used.
Where the EDIFACT message does not specify the content of this element, EDIFICE recommends that the EDIFACT UNSM status is used. (i.e. 0, 1 or 2).
Where no equivalent EDIFACT message exists : use 0.

4. Message Release Number
Where the EDIFACT message specifies the content of this element, it must be used.
Where the EDIFACT message does not specify the content of this element, EDIFICE recommends that the EDIFACT directory number is used. (e.g. 921). Where no equivalent EDIFACT message exist, use the directory number upon which the message is based.

5. Controlling Agency
Where the EDIFACT message specifies the content of this element, it must be used.
Where an EDIFACT message exists and where the EDIFACT message does not specify the content of this element, EDIFICE recommends that “UN” is used.
Where no EDIFACT message exist, EDIFICE recommends that “ED” is used.

6. Association Assigned Code
EDIFICE recommends users to indicate the EDIFICE ASSOCIATION CODE, combined with the EDIFICE GUIDELINE ISSUE NUMBER.
e.g. “ ED2 means issue 2 of the message guideline is used.

UNT - Message Trailer

Function: To end and check the completeness of a message.

Usage: M1

Remarks:

Field #	Ref.	Rep.	Field	Usage	TI Utilisation
UNT01	0074	n..6	NUMBER OF SEGMENTS IN A MESSAGE	M	Count of all segments in the message, UNH & UNT included.
UNT02	0062	an..14	MESSAGE REFERENCE NUMBER	M	Same ref. # as in DE 0062 of the UNH segment.

UNZ - Interchange Trailer

Function: To end and enable checking of the completeness of an interchange.

Usage: M1

Remarks:

Field #	Ref.	Rep.	Field	Usage	TI Utilisation
UNZ01	0036	n..6	INTERCHANGE CONTROL COUNT	M	Count of all messages in the interchange
UNZ02	0020	an..14	INTERCHANGE CONTROL REFERENCE	M	Same ref. # as in DE 0020 of the UNB segment.

Example

UNB+UNOA:2+048945028:1+5490120000010:14+920917:0300+32++ORDERS++++1’
UNH+5+ORDERS:2:921:UN:ED3’

MESSAGE

UNT+63+5’
UNZ+1+32’