



Association EDI-Optique

## **IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE CLASSIFICATION**

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## Log of Changes

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#1	2009-06-19	Julien DROUIN	Creation
#15	2011-03-31	Julien DROUIN Jean-Christophe LEROY	Update and review Added fields MinOccurrence, MaxOccurrence, MinMeasure, MaxMeasure and EquivalentCharacteristic to CharacteristicType
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## 1. Preamble

## 2. References

The following XML schema and XML documents are also used for reference:

- OpticClassifications\_v1.0r06.xsd
- OpticClassifications\_v1.0r09.xml

### 3. Objective

This document describe how use the product classification in ebXML messages for the field of optics.

## 4. Supporting ebXML standard

Scenarios use cases, and messages rely on international standards published by UN/CEFACT and commonly called ebXML (electronic business XML). (see <http://www.unece.org/cefact/index.htm> for more information).

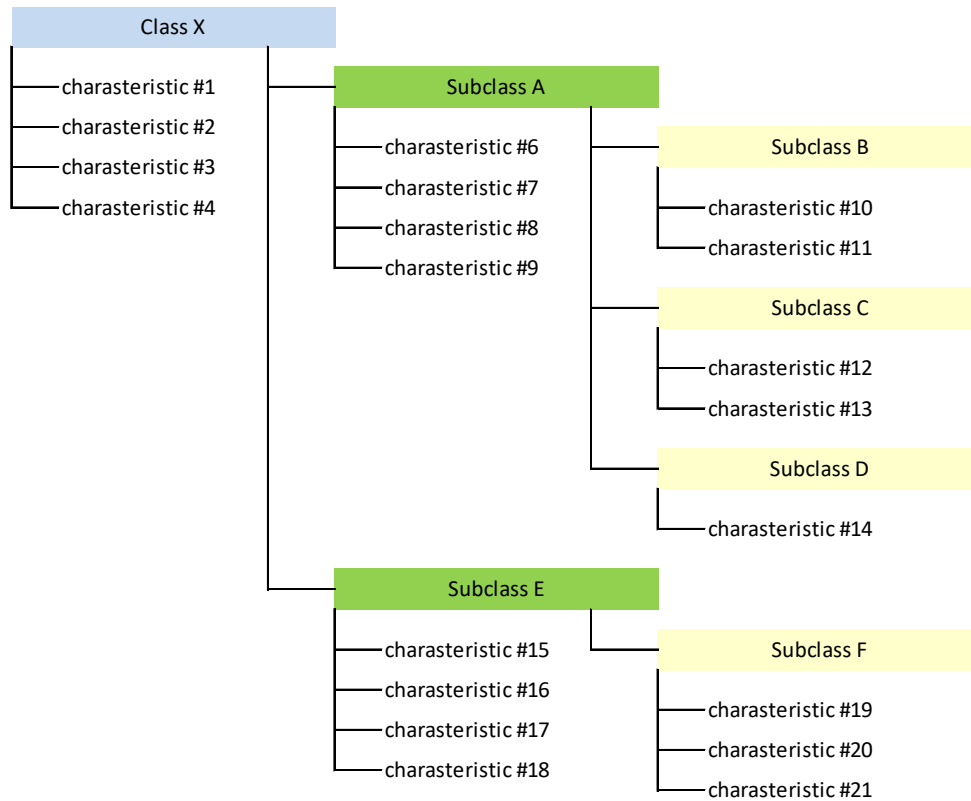
ebXML is the result of the convergence of multiple XML standards for the interchange of business related data.

At the time this documentation has developed UN/CEFACT, the UN/CEFACT had not published yet a standard documentation for ebXML catalogues. However, UN/CEFACT had published a draft for public review of the Cross Industry Catalogue. The team that has developed the Optic Catalogue has decided to rely as much as possible on the structure of the Cross Industry Catalogue to develop the documentation and XML scheme. All components used are strictly conforming to the structure of the UN/CEFACT Core Components.

The OPTO v11 may evolves in order to conform to future decisions of UN/CEFACT concerning the Cross Industry Catalogue standard.

## 5. Classification system

The below diagram illustrates the principles of the classification system:



**Figure 2:** Optic Classification Model

A class or a subclass is defined through a set of attributes:

ClassCode	Alphanumeric identifier of the class or subclass.
ClassName	Name of the class or subclass.
Description	Description of the class or subclass.
VersionID	Identifier of the version of the class or subclass.
AbstractIndicator	Indicator that defines if catalogue products can be associated to the class or subclass.
ApplicableCharacteristic	List of characteristics attached the the class or subclass.
SubClass	List of classes or subclasses attached to the class or subclass.
ApplicableClassCode	List of ClassCode that can be associated to the class or subclass.



Characteristics attached to a class or a subclass are defined through another set of attributes:

ID	Numeric identifier of the characteristic.
CharacteristicTypeCode	Type of the characteristic. Characteristics can be of the following types: Text, Indicator, Code, Picture, Binary, Measure.
Name	Name of the characteristic.
Scope	Scope of the characteristic. (Catalog, Order ...). This field identifies the message the characteristic is applicable to.
Description	Description of the characteristic.
MinOccurence	Number of the minimum occurrence of the characteristic.
MaxOccurence	Number of the maximum occurrence of the characteristic.
VersionID	Identifier of the version of the characteristic.
RestrictedEnumerationValue	List of value available for the characteristic. This attribute shall be used only when the type of the characteristic is "Code".
MinMeasure	Minimal value of the characteristic. This attribute shall be used only when the type of the characteristic is "Measure".
MaxMeasure	Maximal value of the characteristic. This attribute shall be used only when the type of the characteristic is "Measure".
Length	Length of the characteristic value field. It can be either a fixed length or a variable length.
UnitCode	Unit Code of the value field. This attribute can be used only when the type of the characteristic is "Measure".
ISOTag	A reference to the ISOTag for this characteristic.
Normative Reference	URI of the normative reference of this characteristic.
EquivalentCharacteristic	Reference to an equivalent characteristic in other message. For example a characteristic define for the catalog may refer to a characteristic of order, this information is used to make the link between them.

The classification system used in the OPTOv11 and OPTOv35 is defined in the file OpticClassifications\_v1.0r09.xml. It distinguishes two type of classification:

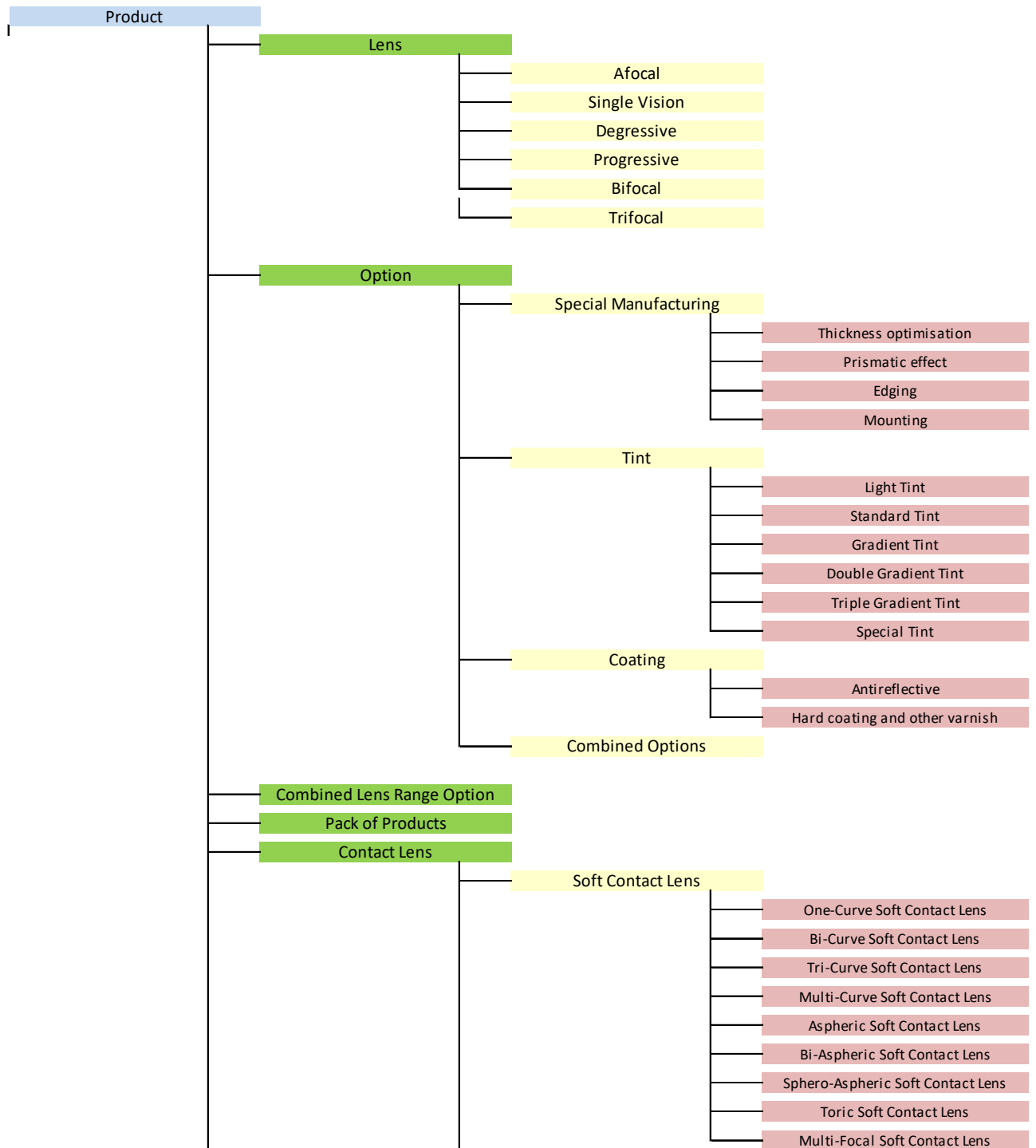
- The product classification
- The property classification

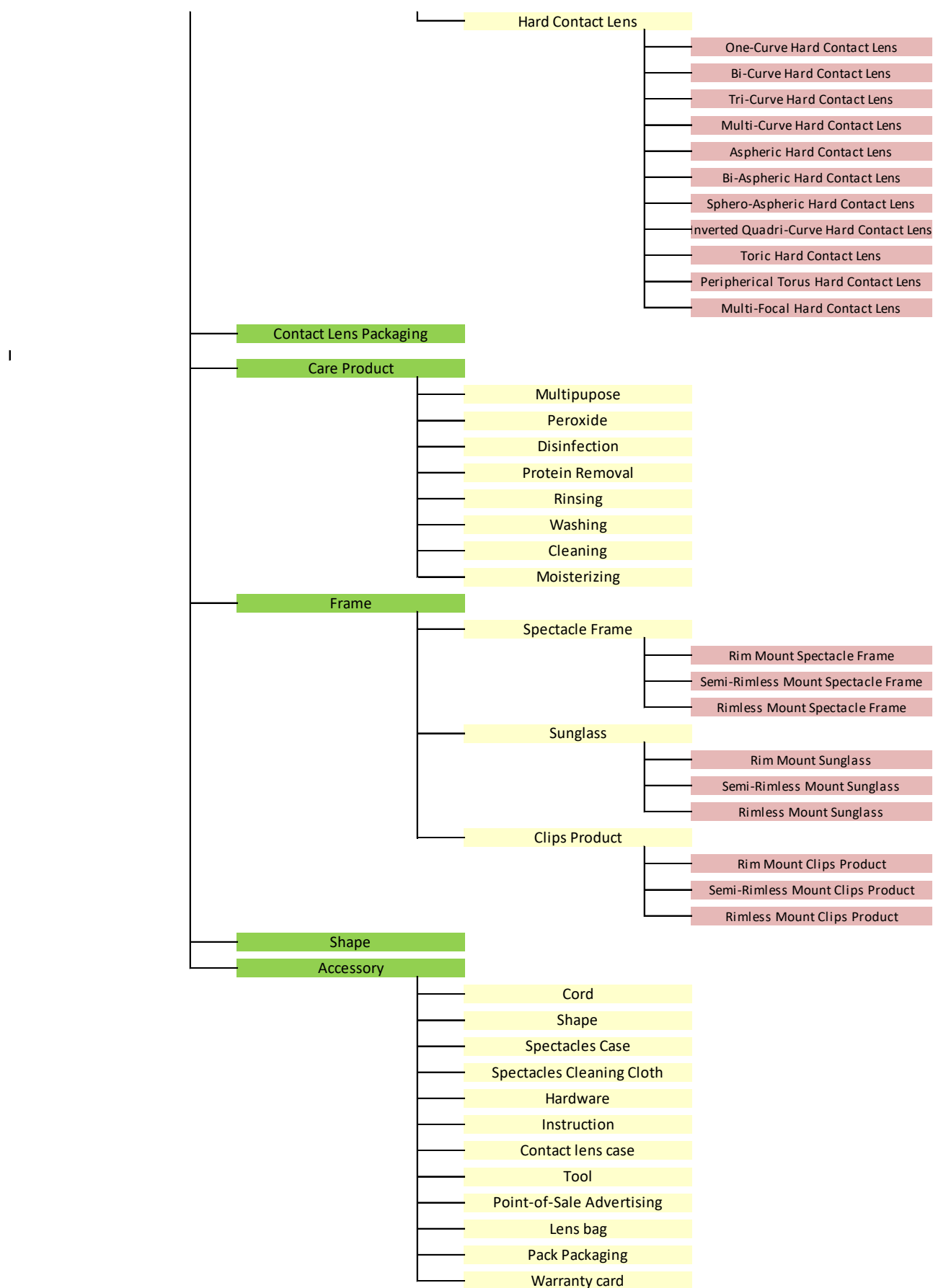
Please note that a subclass inherits automatically from all characteristics from all upper classes. As such in the above diagram, subclass B inherits from subclass A and subclass A inherits from class X. As a result, applicable characteristics of products associated to subclass B are characteristics #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, #7, #8, #9, #10, #11.

### 5.1.1. Product classification

The product classification details and segments every product type. Each class is defined through a set of product characteristics.

It is key in the OPTO messages to associate each product to the corresponding subclass.





**Figure 3: Optic Product Classification v1.0r09**

### 5.1.2. Property classification

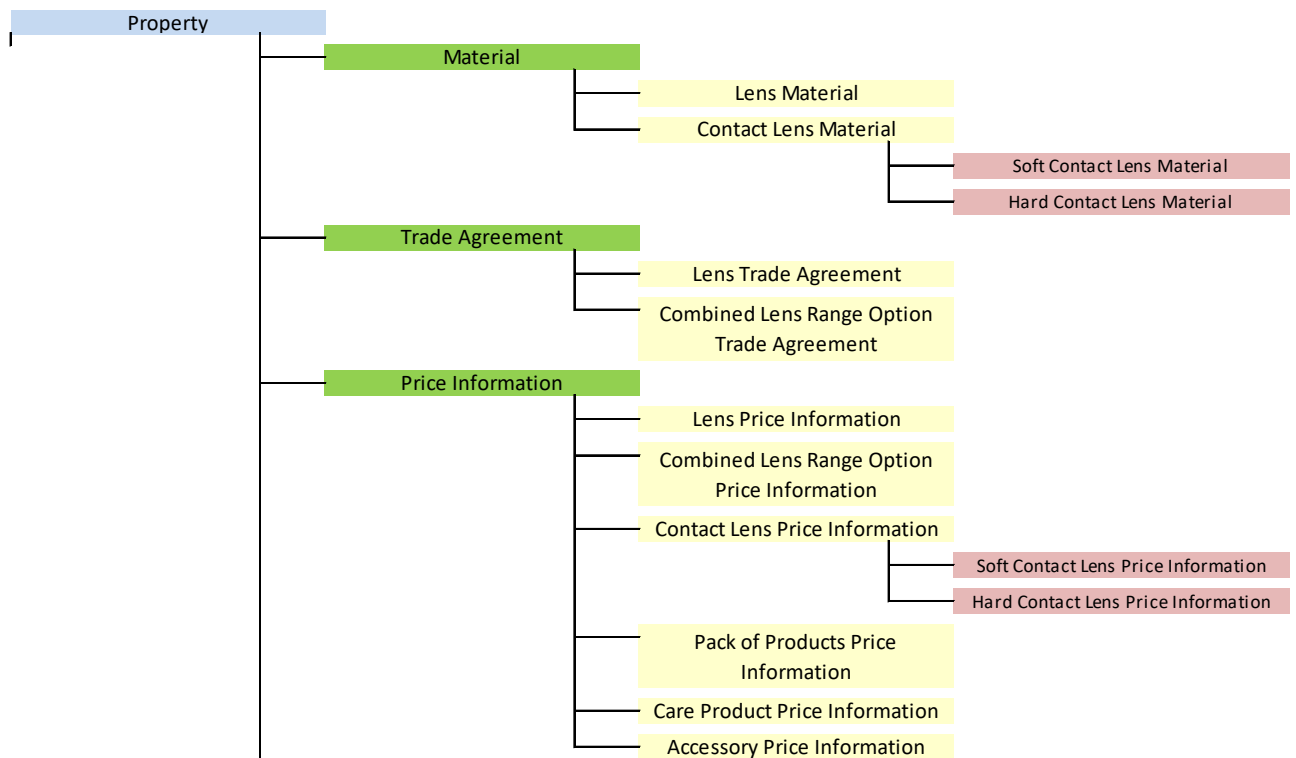
The property classification aims at defining price, trade agreement, manufacturing table and material specific characteristics applicable to a class or subclass of product.

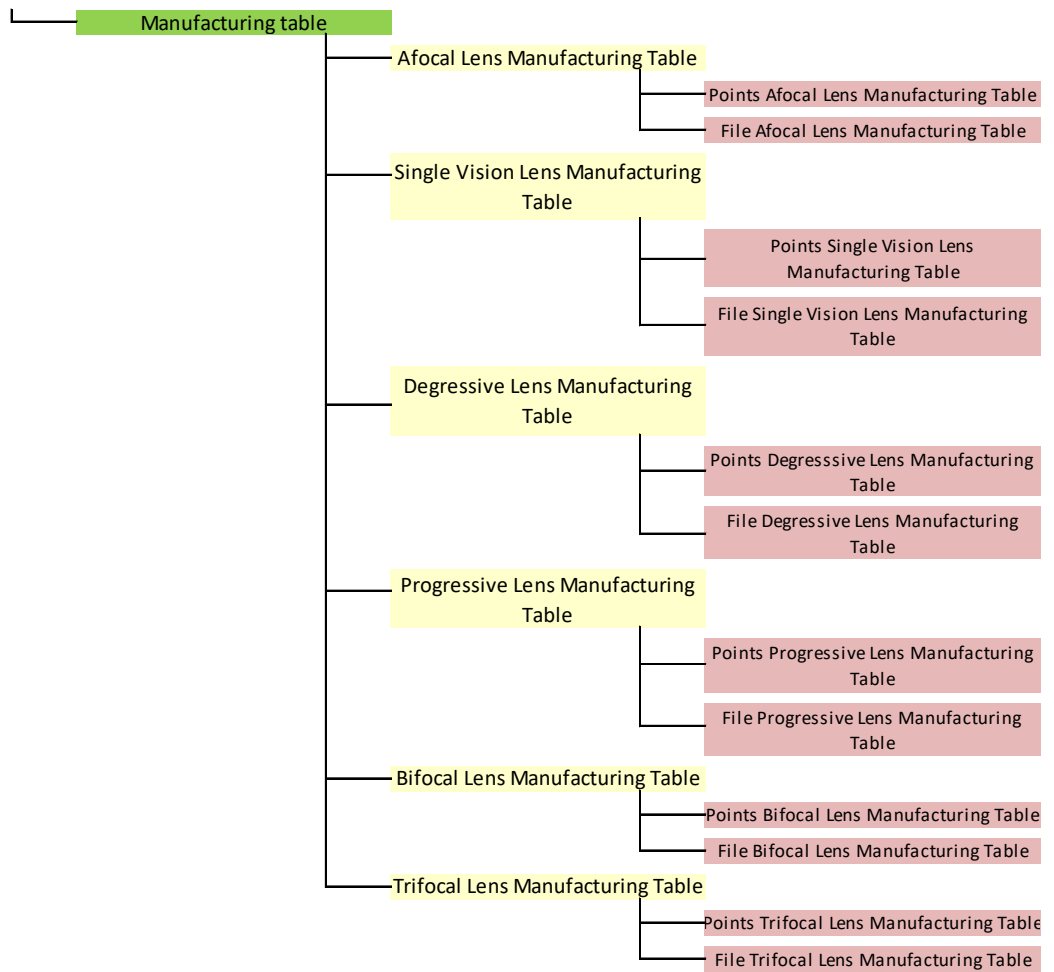
Products are associated to product classes or subclasses. This is not the case with property classes.

Once a product is associated to a product class, property classes only complements the list of properties of the product in the following specific domains: price, trade agreement, manufacturing table and material.

The association between a property subclass and a product class is indicated by the list of attributes “ApplicableClassCode”.

The property classification is details in the below diagram:



**Figure 4:** Optic Property Classification v1.0r09