



EIDX Guidelines Supporting Documents

Implementation Recommendations for <subject> Subtitle

Version 1.0
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Revision History

Date	Description
May 2002	Draft

Contents	Page
<i>Finding Your Frontpage Webs and other FrontPage Files.....</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
Windows 4.0/NT/2000/2002/XP	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Special Files and Folders	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Password Protecting an NT web site.	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<i>Setting up Website in Frontpage:.....</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
<i>Frontpage Configuration Recommendations</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>
<i>EIDX Website Structure</i>	<i>Error! Bookmark not defined.</i>

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this document is to make recommendations on the ASC X12 / UN-*EDIFACT forecasting, release and supplier-managed inventory processes* to facilitate implementations. The EIDX guidelines give recommendations on which transactions to use, which segments within those transactions, and which codes within those segments. This document is a supplement to EIDX transaction guidelines which provides details which every implementor would like to know.

Any implementation method should be agreed upon by trading partners. It is the intent of this document to make interpretation of the models used for orders more consistent, so that implementations are based upon common practices. It is the intent of this document to make interpretation of the transactions used more consistent, so that implementations are based upon common practices. This is not a comprehensive guide to *forecasting* and it is not within the scope of this document to address every issue which may arise in the daily operation of these *forecasting and inventory management processes*. It is also not EIDX's intention to suggest means by which trading partners conduct *plant-floor scheduling*.

Hyperlinks in this document

This document contains hyperlinks to pages on the EIDX web site as well as hyperlinks to off-site web pages.

EIDX Site Pages. EIDX makes every effort to keep the structure of the site stable and to keep hyperlinks working. However, content does change, and some hyperlinks to www.eidx.org in this document may not work; hyperlinks may not work in the Portable Document Format (.pdf) representations. Navigation aids are provided on the site that may help you to find what you are looking for, as well as a search form. Go to the **Publications** link on the home page to get started. Use the link on the web site to contact EIDX for further information.

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Standards Versions

Data segment and element positions referred to in this document are particular to ASC X12 Version *003020* and UN-EDIFACT Version/Release *92.1*. Users of this document may need to adapt information when applying these recommendations to other standards versions.

Abbreviations and Notations

The navigation menu in the EIDX web site **Publications** area includes links to [Methodology and Legends for EIDX Models](#), the [EIDX Glossary](#) and the [EIDX Acronyms and Abbreviations](#)¹ collection.

Abbreviations Frequently Used in this Document

ASC X12	ANSI Accredited Standards Committee, responsible for X12 standards for EDI
BPO	Blanket Purchase Order
CM	Contract Manufacturer (Sub-contractor)
CS	Component Supplier
EDIFACT	EDI For Administration, Commerce and Transportation
OAGI	Open Applications Group
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer, buys, adds value, resells
PC	Prime Contractor (End-Customer, OEM)
PO	Purchase Order, usually refers to Discrete (Stand-alone) Purchase Order
RN or RNet	RosettaNet
SMI	Supplier Managed Inventory

General Recommendations and Best Practices

Recommendations and best practices that apply to all business processes, including recommendations for product identification and partner identification, are found in [EIDX Business Models – General Support](#)

¹ <http://www.eidx.org/publications/abbrev/>

DEFINITIONS

OVERVIEW

Design Win is a process whereby ...

Assumptions: The buyer and seller have a pre-established relationship. Product information has been exchanged previously. The following types of information have been exchanged in advance:

- Partner Identification information
 - Sender/Receiver IDs
 - Addresses cross-referenced to address codes
- Product identification information and specifications
- Global Terms and Conditions (between Trading Partners) – terms that apply to all transactions. See [Terms and Conditions Agreement](#) in Best Practices.

Scope:

Getting the Complete View – Due to the complexity of the diagram, not all activities in the component models are shown in scenario diagrams. The component models should be viewed to get a more complete picture. The component models on the web also link to detail views of different **technology options** and to detail views of **transmission tracking and error handling**. Those details include the process of tracking the receipt of response documents.

Transmission Tracking and Error Handling – Due to the complexity of the diagrams, transmission tracking, including tracking the receipt of response documents, and error handling activities, such as translation errors, are not shown. Error handling all by itself is a complex set of activities, and these activities are common to most business processes and the business documents exchanged. An implementation is not complete without the transmission tracking and error handling activities. See [General Model 1 – Generic Request/Response Transmission Tracking and Error Handling](#).

Three-Party Interactions – Many three-party interactions are really serial two-party interactions, e.g. Partner A interacts with Partner B, and Partner B interacts with Partner C. Many business processes involving [agents](#), [intermediaries](#), or [service providers](#), such as [distributors](#) and [contract manufacturers](#), are 3-party models conceptually, but in reality, the interactions are a series of 2-party interactions. Due to the complexity it would add to the model, the crucial two-party interactions are shown. In reality, however, each of the two parties may depend on interactions with other parties in order to complete the two-party interaction shown. See this illustrated in [General Model 2 – Generic Three-Party Request/Response Serial Interactions](#).

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