SYBASE®

Reference Guide

ECRTP/TP

Version 4.2

[Windows]

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About This Book

ECRTP/TP is a customized version of ECRTP™, a graphical user interface for trading partner maintenance. ECRTP/TP is designed for users who do not develop maps, but who need to do more than run existing maps. ECRTP/TP uses the Run Time Program (RTP) to convert data from a proprietary application format to a standard, from a standard format to a proprietary application, or from an application to an application. In addition, RTP lets you perform operations on trading partner and cross-reference data, as well as test new maps provided by your vendor.

Audience

This book is for application engineers and technical consultants who manage trading partner information.

How to use this book

This guide describes how to use ECRTP/TP. It is organized into the following chapters:

- "About This Book" briefly introduces ECRTP/TP and provides a list of available documentation and technical support information.
- Chapter 1, "Getting Started" describes how to log in and administer users.
- Chapter 2, "Working with Projects" describes how to manage projects.
- Chapter 4, "Working with Maps" describes how to create and run maps.
- Chapter 3, "Working with Trading Partners and Trade Agreements" describes how to create trading partners and trade agreements.
- Chapter 5, "Performing Additional Tasks" provides information about cross-reference tables, updating the database structure, and running reports.

Related documents

This section describes the available documentation.

Cross-platform Documentation The ECRTP/TP documentation set includes:

- *Installation Guide*
- *Reference Guide*

- *Feature Guide*
- *Release Bulletin*

Other sources of information

Use the Sybase Getting Started CD, the SyBooks Bookshelf CD, and the Sybase Product Manuals web site to learn more about your product:

- The Getting Started CD contains release bulletins and installation guides in PDF format, and may also contain other documents or updated information not included on the SyBooks Bookshelf CD. It is included with your software. To read or print documents on the Getting Started CD, you need Adobe Acrobat Reader, which you can download at no charge from the Adobe Web site using a link provided on the CD.
- The SyBooks Bookshelf CD is included with your software. It contains product manuals in a platform-independent bookshelf that contains fully searchable, HTML-based documentation.

  Some documentation is provided in PDF format, which you can access through the PDF directory on the SyBooks Bookshelf CD. To view the PDF files, you need Adobe Acrobat Reader.

  Refer to the *README.txt* file on the SyBooks Bookshelf CD for instructions on installing and starting SyBooks.
- The Sybase Product Manuals Web site is the online version of the SyBooks Bookshelf CD that you can access using a standard Web browser. In addition to product manuals, you will find links to EBFs/Maintenance, Technical Documents, Case Management, Solved Cases, newsgroups, and the Sybase Developer Network.

  To access the Product Manuals Web site, go to Product Manuals at http://www.sybase.com/support/manuals/.

Sybase EBFs and software maintenance

❖ **Finding the latest information on EBFs and software maintenance**

1. Point your Web browser to the Sybase Support Page at http://www.sybase.com/support.
2. Select EBFs/Maintenance. If prompted, enter your MySybase user name and password.
3. Select a product.
4. Specify a time frame and click Go. A list of EBF/Maintenance releases is displayed.

Padlock icons indicate that you do not have download authorization for certain EBF/Maintenance releases because you are not registered as a Technical Support Contact. If you have not registered, but have valid information provided by your Sybase representative or through your support contract, click Edit Roles to add the "Technical Support Contact" role to your MySybase profile.

5 Click the Info icon to display the EBF/Maintenance report, or click the product description to download the software.

Sybase EBFs and software maintenance

❖ **Finding the latest information on EBFs and software maintenance**

1 Point your Web browser to the Sybase Support Page at http://www.sybase.com/support.

2 Select EBFs/Maintenance. If prompted, enter your MySybase user name and password.

3 Select a product.

4 Specify a time frame and click Go. A list of EBF/Maintenance releases is displayed.

Padlock icons indicate that you do not have download authorization for certain EBF/Maintenance releases because you are not registered as a Technical Support Contact. If you have not registered, but have valid information provided by your Sybase representative or through your support contract, click Edit Roles to add the "Technical Support Contact" role to your MySybase profile.

5 Click the Info icon to display the EBF/Maintenance report, or click the product description to download the software.

Conventions

The formatting conventions used in this manual are:

Formatting example	Indicate
command names and method names	When used in descriptive text, this font indicates keywords such as: • Command names used in descriptive text • C++ and Java method or class names used in descriptive text • Java package names used in descriptive text

Formatting example	Indicate
	Italic font indicates:
myCounter variable	• Program variables
Server`.log`	• Parts of input text that must be substituted
myfile.txt	• Directory and file names.
User Guide	• Book titles
sybase/bin	A forward slash ("/") indicates generic directory information. A back slash ("\") applies to Windows users only. Directory names appearing in text display in lowercase unless the system is case sensitive.
Chapter 1, "Getting Started"	References to chapter titles have initial caps and are enclosed within quotation marks.
File > Save	Menu names and menu items are displayed in plain text. The angle bracket indicates how to navigate menu selections, such as from the File menu to the Save option.
	The vertical bar indicates:
`parse|put|get`	• Options available within code
`Name|Address`	• Delimiter within message examples
	Monospace font indicates:
`create table`	• Information that you enter on a command line or as program text.
`table created`	• Example output fragments

If you need help

Each Sybase installation that has purchased a support contract has one or more designated people who are authorized to contact Sybase Technical Support. If you cannot resolve a problem using the manuals or online help, please have the designated person contact Sybase Technical Support or the Sybase subsidiary in your area.

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started

About this chapter

This chapter describes how to log into ECRTP/TP for the first time, create additional users, and administer passwords.

Topics

This chapter includes the following topics:

Topic	Page
User administration	2

User administration

ECRTP/TP is password protected to prevent unauthorized access. ECRTP/TP includes a default administrative login ID, *Admin*, and password, *ecrtp*.

As an initial step, administrators should log in to ECRTP/TP, add as many new users as needed and distribute the login IDs to those users.

❖ Starting ECRTP/TP

1 Select Start > Programs > Sybase > ECRTP/TP.

The Login dialog displays.

2 Accept the default administrator password, Admin, in User Name box.

3 In the Password box, type `ecrtp`.

❖ Adding a new user

1 In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > User Administration.

2 When the User Administration window opens, click New.

3 On the Login tab, type the new user name and password in the appropriate text boxes.

4 In the Confirmation box, retype the new user's password.

5 Click the Private Directory tab and then click Browse to navigate to the appropriate directory.

❖ Changing a user's password

1 In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > User Administration.

2 When the User Administration window opens, click a user name and choose Properties.

3 On the Login tab, type the user's new Password in the Password box.

4 In the Confirmation box, retype the user's new password.

❖ Deleting a user

1 In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > User Administration.

2 When the User Administration window opens, click a user name and choose Delete.

3 In the Confirmation dialog, click Delete.

CHAPTER 2

Working with Projects

About this chapter

This chapter describes how to create projects in ECRTP/TP and set up trading partner profiles.

Topics

This chapter includes the following topics:

Topic	Page
Setting up projects	4
Setting up company profiles	6

Setting up projects

Projects are an organizational tool for storing maps. While you cannot develop maps in ECRTP/TP, you can set up the project structure that holds those maps in any way that you want. You can also import projects, with all of their associated maps, from other systems and export projects that you want to share with others.

❖ Creating a new project

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > Project > New.

2 In the Project Name box type the name of the project. This information is required.

3 In the Project Description box, type a brief description of the project. This information is optional.

4 Click the Browse button next to the Directory box and navigate to the directory where you want to store the project.

5 In the Contact Name and Phone Number boxes, type the name and telephone number of the person responsible for the maps in this project. This information is optional.

Windows adds the Project to the list in the project window.

❖ Selecting a project

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > Project.

2 In the Project Window, Right-click a project and choose Select from the submenu.

Note After you select a project, ECRTP/TP closes the Projects window, and the project you selected appears in the status bar at the bottom left of the screen.

❖ Modifying a project

1 In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > Project > Properties.

2 In the Project Window, right-click the project you want to modify and choose Properties from the submenu.

3 In the Project Properties window modify the project properties.

Note Project properties include the Project Name, Project Description, Directory, Contact, and Phone Number. All of these properties are optional except Directory, which is required.

❖ **Deleting an existing project**

- In the Projects window, right-click a project and choose Delete from the submenu.

Deleting a project removes the project and all of its associated files.

❖ **Importing a project with associated maps**

1 In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > Project > Import.

2 In the Project Import Definition dialog, click the Browse button and navigate to the directory that contains the project you want to import.

3 Click Run.

4 Add the appropriate project name.

You can accept the default project name or create a new one.

Note If you try to import a project that already exists, ECRTP/TP displays a warning. To clear the warning and import the project, click Yes to return to the Project screen, rename the project, then click OK

After you rename the project, the Project Directory screen prompts you for the full path of the project you want to import. You can accept the default directory path that displays, or enter a different directory path and click OK.

You can open the Projects window to verify that ECRTP/TP imported your project.

❖ **Exporting a project with associated maps**

1 In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > Project > Export.

2 In the Export Project Definition window, click next to the Project box, then choose the project you want to export.

3 Click the Browse button next to the Select Export Directory box and navigate to the directory where you want to store the project.

4 Click Run.

When you export the project definition, you export the files containing the project definition (*mproject.**), the definitions of the maps in the project (*mtable.**), and the cross-reference tables (*mxref.**). However, you also need to send all the other map-related files for the project.

Open the directory of the project you are exporting, place the export directory you created inside it, and zip the entire directory. Make the zipped directory available for importing into ECRTP/TP.

Setting up company profiles

Company profiles provide an electronic signature on your outgoing messages that tells the recipient who sent the message. ECRTP/TP uses your company profile as the sender address on both the interchange and group-level envelopes that hold the EDI message.

Because the requirements for exchanging business messages may differ from trading partner to trading partner, you can set up multiple profiles for your company, letting you tailor the messages you exchange for each trading partnership.

On incoming messages, the company ID identifies your company as the recipient of the message.

❖ **Adding a new company profile**

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > Address Book > Signature (Company ID).

2 When the Company ID window opens, select File > New.

3 In the Profile Number box, type the number you want to assign this profile.

4 In the Name box, type the name of your company.

5 Right-click in the Interchange Qualifier box and choose the interchange qualifier.

6 Right-click in the Authorization Qualifier box and choose the authorization qualifier.

7 Right-click in the Security Qualifier box and choose the appropriate security option.

You can choose 00 No Security Information Present or 01 Present.

❖ **Deleting a company profile**

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > Address Book > Signature (Company ID).

2 In the Company ID window, right-click the company profile and choose Delete from the submenu.

❖ **Modifying a company profile**

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > Address Book > Signature (Company ID).

2 In the Company ID window, right-click a company profile and choose Properties from the submenu.

3 In the property sheet for the company, change the company's profile as appropriate.

CHAPTER 3

Working with Trading Partners and Trade Agreements

About this chapter

This chapter describes how to set up your trading partners and trade agreements.

Topics

This chapter includes the following topics:

Topic	Page
Setting up trading partners	10
Setting up trade agreements	13

Setting up trading partners

Trading partners are entities with whom your company exchanges messages. The trading partner files contain demographic information about the trading partner and the data needed to process the electronic messages that are exchanged, identifying information used in EDI envelopes (sender and receiver codes), routing data (mailbox name), and information required to read the data (delimiter, release, and repeat characters). If you are creating a transaction map, you must enter information about your trading partners. Any-to-Any maps do not require trading partner information.

ALL TradePartner

If ECRTP/TP cannot find a trading partner in the trading partner database or trade agreement that links the current map and trading partner, ECRTP/TP runs the map using the ALL TradePartner default.

You cannot remove or modify the ALL TradePartner or use ALL TradePartner properties for any other trading partner. (The ID is thirteen spaces, the Name is ALL, and the Group is 0 (zero). In the trading partner database, the CUST_NO for the ALL TradePartner is 35 spaces, and the GSID is 0 followed by 34 trailing spaces. No other trading partner is allowed to have these values.)

❖ Adding a new Trading Partner

1 Click 

– Or –

In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > Address Book > Contacts.

2 In the Trading Partners window, select File > New.

When the New Trading Partner property sheet appears, the General tab is in focus.

3 In the Trading Partner Group, add the following information:

- **Internal ID** is the internal application number that links EDI envelopes to the application information.
- **Name** is the internal name for the Trading Partner
- **Mailbox Name** is the Trading Partner's routing location.
- **Mailbox Folder** is the routing directory for inbound and outbound data.

4 If you intend to use the copy utility and want to include this Trading Partner in a selective copy of the data (as opposed to the default all), click Copy this Trading Partner's data when Copy Tables utility is used.

5 Bring the Contacts tab into focus, and in the Address group add the Trading Partner's address information.

6 In the Personnel group, identify the Trading Partner's contact names and telephone numbers.

7 In the Ship and Bill group, add the Trading Partner's electronic addressing information about the trading partner's:

For both the shipping and billing address, right-click in the Qualifier field, and choose a qualifier from the submenu. ECRTP adds the appropriate qualifiers and descriptions. You must provide the appropriate codes.

8 What happens next depends on the map standard:

If the standard is...	Do this...
NCPDP	Click the NCPDP tab. • In the Outbound Receiver Default Envelope Values and Inbound Sender Lookup Values group, type the Batch Receiver ID in the appropriate text box. • In the Outbound Sender Override Envelope Values and Inbound Sender Lookup Values group, add the Batch Sender ID, Bin Number, Processor Control Number, Service Provider ID Qualifier, Service Provider ID/Pharmacy Number, and Software Vendor/Certification ID in the appropriate text boxes.
X12, EDIFACT, HL7	Click the Delimeter tab. • In the Outbound Receiver Default Envelope Values and Inbound Sender Lookup Values group, right-click in the Interchange, Group, Authorization, and Security boxes and choose the appropriate look up values • In the Outbound Sender Override Envelope Values and Inbound Sender Lookup Values group, right-click in the Interchange and Group boxes and choose the appropriate look up values. ECRTP adds the appropriate qualifiers and descriptions. You must provide the appropriate codes.

9 If you need to overwrite the default, delimiter values, bring the Delimiter/Terminator tab into focus, and edit by map standard:

If the standard is…	Do this
X12	In the X12 group, right-click in the text box next to the Segment, Element, Subelement, or Repeat Characters fields, and choose the appropriate value from the submenu.
EDIFACT	In the EDIFACT group, right-click in the text box next to the Segment, Element, Subelement, Release Character, or Repeat Characters fields, and choose the appropriate values from the submenus. From the Decimal Indicator drop-down box, choose the character you want to use to indicate a decimal.
HL7	In the HL7 group, right-click in the text box next to the Segment, Field, Component, Subcomponent, or Escape Characters, and Repetition Character fields, and choose the appropriate values from the Selection windows. The HL7 segment terminator is defined as <CR> and technically cannot be changed. However, since some trading partners mandate that it be different, ECRTP/TP allows you to override this value. For HL7 maps, you must type the actual delimiter values on this screen because there are no default values for HL7 message delimiters.
Data Encoding	In the Packed Decimal Character box in the Data Encoding group, choose the appropriate legal value B, C, or D. ECRTP/TP uses this value to determine whether a signed packed decimal field in a record is positive.

❖ Deleting a Trading Partner

1 Click 

– Or –

In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > Address Book > Contacts.

2 In the Trading Partners window, right-click the Trading Partner and choose Delete from the submenu.

❖ **Modifying the properties of a Trading Partner**

1 Click 

Or -

In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > Address Book > Contacts.

2 In the Trading Partners window, right-click the Trading Partner and choose Properties from the submenu.

Setting up trade agreements

A trade agreement associates a specific map with a specific trading partner. They also add additional routing capabilities so that documents can be sent to the correct mailbox within your and the Trading Partner's organization - since the routing information associated with a trade agreement overrides routing information associated with a map, including a mailbox.

❖ **Adding a Trade Agreement**

1 Click 

– Or –

In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > Address Book > Contacts.

2 In the Trading Partners window, right-click a Trading Partner and choose Trading Agreement from the submenu.

3 In the Trade Agreements with… window, select File > Add Map.

4 Double-click the new Trade Agreement row, then choose the map standard from the submenu.

When the Trade Agreement properties sheet appears, the General tab is in focus. Values in the Trade Agreement and Map Information groups reflect the map standard, map, and Trading Partner properties.

5 Modify the Trade Agreement properties as necessary. Field requirements for each tab depend on the map standard.

- The **Overrides** tab of the Trade Agreements screen for outbound X12 and HL7 maps contains mailbox override information and override information for the receiver on outbound envelopes:

- The **X12** tab contains information that is used only for X12 transaction sets, and the terminology is X12-specific. Values on the X12 tab differ for inbound and outbound maps.
- The **EDIFACT** tab contains information that is used only for EDIFACT messages, and the terminology is EDIFACT-specific. EDIFACT tab is the same for both inbound and outbound maps, but differs for Syntax 3 and Syntax 4.
- The **HL7** tab of the Trade Agreements screen contains information that is used only for HL7 messages. The HL7 tab is the same for both inbound and outbound maps.

❖ **Modifying an existing Trade Agreement**

1 Click 

– Or –

In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > Address Book > Contacts.

2 In the Trading Partners window, right-click a Trading Partner and choose Trading Agreement from the submenu.

3 In the Trade Agreements with… window, select Edit > Properties

4 Modify the Trade Agreement properties as necessary. Field requirements for each tab depend on the map standard.

- The **Overrides** tab of the Trade Agreements screen for outbound X12 and HL7 maps contains mailbox override information and override information for the receiver on outbound envelopes:
- The **X12** tab contains information that is used only for X12 transaction sets, and the terminology is X12-specific. Values on the X12 tab differ for inbound and outbound maps.
- The **EDIFACT** tab contains information that is used only for EDIFACT messages, and the terminology is EDIFACT-specific. EDIFACT tab is the same for both inbound and outbound maps, but differs for Syntax 3 and Syntax 4.
- The **HL7** tab of the Trade Agreements screen contains information that is used only for HL7 messages. The HL7 tab is the same for both inbound and outbound maps.

❖ **Deleting a Trade Agreement**

1 Click 

– Or –

In the main ECRTP/TP window, select File > Address Book > Contacts.

2 In the Trading Partners window, right-click a Trading Partner and choose Trading Agreement from the submenu.

3 In the Trade Agreements with… window, right-click the Trading Agreement and choose Delete from the submenu.

CHAPTER 4

Working with Maps

About this chapter

This chapter describes how to define, modify and run maps in ECRTP/TP.

Read this section to learn how to change the properties of a map you defined or to copy a map in order to rename it.

Topics

This chapter includes the following topics:

Topic	Page
About maps	18
Defining maps	18
Modifying maps	26
Running maps	30

About maps

Maps provide a standard format, which makes the exchange of business information between trading partners possible. Running an outbound map retrieves data from various applications as input that creates a message for specific trading partner. Running an inbound map takes a message sent from various trading partners to create the map's output. For example, a sales order from a trading partner might represent a typical inbound map; an acknowledgement sent in response to that sales order might represent a typical outbound map.

Most maps conform to specific standards and support specific industries. ECRTP/TP runtime engine allows you to define and run maps that conform to X12, HL7 (non-billing medical data), EDIFACT (United Nations standard), NCPDP (National Council for Prescription Drug Programs), and Any-to-Any (application to application) standards.

Note The instructions in this chapter assume that you used ECMap to construct your map. ECMap users should refer to the *ECMap Reference Guide* for more information.

Defining maps

Before you can run a map, you must define the map's properties to the runtime engine. In general, these properties include the map's name, associated attributes and other items that relate to a particular standard.

Defining a map includes three parts:

- **Map Properties** provide general information about the map, which includes the map's name, type, underlying standard and transaction set/message.
- **Map Directories** tell ECRTP/TP where to find information about the map, including the standards directory.
- **Map DSN** tells ECRTP/TP how to connect to the Trading Partner and Log databases.

Procedures in this section are organized as they appear on Map Definition window.

❖ **Defining an Any-to-Any map**

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the ECRTP/TP window, select File > Map > New.

2 In the Map Definition window, choose Any-to-Any as the Map Type; then type the map name in the Map box.

Create a name that describes the map. Use CAPITAL letters and a maximum of 60 characters.

3 In the Options group, type a value in the Century Minimum box.

The Century Minimum value defines the year used in the conversion of 6-digit dates (with 2-digit years) to 8-digit dates (with 4-digit years). Every year after the Century Minimum is presumed to be in the current century; every year before and including the Century Minimum is presumed to be in the next century. This year is the global century minimum for this map.

4 In the Description box, describe the map.

5 Bring the Map Directories tab into focus, click Change All, then choose the map directory from the Directory selection dialog.

If you store your Trading Partner and Log information in an ODBC database, bring the Map DSN tab into focus. Otherwise, skip the following step.

6 In the Map DSN tab, do the following:

- If you have a DSN to the trading partner database
  - a Click the arrow next to the Data Source Name box in the Trade Partner group.
  - b Choose the DSN from the list of Data Source Names
- If you have a DSN to the Log database
  - a Click the arrow next to the Data Source Name box in the Log group.
  - b Choose the DSN from the list of Data Source Names.

Notes

- If you need to create a DSN to the trading partner database, click Configure Data Source in the Trade Partner group. If you need help, click the help button on the ODBC Data Source Administrator dialog in Windows.
- If you want to test the connections to your databases, click Test Trade Partner Connection or Test Log File Connection. ECRTP/TP starts the database and tests the connection.

❖ Defining an EDIFACT map

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the ECRTP/TP window, select File > Map > New.

When the Map Definition window appears, the Map Properties tab is in focus. ECRTP/TP associates the new map with the current project, which appears in the Project name box.

2 Choose the appropriate EDIFACT syntax from the Map Type. In the Map box, type the map name.

Create a name that describes the map. Use CAPITAL letters and a maximum of 60 characters.

3 In the Message box, type the identifier for the EDIFACT message you want to map.

4 From the Direction box, choose the maps direction.

Direction determines whether the data in the map is input or output. If the data is the input, the direction is IN (inbound). If the data is the output, the direction is OUT (outbound).

5 From the Version drop-down box, choose the map's EDIFACT version.

Projects can contain maps with different standards and versions of standards. ECRTP/TP comes with multiple versions of each standard.

6 In the Options group, type a value in the Century Minimum box.

The Century Minimum value defines the year used in the conversion of 6-digit dates (with 2-digit years) to 8-digit dates (with 4-digit years). Every year after the Century Minimum is presumed to be in the current century; every year before and including the Century Minimum is presumed to be in the next century. This year is the global century minimum for this map.

7 In the Description box, describe the map.

8 Bring the Map Directories tab into focus, click Change All. From the Directory selection dialog, choose the map directory.

If you store your Trading Partner and Log information in an ODBC database, bring the Map DSN tab into focus. Otherwise, skip the next step.

9 In the Map DSN tab, do the following:

- If you have a DSN to the trading partner database
  - a Click the arrow next to the Data Source Name box in the Trade Partner group.
  - b Choose the DSN from the list of Data Source Names
- If you have a DSN to the Log database
  - a Click the arrow next to the Data Source Name box in the Log group.
  - b Choose the DSN from the list of Data Source Names.

Notes

- If you need to create a DSN to the trading partner database, click Configure Data Source in the Trade Partner group. If you need help, click the help button on the ODBC Data Source Administrator dialog in Windows.
- If you want to test the connections to your databases, click Test Trade Partner Connection or Test Log File Connection. ECRTP/TP starts the database and tests the connection.

❖ **Defining an HL7 map**

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the ECRTP/TP window, select File > Map > New.

When the Map Definition window appears, the Map Properties tab is in focus. ECRTP/TP associates the new map with the current project, which appears in the Project name box.

2 Choose HL7 from the Map Type, then type the map's name of the map in the Map box.

Create a name that describes the map. Use CAPITAL letters and a maximum of 60 characters.

3 In the Message/Type box, type the identifier for the HL7 message you want to map.

4 From the Direction drop-down box, choose the map's direction.

Direction refers to whether HL7 data is the input to or the output of the map. If HL7 data is the input, the direction is IN (inbound). If HL7 data is the output, the direction is OUT (outbound).

5 In the Options group, type a value in the Century Minimum box.

The Century Minimum value defines the year used in the conversion of 6-digit dates (with 2-digit years) to 8-digit dates (with 4-digit years). Every year after the Century Minimum is presumed to be in the current century; every year before and including the Century Minimum is presumed to be in the next century. This year is the global century minimum for this map.

6 From the Version drop-down box, choose the HL7 version you want to use to create the map.

Projects can contain maps with different standards and versions of standards. ECMap comes with multiple versions of each standard.

7 In the Description box, describe the map.

8 Bring the Map Directories tab into focus, click Change All. From the Directory selection dialog, choose the map directory.

9 If you store your Trading Partner and Log information in an ODBC database, bring the Map DSN tab into focus. Otherwise, skip this step.

10 In the Map DSN tab, do the following:

- If you have a DSN to the trading partner database
  - a Click the arrow next to the Data Source Name box in the Trade Partner group.
  - b Choose the DSN from the list of Data Source Names
- If you have a DSN to the Log database

a Click the arrow next to the Data Source Name box in the Log group.

b Choose the DSN from the list of Data Source Names.

Notes

- If you need to create a DSN to the trading partner database, click Configure Data Source in the Trade Partner group. If you need help, click the help button on the ODBC Data Source Administrator dialog in Windows.
- If you want to test the connections to your databases, click Test Trade Partner Connection or Test Log File Connection. ECRTP/TP starts the database and tests the connection.

❖ **Defining an NCPDP map**

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the ECRTP/TP window, select File > Map > New.

When the Map Definition window appears, the Map Properties tab is in focus. ECRTP/TP associates the new map with the current project, which appears in the Project name box.

2 Choose NCPDP from the Map Type. In the Map box, type the map's name.

Create a name that describes the map. Use CAPITAL letters and a maximum of 60 characters.

3 In the Transaction box, type the identifier for the message you want to map.

4 From the Direction box, choose the map's direction.

Direction determines whether the data is the map's input or output. If the data is the input, the direction is IN (inbound). If the data is the output, the direction is OUT (outbound).

5 From the Version drop-down box, choose the map's version.

Projects can contain maps with different standards and versions of standards. ECRTP/TP comes with multiple versions of each standard.

6 In the Options group, type a value in the Century Minimum box.

The Century Minimum value defines the year used in the conversion of 6-digit dates (with 2-digit years) to 8-digit dates (with 4-digit years). Every year after the Century Minimum is presumed to be in the current century; every year before and including the Century Minimum is presumed to be in the next century. This year is the global century minimum for this map.

7 In the Description box, describe the map.

8 Bring the Map Directories tab into focus, click Change All. From the Directory selection dialog, choose the map directory.

If you store your Trading Partner and Log information in an ODBC database, bring the Map DSN tab into focus. Otherwise, skip the next step.

9 In the Map DSN tab, do the following:

- If you have a DSN to the trading partner database
  - a Click the arrow next to the Data Source Name box in the Trade Partner group.
  - b Choose the DSN from the list of Data Source Names
- If you have a DSN to the Log database
  - a Click the arrow next to the Data Source Name box in the Log group.
  - b Choose the DSN from the list of Data Source Names.

Notes

- If you need to create a DSN to the trading partner database, click Configure Data Source in the Trade Partner group. If you need help, click the help button on the ODBC Data Source Administrator dialog in Windows.
- If you want to test the connections to your databases, click Test Trade Partner Connection or Test Log File Connection. ECRTP/TP starts the database and tests the connection.

❖ **Defining an X12 map**

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the ECRTP/TP window, select File > Map > New.

2 When the Map Definition window appears, the Map Properties tab is in focus. ECRTP/TP associates the new map with the current project, which appears in the Project name box.

3 Choose X12 from the Map Type. In the Map box, type the map's name.

Create a name that describes the map. Use CAPITAL letters and a maximum of 60 characters.

4 In the Transaction box, type the identifier for the X12 message you want to map.

5 From the Direction box, choose the maps direction.

Direction determines whether X12 data is the map's input or output. If X12 data is the input, the direction is IN (inbound). If X12 data is the output, the direction is OUT (outbound).

6 From the Version drop-down box, choose the map's version.

Projects can contain maps with different standards and versions of standards. ECRTP/TP comes with multiple versions of each standard.

7 In the Options group, type a value in the Century Minimum box.

The Century Minimum value defines the year used in the conversion of 6-digit dates (with 2-digit years) to 8-digit dates (with 4-digit years). Every year after the Century Minimum is presumed to be in the current century; every year before and including the Century Minimum is presumed to be in the next century. This year is the global century minimum for this map.

8 In the 8-digit Date in X12 Envelope box, specify whether refers to whether the date in the X12 GS segment has 6 digits (N) or 8 digits (Y).

Some earlier versions of the standard required a 6-digit date, while later versions accept 8-digit dates. The version of the standard being used in the map is specified in GS 08 (the date in ISA 09 always has 6 digits).

9 In the Description box, describe the map.

10 Bring the Map Directories tab into focus, click Change All. From the Directory selection dialog, then choose the map directory.

If you store your Trading Partner and Log information in an ODBC database, bring the Map DSN tab into focus. Otherwise, skip the next step.

11 In the Map DSN tab, do the following:

- If you have a DSN to the trading partner database

a Click the arrow next to the Data Source Name box in the Trade Partner group.

b Choose the DSN from the list of Data Source Names

- If you have a DSN to the Log database

a Click the arrow next to the Data Source Name box in the Log group.

b Choose the DSN from the list of Data Source Names.

Notes

- If you need to create a DSN to the trading partner database, click Configure Data Source in the Trade Partner group. If you need help, click the help button on the ODBC Data Source Administrator dialog in Windows.
- If you want to test the connections to your databases, click Test Trade Partner Connection or Test Log File Connection. ECRTP/TP starts the database and tests the connection.

Modifying maps

After you define a map, you may need to modify its properties, move another map into the workspace, or copy to another project or directory.

❖ **Selecting a map**

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the ECRTP/TP window, select File > Map > Select.

2 In the Projects window, expand the Project Tree where the map resides, right-click the map and choose Select from the submenu.

Selecting a map makes the map active in the workspace. The status bar on the main ECRTP/TP window displays the name, project, and other information about the map.

❖ **Modifying the properties of an existing map**

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the ECRTP/TP window, select File > Map > Select.

2 In the Projects window, expand the Project Tree where the map resides, right-click the map and choose Properties from the submenu.

3 Change the properties of the map as appropriate.

❖ **Copying a map from the Projects window**

Copying a map allows you to reuse a map other projects or copy the map to another directory. Use this method to copy maps not currently in the workspace.

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the ECRTP/TP window, select File > Map > Select.

2 In the Projects window, expand the Project Tree where the map resides, and click the map you want to copy.

3 Click Options > Map Copy.

When the Copy Map dialog appears, Project and Map names reflect the current map.

4 In the Trading Partner Option group, decide whether you want to include or exclude the Trading Partner Tables.

5 Choose the appropriate option in the Map Copy Direction group. Additional text boxes let you specify where you want the copy to reside.

Choose this option	To do this…
This Map to Map	Copy the properties of this map to another map. In the Copy Map To group, click the Browse button next to the Map Name box, choose the appropriate Project Name and Map Name from the dialog box.

Choose this option	To do this…
This Map from Map	Move the properties of another map into this map. In the Copy Map From group, click the Browse button next to the Map Name box, choose the appropriate Project Name and Map Name from the dialog box.
This Map to Directory	Copy this map to a new directory. In the Copy Map To box, click the Browse button, then choose the destination directory.
This Map from Directory	Moves the properties of a map in another directory into this map. In the Copy Map From box, click the browse button, then choose the directory where the map resides. If you want to define a new map based on the copy, click Create This Map Definition from Directory Copy.

❖ **Copying a map from the workspace**

Copying a map lets you reuse maps in other projects or copy maps to another directory. Use the following instructions to copy the map that is currently in the workspace.

1 With a map in the workspace, select Utility > Map Copy.

When the Copy Map dialog appears, Project and Map names reflect the current map.

2 In the Trading Partner Option group, decide whether you want to include or exclude the Trading Partner Tables.

3 Choose the appropriate option in the Map Copy Direction group. Additional text boxes let you specify the where you want the copy to reside.

Choose this option	To do this…
This Map to Map	Copy the properties of this map to another map. In the Copy Map To group, click the Browse button next to the Map Name box, choose the appropriate Project Name and Map Name from the dialog box.

Choose this option	To do this…
This Map from Map	Move the properties of another map into this map. In the Copy Map From group, click the Browse button next to the Map Name box, choose the appropriate Project Name and Map Name from the dialog box.
This Map to Director	Copy this map to a new directory. In the Copy Map To box, click the Browse button, then choose the destination directory.
This Map from Directory	Moves the properties of a map in another directory into this map. In the Copy Map From box, click the browse button, then choose the directory where the map resides. If you want to define a new map based on the copy, click Create This Map Definition from Directory Copy.

❖ **Deleting a map**

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the ECRTP/TP window, select File > Map > Select.

2 In the Project Window, expand the Project Tree where the map resides, right-click the map and choose Delete from the submenu.

Running maps

This section describes how to run inbound and outbound maps.

Inbound maps

Inbound maps take messages sent from various trading partners to create the map's output. Running inbound maps tests this data before you move the maps into production.

Note Before you can run a map, you must set up the trading partner information. See Chapter 3, "Working with Trading Partners and Trade Agreements."

❖ **Running an inbound map**

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the ECRTP/TP window, select File > Map > Select.

2 In the Project window, expand the Project Tree where the map resides, right-click the map and choose Select from the submenu.

ECRTP moves the map into the workspace.

3 In the ECRTP/TP window, click Tools > Run Map.

A property sheet appears that allows you to define the run parameters for the map. Although there are seven tabs, the most typical run time options appear on the Required, Option 1, and Option 2 tabs.

4 Define the map's runtime parameters. See online help for information about specific options.

5 Click Run Map.

Outbound maps

Running an outbound map retrieves data from various applications as input that creates a message for specific Trading Partner. An acknowledgement sent in response to a sales order might represent a typical outbound map.

❖ **Running an outbound map**

1 Click  .

– Or –

In the ECRTP/TP window, click File > Map > Select.

2 In the Project window, Right-click the map and choose Select from the submenu.

ECRTP moves the map into the workspace.

3 In the ECRTP/TP window, select Tools > Run Map.

A property sheet appears that allows you to define the run parameters for the map. Although there are eight tabs, the most typical run time options appear on the Required, Option 1, and Option 2 tabs.

4 Define the map's runtime parameters. See online help for information about specific options.

5 Click Run Map.

CHAPTER 5

Performing Additional Tasks

About this chapter

This chapter describes additional tasks you can perform in ECRTP/TP.

Topics

This chapter includes the following topics:

Topic	Page
Working with cross-reference tables	34
Updating the database structure	38
Generating standard reports	38

Working with cross-reference tables

Cross-reference tables provide a quick and easy way to convert data during mapping. They can be used to produce preassigned EDI codes when application data does not meet the EDI standard format, or for any other one-to-one conversion. The most common reason for needing to modify a cross-reference table in a map is to account for the differences in internal application codes when that same map is being run for multiple trading partners.

Note The features in ECRTP/TP for cross-reference tables and Run Map are identical to ECMap. Users of ECMap refer to the *ECMap Reference Guide* for additional information.

❖ Creating a cross-reference table

1 In the main ECRTP/TP window, select Tools > Cross Reference Tables.

2 In the Cross Reference Tables window, select File > New.

When the New Cross Reference Tables dialog appears, the Project and Map names reflect those of the map currently in the workspace.

3 In the File Name box, type the name of the new cross-reference table.

File names must be 8 characters or less.

4 What happens next depends on the value you choose in the Standard Field Number group

Choose this...	To do this...
No Field Number	Create a cross-reference table that does not use EDI values. If you choose this option, you must specify the following values: • Standard Field Length • Application Field Length
Select Field Number	Open a dialog box and choose an element from the map that you want to cross reference. When the element selection window appears, click the row with the element you want to add, click OK. ECRTP/TP updates these values on the New Cross Reference Tables dialog • Standard Field Length • Application Field Length • Field Number

5 In the Description box, describe the EDI data associated with the element number, or a brief general description of the data elements being cross-referenced in the table.

❖ **Adding elements to a cross-reference table**

After you create a table, use these instructions to add elements to an existing cross-reference table.

1 In the main ECRTP/TP window, select Tools > Cross Reference Tables.

2 In the Cross Reference Tables window, right-click the table you want to change and choose Properties from the submenu.

3 In the Cross Reference Table property sheet, select File > New.

4 In the Cross Reference Entries dialog, add the following values:

For this field...	Do this...
EDI Value	Type a value from the code list for the standard used in the current map. For both inbound and outbound maps, this value is the EDI side of the EDI/application code conversion done by the cross-reference table. For non-EDI conversions in an outbound or any-to-any map, this is the source or input value.
Application Value	Type the value in the application data that corresponds to the value in the EDI Value textbox. For both inbound and outbound maps, this value is the application side of the EDI/application code conversion done by the cross-reference table. For non-EDI code conversions in an inbound map, this is the destination or output value.
Description	Description the cross-reference entry you want to create.

5 Do one of the following:

- Click Next to add another entry or
- Click OK to return to the Cross Reference Table properties sheet

❖ **Automatically creating entries in a cross-reference table**

Use these instructions to populate all blank application fields in a cross-reference table entry with either the description or the EDI code value.

1 In the main ECRTP/TP window, select Tools > Cross Reference Tables.

2 In the Cross Reference Tables window, right-click the table you want to change and choose Properties from the submenu.

3 In the Cross Reference Table property sheet, select one of the following:

- Options > Fill Fields from > Description
- Options > Fill Fields from > EDI Value

4 What happens next depends on how you chose to populate the table.

If you chose...	The program does this
Description	Populates any blank cross application fields in the Cross Reference column with values from the Description column.
EDI Value	Populates any blank application fields in the Cross Reference column with values from the EDI Field Value column.

❖ **Importing cross-reference data from file**

1 In the main ECRTP/TP window, select Tools > Cross Reference Tables.

2 In the Cross Reference Tables window, click the table where you want to insert the data.

3 Click File > Import and choose either Delimited File or Fixed Length File.:

4 In the Import window, choose the file you want to import.

❖ **Viewing EDI Elements with values in a cross-reference tables**

Use these instructions to toggle views between a full EDI code list and an abbreviated list of only those EDI elements that have corresponding application values in the cross-reference table.

1 In the main ECRTP/TP window, select Tools > Cross Reference Tables.

2 In the Cross Reference Tables window, select Options > Modify View.

3 What happens next depends on the current view.

If the current view is...	ECRTP displays...
ALL RECORDS	A full EDI code list
REFERENCE ONLY	An abbreviated list of EDI elements with corresponding application values in the cross-reference table

❖ **Searching cross-reference tables for values**

Use the Find function to search for values in a cross-reference table.

1 In the main ECRTP/TP window, select Tools > Cross Reference Tables.

2 In the Cross Reference Tables window, right-click the table you want to change and choose Properties from the submenu.

3 In the Cross Reference Table property sheet, select Edit > Find.

4 In the Find dialog, Type a Search String in the text box.

To search for additional occurrences of the string, click Find Next.

❖ **Deleting an entry in a cross-reference table**

1 In the main ECRTP/TP window, select Tools > Cross Reference Tables.

2 In the Cross Reference Tables window, right-click the table you want to change and choose Properties from the submenu.

3 In the Cross Reference Table property sheet, right-click the element you want to delete and choose Delete from the submenu.

Note ECRTP truncates any description or EDI field that exceeds 100 characters. Maximum field length is 100 characters.

❖ **Scanning a directory for unreferenced tables**

Use these instructions to scan unreferenced cross-reference tables stored in a common directory.

1 In the main ECRTP/TP window, select Tools > Cross Reference Tables.

2 In the Cross Reference Tables window, select File > Directory Scan.

3 In the Cross Reference Table property sheet, select Edit > Find.

4 Select any of the unreferenced tables you want to use.

- To select a single table, click the row that contains the table.
- To select multiple contiguous tables, click the row with the first table, press SHIFT, then click the last table.
- To select non-contiguous tables, click row with the first table, press CTRL, then click the next table. Repeat this until you have selected all the tables you want.

5 Click OK.

Notes

- Storing all cross-reference tables in a common directory allows multiple maps to share the same tables.
- Sometimes unreferenced tables can also unintentionally.This sometimes happens when you copy a map from one directory to another without using the Copy Map utility, or when files for a particular cross-reference table are moved from one map to another. In cases like this, ECRTP does not update the *mxref* table, which leaves the tables undefined in the map.

Updating the database structure

When the version of the software used to run a map is different from the version of the software used to create the map, ECRTP/TP alerts you that you need to update your database structures.

Changes to the software often require changes to the databases, usually to add additional fields or to modify existing ones. The databases associated with maps that were created with prior versions of the software must be changed to reflect the new formats.

❖ **Updating the database structure**

- In the main ECRTP/TP window, select Utility > Update Database Structures.

Generating standard reports

ECRTP/TP includes these standard reports:

- **Project Listing** provides details about the maps in each project, including Map Name, Transaction, Direction, Standard, Description, and Directories.
- **Company Identification** identifies all trading partners by group code, and includes Interchange Qualifier, Authorization Qualifier and Security Qualifier.

- **Trading Partner Listing** report identifies all trading partners, and includes Name, Trading Partner ID, and

  Group.

- **Trading Partner Detail** provides detailed information about each trading partner, including Name, Trading Partner ID, Group, Interchange codes, shipping and billing information, map direction, delimiters, contact information, and map details.

❖ **Generating a standard report**

- In the main ECRTP/TP window, click Reports and choose the report you want to generate.

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