IBM Sterling Gentran:Server for UNIX
IBM Sterling Gentran:Server for UNIX - Workstation

HIPAA Compliance and NCPDP User Guide

Version 6.2

IBM

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This edition applies to the 6.2 Version of IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX and IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX - Workstation and to all subsequent releases and modifications until otherwise indicated in new editions.

Before using this information and the product it supports, read the information in *Notices* on page N-1.

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About This Guide

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Introduction

Welcome   Welcome to the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX* and *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX - Workstation HIPAA Compliance and NCPDP User Guide* for the Application Integration system.

NCPDP is the National Council of Prescription Drug Programs standard for the electronic exchange of documents.

HIPAA refers to the federally mandated Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. This legislation requires that health care providers and insurers use the NCPDP standard for electronic transmissions.

The *HIPAA Compliance and NCPDP User Guide* provides you with the information you need to develop maps that translate:

◗   Your application files to an NCPDP standard format for documents you send to your trading partners (outbound mapping)

◗   An NCPDP standard format to your application format for documents that you receive from your trading partners (inbound mapping)

We believe that you will find this software and the supporting materials easy to use and directly beneficial to your business.

What's in This Manual

Assumptions   This manual assumes that you are familiar with using a PC and with Microsoft$^{®}$ Windows functions, including the terminology used to describe:

◗   Mouse and cursor actions.

◗   Windows-specific attributes, such as dialog boxes, icons, windows, and buttons.

This manual also assumes that you are familiar with your internal application format, data mapping concepts, and the IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX or IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX - Workstation product.

In addition, you should be familiar with the NCPDP Telecommunication Standard Format 5.0.

Description of contents   The *HIPAA Compliance and NCPDP User Guide* is organized into chapters. This table describes the contents.

Chapter	Description
About This Guide	Introduces the content, organization, and conventions in this guide. This chapter also describes how to get technical support.
HIPAA Compliance Features	Describes the features of Sterling Gentran:Server designed to help you comply with HIPAA.
Introduction to Using NCPD with Sterling Gentran:Server	Introduces you to the Sterling Gentran:Server features that support mapping and translation of data that is in the NCPDP format.
Creating NCPDP Maps	Provides instructions for creating inbound NCPDP and outbound NCPDP maps.
Structuring an NCPDP Map	Explains how to define the components of an NCPDP batch file and provides instructions for creating special map components, such as repeating fields and binary segments.

(Contd) Chapter	Description
Creating NCPDP Trading Partnership Records	Provides instructions for creating NCPDP Trading Partnership records.
Appendix A	Describes the fields in the batch records and transaction header segments.

Online Help System

Additional documentation for Sterling Gentran:Server is contained in the online Help system. The online Help documentation includes all the dialog box element definitions, detailed processing information, and all the "how to" information contained in this manual.

Related Publications

Sterling Gentran:Server documentation

This table describes additional documentation for the Sterling Gentran:Server software.

Document	Description
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Upgrade and Data Conversion Guide	Instructions for upgrading from previous versions of IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX and IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX - Workstation. Also includes instructions for converting the files that are part of the upgrade.
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Installation Checklist	Description of the recommended sequence in which you should install and configure system components.
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Getting Started Guide	Instructions for installing the Sterling Gentran:Server software and performing setup tasks, such as setting up security. Instructions for starting and exiting Sterling Gentran:Server and for setting preferences and default values. Also includes instructions for checking files in and out and saving files.
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX - Workstation Getting Started Guide	Instructions for installing the IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX - Workstation software and performing setup tasks. Instructions for starting and exiting Sterling Gentran:Server and for setting preferences and default values. Also includes instructions for checking files in and out and saving files.
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide	Instructions for performing mapping and translation tasks using the Sterling Gentran:Server Application Integration system.
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX GENCOD User Guide	Instructions for mapping and translating GENCOD files with the Application Integration system.

Document	Description
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX VDA User Guide	Instructions for mapping and translating VDA files with the Application Integration system.
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Technical Reference Guide	Describes processes, lists command-line commands in alphabetical order, and describes file record layouts and data type formats.
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX - EC Workbench Data Flow Administration Guide	User instructions for configuring data flows using the Sterling Gentran:Server software.
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX - Process Control Manager Data Flow Administration Guide	User instructions for configuring data flows using the Sterling Gentran:Server software.
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Maintenance and Troubleshooting Guide	Instructions for maintaining your Sterling Gentran:Server installation. Also provides troubleshooting information to help determine the cause and solution of problems that may occur.
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX - Workstation Maintenance and Troubleshooting Guide	Instructions for maintaining your workstation installation. Also provides troubleshooting information to help determine the cause and solution of problems that may occur.
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX with ADD User Guide	Instructions for configuring and using the Advanced Data Distribution system.
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX XML Translation User Guide	Instructions for mapping and translating XML files with the Application Integration system.

Document	Description
IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX with ADD FTP Daemon User Guide	Instructions for configuring and using the FTP Daemon tool with IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX with ADD.
Online Help	Context-sensitive help screens describing the Sterling Gentran:Server dialog boxes and features. Also includes procedures for using the mapping and translation and the data flow administration software.

Other documentation

This table lists other documentation you may need to refer to when installing and setting up Sterling Gentran:Server.

Description	Source
Instructions for installing and using the operating system on your computer.	Your hardware vendor The computer manufacturer
Information about the NCPDP format	Publications from the National Council for Prescription Drug Programs, such as: ◗ Telecommunication Standard Implementation Guide for NCPDP ◗ Telecommunication Standard Specifications for NCPDP ◗ Batch Transaction Standard for NCPDP ◗ Batch Standard Batch Implementation Guide for NCPDP ◗ Data dictionary for NCPDP

Documentation Conventions

Typographic conventions

This table describes the typographic conventions used in this guide.

Convention	Use
Italics	This typeface is used for titles of other manuals and documents, names of files and file extensions, and to emphasize important information. **Example** *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Getting Started Guide*
Bold	Bold type is used for program names, menu names, button names, and entries you are to make on-screen. **Example** A **password** is a set of characters a user must enter to gain access to a system.

Sterling Gentran:Server HIPAA Support Features

Overview

Introduction

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA) requires that various health care plans, and health care providers and clearinghouses meet certain data security and other types of mandates for electronic health care transactions.

Your Sterling Gentran:Server product provides features to help you meet HIPAA requirements. These are Sterling Gentran:Server compliance features:

◗ Support for the electronic data interchange standards that HIPAA requires

◗ Provision for automatic logoff

◗ Provision for emergency access to the system

IMPORTANT

To comply with the HIPAA mandates listed above, you must implement the features as described in this guide. You will not be in compliance if you bypass or modify these features.

Turning on HIPAA features

When you install your Sterling Gentran:Server product, you must choose the HIPAA compliance option to enable the HIPAA features in the product.

Supported standards

Sterling Gentran:Server supports the national electronic data interchange (EDI) standards for electronic health care transactions adopted in HIPAA. These are:

◗ ANSI ASC X12N standards, Version 4010, for all transactions except retail pharmacy transactions. Certain ASC X12 transaction sets include binary segments. Sterling Gentran:Server is able to process binary segments that are part of a supported standard.

◗ NCPDP Telecommunications Standard, Version 5.1 (batch version). Sterling Gentran:Server is able to process repeating elements that are part of this standard.

Automatic logoff

The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) requires software systems that display patient information to automatically exit when not in use. The purpose of this requirement is to prevent unauthorized persons from viewing and gaining access to the system.

To help you protect the confidentiality of individual health information, Sterling Gentran:Server enables you to configure your system to automatically exit after a specified time has elapsed with no activity.

This feature is implemented differently in IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX - Workstation and IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX client/server products.

Emergency access

HIPAA requires that software systems provide a means to by-pass security in emergency situations.

IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX client/server products provide for emergency access.

Procedures

How to Set Up Security on a Workstation PC

Introduction

If you are running IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX - Workstation on a Windows NT or Windows 2000 platform, you can prevent unauthorized access through your Windows display options. These settings control security:

◗ Windows user ID with password

◗ Screen saver with password

CAUTION

You must configure both settings to protect your files.

Note
You may not be able to implement HIPAA security on systems that do not allow you to restrict access to drives and files.

Procedure

Use this procedure to set up security on a Windows NT or Windows 2000 computer.

Step	Action
1	When you install your IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX - Workstation software, select the HIPAA compliance option. **Reference** See your *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX - Workstation Getting Started Guide* for instructions.
2	Configure your Windows display options to require a logon with a user ID and password to access the computer. **Reference** See your Windows documentation and online help system for instructions on configuring these settings.
3	Configure the access options so that only authorized users can view and run Sterling Gentran:Server. **Note** To implement HIPAA security, your operating system must enable you to set up users and restrict access to files.

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Configure your system screen saver to protect your files. ◗ Select a screen saver ◗ Enable the password protection option and set a password for the screen saver ◗ Select the number of minutes your computer can remain idle before it displays the password-protected screen saver. **Reference** See your Windows documentation and online help system for instructions on configuring these settings.

System checks

Because you chose the HIPAA compliance option during installation, Sterling Gentran:Server will verify that you have set your computer screen saver option with a password when you start certain programs.

If the screen saver with password is not set, the system blocks your access to programs capable of displaying patient information, such as the File Browser. Sterling Gentran:Server displays a message to remind you that you must set the screen saver option with a password.

If you turn off the screen saver with password option after you start Sterling Gentran:Server, the system halts and displays a reminder message. You cannot resume until you turn on the screen saver with password

Regaining access

This table shows how to regain access to your system when you have security settings enabled.

IF…	THEN…	AND you must…
The Windows screen saver with password option is turned off when you start Sterling Gentran:Server	Sterling Gentran:Server displays an error message and prevents access.	enable the Windows screen saver with password option to gain access.

IF…	THEN…	AND you must…
You turn off the screen saver with password option after you start Sterling Gentran:Server	Sterling Gentran:Server freezes activity and displays an error message.	enable the screen saver with password option to continue.
When the timeout value set in your screen saver expires	your computer monitor displays the screen saver configured for your computer along with a password dialog box.	type the password specified for your screen saver into the dialog box and click **OK**.

How to Set Up Security on a UNIX Host Server and Client PCs

Introduction

In IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX, the security feature for the host server and the client machines are controlled at the environment level in Security Administration.

Security functions

When the security feature is enabled, a background process monitors the idle time when an authorized user accesses Sterling Gentran:Server programs that are capable of displaying patient information. When 15 minutes has elapsed without activity, the process causes the programs to exit (timeout).

The system locks the programs for the user who is logged on, but does not log off the user. Background jobs continue to run during timeout.

Procedure

Use this procedure to turn on security features in a Sterling Gentran:Server environment.

Step	Action
1	On the host server, start Security Administration.
2	Select Environment Administration from the Security Administration screen. **System Response** Sterling Gentran:Server displays the Environment Administration screen.

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Move the focus to the HIPAA Compliant [Y/N] field and type **Y** to enable the security features. ``` ┌─ Environment Administration ──────────────────────────────┐ │ │ │ Environment: ADD │ │ Root Directory: /qabox3/server60/ADD │ │ Standards/Codes: /qabox3/server60/ADD/stds/ │ │ Implement Guides: /qabox3/server60/ADD/igs/ │ │ App/DDF Files: /qabox3/server60/ADD/apps/ │ │ Maps: /qabox3/server60/ADD/maps/ │ │ Trading Partner: /qabox3/server60/ADD/tp/ │ │ EDI History Audit: /qabox3/server60/ADD/edihist/ │ │ Data: /qabox3/server60/ADD/data/ │ │ HIPAA Features[Y/N]: Y │ └───┘ <ESC>-Exit F1-Help F3-Delete F10-Save ``` **Note** Enabling security here sets the security features for the Sterling Gentran:Server client machines.
4	Press F10 to save your changes.

Changing the idle time

The default value for idle time is 15 minutes. If you want to change this value, you must edit the auto_logout.cfg text file, which is in the EDI_ROOT directory. The valid values are from 1 to 480 minutes. If you set a value outside that range, the system uses 15 minutes.

Note
The timeout value applies to all users working in the environment.

Regaining access

If you receive a message that a task has been logged off because it has been idle too long, you must log off your session and then log on again to regain access.

How to Access Sterling Gentran:Server in an Emergency

Introduction   This topic explains what to do in the event your Sterling Gentran:Server security administrator is unavailable or unable to access the system in an emergency situation.

Procedure   To gain access to Sterling Gentran:Server in an emergency, you must call IBM Customer Support and explain the situation. They will provide a solution.

Introduction to Using NCPDP with Sterling Gentran:Server

Contents

Overview

Overview

Introduction   This chapter introduces you to the basic terminology and concepts you need to know before you create NCPDP maps. It also includes an overview of the process you must follow to handle and translate NCPDP-formatted files.

Key terms   This table describes key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Description
batch detail header record	The segment that contains the Transaction Reference Number.
batch header segment	The header segment that contains information to identify the batch file.
batch mode	A non-interactive way of processing data transactions that have been collected in advance and combined into a single batch file.
batch segment	A positional segment configured to be a batched type.
Batch Transaction Standard	A standardized file submission format that enables organizations to submit electronic transactions in a non-real-time mode.
delimited segment	A variable-length segment that uses separator characters to mark the beginning of groups, segments, or fields.
key fields	The fields in a data file that contain the values Sterling Gentran:Server uses to determine the Trading Partnership code.
NCPDP	National Council for Prescription Drug Programs
positional segment	A segment that contains fixed-length fields. In Sterling Gentran:Server you can use either the component length or separator characters to distinguish components in NCPDP data.
request (transaction)	A claim transaction that a pharmacy or other provider submits to an insurer or other processor.

(Contd) Term	Description
response (transaction)	A reply to a request transaction.
separator characters	The characters used to distinguish the start and end of data components in a file.
transaction	A group of data segments that have related data elements or fields. The group makes up a business document, such as a claim for services. The type of transaction is identified by a transaction code, such as B1 for Billing and N3 for Information Reporting Rebill.
transaction header segment	The segment that identifies an NCPDP transmission.
transmission	The highest level of data transfer. A transmission may contain up to three identifying segments and one to four transactions, depending on the transaction type.
transmission-level segment	A segment that occurs once in a transmitted batch file.

Terms Used in the NCPDP Standard

Introduction   This topic contains a brief summary of the terms and concepts used in the NCPDP Standard.

Reference
For detailed information about the NCPDP Telecommunication Standard, see the publications issued by the National Council for Prescription Drug Programs.

Transmissions   A transmission refers to the entire file that is submitted electronically. It includes telecommunication routing information, identification, and other information that applies to the entire collection of data.

A transmission can contain up to three identifying segments and up to four transactions, depending on the transaction type. All transactions must be for the same patient.

Transactions   A transaction is a collection of segments and their data fields that together comprise a business document, such as a claim for services. Within a transmission, transactions (except for Eligibility Verification transactions) are separated by the Group separator character.

Segments   A segment is a collection of related data fields. Segments are separated with the segment separator character. They are identified by a segment identifier.

Segments can not occur multiple times within a transaction, but they can occur multiple times within a transmission.

Header segments
The transaction (request) header and response header segments contain fixed-length data fields that identify a transmission. These segments do not use separators to separate the fields in the segment. In these segments, each data field is transmitted at its maximum length positionally. Data fields not needed for a particular transmission are zero or space filled as appropriate.

Other segments
The other (non-header) segments contain mandatory and optional fields. All data fields within these segments are separated from one another by a field separator character.

Fields   A field is a basic unit of data. It is sometimes called a data element.

Mandatory fields
Mandatory fields are required units of data that must come first (before optional fields) within the appropriate segment. Each mandatory field is preceded by the field separator and the field identifier. Mandatory fields may be truncated.

Optional fields
Optional fields are used at the discretion of the provider and the trading partner or processor. Each optional field is preceded by the field separator and the field identifier. Optional fields may be truncated.

You can place optional fields in any order in a segment, as long as the field is not designated as a qualifier or in a repeating group.

Qualifier fields   A qualifier is a field that further defines or provides information about another data field. A qualifier field must be submitted before the field that is qualified.

Example
In a billing transaction (B1), the Patient ID Qualifier field defines the value of the Patient ID field as the patient's Social Security Number.

Field	Name	Value	Description of Value
331-CX	Patient ID Qualifier	01	Social Security Number
332-CY	Patient ID	123456789	Patient's SSN

Separator characters   The specific separator characters used to distinguish groups, segments, and fields are fixed in the NCPDP Standard.

This table lists the separator characters.

Level of Separator	Decimal Representation	Hex Representation	Comment
Segment	30	1E	Separates segments from each other
Group	29	1D	Separates groups from each other
Field	28	1C	Separates fields from each other

Example

This example shows how separators are used in an NCPDP transaction.

61006650B112345678901074563663bbbbbbbbb19970920bbbbbbbbbb<1E>
<1C>AM04<1C>C2987654321<1E><1C>AM01<1C>CX01<1C>CY12345
6789<1C>C419620615<1C>C51<1C>CAJOSEPH<1C>CBSMITH<1C>C
M123 MAIN STREET<1C>CNMY TOWN<1C>COCO<1C>CP34567

Supported NCPDP Version and Transactions

NCPDP version   Sterling Gentran:Server supports version 5.1 of the NCPDP Telecommunications Standard.

Supported transactions   This table lists the NCPDP 5.1 transactions that Sterling Gentran:Server supports.

Transaction Code	Transaction Name
E1	Eligibility Verification
B1	Billing
B2	Reversal
B3	Rebill
P1	Prior Authorization Request and Billing
P2	Prior Authorization Reversal
P3	Prior Authorization Inquiry
P4	Prior Authorization Request Only
N1	Information Reporting
N2	Information Reporting Reversal
N3	Information Reporting Rebill
C1	Controlled Substance Reporting
C2	Controlled Substance Reporting Reversal
C3	Controlled Substance Reporting Reversal

Transaction Types: Requests and Responses

Introduction

The NCPDP standard has two main types of transactions:

◗ Requests, which are claim transactions that a pharmacy or other provider submits to an insurer or other processor

◗ Responses, which are replies to request transactions.

Structure of a request

This is the basic structure of a request:

◗ Header segment (for a request)

◗ Patient segment

◗ Insurance segment

◗ Transaction segment (up to four per transmission for transaction codes B1-B3, except for compounds, N1-N3, and C1-C3)

— Claim segment

— Pharmacy Provider segment

— Prescriber segment

— Coordination of benefits/Other payments segment

— Workers' compensation segment

— DUR/PPS segment

— Pricing segment

— Coupon segment

— Compound segment

— Prior authorization segment

— Clinical segment

Structure of a response

This is the basic structure of a response:

◗ Header segment (for a response)

◗ Message segment (for a response)

◗ Insurance segment (for a response)

◗ Transaction response (up to four per transmission)

◗ Response Status Segment

— Response Claim segment

— Response Pricing segment

— Response DUR/PPS segment

— Response Prior Authorization segment

Note
A response transmission contains an NCPDP response transaction for each request transaction received.

NCPDP Transaction Syntax

Introduction   Transactions are a collection of segments separated by Segment separator characters. Transactions are separated within a transmission with a group separator character.

Transaction syntax   This is an example of the syntax of a billing request transaction:

Transaction header segment

— Transaction header fields. Fixed-length without field separators. In this segment, each data element is transmitted at its maximum length positionally.

Segment separator

Insurance segment

— Required fields within segment, with field separators

— Optional fields within segment, with field separators

Segment separator

Patient segment

— Required fields within segment, with field separators

— Optional fields within segment, with field separators

Group separator

Segment separator

Claim segment

— Required fields within segment, with field separators

— Optional fields within segment, with field separators

Segment separator

Pricing segment

— Required fields within segment, with field separators

— Optional fields within segment, with field separators

Truncation   Sterling Gentran:Server provides the ability to truncate delimited data elements. If your trading partner accepts variable-length fields, you can use truncation to suppress leading zeros in numeric fields and trailing spaces in alphanumeric fields. Truncation helps decrease transmission time.

Six Key Fields for Trading Partnership Code

Introduction   For inbound translation, Sterling Gentran:Server looks for the values of six key fields in the transaction to determine the Trading Partnership code in an NCPDP batch transaction.

Key field table   This table lists the six key fields and their locations.

Key Field	Location
Sender ID	Batch transaction header
Receiver ID	Batch transaction header
Version/Release Number	Transaction header segment
Transaction Code	Transaction header segment
Service Provider ID Qualifier	Transaction header segment
Service Provider ID	Transaction header segment

References
See the Batch Transaction Header topic in Appendix A of this guide for the layout of the header.

See the Request Transaction Header Segment and Response Transaction Header Segment in Appendix A for the layout of the transaction header segments.

NCPDP Batch Transmissions

Overview

Introduction

Sterling Gentran:Server transmits NCPDP transactions in batch mode, using the NCPDP Batch Transaction Standard format.

NCPDP Batch Transaction Standard

The NCPDP Batch Transaction Standard is a standardized file submission format that enables organizations to submit electronic pharmacy transactions in a non-real-time mode.

An NCPDP batch transaction has a uniform format that begins with a batch transaction header segment and ends with a trailer segment. The actual transactions are arranged in detail data records between these two segments.

Example
A pharmacy submitting claims to an insurer sends a batch file that contains one batch transaction header, a detail data record for each claim, and one batch trailer segment.

Parts of an NCPDP Batch Transmission

Batch transmission parts

These are the parts (records) in an NCPDP batch transmission:

◗ Batch Transaction Header Segment (segment identifier = 00)

◗ One or more Batch Detail Data Records (segment identifier = G1)

◗ Batch Trailer Segment (segment identifier = 99)

STX and ETX fields

Each part begins with a start-of-text STX field (hex 02) and ends with an end-of-text ETX field (hex03). The Start- and End-of-text fields are also used to delimit the detail data records within the file.

Example

This example contains a batch header record, two incomplete detail data records, and a batch trailer record. The segment identifiers are in boldface type.

(STX)**00**T128901234567367458902222987674719941201 1632T11DEABGHCF YTEWQASDXZAQ3124(ETX)

(STX)**G1**10000543219999993201.............(ETX)

(STX)**G1**10000543229999993201.............(ETX)

(STX)**99**48767470000000004initial Test....(ETX)

Batch file error response

A batch transmission that does not have a detail data record is considered a response to a batch file error. A batch file error indicates that an entire batch file was rejected, usually because the file failed the processor file integrity test.

Example
If the record counts in the header segment and the trailer segment do not match, the result is a batch file error.

Batch Transaction Header Segment

Introduction   Each batch file has one batch transaction header segment.

Type   The batch transaction header is a positional (fixed-length non-delimited) segment, 75 characters in length.

Contents   The header contains information that identifies the batch file. This information includes:

◗ Segment identifier
◗ Batch Number field that contains the same value as the Batch Number field in the batch trailer segment
◗ Creation date
◗ Creation time
◗ Sender ID
◗ Receiver ID

Reference
See Batch Transaction Header in Appendix A for a description of the fields in the batch transaction header.

Key fields for inbound translation   The Sender ID and Receiver ID in the batch transaction header are two of the six key fields used to determine the Trading Partnership code. The remaining key fields are in the Transaction Header Segment of the batch detail data record.

Reference
See the topic Six Key Fields for Trading Partnership Code in this chapter for a complete list of the six key fields.

Batch Detail Data Record

Introduction

A batch file contains one detail data record for each request or response transmission.

Contents

A batch detail data record contains an actual NCPDP transmission. Each detail data record transmitted in the batch file must follow the format defined for the transaction in the NCPDP Telecommunication Standard.

Detail data records contain both fixed-length (positional) and variable-length fields.

A batch transmission can have up to 9,999,999,997 detail data records per file.

Transaction header segment

Each batch detail data record contains a Transaction Header Segment to identify the transaction set. The transaction header segment for the set begins in position 14 of a detail data record.

Reference
See Batch Detail Data Record in Appendix A for a description of the fields in the batch detail data record.

Transaction Header Segment

Introduction

Each detail data record in a batch file has one transaction header segment that identifies the transaction. This topic explains the role of this segment.

Purpose

The transaction header segment:

◗ Specifies the NCPDP version number

◗ Identifies the type of transaction

   Examples
   E1 for eligibility verification
   B1 for a billing transaction

◗ Contains four of the six key fields that Sterling Gentran:Server uses to determine the Trading Partnership code for inbound translation.

Key fields for inbound translation

These are the key fields in the transaction header segment that Sterling Gentran:Server uses to find the Trading Partnership code:

◗ Version/Release # (of the NCPDP Standard)

◗ Transaction Code

◗ Service Provider ID Qualifier

◗ Service Provider ID

Segment structure and transaction type

The structure of the transaction header segment indicates whether the transaction is a request or response.

◗ A Request Transaction Header Segment is a fixed-length 56-character segment containing 9 fields.

◗ A Response Transaction Header segment is a fixed-length 31-character segment containing 7 fields.

The transaction header segment is the only segment that does not have a segment identifier. The Transaction Code field in this segment is used to identify the transaction.

References
See Request Transaction Header Segment in Appendix A for a description of the fields in a Request Transaction Header segment.

See Response Transaction Header Segment in Appendix A for a description of the fields in a Response Transaction Header segment.

Batch Trailer Segment

Introduction   Each batch file has one trailer segment. The trailer segment ends the batch file.

Segment type   The batch trailer segment is a positional segment with a length of 56 characters.

Required field   The trailer segment contains a Batch Number field that must have the same value as the Batch Number field in the batch transaction header segment.

Reference
See Batch Trailer Record in Appendix A for a description of the fields in the batch detail data record.

Creating NCPDP Maps

Contents

Overview

Overview

Introduction

In this chapter
This chapter explains how to create maps that translate data into or from an NCPDP format.

Key terms
This table describes key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Description
inbound translation	The translation of an input file that is in an NCPDP standard format into an output file that is in another format
NCPDP template	A file that contains the NCPDP standard components for an NCPDP transaction (B1, B2, B3, etc.) and the batch transmission components.
outbound translation	The translation of an input file into an output file that is in a batch NCPDP standard format

Preparing for Mapping

The NCPDP Standard Templates

Introduction   The Standards CD supplied with your IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX or IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX - Workstation product has a folder that contains templates for creating NCPDP data definition files (DDFs).

IBM provides these templates to help you develop your NCPDP maps quickly and efficiently.

Location   The templates for NCPDP transactions are in the folder labelled NCPDP on your Standards CD.

NOTE

The NCPDP transactions exist only in the NCPDP templates; they are not in the Standards database on the Standards CD.

Template contents   Each NCPDP template contains:

◗   All standard components for the NCPDP transaction (B1, B2, B3, etc.)

◗   The standard components required for batch transmissions (batch header, batch trailer)

How to Copy the NCPDP Templates

Introduction   We recommend that you copy the folder that contains the NCPDP data definition files to a subdirectory in the folder that holds your file definitions (*.ddf files) so that you can access them when you need them.

Procedure   Use this procedure to copy the folder.

Step	Action
1	Insert the Standards CD into your CD drive.
2	Locate the NCPDP Templates folder on the CD.
3	Use your system copy function to copy the folder from the Standards CD to the destination directory.

Setting Up for NCPDP Translation

Introduction   This topic provides an overview of the tasks you must perform to set up your system to translate NCPDP data.

Stages in the set-up process   This table lists the stages in the process.

Stage	Description
1	Analyze the format of the NCPDP data. **Reference** See How to Analyze the NCPDP Data.
2	Create the NCPDP map. **Reference** See How to Create an Inbound NCPDP Map or How to Create an Outbound NCPDP Map.
3	Define the input and output sides of the map. **Reference** See the Structuring an NCPDP Map chapter for instructions on structuring the NCPDP side of the map. See the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* for instructions on structuring the side of the map that is not an NCPDP format.
4	Create the NCPDP Trading Partnership record. **Reference** See the Creating NCPDP Trading Partnership Records chapter for Instructions.
5	Set translation options for NCPDP data. **Reference** See the Running Translation chapter in the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* for instructions.

How to Analyze the NCPDP Data

Introduction　Before you can create a map to translate data into a NCPDP standard format, you must analyze the NCPDP format that you want to use in the map. You will use the information you gather to create a Data Definition Format (DDF) file that defines the NCPDP format you expect to receive or send.

Reference
For more information about Data Definition Format files, see the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide*.

Procedure　Use this procedure to analyze NCPDP data.

Step	Action
1	Obtain sample data that is in the NCPDP format you will send to or receive from the processor, intermediary, or provider (trading partner).
2	Analyze the sample data to determine the segment and element layouts and field lengths.
3	Find out which data elements the trading partner requires.
4	Determine the trading partner ability to accept variable-length transactions and truncated data elements.
5	Determine the kind of data contained in each segment and element.
6	List the map components and layout information for your NCPDP Data Definition Format file.
7	When you build the NCPDP side of your map, add or delete optional fields and segments as necessary to accommodate your trading partner requirements and those of your organization.

Creating an NCPDP Map

This section describes how to create an NCPDP map. It includes these topics:

NCPDP Map Components

How to Create an Inbound NCPDP Map

Inbound NCPDP Translation Process

How to Create an Outbound NCPDP Map

Outbound NCPDP Translation Process

NCPDP Map Components

Example inbound NCPDP map

This illustration shows an example map that translates inbound data that is in NCPDP format into an application format.
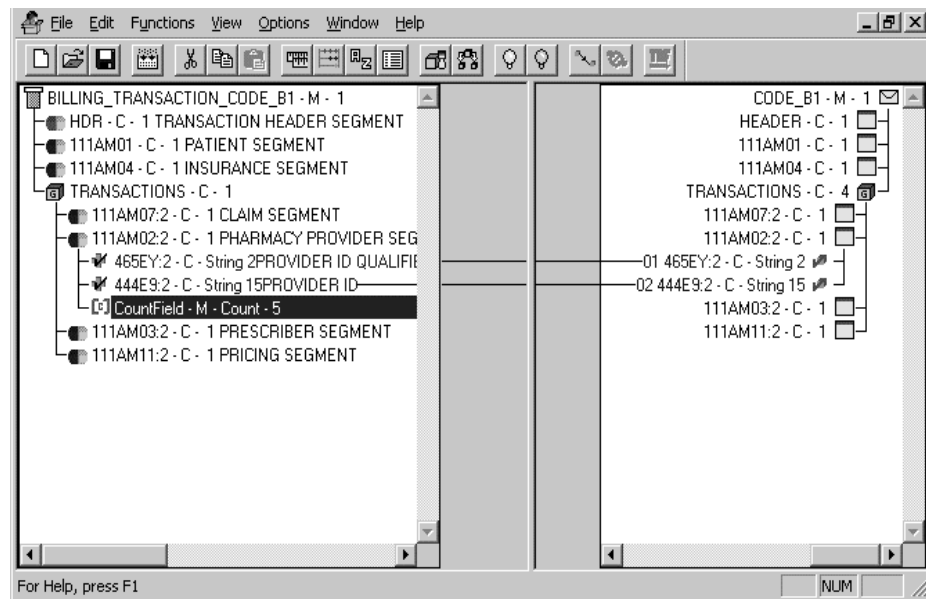
Map component icons

This table describes the icons that Sterling Gentran:Server uses to visually represent the NCPDP map components:

Icon	Description
	The **NCPDP File Format icon** identifies the NCPDP file. The file object is the primary component. All other map components are subordinate to the file object.
	A **group** icon indicates a looping structure that contains related segments and groups that repeat in sequence until either the group data ends or the maximum number of times that the loop is allowed to repeat is exhausted.
	A **segment** icon identifies a segment. The left side of the icon is red if the segment is positional. The left side of the icon is blue if the segment is delimited.

(Contd) Icon	Description
	A **field** icon represents the smallest piece of information defined in an NCPDP standard. Fields usually do not have useful meaning until they are combined into segments. Fields can be positional (blue icon) or delimited (green icon). A red indicates an NCPDP data record.
	A **linked field** icon represents a field that is linked to an element or field on the opposite side of the map.
	A **counter field** icon represents a counter field.
	A **count field** icon represents a count field.

How to Create an Inbound NCPDP Map

Introduction

After you analyze the NCPDP data you expect to receive from your trading partner, you are ready to create a map that will translate the NCPDP data into another format, such as your application format.

This topic explains how to create a map for translating data that is in an NCPDP standard format into another format.

Reference

For more detailed instructions about creating maps, see the Creating a Map section in the *Designing your Map* chapter of the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide.*

The NCPDP DDF file

The input side of your map must be a data definition file (DDF) that describes the layout of the incoming file. We recommend that you use the appropriate DDF template provided on your Standards CD. The DDF templates contain the batch header and batch trailer segments as well as the transaction segments.

Procedure

Use this procedure to create an NCPDP map.

Step	Action
1	Start the Application Integration system.
2	From the File menu, select **New** to start the New Map Wizard.
3	In the **What kind of map are you creating** field, select the option that has Standard as the input and has the appropriate output file. **Example** If your output file is in an application format, select Standard-to-Application as the kind of map you are creating.
4	In the **What is the name of the map** field, type the unique name of the map, omitting the .MAP extension.
5	Type your name if it differs from the user name that the system supplied.

(Contd) Step	Action
6	When prompted for the input format, use this table to determine your next step.

IF…	THEN…
You want to use an NCPDP DDF file template that IBM provided	Click **Load the data format from a saved definition** and then click the **Browse** button to locate the DDF in the directory that you use to store your NCPDP file definitions.
You want to create a DDF file that defines the NCPDP layout	Click **Create a new data format using the syntax** and select **NCPDP** (National Council for Prescription Drug Programs) from the drop-down list.

(Contd) Step	Action
7	When prompted for the output format, select the appropriate options. **Reference** See *Defining the output format* in the *How to Create a New Map* topic in the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* if you need more information.
8	Click **Finish** to begin editing your map.
9	Did you select **Create a new data format using the syntax** in Step 6? ◗ If YES, continue with Step 10. ◗ If NO, go to Step 11.
10	Define the NCPDP DDF file, name it, and save it. Then continue with Step 11. **References** See the <u>Structuring an NCPDP Map</u> chapter for instructions.
11	Do you need to define the output format? ◗ If YES, continue with Step 12. ◗ If NO, go to Step 13.

(Contd) Step	Action
12	Define the output format. You can name it and save it to use in another map. Then continue with Step 13. **References** See the *Designing your Map* chapter of the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* for information about defining a format.
13	Complete the map by setting standard or extended rules and linking components on the input and output sides.
14	Save the map.
15	Compile the map to create a translation object. **References** See the *Designing your Map* chapter of the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* for information about compiling a map.

Inbound NCPDP Translation Process

Introduction This topic describes the process of translating an input file that is in a batch NCPDP standard format.

Assumptions The input file is a single NCPDP batch file with one batch header and one batch trailer.

Inbound process This table shows the process of inbound NCPDP translation.

Stage	Description
1	The lftran program reads the input file and determines that it is in an NCPDP standard format.
2	The lftran program validates the data in the batch header record, detail data records, and batch trailer record.

IF lftran…	THEN the program…
does not find errors	continues with Stage 3.
finds errors	generates a translation error.

Stage	Description
3	The lftran program splits the NCPDP input file into transaction sets, one for each detail data record.
4	The lftran program uses the six key fields in the input data to locate the Trading Partnership code for each transaction set.
5	The lftran program passes the NCPDP transactions and Trading Partnership code to the translator. **Note** The system does not create audit records for NCPDP data.
6	The translator reads the Trading Partnership record, locates the appropriate translation object (compiled map), and translates the NCPDP transactions.
7	The translator directs the output files to the directories specified in the Trading Partnership record.

How to Create an Outbound NCPDP Map

Introduction After you analyze the NCPDP format you send to your trading partner, you are ready to create a map that will translate your application (or other formatted) data into an NCPDP standard format.

This topic explains how to create a map for translating data into an NCPDP standard format.

Reference
For more detailed instructions about creating maps, see the Creating a Map section in the *Designing your Map* chapter of the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide.*

The NCPDP DDF file The output side of your map must be a data definition file (DDF) that describes the layout of the output file. We recommend that you use the appropriate DDF template provided on your Standards CD. The IBM DDF templates contain the batch header and batch trailer segments as well as the transaction segments.

Procedure Use this procedure to create an outbound NCPDP map.

Step	Action
1	Start the Application Integration system.
2	From the File menu, select **New** to start the New Map Wizard.
3	When prompted for the kind of map, select the option that has the appropriate input file and "Standard" as the output. **Example** If your input file is in an application format, select Application-to-Standard as the kind of map you are creating.
4	When prompted for the input format, select the appropriate options. **Reference** See the *How to Create a New Map* topic in the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* if you need more information.

(Contd) Step	Action
5	When prompted for the output format, use this table to determine your next step.

IF…	THEN…
You want to use an NCPDP DDF file template that IBM provided	Click **Load the data format from a saved definition** and then click the **Browse** button to locate the DDF in the directory you use to store your NCPDP file definitions.
You want to create a DDF file that defines the NCPDP layout	Click **Create a new data format using the syntax** and select **NCPDP** (National Council for Prescription Drug Programs) from the drop-down list.

(Contd) Step	Action
6	Click **Finish** to begin editing your map.
7	Do you need to define or edit the input side of your map? ◗ If YES, continue with Step 8. ◗ If NO, go to Step 9.
8	Define or edit the input format. You can name it and save it to use in another map. Then continue with Step 13. **References** See the *Designing your Map* chapter of the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* for information about defining a format.
9	Did you select **Create a new data format using this syntax** in Step 5? ◗ If YES, continue with Step 10. ◗ If NO, edit the NCPDP format as necessary and go to Step 11.
10	Define the NCPDP DDF file by inserting components and setting the properties. You can name it and save it to use in another map. Then continue with Step 11. **References** See the Structuring an NCPDP Map chapter for instructions.
11	Complete the map by adding standard and extended rules and linking components on the input and output sides.

(Contd) Step	Action
12	Save the map.
13	Compile the map to create a translation object. **References** See the *Designing your Map* chapter of the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* for information about compiling a map.

Outbound NCPDP Translation Process

Introduction

This topic describes the process of translating an input file into an output file that is in a batch NCPDP standard format.

Assumptions

The description of the outbound NCPDP translation process is based on these assumptions.

◗ The output file that the system produces is a single NCPDP batch file with one batch header and one batch trailer.

◗ Enveloping options are NOT selected. The batch file batch header and trailer serve this function.

Outbound process

This table shows the process of outbound NCPDP translation.

Stage	Description
1	The lftran program reads the input file, which is in an application format.
2	The lftran program determines the Trading Partnership code for each transaction.
3	The lftran program passes the input transactions and Trading Partnership codes to the translator.
4	The translator reads the Trading Partnership record, locates the appropriate translation object (compiled map), and translates the data.
5	The system uses the information in the Trading Partnership record to determine the values for the batch transaction header and trailer.
6	The system generates the batch transaction detail and transaction or response header segment for each transaction.
7	If the header is mapped, the system merges the mapped header with the generated header.

(Contd) Stage	Description
8	The system produces the final NCPDP output file, which consists of a batch header record, multiple batch detail records, and one batch trailer record.
9	The translator sends the output file to the directory specified in the Trading Partnership record.

Structuring an NCPDP Map

Overview

Introduction

Overview	This chapter describes how to structure the NCPDP side of a map.

You can use the instructions in this chapter to:

◗ Modify the NCPDP components copied from a template.

◗ Create all the NCPDP components in a map.

NCPDP Map Structure

Introduction

In Sterling Gentran:Server, an NCPDP map consists of an NCPDP File object, batch segment objects, positional segment objects, delimited segment objects, and field objects. The segments in the transaction portion of a transmission must be contained in a group.

Basic segments

These are the basic segments in a batch transmission. Note that you can have up to four transactions.

◗ Batch Header Segment

◗ Batch Detail Segment

◗ Transaction Header Segment

◗ Patient Segment

◗ Insurance Segment

◗ Transaction Segment

◗ Transaction Segment

◗ Transaction Segment

◗ Transaction Segment

◗ Batch Trailer Segment

Segment types

There are two types of segments: positional and delimited.

These are positional (fixed-length) segments:

◗ Batch Header Segment

◗ Batch Detail Segment

◗ Transaction Header Segment

◗ Batch Trailer Segment

All other segments in an NCPDP transmission are delimited (variable-length) segments.

Field types

These are the types of fields that Sterling Gentran:Server supports for NCPDP transmissions:

◗ Number

◗ String

◗   Date/Time

Field Format Values

This table shows the NCPDP field format values that Sterling Gentran:Server supports.

Data Type	Data Format
Number	◗ XNumeric (0 - 9) An unsigned numeric. Always right-justified and zero-filled. Corresponds to "N" format in the NCPDP Standard. ◗ Overpunch (0 - 9) A signed numeric with implied decimal position. The sign is internal and trailing; zero is always positive; field is always right-justified; and field contains a zero-filled dollar-cents amount with two positions to the right of the implied decimal point. All other positions are to the left of the implied decimal point. A dollar field with an Overpunch sign replaces the right-most digit in the field. Corresponds to "D" format in the NCPDP Standard. **Note** Overpunch signs are used in dollar fields to represent positive and negative dollar amounts without expanding the size of the field to hold a plus or minus character. The right-most (least significant) digit of a dollar field must be an Overpunch sign, not a digit. The signed value designates the positive or negative status of the numeric value. **Example** The dollar field of $99.95 is represented as 999E with truncation. A negative dollar amount of $2.50 is represented as 25} with truncation.

(Contd) Data Type	Data Format
String	A/N (alpha numeric) format in the NCPDP Standard. Syntax token that defines a range of characters that are valid for a given field. These tokens are predefined: ◗ X = A - Z, a - z, 0 - 9 plus a set of characters ◗ A = A - Z, a - z ◗ J = A- - Z, a - z, 0 - 9 plus a set of characters ◗ N = 0 - 9 **Note** To view a list of the defined syntax tokens, select Syntax Tokens from the Application Integration Edit menu. The system displays the Syntax Tokens dialog box, which displays the characters defined for each syntax token.
Date/Time	Date or time format. **Examples** ◗ YYYYMMDD (used in NCPDP Standard) ◗ YYMMDD ◗ HHMMSS ◗ HHMM

Dialog Boxes

NCPDP File Properties Dialog Box
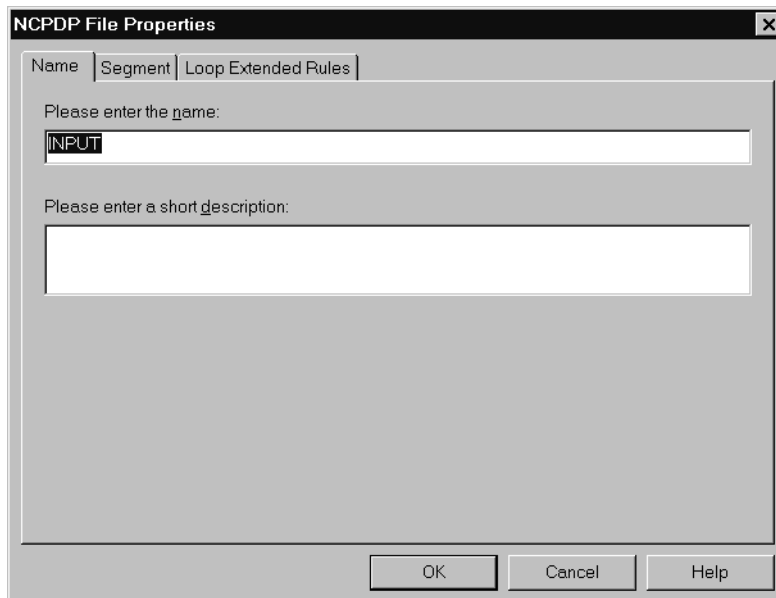
Introduction   The NCPDP File Properties dialog box is used to define information that helps the translator identify different data structures in the input or output file. It has three tabs:

- ◗   Name tab
- ◗   Segment tab
- ◗   Loop Extended Rules tab
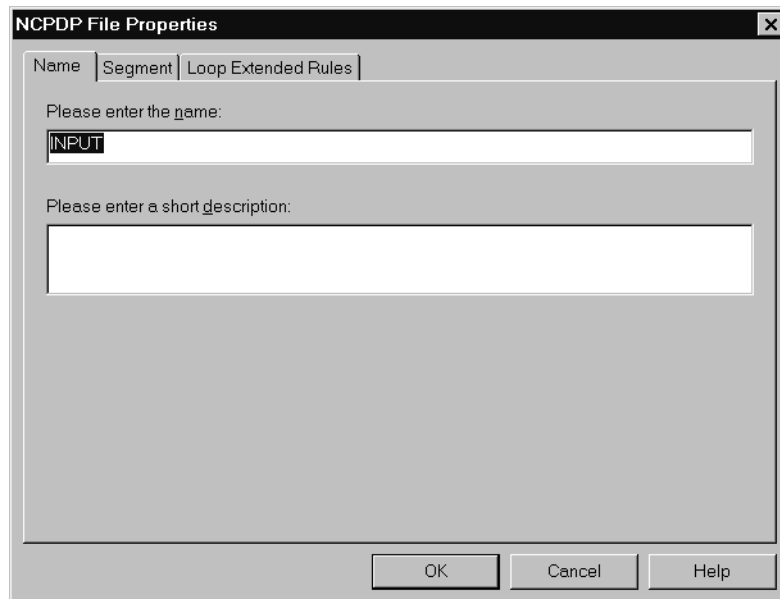
Name tab   The Name tab is used to define the name of the root map object. This illustration shows the Name tab.

Name tab fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Name tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Please enter the name	Defines the name of the root map object.
Please enter a short description	Describes the root map object.

Segment tab   The Segment tab is used to specify segment separators and other structural information. When NCPDP is on the input side of a map, the translator uses this information to identify and validate data structures. When NCPDP is on the output side of a map, the system uses the segment information to generate correct NCPDP data structures.

This illustration shows the Segment tab.

Segment tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Segment tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Positional Segments	
Use Separators	Indicates that a separator character marks the beginning of a positional segment.

(Contd) (Contd)Field	Function
Positional and Delimited Segments	
Stream Segments	Turns streaming on and off. When this box is checked, each output segment follows another, without a carriage return or line feed to separate them.
Uppercase Strings	For outbound data, this option causes the system to convert all strings to uppercase characters. For inbound data, the system ignores this option.
Delimited Segments	
Specify Separators	Enables you to change the default separator characters used to delimit the data structures. **IMPORTANT** **The NCPDP standard has required separator characters. When the User Separator option is checked, Sterling Gentran:Server displays these separators in the appropriate boxes. We strongly recommend that you do NOT change these values.**
Segment	Specifies the character used to separate segments. The default character is Ox1E
Group	Specifies the character used to separate groups. The default character is Ox1D
Field	Specifies the character used to separate fields. The default character is Ox1C.
Batch Segments	
Start of Text (STX)	Specifies the value that marks the start of the batch record within the file.

(Contd) (Contd)Field	Function
End of Text (ETX)	Specifies the value that marks the end of the batch record within the file.
Other fields	
Field ID Length	Specifies the length of the field identifier. Default value is 2 for delimited segments.
Truncate data	Turns data truncation on and off. If this option is checked, the system removes leading zeros, fillers, padding, and spaces from data elements that are not mandatory.

Loop Extended Rules tab

The Loop Extended Rules tab is used to create extended rules at the file object level.
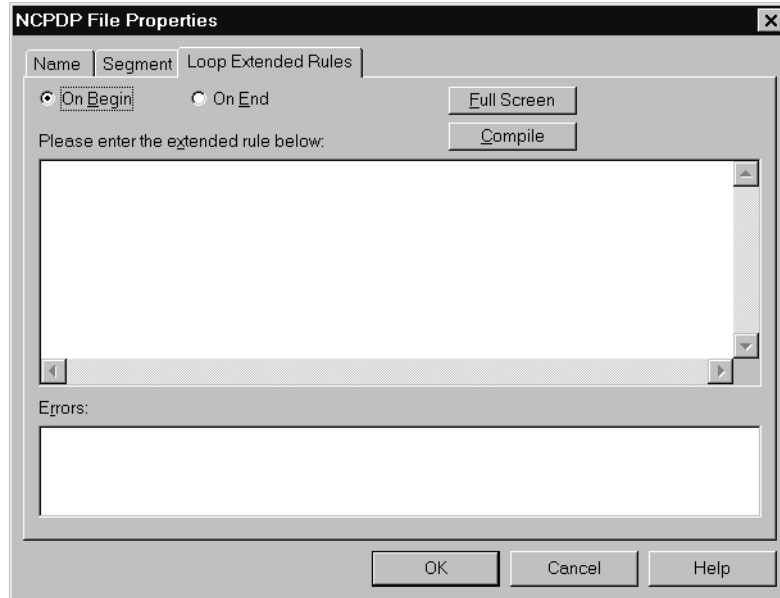
Loop Extended Rules tab fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Loop Extended Rules tab and their functions.

Field	Function
On Begin	Specifies that the extended rule is executed before the system processes the input or output side of the map.
On End	Specifies that the extended rule is executed after the system processes the input or output side of the map.
Full Screen	Maximizes the dialog box.
Compile	Compiles the extended rule. Displays any warnings or errors in the Errors list.
Extended rule	Defines the extended rule.
Errors	Displays any errors generated when you clicked Compile to compile the extended rule.
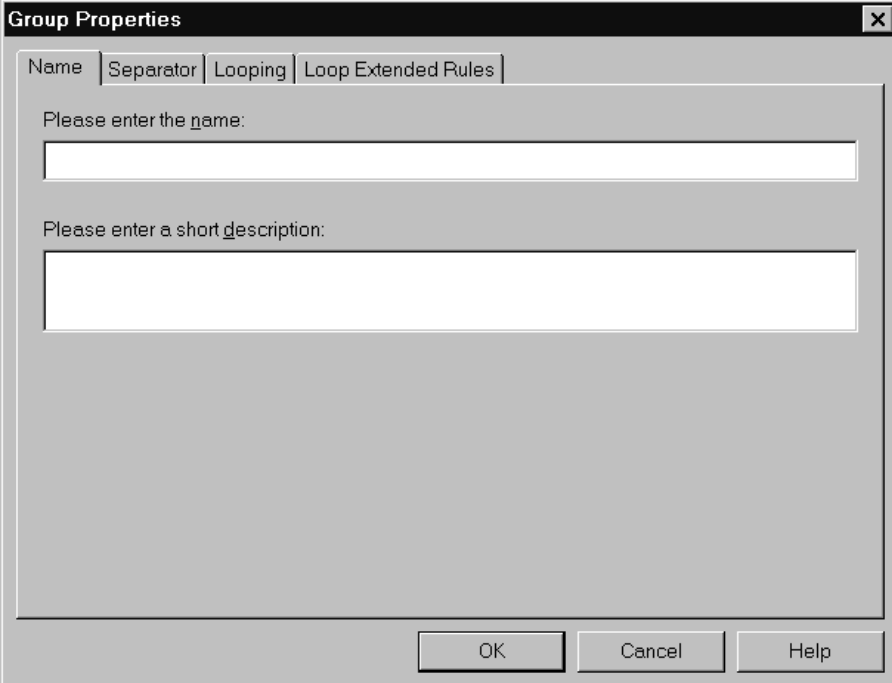
NCPDP Group Properties Dialog Box

Introduction   The NCPDP Group Properties dialog box is used to define information about a group structure in the file. It has four tabs:
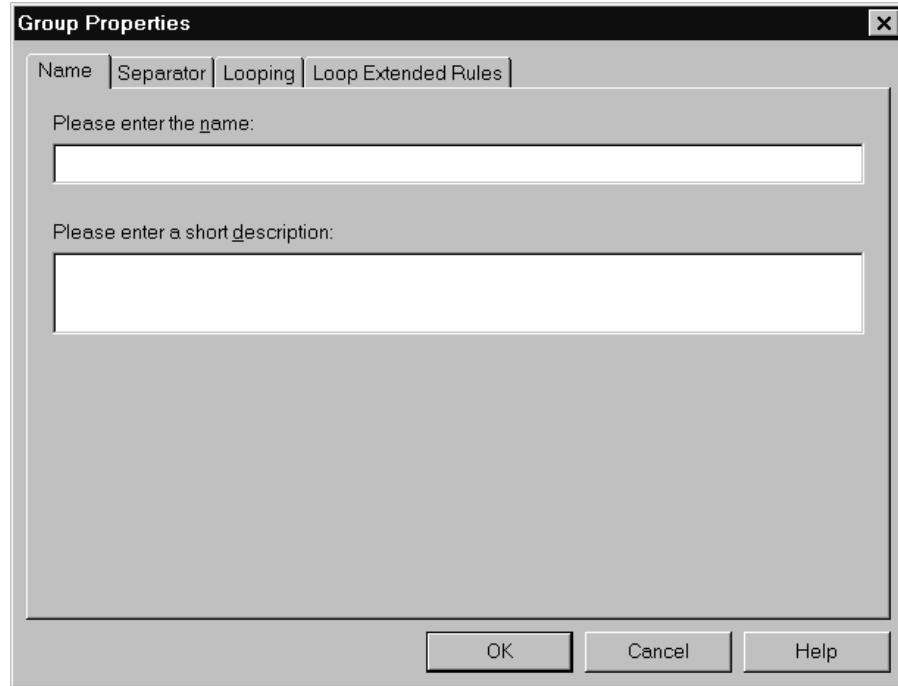
- ◗ Name tab
- ◗ Separator tab
- ◗ Looping tab
- ◗ Loop Extended Rules tab

This illustration shows the Group Properties dialog box for an NCPDP group object.

Name tab   The Name tab is used to define the name of the group map object. This illustration shows the Name tab.

Name tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Name tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Please enter the name	Defines the name of the group map object.
Please enter a short description	Describes the group map object.

Separator tab   The Separator tab is used to indicate whether or not the NCPDP Group Separator is used in the file

```
Group Properties                                          [X]
 ┌──────┬───────────┬─────────┬─────────────────────┐
 │ Name │ Separator │ Looping │ Loop Extended Rules │
 └──────┴───────────┴─────────┴─────────────────────┘

     ☑ Use NCPDP Group Separator




                              [  OK  ]   [ Cancel ]   [  Help  ]
```
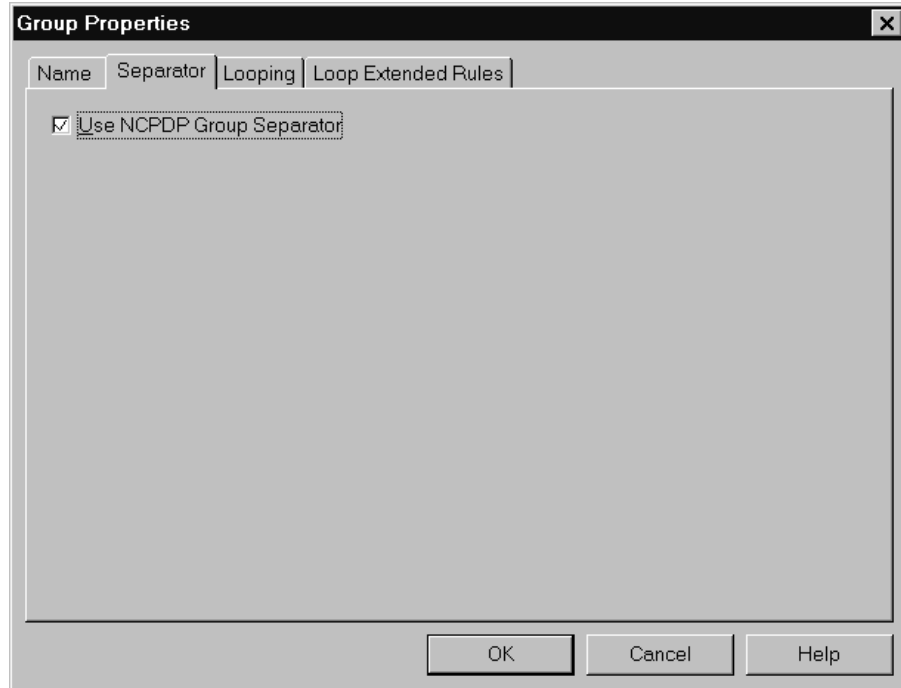
Separator tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Separator tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Use NCPDP Group Separator	Turns use of the NCPDP Group Separator on and off. If the group is on the input side of a map, this option causes the system to expect a group separator in the input file at the beginning of each group. If the group is on the output side of a map, this option causes the system to insert a group separator in the output file at the beginning of each occurrence of the group.

Looping tab   The Looping tab is used to specify that the group is part of a repeating (looping) structure. This illustration shows the Looping tab.

```
Group Properties                                                    [×]
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Name | Separator | Looping | Loop Extended Rules |            │
│                                                               │
│  Minimum Usage:    [0      ]      □ Promote records to parent │
│                                                               │
│  Maximum Usage:    [1      ]                                  │
│                                                               │
│                                                               │
│                                                               │
│                                                               │
│                                                               │
│                                                               │
│                                                               │
│                                                               │
│                                                               │
│                                                               │
│                          [   OK   ]  [ Cancel ]  [  Help  ]   │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Looping tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Looping tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Minimum Usage	Specifies the minimum number of times the loop must be repeated.
Maximum Usage	Specifies the maximum number of times the loop can be repeated.
Promote records to parent	Indicates that the subordinate records and groups should be extracted and located in the parent group when the group is compiled.

Loop Extended Rules tab

The Loop Extended Rules tab is used to set extended rules for the group. This illustration shows the Loop Extended Rules tab of the NCPDP Group Properties dialog box.
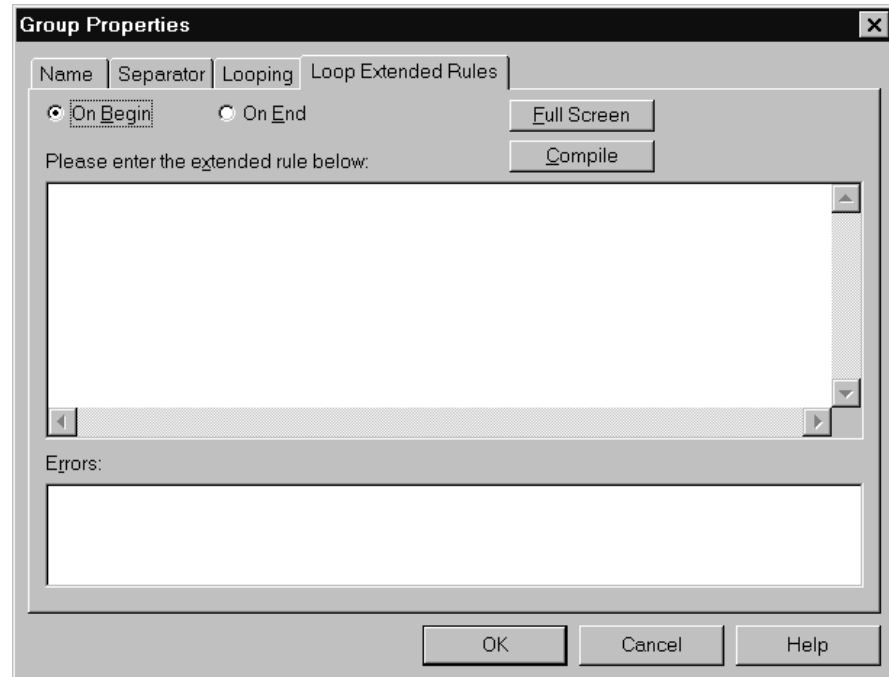
Loop Extended Rules tab fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Loop Extended Rules tab and their functions.
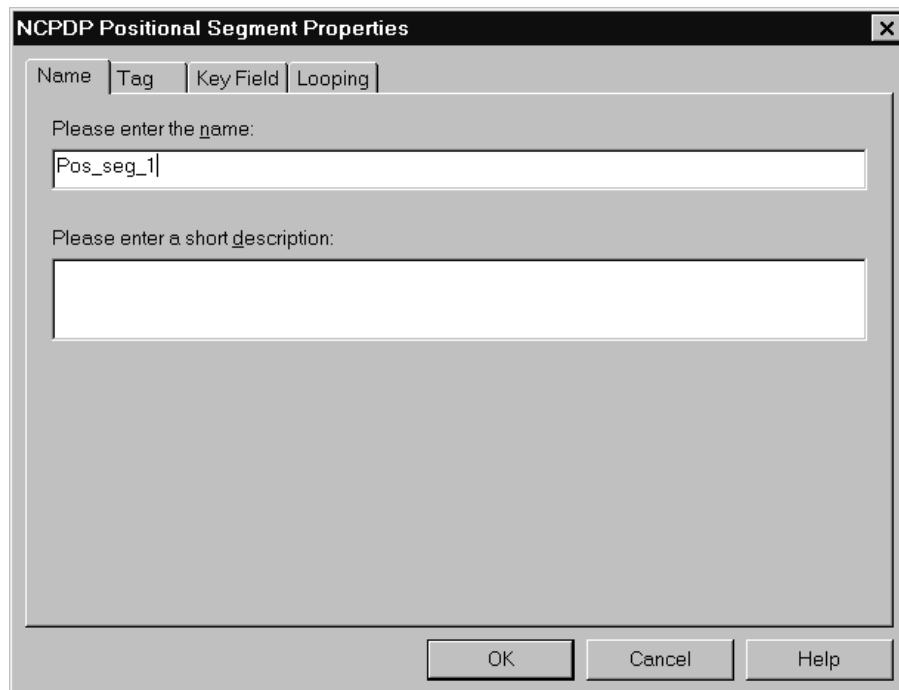
Field	Function
On Begin	Specifies that the extended rule is executed before the system processes each occurrence of the group.
On End	Specifies that the extended rule is executed after the system processes each occurrence of the group.
Full Screen	Maximizes the dialog box.
Compile	Compiles the extended rule. Displays any warnings or errors in the Errors list.
Extended rule	Defines the extended rule.
Errors	Displays any errors generated when you clicked Compile to compile the extended rule.

NCPDP Positional Segment Properties Dialog Box

Introduction   The NCPDP Positional Segment Properties dialog box is used to define information about a positional segment. It has four tabs:

◗   Name tab

◗   Tag tab

◗   Key Field tab

◗   Looping tab

This illustration shows the NCPDP Positional Segment Properties dialog box.

Name tab   The Name tab is used to define the name of the map object. This illustration shows the Name tab.

Name tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Name tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Please enter the name	Defines the name of the positional segment.
Please enter a short description	Describes the positional segment.

Tag tab   The Tag tab is used to define the segment identifier or transaction code associated with the positional segment. The translator uses the tag to correctly associate a segment in the input file with its corresponding map segment.

Note
You must define a tag for inbound-side positional segments. This option is not used for output-side positional segments.

This illustration shows the Tag tab.

Tag tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Tag tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Transaction Code	Used to specify a value that Sterling Gentran:Server can use to identify the segment in the input file.
	◗ For header segments, this box is used to specify the NCPDP Transaction Code associated with the positional segment.
	◗ For batch segments, this box is used to specify the segment identifier.

(Contd) Field	Function
Position	For the input side of a map, specifies the character position in the data (starting from 1 or 0) that the Transaction Code or segment identifier occupies. **Note** This option is not used for segments on the output side of a map.
This is a batch segment	Indicates that the segment is a Batch Header Segment, Batch Detail Data Segment, or Batch Trailer Segment. When you check this option for a batch segment on the output side of a map, this option causes the translator to insert a start-of-text (STX) character at the beginning of the segment and an end-of-text (ETX) character at the end of the segment.

Key Field tab   The Key Field tab is used to specify a second qualification in selecting a segment. (The segment name is the first qualification). This illustration shows the Key Field tab.

Key Field tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Key Field tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Field	Specifies the key field for this segment. The translator uses this value in addition to the tag as criteria to use when it is matching a data segment from an input file to a map segment.
Matching rules (input side of map only)	
Use constant	Indicates that a constant is used as a matching rule. The drop-down list is used to select the constant. The **Edit** button is used to display the Map Constants dialog box.

(Contd) Field	Function
Use codelist	Indicates that a codelist is used as a matching rule. The drop-down list is used to select the codelist. The **Edit** button is used to display the Code Lists dialog box.
Match record when key does not match	Instructs the system to ignore the specified key field when matching a data segment from the input file to a map segment.

Looping tab   The Looping tab is used to specify that the segment is part of a repeating (looping) structure. This illustration shows the Looping tab.

Looping tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Looping tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Minimum Usage	Specifies the minimum number of times the segment must be repeated.
Maximum Usage	Specifies the maximum number of times the segment can be repeated.
Normal	Not applicable to NCPDP.
Loop Start	Not applicable to NCPDP.
Loop End	Not applicable to NCPDP.

NCPDP Positional Field Properties Dialog Box

Introduction   The NCPDP Positional Field Properties dialog box is used to define information
about a positional field. It has four tabs:
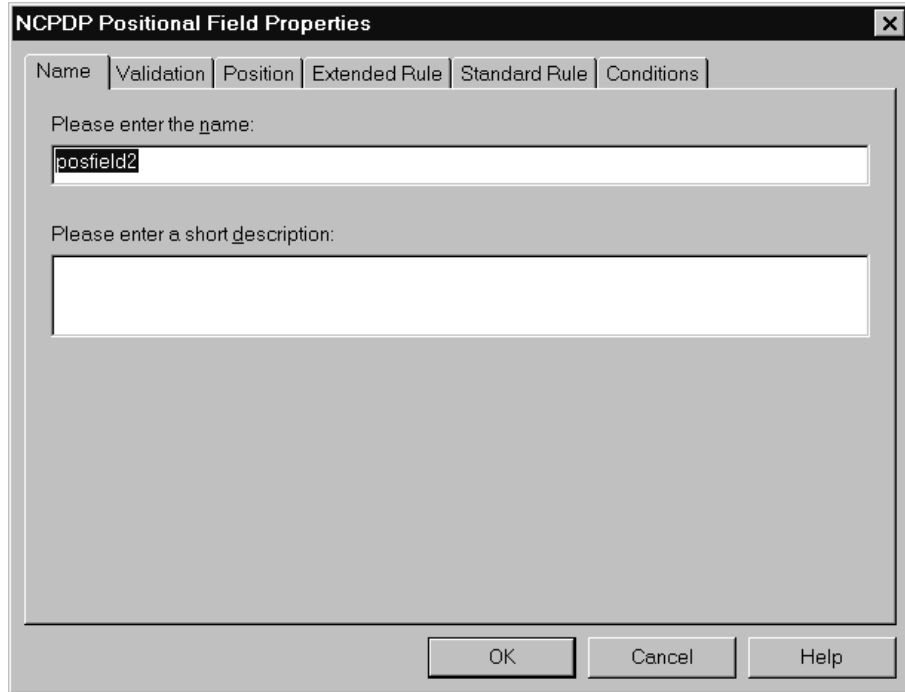
- Name tab
- Validation tab
- Position tab
- Extended Rule tab
- Standard Rule tab
- Conditions tab

This illustration shows the NCPDP Positional Field Properties dialog box

Name tab   The Name tab is used to define the name of the positional field. This illustration shows the Name tab.

Name tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Name tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Please enter the name	Defines the name of the map object.
Please enter a short description	Describes the map object.

Validation tab   The Validation tab is used to set the field data type, data format, and minimum and maximum length. This illustration shows the Validation tab.

Validation tab fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Validation tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Check here if this field is mandatory	Indicates that this field is required.
Minimum (field length)	Specifies the minimum length of this field.
Maximum (field length)	Specifies the maximum length of this field.
Please choose the data type of this field	Specifies the field data type: ◗ String ◗ Number ◗ Date/Time

(Contd) Field	Function
Please choose the format of the data in this field	Specifies the data format. The available formats are based on the data type. String: ◗ X Number: ◗ Overpunch ◗ N0 - N9 Date: ◗ YYYYMMDD
Data is read/written as raw bytes	Not used for NCPDP.
use little-endian byte ordering	Not used for NCPDP.
use big-endian byte ordering	Not used for NCPDP.
Width	Not used for NCPDP.

Position tab   The Position tab is used to set information about the position of the field in the record. This illustration shows the Position tab.

Position tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Position tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Enter the position where this field begins in the record (starting from 1)	Specifies the starting position of this field.
Enter the number of characters this field occupies in the record	Specifies the length of this field.

(Contd) Field	Function
Enter the character used in empty portions of the field	Specifies the type of character used to occupy blank portions of the field. **Using this field** Type the character you want to use as the padding character. For example, type 0 (zero) to pad the field with zeros. Press the space bar to use a space in empty portions of the field. The system displays SP in the box.
How is the field data aligned in this record?	Indicates how the data is aligned: ◗ beginning of the field = left-aligned ◗ middle of the field = centered ◗ end of the field - right-aligned

Extended Rule tab

The Extended Rule tab is used to specify an extended rule for this map object. This illustration shows the Extended Rule tab.
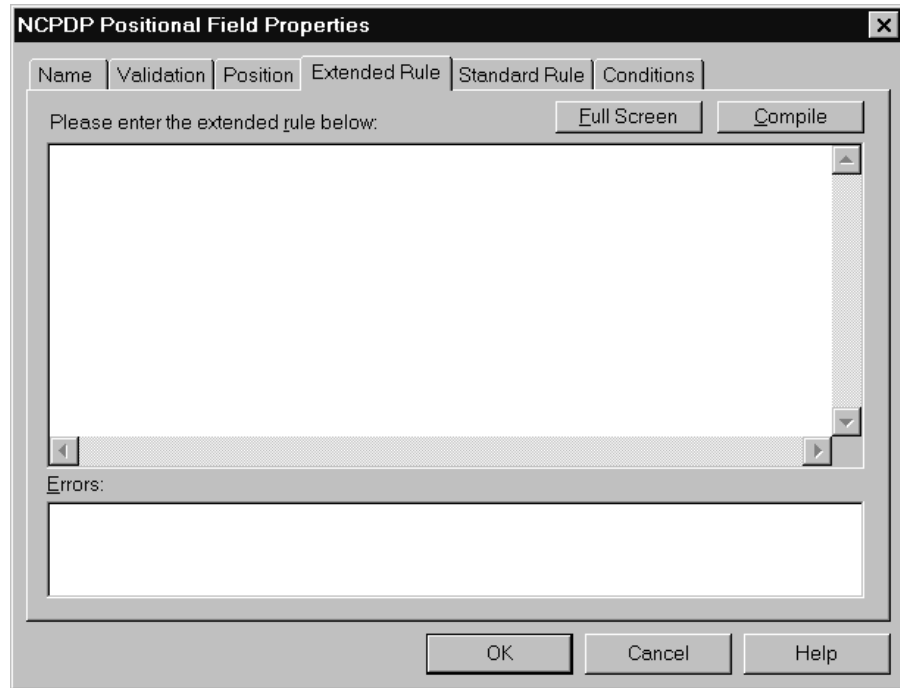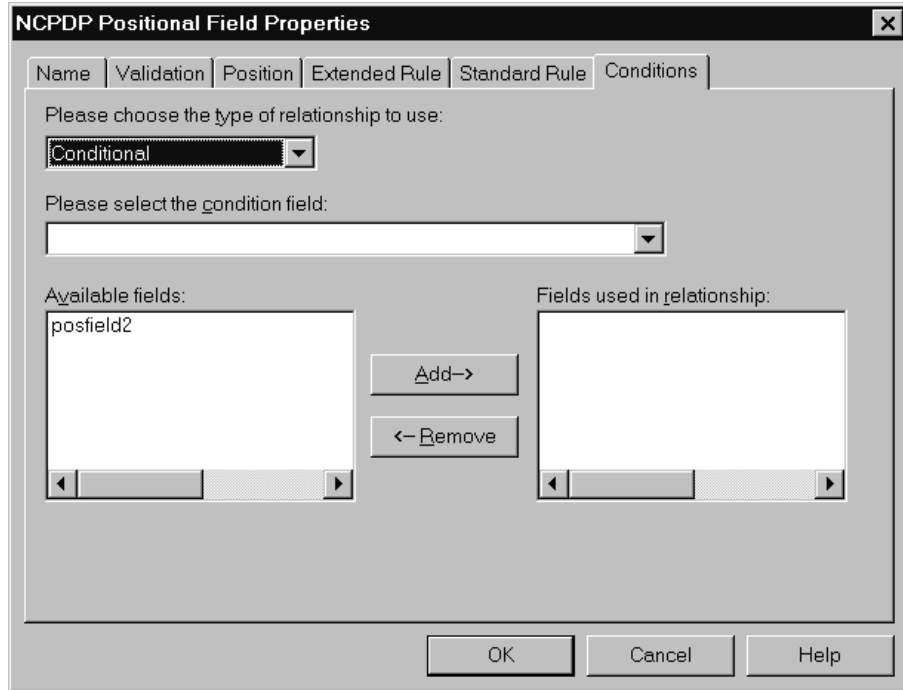

Extended Rule tab fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Extended Rule tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Please enter the extended rule below	Enables you to enter the extended rule you want to use for this field.
Errors	Displays any errors that result when you compile this extended rule.
Full Screen	Maximizes the dialog box.
Compile	Compiles the extended rule. Displays any warnings or errors in the Errors list.

Standard Rule tab

The Standard Rule tab is used to specify a standard rule for this map object. This illustration shows the Standard Rule tab.
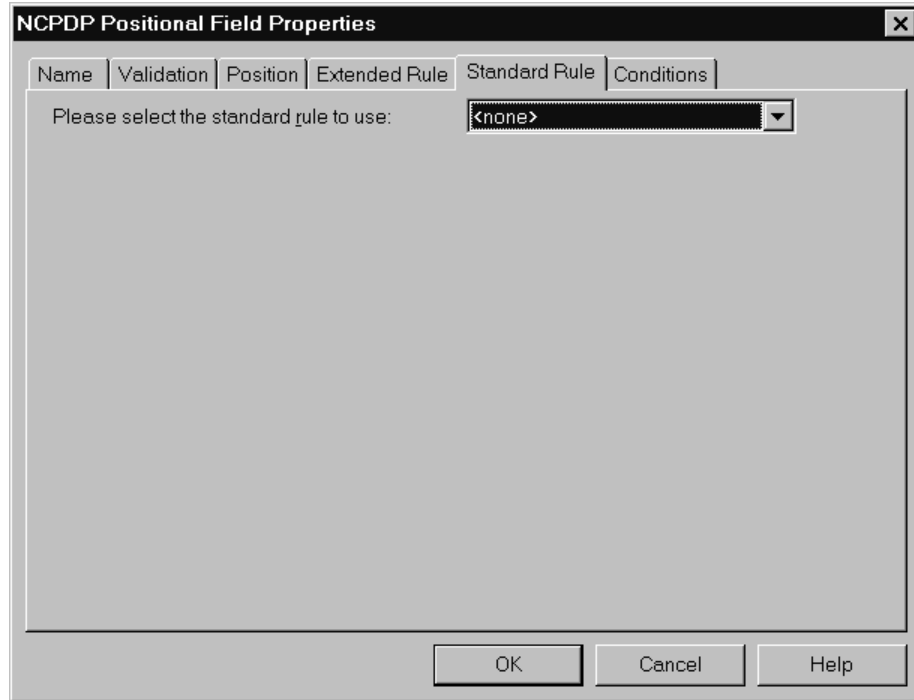
Standard Rule tab fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Standard Rule tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Please select the standard rule to use	Specifies the standard rule to use for this field.

Conditions tab   The Conditions tab is used to set relational conditions to connect fields together for syntax or compliance reasons. This illustration shows the Conditions tab.

Conditions tab fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Conditions tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Please choose the type of relationship to use	Specifies the type of relationship between this field and another field. ◗ **Paired/Multipl**e. If any of the specified fields are present, then all fields must be present. ◗ **Required**. At least one of the specified fields must be present. ◗ **Exclusion**. No more than one of the specified fields may be present. ◗ **Conditional**. If the first Condition field is present, the rest of the fields must also be present. ◗ **List Conditional**. If the first Condition field is present, at least one of the specified fields must also be present.
Please select the condition field	Used to select the first field from the Condition field list. This is the field on which the conditional relationship is based. **Note** This field is active only when the type of relationship is **Conditional** or **List Conditional**.
Available fields	Lists the fields in the map that can be used in the relationship.
Fields used in relationship	Specifies the fields used in the relationship. You build this list by selecting fields in the Possible Fields list and then clicking the Add button.
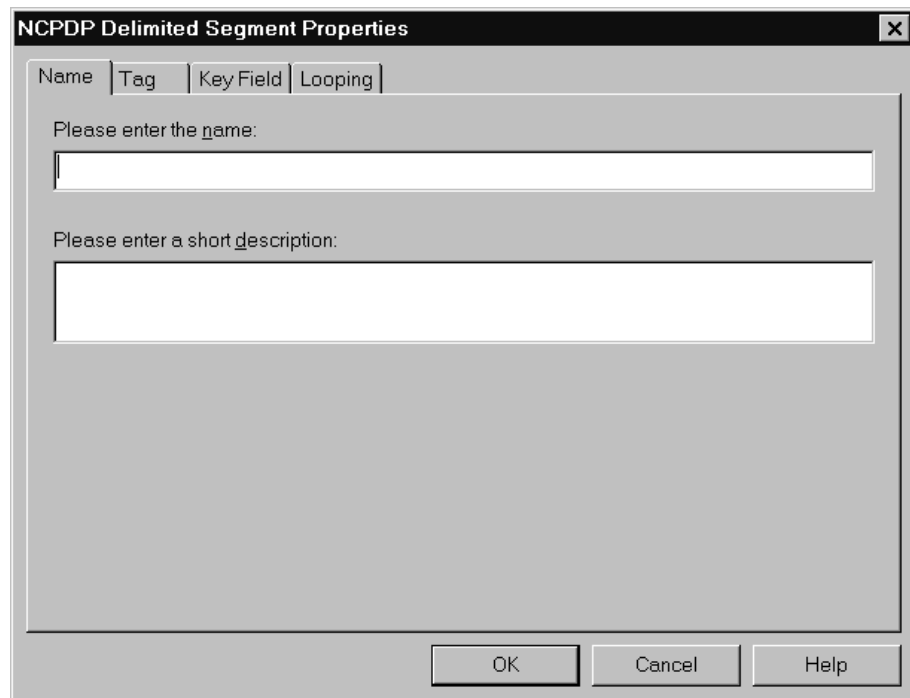
NCPDP Delimited Segment Properties Dialog Box

Introduction   The NCPDP Delimited Segment Properties dialog box is used to define information about a delimited segment. It has four tabs:

◗ Name tab

◗ Tag tab

◗ Key Field tab

◗ Looping tab

This illustrations shows the NCPDP Delimited Segment Properties dialog box.

Name tab   The Name tab is used to define the name of the delimited segment map object. This illustration shows the Name tab.

```
┌─ NCPDP Delimited Segment Properties ──────────────────────────────── [×] ─┐
│                                                                            │
│  ┌─Name─┬─Tag──┬─Key Field─┬─Looping─┐                                     │
│  │                                                                         │
│  │     Please enter the name:                                             │
│  │     ┌────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐    │
│  │     ││                                                            │    │
│  │     └────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘    │
│  │                                                                         │
│  │     Please enter a short description:                                  │
│  │     ┌────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐    │
│  │     │                                                            │    │
│  │     │                                                            │    │
│  │     └────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘    │
│  │                                                                         │
│  │                                                                         │
│  │                                                                         │
│  │                                                                         │
│  │                                                                         │
│  │                                                                         │
│  │                                                                         │
│  │                                                                         │
│  └─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────  │
│                              ┌──────────┐  ┌──────────┐  ┌──────────┐     │
│                              │    OK    │  │  Cancel  │  │   Help   │     │
│                              └──────────┘  └──────────┘  └──────────┘     │
└────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Name tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Name tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Please enter the name	Defines the name of the map object.
Please enter a short description	Describes the map object.

Tag tab   The Tag tab is used to define the segment identifier and segment ID value associated with the delimited segment in the map. This illustration shows the Tag tab.

Tag tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Tag tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Field ID	Specifies the Field ID of the field that contains the segment identifier.
Segment ID	Specifies the Segment ID of the segment.

Key Field tab   The Key Field tab is used to specify a second qualification in matching a segment in the input file with the segment in the map. (The segment name is the first qualification.) This illustration shows the Key Field tab.

Key Field tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Key Field tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Field	Selects the field to be used as the key field in this segment.
Use constant	Indicates that a constant is used as a matching rule. The drop-down list is used to select the constant. The **Edit** button displays the Map Constants dialog box.
Use codelist	Indicates that a codelist is used as a matching rule. The drop-down list is used to select the codelist. The **Edit** button displays the Code Lists dialog box.
Match record when key does not match	Instructs the system to ignore the specified key field when matching a data segment from the input file to a map segment.

Looping tab   The Looping tab is used to specify that the segment is part of a repeating (looping) structure. This illustration shows the Looping tab.

Looping tab fields and functions

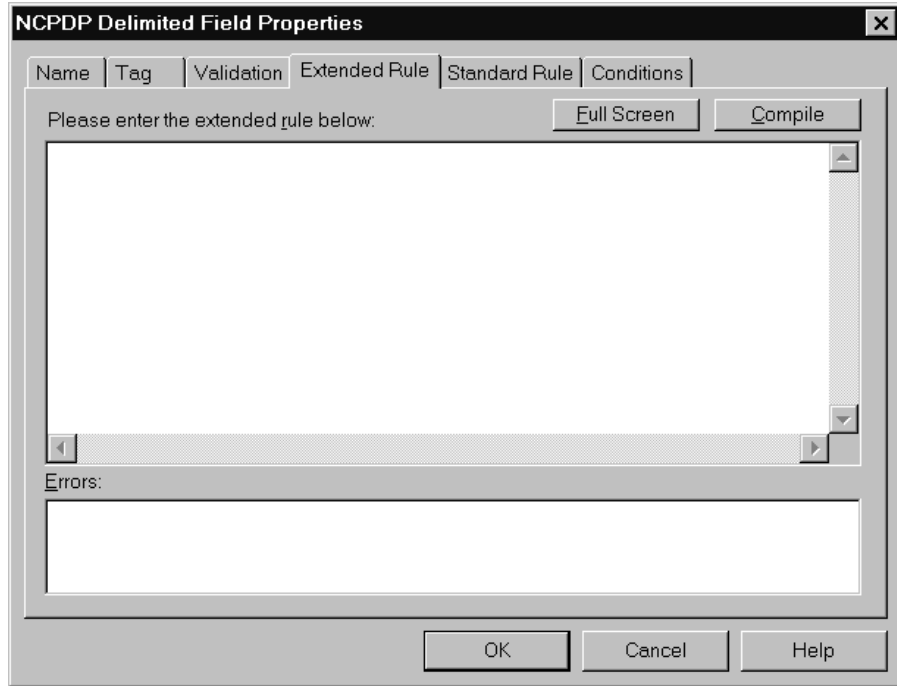This table lists the fields of the Looping tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Minimum Usage	Specifies the minimum number of times the segment must be repeated.
Maximum Usage	Specifies the maximum number of times the segment can be repeated.
Normal	Not applicable to NCPDP.
Loop Start	Not applicable to NCPDP.
Loop End	Not applicable to NCPDP.

NCPDP Delimited Field Properties Dialog Box

Introduction   The NCPDP Delimited Field Properties dialog box is used to define information about a delimited field. It has six tabs:

◗ Name tab

◗ Tag tab

◗ Validation tab

◗ Extended Rule tab

◗ Standard Rule tab

◗ Conditions tab

This illustrations shows the NCPDP Delimited Field Properties dialog box.
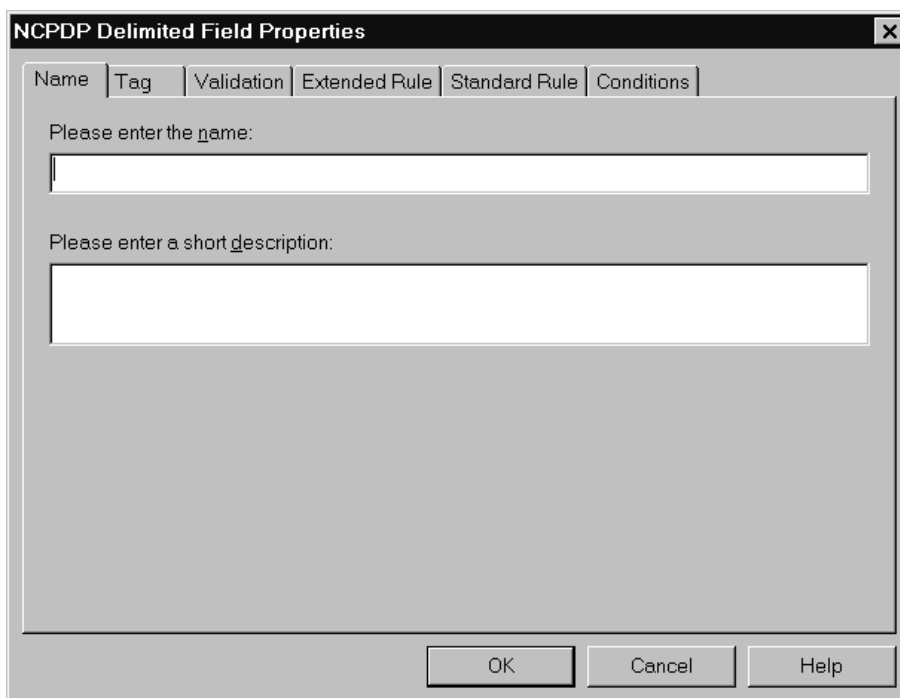
Name tab   The Name tab is used to define the name of the delimited field map object. This illustration shows the Name tab.

Name tab fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Name tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Please enter the name	Defines the name of the map object.
Please enter a short description	Describes the map object.

Tag tab   The Tag tab is used to define the field identifier associated with the delimited field. This illustration shows the Tag tab.
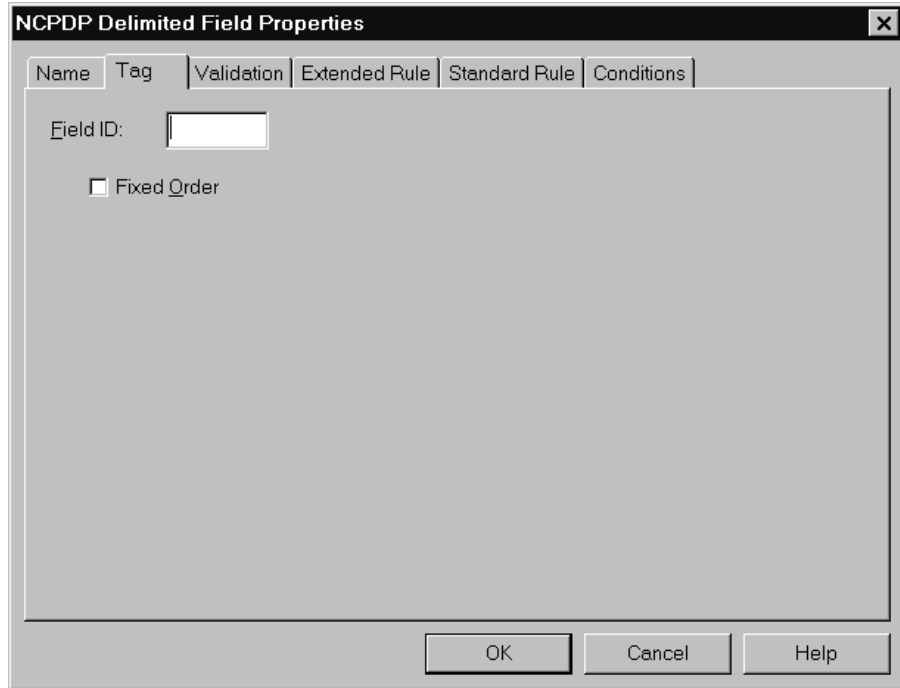
Tag tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Tag tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Field ID	Specifies the field identifier for this field.
Fixed Order	Indicates that this field must occur in the order specified within the segment.

Validation tab   The Validation tab is used to set the field data type, format, and minimum and maximum lengths. This illustration shows the Validation tab.

Validation tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Validation tab and their functions.
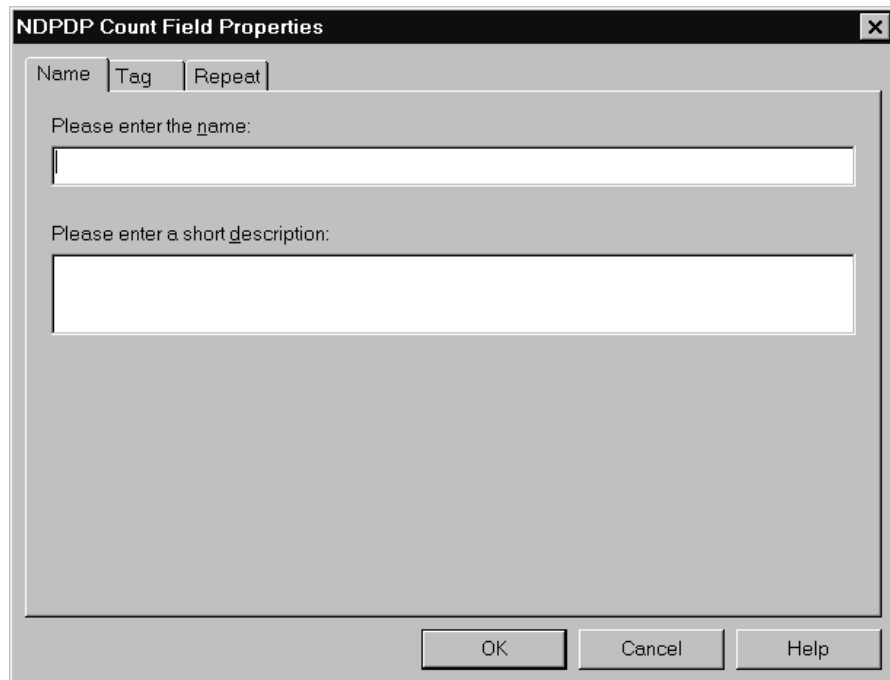
Field	Function
Check here if this field is mandatory	Indicates that this field is required.
Minimum (field length)	Specifies the minimum length of this field.
Maximum (field length)	Specifies the maximum length of this field.
Please choose the data type of this field	Specifies the field data type: ◗ String ◗ Number ◗ Date/Time
Please choose the format of the data in this field	Specifies the data format.

(Contd) Field	Function
Data is read/written as raw bytes	Not applicable to NCPDP.
use little-endian byte ordering	Not applicable to NCPDP.
use big-endian byte ordering	Not applicable to NCPDP.
Width	Not applicable to NCPDP.

Extended Rule tab

The Extended Rule tab is used to specify an extended rule for this field. This illustration shows the Extended Rule tab.

Extended Rule tab fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Extended Rule tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Please enter the extended rule below	Enables you to enter the extended rule you want to use for this field.
Errors	Displays any errors that result when you compile this extended rule.

Standard Rule tab

The Standard Rule tab is used to specify a standard rule for this map object. This illustration shows the Standard Rule tab.
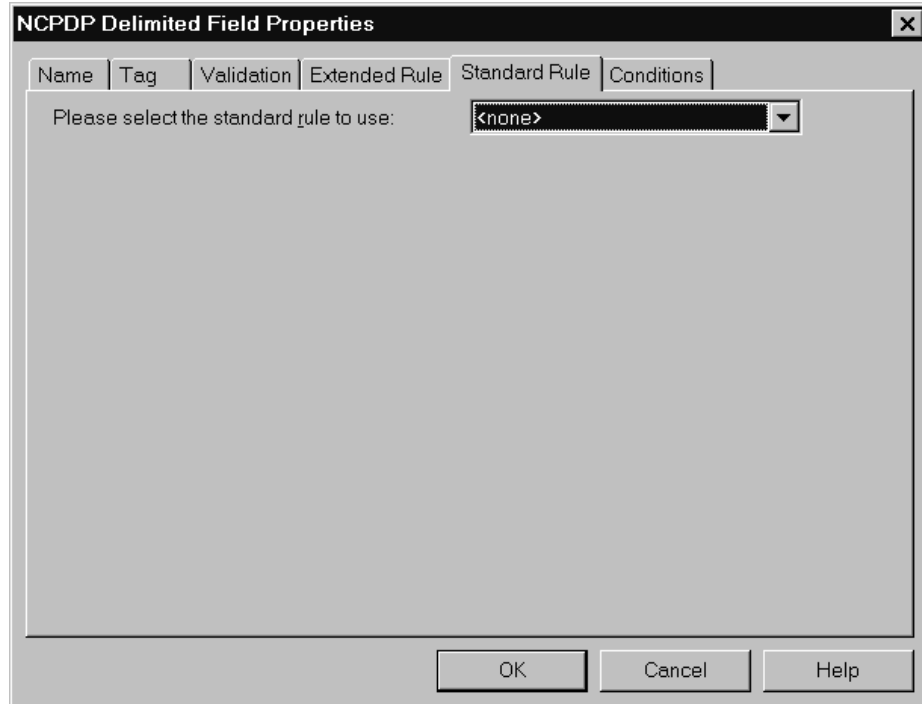
Standard Rule tab fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Standard Rule tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Please select the standard rule to use	Specifies the standard rule to use for this field.

Conditions tab   The Conditions tab is used to select relational conditions to connect fields for syntax or compliance reasons. This illustration shows the Conditions tab.
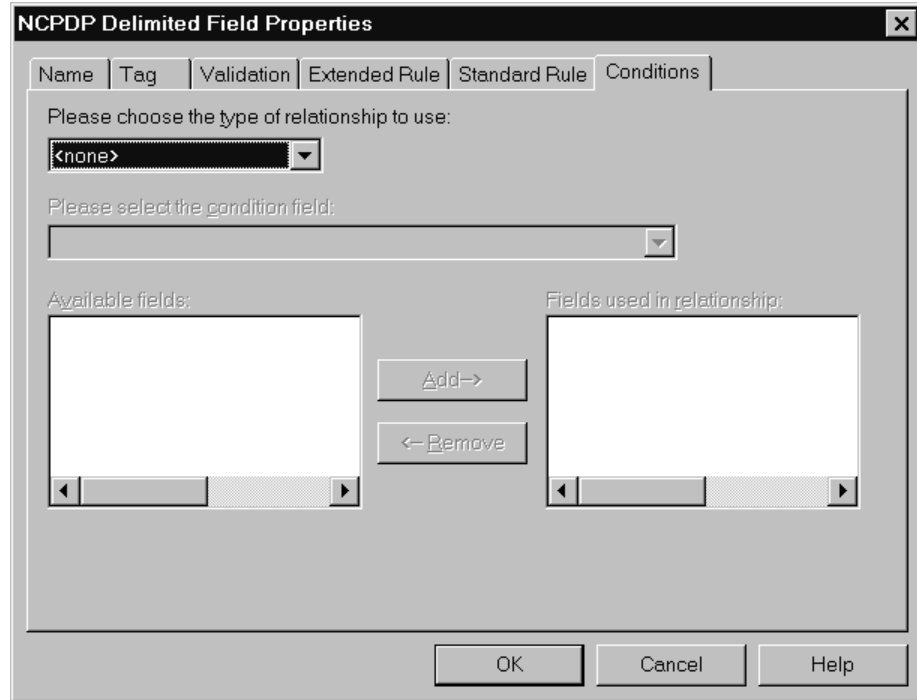
Conditions tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Conditions tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Please choose the type of relationship to use	Selects the type of relationship between this field and another field.
Please select the condition field	Specifies the other field in the relationship.
Available fields	Lists the fields that can be used in the relationship.
Fields used in relationship	Specifies the fields used in the relationship.

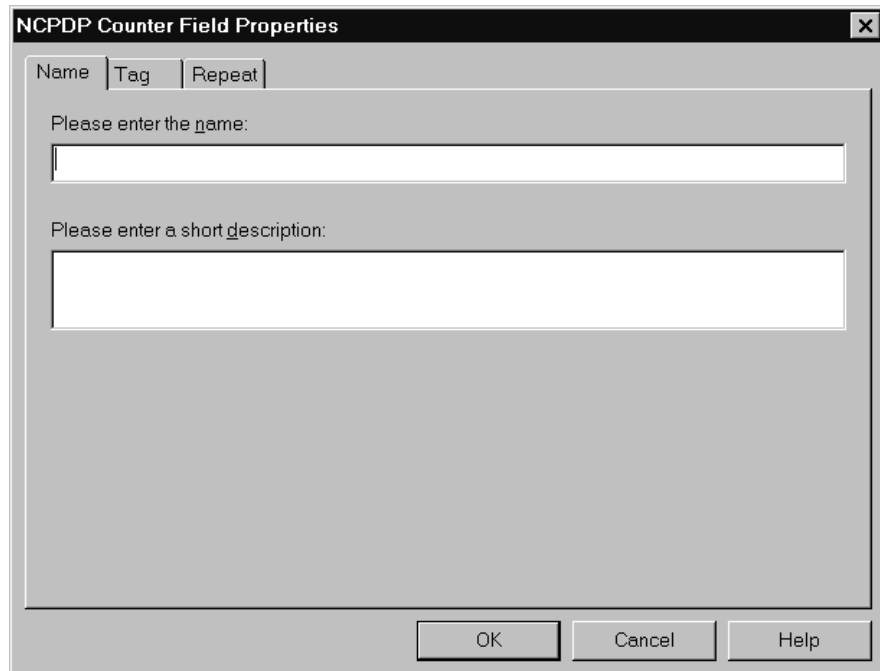# NCPDP Count Field Properties Dialog Box

Introduction   The Count Properties dialog box is used to set the properties of a count field. It has three tabs:

◗   Name tab

◗   Tag tab

◗   Repeat tab

This illustration shows the NCPDP Count Field Properties dialog box.

Name tab   The Name tab is used to define the name of the count field. It is also used to describe the field. This illustration shows the Name tab.

Name tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Name tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Please enter the name	Defines the name of the count field.
Please enter a short description	Describes the count field.

Tag tab   The Tag tab is used to define the field identifier associated with the count field. This illustration shows the Tag tab.
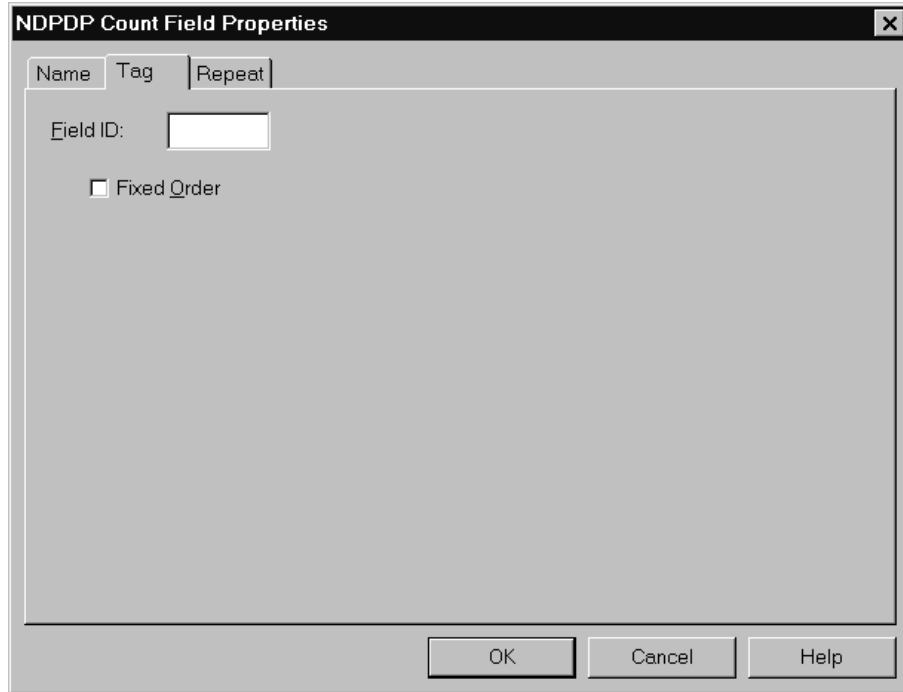
Tag tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Tag tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Field ID	Specifies the field identifier for this field.
Fixed Order	Indicates that this field must occur in the order specified within the segment.

Repeat tab   The Repeat tab is used to set the minimum and maximum times that this count field can repeat (loop). This illustration shows the Repeat tab.

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ NDPDP Count Field Properties                              [X] │
│ ┌──────┬─────┬────────┐                                       │
│ │ Name │ Tag │ Repeat │                                       │
│ ┌───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────│
│                                                               │
│   Minimum Usage    [0        ]                                │
│                                                               │
│   Maximum Usage    [|        ]                                │
│                                                               │
│   ☐ Treat this field as a repeating field                     │
│                                                               │
│                                                               │
│                          [   OK   ] [ Cancel ] [  Help  ]     │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
```

Repeat tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Repeat tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Minimum Usage	Specifies the minimum number of times this field repeats.
Maximum Usage	Specifies the maximum number of times this field repeats.
Treat this field as a repeating field	Indicates that this field is a repeating (looping) field.

NCPDP Counter Field Properties Dialog Box

Introduction   The Counter Field Properties dialog box is used to set the properties of a counter field. It has four tabs:

◗   Name tab

◗   Tag tab

◗   Repeat tab

This illustration shows the NCPDP Counter Field Properties dialog box.

Name tab   The Name tab is used to define the name of the counter field. It is also used to describe the field. This illustration shows the Name tab.

```
NCPDP Counter Field Properties                                    [X]

 Name | Tag  | Repeat |

   Please enter the name:

   [                                                            ]

   Please enter a short description:

   [                                                            ]
   [                                                            ]
   [                                                            ]




                              OK          Cancel         Help
```

Name tab fields and functions   This table lists the fields of the Name tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Please enter the name	Defines the name of the counter field.
Please enter a short description	Describes the map object.

Tag tab   The Tag tab is used to define the field identifier associated with the counter field. This illustration shows the Tag tab.

Tag tab fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Tag tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Field ID	Specifies the field identifier for this field.
Fixed Order	Indicates that this field must occur in the order specified within the segment.

Repeat tab   The Repeat tab is used to set the minimum and maximum times that this counter field can repeat (loop). This illustration shows the Repeat tab.

Repeat tab fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Repeat tab and their functions.

Field	Function
Minimum Usage	Specifies the minimum number of times this field repeats.
Maximum Usage	Specifies the maximum number of times this field repeats.
Treat this field as a repeating field	Indicates that is field is a repeating (looping) field.

Procedures

Defining an NCPDP Batch File

Introduction   This topic describes the two methods of creating the map components for an NCPDP batch file:

◗   Loading components from a template

◗   Manually creating the components

Loading an NCPDP Template

Introduction   The simplest way to create the NCPDP side of your map is to load the appropriate NCPDP template that IBM supplied with your Sterling Gentran:Server product. Each template contains the required batch components as well as the transaction components. After you load the template, you can add, cut, and modify components to meet your needs.

Reference
See How to Copy the NCPDP Templates topic in the chapter Creating NCPDP Maps.

Procedure   Use this procedure to copy components from a template.

Step	Action
1	Start the Application Integration system.
2	When prompted for the format, click **Load the data format from a saved definition** and then click the **Browse** button to locate the appropriate NCPDP DDF template. **Reference** See the Creating NCPDP Maps chapter for instructions.
3	Complete the NCPDP map by modifying components as necessary and linking input fields to output fields. **Note** To modify a map component, right-click the **map component you want to modify** and select **Properties** from the shortcut menu to display the properties dialog box for the component. **Reference** See the *Structuring Your Map* section in the *Designing your Map* chapter of the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* for detailed instructions on modifying map components.
4	Save your changes.
5	Compile the map to create a translation object.

Manually Creating NCPDP Map Components

Introduction   This table describes the process of defining the NCPDP components in a map. Each stage in this process table has a link to the instructions you need to complete the stage.

Process   This table describes the process for manually creating NCPDP map components.

Stage	Description
1	Set the NCPDP File Properties. **Reference** See How to Configure NCPDP File Properties for instructions.
2	Create the batch header. **Reference** See How to Create the Batch Header Segment for instructions.
3	Create the groups. **Reference** See How to Create a Group for instructions.
4	Create the batch detail segment. **Reference** See How to Create the Batch Detail Data Segment for instructions.
5	Create the transmission header segment. **Reference** See How to Create a Transaction Header Segment for instructions.
6	Create the transmission segments. **Reference** See How to Create the Batch Trailer Segment for instructions.
7	Create the transaction groups. **Reference** See How to Create a Group for instructions.

(Contd) Stage	Description
8	Create the transaction segments (for example, Patient segment, Insurance segment) within the groups. **Reference** See How to Create a Positional Segment and How to Create a Delimited Segment for instructions.
9	Create the fields. **Reference** See How to Create a Positional Field, How to Create a Delimited Field, and How to Create a Count Field, and How to Create a Counter Field for instructions.
10	Create the batch trailer. **Reference** See How to Create the Batch Trailer Segment for instructions.
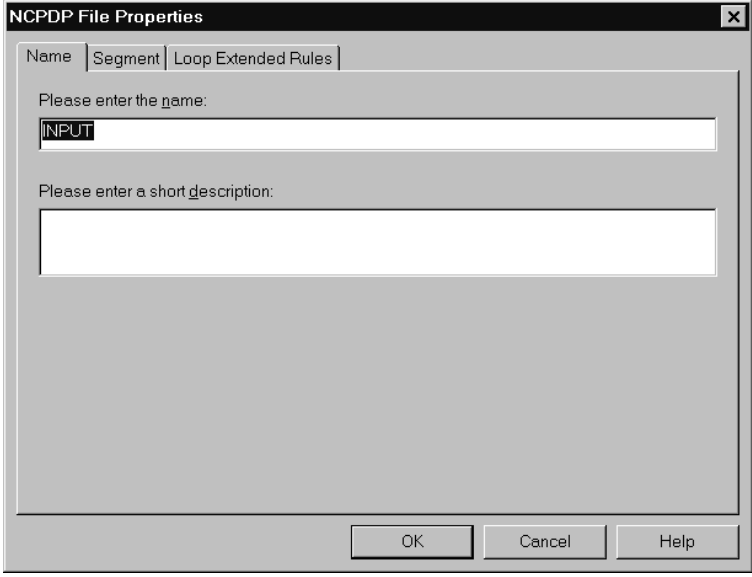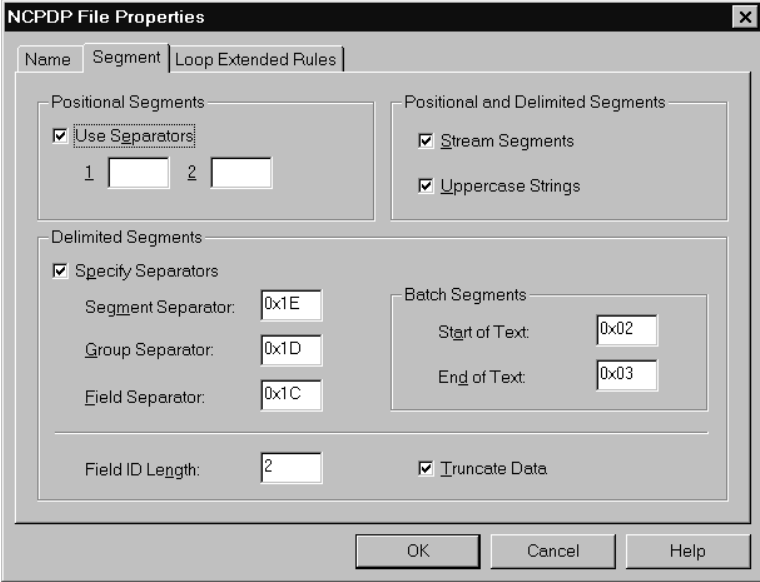
How to Configure NCPDP File Properties
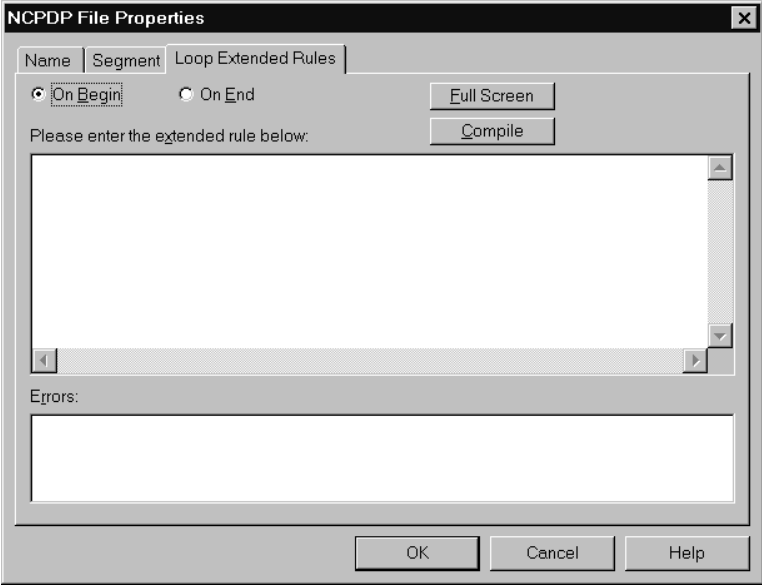
Introduction   This topic explains how to set properties at the file level of the NCPDP side of a map. When the NCPDP File object is on the input side of the map, the translator uses the properties to parse and validate input data. When the NCPDP file object is on the output side, the translator uses the properties to structure the output.

Procedure   Use this procedure to set the NCPDP File Properties.

Step	Action
1	Right-click the **NCPDP file icon** and select **Properties** from the shortcut menu. **System Response** The system displays the NCPDP File Properties dialog box.
2	On the Name tab, type the name and description of the root NCPDP map object.

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Select the **Segment** tab to choose settings that enable the translator to either identify and validate data structures in the NCPDP input file or structure the NCPDP output file.
4	In the **Positional Segments** portion of the tab, indicate whether the positional segments are delimited with separators.

IF you…	THEN…
do not want to delimit positional segments	leave the **Use Separators** check box blank. (This is the default setting for NCPDP.)
want to delimit positional segments (use separators to mark the beginning of the segment)	click the **Use Separators** check box and then type the separator characters in box 1 and 2. **Example** If you want to delimit positional segments with a carriage return and line feed, specify the carriage return character in box 1 and the line feed character in box 2.

(Contd) Step	Action
5	If the File object is on the input side of the map, do you expect each input segment to follow another, without a carriage return or line feed to separate them? If the File object is on the output side of the map, do you want output segments structured this way? ◗ If YES, select the **Stream Segments** check box. (You should select this option.) ◗ If NO, continue with the next step. **Note** If you do not select this option, Sterling Gentran:Server assumes that each segment starts with a carriage return or line feed.
6	Do you want the translator to change mixed-case characters to all uppercase characters? ◗ If YES, select the **Uppercase Strings** check box. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
7	In the **Delimited Segments** portion of the Segment tab, check the **Specify Separators** check box. **System Response** The system displays the default separator characters for NCPDP data in the appropriate boxes.
8	In the **Batch Segments** portion of the Segment tab, accept the default values in the **Start of Text** and **End of Text** boxes. These values mark the beginning and ending of the batch segment within the file.
9	Accept the **Field ID Length** setting (2) as the length of the field identifiers.
10	Do you want the system to truncate the output data, removing leading zeros, fillers, padding, and leading spaces? ◗ If YES, select the **Truncate Data** check box on the Segments tab. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step. **Note** Make sure that your trading partner accepts truncated data.
11	Do you want to set extended rules at the File level? ◗ If YES, click the Loop Extended Rules tab and continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, click **OK** to save your changes and exit the NCPDP File Properties dialog box.

(Contd) Step	Action
12	On the Loop Extended Rules tab, click either **On Begin** or **On End** to indicate when you want the extended rule executed (before the system processes the file or after processing).
13	Type the extended rule in the **Please enter the extended rule below** area.
14	Click **Compile** to compile the extended rule.
15	Resolve any errors displayed in the Errors portion of the dialog box.
16	Repeat step 14 and 15 until the rule compiles without errors.
17	Click **OK** to save your changes.

How to Create the Batch Header Segment
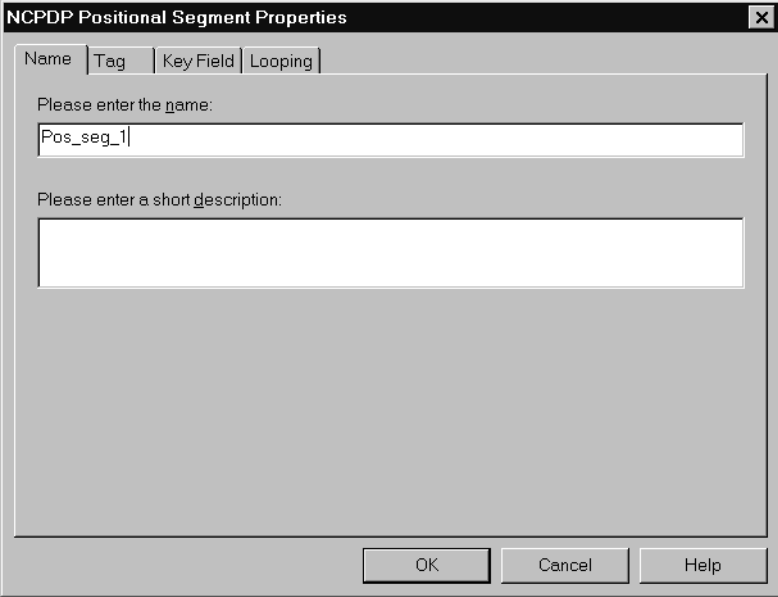
Introduction

The batch header segment is a positional segment that contains the Sender ID and Receiver ID. Each file can have only one batch header segment.
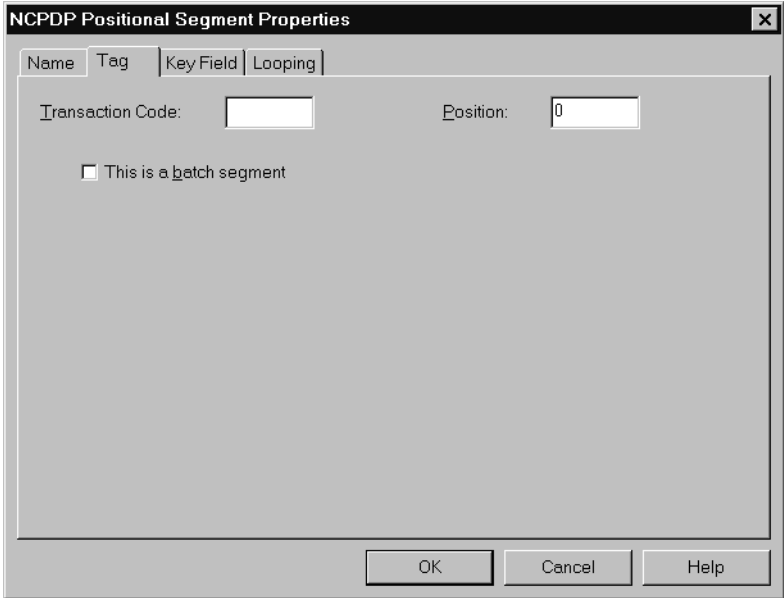
Note
For inbound transmissions, you must map the Batch Number field in the batch header. This is necessary because you must use the same value in the Batch Response Header segment.

Creating a batch header segment

Use this procedure to create the batch header segment in the NCPDP side of a map.

Step	Action
1	Right-click the **NCPDP file icon** and select **Create Sub/Positional Segment** from the shortcut menu. **System Response** The system displays the NCPDP Positional Segment Properties dialog box.

(Contd) Step	Action
2	Type the segment name in the first box on the Name tab. **Example** Batch Header
3	Type a description of the segment in the second box on the Name tab and then click **OK** to save your changes. **Example** Batch Header Segment
4	Click the Tag tab.
5	Complete the fields on the Tag tab: ◗ Type **00** in the **Transaction Code** box. This is the segment identification code for a batch header. ◗ Type **0** (the default value) in the **Position** box. This is the position of the segment identifier within the segment. ◗ Click the check box labeled **This is a batch segment**. **IMPORTANT** **You must define the tag for an input segment.**
6	Click **OK** to save your changes.
7	Continue with <u>How to Create the Batch Detail Data Segment</u>.

How to Create the Batch Detail Data Segment

Introduction

The batch detail data segment is a positional segment that contains the Transaction Reference Number.

Fields in the Batch Detail Data Segment

In a Sterling Gentran:Server NCPDP map, this segment contains only two fields:

◗ Segment Identifier

◗ Transaction Reference Number
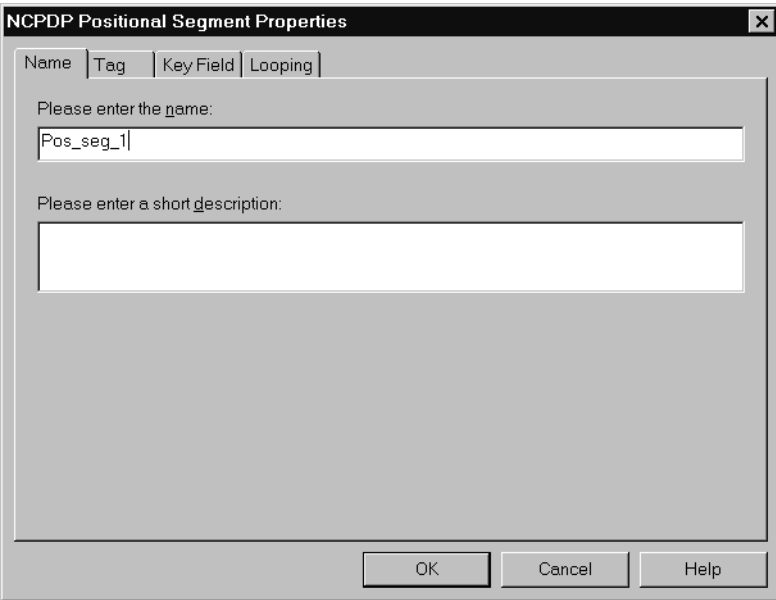
In your map, the NCPDP Data Record described in the NCPDP Standard for a Detail Data Record follows the Batch Detail Data Segment. The Data Record begins with a Transaction Header Segment.

For inbound transmissions, you must map the Transaction Reference Number field. This is because you have to use the same number when you send the outbound response.
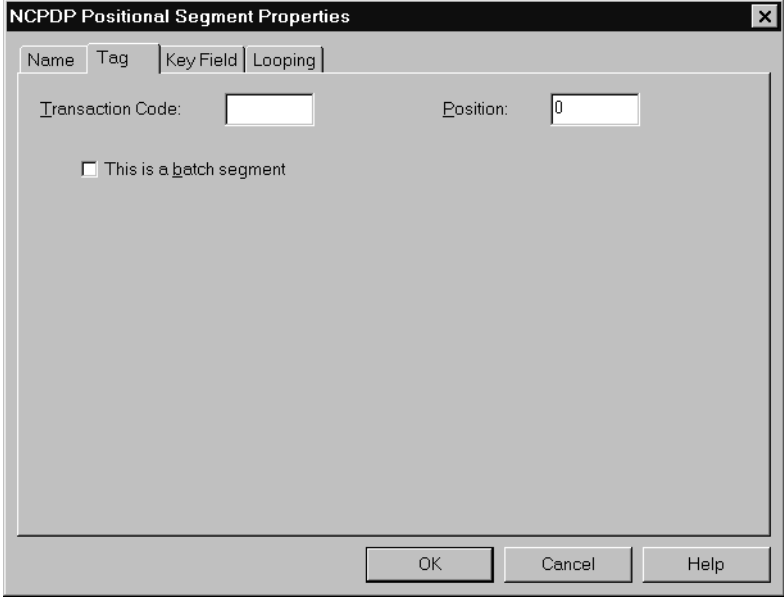
Reference
See How to Create a Transaction Header Segment for instructions.

Procedure   Use this procedure to create a positional segment in the NCPDP side of a map.

Step	Action
1	Right-click the icon for the batch header segment and select **Insert/ Positional Segment** from the shortcut menu. **System Response** The system displays the NCPDP Positional Segment Properties dialog box.
2	Type the segment name in the first box on the Name tab. **Example** Batch Detail
3	Type a description of the segment in the second box on the Name tab and then click **OK** to save your changes. **Example** Batch Detail Segment

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Click the Tag tab.
5	Complete the fields on the Tag tab: ◗ Type **G1** in the **Transaction Code** box. This is the segment identification code for a batch detail segment. ◗ Type **0** (the position of the segment identifier within the segment) in the **Position** box. ◗ Click the check box labeled **This is a batch segment**.
6	Click **OK** to save your changes.
7	Continue with How to Create a Transaction Header Segment.

How to Create a Transaction Header Segment

Introduction   A Transaction Header segment is a positional segment that indicates if the transaction is a request or response. This header segment contains four of the six key fields that Sterling Gentran:Server uses to determine the Trading Partnership code for inbound translation.
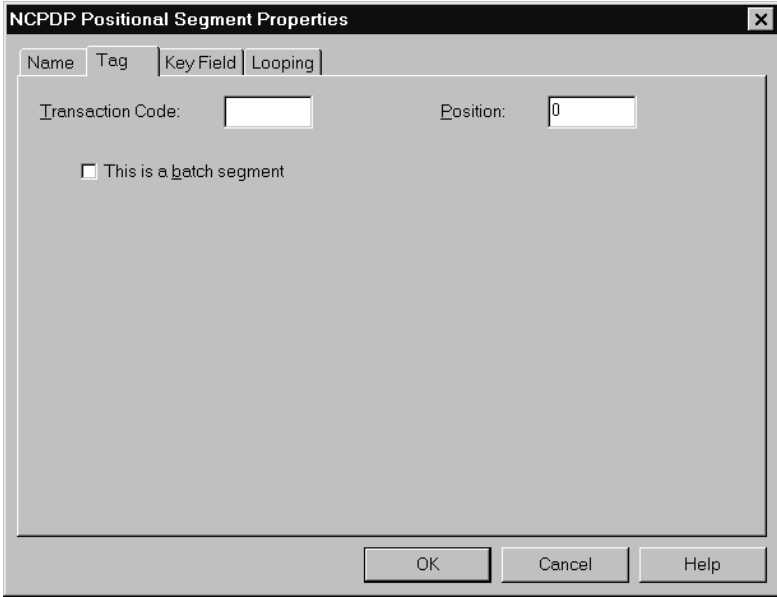
Location   Each Batch Detail Data record has only one transaction header. In your map, the Transaction Header segment immediately follows the Batch Detail Data segment.

Procedure   Use this procedure to create a Transaction Header segment in the NCPDP side of a map.

Step	Action
1	Right-click the icon for the batch detail data segment and select **Insert/Positional Segment** from the shortcut menu. **System Response** The system displays the NCPDP Positional Segment Properties dialog box.
2	Type the segment name in the first box on the Name tab. **Example** Transaction Header
3	Type a description of the segment in the second box on the Name tab and then click **OK** to save your changes. **Example** Transaction Header Segment

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Click the Tag tab.
5	Complete the fields on the Tag tab: ◗ Type the NCPDP transaction code (E1, B1, B2, etc.) in the **Transaction Code** box. ◗ Type the starting position of the Transaction Code in the **Position** box.
6	Click **OK** to save your changes.
7	Continue with How to Create the Batch Trailer Segment to create the Patient Segment, Billing Segment, and other segments you need to describe the layout of the data.

How to Create the Batch Trailer Segment
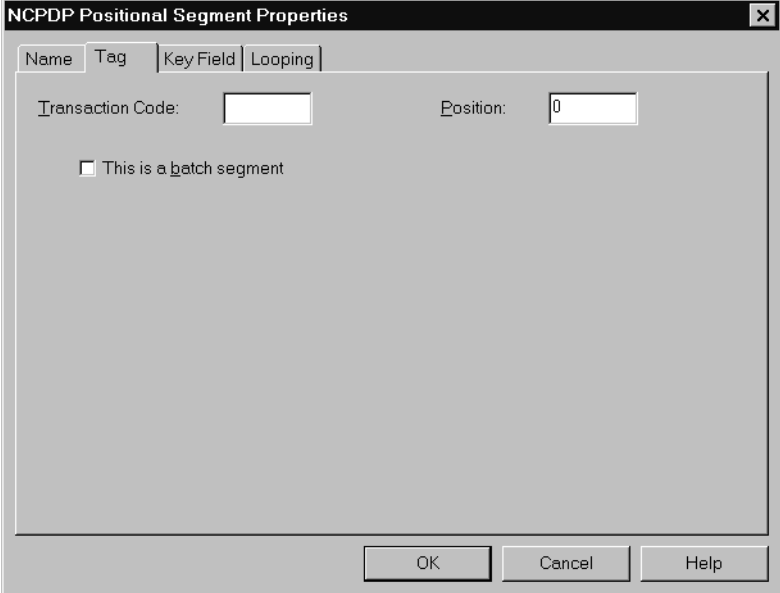
Introduction   The Batch Trailer segment is a positional segment that contains the total number of segments in the batch, including the Batch Header and Batch Trailer segments. This segment also contains a message field that can be used to include information about the batch transmission. Each file can have only one Batch Trailer segment.

Procedure   Use this procedure to create the batch header segment in the NCPDP side of a map.

Step	Action
1	Right-click the last icon on the NCPDP side of the map and select **Insert/Positional Segment** from the shortcut menu. **System Response** The system displays the NCPDP Positional Segment Properties dialog box.
2	Type the segment name in the first box on the Name tab. **Example** Batch Trailer
3	Type a description of the segment in the second box on the Name tab and then click **OK** to save your changes. **Example** Batch Trailer Segment

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Click the Tag tab. **NCPDP Positional Segment Properties** ☒ Name Tag Key Field Looping Transaction Code: [ ] Position: [0] ☐ This is a batch segment [OK] [Cancel] [Help]
5	Complete the fields on the Tag tab: ◗ Click the check box labeled **This is a batch segment**. ◗ Type **99** in the **Transaction Code** box. This is the segment identification code for a batch trailer. ◗ Type the starting position of the Segment Identifier in the **Position** box.
6	Click **OK** to save your changes.
7	Continue with How to Create the Batch Detail Data Segment.

How to Create a Group

Introduction   In an NCPDP map, a transaction is represented by a map group.

A group contains related segments, groups, or both that repeat in sequence until either the data ends or the maximum number of times that the loop is allowed to repeat is exhausted. The system permits up to four repetitions.

Group separator character   In NCPDP transmissions, a group separator character denotes the start of a transaction (except for Eligibility Verification transactions). You can choose to have Sterling Gentran:Server insert the NCPDP group separator character when you create or modify a map group.
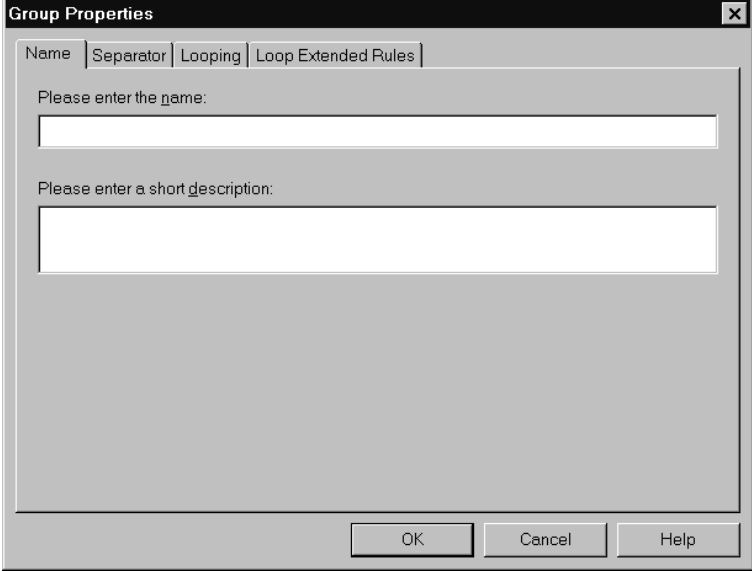
Reference
See Separator characters for information about the group separator character.
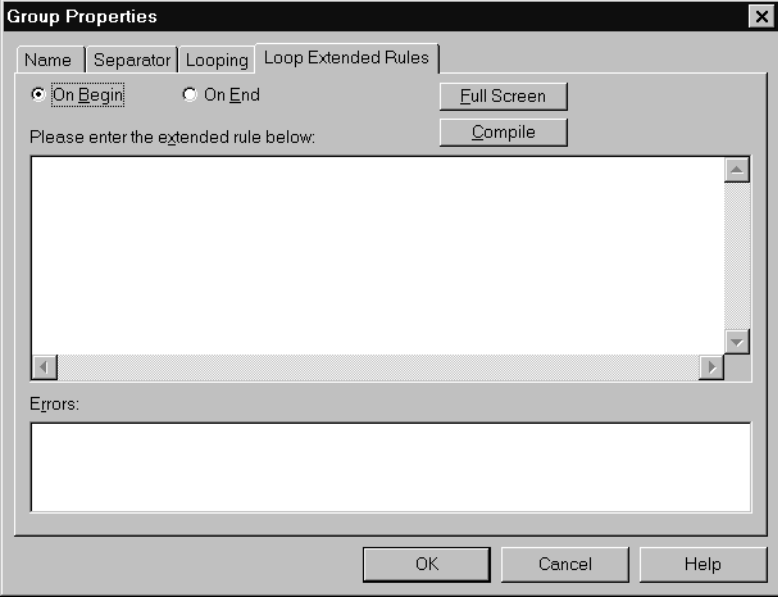
Procedure   Use this procedure to create a group in a map.

Step	Action
1	Select the map component that precedes the group you are creating in the file layout.
2	From the **Edit** menu select **Create Sub** or **Insert**, depending on the level.

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Select **Group** from the submenu. **System Response** The system displays the Group Properties dialog box (The Name tab is displayed by default.)
4	In the first box on the Name tab, type the name of the group, such as the transaction name. **WARNING** **Do not use spaces or dashes (-) in the group name. You can use the underscore (_) to separate words.**
5	In the second box on the Name tab, type a description of this group; then click **OK**.
6	Do you want Sterling Gentran:Server to insert the NCPDP group separator before the data in this group? ◗ If YES, click the Separator tab and click the **Use NCPDP Group Separator** check box; then click **OK**. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.

(Contd) Step	Action
7	Select the Looping tab to access looping options. Group Properties Name | Separator | Looping | Loop Extended Rules | Minimum Usage: [0] ☐ Promote records to parent Maximum Usage: [1] OK Cancel Help
8	In the **Minimum Usage** box, type the minimum number of times the loop must be repeated. **Note** For a conditional loop, the minimum usage should always be 0 (zero). For a mandatory loop, the minimum usage should be 1 or greater.
9	In the **Maximum Usage** box, type the maximum number of times the loop can be repeated.
10	Is this a single iteration group? ◗ If YES, continue with Step 11. ◗ If NO, GO TO Step 12.
11	Do you want to specify that the subordinate records and groups should be extracted and located in the parent group when the group is compiled? ◗ If YES, select **Promote records to parent**; then click **OK**. ◗ If NO, click **OK** and continue with the next step.

(Contd) Step	Action
12	Do you want to specify an extended rule for this group? ◗ If YES, click the Loop Extended Rules tab and enter the extended rule. Click **OK** to save your changes. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step. **Group Properties** Name Separator Looping Loop Extended Rules ⊙ On Begin ○ On End Full Screen Compile Please enter the extended rule below: Errors: OK Cancel Help
13	Click **OK** to create the group.

How to Create a Positional Segment
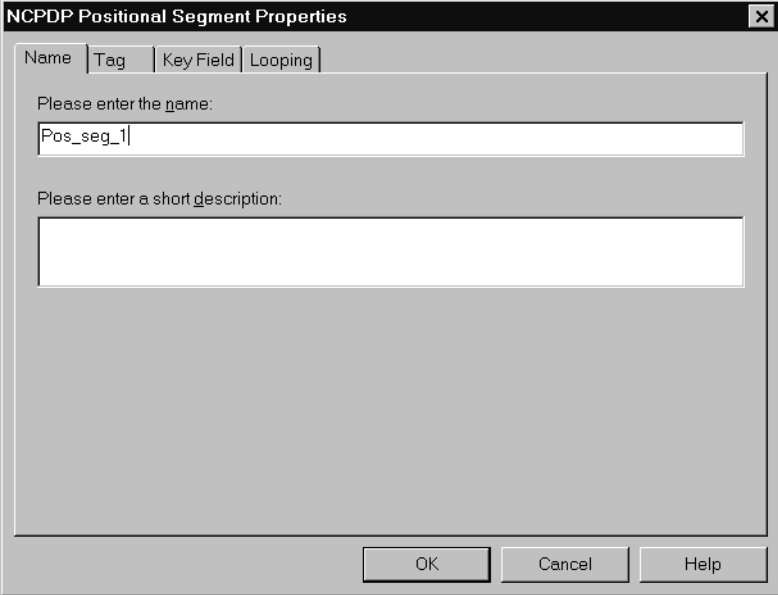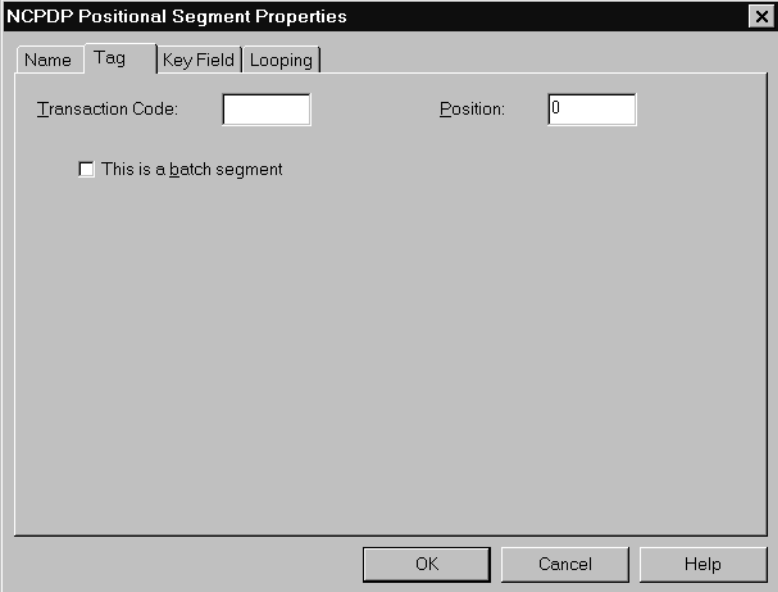
Introduction   The fields in positional segments are always in fixed positions and do not require separators. The NCPDP Positional Segment Properties tab enables you to specify identifying value for a positional segment, loops usage and type, and constants.
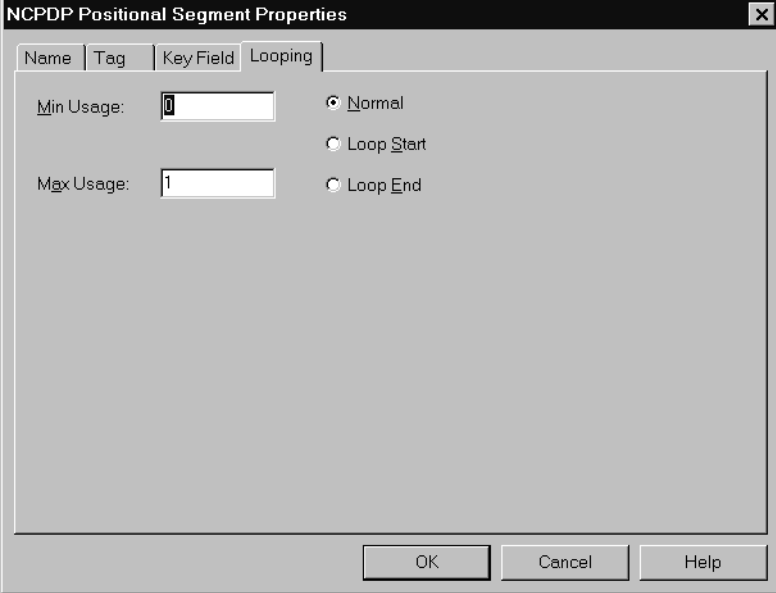
Procedure   Use this procedure to create a positional segment in the NCPDP side of a map.

Step	Action
1	Select the map component which precedes the segment you are creating.
2	From the **Edit** menu select either **Create Sub** or **Insert**, depending on the level of the selected map component.
3	Select **Positional Segment** from the submenu. **System Response** The system displays the NCPDP Positional Segment Properties dialog box.

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Type the segment name in the first box on the Name tab. **Note** If a segment occurs more than once in a map it is identified by its name <ID>. The second and subsequent occurrences are identified by <ID>:n, where n is the number of the occurrence in the map. **NCPDP Positional Segment Properties** Name	Tag	Key Field	Looping Please enter the _name_: Pos_seg_1 Please enter a short _description_: OK Cancel Help
5	Type a description of the segment in the second box on the Name tab. **Note** Use this box to provide a brief explanation of the segment so that you can differentiate it from similar segments.

(Contd) Step	Action
6	Do you want to specify an identification tag for this segment? ◗ If YES, select the **Tag** tab and then type the segment identification code <TAG> in the **Tag** box. Continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, continue with next step. **IMPORTANT** **You must define the tag for an input segment.**

(Contd) Step	Action
7	Do you want to use a key field? ◗ If YES, select the **Key Field** tab and then complete the appropriate fields. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step. ![NCPDP Positional Segment Properties dialog box showing the Key Field tab with Field set to posfield2, Matching rules section with Use constant selected, Use codelist option, and Match record when key does not match checkbox, with OK, Cancel, and Help buttons]()
8	Is the segment a looping structure? ◗ If YES, select the **Looping** tab. ◗ If NO, accept the defaults and continue with Step 10.

(Contd) Step	Action

9	In the **Min Usage** box, type the minimum amount of times the segment must repeat.
	
	Note
	If the **Min Usage** box contains a 0 (zero), the segment is conditional. If the **Min Usage** box contains a 1 or greater, the segment is mandatory.
	
	NCPDP Positional Segment Properties
	Name | Tag | Key Field | Looping
	Min Usage: 0 ⦿ Normal
	    ○ Loop Start
	Max Usage: 1 ○ Loop End
	    OK Cancel Help

10	Do you want the segment to repeat (loop)? ◗ If YES, type the maximum amount of times it can repeat in the **Max Usage** box. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
11	Click **OK** to save changes to the segment.

How to Create a Delimited Segment
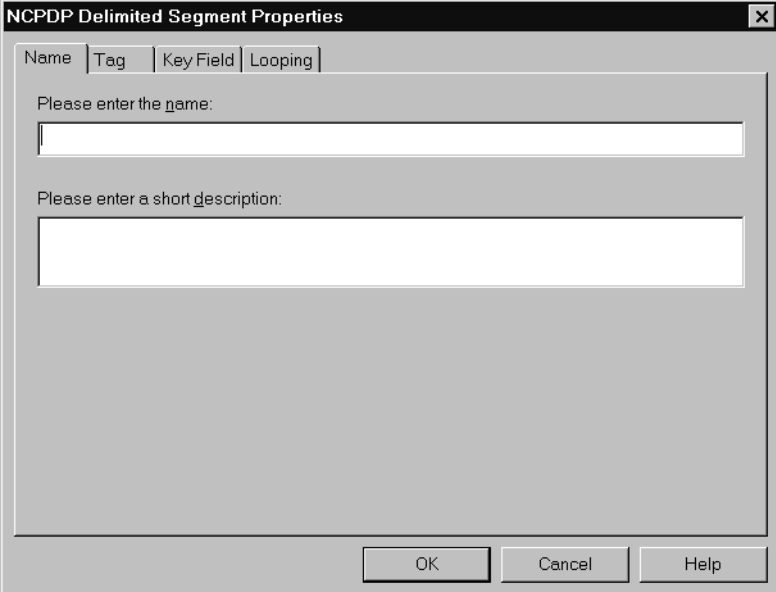
Introduction   The Patient, Insurance, Claim, Pharmacy Provider, and other transaction-level segments are delimited segments. Delimited segments and their fields require separators because their lengths are variable. The NCPDP Delimited Segment Properties dialog box enables you to create a delimited segment.
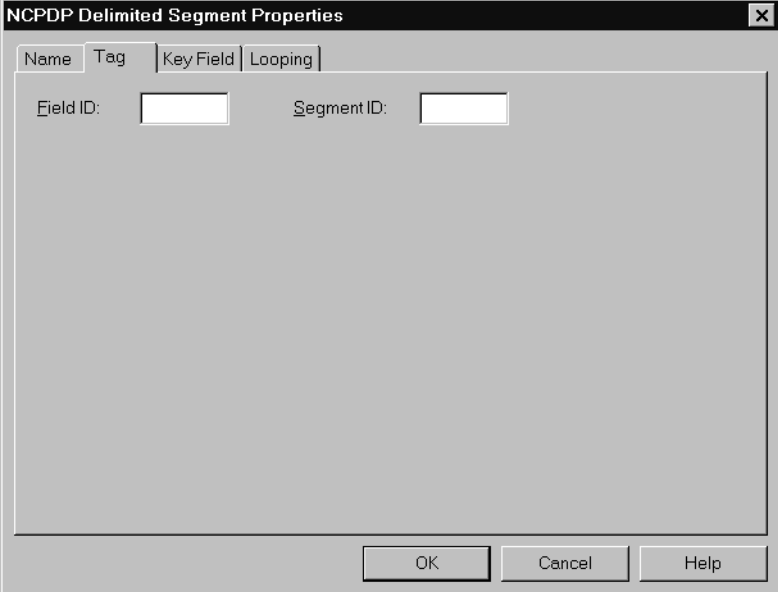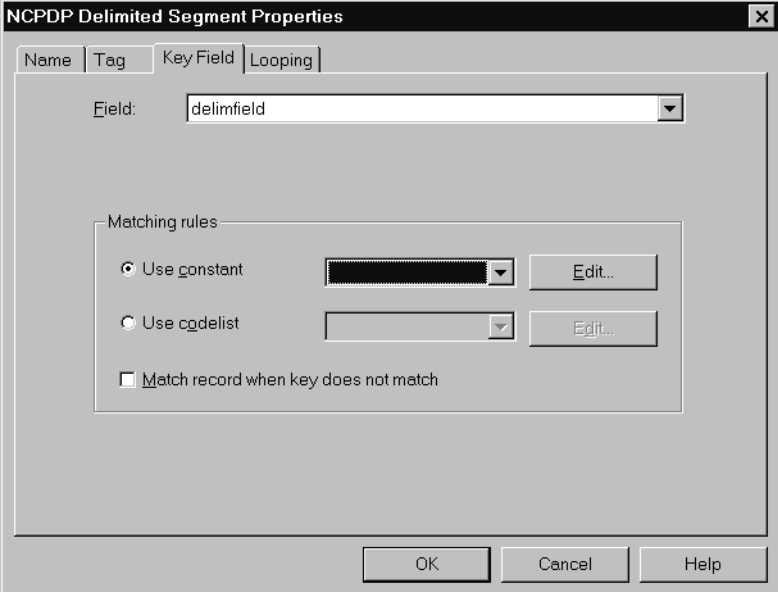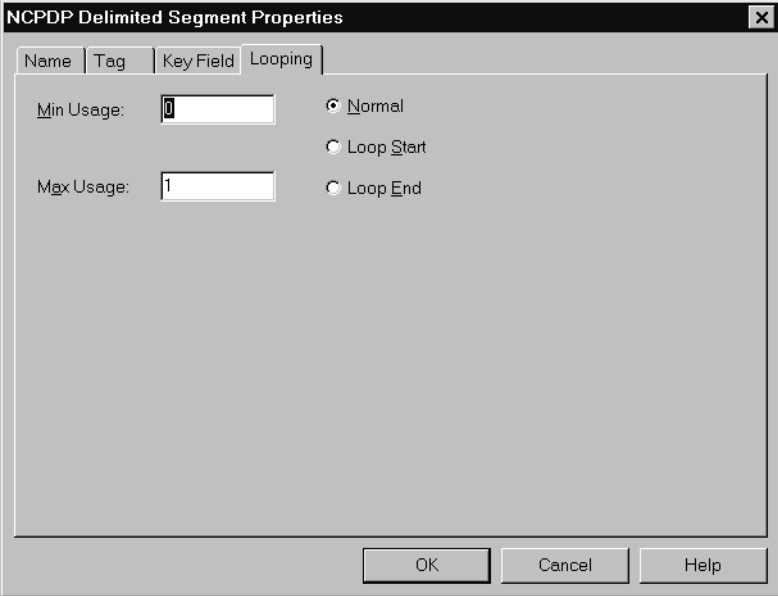
Procedure   Use this procedure to create a delimited segment in the NCPDP side of a map.

Step	Action
1	Right-click on the map component that precedes the segment you are creating.
2	From the drop-down menu, select either **Create Sub** or **Insert**, depending on the level of the selected map component.
3	Select **Delimited Segment** from the submenu. **System Response** The system displays the NCPDP Delimited Segment Properties dialog box.

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Type the segment name in the first box on the Name tab. **Note** If a segment occurs more than once in a map it is identified by its name <ID>. The second and subsequent occurrences are identified by <ID>:n, where n is the number of the occurrence in the map.
5	Type a description of the segment in the second box on the Name tab. **Note** Use this box to provide a brief explanation of the segment so that you can differentiate it from similar segments.
6	Click the Tag tab.

(Contd) Step	Action
7	Type the field identifier in the **Field ID** box and then type the segment identifier in the **Segment ID** box. NCPDP Delimited Segment Properties Name | Tag | Key Field | Looping Field ID: [ ] Segment ID: [ ] OK Cancel Help
8	Do you want to use a key field? ◗ If YES, select the **Key Field** tab and then complete the appropriate fields. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step. NCPDP Delimited Segment Properties Name | Tag | Key Field | Looping Field: delimfield Matching rules ⊙ Use constant [ ] Edit... ○ Use codelist [ ] Edit... ☐ Match record when key does not match OK Cancel Help

(Contd) Step	Action
9	Is the segment a looping structure? ◗ If YES, select the **Looping** tab and continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, accept the defaults and go to Step 12.
10	In the **Min Usage** box, type the minimum amount of times the segment must repeat. **Note** If the **Min Usage** box contains a 0 (zero), the segment is conditional. If the **Min Usage** box contains a 1 or greater, the segment is mandatory. ![NCPDP Delimited Segment Properties dialog box showing the Looping tab with Min Usage: 0, Max Usage: 1, and radio buttons for Normal (selected), Loop Start, Loop End, with OK, Cancel, and Help buttons]
11	Do you want to specify the maximum number of times the segment can repeat? ◗ If YES, type the maximum amount of times it can repeat in the **Max Usage** box and then continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
12	Click **OK** to save changes to the segment.

How to Create a Positional Field

Introduction   There are two ways to add positional fields to a map.

◗   If you have only one field to add, use the **Create Sub** function. This topic contains the procedure for using this function.

◗   If you need to add multiple positional fields to a record, use the **Positional Field Editor**. Create the fields for the first record, and then proceed with each sequential record.
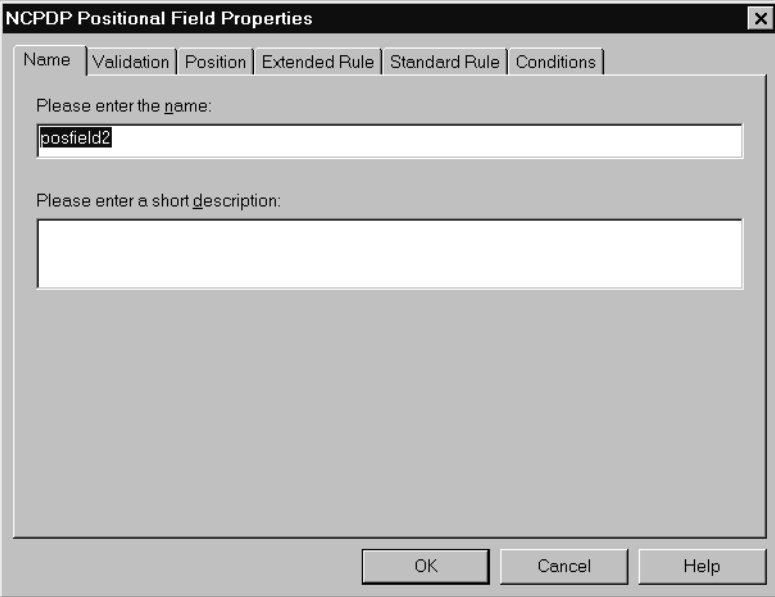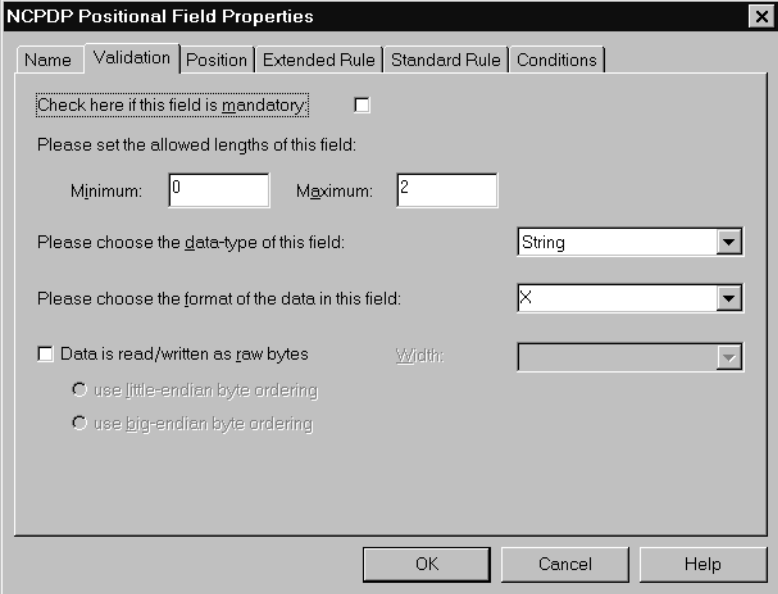
Reference
See Positional Field Editor for instructions on using the Positional Field Editor to create multiple fields.
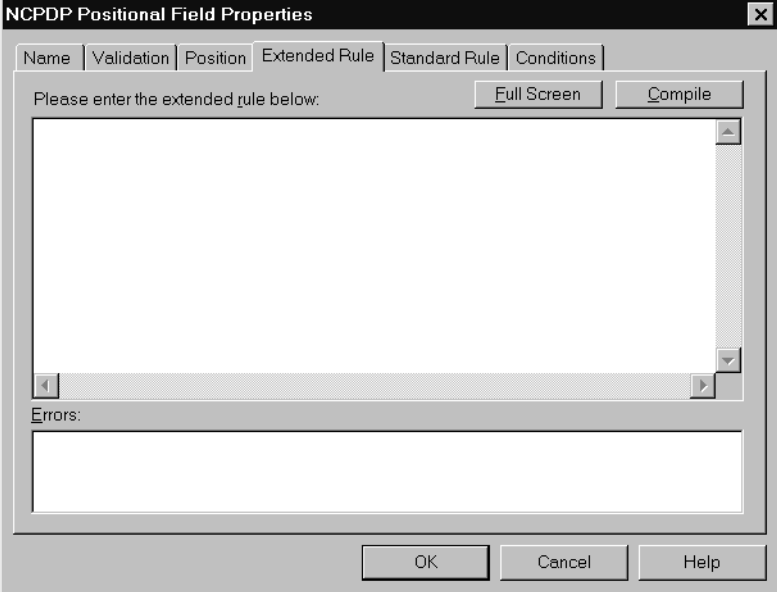
Create sub procedure   Use this procedure to create a positional field in the NCPDP side of a map.
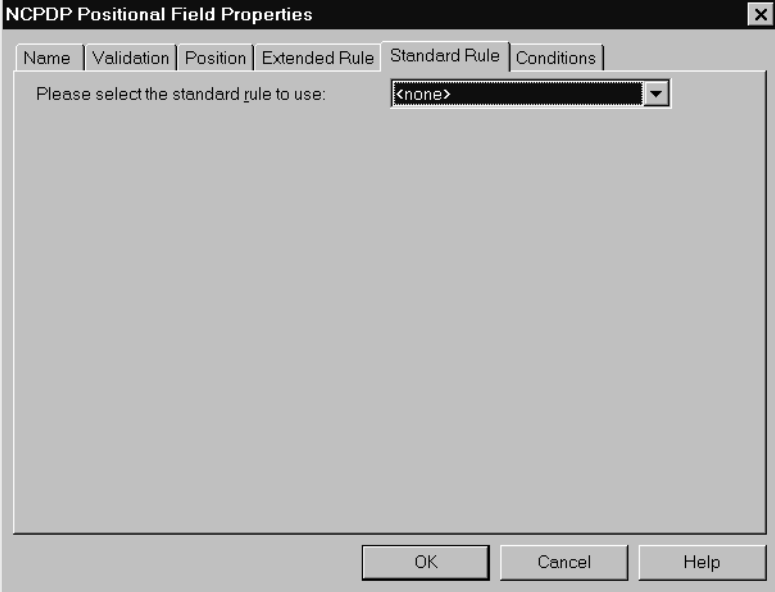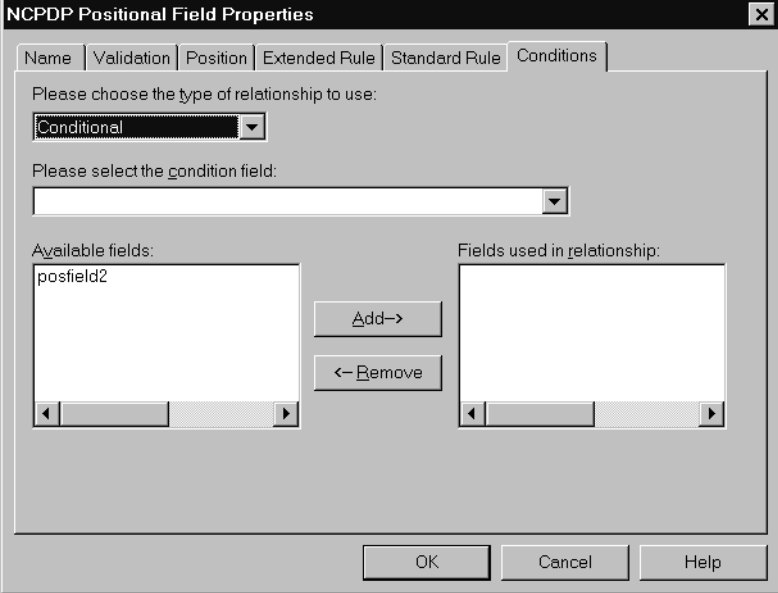
Step	Action
1	Select the positional segment that precedes the positional field you are creating.
2	Select **Create Sub** from the Edit menu.
3	Select **Positional Field** from the Create Sub menu. **System Response** The system displays the NCPDP Positional Field Properties dialog box.

(Contd) Step	Action
4	Type the name of the positional field in the first box on the Name tab. **Warning** Do not use spaces or dashes in the Name box. You can use the underscore symbol (_) to separate words.

(Contd) Step	Action
5	Do you want to specify validation information for this field? ◗　If YES, click the Validation tab and enter the information; then continue with the next step. ◗　If NO, continue with the step.

(Contd) Step	Action
6	Do you want to specify an extended rule for this map component? ◗ If YES, click the Extended Rule tab and enter the rule; then continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, continue with the step.
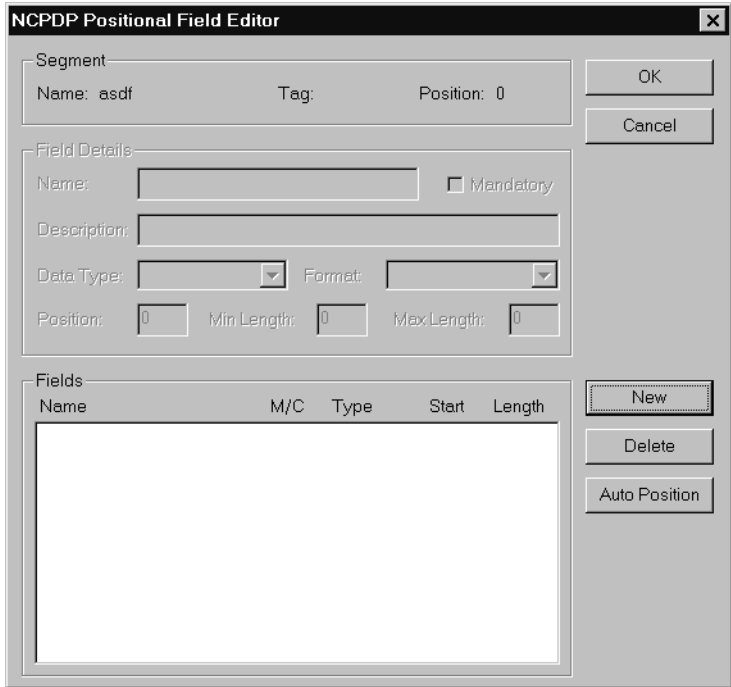
(Contd) Step	Action
7	Do you want to specify a standard operation rule for this map component? ◗ If YES, click the Standard Rule tab and enter the rule; then continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, continue with the step.

(Contd) Step	Action
8	Do you want to set conditional relationships between this field and another positional field? ◗ If YES, click the Conditions tab and set the conditions; then continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, continue with the step.
9	Click **OK** to save the properties for this field.

Positional Field Editor

Use this procedure to create positional fields for a record.

Step	Action
1	Right-click the positional segment and select **Edit Fields** from the shortcut menu. **System Response** The system displays the Positional Field Editor dialog box.
2	Is the field you are creating the first field in the record? ◗ If YES, click **New** and continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, highlight the field that precedes the field you are creating in the record layout and click **New**. **System Response** The system displays a highlight bar in the Fields section where the new field is positioned. **Note** You need to fill in the field values in the Field Details section.

(Contd) Step	Action
3	In the **Name** box, type the field name. **Notes** ◗ Each application field must have a unique name. It is useful to tag the end of the fields that occur in multiple records with a suffix that identifies the record that contains it. ◗ Do not use spaces or dashes (-) in the field name. You can use the underscore (_) to separate words.
4	Do you want to designate the field as mandatory (must be present)? ◗ If YES, select the **Mandatory** check box. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
5	In the **Description** box, type a description of the field. **Note** Use the description to provide a brief explanation of the field so that you can differentiate it from similar fields.
6	From the **Data Type** list, select the type of the field. **Note** Valid values are: ◗ String = alpha (A/N) ◗ Number = signed numeric (D/overpunch) or unsigned numeric (N) ◗ Date/Time = date or time element (DATE)
7	From the **Format** list, select the field format. **Note** The choices for this field depend on the type of field you selected from the Data Type list. If you choose Number or Date/Time in the **Data Type** box, you can select the data format from the Format list. If you selected String from the **Data Type** box, you should type a syntax token to denote that this field must be formatted as the specified syntax token dictates. (The default syntax token is X.) **Reference** See Field Format Values for more information on selecting your data format.
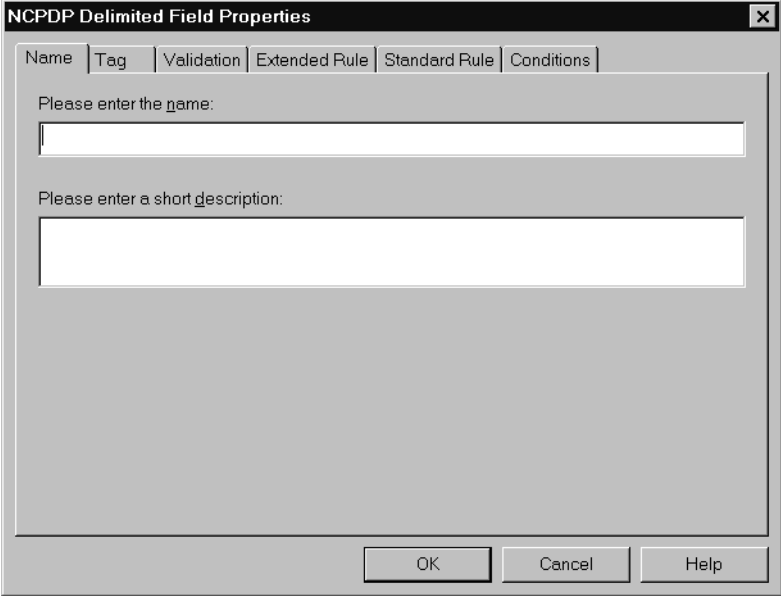
(Contd) Step	Action
8	Do you want to indicate the exact position of the field in the record? ◗ If YES, type the starting position of the field in the **Start Pos** box. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step. **Notes** You want to specify field start positions if, for example, you are using only a few fields but you want them positioned exactly in the record. The alternative to specifying the start position of each field is to add the fields sequentially in the record and then use the Auto Position function. **Reference** See Step 13 below for more information on the Auto Position function.
9	In the **Min Length** box, type the minimum number of characters that is acceptable for this field.
10	In the **Max Length** box, type the maximum length of the field.
11	Click **New**. **System Response** The system adds the field and creates a new field with blank values ready for you to identify.
12	Create the rest of the fields according to your record layout. **Note** Click **Delete** to stop adding fields.
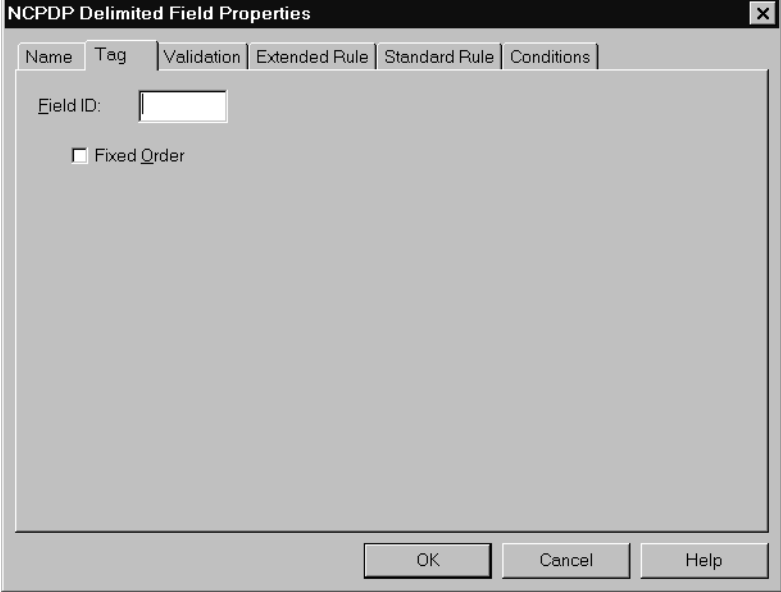
(Contd) Step	Action
13	After adding the last field, do you want the system to automatically position the fields in the record?
	◗ If YES, click **Auto Position**.
	Note
	This option automatically calculates the start position in the record of each field. The system bases the start positions on the assumption that each field is positioned directly after the previous field and is of the length specified in the **Max Length** box.
	Click **Yes** to acknowledge the warning message that fields are sequenced in order.
	Warning
	Use the Auto Position function only if you define a record tag, and if you define every field in the record in the sequence that each field occurs.
	Reference
	See the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* for more information on defining record tags.
	◗ If NO, continue with the next step
14	Are you completely finished adding fields to the record?
	◗ If YES, click **Close**.
	◗ If NO, repeat Steps 2 through 13.
	Note
	Repeat this procedure to add fields to the other records you defined.
	References
	See the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* for more information on mapping a constant to a field.
15	Do you want to define Trading Partnership code rules for this application or definition file?
	◗ If YES, see the chapter *Defining Trading Partnership Rules for Application Files* in the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* for instructions.
	◗ If NO, continue with another task.
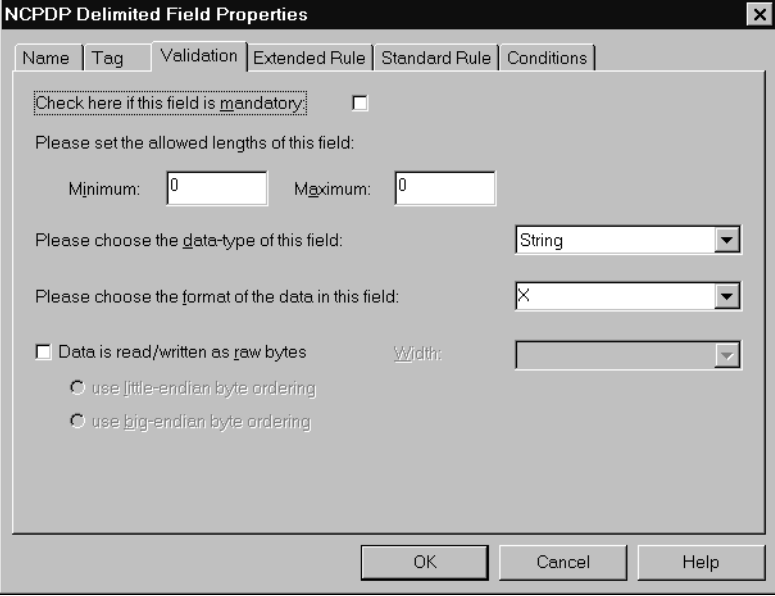
How to Create a Delimited Field

Introduction   Each NCPDP delimited segment contains a group of logically-related data fields, separated by the field delimiter character. This topic explains how to create a delimited field.

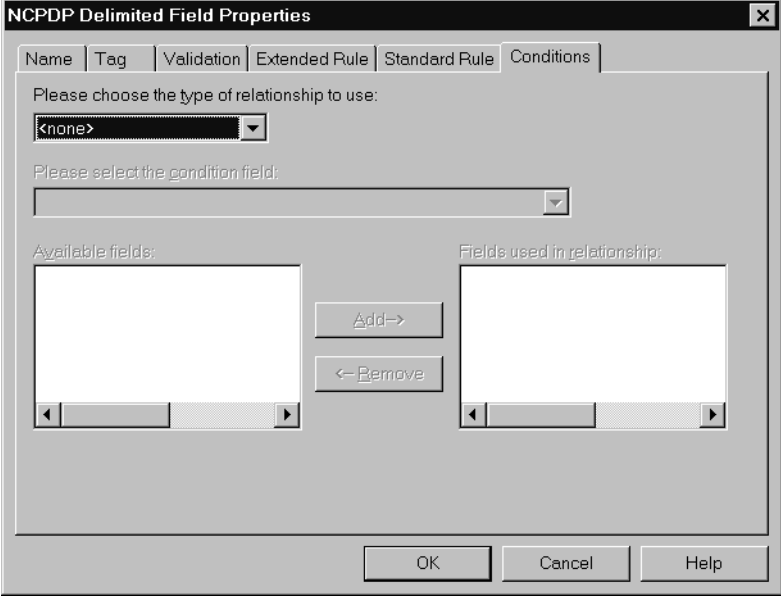**Procedure:**   Use this procedure to create a delimited field.

Step	Action
1	Right-click on the map object that precedes the delimited field you are creating.
2	Depending on the level of the map object you selected, click either **Create Sub** or **Insert** from the drop-down menu and then click Delimited Field on the submenu.

System Response
The system displays the NCPDP Delimited Field Properties dialog box.

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Type the name of the field in the first box on the Name tab. **Warning** Do not use spaces or dashes in the Name box. You can use the underscore symbol (_) to separate words.
4	Type the description of the field in the second box on the Name tab. **Tip** Use the description to provide a brief explanation of the field so that you can differentiate it from similar fields.
5	Click the Tag tab and continue with the next step.
6	Type the field identifier in the **Field ID** box.
7	Do you want to designate that the order of this field is fixed? ◗ If YES, click the **Fixed Order** check box. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
8	Click the Validation tab and continue with the next step.

(Contd) Step	Action
9	Is the field mandatory (must be present)? ◗ If YES, click the **Check here if this field is mandatory** check box on the Validation tab. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
10	Specify the minimum and maximum length of the element by typing values in the **Minimum** and **Maximum** boxes. **Note** If the data is less than the minimum length, the system generates a compliance error during translation.
11	Select the type of the field from the **Data Type** list. Valid values are: ◗ String = alpha element (A/N) ◗ Number = signed numeric (D/overpunch) or unsigned numeric (N) ◗ Date/Time = date or time element (DATE)

(Contd) Step	Action
12	Select the format of the field from the **Format** list. **Note** The choices for this field depend on the value you selected from the **Data Type** list. If you choose **Number** or **Date/Time** in the **Data Type** box, you can select the data format from the **Format** list. If you selected **String** from the **Data Type** box, you should type a syntax token to denote that this field must be formatted as the specified syntax token dictates. The default syntax token is X. **Reference** See Field Format Values for more information about data formats.
13	Do you want to specify an extended rule for this field? ◗ If YES, click the Extended Rule tab and enter the rule; then continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, continue with the step.
14	Do you want to specify a standard operation rule for this field? ◗ If YES, click the Standard Rule tab and enter the rule; then continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, continue with the step.
15	Do you want to set conditional relationships between this field and another field? ◗ If YES, click the Conditions tab and continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, continue with Step 18.

(Contd) Step	Action
16	Select the conditional relationship from the **Please choose the type of relationship to use** drop-down box.
17	Is the type of relationship Conditional or List Conditional?
	◗ If YES, select the first field in the relationship from the **Please select the condition field** drop-down list.
	◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
18	Select the fields that you want to use in the relationship from the **Available Fields** list and click the **Add** button to add them to the **Fields used in relationship list**.
19	Click **OK** to save the changes to the field.

Repeating Fields

Introduction

Repeating fields within a segment occur as logical groups and must be submitted as a set. Only fields that are designated as repeating fields (looping fields) in the NCPDP Telecommunication Standard can be repeated. Count and counter fields identify repeating fields.

◗ A **count field** is used to specify the total number of repetitions of the fields in a grouping. All repeating fields must have a count field that accompanies the repeating field in the transaction.

◗ A **counter field** identifies a specific repeating loop in a series of loops, in sequential order. It is synonymous with occurrence number. Counter fields may occur multiple times with their associated repeating fields.

Example

In a repetition of four, the first occurrence of the field or set/logical grouping is preceded by a counter field with a value of 1. The second occurrence of that field or grouping is preceded by a counter with a value of 2, and so on.

Reference

See your *NCPDP Telecommunication Standard Implementation Guide* for information about how the standard uses count and counter fields.

Example count field in map

This example shows a count field in an NCPDP map.
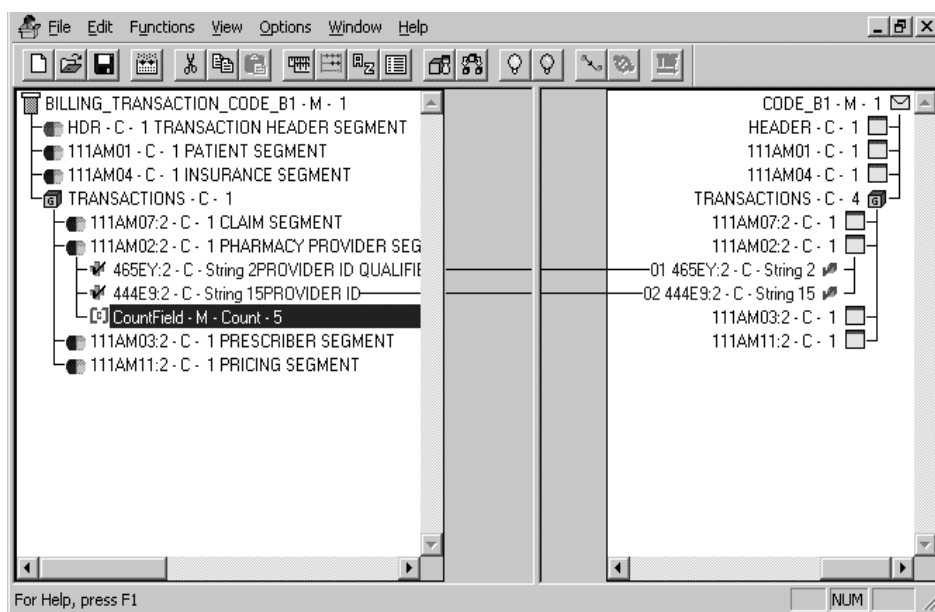
Example counter field in map

This example shows a counter field in an NCPDP map.
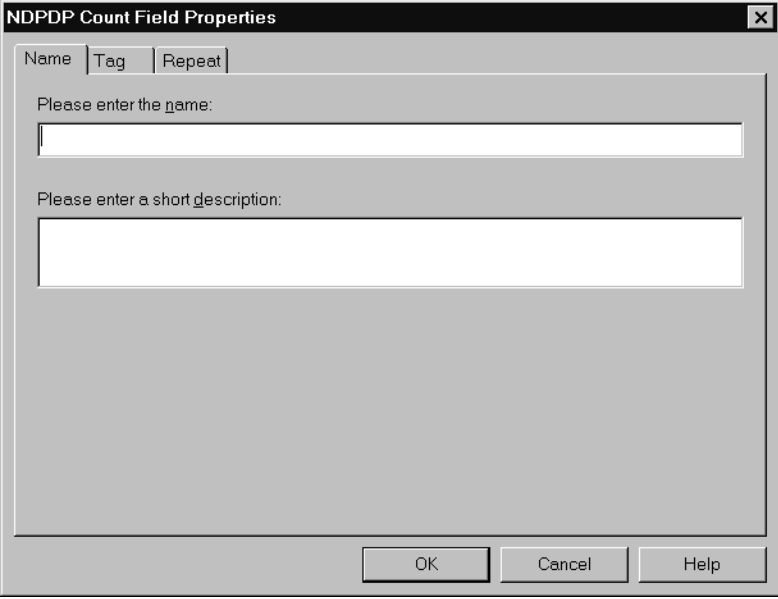
This counter field has two subfields. The second subfield is selected.
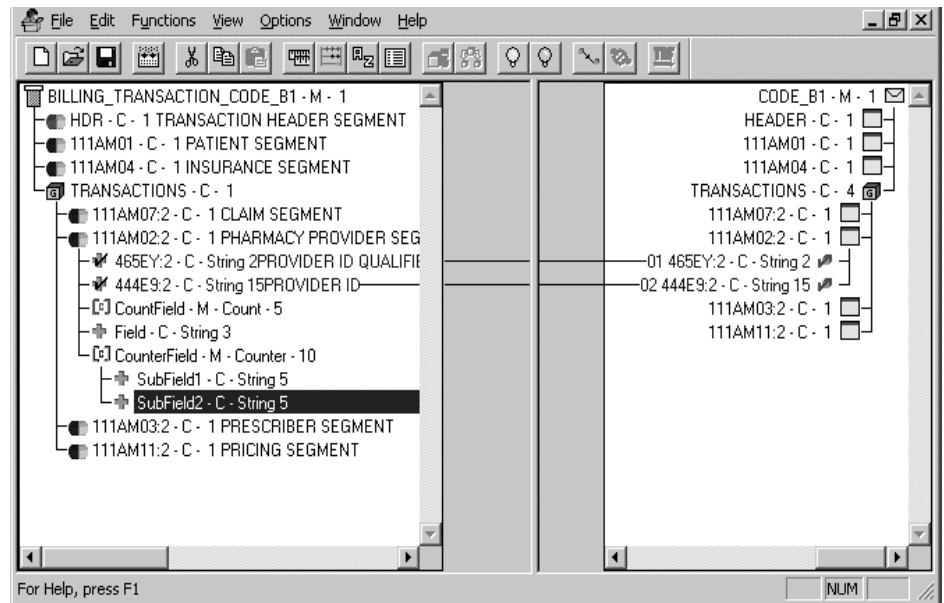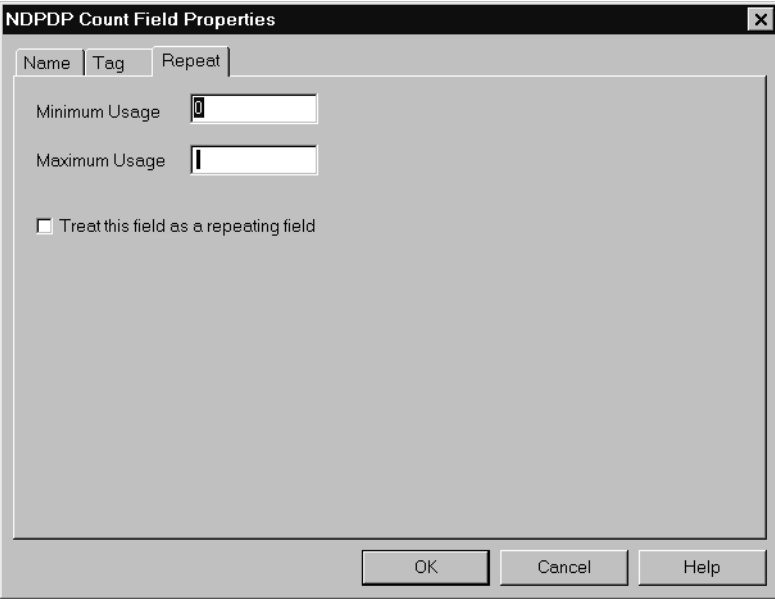
How to Create a Count Field

Introduction   Count and counter fields are repeating fields. A **count field** is used to specify the total number of repetitions that follow of the fields in a grouping.

Procedure: Use this procedure to create a count field.

Step	Action
1	Right-click on the map object that precedes the count field you are creating.
2	Depending on the level of the map object you selected, click either **Create Sub** or **Insert** from the drop-down menu and then click **Count Field** on the submenu.

System Response
The system displays the NCPDP Count Field Properties dialog box with the Name tab selected.

NDPDP Count Field Properties

Name | Tag | Repeat

Please enter the *n*ame:

Please enter a short *d*escription:

OK   Cancel   Help

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Type the name of the field in the first box on the Name tab. **WARNING** **Do not use spaces or dashes in the Name box. You can use the underscore symbol (_) to separate words.**
4	Type the description of the field in the second box on the Name tab; then click **OK**. **Tip** Use the description to provide a brief explanation of the field so that you can differentiate it from similar fields.
5	Click the Tag tab and continue with the next step. **NDPDP Count Field Properties** Name Tag Repeat Field ID: [ ] ☐ Fixed Order [OK] [Cancel] [Help]
6	Type the field identifier in the **Field ID** box.
7	Do you want to designate that the order of this field is fixed? ◗ If YES, click the **Fixed Order** check box; then click **OK**. ◗ If NO, click **OK** and continue with the next step.

(Contd) Step	Action
8	Click the Repeat tab and continue with the next step. **NDPDP Count Field Properties** Name │ Tag │ Repeat Minimum Usage [0] Maximum Usage [ ] ☐ Treat this field as a repeating field OK Cancel Help
9	Specify the minimum and maximum number of times that the field can repeat by typing values in the **Minimum Usage** and **Maximum Usage** boxes. The default value for Maximum Usage is 1.
10	If this field is part of a loop, click the **Treat this field as a repeating field** check box. This option enables you to link this field to a field that is at a different nesting level. **Note** When you link fields on the input side of your map to fields on the output side, the Application Integration system normally requires that you link a single-occurring field to a field that is at the same level of nesting. The **Treat this field as a repeating field** option allows you to link fields that are in different nesting levels. If you do not check this option, you must link this field to a field that is at the same nesting level.
11	Click **OK** to save the changes to the field.

How to Create a Counter Field
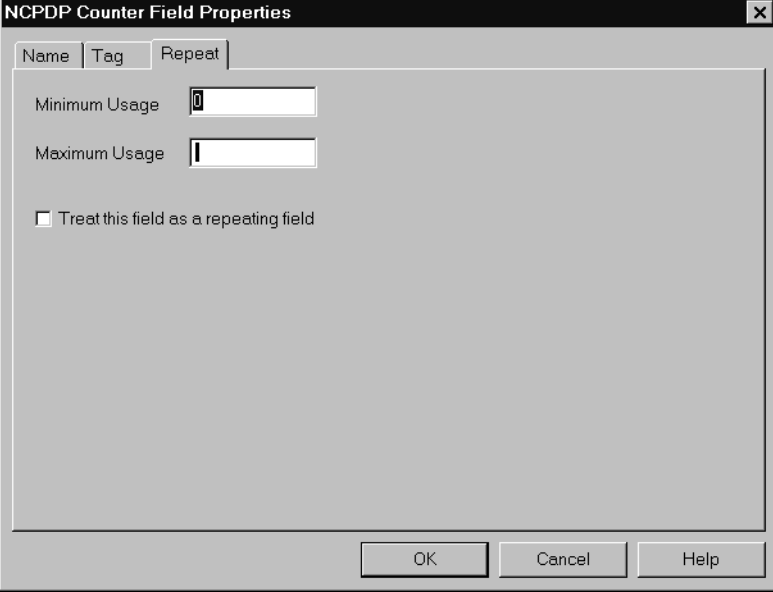
Introduction   Count and counter fields are repeating fields. A **counter field** identifies a specific loop in a series of loops, in sequential order. Counter fields may occur multiple times with their associated repeating fields.

Procedure: Use this procedure to create a counter field.

Step	Action
1	Right-click on the map object that precedes the counter field you are creating.
2	Depending on the level of the map object you selected, click either **Create Sub** or **Insert** from the drop-down menu and then click **Counter Field** on the submenu. **System Response** The system displays the NCPDP Counter Field Properties dialog box with the Name tab selected.

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Type the name of the field in the first box on the Name tab. **WARNING** **Do not use spaces or dashes in the Name box. You can use the underscore symbol (_) to separate words.**
4	Type the description of the field in the second box on the Name tab; then click **OK**. **Tip** Use the description to provide a brief explanation of the field so that you can differentiate it from similar fields.
5	Click the Tag tab and continue with the next step. NCPDP Counter Field Properties ✕ Name Tag Repeat Field ID: [ ] ☐ Fixed Order OK Cancel Help
6	Type the field identifier in the **Field ID** box.
7	Do you want to designate that the order of this field is fixed? ◗ If YES, click the **Fixed Order** check box; then click **OK**. ◗ If NO, click **OK** and continue with the next step.

(Contd) Step	Action
8	Click the Repeat tab and continue with the next step. ![NCPDP Counter Field Properties dialog box showing the Repeat tab with Name and Tag tabs. Minimum Usage field shows 0, Maximum Usage field is blank. A checkbox labeled "Treat this field as a repeating field" is unchecked. OK, Cancel, and Help buttons at bottom.]
9	Specify the minimum and maximum number of times that the field can repeat by typing values in the **Minimum Usage** and **Maximum Usage** boxes. The default value for Maximum Usage must be 1. **Note** if the value in the Minimum Usage is greater than 1, then the Counter field is mandatory.
10	If this field is part of a loop, click the **Treat this field as a repeating field** check box. This option enables you to link this field to a field that is at a different nesting level. **Note** When you link fields on the input side of your map to fields on the output side, the Application Integration system normally requires that you link a single-occurring field to a field that is at the same level of nesting. This option allows you to link fields that are in different nesting levels. If you do not check this option, you must link this field to a field that is at the same nesting level.
11	Click **OK** to save the changes to the field.

Creating NCPDP Trading Partnership Records

Contents

Overview

Introduction

In this chapter   This chapter describes how to create Trading Partnership records for the trading partners with whom you exchange NCPDP files.

Key terms   This table describes key terms used in this chapter.

Term	Description
processor	The entity that processes a claim made for prescriptions or services.
Receiver ID	The code that identifies the processor who receives the batch file. The processor or switch receiving the file assigns the Receiver ID. This ID reflects valid enrollment between trading partners for batch file submission.
Sender ID	The code that identifies the provider who sends (to a processor or switch) a batch file that contains claims or other NCPDP transactions. The processor or switch usually assigns the provider Sender ID. This ID reflects valid enrollment between trading partners for batch file submission.

NCPDP Trading Partnership Records

Required Trading Partnership records

For NCPDP trading partnerships, you must create:

◗ An Interchange Organization record

◗ A Group Organization record

◗ A Trading Partnership record for each inbound document you expect to receive

◗ A Trading Partnership record for each outbound document you expect to send

Reference

See the *Working with Trading Partnerships* chapter in the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* for general information about these records.

Supplementary records

For outbound Trading Partnership records, you must also create these supplementary records:

◗ Batch Transaction information (header, detail, and trailer segments)

◗ Transaction Header information for Requests and Responses

Trading Partnership Dialog Boxes

In this section

This section describes the dialog boxes used to create NCPDP Trading Partnership records.

It includes:

◗ Interchange Organization Dialog Box

◗ Group Organization Dialog Box

◗ Trading Partnership Editor Dialog Boxes

◗ Batch Transaction Information Dialog Box

◗ NCPDP Transaction Request Header Information Dialog Box

◗ NCPDP Transaction Response Header Information Dialog Box

Interchange Organization Dialog Box

Illustration   This illustration shows the Interchange Organization dialog box.
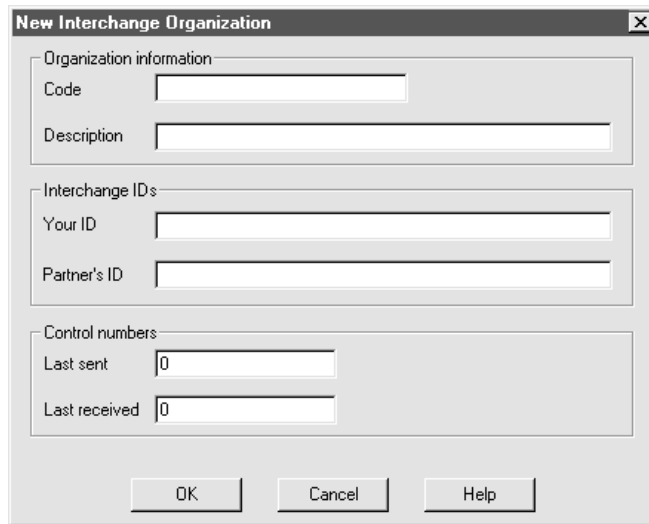
Fields and functions   This table describes the fields of the New Interchange Organization dialog box and their functions.

Field	Function
Organization Information	
Code	Defines a unique organization code.
Description	Describes the Interchange Organization.
Interchange IDs	
Your Interchange ID	Defines your unique interchange identifier that is inserted into the Interchange envelope when the data is translated.
Partner Interchange ID	Defines your trading partner unique interchange identifier that is inserted into the Interchange envelope when the data is translated.

(Contd) Field	Function
Control Numbers	
Last Sent Control Numbers	Initializes the counter used for NCPDP batch numbers. (Outbound only)
Last Received Control Numbers	Initializes the counter used for NCPDP batch numbers for business documents that you receive from this trading partner.

Group Organization Dialog Box

Illustration   This illustration shows the New Group Organization dialog box.
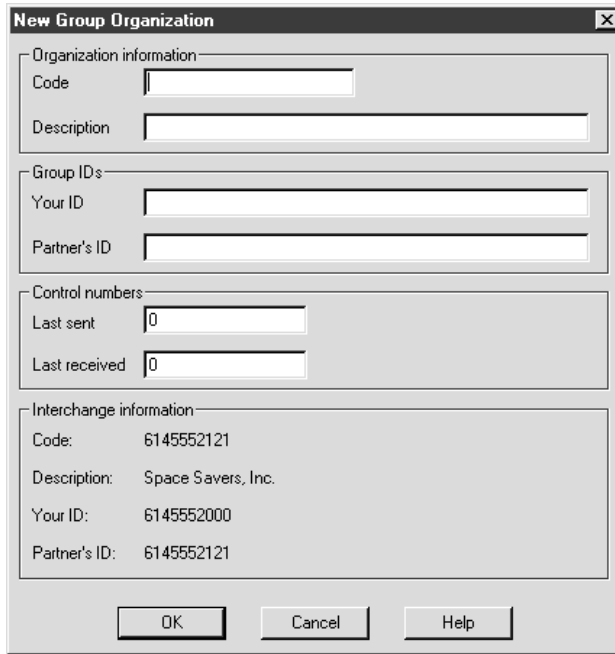
Fields and functions   This table describes the fields of the New Group Organization dialog box and their functions.

Field	Function
Organization information	
Organization Code	Defines a unique Group Organization code that is inserted into the Group envelope when the data is translated.
Organization Description	Describes the Group Organization.
Group IDs	
Your ID	Defines the Service Provider ID Qualifier that is inserted into the group envelope when the data is translated.

(Contd) Field	Function
Partner ID	Defines your trading partner unique Service Provider ID that is inserted into the group envelope when the data is translated.
Control numbers	
Last Sent Control Numbers	Initializes the counter used for control numbers for your business documents.
Last Received Control Numbers	Initializes the counter used for control numbers for business documents that you receive from this trading partner.
Interchange information	
Code	Displays the interchange organization code associated with this group.
Description	Displays the description of the Interchange Organization.
Your ID	Displays your unique interchange identifier that is inserted into the Interchange envelope when the data is translated.
Partner ID	Displays your trading partner unique interchange identifier that is inserted into the Interchange envelope when the data is translated.

Trading Partnership Editor Dialog Boxes

Introduction   The Trading Partnership Editor dialog box contains several tabs.

Note
Sterling Gentran:Server displays a different set of tabs for inbound and outbound trading partnerships.

Trading Partnership tab   This illustration shows an example of the Trading Partnership tab of the Trading Partnership Editor dialog box.

Fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Trading Partnership tab of the Trading Partnership Editor dialog box and their functions.

Field	Function
Trading Partnership Code	Defines a unique code for the Trading Partnership. The translator uses this code when creating the segment envelope. (maximum of 15 characters)
Trading Partnership Description	Provides a brief description of the Trading Partnership. (maximum of 30 characters)
Translation Type	Defines the type of translation for the Trading Partnership. **Note** The **Translation Type** box is view only. You can select a translation type only when creating a new Trading Partnership.
Map Name	Defines the compiled map (translation object) to use when translating data for the Trading Partnership. Only translation objects (TPL files) are valid selections. **Note** To search for a specific compiled map, click the **Map Search** icon to the right of the **Map Name** text box.
Map description	Displays the Sterling Gentran:Server product and version used to generate the map.
File Definitions filename	Specifies the file definition (.DDF file) that the map uses if the input file is an application file. If the input file is not an application file, this box is disabled. The browser associated with this box displays all the file definitions that reside in the App/DDF Files directory. **Note** This field links the Trading Partnership record to the file definition. You must complete this box when the input side of the map is an application format.

Inbound EDI Information tab

This illustration shows an example of the Inbound EDI Information tab on the Trading Partnership Editor dialog box.
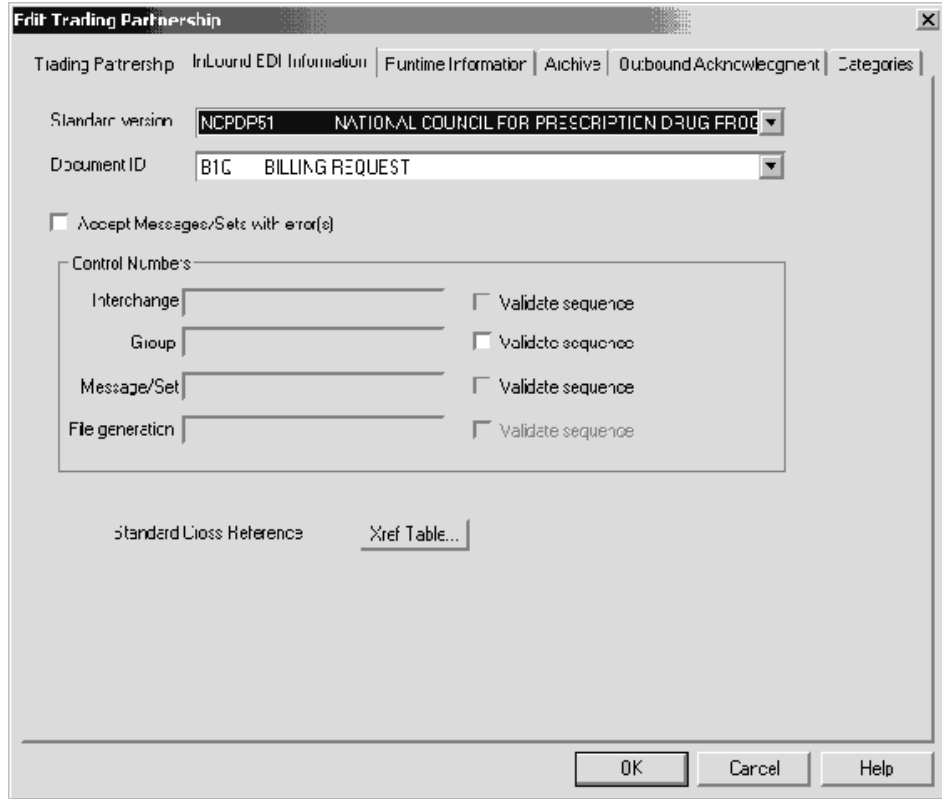
Fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Inbound EDI Information tab of the Trading Partnership Editor dialog box and their functions.
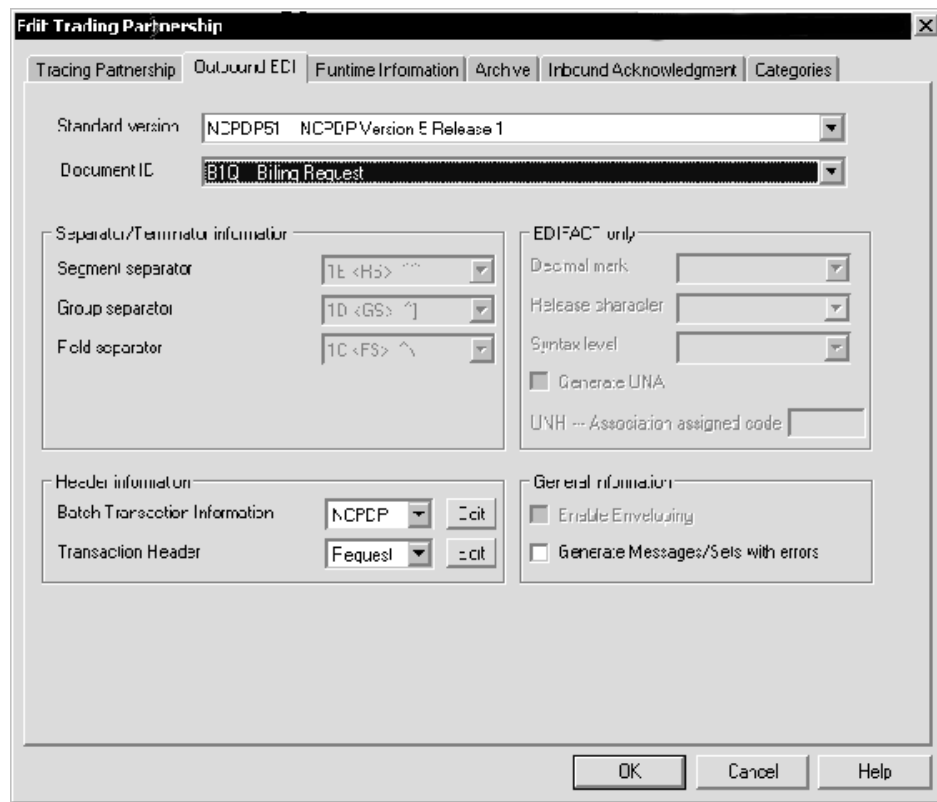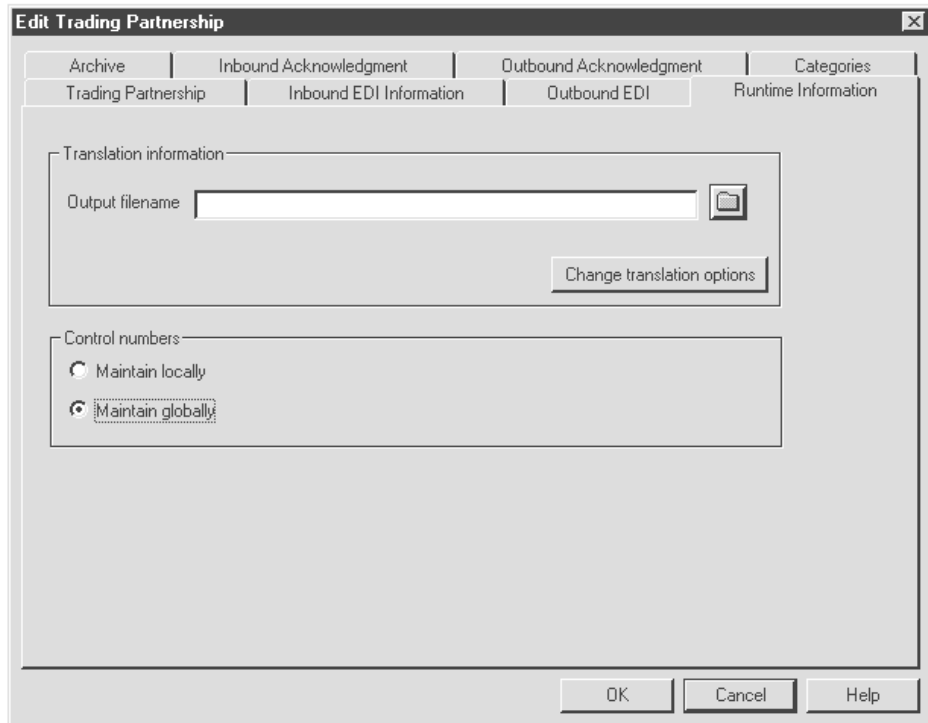
Field	Function
Standard version	Lists the available EDI standards and versions. This is a key field that Sterling Gentran:Server uses to identify the Trading Partnership record. **Note** The Trading Partnership Editor accepts a dollar sign ($) as a wildcard indicator for this field.

(Contd) Field	Function
Document ID	Lists the available NCPDP transactions (EDI document types) that you may translate. This is a key field that Sterling Gentran:Server uses to identify the Trading Partnership record. **Note** The Trading Partnership Editor accepts a dollar sign ($) as a wildcard indicator for this field.
Accept Messages/Sets with error(s)	Enables you to accept messages or transaction sets containing compliance errors from your trading partner.
Control Numbers	
Interchange	Initializes the counter used for control numbers for business documents that you receive from your trading partner. **Note** If you click **Maintain globally** on the Runtime Information tab, this field is unavailable.
Validate sequence	Checks the Interchange control numbers to ensure that they are in sequence.
Group	Initializes the counter used for control numbers for business documents that you receive from this trading partner. **Note** If you click **Maintain globally** on the Runtime Information tab, this field is unavailable.
Validate sequence	Checks the Group control numbers to ensure that they are in sequence.
Message/Set	Initializes the counter used for control numbers for business documents that you receive from this trading partner.
Validate sequence	Checks the Message or Transaction Set control numbers to ensure that they are in sequence.
File generation	Appends a file generation number to the end of the out filename for TRADACOMs standards.

(Contd) Field	Function
Validate sequence	Checks the File generation control numbers to ensure that they are in sequence.
Xref Table	Displays the Standard Cross Reference dialog box.

Outbound EDI tab

This illustration shows an example of the Outbound EDI tab of the Trading Partnership Editor dialog box.

Fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Outbound EDI tab of the Trading Partnership Editor dialog box and their functions.

Field	Function
Standard version	Lists the available EDI standards and versions. This is a key field that Sterling Gentran:Server uses to identify the Trading Partnership record. **Note** The Trading Partnership Editor accepts a dollar sign ($) as a wildcard indicator for this field.
Document ID	Lists the available NCPDP transaction types that you may translate. This is a key field that Sterling Gentran:Server uses to identify the Trading Partnership record. **Note** The Trading Partnership Editor accepts a dollar sign ($) as a wildcard indicator for this field.
Separator/Terminator Information	
Segment separator	Displays the NCPDP character used to separate segments.
Group separator	Displays the NCPDP character used to separate groups.
Field separator	Displays the NCPDP character used to separate fields.
Header Information	
Batch Transaction Information	Defines the type of header segment used for the Interchange envelope.
Transaction Header	Defines whether the Transaction Header is a Request or Response. Default value is based on the Document ID.
EDIFACT only (Disabled for NCPDP Trading Partnerships records)	
Decimal mark	This option is not available for NCPDP Trading Partnerships.
Release character	This option is not available for NCPDP Trading Partnerships.

(Contd) Field	Function
Syntax level	This option is not available for NCPDP Trading Partnerships.
Generate UNA	This option is not available for NCPDP Trading Partnerships.
UNH---Association assigned code	This option is not available for NCPDP Trading Partnerships.
General information	
Enable enveloping	This option is not available for NCPDP Trading Partnerships.
Generate Messages/ Sets with errors	Enables you to create output that contains errors.

Runtime Information tab

This illustration shows an example of the Runtime Information tab of the Trading Partnership Editor dialog box.

Fields and functions

This table lists the fields of the Runtime Information tab of the Trading Partnership Editor dialog box and their functions.

Field	Function
Output filename	Defines the name of the file in which Sterling Gentran:Server will store the translated data.
Change translation options	Displays the Translation Options dialog box, which enables you to override (for this Trading Partnership) the default translation option that appends or does not append T or P to the file name.
Maintain locally	Enables you to maintain control numbers at the Trading Partnership level. This is the default setting. **Note** The Maintain globally/locally options are displayed when the output file is an EDI standard.
Maintain globally	Enables you to maintain control numbers for an entire organization. **Note** The Maintain globally/locally options are displayed when the output file is an EDI standard.

Archive tab

All options are disabled on this tab for NCPDP Trading Partnerships

Inbound Acknowledgment tab

All options on this tab are disabled for NCPDP Trading Partnerships.

Outbound Acknowledgment tab

All options on this tab are disabled for NCPDP Trading Partnerships.

Categories tab

This illustration shows an example of the Categories tab of the Trading Partnership Editor dialog box.
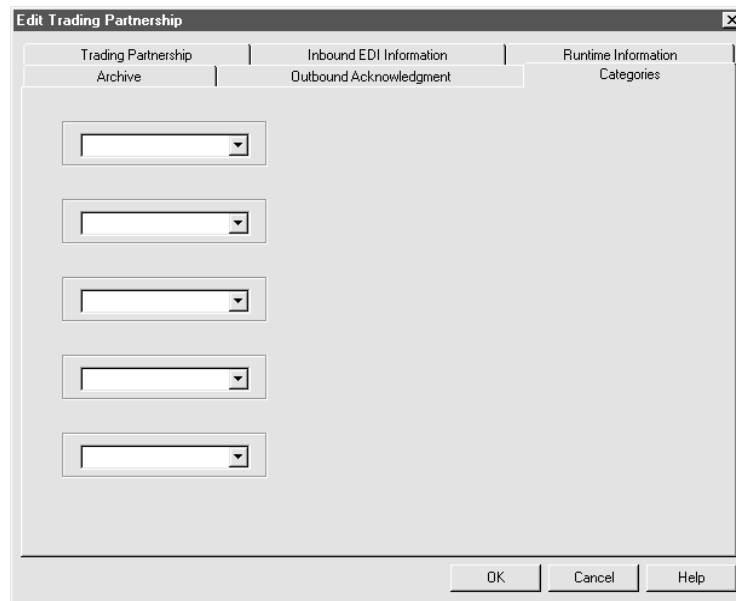
Fields and functions

The fields on the Categories tab are specific to your organization. Each field represents a category type that you can assign to the current Trading Partnership.

You must define the categories on the User Defined Category Types dialog box.

Batch Transaction Information Dialog Box

Illustration   This illustration shows the Batch Transaction Information dialog box.

Fields and functions   This table shows the fields of the Batch Transaction Information dialog box and their functions.

Field	Function
Header Segment Information	
Segment Identifier	Displays the segment identifier for the header segment. The code for an NCPDP File Control header is 00.
Transmission Type	Identifies the type of transmission. ◗ T = Transaction (a request). Used when a provider is submitting a batch file. ◗ R = Response (a response). Used to denote that a file returned to the HIPAA provider contains responses to claims. ◗ E = Error. Used when the processor or switch has rejected the entire batch file because the file failed the integrity test.
Sender ID	Displays the identifier that the receiving processor or switch assigns. This ID reflects valid enrollment between trading partners for batch file submission.

(Contd) Field	Function
Batch Number	The batch identifier that the sender assigns. It must match the trailer batch number. The maximum size is 7 characters. **Notes** The batch number on a response batch file should be the same batch number that was used in the request batch file originally sent from the HIPAA provider. This ties the Request batch file to the Response batch file. This box is available only if you maintain control numbers locally and the Transmission Type is T or E.
Creation Date	Displays the date that the batch file was created. The date format is CCYYMMDD.
Creation Time	Displays the time that the batch file was created. The time format is HHMM.
File Type	Indicates the type of file. ◗ P = Production ◗ T = Test
Version/Release #	Identifies the two-character NCPDP version or release number of the header data.
Receiver ID	Displays the processor identification code.
Detail Segment Information	
Segment Identifier	Displays the code used to identify the detail data segment. The code for a detail data record is G1.
Transaction Ref#	Defines the reference number that the sender (e.g., a pharmacy) assigns to uniquely identify a claim within a transmitted file. The maximum size is 10 characters. **Note** The processor who receives the request file and builds the response file must include the claim transaction reference number with each detail data record response. This enables the provider to match the response with claim originally submitted.
Trailer Segment Information	
Segment Identifier	Displays the code used to identify the trailer segment. The code for a trailer segment is 99.

(Contd) Field	Function
Batch Number	Displays the batch number that the sender assigns. This is the same batch number used in the batch header segment.
Record Count	Displays the total number of records in the batch file, including the header and trailer records.
Message	Defines the informational message to be included in the trailer segment. Can be used to explain the reasons why the entire batch file was rejected, include information about testing, or list any other information that needs to be sent regarding the batch.The maximum size is 35 characters.

NCPDP Transaction Request Header Information Dialog Box

Illustration   This illustration shows the NCPDP Transaction Request Header Information dialog box.
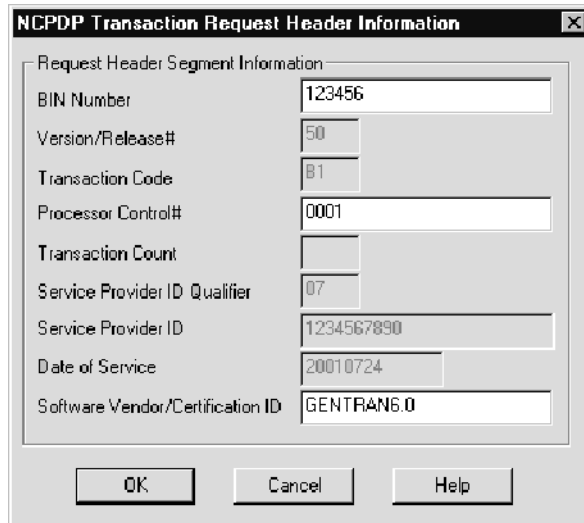
Fields and functions   This table shows the fields of the NCPDP Transaction Request Header Information dialog box and their functions.

Field	Function
BIN Number	Defines the issuer ID or bank ID number used for network routing.
Version/Release#	Identifies the two-character NCPDP version or release number of the header data.
Transaction Code	Displays the NCPDP Transaction Code, which indicates the type of document or claim.
Processor Control#	Defines the processor control number.
Transaction Count	Displays the number of transactions included in the transmission.

(Contd) Field	Function
Service Provider ID Qualifier	Displays the code that qualifies the Service Provider ID. **Reference** See your NCPDP Data Dictionary for values.
Service Provider ID	Displays the ID assigned to the pharmacy or service provider.
Date of Service	Displays the date that the prescription was filled or professional service was rendered.
Software Vendor/ Certification ID	Defines the ID that the processor assigned to identify the source of the software.

NCPDP Transaction Response Header Information Dialog Box

Illustration   This illustration shows the NCPDP Transaction Response Header Information dialog box.
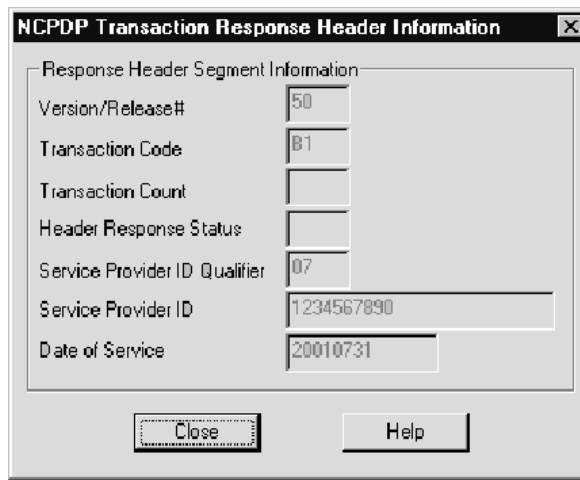
Fields and functions   This table shows the fields of the NCPDP Transaction Request Header Information dialog box and their functions.

Field	Function
Version/Release#	Identifies the two-character NCPDP version or release number of the header data.
Transaction Code	Displays the NCPDP Transaction Code, which identifies the type of document or claim.
Transaction Count	Displays the number of transactions included in the transmission.
Header Response Status	Displays the status of the transmission. ◗ A = Accepted ◗ R = Rejected

(Contd) Field	Function
Service Provider ID Qualifier	Displays the code that qualifies the Service Provider ID. **Reference** See your NCPDP Data Dictionary for values.
Service Provider ID	Displays the ID assigned to the pharmacy or service provider.
Date of Service	Displays the date that the prescription was filled or professional service was rendered.

Procedures

How to Create Inbound NCPDP Trading Partnership Records

Introduction   This topic briefly describes how to create a Trading Partnership record when the translation input is in an NCPDP standard format.
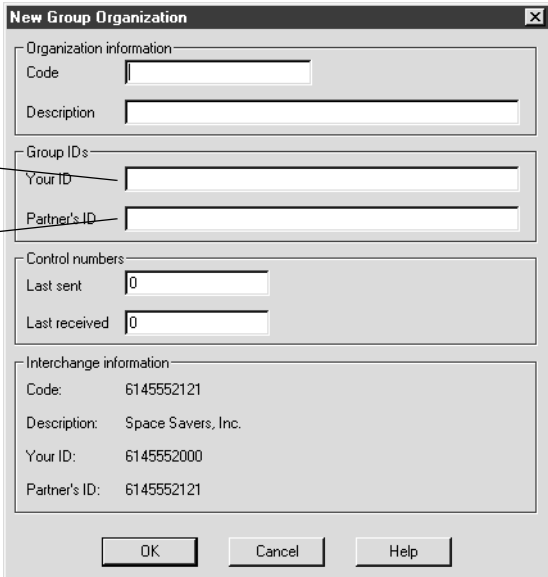
Reference
See the *Working with Trading Partnerships* chapter in the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* for detailed instructions on creating Trading Partnership records.

Procedure   Use this procedure to create a Trading Partnership record.

Step	Action
1	Start the Trading Partnership editor.
2	Create the Interchange Organization record, if it doesn't exist. **Note** The **Control numbers** fields are used for batch numbers in NCPDP trading partnership records.
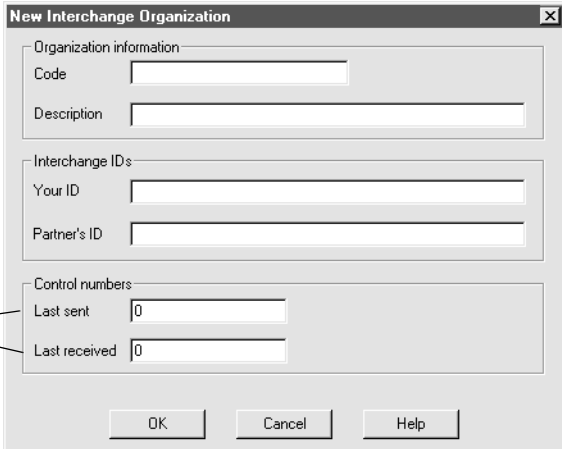
(Contd) Step	Action
3	Create the Group Organization record (if it doesn't exist), using these values in the **Group IDs** fields.

Field	Value
Your ID	Type the Service Provider ID Qualifier.
Partner ID	Type the Service Provider ID.

Service Provider ID Qualifier

Service Provider ID

4	Start the Trading Partnership wizard.
5	Complete the series of dialog boxes in the Trading Partnership wizard. Note the field requirements for the following dialog boxes.

Trading Partnership

Field	Value
Map name	Specify the name of the NCPDP map.
File Definition filename	Specify the name of the NCPDP input DDF file (only if you used a DDF file to create the map).

(Contd) Step	Action	
	Inbound EDI tab	
	Field	**Value**
	Standard Version	Select an NCPDP version from the drop-down list.
	Document ID	Specify the NCPDP transaction code. Select one from the list or enter it in the Document ID box. **Note** "Q" at the end of the document ID indicates that the document is a request. "R" indicates that the document is a response.
6	Click **Finish** to save the Trading Partnership record.	
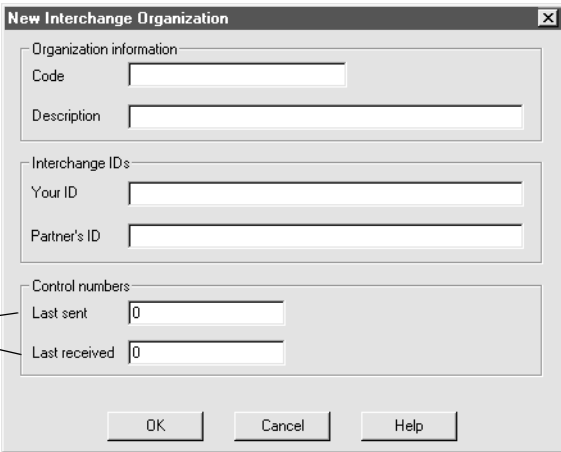
How to Create Outbound NCPDP Trading Partnership Records
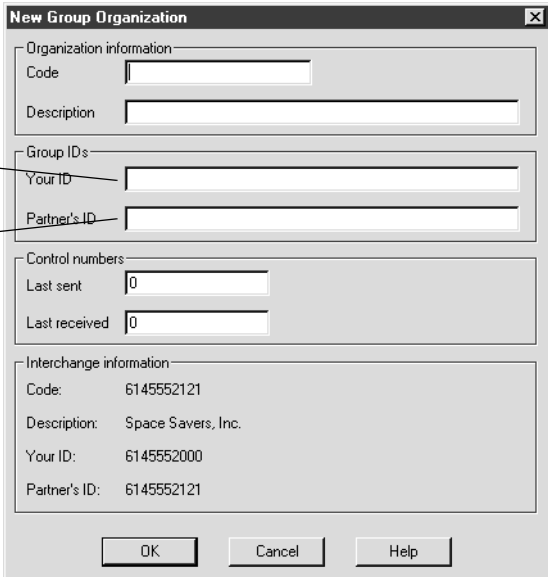
Introduction

This topic briefly describes how to create a Trading Partnership record when the output of translation is in an NCPDP standard format.

Reference
See the *Working with Trading Partnerships* chapter in the *IBM® Sterling Gentran:Server® for UNIX Application Integration User Guide* for detailed instructions on creating Trading Partnership records.

Procedure

Use this procedure to create a Trading Partnership record.

Step	Action
1	Start the Trading Partnership editor.
2	Create the Interchange Organization record, if it does not exist. **Note** The **Control numbers** fields are used for batch numbers in NCPDP trading partnership records.

(Contd) Step	Action
3	Create the Group Organization record, if it does not exist. Use the following values in the **Group IDs** fields.

Field	Value
Your ID	Type the Service Provider ID Qualifier.
Partner ID	Type the Service Provider ID.

Service Provider ID Qualifier

Service Provider ID

4	Start the Trading Partnership wizard.
5	Complete the series of dialog boxes in the Trading Partnership wizard. Note the field requirements for the following dialog boxes.

Trading Partnership

Field	Value
Map name	Specify the name of the NCPDP map.
File Definition filename	Specify the name of the NCPDP input DDF file (only if you used a DDF file to create the map).
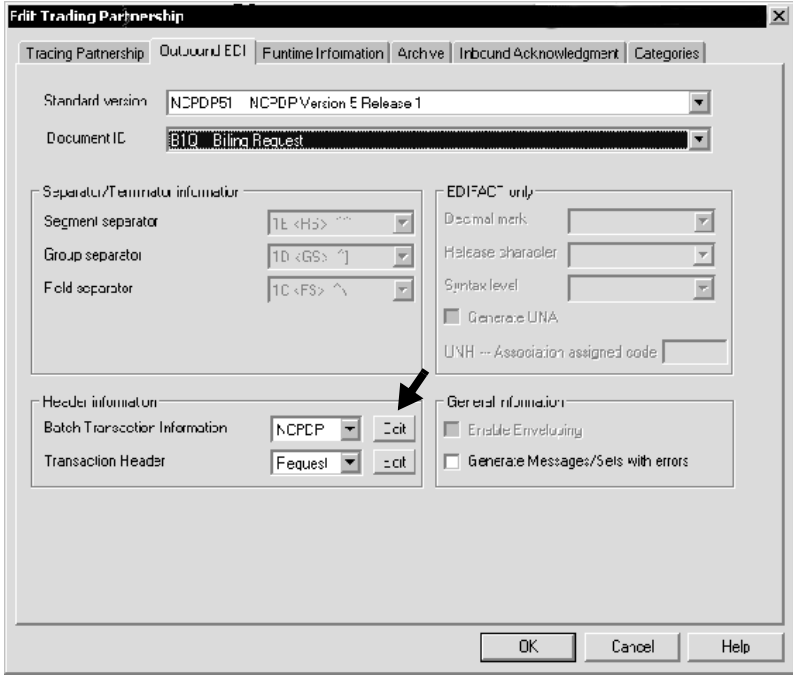
(Contd) Step	Action	
	Outbound EDI	
	Field	**Value**
	Standard Version	Select the current NCPDP version from the drop-down list.
	Document ID	Specify the NCPDP transaction code. Select one from the list or enter it in the Document ID box.
	Batch Transaction Header	NCPDP is displayed in the box when you choose an NCPDP standard. **Reference** To change the settings for the Batch Header, click **Edit** and then see the How to Set Batch Transaction Information topic for detailed instructions.
	Transaction Header	Either **Request** or **Response** is displayed in this box, based on the value in the **Document ID** box. **Reference** If you want to change the settings for the Transaction Header, click **Edit** and then see the How to Configure the Transaction Request Header topic for detailed instructions. **Note** You can view, but you cannot edit, a response transaction header. See How to View the Transaction Response Header.
6	Click **Finish** to save the Trading Partnership record.	
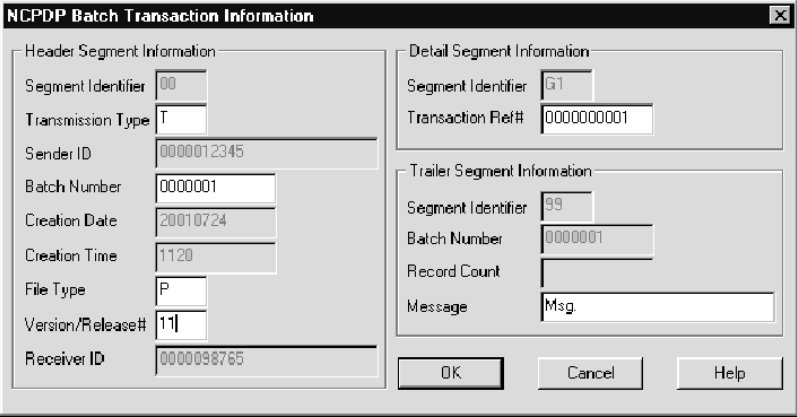
How to Set Batch Transaction Information

Introduction

This topic describes how to define Batch Transaction information used for outbound NCPDP files that you send to this trading partner. There are three segments to define: Header segment, Detail segment, and Trailer segment.

Procedure

Use this procedure to configure the batch transaction information for this Trading Partnership.

Step	Action
1	On the Outbound EDI dialog box or tab, click the **Edit** box that is next to the **Batch Transaction Information** box.

(Contd) Step	Action
	System Response The system displays the NCPDP Batch Transaction Information dialog box. NCPDP Batch Transaction Information Header Segment Information Segment Identifier: 00 Transmission Type: T Sender ID: 0000012345 Batch Number: 0000001 Creation Date: 20010724 Creation Time: 1120 File Type: P Version/Release#: 11 Receiver ID: 0000098765 Detail Segment Information Segment Identifier: G1 Transaction Ref#: 0000000001 Trailer Segment Information Segment Identifier: 99 Batch Number: 0000001 Record Count: Message: Msg. OK Cancel Help
2	Do you want to change the transmission type? ◗ If YES, type the correct value in the **Transmission Type** box and then continue with the next step. The valid values are: — T = Transaction (a request) — R = Response (a response) — E = Error ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
3	Do you want to change the batch number? ◗ If YES, type the correct value in the **Batch Number** box and then continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step. **Notes** The **Batch Number** box is available only if the control numbers are maintained locally and the transmission type is T or E. The batch number in the batch trailer is always the same as the batch number in the batch header.

(Contd) Step	Action

4	Do you want to change the file type?
	
	◗ If YES, type the correct value in the **File Type** box and then continue with the next step. The valid values are:
	
	  — P = Production
	
	  — T = Test
	
	◗ If NO, continue with the next step.

5	Do you want to change the version release number? ◗ If YES, type the correct value in the **Version/Release#** box and then continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
6	Do you want to change the transaction reference number? ◗ If YES, type the correct value in the **Transaction Ref#** box and then continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
7	Do you want to change the text of the message in the trailer segment? ◗ If YES, type the new message in the **Message** box and then continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
8	Click **OK** to save your changes. **System Response** The system returns to the Outbound EDI dialog box.
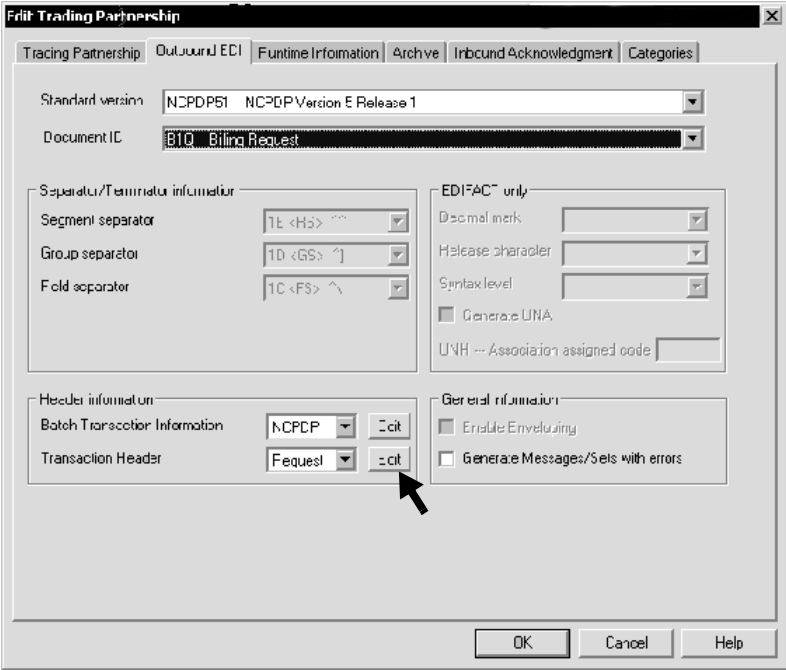
How to Configure the Transaction Request Header
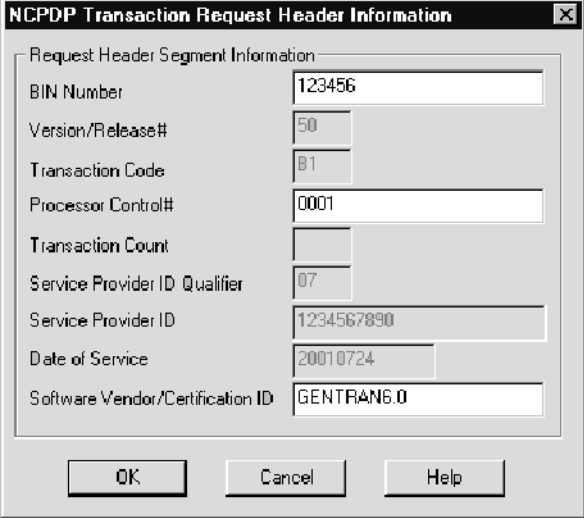
Introduction   This topic describes how to configure the settings of the transaction header used for outbound NCPDP request transactions that you send to this trading partner.

Note
You can use this procedure to view the settings for a response transaction header, but you cannot change them. See How to View the Transaction Response Header for information.

Procedure   Use this procedure to configure the transaction request header information for this Trading Partnership.

Step	Action
1	On the Outbound EDI dialog box or tab, click the **Edit** box that is next to the **Transaction Header** box.

(Contd) Step	Action
	System Response The system displays the NCPDP Transaction Request Header Information dialog box. **NCPDP Transaction Request Header Information** Request Header Segment Information BIN Number .... 123456 Version/Release# .... 50 Transaction Code .... B1 Processor Control# .... 0001 Transaction Count .... Service Provider ID Qualifier ... 07 Service Provider ID ...... 1234567890 Date of Service .... 20010724 Software Vendor/Certification ID ... GENTRAN6.0 OK Cancel Help
2	Do you want to change the BIN number? ◗ If YES, type the correct value in the **BIN Number** box and then continue with the next step. The valid values are: ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
3	Do you want to change the processor control number? ◗ If YES, type the correct value in the **Processor Control#** box and then continue with the next step. ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
4	Do you want to change the value for the software vendor or certification ID? ◗ If YES, type the correct value in the **Software Vendor/ Certification ID** box and then continue with the next step. The valid values are: ◗ If NO, continue with the next step.
5	Click **OK** to save your changes. **System Response** The system returns to the Outbound EDI dialog box.
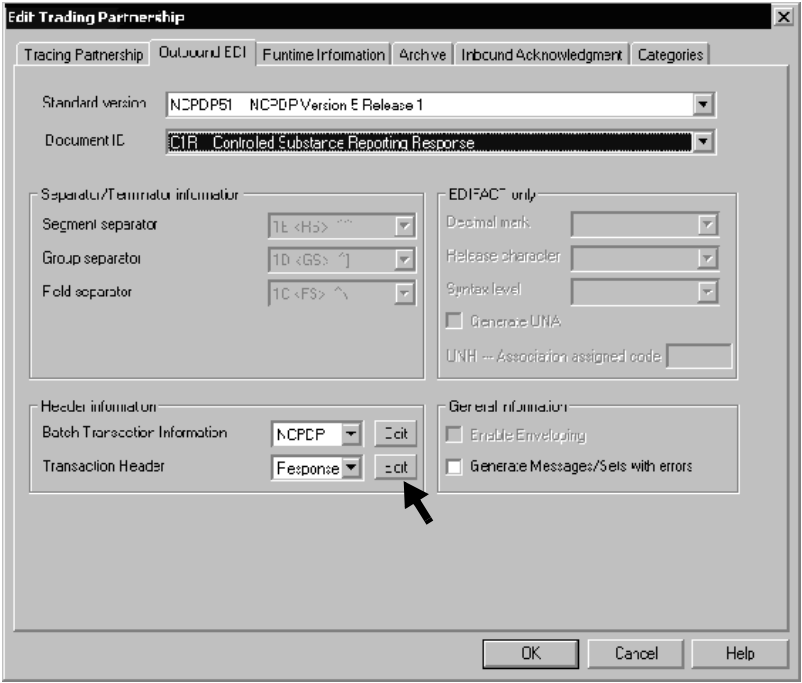
How to View the Transaction Response Header
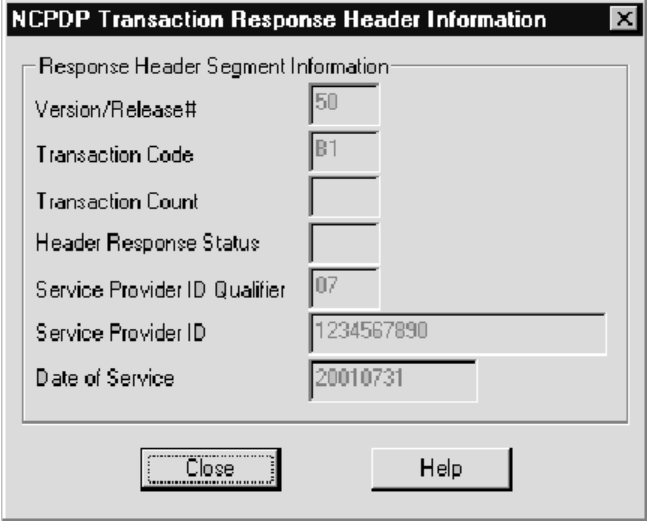
Introduction   This topic describes how to view the settings of the transaction header used for outbound NCPDP response transactions that you send to this trading partner.

Note
You can view the settings for a Transaction Response Header, but you cannot change them.

Procedure   Use this procedure to view the Transaction Response Header information for this Trading Partnership.

Step	Action
1	On the Outbound EDI dialog box or tab, click the **Edit** box that is next to the **Transaction Header** box.

(Contd) Step	Action
	System Response The system displays the NCPDP Transaction Response Header Information dialog box. NCPDP Transaction Response Header Information [X] Response Header Segment Information Version/Release# 50 Transaction Code B1 Transaction Count Header Response Status Service Provider ID Qualifier 07 Service Provider ID 1234567890 Date of Service 20010731 Close Help
2	Click **Close** to exit the dialog box. **System Response** The system returns to the Outbound EDI dialog box.

Batch Transaction Sets

Contents

Batch Transaction Header

Format: fixed-length (non-delimited)

Length: 75 characters

Segment ID: 2-characters (00)

Field	Field Name	Type	Length	Key Field	Value
880-K4	Text Indicator	A/N	1		Start of text (STX) = X'02'
701	Segment Identifier	A/N	2		00
880-K6	Transmission Type	A/N	1		T = Transaction R = Response E = Error
880-K1	Sender ID	A/N	24	Yes	Defined by processor or switch
806-5C	Batch Number	N	7		Number that the sender assigns. Matches Batch Number in Trailer. To be returned in Response or Error file from processor/ switch
880-K2	Creation Date	N	8		Format = CCYYMMDD
880-K3	Creation Time	N	4		Format = HHMM
702	File Type	A/N	1		P = Production T = Test
102-A2	Version/ Release Number	A/N	2		Version/release number of Header data
880-K7	Receiver ID	A/N	24	Yes	Identifier defined by processor or switch
880-K4	Text Indicator	A/N	1		End of text (ETX)-X'03'

Batch Detail Data Record

Format: variable-length (contains both fixed- and variable-length fields)

Segment ID: 2-character segment ID (G1)

Field	Field Name	Type	Length	Key Field	Value
880-K4	Text Indicator	A/N	1		Start of text (STX) = X'02'
701	Segment Identifier	A/N	2		G1
880-K5	Transmission Reference Number	A/N	1		Reference number that the provider assigns to the batch transmission
	NCPDP Data Record		Varies		
880-K4	Text Indicator	A/N	1	Yes	End of text (ETX)-X'03'

Batch Trailer Record

Format: fixed-length

Length: 56 characters

Segment ID: 2-character (99)

Field	Field Name	Type	Length	Key Field	Value
880-K4	Text Indicator	A/N	1		Start of text (STX) = X'02'
701	Segment Identifier	A/N	2		99
806-5C	Batch Number	N	7		Number that the sender assigns to the batch. Matches Batch Number in Header.
751	Record Count	N	10		Total number of enrollment segments in the entire file
504-F4	Message	A/N	35		Free-form message
880-K4	Text Indicator	A/N	1	Yes	End of text (ETX)-X'03'

Request Transaction Header Segment

Format: fixed-length

Length: 56 characters

Field	Field Name	Type	Length	Key Field	Value
101-A1	BIN Number	9(6)	6		Card issuer ID or bank ID number used for network routing.
102-A2	Version/ Release#	X(2)	2	Yes	01,03,31...51 (51 is version 5.1)
103-A3	Transaction Code	X(2)	2	Yes	E1, B1, B2, B3, C1, C2, C3, N1, N2, N3, P1, P2, P3, P4
104-A4	Processor Control #	X(10)	10		Control number assigned by the processor
109-A9	Transaction Count	X(1)	1		Blank or 1, 2, 3, 4
202-B2	Service Provider ID Qualifier	X(2)	2	Yes	01, 02, ..., 13, 14, 99 (07 is NCPDP Provider ID)
201-B1	Service Provider ID	X(15)	15	Yes	Pharmacy number or provider identifier
401-D1	Date of Service	9(8)	8		Format = CCYYMMDD
110-AK	Software Vendor/ Certification ID	X(10)	10		Identifier that the switch or processor assigns to identify the software source

Response Transaction Header Segment

Format: fixed-length

Length: 31 characters

Field	Field Name	Type	Length	Key Field	Value
102-A2	Version/Release#	X(2)	2	Yes	01,03,31...51 (51 is version 5.1)
103-A3	Transaction Code	X(2)	2	Yes	E1, B1, B2, B3, C1, C2, C3, N1, N2, N3, P1, P2, P3, P4
109-A9	Transaction Count	X(1)	1		Blank or 1, 2, 3, 4
501-F1	Header Response Status	X(1)	1		A = Accept R = Reject
202-B2	Service Provider ID Qualifier	X(2)	2	Yes	01, 02, ..., 13, 14, 99 (07 is NCPDP Provider ID)
201-B1	Service Provider ID	X(15)	15	Yes	Pharmacy number or provider identifier
401-D1	Date of Service	9(8)	8		Format = CCYYMMDD

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