**EDI Mapping**

**RecordID**:  A unique alpha-numeric.  It is derived by contacting the ISA\_Sender, ISA\_Control\_Number, GS\_Sender, GS\_Control\_Number, ST\_Control\_Number, and Line\_Number where the line number exists.  Max size of 74 characters.

**VendorID**:  The ISA\_Sender ID.  Alphanumeric with a max size of 15 characters.

**DateOfInvoice**:  A long date, max 10 character formatted (mmddCCyy)

**InvoiceNumber**:  Invoice number from the Vendor, Alpha numeric, max 22 characters.

**DateOfPO**:   A long date, max 10 character formatted (mmddCCyy)

**PONumber**:  PO number sent on the PO.  Alphanumeric, max 22 characters.

**POLineNumber**:  PO line number must be the same as the invoice line number.  AlphaNumeric, max 20 characters.

**QTY**:  Quantity of items invoiced.  Numeric, max 10 characters.

**UnitCost**: Cost per unit.  Currency, max 17 characters.

**LineTotal**:  Total of line cost.  Currency, max 17 characters.  sum(QTY\*UnitCost)

**InvoiceTotal**:  Total of all line totals.  Currency, max 17 characters.  sum(all LineTotals for Invoice)

**Controls:**

Controls are like rules, and they may be written in the same place if we need to.  But where rules describe how we completed our mapping, controls tell us when to and not to map something.  Sometimes mapping is conditional.  Controls tell the map what conditions allow for valid mapping when conditions exist.

There may be times that we don’t want the map to go on and complete the process.  Obviously if we have missing data.  If there is no invoice or PO number, you may want to stop with an exception.  Generally these types of controls are easy to build as you make the target field required.  To indicate this you may want to place an additional column to indicate what data is required.  On simple projects you can just put this in the notes.

There will also be other times.  For instance, it might be that some invoices have their own total.  If they do not match our calculated total, we want them to fail mapping and go to manual resolution.  A use case would be to have additional charges attached to the invoice. This extra line charges would need to be handled outside of our map.

Controls can be written to make the mapping very powerful and provide a gateway to your data that ensures it stays valid and accurate.  Some controls go beyond stopping the map.  Instead we use them to put conditional logic into our data mapping project.

PURCHASE ORDER

SEGMENT DEFINITION

ISA Interchange Control Header

GS Functional Group Header

ST Transaction Set Header

BEG Beginning Segment For P.O.

REF Internal Vendor Number

ITD Terms of Sales

DTM Cancel Date reference

DTM Ship By Date reference

TD5 Carrier Details

N1 Buying Party

N1 Ship To Name

N3 Ship To Address

N4 Ship To City, State, Zip

N1 Bill To Name

N3 Bill To Address

N4 Bill To City, State, Zip

PO1 P.O. Line Items

CTT Transaction Totals

SE Transaction Set Trailer

GE Functional Group Trailer

IEA Interchange Control Trailer