UN/CEFACT
DRAFT
United Nations Centre for Trade Facilitation and Electronic Business

UN/CEFACT – UML TO UN/EDIFACT TRANSFORMATION RULES

Technical Specification

Working Draft

Version 0.6

2005-10-11

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1. Status of this Document

This Technical Specification is being developed in accordance with the UN/CEFACT/TRADE/22 Open Development Process (ODP) for Technical Specifications. The specification has been approved through public review (ODP step 5).

Distribution of this document is open without restrictions for implementation verification.

This version: *UML to UN/EDIFACT Transformation Rules* Technical Specification, Version 0.6 of 2005-10-11.

Previous version: 0.5

2. UN/CEFACT - UML TO EDIFACT Technical Specification Project Team Participants

We would like to recognise the following for their significant participation to the development of this document.

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2.1. Disclaimer

The views and specification expressed in this document are those of the authors and are not necessarily those of their employers. The authors and their employers specifically disclaim responsibility for any problems arising from correct or incorrect implementation or use of this technical specification.

2.2. Contact Information

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2.3. Summary of Contents of Document

The scope of the project is to enable ebXML Core Components compliant UN/EDIFACT constructs to be created based on UMM compliant models. The transformation rules should be applicable for automated, semi-automated and manual transformation processes.

The transformation rules must be bi-directional, i.e. from UML to UN/EDIFACT as well as from UN/EDIFACT to UML. This is needed to ensure compatibility with other syntaxes, such as XML. The rules for the latter transformation will be described in a separate Technical Specification.

Liaison with relevant experts groups, internal or external to UN/CEFACT, will be secured as appropriate.

2.4. Audience

The audience of this technical specification are the developers within the UN/CEFACT Forum groups.

2.5. Related Documents

Normative References:

UN/CEFACT Modelling Methodology, UMM (N090)

UN/CEFACT Message Design Rules, MDR

UN/CEFACT ebXML Core Components Technical Specification

OMG Unified Modelling Language [UML] Specification

Key words for use in RFCs to Indicate Requirement Levels, IETF/RFC 2119

Informative References: **UML to XML Transformation Rules**[1]

GS1 UML to EANCOM Methodology

2.6. Vocabulary for requirements, recommendations and allowances

The keywords MUST, MUST NOT, REQUIRED, SHALL, SHALL NOT, SHOULD, SHOULD NOT, RECOMMENDED, MAY and OPTIONAL, when they appear in this document, are to be interpreted as described in (guideline source: “RFC2119”; see http://www.rfc.net/rfc2119.html).

[1] The UML to XML Transformation Rules specification is developed in parallel to this specification. Planned release during 2006.

3. Objectives

3.1. Goals of the UML TO UN/EDIFACT TRANSFORMATION Technical Specification

The purpose of this document is to provide rules and guidelines for transformation of UML diagrams and artefacts into UN/EDIFACT constructs.

3.2. Requirements

The audience is expected to have a solid understanding of UML and UN/EDIFACT principles, as well as the ebXML Core Components and the UN/CEFACT Modelling Methodology.

3.3. Caveats and Assumptions

The received models are assumed to be normalised and harmonised.

4. Rules and Guidelines

4.1. Introduction

All development within UN/CEFACT are carried out using UN/CEFACT Modelling Methodology, UMM, to ensure interoperable solutions regardless of which syntax is being applied. This requires consistent production rules for the syntax implementations of the modelled business processes. This document provides rules and guidelines to ensure consistent and reusable set of standards.

4.2. UML UN/EDIFACT Profile

The UMM defines how UML should be applied for the development of e-Business solutions within UN/CEFACT. A selection of UML views and UML diagrams is used by the UN/CEFACT Groups to represent business domains, business requirements, business transactions, business documents and business information elements. UML handled in this context should be as highly detailed as possible.

UMM is representing business requirements and does not incorporate syntax related to any particular technology that may be used to implement an e-Business solution. A UN/EDIFACT UML profile (EUML), on the other hand, represents the business requirements in the context of design considerations and limitations of the UN/EDIFACT syntax. The main functions of this profile are;

- To define a root class
- To define the hierarchical structure between classes
- To define the target syntactical construct, e.g. a code or a data element

EUML is *not* currently expressed as an UML diagram for UML-to-EDI conversion. Instead, UML is mapped (see below) directly to UN/EDIFACT messages, although using the above mentioned principles.

4.3. UML to UN/EDIFACT

4.3.1. Introduction

UML artefacts cannot be mapped to a single EDI construct as this may vary by message. An example could be that an attribute ‘reference' could sometimes be mapped to a RFF segment and in other messages to a DOC segment. The methodology hence requires a manual identification of the corresponding entities in the UML model and in the EDI structures.

To reduce the resources needed to do these identifications and mappings, the methodology is based on a two step process.

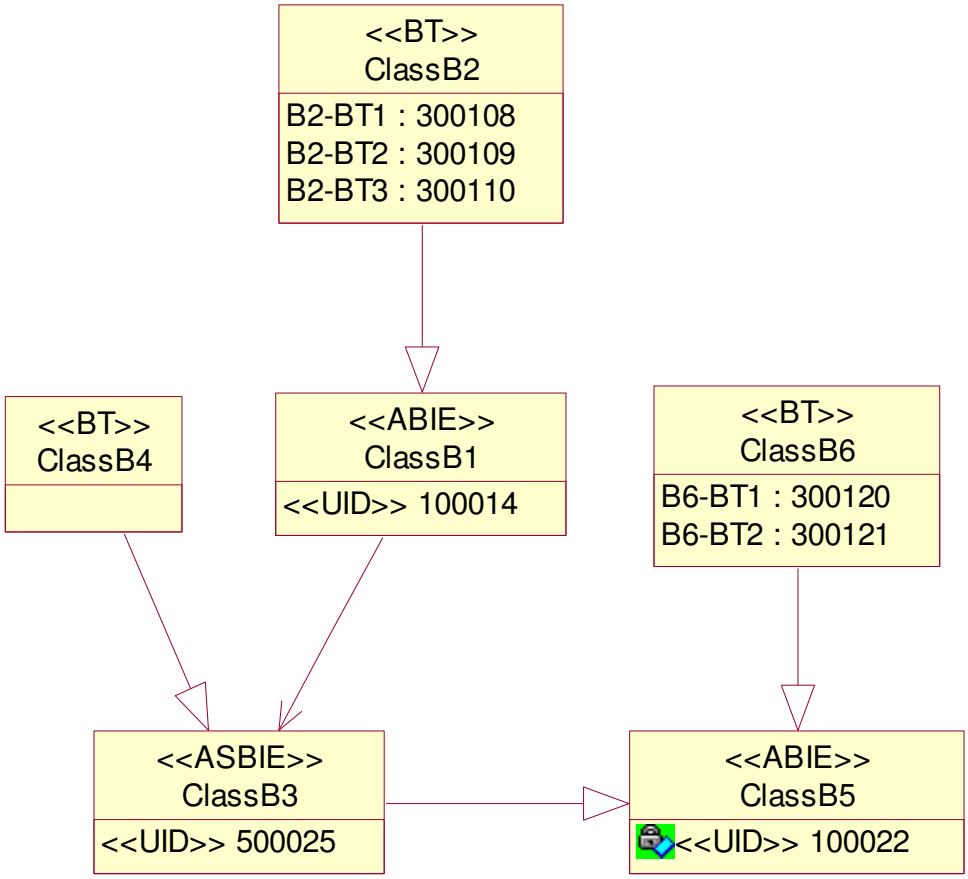
- **Component Transformation**
  These are general transformation rules which specify the relations between the UML artefacts and the EDI entities, which contain the mapping and the structure. In principle each time an UML artefact is defined, the relation between this entity and its EDI counterpart should be identified, and the mapping should be defined.
- **Message Structure Transformation**
  When an UN/EDIFACT message is created, all of the Component Transformations are imported and the relations between these are defined. These rules are used as basis for the total message mapping. It is necessary to look at all the mapping pieces as we cannot be sure that the mapping rule defined for an UML entity is valid in all scenarios.
    - Verify component transformation mapping
    - Define position
    - Verify structure

4.3.2. Component Transformation Rules

When a new UML diagram is issued for a business process, the contained classes are checked to see if a *Component Transformation* mapping exists for the relevant context/directory. If not, the class is added to the *Component Transformation* library. This library, managed and maintained by UN/CEFACT, contains the result of the component transformation, as described below. This will ensure consistent reuse. Note: this standard transformation can be overridden as described in chapter 4.3.3.

The models used for the mapping exercise are the Detailed Core Component Diagram.

The following subparagraphs (4.3.2.1 to 4.3.2.5) will explain how to produce the Component Transformation.



4.3.2.1. Register basic classes

For each of the stereotype Classes: <<ABIE>> and <<ASBIE>> the Class name stereotype and Class UID is recorded.

ClassName	Stereotype	ClassUID
ClassB1	<<ABIE>>	100014
ClassB3	<<ASBIE>	500025
ClassB5	<<ABIE>>	100022

Basic Classes Table

4.3.2.2. ABIE and ASBIE relations to BTs (Standard BT Diagram)

The business term <<BT>> is added for each of the recorded <<ABIE>> and <<ASBIE>>. The table is populated with all BBIEs related to these ABIEs and ASBIEs and the business terms are added.

ClassName (from ABIE or ASBIE)	BusinessTerm (from BT)	Stereotype	ClassUID	"attribute ID" (<<BBIE>>)	Attribute Business Term
ClassB5	ClassB6	<<ABIE>>	100022	300120	B6-BT1
				300121	B6-BT2

ClassB1	ClassB2	<<ABIE>>	100014	300108	B2-BT1
				300109	B2-BT2
				300110	B2-BT3
ClassB3	ClassB4	<<ASBIE>>	500025		

176 *Figure: Standard BT Table*

177 When doing this exercise one should check that context has been correctly applied for the
178 ABIEs and the BBIEs contained in the Core Component model, and that only the BBIEs
179 relevant in the defined context for this mapping are used in the transformation.

4.3.2.3. Register the Data Types

By using the BBIE UID the Core Component name of the BBIE can be found. The last part of the BBIE name identifies the DataType for the BBIE.

This can only be done by obtaining a table of the BBIEs and their related DataTypes.

This table is obtained from the Core Component model (Logical model - Core Components - CCT):

DataType	AttributeName	FixedValue
Price_ Amount	Amount Content. Fractional Digits. Value	4
Price_ Amount	Amount Content. Total Digits. Value	15
Price_ Amount	Amount Currency. Code List. Identifier	6345
Price_ Amount	Amount Currency. Code List Agency. Identifier	9
Price_ Amount	Amount Currency. Code List Agency Name. Text	EAN
Amount	Amount Content. Fractional Digits. Value	6
Amount	Amount Content. Total Digits. Value	18
Amount	Amount Currency. Code List. Identifier	6345
Amount	Amount Currency. Code List Agency. Identifier	9
Amount	Amount Currency. Code List Agency Name. Text	EAN

Figure: DataTypes table

4.3.2.4. Relate the Class-BBIE diagram with the Data Types (Standard Class-BBIE-DataType diagram)

Assuming that the BBIE attributes 300120 and 300121 are of the data type Price_ Amount, the attributes of the DataType Price_ Amount is combined with the BBIE. For the mapping purpose a dummy DataType attribute is introduced called "Content" which is added to all DataTypes. This is used to assign to the UN/EDIFACT element carrying the class information itself.

ClassName (from ABIE or ASBIE)	BusinessTerm (from BT)	Stereotype	ClassUID	"attribute UID" (<<BBIE>>)	Attribute Business Term	DataType	DataType attribute	FixedValue
ClassB5	ClassB6	<<ABIE>>	100022	300120	B6-BT1	Price_ Amount	Content	
						Price_ Amount	Amount Content. Fractional Digits. Value	4
						Price_ Amount	Amount Content. Total Digits. Value	15
						Price_ Amount	Amount Currency. Code List. Identifier	6345
						Price_ Amount	Amount Currency. Code List Agency. Identifier	9
						Price_ Amount	Amount Currency. Code List Agency Name. Text	EAN
				300121	B6-BT2	Price_ Amount	Content	
						Price_ Amount	Amount Content. Fractional Digits. Value	4
						Price_ Amount	Amount Content. Total Digits. Value	15
						Price_ Amount	Amount Currency. Code List. Identifier	6345
						Price_ Amount	Amount Currency. Code List Agency. Identifier	9
						Price_ Amount	Amount Currency. Code List Agency Name. Text	EAN

Figure: Standard Class-BBIE-DataType diagram

4.3.2.5. Make the mapping: (Component Transformation diagram)

For each Class, map the DataType attribute to an EDI element. Some attributes specify a property of the DataType, and cannot be mapped, but can usually be used for format checking, code list identification, etc.

In the EDIFACT part, a column Link is used. This field is used, if information from different BBIEs is to be kept together in the same EDI segment instance. The Link number is issued by the developer and shall be kept unique in the specific mapping.

In certain cases it is required to add additional UN/EDIFACT data elements that are not explicitly expressed in UML, e.g. qualifiers. Example: an UML attribute "Buyer identification number" will require two fields in UN/EDIFACT - one qualifier and one identification data element in the NAD segment.

UML									UN/EDIFACT						
ClassName (from ABIE or ASBIE)	BusinessTerm (from BT)	Stereotype	ClassUID	"attribute UID" (<<BBIE>>)	Attribute Business Term	DataType	DataType attribute	Fixed Value	Segment	Composite element	Data Element	Format	M/C	Link	Value
ClassB5	ClassB6	<<ABIE>>	100022	300120	B6-BT1	Price_ Amount	Content		PRI	C509	5118	n..15	C		
							Amount Content. Fractional Digits. Value	4							
							Amount Content. Total Digits. Value	15							
							Amount Currency. Code List. Identifier	6345							
							Amount Currency. Code List Agency. Identifier	9							
							Amount Currency. Code List Agency Name. Text	EAN							
									PRI	C509	5125	an..3	M		INF
									PRI	C509	5387	an..3	O		MRP
				300121	B6-BT2	Price_ Amount	Content		PRI	C509	5118	n..15	C		
							Amount Content. Fractional Digits. Value	4							
							Amount Content. Total Digits. Value	15							
							Amount Currency. Code List. Identifier	6345							
							Amount Currency. Code List Agency. Identifier	9							
							Amount Currency. Code List Agency Name. Text	EAN							
									PRI	C509	5125	an..3	M		AAE
									PRI	C509	5387	an..3	O		LIU

Figure: Standard Mapping Table

When making these mappings, each property of the BBIE is checked with the EDI part. This may result in conflicts between the UML artefacts and the UN/EDIFACT constructs. Examples of this could be an UML attribute with a data length longer than the existing

UN/EDIFACT data element or a mandatory segment that does not exist in the UML model. These anomalies will be recorded in the Deficiency report.

4.3.3. Message Structure Transformation Rules

The following paragraphs show how the Message mapping is produced

4.3.3.1. Register the relations

The relations between <<ABIE>> and <<ASBIE>> are captured in the Message mapping relation table

ClassName	BusinessTerm	Relation	TargetClassUID	TargetClassName	TargetClassBusinessTerm
ClassB1	ClassB2	<<Association>>	500025	ClassB3	ClassB4
ClassB3	ClassB4	<<Generalisation>>	100022	ClassB5	ClassB6

Figure: Message mapping relation table

4.3.3.2. The message mapping table

When doing the message mapping, the mapping information for the used classes (ABIE and ASBIE) are imported from the *Component Transformation* mapping table.

The items that are imported are checked for correctness against the target UN/EDIFACT message. If the mapping is different for this message than in the Component Transformation, the changed UN/EDIFACT information is updated in the below table.

The segment position number is added to the segment name.

The mapping is checked for any deficiencies, and any changes according to the standard deficiency report are added or amended.

ClassName (from ABIE or ASBIE)	BusinessTerm (from BT)	Stereotype	ClassUID	"attribute UID" (<<BBIE>>)	Attribute Business Term	DataType	DataType attribute	Fixed Value	Segment	Composite element	Data Element	Format	M/C	Link	Value
ClassB5	ClassB6	<<ABIE>>	100022	300120	B6-BT1	Price_ Amount	Content		PRI(20)	C509	5118	n..15	C		
							Amount Content. Fractional Digits. Value	4							
							Amount Content. Total Digits. Value	15							
							Amount Currency. Code	6345							

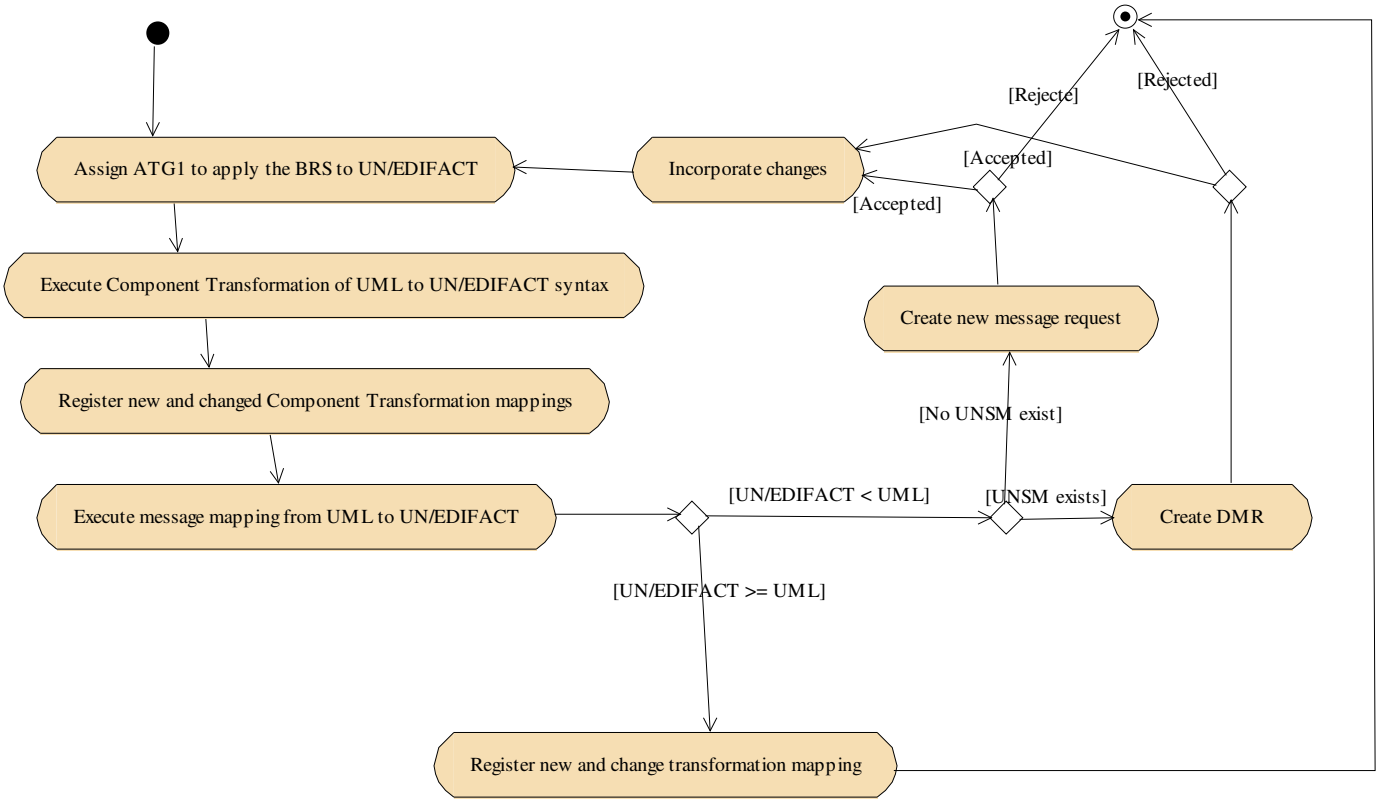
	List. Identifier							
	Amount Currency. Code List Agency. Identifier	9						
	Amount Currency. Code List Agency Name. Text	EAN						
			PRI	C509	5125	an..3	M	INF
			PRI	C509	5387	an..3	O	MRP

219 Figure: Message mapping table

4.4. Procedures

4.4.1. Workflow

For the workflow between TBG, ICG and ATG, see *UN/CEFACT forum operating procedures between the TBG, ATG & ICG.*



4.4.1.1. The Path from UML to UN/EDIFACT

The path from UML to UN/EDIFACT depends on whether an existing UN/EDIFACT message either fulfils or exceeds the requirements expressed in the UML, or is in this respect deficient.

At high level, there are 3 possible outcomes of a deficiency analysis of the UML-to-UN/EDIFACT relationship:

1. If the **UML is subset of an UN/EDIFACT message** (**UML ≤ UN/EDIFACT** -- i.e., UML functionality is already catered for in an existing UN/EDIFACT message), then no action must be taken; the existing UN/EDIFACT message is used.

2. If the existing **UN/EDIFACT message is a subset of UML** (**UML > UN/EDIFACT** -- i.e., *some* of the UML functionality is not catered for in an existing UN/EDIFACT message) a DMR must be submitted to add this functionality to an UN/EDIFACT message.

3. If ***no*** **UN/EDIFACT message exists for the UML transaction** (**UML ≠ UN/EDIFACT** -- i.e., *none* of the UML functionality is catered for in an existing UN/EDIFACT message) a DMR must be submitted to create a new EDIFACT message.

4.4.2. Analysis

4.4.2.1. Deficiencies

A ***deficiency*** is an instance where mapping between the UML and UN/EDIFACT is not possible, due to a missing element.

- **Missing functionality** (i.e., existing in either UML or UN/EDIFACT, but not both):
    - Segments/data elements
    - Codes
    - Entire message(s)
    - Mandatory UN/EDIFACT elements not found in UML
    - Format/data type (e.g., string vs. integer, numeric vs. alphanumeric, etc.)

4.4.2.2. Discrepancies

A ***discrepancy*** is an instance where anomalies exist, but do not prevent the mapping.

Discrepancies may occur at structural level, for example a single UN/EDIFACT segment covering multiple classes.

- **Hierarchical differences**

  The information exists both in UML and UN/EDIFACT but in different hierarchical levels, e.g. related to item in one and to the root element in the other.

4.4.2.3. Documentation of findings: Deficiency Report

All deficiencies and discrepancies should be documented; see the **Deficiency Report** worksheet in Appendix 2.

Corrective action (i.e., to enable a full mapping) should be suggested, where possible, and a note made if corrective action appears to be impractical, and why.

The responsible TBG will receive the deficiency report in writing (by eMail).

4.4.3. Roles and responsibilities

- **ATG**

✓ Component Transformation

✓ Message Structure Transformation

✓ Deficiency analysis

- **TBG**

✓ Approve BRS, including UML artefacts

✓ Approve harmonised Core Components

- **ICG**

✓ Register component mapping in a registry

✓ Register message mapping a registry

See UN/CEFACT forum operating procedures between the TBG, ATG & ICG for more details.

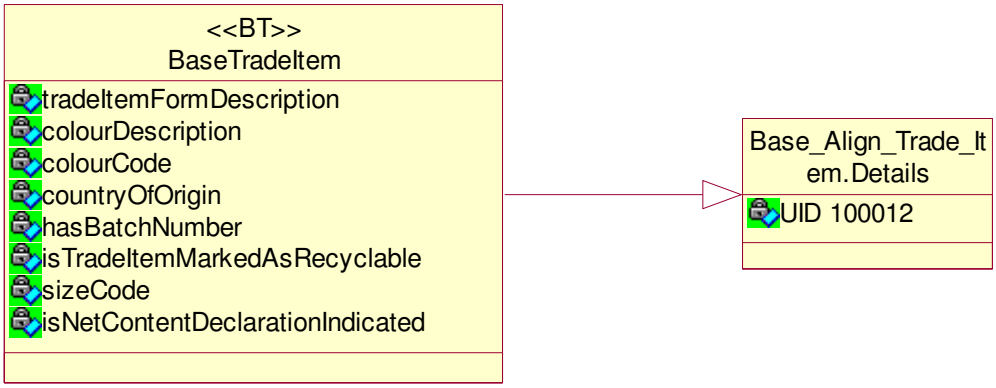
Annex 1, Examples

UML to UN/EDIFACT Example

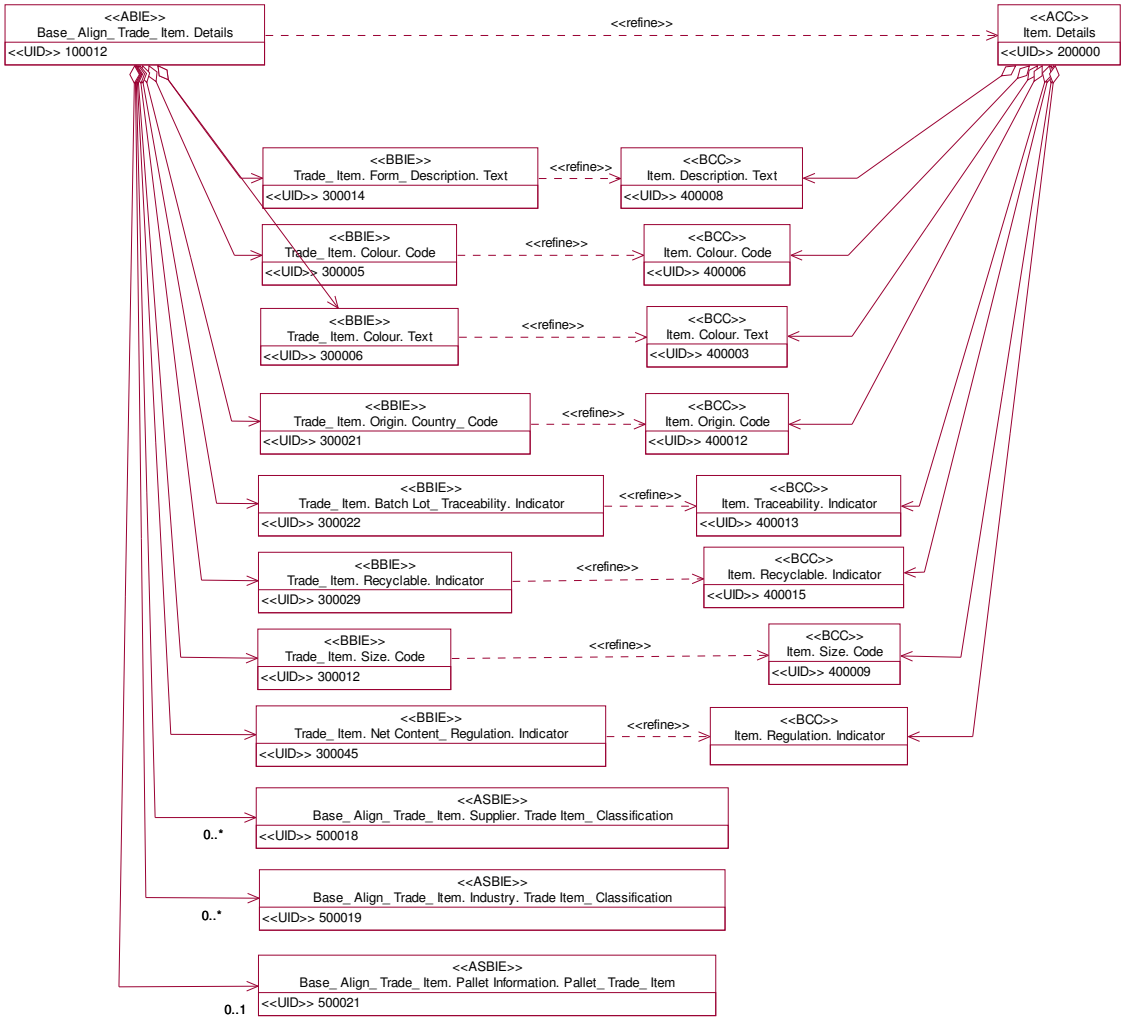
4.4.4. Component Transformation

From the BRS Item V7.1 (BP1. AlignTradeItem - BT1. AlignTradeItemData - DCDI05), we have extracted one class.

Class Diagram: Base Trade Item



To find the data type related to the attribute described in the class above, we have used the class diagram extracted:



The description of the data type is described in the CCTS document.
See hereafter the description of the data type "Code", "Text" extracted from this document:

Code. Type:

Components:

- Code. Content :
- Code List. Identifier :
- Code List. Agency. Identifier :
- Code List. Name. Text :
- Code List. Version. Identifier :
- Code List. Agency. Name :

Text. Type

Components:

- Text. Content :
- Language. Identifier :
- Language. Locale. Identifier :

Standard mapping the above UML class diagram to UN/EDIFACT

UML							UN/EDIFACT					
UML							**Syntax**	**Directory**				
1.3							**3**	**D96A**				
Class	**Business Term**	**Stereotype**	**UID**	**UID**								
Base_Align_Trade_Item.Details	BaseTradeItem	<<ABIE>>	100012	100012								
Attribute	**Business Term**	**UID**	**DataType**	**DataType**	**DatatypeAttribute**	**Value**	**Segment**	**Composite Element**	**Data Element**	**Length**	**Status**	**Contents**
Trade_ Item. Form_ Description. Text	tradeItemFormDescription	300006	Text	Text		70	IMD		7077	an..3	R	A
					Text Content. Maximum lenght.value			C273	7008	an..256	O	Value
								C273	7008	an.. 256	O	Value
					Language. Identifier				3453	an..3	O	value
					Language.Local.Identifier				No data element			
Trade_ Item. Colour. Text	colourDescription	300014	Text	Text		70	IMD		7077	an..3	R	A
									7081	an..3	O	35
					Text Content. Maximum lenght.value			C273	7008	an.. 256	O	Value
					Language. Identifier				3453	an..3	O	value

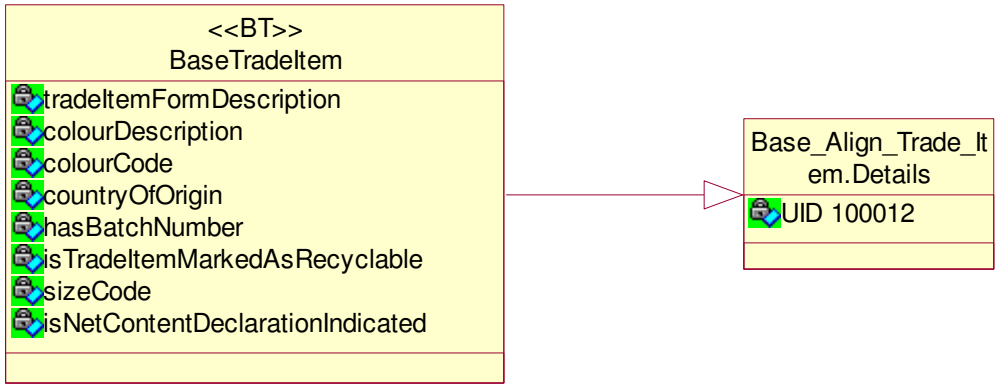
					Language.Local.Identifier				No data element			
Trade_ Item. Colour. Code	colourCode	300005	Code	Code	Code.content		IMD		7077	an..3	M	E
									7081	an..3	O	35
								C273	7009	an..35	O	Value
					Code List Identifier			C273	1131	an..3	O	Code list
					CodeList.Agency.Identifier			C273	3055	an..3	O	Agency responsible
					CodeList.Name.text			C273	7008	an.. 256	O	Value
					CodeList;version.identifier				No data element			
Trade_ Item. Origin. Country_ Code	countryOfOrigin	300021	Code	Code	Code.content		ALI		3239	an..3	O	Use ISO 3166
					Code List Identifier				No data element			
					CodeList.Name.text				No data element			
					CodeList;version.identifier				No data element			
Trade_ Item. Batch Lot_ Traceability. Indicator	hasBatchNumber	300022	Indicator	Indicator	Indicator Content.Primitive Text = (true, false)		ALI		4183	an..3	O	Change request required.
					IndicatorCo			C212	7140	an..35	R	Value

					ntent.MaximimLenght Text = String							
								C273	7143	an..35	R	NB
Trade_ Item. Recyclable. Indicator	isTradeItemMarkedAsRecyclable	300029	Indicator	Indicator	Indicator Content.Primitive Text = (true, false)		PAC	C273	7233	an..3	O	RCM
								C202	7065	an..3	A	PK
					IndicatorContent.MaximumLength Text = String			C202	7064	an..35	O	value
Trade_ Item. Size. Code	sizeCode	300012	Code	Code	Code.content		IMD		7077	an..3	R	E
					Code List Identifier			C273	1131	an..3	O	Code list
					CodeList.Agency.Identifier			C273	3055	an..3	O	Agency responsible
					CodeList.Name.text			C273	7008	an.. 256	O	Value
					CodeList;version.identifier				No data element			
									7081	an..3	O	98
								C273	7009	an..35	O	Value
Trade_ Item. Net Content_ Regulation. Indicator	isNetContentDeclarationIndicated	300045	Indicator	Indicator	Indicator Content.Primitive Text = (true, false)		ALI		4183	an..3	O	2 changes request must be created to add a code to express Trade Item with Net

												content regulation and Trade Item without net content regulation
					IndicatorContent.MaximumLength Text = String		ALI		No data element			

4.4.5. Message Structure Transformation

From the BRD Item V7.1 (BP1. AlignTradeItem - BT1. AlignTradeItemData - DCDI05), we have extracted one class.



Mapping the above UML class diagram to UN/EDIFACT

UML							**UN/EDIFACT**					
BRS	**Version UML**	**Content**		**t**			**Syntax**	**Directory**	**UN/EDIFACT Message**			
Item V7.1	**1.3**	**Align**					**3**	**D96A**	**PRODAT**			
Class	**Business Term**	**Stereotype**	**UID**	**Relation**								
Base_Align_Trade_Item. Details	BaseTradeItem	<<ABIE>>	100012	<<generalisation>>								
Attribute	**Business Term**	**UID**	**Multiplicity**	**DataType**	**Datatype Attribute**	**Value**	**Segment**	**Composite Element**	**Data Element**	**Length**	**Status**	**Contents**
Trade_ Item. Form_ Description. Text	tradeItemFormDescription	300006	1	Text		70	IMD (25)		7077	an..3	R	A
					Text Content. Maximum			C273	7008	an..256	O	Value

					length.value							
								C273	7008	an..256	O	Value
					Language.Identifier				3453	an..3	O	value
					Language.Local.Identifier				No data element			
Trade_ Item. Colour. Text	colourDescription	300014	1	Text		70	IMD (25)		7077	an..3	R	A
									7081	an..3	O	35
					Text Content. Maximum length.value			C273	7008	an..256	O	Value
					Language.Identifier				3453	an..3	O	value
					Language.Local.Identifier				No data element			
Trade_ Item. Colour. Code	colourCode	300005	1	Code	Code.content		IMD (25)		7077	an..3	M	E
									7081	an..3	O	35
								C273	7009	an..35	O	Value
					Code List Identifier			C273	1131	an..3	O	Code list
					CodeList. Agency.Identifier			C273	3055	an..3	O	Agency responsible

					CodeList. Name.text			C273	7008	an.. 256	O	Value
					CodeList; version.id entifier				No data element			
Trade_ Item. Origin. Country_ Code	countryOfOrigin	300021	1	Code	Code.cont ent		ALI (33)		3239	an..3	O	Use ISO 3166
					Code List Identifier				No data element			
					CodeList. Name.text				No data element			
					CodeList; version.id entifier				No data element			
Trade_ Item. Batch Lot_ Traceability. Indicator	hasBatchNumber	300022	1	Indicator	Indicator Content.Pr imitive Text = (true, false)		PIA (18)		4347 No data element	an..3	M	1
					IndicatorC ontent.Ma ximumLen gth Text = String			C212	7140	an..35	R	Value
								C273	7143	an..35	R	NB
Trade_ Item. Recyclable. Indicator	isTradeItemMarke dAsRecyclable	300029	1	Indicator	Indicator Content.Pr imitive Text = (true, false)		PAC (40)	C273	7233	an..3	O	RCM
								C202	7065	an..3	A	PK
					IndicatorC ontent.Ma			C202	7064	an..35	O	value

					ximumLength Text = String							
Trade_ Item. Size. Code	sizeCode	300012	1	Code	Code.content		IMD (25)		7077	an..3	R	E
					Code List Identifier			C273	1131	an..3	O	Code list
					CodeList. Agency.Identifier			C273	3055	an..3	O	Agency responsible
					CodeList. Name.text			C273	7008	an.. 256	O	Value
					CodeList; version.identifier				No data element			
									7081	an..3	O	98
								C273	7009	an..35	O	Value
Trade_ Item. Net Content_ Regulation. Indicator	isNetContentDeclarationIndicated	300045	1	Indicator	Indicator Content.Primitive Text = (true, false)		ALI (33)		3239	an..3	O	??? 2 changes request must be created to add a code to express Trade Item with Net content regulation and Trade Item without net content regulation
					IndicatorContent.MaximumLength Text = String		ALI(33)		No data element			

Annex 2, Deficiency Report

Mapping: BRS: UN/EDIFACT Message Directory
name-version Message name D.xxY
Submitter:
Date:

	UML item identification				UN/EDIFACT identification								Action		
Item #	Component	Business Term	UID	Format	Segment	Segment no.	Segment Group	Composite	Data Element	Format	Status	Code	Deficiency	Proposed action	Status

Annex 3, Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
ABIE	Aggregate Business Information Entity (ref. ebXML Core Component Technical Specification)
ASBIE	Association Business Information Entity (ref. ebXML Core Component Technical Specification)
BBIE	Basic Business Information Entity (ref. ebXML Core Component Technical Specification)
BRS	Business Requirements Specification
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange
MDR	Message Design Rules
UML	Unified Modelling Language
UMM	UN/CEFACT Modelling Methodology
UN/EDIFACT	United Nations Electronic Data Interchange For Administration, Commerce and Transport.
XML	eXtensible Markup Language

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