

PeopleSoft®

EnterpriseOne B73.3.1
Table Conversion
PeopleBook

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Table Conversion Overview

Table conversions are a type of batch process that allow you to do high-speed manipulations of data in tables. The table conversion tool includes four conversion types, which allow you to do a variety of data manipulation:

- Data Conversion, which allows you to transfer or copy data from an input table or business view into one or more output tables using any amount of logic necessary to perform the transfer. You can also use Data Conversion to update records in a table or business view.
- Data Copy, which allows you to copy one or more tables from one data source or environment to another data source or environment.
- Data copy with table input, which allows you to copy tables based on information from the input table. For example, the input table might provide information about which tables should be copied, where they should be copied, and so on.
- Batch delete, which allows you to delete records from a table or business view.

The table conversion tool can make use of any OneWorld tables, business views and text files, or any tables that are not OneWorld tables but reside in a database supported by OneWorld, such as Oracle, Access, AS/400, or SQL Server. These non-OneWorld tables are commonly referred to as foreign tables.

When you create a table conversion, you set up the conversion (which can be saved and run multiple times), review it, and then run it. You can test the conversion first by running it in proof mode, if necessary.

Like reports, table conversions consist of a template and one or more versions. You can override certain properties within a version at run time.

The table conversion tool allows you to access any available environment, both for input and output. The environments you choose determine which tables and business views are available for the conversion and where the tables reside. The specification, or description, of tables and business views is also determined by the environments you choose.



This guide describes the following topics:

- Setting up a table conversion
- Running a table conversion
- Preparing non-OneWorld tables for table conversion
- Table conversion examples

Types of Tables You Can Convert

You can use the following table types in table conversion:

Standard OneWorld tables

These tables exist in Object Librarian, and you design and edit them using Table Design Aid. At design time only the specification is needed to reference the table. At run time the table must be generated, meaning that an instance of that table must be made in a specific database.

Non-OneWorld tables (foreign tables)

These tables do not have a OneWorld definition, but they reside in a database supported by OneWorld at design time and run time. You must set up a data source and environment in OneWorld to point to the location of a non-OneWorld table.

See *Preparing Non-OneWorld Tables for Table Conversion* for more information.

Using Business Views in Table Conversion

If you are transferring data from multiple tables to a single table, or if you are transferring data from multiple tables to multiple tables, you must establish a relationship between the input tables by defining a business view. A business view defines the relationship between two or more tables, and the data is joined together into what looks like a single table. You can use OneWorld business views *only* for input to the table conversion, not for output. The system does not provide direct support for joining foreign tables. If you need to use multiple non-OneWorld tables as input to a conversion, you must first define them through OneWorld and then create a business view over them.

Using Text Files in Table Conversion

You can import directly from, or export directly to, a text file as well. When you convert a text file, the text file is stored similarly to a foreign table, with a single long text field. User-defined formats are stored the same for a text file as for any table. With a text file conversion, the table name includes the path and the file name. If you do not specify the path with the file name, the default path will be used.

Using Sort and Selection Criteria in Table Conversion

You can specify sort criteria in a table conversion to process input rows in a sequence that groups related records together. The table conversion tool allows you to add logic to the point at which a change occurs in a field's value. The sort and selection features simplify the process of writing records out to multiple tables in a typical one-to-many conversion. For example, if you had a table of customer information, you could sort the table by area code and split the single table into tables for each area code. Similarly, you could specify selection criteria for the input table, if you want to convert only a subset of that table.

Understanding Input and Output Environments

An environment consists of a path code and one or more Object Configuration Management (OCM) mapping records that indicate where various OneWorld objects reside. The table conversion tool allows you to specify an input and output environment and uses the environments you specify to locate input and output tables, respectively. To locate non-OneWorld tables, the table conversion tool uses the default OCM mapping records for tables.

The environment's path code is used to locate specification files for the environment. This path code is usually a subdirectory under the OneWorld directory on your workstation. To reference OneWorld tables in an environment, the full path code must exist on the machines where the conversion is designed and run. Non-OneWorld tables can be referenced even if the path code does not exist.

The table conversion tool uses three environments when it processes a conversion.

- The environment you are signed into
- The environment for the input table(s)
- The environment for the output table(s)

The environment you are signed into determines where the table conversion specifications are stored. You can select an environment for your input table or view, and one for your converted output tables. All three of these environments could be the same, or they could all be different.

When you use OneWorld tables or views in a conversion, the environment provides the details of each table or view, such as the column names, data types, and descriptions. Because this information comes from the OneWorld specification tables, the OneWorld table or view does not have to exist in the database for you to design a conversion. It only needs to be created before the conversion is run. However, if you are using a non-OneWorld table as input, you need to create the foreign table before you design the conversion, because the tool gets its information about the table directly from the database that contains the non-OneWorld table. The environment also provides a default path for text files

See Also

- *Table Design* in the *OneWorld Development Tools Guide* for more information about creating standard OneWorld tables.
- *Preparing Non-OneWorld Tables* in this guide for more information about using non-OneWorld tables as input to a conversion.
- *CNC Implementation Guide* for more information about data sources, path codes, and environments.



Setting Up a Table Conversion

You use a Director to set up a table conversion. The Director steps you through the process and allows you to modify the table conversion at each point. With the help of the Director, you can design conversions for converting data, copying tables between locations, and deleting records within tables.

You can also define user-defined formats (flat files) to use in the conversion. You define user-defined formats when you choose your input or output tables. User-defined formats are tables that store data as one continuous string of information, such as bank tapes. See *Understanding User-Defined Formats* for more information.

After you set up a conversion, you can save it and run it multiple times.

The following topics are described:

- The flow of events in table conversion
- Using the Table Conversion Director
- Converting data
- Copying data
- Copying data with table input
- Deleting records
- Reviewing your table conversion
- Using event rules in table conversions

Before You Begin

Before you begin setting up a table conversion, make sure you have completed the following tasks:

- If you are importing data from non-OneWorld tables, you must set up a data source and environment for those tables. For more information, see *Preparing Non-OneWorld Tables for Table Conversion* in this guide.
- If you are mapping from multiple tables you must create a joined business view over the tables. For more information, see *Creating a Table Join* in the *Development Tools Guide*.



- ❑ If you want to validate the data items within a table against the data dictionary as part of the conversion process, you must create a business function to perform the validation. The table conversion tool does not provide automatic data dictionary validation for inputs or outputs. See *Business Functions* in the *Tools Guide* for more information about creating business functions.

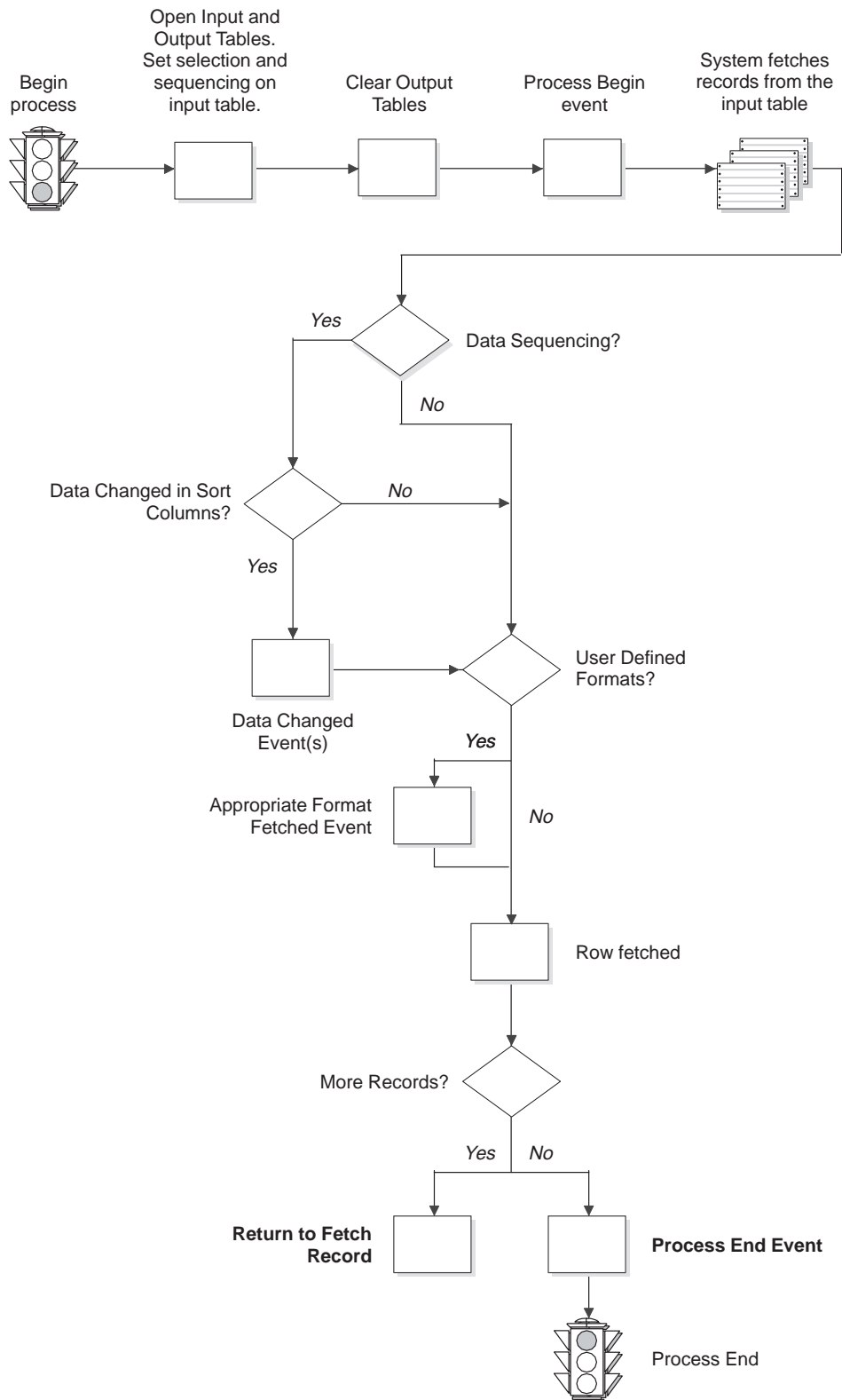
The Flow of Events in Table Conversion

When a table conversion is processed, the system triggers certain events, similar to the events that are triggered when a report or application is run. These events are specific to the conversion that you set up, and they also provide you with points at which you can add logic to the conversion.

The event flow is generally the same for all table conversion types, such as Copy Data, Copy Data with Table Input, and Batch Delete because these conversion types are just subsets of a data conversion. For example, the Data Copy conversion type does not include input and output tables, and all actions are accomplished through the Process Begin event. Moreover, Data Copy with Table Input and Batch Delete conversion types do not include output tables and all actions are accomplished through the Process Begin, Process End, and Row Fetched events. This flexibility allows you to mix and match table conversion types within another conversion type, if necessary.

The graphic on the following page shows all events that can be triggered in a conversion; however, some events may not be triggered, depending on the type of the conversion you set up. In the graphic, events are shown as a yes or no decision.

Table Conversion Event Flow

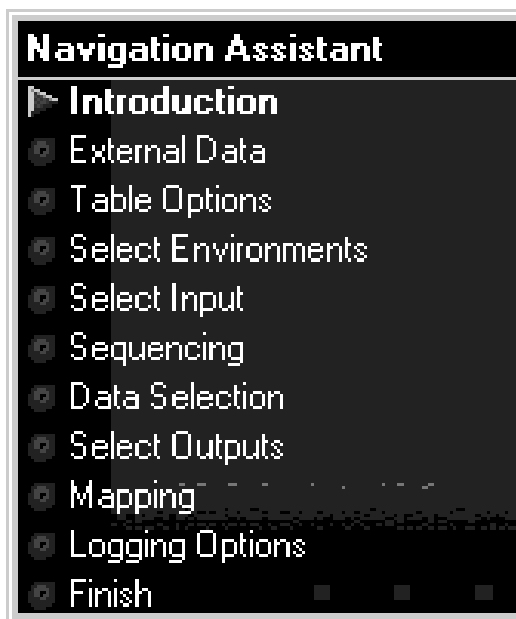


As shown in the graphic, events in table conversion occur in the following order:

Process Begin	Before fetching any records from the input table, the system invokes the Process Begin event. At this point, you can attach any logic that processes only once at the beginning of a conversion, or any other value that does not change for each individual record. This event is useful for mapping output fields that do not change for each individual record.
Data Changed	If you use data sequencing, the system invokes a Data Changed event for any sequenced field that changed. Data Changed events are not cascaded or hierarchical. You can attach an event rule to this event, for example, if you want to total a field or group of values.
Row Fetched	If there is an input table, the system invokes a Row Fetched event after each row is fetched from the input table.
Format Fetched	If you use user-defined formats (also known as flat files) on the input table, the system invokes a Format Fetched event for each record fetched from the input table. If you use multiple user-defined formats in a conversion, the Format Fetched event that is called will correspond to the format found in the record.
Process End	<p>After all records have been processed, the system invokes the Process End event.</p> <p>You attach event rules to Process End when you want the system to process logic after all input records have been read, for example, to write a total record to an output table, or to write a record to a log file to record the status of the conversion.</p>

Using the Table Conversion Director

You use the Table Conversion Director to step you through the process of setting up a table conversion. The Navigation Assistant, which appears within the Director, provides a visual reminder of where you are throughout the the setup process. You can also use the Navigation Assistant to move to a different step in the process by clicking any step listed in the Assistant.



► To use the Table Conversion Director

From Batch Development Tools (GH904), choose the Batch Processing option.

1. On Work with Object Librarian, click Add.

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "Batch Processing - [Add Object]". It features a menu bar with "File", "Edit", "Preferences", "Window", and "Help". Below the menu bar is a toolbar with buttons for "OK", "Can...", "Dis...", "Abo", "Links", "Displ...", "OLE...", and "Internet". The main content area contains the following fields and options:

- Object Name: R5501SSB
- Object Type: UBE
- Description: One to one mapping scenario
- Product Code: 55 (Reserved for Clients)
- Product System Code: 55 (Reserved for Clients)
- Object Use: 161 (Simple Reports)
- SAR Number: 1
- Table Conversion:
- Auto-create Version:

2. On Add Object, complete the following fields:
 - Object Name
 - Description
 - Product Code
 - Product Code/Reporting
 - Function Use
 - SAR Number – Modify
3. Click the Table Conversion option.
4. Click the Auto-Create Version option if you want the system to create a version for your table conversion. If you leave this option blank, you will have to create a version before you submit it.
5. Click OK.
6. On Batch Application Librarian, from the Form menu, choose Design.

Alternatively, you can click the Design button on the toolbar.

The system displays the Welcome form for the Table Conversion Director. Depending on the conversion you want to perform, follow the steps as described in:

- *Converting Data*
- *Copying Data*
- *Copying Data with Table Input*
- *Deleting Records*

Field	Explanation
Object Name	<p>The OneWorld architecture is object-based. This means that discrete software objects are the building blocks for all applications, and that developers can reuse the objects in multiple applications. Each object is stored in the Object Librarian. Examples of OneWorld objects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Batch Applications (such as reports) • Interactive Applications • Business Views • Business Functions • Business Functions Data Structures • Event Rules • Media Object Data Structures
Description	<p>The description of a record in the Software Versions Repository file. The member description is consistent with the base member description.</p>
Product Code	<p>A user defined code (98/SY) that identifies a J.D. Edwards system.</p>
Product Code/Reporting	<p>A code that designates the system number for reporting and jargon purposes.</p> <p>See UDC 98/SY.</p>
Function Use	<p>Designates the use of the object. For example, the object may be used to create a program, a master file, or a transaction journal.</p> <p>See UDC 98/FU.</p>
SAR Number – Modify	<p>An abbreviation for Software Action Request (SAR). This number is used by the J.D. Edwards project control system to keep track of all charges and activity by individual SAR number.</p>

Converting Data

You use the Data Conversion option on the Table Conversion Director when you want to move data to one or more tables from:

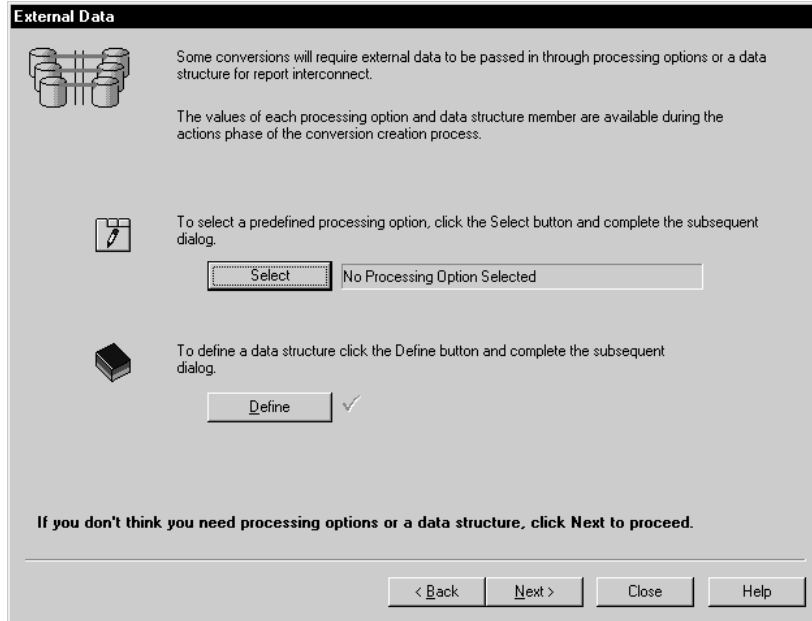
- A single table
- Multiple tables defined through a business view
- A single text file

▶ To convert data

1. On the Introduction form of the Table Conversion Director, choose the Data Conversion option and click Next.



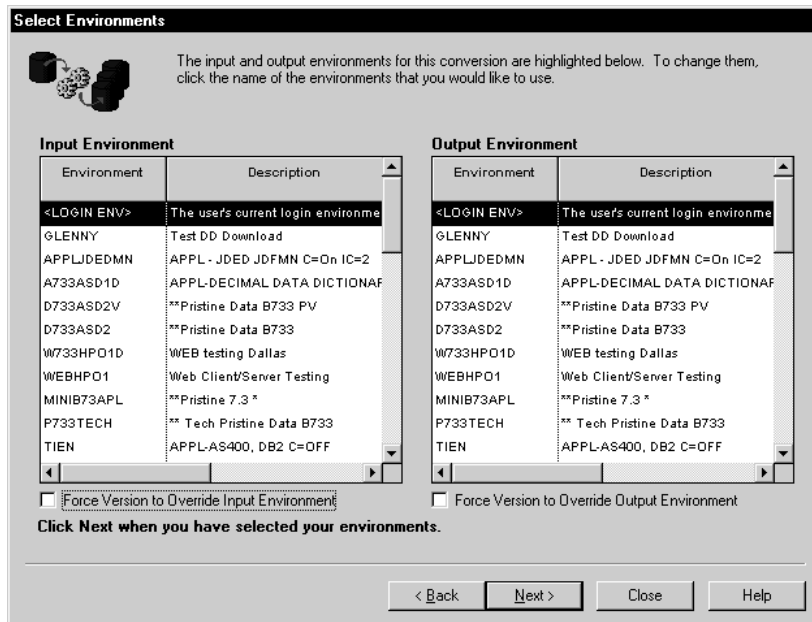
2. If you want to attach a predefined processing option to the table conversion, click Select on the External Data form.



3. On Select Processing Option Template, find and choose the processing option you want to use and click OK.
4. To attach data structures, click Define on the External Data form and define the data structures you want to attach to the table conversion.

Data structures contain a list of parameters that can be used to pass data into the conversion when called through Report Interconnect. See *Data Structures* in the *Development Tools Guide* for more information.

5. Click Next.



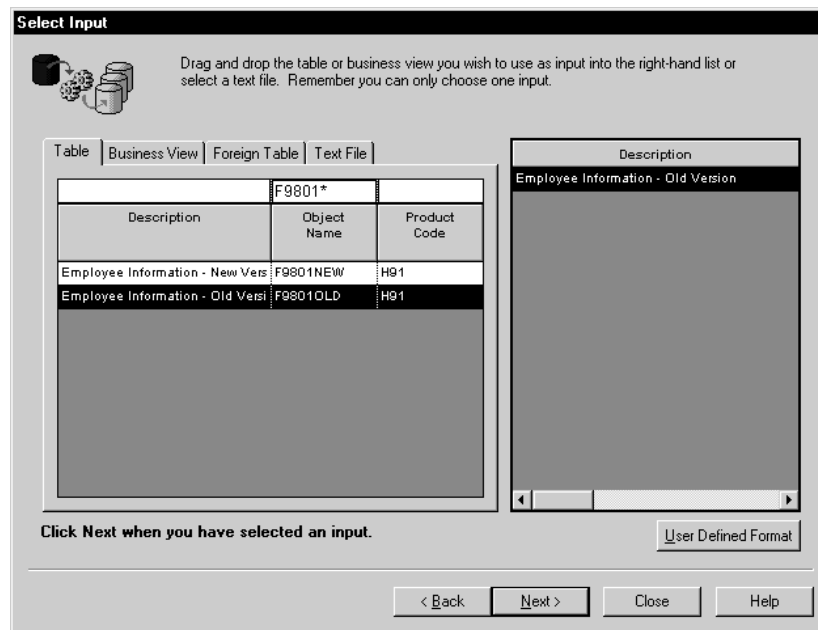
- On Select Environments, choose the input and output environments you want to use.

NOTE: Choose <LOGIN ENV> if, for example, you are creating a table conversion on your workstation that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have, and the environment they log into will always be appropriate.

- Choose the “Force Version to Override Input Environment” or “Force Version to Override Output Environment” if you are creating a table conversion that will run in a different environment than the one in which you are creating it, and the <LOGIN ENV> is not appropriate for the type of conversion you are creating.

For example, if you are creating a conversion that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have, you would choose the “Force Version to Override” option. When the conversion is invoked at the client site, the system will not run the conversion until the user chooses an appropriate environment in which to run it.

- Click Next.



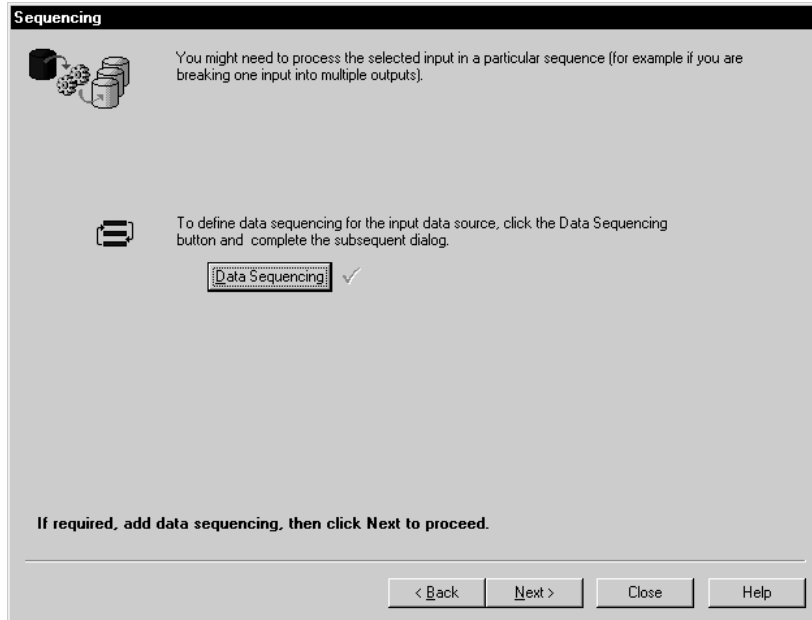
- On Select Input, drag the table or business view to the column on the right. You can choose only one table or one business view per conversion. If your input consists of multiple tables, you must create a single joined business view.

For a text file conversion, choose the file on the Text File tab.

Tip: If you know the name of the table or business view you want to use, enter the name in the Name field in the QBE (query by example) row and press Enter. Or for text files, you can select a file from the default directory, or enter a new file name, or click the Browse button to locate a file.

NOTE: If you change the table, business view, or file, the system warns you that deleting tables removes all mappings from the table conversion.

10. If you are using a text file, or if you need to define a user-defined format for a table or business view, click the User-Defined Format button and follow the steps described in *Defining User-Defined Formats*. When you complete those steps, return here.
11. To delete an input name, choose it and press Delete.
12. Click Next.



13. To define data sequencing for a table or business view, click the Data Sequencing button. If you specify a text file for input, you cannot define data sequencing or selection for that file.

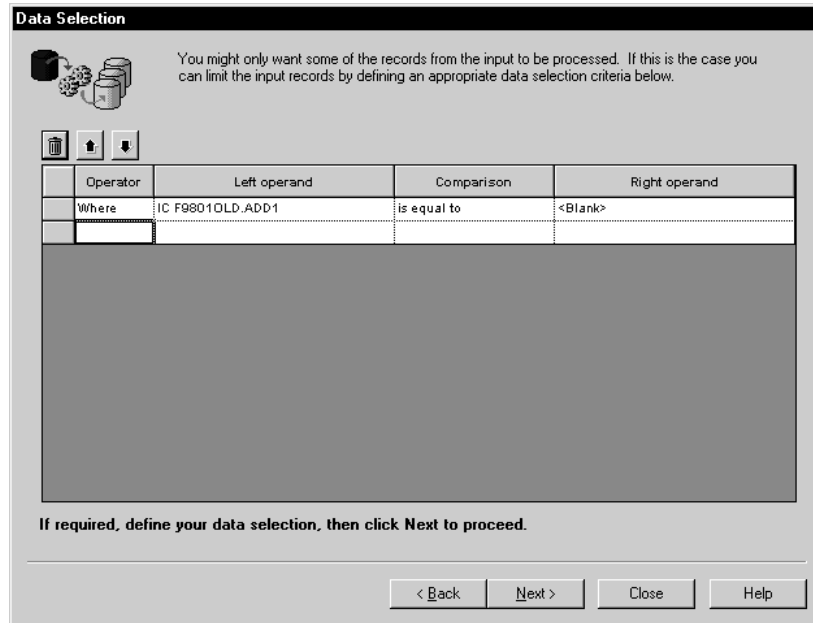
When you define data sequencing, you create new events that are available to you in the Mapping section of the Director. One new event is created for each of the sequence columns you define. The event is called XXXX Data Changed, where XXXX is the column alias, for example, ALPH Data Changed. Each time the value in one of these columns changes from its previous value, the column's Data Changed event is invoked. This event is similar to a level break in report writing, with the exception that the Data Changed events are not related to each other. Invoking one does not invoke the others.

See *The Flow of Events in Table Conversion* for more information about the Data Changed event.

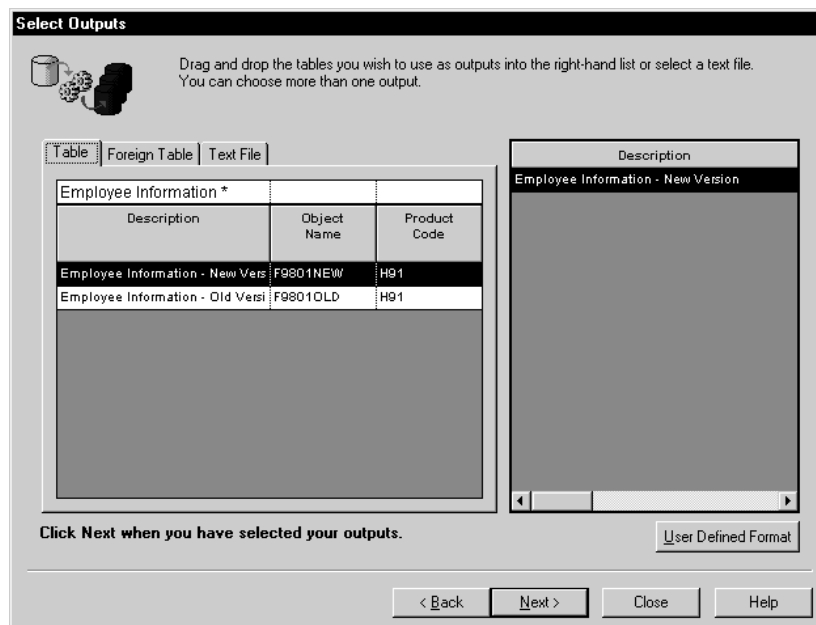
14. Click Next.

- On Data Selection, for tables or business views, you can limit the processing of input records by adding selection criteria to the table conversion. For example, you might add selection criteria that processes only those address book records from 1000 to 5000. If you specify a text file for input, you cannot define data selection for that file.

NOTE: You can only define selection criteria over database table columns. User-defined format columns are not available because they do not exist in the database.



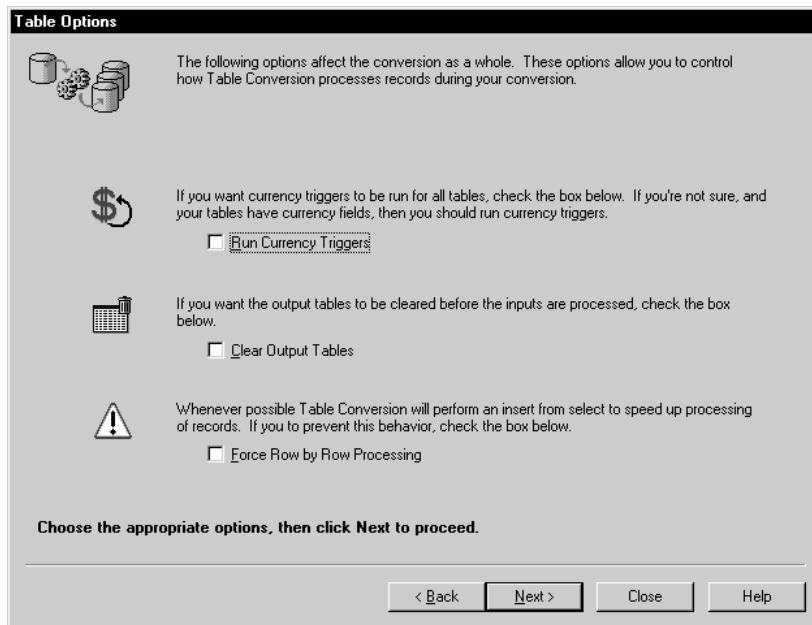
- Click Next.



17. On Select Outputs, drag the table or tables you want to use as your outputs to the list on the right and click Next. For text file conversions, choose the file on the Text File tab.

You can choose multiple outputs (tables) per conversion.

18. To delete an output, choose the row and press Delete.
19. If you are using a text file, or if you need to define a user-defined format for a table or business view, click the User-Defined Format button and follow the steps described in *Defining User-Defined Formats*.
20. Click Next.



21. On Table Options, click any of the following options, if applicable:
 - Run Currency Triggers: Choose this option if the OneWorld table or tables contain currency triggers. If the tables contain currency fields and you do not choose this option, the system will not know how many decimal places exist in each column. Anytime the source or destination fields are currency fields, and you do not turn on the currency trigger, problems could arise if the value is used in a calculation because the system has no way to determine where the decimal should be within a field.

You might not want to choose the currency trigger option if the input and output data sources are of the same type (for example, Oracle, AS/400, or SQL Server) and no calculations are being performed. Furthermore, it will result in slower processing time.

In addition, you should not use currency triggers on an environment that has a different path code than the login environment.

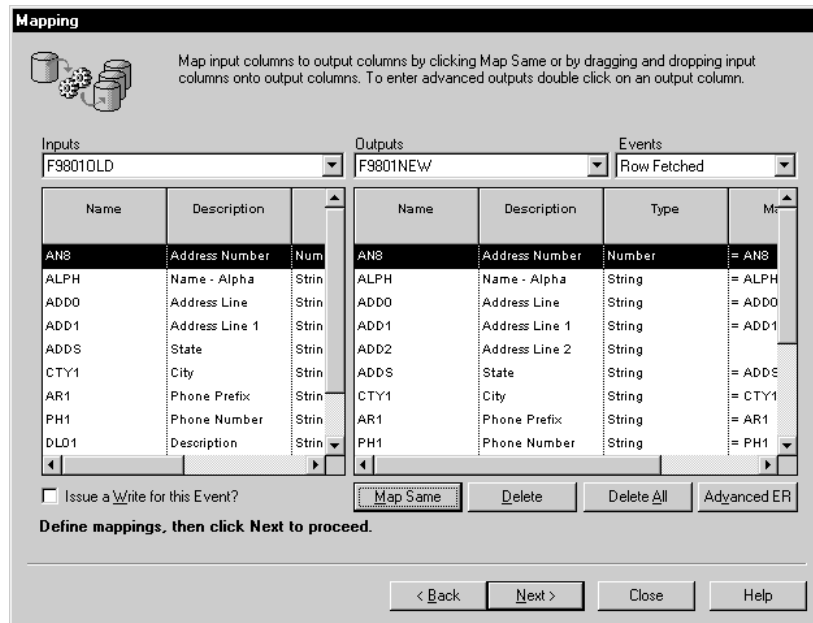
- Clear Output Tables: Choose this option if you want to clear all of the output tables before the input is processed.
- Force Row-by-Row Processing: Choose this option if, for example, you want to test the table conversion, or if you want to ensure that the conversion always runs in row-by-row mode.

You might want to test a conversion to ensure that the mapping logic will perform correctly. In this case, you would also want to specify the number of rows to process. You can either specify the number of rows to process in the jde.ini file under [TCEngine] or specify the number of rows when you submit the conversion. See *Running a Table Conversion* for more information.

Another reason for forcing row-by-row processing is if you know that the values in the input table will produce duplicate keys in the output and you still want the non-duplicate keys to be inserted.

The disadvantage of forcing row-by-row processing is that it slows down the conversion process and the conversion will take longer.

22. Click Next.



23. On Mapping, map the inputs to outputs. You can:
- Click Map Same to map your inputs directly to outputs. For example, if your input and outputs share some of the same data, these will map directly. For OneWorld tables, the system maps by data dictionary item. For non-OneWorld tables, the system maps by column name.
 - Drag inputs to outputs to define exactly where you want information to map.

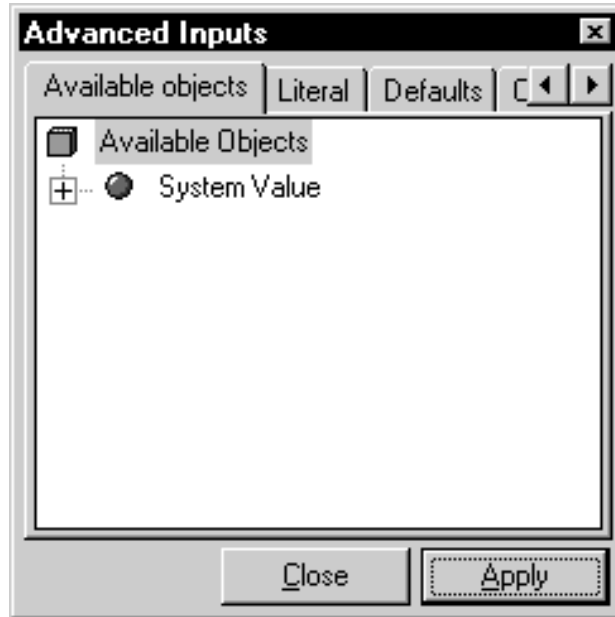
NOTE: Click the Delete to erase the mapping for a selected output. Click Delete All to erase the mapping for all outputs.

- If you have multiple output files, choose each file from the outputs list and map the appropriate input columns to output columns.
- Specify the event on which you want mapping to occur by choosing an event from the Events list. In most cases, you would use either the Row Fetched Event or Format Fetched event. For example, if you are working with a user-defined format, you would choose the Format Fetched event.

See *The Flow of Events in Table Conversion* for more information about Row Fetched and Format Fetched events.

24. Click the Advanced ER button to further modify your mappings based on a particular event. See *Using Event Rules in Table Conversion* for more information about event rules.
25. To define advanced input, double-click on an output column.

The Advanced Inputs form allows you to define literals, calculations, and various other mappings without using Advanced ER. You might want to use an advanced input to add a constant, literal value into a field. Or, you might want to insert a calculation into an output field, such as adding two input fields together.



26. On Advanced Inputs, click one of the following tabs and add the appropriate input:

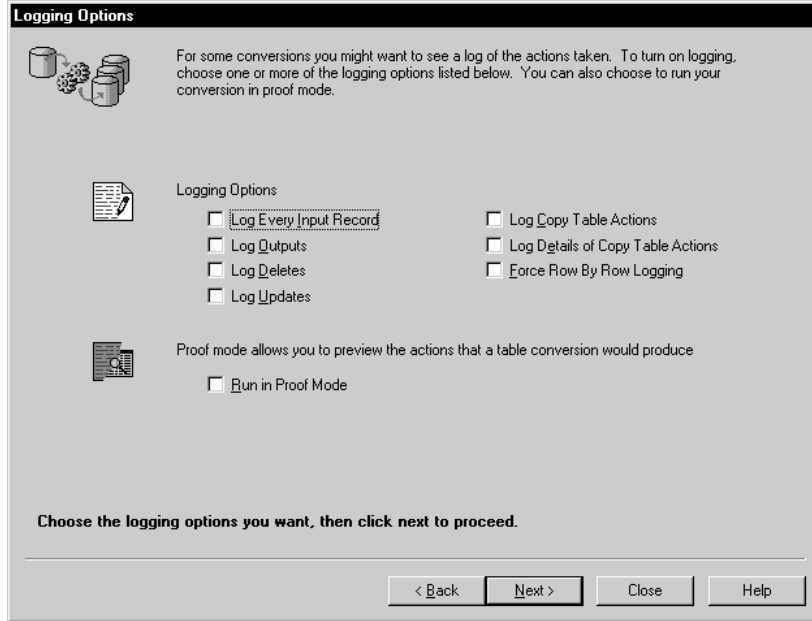
- Available objects: Choose the output column, then choose the appropriate value, and click the Apply button.
- Literal: Choose the output column, enter the appropriate value, and click the Apply button.
- Defaults: Choose the Use Dictionary Defaults option and click the Apply button.

Use this option if you want to use the default value in the data dictionary at run time. If there are no default values in the data dictionary, the system displays a warning message.

- Calculation: Click the Define Calculation button and define a calculation in Expression Manager.
27. When you have finished defining an advanced input, click Apply, then click Close.
28. On Mapping, choose the “Issue a Write for this Event” option to insert a row to the selected output after performing all column mappings for this event.

When you choose the “Issue a Write for this Event” option, the system attaches the TC Insert Row event. This event is automatically inserted at the end of the event rules. You cannot move it to another area. If you want to specify when a row is inserted and where, attach the User Insert Row system function using Advanced ER and move it wherever you would like.

29. Click Next.



30. On Logging Options, choose one or more logging options, if applicable.

If you want to preview the actions of the table conversion before you run the actual conversion, choose the “Run in Proof Mode” option.

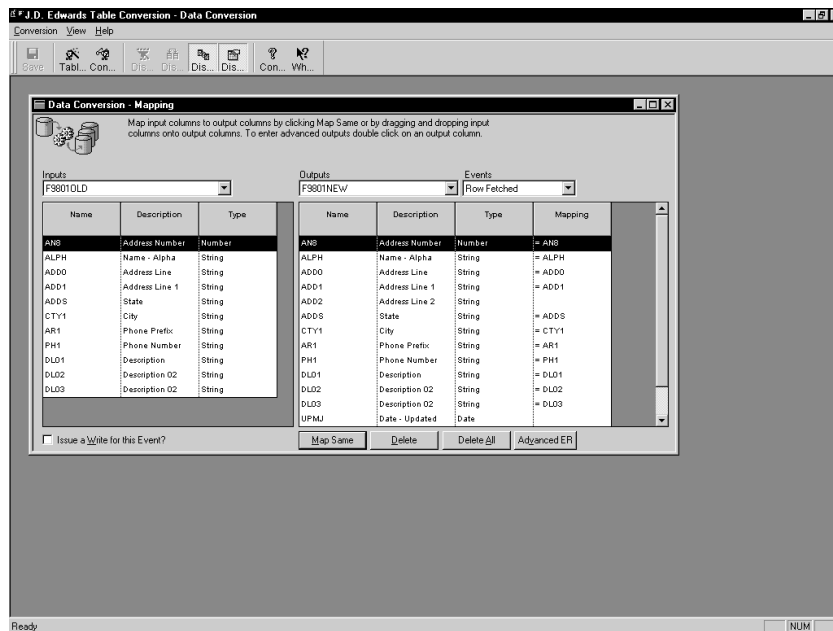
Proof mode is not an absolute proof mode. That is, in some situations the proof output might differ from the real output. For example, if you insert the same record twice, it will seem as though it worked in proof mode, but in reality only one of the inserts will work when you run the conversion in final mode.

31. Click Next.



32. Click Finish on the Finish form to complete the process.

The system displays the Properties form and Table Conversion Mappings form.



33. Choose the Table Conversions Mappings form and review your choices.
34. Make changes as necessary by choosing the appropriate option from the View menu. If satisfied, click Save. Then, from the Conversion menu, choose Exit.

See *Reviewing Your Table Conversion* for more information.

Field	Explanation
Currency Triggers	If you choose this option, currency triggers will run for all tables in the conversion. You should only choose this option if your input and output tables use currency fields. Conversions that do not need this option might run faster without it.
Clear Output	Clears the output table before the conversion runs.
Force Row by Row	If you choose this option, the conversion will run in a row by row mode, disallowing the conversion to run as an insert from select.
Force Version to Override Input	If you choose this option, the conversion will not run unless you creates a version that overrides the input environment.
Force Version to Override Output	If this option is chosen, the conversion will not run unless the user creates a version that will override the output environment.
Name	A generic field used for names, addresses, descriptions or remarks.

Field	Explanation
Description	A description, remark, name, or address.
Product Code	A user defined code (98/SY) that identifies a J.D. Edwards system.
Check write event	Specifies that the data should be written to the output table.
Log All Errors	Indicates that every error should be logged, regardless of the logging option for type of operation that failed.
Log Every Input Record	Indicates that every input record processed should be displayed in the log file.
Log Outputs	Indicates that every output record written should be logged.
Log Deletes	Indicates that every record deleted should be logged.
Log Updates	Indicates that every record updated should be logged.
Trace Level – Log Copy Table Actions	Indicates that the tables copied by a copy table environment or copy table data source system function call should be logged.
Log Details of Copy Table Actions	Indicates that detailed logging of each Copy Table Environment or Copy Table Data Source system function calls should be performed.
Proof Mode	Indicates that the conversion should be run in proof mode. Proof mode means that the conversion is simulated and all actions are logged, but that no data is changed.

Understanding User-Defined Formats

User-defined formats are the table conversion tool's way of dealing with fixed-width or character separated value (CSV) files in a table or in a text file. These files are collectively known as *flat files* because they do not have relationships defined for them like relational database tables do. Flat files are usually text files stored on your workstation or server. They are used to import or export data from applications that have no other means of interaction. For example, you might want to share information between OneWorld and some other application, but if the non-OneWorld application does not support one of the same databases that OneWorld supports, then flat files might be the only way to transfer data between the two applications.

In a flat file, records are stored as one continuous string of information. The user-defined format provides instruction on how data is presented.

The following example illustrates a single database character column that has a user-defined format with five columns: Last, First, Addr, City, and Phone.

Doe	John	123 Main	Anytown	5551234	← database column
Last	First	Addr	City	Phone	

This is a fixed-width column format, in which all of the data for each column starts in the same relative position in each row of data.

The same data in a character-delimited format would look like this:

“Doe”, “John”, “123 Main”, “Anytown”, 5551234

Importing and Exporting Text Files

When you choose a text file as input to or output from a table conversion and do not specify a path, a default path will be used. Conversions stored with the default path will run on any platform. If an explicit path or AS/400 library name is indicated for the file, then the file will be located or created exactly as specified. Conversions stored this way may not work on other platforms, depending on the nature of the file system on each platform.

The default paths on non-AS400 platforms will be:

path code\Import\file name

path code\Export\file name

You cannot specify a default path for the AS/400. Rather the default will always be the Import or the Export directory under the path code of the input or output environment. For example, if you are running a conversion against an APPL_PGF environment, the path in the file system might be:

\B733\appl_pgf\import\myfile.txt

If the conversion specifies a file name with anything other than the file name and extension, such as library/file(mbr) or \mytextfiles\myfile.txt, the conversion will try and open the file as specified.

Using User-Defined Formats as Input



If you are using user-defined input formats and you do not add an event rule at the Format Fetched event, the system ignores the format and the data from the input table is never made available to the conversion. Therefore, you must add some sort of event rule logic to the Format Fetched event. At the very least, add a comment in Event Rules.

Using User-Defined Formats as Output

The requirements for using user-defined formats as output are basically the same as for using user-defined formats as input. User-defined formats work with text files and tables.

Because the procedure for importing and exporting is database-specific, you should consult your database administrator for details.

Defining User-Defined Formats

To define user-defined formats in table conversion, do one of the following:

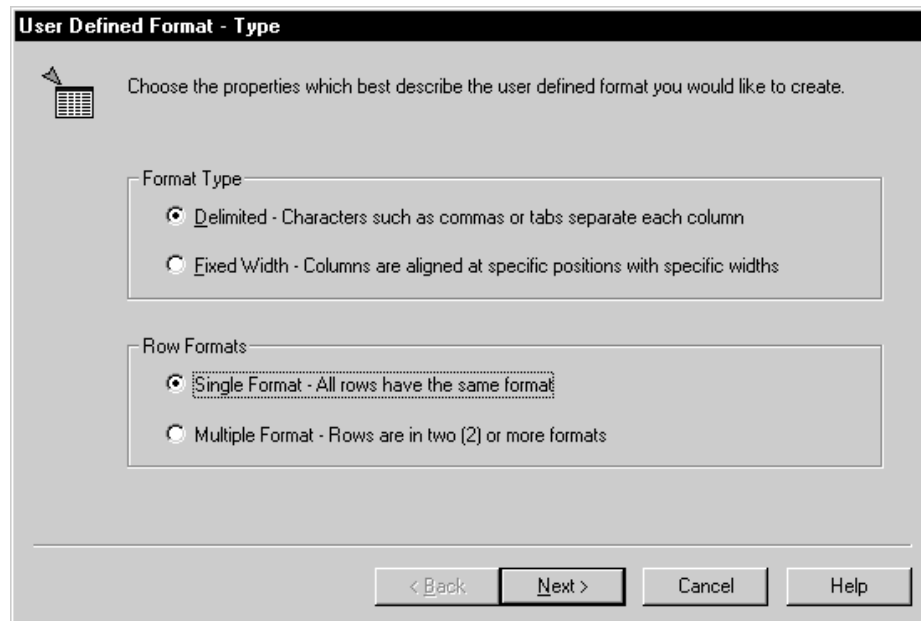
- Define delimited, single- or multiple-format files
- Define fixed-width, single- or multiple-format files

A table conversion will not work with data that is formatted in a table.

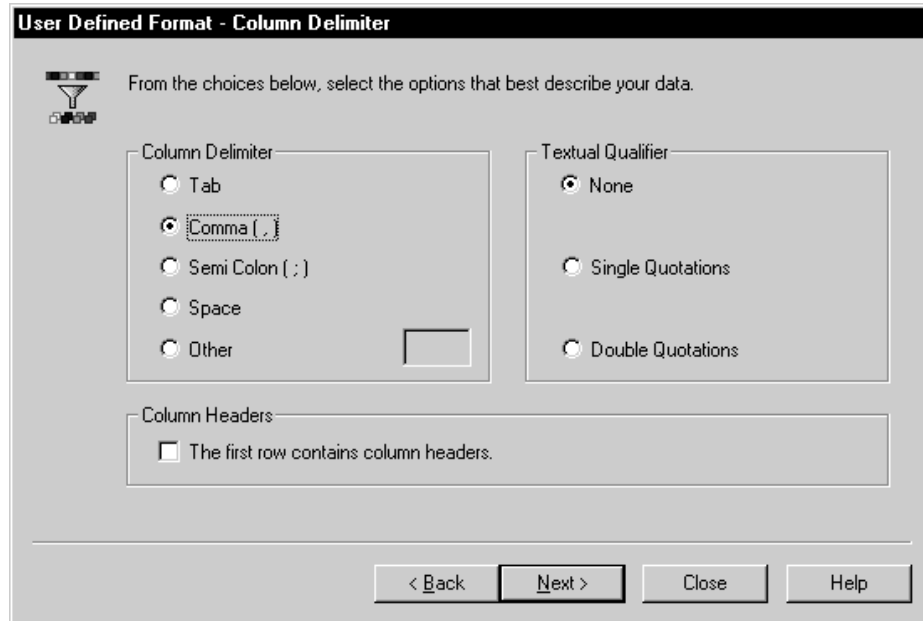
► **To define delimited, single- or multiple-format files**

Use the Navigation Assistant to move to the Select Input form or the Select Outputs form. You can also use the Back or Next buttons to navigate to these forms in the director. Alternatively, you can click the Select Input tab or Select Outputs tab in Table Conversion Properties.

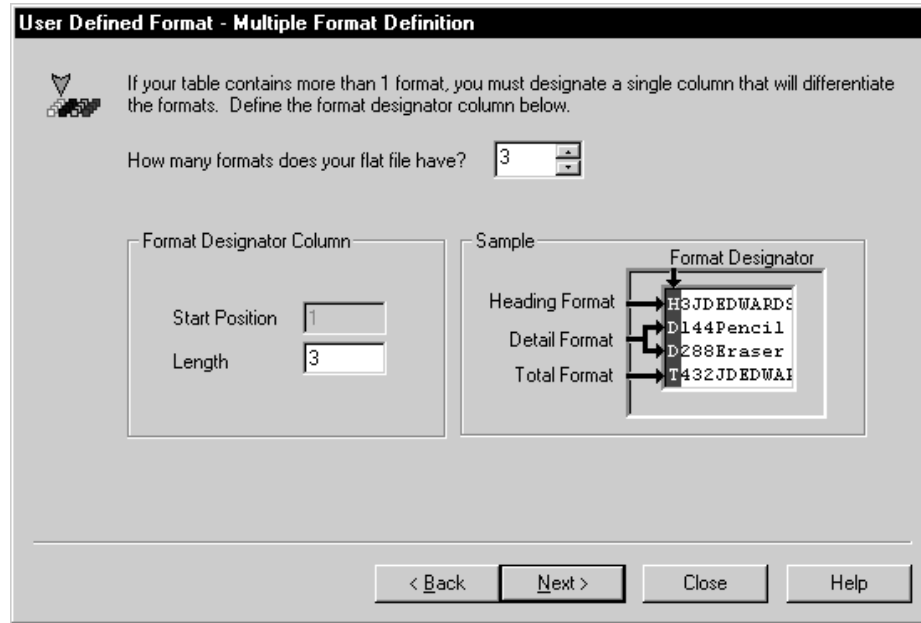
1. On Select Input or Select Outputs, ensure that you have chosen a table, business view, or file, then click the User Defined Format button.



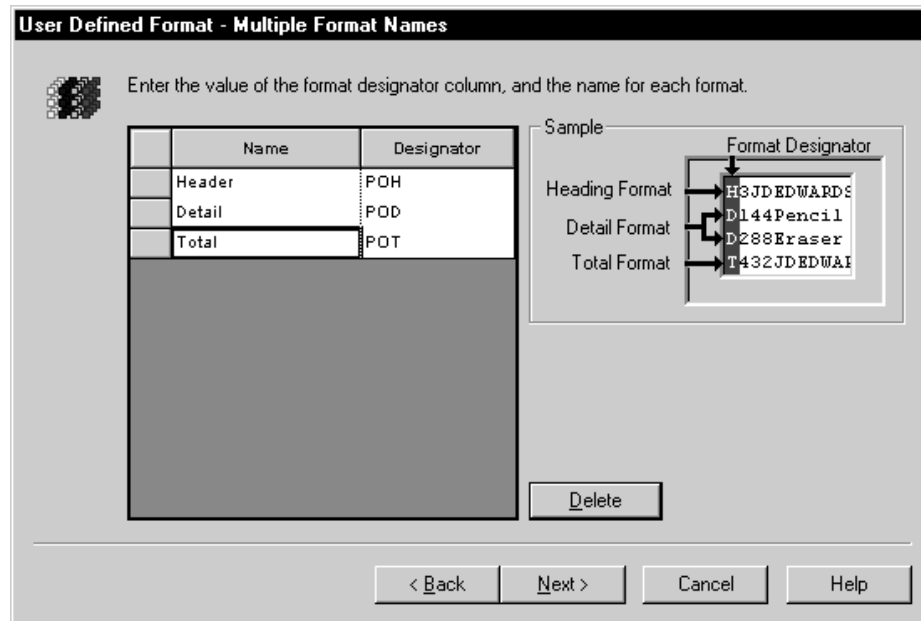
2. On User Defined Format - Type, choose Delimited.
3. Choose one of the following Row Formats and click Next:
 - Single Format
 - Multiple Format



4. On User Defined Format - Column Delimiter, choose the delimiter that separates the columns in the file:
 - Tab
 - Comma (,)
 - Semi Colon (;)
 - Space
 - Other
5. Choose the textual qualifier that is used to enclose a string of text:
 - None
 - Single Quotations
 - Double Quotations
6. If you chose Single Format, specify if the first row contains column headers.
7. Click Next.
8. If you chose Multiple Format, the system displays Multiple Format Definition. If you chose Single Format, skip to Step 13.



9. On User Defined Format - Multiple Format Definition, enter the number of formats your user-defined format has.
10. To define the character length of the Designer column, complete the following field:
 - Length
11. Click Next.

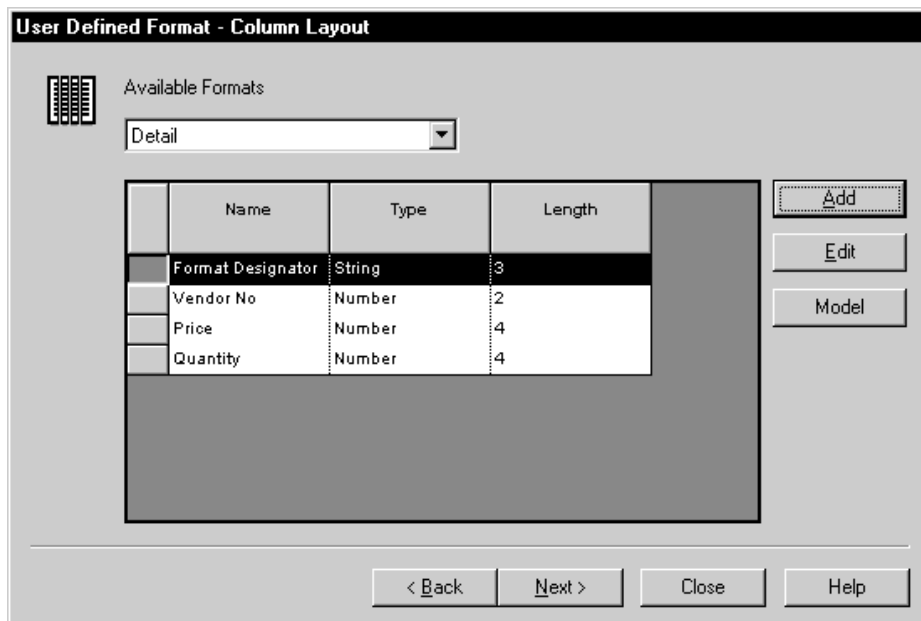


- On User Defined Format - Multiple Format Names, in the Designator column, define the values for each format. The Designator name must match what is in your user-defined formats.

For example, suppose you have a text file that contains purchase order information. Lines in the table whose first field is designated as “POH” have information for a whole purchase order. Lines whose first field is designated as “POI” contain information about individual items in the purchase order, and lines in the table whose first field is “POT” contain information about purchase order totals. In this scenario, you would enter “POH” as the designator of the first format, and “POI” as the designator of the second format, and “POT” as the designator for the third format.

Tip: You can also rename the columns for each format to make it easier to remember the formats you are working with. For example, you can rename the columns according to their function in the file, such as Header, Detail, and Total. These names will appear in the Inputs drop down list in the Mapping section of the conversion. To rename columns, select the column and in the name field, change the name of the column.

- Click Next.

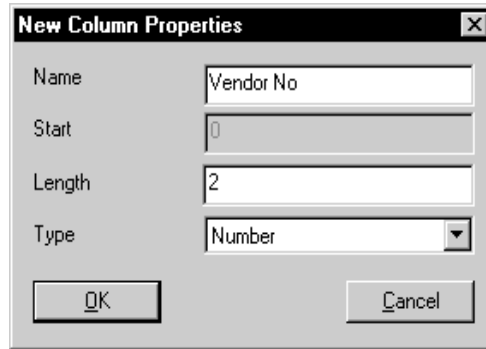


- On User Defined Format - Column Layout, choose a format from the list of Available Formats.

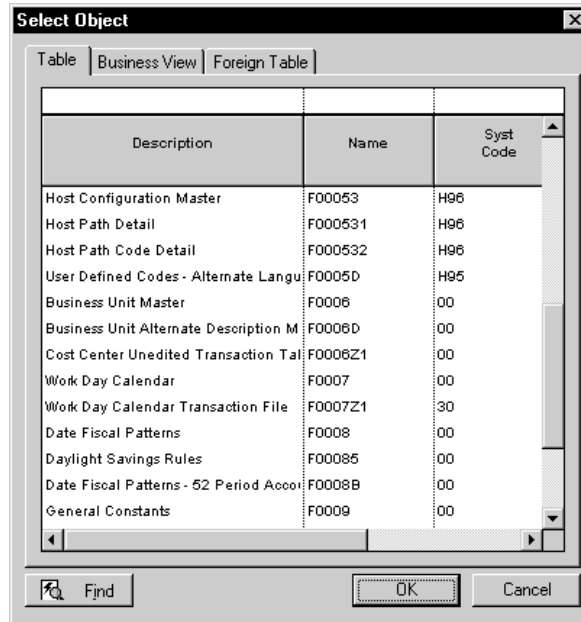
You define the columns for the format so that the system can parse out the information from the file.

Tip: If you need to move the Format Designator, choose the row and drag it to the new location.

- For each column, click Add to define the column.



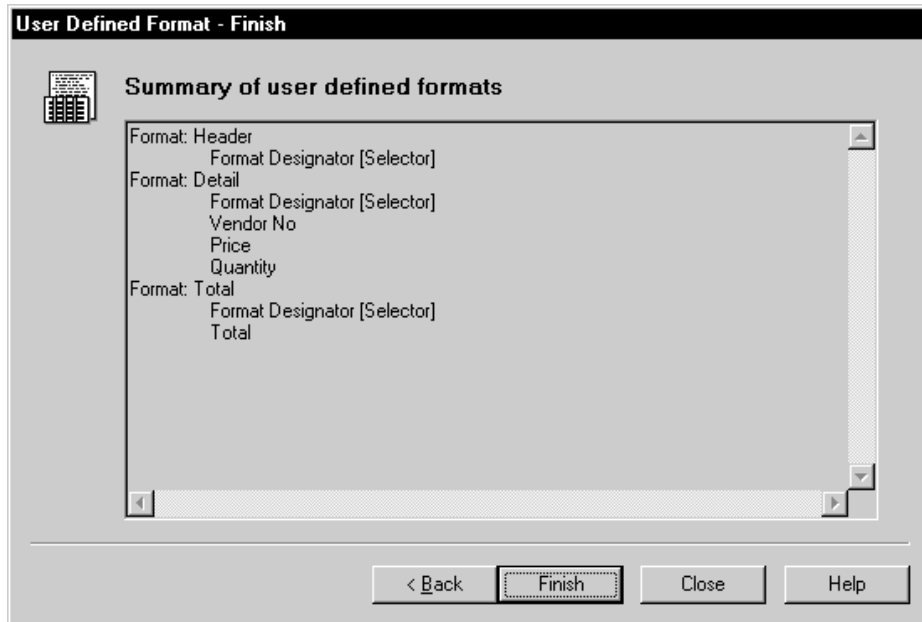
- On New Column Properties, modify the following fields as needed, and click OK:
 - Name
 - Length
 - Type
- For each column, repeat steps 13 through 16.
- To edit an existing column, select it and click the Edit button. Change the properties in the Column Properties form.
- To model the columns after an existing table, business view, or foreign table, click the Model button, click the appropriate tab, then choose the table or business view you want to use as a model for the user-defined format.



20. Click OK.

The system copies the format from the model you chose and places it into the column layout grid.

21. Click Next. The system displays the summary of user-defined formats that you have defined.



22. Click Finish when you have finished defining formats.

The system returns to the Select Input or Select Outputs form.

► **To define fixed-width, single- or multiple-format files**

1. Click User Defined Format.

User Defined Format - Type

Choose the properties which best describe the user defined format you would like to create.

Format Type

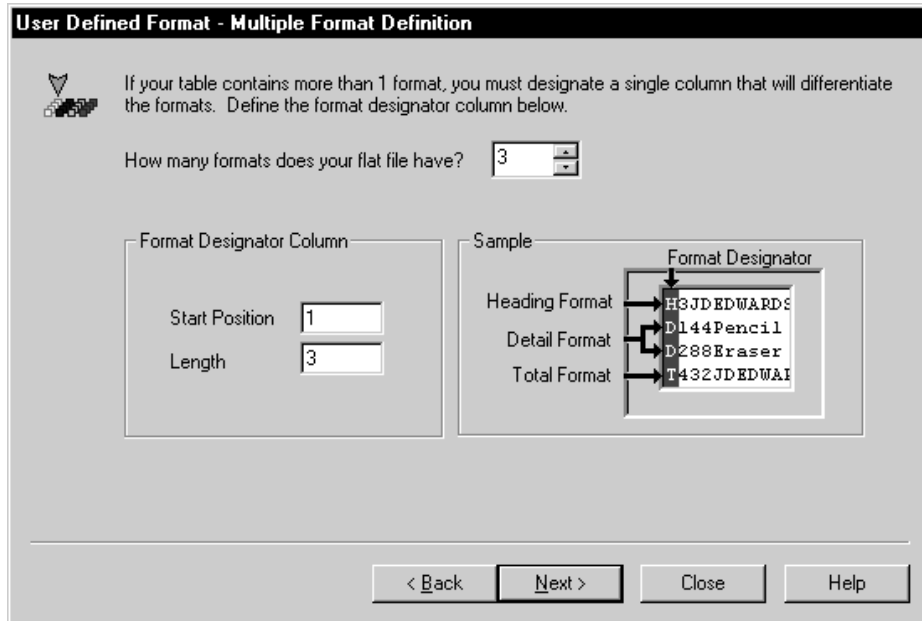
- Delimited - Characters such as commas or tabs separate each column
- Fixed Width - Columns are aligned at specific positions with specific widths

Row Formats

- Single Format - All rows have the same format
- Multiple Format - Rows are in two (2) or more formats

< Back Next > Cancel Help

2. On User Defined Format - Type, choose Fixed Width.
3. Choose one of the following Row Formats and click Next:
 - Single Format
 - Multiple Format
4. If you chose Single Format, skip to step 10. If you chose Multiple Format, the system displays the Multiple Format Definition form.
5. On User Defined Format - Multiple Format Definition, enter the number of formats your user-defined file contains.

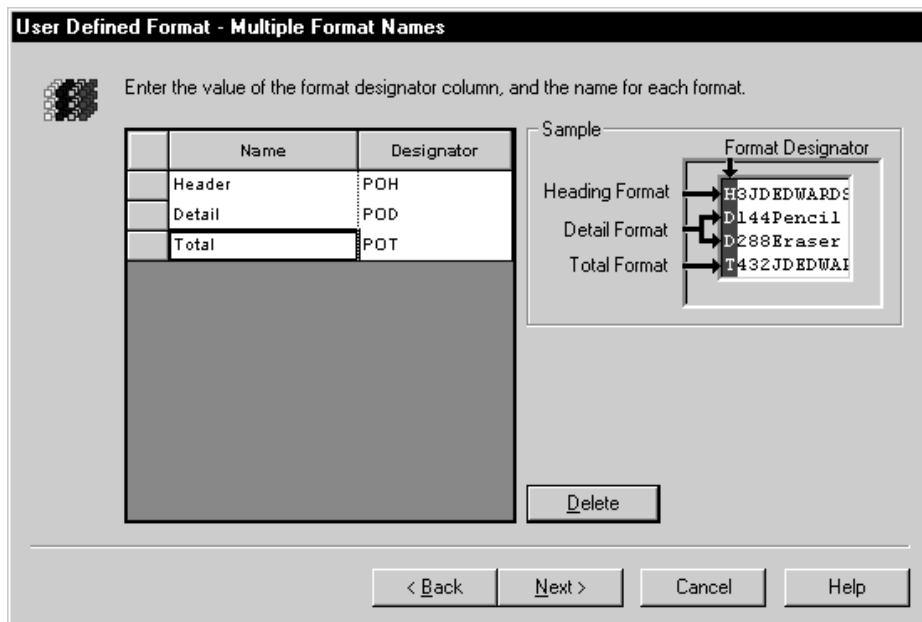


6. Complete the following fields:

- Start Position
- Length

The Start Position and Length fields define the position of the data for the rows. For instance, Start Position defines where the column starts. Length defines the character length of the designator.

7. Click Next.

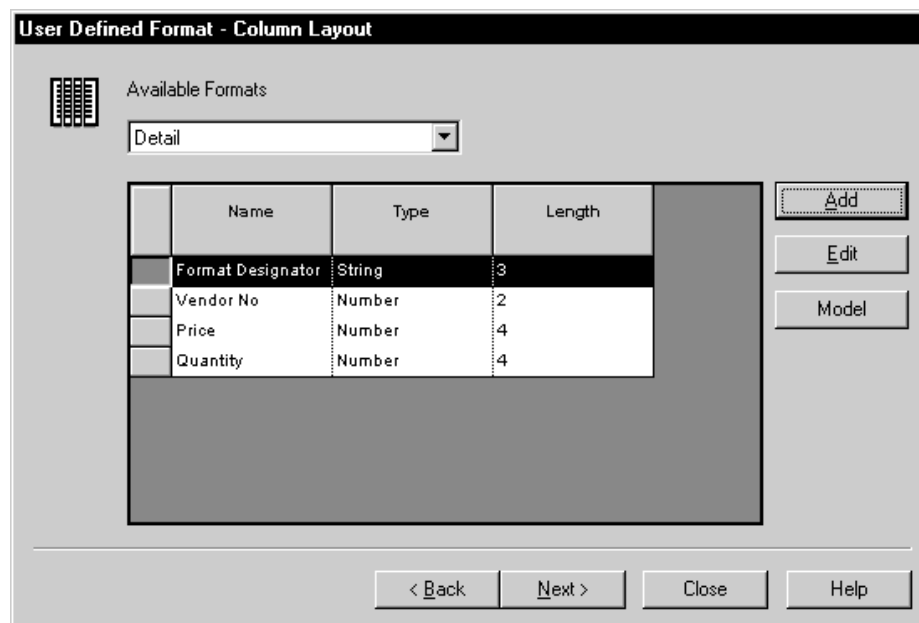


- On User Defined Format - Multiple Format Names, in the Designator column, define the values for each format. The Designator name must match what is in your user-defined formats.

For example, suppose you have a text file that contains purchase order information. Lines in the table whose first field is designated as “POH” have information for a whole purchase order. Lines whose first field is designated as “POI” contain information about individual items in the purchase order, and lines in the table whose first field is “POT” contain information about purchase order totals. In this scenario, you would enter “POH” as the designator of the first format, and “POI” as the designator of the second format, and “POT” as the designator for the third format.

Tip: You can also rename the columns for each format to make it easier to remember the formats you are working with. For example, you can rename the columns according to their function in the file, such as Header, Detail, and Total. These names will appear in the Inputs drop down list in the Mapping section of the conversion. To rename columns, select the column and in the name field, change the name of the column.

- Click Next.

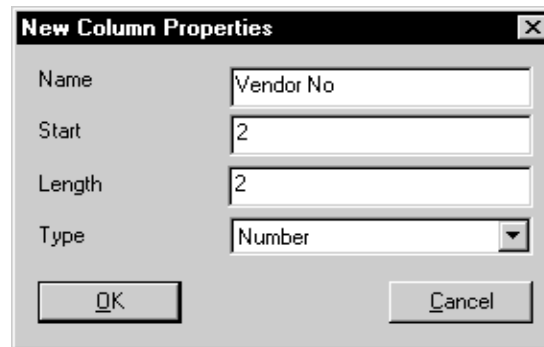


- On User Defined Format - Column Layout, choose a format from the list of Available Formats.

You define the column so that the system can parse out the information from the file.

Tip: If you need to move the Format Locator, choose the row and drag it to the new location.

11. For each column, click Add to define the column layout.

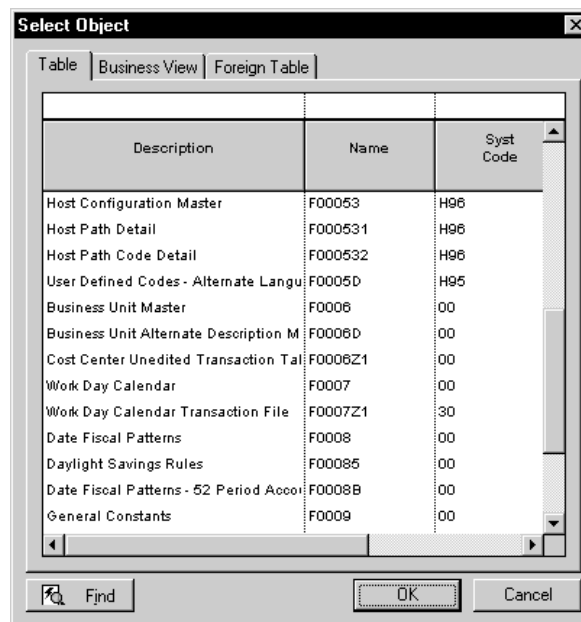


The 'New Column Properties' dialog box contains the following fields:

- Name: Vendor No
- Start: 2
- Length: 2
- Type: Number

Buttons: OK, Cancel

12. On New Column Properties, modify the following fields as needed, and click OK:
 - Name
 - Start
 - Length
 - Type
13. For each column, repeat steps 11 through 12.
14. To edit an existing column, select it and click the Edit button. Change the properties in the Column Properties form.
15. To model the columns after an existing table, business view, or foreign table, click the Model button, click the appropriate tab, then choose the table or business view you want to use as a model.



The 'Select Object' dialog box has three tabs: Table, Business View, and Foreign Table. The 'Table' tab is selected, showing a list of objects with columns for Description, Name, and Syst Code.

Description	Name	Syst Code
Host Configuration Master	F00053	H96
Host Path Detail	F000531	H96
Host Path Code Detail	F000532	H96
User Defined Codes - Alternate Langu	F0005D	H95
Business Unit Master	F0006	00
Business Unit Alternate Description M	F0006D	00
Cost Center Unedited Transaction Ta	F0006Z1	00
Work Day Calendar	F0007	00
Work Day Calendar Transaction File	F0007Z1	30
Date Fiscal Patterns	F0008	00
Daylight Savings Rules	F00085	00
Date Fiscal Patterns - 52 Period Acco	F0008B	00
General Constants	F0009	00

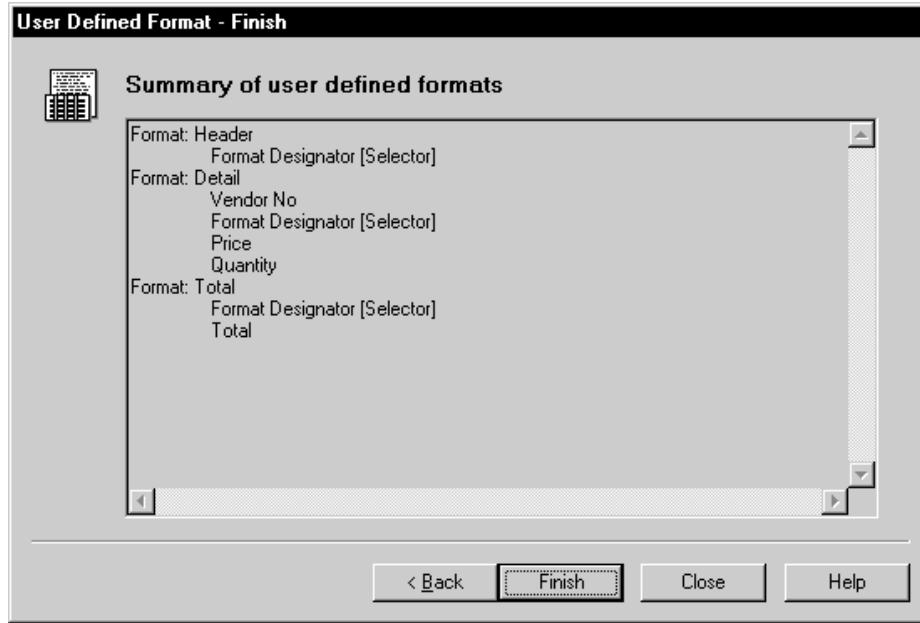
Buttons: Find, OK, Cancel

16. Click OK.

The system copies the format from the model you chose and places it into the column layout grid.

17. Click Next.

The system displays the summary of user-defined formats that you have defined.



18. Click Finish when you are finished defining formats.

The system returns to the Select Input or Select Outputs form.

Field	Explanation
Delimited Format On/Off	A delimited format contains characters such as commas or tabs that separate each column.
Fixed Width Format On/Off	Switches between enable and disable of a fixed width format.
Single Format on Rows On/Off	Switches between enable and disable for a single format for rows.
Multiple Formats on Rows On/Off	Switches between enable and disable of multiple formats for rows.
Comma Delimiter	Indicates that user-defined columns are separated by a comma.
Semicolon Delimiter	Indicates that user-defined columns are separated by a semicolon.
Space Delimiter	Indicates that user-defined columns are separated by a space.

Field	Explanation
No Text Qualifier	Indicates that no character is used to qualify text in this user-defined file.
Single Quotation Qualifier	Indicates that a single quotation mark is used to qualify text in this user-defined file.
Double Quotation Qualifier	Indicates that a double quotation mark is used to qualify text in this user-defined file.
Column Headers	Indicates that the first row of this user-defined file contains column headers and should be ignored.
Available Formats	A list of available formats.

See Also

- *Defining Data Sequence* in the *Enterprise Report Writing Guide* for information about how to determine a sort sequence for a batch process.
- *Reviewing Your Table Conversion*
- *Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion*
- *Running a Table Conversion*

Copying Data

You use the Data Copy option in the Table Conversion Director to copy one or more tables from one environment or data source to another. You can also import a copy table script to use in the conversion.

▶ To copy data

1. On the Introduction form of the table conversion director, choose the Data Copy option and click Next.

Introduction

Welcome to Table Conversion...

The Table Conversion Director walks you through the creation of a table conversion.

Table Conversion Name

What type of conversion do you want to do?

Data Conversion

Data Copy

Data Copy with Table Input

Batch Delete

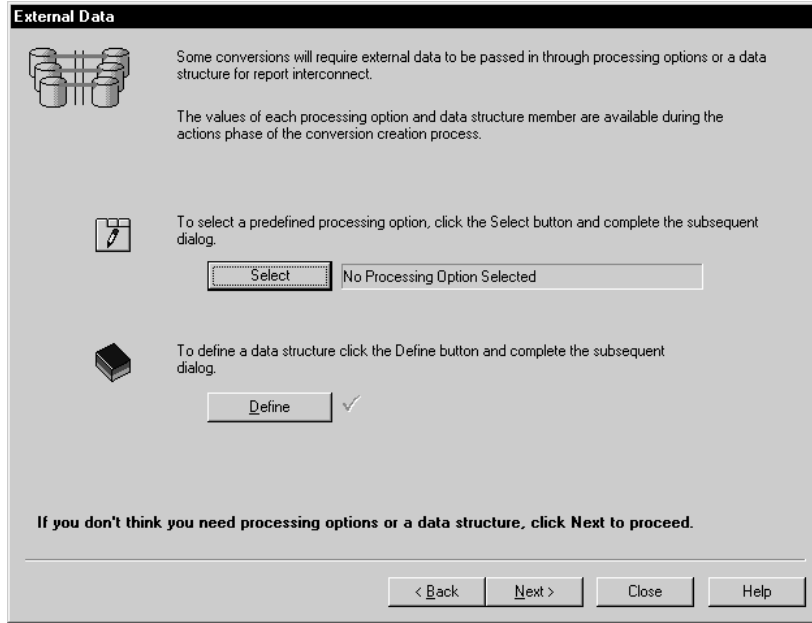
Data Copy consists of one or more more tables which are copied exactly from one environment or data source to another environment or data source. You can specialize copy actions through event rules, processing options and report interconnect. Data Copy allows you to import copy table scripts.

Examples: copying single table, copying a group of tables, converting a copy table script to a table conversion.

Click Next to proceed...

< Back Next > Close Help

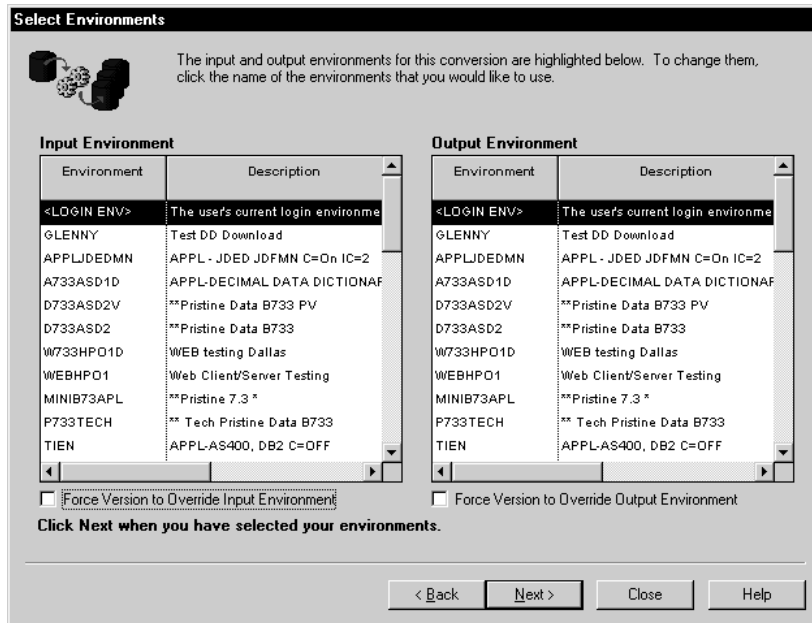
2. If you want to attach a predefined processing option to the table conversion, click Select on the External Data form.
3. On Select Processing Option Template, find and choose the processing option you want to use and click OK.



- To attach data structures, click Define on the External Data form and define the data structures you want to attach to the table conversion.

Data structures contain a list of parameters that can be used to pass data into this conversion when called through Report Interconnect. See *Data Structures* in the *Development Tools Guide* for more information.

- Click Next.



- On Select Environments, choose the input and output environments that you want to use as defaults in this table conversion and click Next.

NOTE: Choose <LOGIN ENV> if, for example, you are creating a table conversion on your workstation that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have, and the environment they log into will always be appropriate.

- Choose the “Force Version to Override Input Environment” or “Force Version to Override Output Environment” if you are creating a table conversion that will run in a different environment than the one in which you are creating it, and the <LOGIN ENV> is not appropriate for the type of conversion you are creating.

For example, if you are creating a conversion that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have, you would choose the “Force Version to Override” option. When the conversion is invoked at the client site, the system will not run the conversion until the user chooses an appropriate environment in which to run it.

- Click Next.

Select Actions

To add an action fill in appropriate values in the grid below. Required values are: "Table," "Source Type," "Input Source," "Output Source," "Create," "Clear," and "Copy". Values can be literals or any available object.

Table	To Table	Source Type	Input Source	Output Source	Create	Clear	Copy	Owner
"F0101"	<None>	<Environment>	SL SourceEnvi	SL TargetEnvi	<If Tabl	<No>	<Yes>	<None>
"F0301"	"F03012Z1"	<Environment>	SL SourceEnvi	SL TargetEnvi	<Yes>	<No>	<Yes>	<None>

Buttons: Delete, Import, Advanced ER

Define actions, then click Next to proceed.

Navigation: < Back, Next >, Close, Help

- On Select Actions, complete the following fields. Use the drop-down lists in each field to make your choice.

When you enter the name of a table and tab to the next field, the system automatically populates the remaining fields for you. You can make changes to these fields as necessary.

- Table

If you want to copy a single table, choose <Literal> and enter the name of that table on the Single Value Tab.

If you do not know the name of the table you want to copy, use the <Find a Table> option.

- To Table

Enter either the last table in a range of tables to be copied, or leave this field blank if you are copying a single table.

- Source Type

Choose Data Source if your input and output sources are data sources. Choose Environment if your input and output sources are environments. When you choose Data Source or Environment, the appropriate system function (such as CopyTableEnvironment or CopyTableDataSource) is invoked during processing.

For more information about system functions, see *Using Event Rules in Table a Conversion*.

The Data Source function offers the same functionality as Copy Table and gets its table descriptions from the specifications in the login environment.

The Environments function uses the input and output environment to locate data and specifications for the tables. This allows the specifications to be different in the input and output environment, but the data still gets copied. In this case, the system performs a “copy-map-drop.”

- Input Source

The input source is the data source or environment from which the inputs will be read.

- Output Source

The output data source is the source or environment where the output is written.

- Create

If you choose <If Table Exists>, the system creates the table and runs the conversion only if both the table specification and the actual table exist in the input.

If you choose <Yes>, the system creates the table. If the table already exists in the output, the system will delete and re-create it.

If you choose <No>, the system assumes the table already exists in the output and will not re-create it.

- Clear

If you choose <If Table Exists>, the system clears the table only if it exists in the input.

If you choose <Yes>, the system deletes all rows in the output table before copying the table.

If you choose <No>, the output table will not be cleared. Note that this can result in key conflicts.

- Copy

If you choose <Yes>, the system copies the data from the input table to the output table using Map Same.

If you choose <No>, the system copies only the table specifications from the input table to the output table.

- Owner ID
- Owner Pwd

If the data source requires an owner ID and password, enter them here. If you leave these fields blank, the system enters the ID and password of the login user, or <None> if the data source does not have security.

10. To import an existing copy table script from another location, click the Import button.



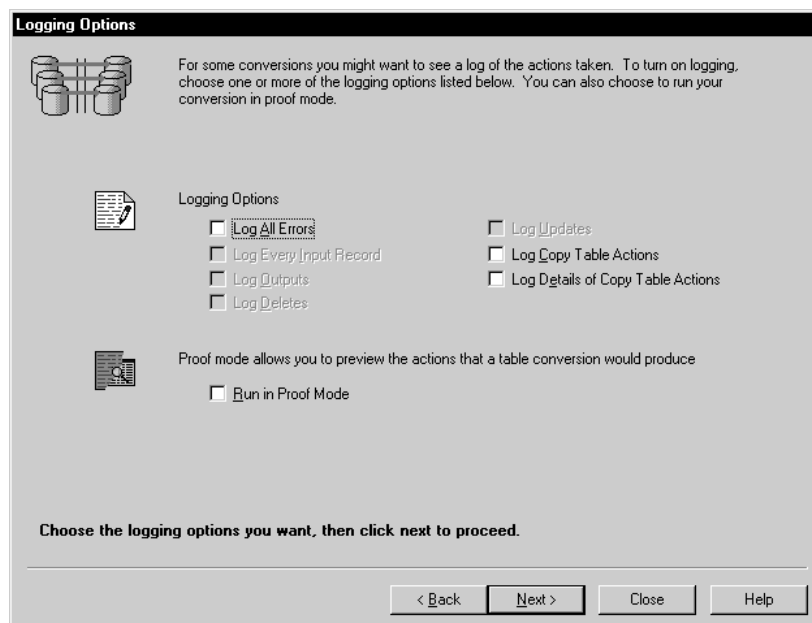
11. On Open, find the file that you want to import and click Open.

The system adds an action for each copy table item in the copy table script.

12. On Select Actions, click Advanced ER to add event rules to the copy table process.

You can use Event Rules to write a custom copy table script. See *Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion* for more information.

13. Click Next.

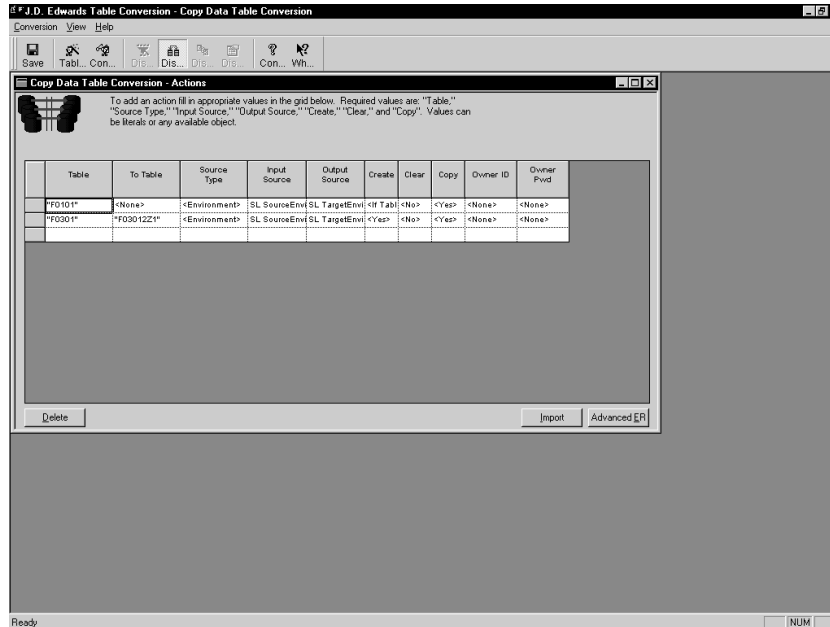


- On Logging Options, choose one or more logging options, if applicable, then click Next.

If you want to preview the actions of the table conversion before you run the actual conversion, choose the “Run in Proof Mode” option.

- Click Finish on the finish form to complete the process.

The system displays Table Conversion Actions.



- Review your choices and, if satisfied, click Save. Then, from the File menu, choose Exit.

See *Reviewing Your Table Conversion* for more information.

You can now run the table conversion.

Field	Explanation
Log All Errors	Indicates that every error should be logged, regardless of the logging option for type of operation that failed.
Trace Level-Log Copy Table Actions	Indicates that the tables copied by a copy table environment or copy table data source system function call should be logged.
Log Details of Copy Table Actions	Indicates that detailed logging of each Copy Table Environment or Copy Table Data Source system function calls should be performed.

Field	Explanation
Proof Mode	Indicates that the conversion should be run in proof mode. Proof mode means that the conversion is simulated and all actions are logged, but that no data is changed.

See Also

- *Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion*
- *Reviewing Your Table Conversion*
- *Running a Table Conversion*

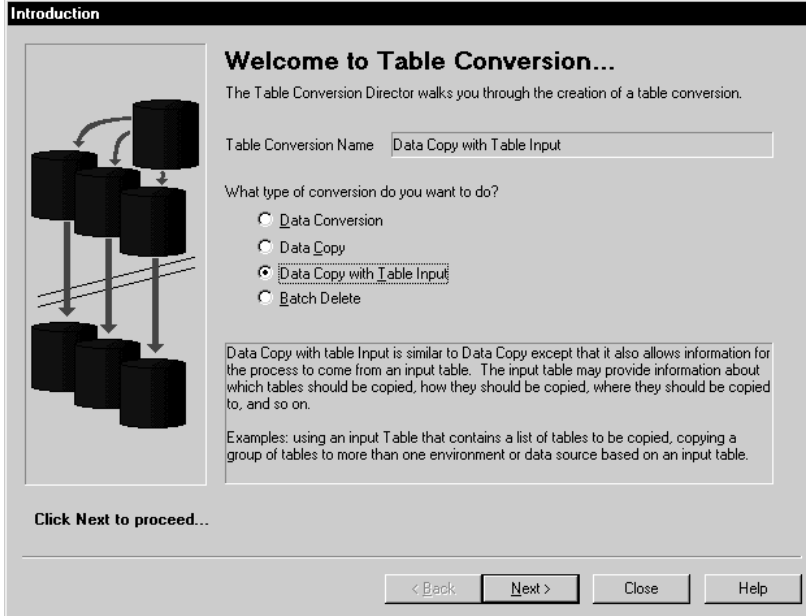
Copying Data with Table Input

Data Copy with Table Input is similar to Data Copy except that it also allows information for the process to come from an input table. The input table might provide information about which tables should be copied, where they should be copied to, and so on. Data Copy with Table Input also allows you to do data selection.

For example, suppose you create a table that has a table name, the next backup date, and the backup frequency. You could populate the table with a list of tables to be archived and how often they should be archived. You can then use Data Copy with Table Input to select all rows in which the backup date is less than or equal to today's date and then calculate a new backup date.

► To copy data with table input

1. On the Introduction form of the Table Conversion Director, choose the Data Copy with Table Input option and click Next.



Introduction

Welcome to Table Conversion...

The Table Conversion Director walks you through the creation of a table conversion.

Table Conversion Name

What type of conversion do you want to do?

Data Conversion

Data Copy

Data Copy with Table Input

Batch Delete

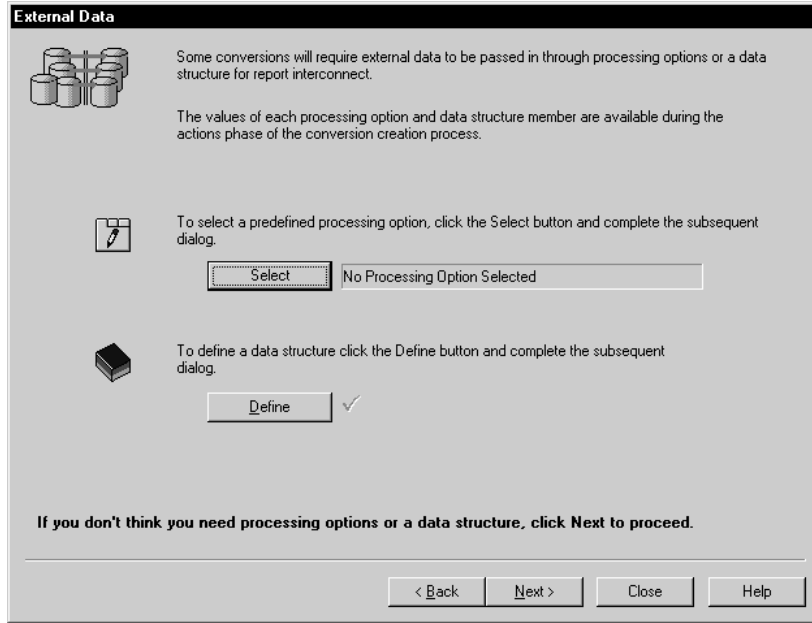
Data Copy with table Input is similar to Data Copy except that it also allows information for the process to come from an input table. The input table may provide information about which tables should be copied, how they should be copied, where they should be copied to, and so on.

Examples: using an input Table that contains a list of tables to be copied, copying a group of tables to more than one environment or data source based on an input table.

Click Next to proceed...

< Back Next > Close Help

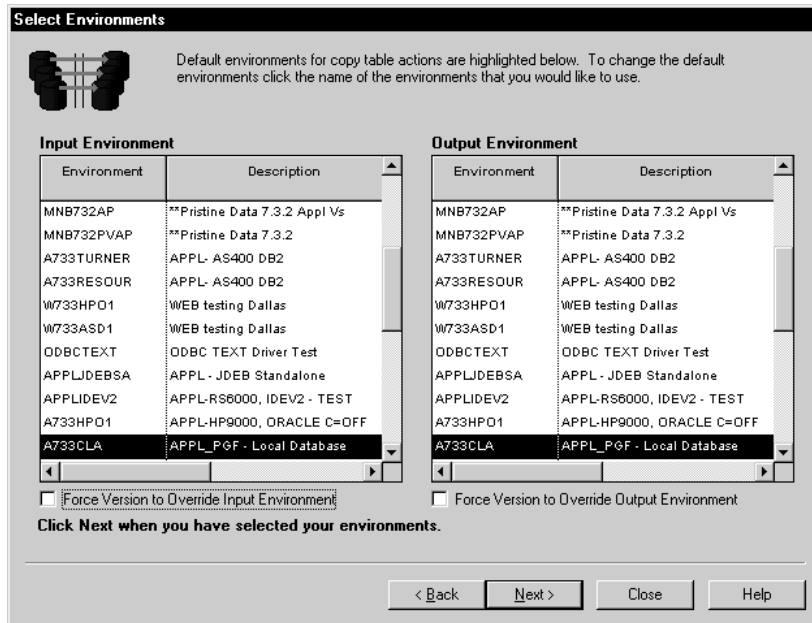
2. If you want to attach a predefined processing option to the table conversion, click Select on the External Data form.
3. On Select Processing Option Template, find and choose the processing option you want to use and click OK.



- To attach data structures, click Define on the External Data form and define the data structures you want to attach to the table conversion.

Data structures contain a list of parameters that can be used to pass data into this conversion when called through Report Interconnect. See *Data Structures* in the *Development Tools Guide* for more information.

- Click Next.



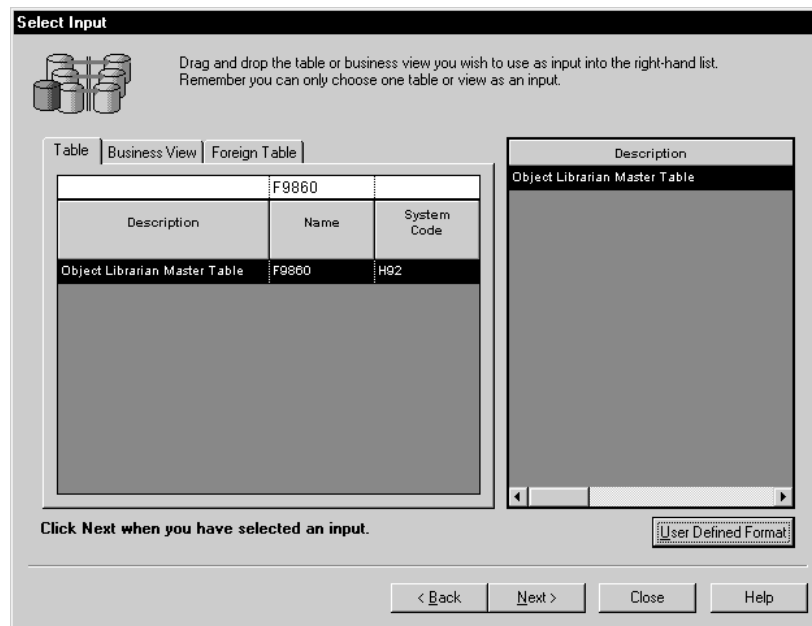
- On Select Environments, choose the input and output environments that you want to use as defaults in this table conversion.

NOTE: Choose <LOGIN ENV> if, for example, you are creating a table conversion on your workstation that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have, and the environment they log into will always be appropriate.

- Choose the “Force Version to Override Input Environment” or “Force Version to Override Output Environment” if you are creating a table conversion that will run in a different environment than the one in which you are creating it, and the <LOGIN ENV> is not appropriate for the type of conversion you are creating.

For example, if you are creating a conversion that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have, you would choose the “Force Version to Override” option. When the conversion is invoked at the client site, the system will not run the conversion until the user chooses an appropriate environment in which to run it.

- Click Next.

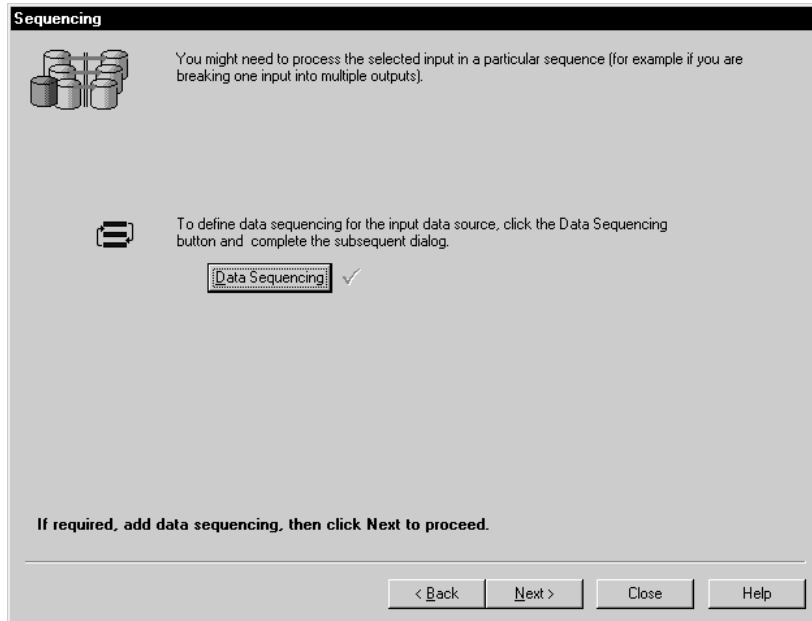


- On Select Input, click the appropriate tab for the type of input you plan to use, then drag one table or business view to the column on the right. You can choose only one input (either a table or business view) per conversion. If your input consists of multiple tables, you must create a single joined business view.

Tip: If you know the name of the table or business view you want to use, enter the name in the Name field in the QBE (query by example) row and press the Enter key on your keyboard. Then drag the table to the column on the right.

NOTE: If you change the table or business view, the system warns you that deleting tables removes all mappings from the table conversion.

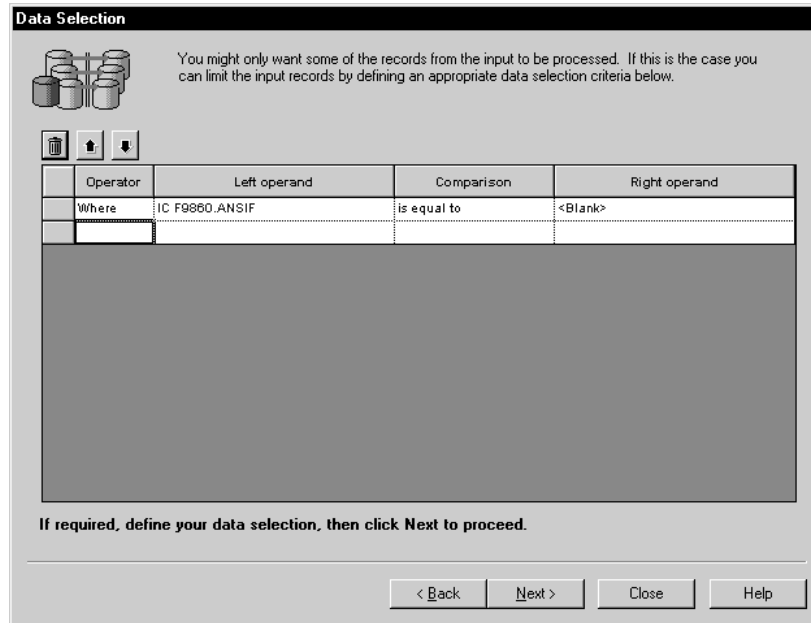
10. To delete an input name, choose the input name and press Delete.
11. If you are working with a user-defined format (flat file), click the User Defined Format button and follow the steps as described in *Defining User-Defined Formats*.
12. Click Next.



13. On Sequencing, if you want to process the input records in a particular order, click the Data Sequencing button and define the sequencing you want to use.

By defining data sequencing, you create new events that are available to you in the Mapping section of the Director. One new event is created for each of the sequence columns you define. This event is called *XXXX Data Changed*, where *XXXX* is the column alias, for example, *ALPH Data Changed*. Each time the value in one of these columns changes from its previous value, the column's Data Changed event is invoked. This event is similar to a level break in report writing, with the exception that the Data Changed events are not related to each other. Invoking one does not invoke the others.

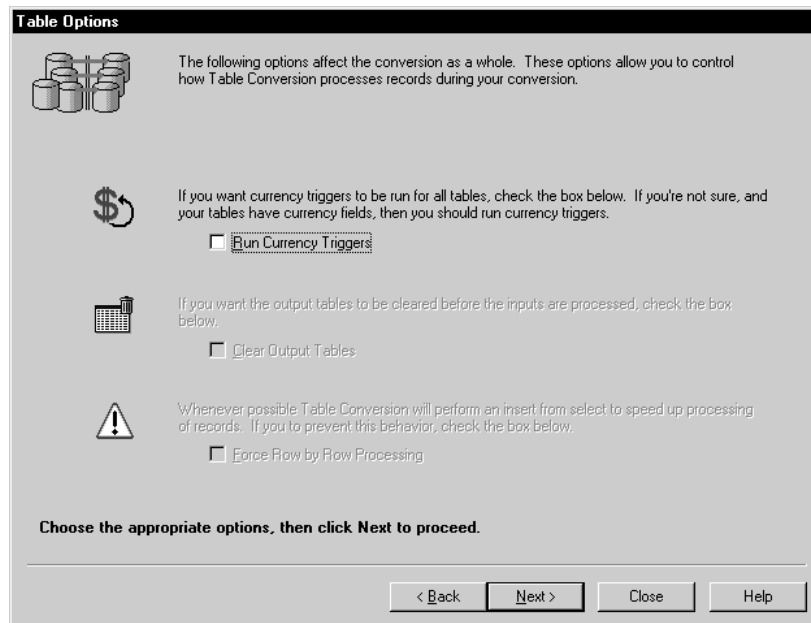
14. Click Next.



- On Data Selection, you can limit the processing of input records by adding selection criteria to the table conversion.

NOTE: You can only define selection criteria over database table columns. User-defined format columns are not available because they do not exist in the database.

- Click Next.



- On Table Options, choose the Run Currency Triggers option, if applicable.

Choose this option if the OneWorld table or tables contain currency triggers. If the tables contain currency fields and you do not choose this option, the system will not know how many decimal places exist in each column. Anytime the source or destination fields are currency fields, and you do not turn on the currency trigger, problems could arise if the value is used in a calculation because the system has no way to determine where the decimal should be within a field.

You might not want to choose the currency trigger option if the input and output data sources are the same type (for example, Oracle, AS/400, or SQL Server) and no calculations are being performed. Furthermore, it will result in slower processing time.

In addition, you should not use currency triggers on an environment that has a different path code than the login environment.

18. Click Next.

Select Actions

To add an action fill in appropriate values in the grid below. Required values are: "Table," "Source Type," "Input Source," "Output Source," "Create," "Clear," and "Copy". Values can be literals or any available object.

Inputs: Events:

Table	To Table	Source Type	Input Source	Output Source	Create	Clear	Copy	Owner
OBNM	<None>	<Environment>	SL SourceEnv	SL TargetEnv	<Yes>	<No>	<Yes>	<None>
JOBN	<None>	<Environment>	SL SourceEnv	SL TargetEnv	<Yes>	<No>	<Yes>	<None>

Buttons: Delete, Import, Advanced ER, < Back, Next >, Close, Help

Define actions, then click Next to proceed.

19. On Select Actions, choose the table you want to use from the Inputs drop down list.
20. Choose the event from the Events drop down list to define at which point within the Copy Data with Table Input process you want an action to take place.
21. Complete the following fields. Use the drop-down lists in each field to make your choices.

When you enter the name of a table and tab to the next field, the system automatically populates the remaining fields for you. You can make changes to these fields as necessary.

- Table

If you want to copy a single table, choose <Literal> and enter the name of that table on the Single Value Tab.

If you do not know the name of the table you want to copy, use the <Find a Table> option.

- To Table

Enter either the last table in a range of tables to be copied, or leave this field blank if you are copying a single table.

- Source Type

Choose Data Source if your input and output sources are data sources. Choose Environment if your input and output sources are environments. When you choose Data Source or Environment, the appropriate system function (such as CopyTableEnvironment or CopyTableDataSource) is invoked during processing.

The Data Source function offers the same functionality as Copy Table and gets its table descriptions from the specifications in the login environment.

For more information about system functions, see *Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion*.

The Environments function uses the input and output environment to locate data and specifications for the tables. This allows the specifications to be different in the input and output environment, but the data still gets copied. In this case, the system performs a “copy-map-drop.”

- Input Source

The input source is the data source or environment from which the inputs will be read.

- Output Source

The output data source is the source or environment where the output is written.

- Create

If you choose <If Table Exists>, the system creates the table and runs the conversion only if both the table specification and the actual table exist in the input.

If you choose <Yes>, the system creates the table. If the table already exists in the output, the system will delete and re-create it.

If you choose <No>, the system assumes the table already exists in the output and will not re-create it.

- Clear

If you choose <If Table Exists>, the system clears the table only if it exists in the input.

If you choose <Yes>, the system deletes all rows in the output table before copying the table.

If you choose <No>, the output table will not be cleared. Note that this can result in key conflicts.

- Copy

If you choose <Yes>, the system copies the data from the input table to the output table using Map Same.

If you choose <No>, the system copies only the table specifications from the input table to the output table.

- Owner ID
- Owner Pwd

If the data source requires an owner ID and password, enter them here. If you leave these fields blank, the system enters the ID and password of the login user, or <None> if the data source does not have security.

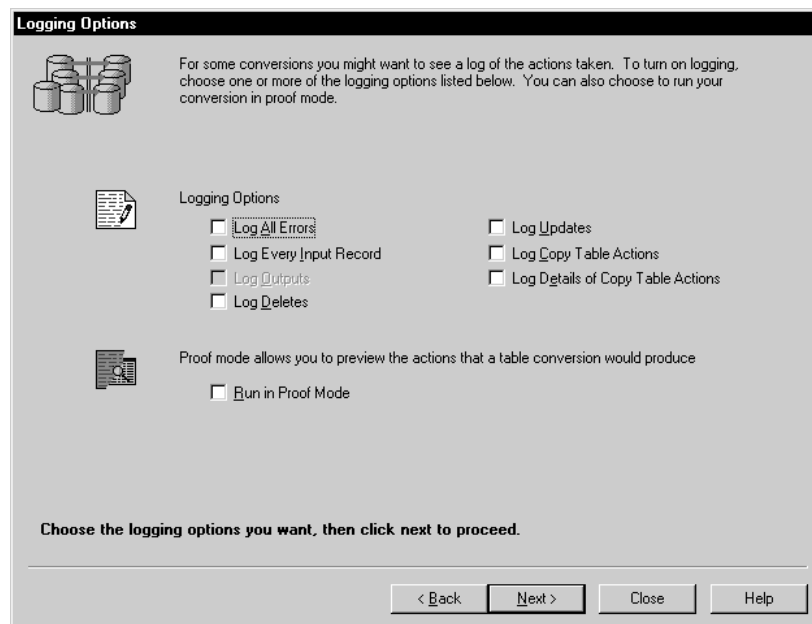
22. If you want to import a copy table script from another location, click the Import button.



23. On Open, find the file that you want to import and click Open.

The system adds an action for each copy table item in the copy table script.

24. Any actions that you enter will be performed at the event shown in the Events drop-down list.
25. Click Advanced ER to add event rules.
26. Click Next.

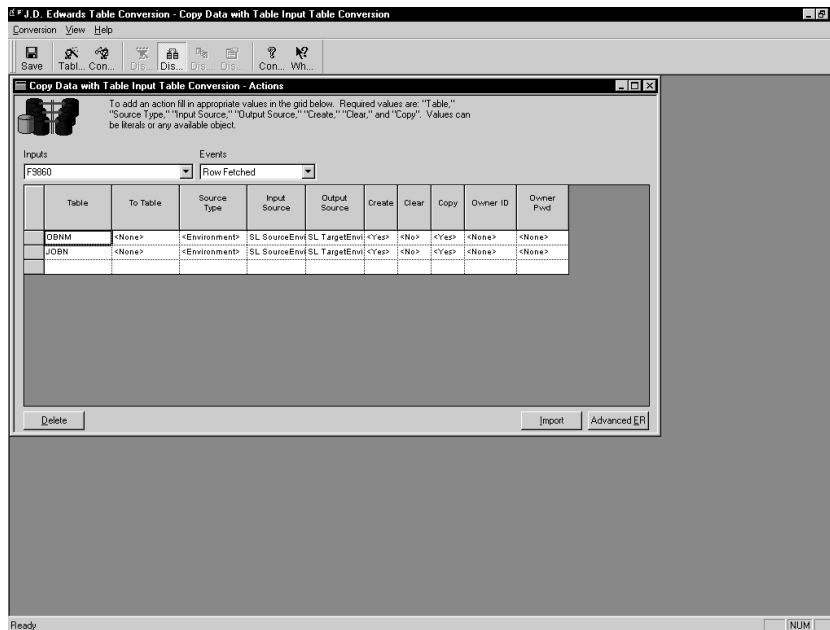


27. On Logging Options, choose one or more logging options, if applicable.

If you want to preview the actions of the table conversion before you run the actual conversion, choose the “Run in Proof Mode” option.

28. Click Next, and on the Finish form, click Finish.

The system displays Table Conversion Actions.



29. Review your choices and, if satisfied, click Save. Then, from the File menu, choose Exit.

See *Reviewing Your Table Conversion* for more information.

30. From the File menu, choose Exit.

You can now run the table conversion.

Field	Explanation
Log All Errors	Indicates that every error should be logged, regardless of the logging option for type of operation that failed.
Log Every Input Record	Indicates that every input record processed should be displayed in the log file.
Log Deletes	Indicates that every record deleted should be logged.
Log Updates	Indicates that every record updated should be logged.
Trace Level-Log Copy Table Actions	Indicates that the tables copied by a copy table environment or copy table data source system function call should be logged.

Field	Explanation
Log Details of Copy Table Actions	Indicates that detailed logging of each Copy Table Environment or Copy Table Data Source system function calls should be performed.
Proof Mode	Indicates that the conversion should be run in proof mode. Proof mode means that the conversion is simulated and all actions are logged, but that no data is changed.

See Also

- *Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion*
- *Reviewing your Table Conversion*
- *Running a Table Conversion*

Deleting Records

The Batch Delete option allows you to delete a range of records from a OneWorld input table, business view, or foreign table, based on selection criteria that you define. For example, you might want to set up a batch delete table conversion that deletes any records in an input table that do not contain data, or records that are invalid. You might also want to set up a conversion that deletes all records from a particular table.

► To delete records

1. On the Introduction form of the Table Conversion Director, choose the Batch Delete option and click Next.

Introduction

Welcome to Table Conversion...

The Table Conversion Director walks you through the creation of a table conversion.

Table Conversion Name

What type of conversion do you want to do?

Data Conversion

Data Copy

Data Copy with Table Input

Batch Delete

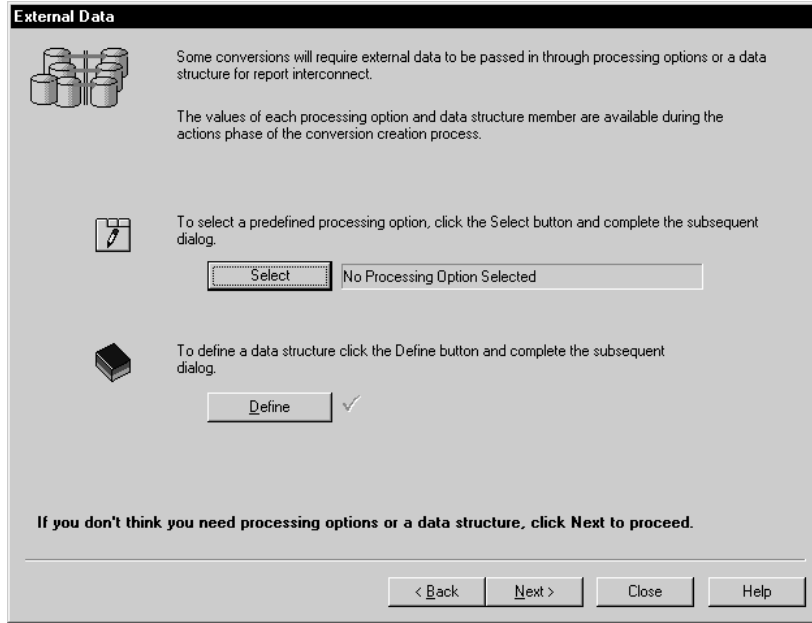
Batch Delete allows you to delete a range of records from an input table. The records you want to delete are defined with a selection criteria and can be further customized through event rules.

Examples: Deleting all records from a table, deleting outdated records from a table, deleting invalid records from a table.

Click Next to proceed...

< Back Next > Close Help

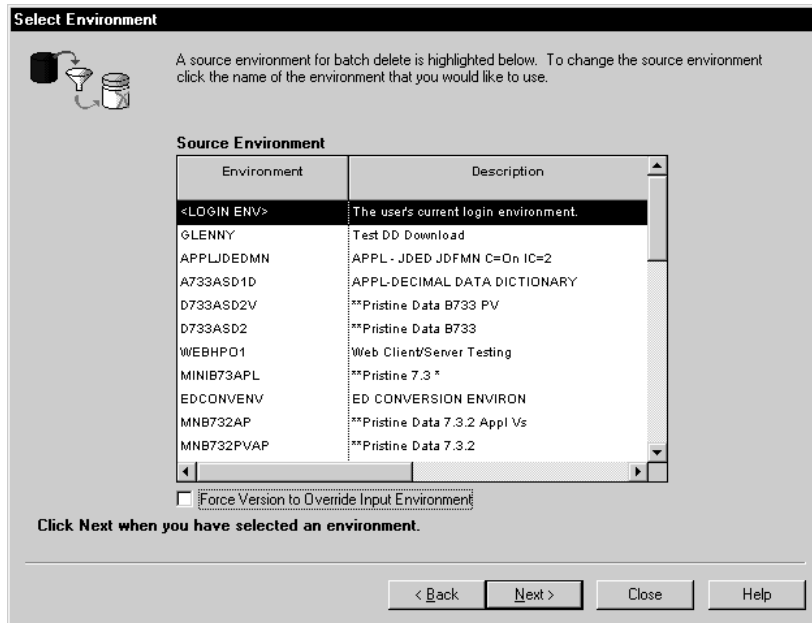
2. If you want to attach a predefined processing option to the table conversion, click Select on the External Data form.
3. On Select Processing Option Template, find and choose the processing option you want to use and click OK.



- To attach data structures, click Define on the External Data form and define the data structures you want to attach to the table conversion.

Data structures contain a list of parameters that can be used to pass data into this conversion when called through Report Interconnect. See *Data Structures* in the *Development Tools Guide* for more information.

- Click Next.



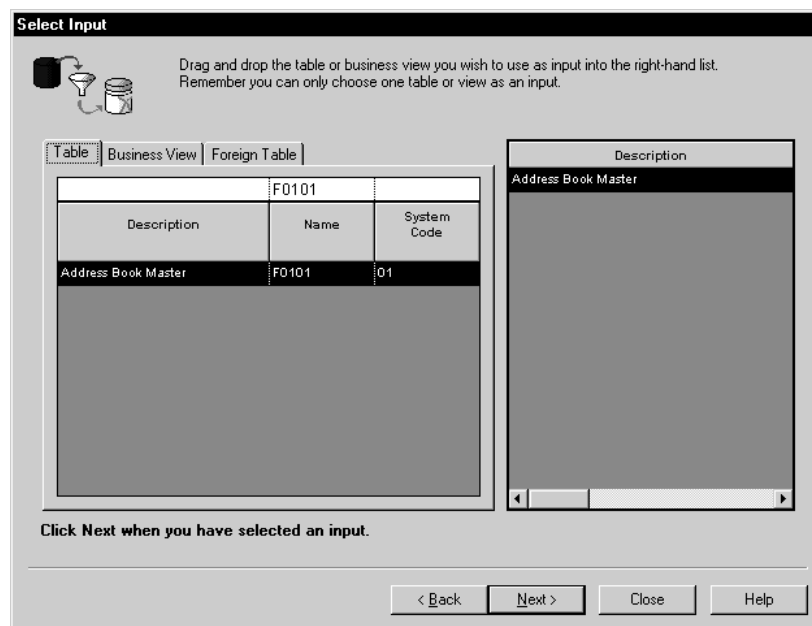
- On Select Environment, choose the environment in which the table resides.

NOTE: Choose <LOGIN ENV> if, for example, you are creating a table conversion on your workstation that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have, and the environment they log into will always be appropriate.

- Choose the “Force Version to Override Input Environment” or “Force Version to Override Output Environment” if you are creating a table conversion that will run in a different environment than the one in which you are creating it, and the <LOGIN ENV> is not appropriate for the type of conversion you are creating.

For example, if you are creating a conversion that will be shipped to a client who does not have the environments that you have, you would choose the “Force Version to Override” option. When the conversion is invoked at the client site, the system will not run the conversion until the user chooses an appropriate environment in which to run it.

- Click Next.



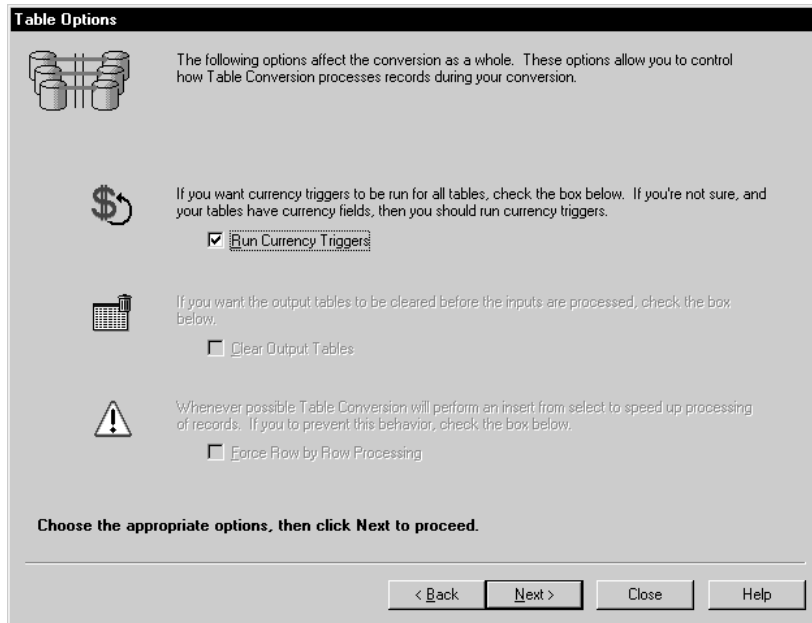
- On Select Input, click the appropriate tab for the type of input you plan to use, then drag the table or business view to the column on the right. You can choose only one input (either a table or business view) per conversion.

Tip: If you already know the name of the table or business view you want to use, enter the name in the Name field on the QBE (query by example) row and press Enter.

NOTE: If you change the table or business view, the system warns you that deleting tables removes all mappings from the table conversion.

In addition, if your input consists of multiple tables, you must create a single joined business view.

10. Click Next.



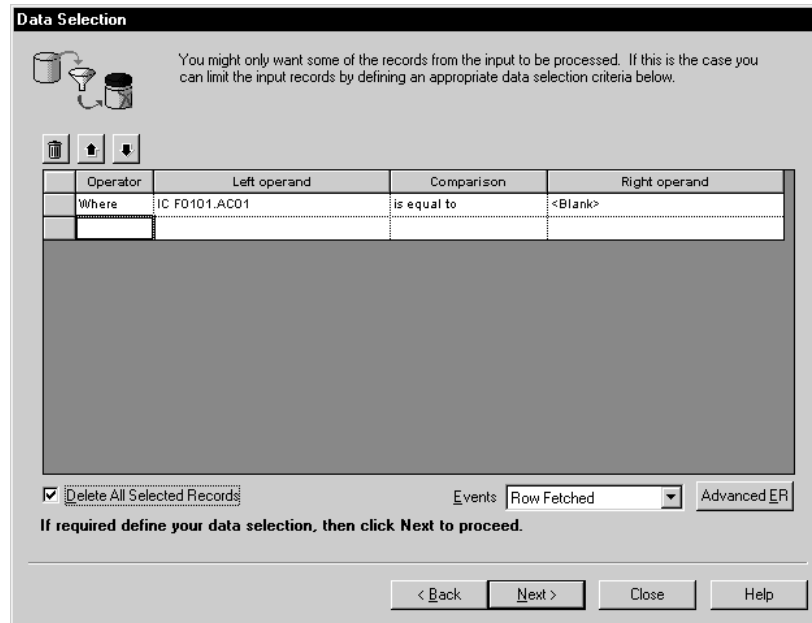
11. On Table Options, choose the Run Currency Triggers option, if applicable.

Choose this option if the OneWorld table or tables contain currency triggers. If the tables contain currency fields and you do not choose this option, the system will not know how many decimal places exist in each column. Anytime the source or destination fields are currency fields, and you do not turn on the currency trigger, problems could arise if the value is used in a calculation because the system has no way to determine where the decimal should be within a field.

You might not want to choose the currency trigger option if the input and output data sources are the same type (for example, Oracle, AS/400, or SQL Server) and no calculations are being performed.

In addition, you should not use currency triggers on an environment that has a different path code than the login environment.

12. Click Next.



13. On Data Selection, enter the criteria by which you want to delete records.

For example, you might set up selection criteria that delete any records that do not contain data in a particular field.

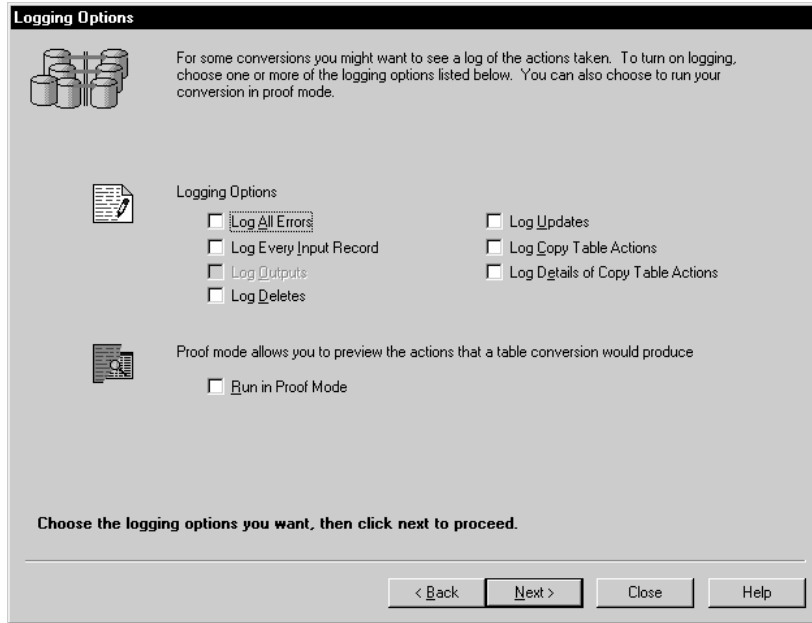
14. In the Events field, choose the appropriate event from the drop-down list. You must choose Row Fetched as the event at which the delete will take place; otherwise, no records will be deleted.

When you run the conversion, the system will fetch the rows one at a time, run the conversion for each row, and delete the record from the input.

15. Make sure the “Delete all selected records” option is checked. This option inserts the Delete Current Input Row event into Event Rules.
16. Click the Advanced ER button if you want to add event rules at the point you specified that define more complicated actions than simply deleting all selected records.

See *Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion* for more information about table conversion event rules.

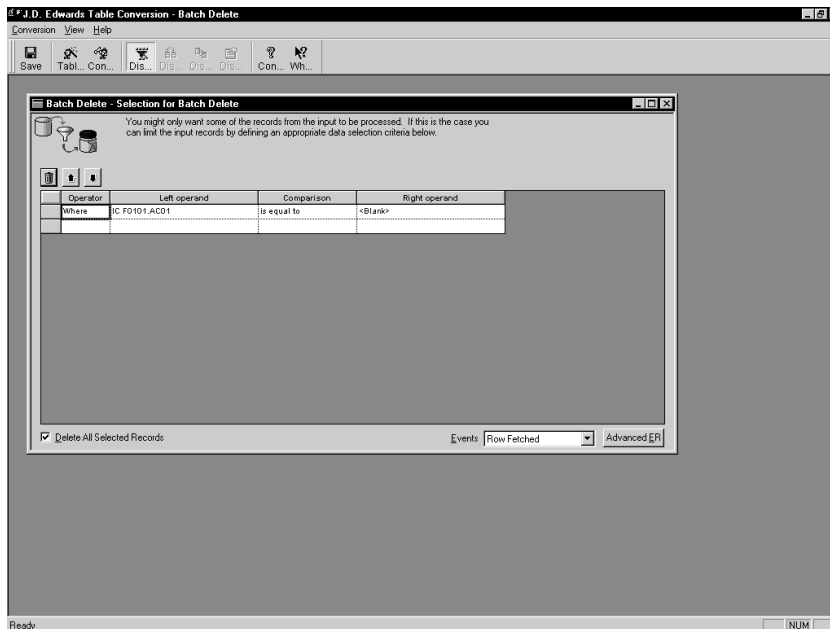
17. Click Next.



18. On Logging options, choose the logging option you want to use in this conversion and click Next.

If you want to preview the actions of the table conversion before you run the actual conversion, choose the “Run in Proof Mode” option.

19. On the Finish form, click Finish.



20. On Table Conversion Actions, review the options you specified for the batch delete conversion. If you are satisfied with your choices, click Save. Otherwise, make changes as necessary and then click Save.

See *Reviewing Your Table Conversion* for more information.

21. From the File menu, choose Exit.

You can now run the conversion.

Field	Explanation
Log All Errors	Indicates that every error should be logged, regardless of the logging option for type of operation that failed.
Log Every Input Record	Indicates that every input record processed should be displayed in the log file.
Log Deletes	Indicates that every record deleted should be logged.
Log Updates	Indicates that every record updated should be logged.
Trace Level-Log Copy Table Actions	Indicates that the tables copied by a copy table environment or copy table data source system function call should be logged.
Log Details of Copy Table Actions	Indicates that detailed logging of each Copy Table Environment or Copy Table Data Source system function calls should be performed.
Proof Mode	Indicates that the conversion should be run in proof mode. Proof mode means that the conversion is simulated and all actions are logged, but that no data is changed.

See Also

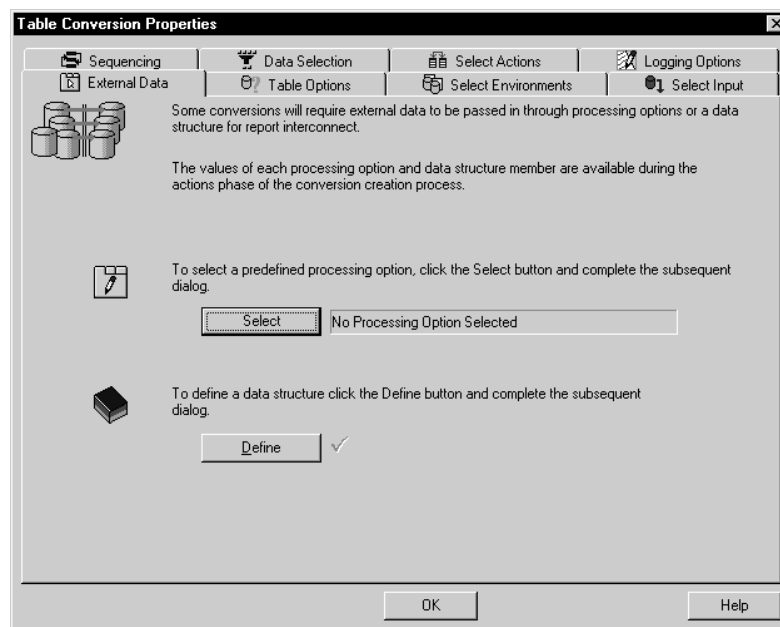
- *Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion*
- *Reviewing Your Table Conversion*
- *Running a Table Conversion*

Reviewing Your Table Conversion

You can review your table conversion after you create it using the Table Conversion Properties form. This form has multiple tabs and presents the same options as the Director. You can also review processing options, data structures, data sequencing, and data selection by choosing them from the Conversion menu. Each of the tabs on the form work identically to the forms in the Table Conversion Director.

► **To review your table conversion**

1. On Table Conversion, from the View menu, choose Table Conversion Properties.



2. On Table Conversion Properties, you can review and modify your table conversion.
3. When you are satisfied with your table conversion, click OK.
4. Click the Save button. Then, from the File menu, choose Exit.

Using Event Rules in a Table Conversion

You can use event rules to build complex functionality into table conversions. For example, you can use event rules to insert information into a table or delete one or more rows in a table based on certain conditions.

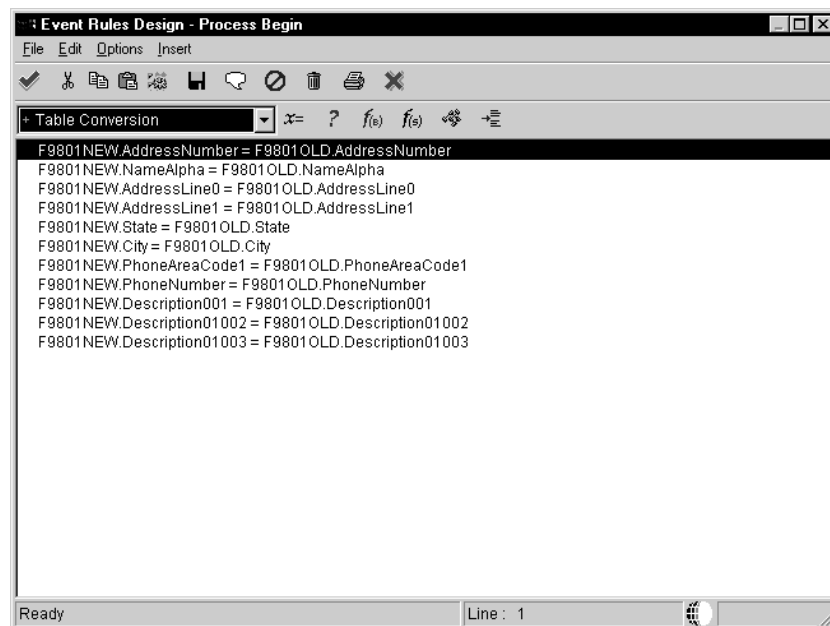
You attach event rules to a particular event, such as Process Begin, Row Fetched, Format Fetched, and Process End.

See *The Flow of Events in Table Conversion* for more information about table conversion events.

Event rules in table conversion include system functions that are specific to the table conversion tool. For a list of these system functions and an explanation of each, see *Table Conversion System Functions* at the end of this chapter.

► To use event rules in a table conversion

1. On the appropriate form in a data conversion, data copy, or data copy with table input (or Data Selection for Batch Delete), choose the event to which you want to add event rules from the Events drop-down list.
2. Click the Advanced ER button.



3. On Event Rules Design, choose any of the following buttons to define specific business logic:
 - Assignment: An assignment defines a field as a fixed value or a mathematical expression. For example, you can create an assignment that calculates a value rather than writing a business function to calculate it.
 - If/While: Create If and While logic statements, which are conditional instructions for an event rule.
 - Business Function: You can attach an existing business function, such as a function that retrieves a next number for a new customer, or a function that converts Julian dates to month, day, and year.
 - System Function: You can attach an existing J.D. Edwards system function, such as Copy Table Environment or User Insert Row.

See *Table Conversion System Functions* for more information. You can also look them up online under *OneWorld Tools APIs*.

- Variables: You can attach variables to accumulate totals, attach variables that conditionally control what you write to a file, keep a tally of the number of records you read in, and so on.
- Else: Create Else logic statements. When you create an If statement, an Else statement is automatically inserted after the If statement.
- Table I/O: Table I/O allows you to open tables in the input, output, or login environment, and also allows you to open the same table twice. It also allows you to pull in data from tables other than the input table and use data from those tables to create an output record. For example, you might want to set up a table conversion that loops through records in F0101 (Address Book Master) and copies them to another table, then loops back through the records, finds each customer that has a certain employee as a contact, and copies that information to the output table as well.

See *Table I/O* in the *Development Tools Guide* for more information.

- Report Interconnect: You use report interconnect to connect a batch process or report to the table conversion.
4. After defining your event rules, click OK.
 5. Repeat steps as necessary for the different input and output formats.

Table Conversion System Functions

Following is an explanation of each system function within event rules that you can use within a table conversion.

CopyTableDataSource	Use this system function to copy a table or range of tables from one data source to another. The system copies tables based on the specifications in the login environment.
CopyTableEnvironment	Use this system function to copy a table or range of tables from one environment to another. The system copies tables based on the specifications in the input and output environment. If the specifications differ, the system performs a “map and drop,” meaning that it creates a mapping between like fields in the source and destination tables and all other fields are ignored.
TCInsertRow	This system function is inserted by the table conversion system when you choose the “Issue a write for this event?” option and cannot be moved. It instructs the system that data should be written to the output table.
UserInsertRow	Use this system function to specify when and where a row should be inserted into the specified output table.
DeleteCurrentInputRow	Use this system function to delete the current record from the output table.
UpdateCurrentInputRow	Use this system function to update the current record in the input table after it has been changed.

See Also

- *Event Rules Design* in the *OneWorld Development Tools Guide* for more information about event rules.



Running a Table Conversion

When you run a table conversion, you submit it using a batch version. To track what happens during the conversion process, you can turn on tracing, which writes the details of what happened during the conversion to a log. You can set the trace level to control the detail of the log information. When you test a table conversion, you can designate that the conversion proceeds one row at a time, which can help you isolate problems or unexpected results.

The following topics are described:

- Submitting a table conversion
- Testing a table conversion



Submitting a Table Conversion

After you create your table conversion, you submit it using a batch version. When you submit the batch version, you can prompt the system to override the properties, such as input and output environment or trace level, and override the location at which your table conversion will process.

Complete the following tasks:

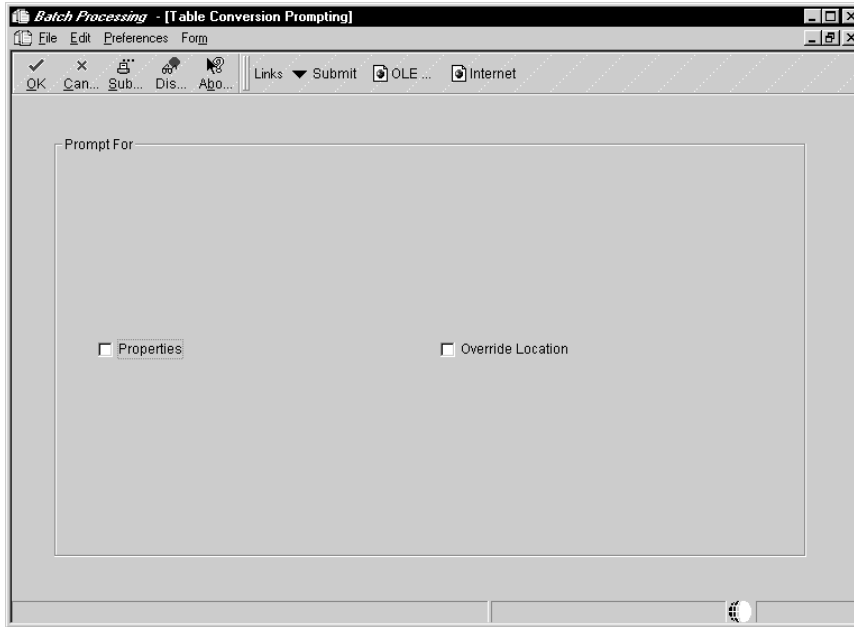
- Override the table conversion properties
- Override the table conversion location

To override the table conversion properties

Note that if you click Cancel while overriding the properties, OneWorld will not save your changes to the version. To change the properties of the version without running it, on Work With Batch Versions, choose Properties from the Row menu.

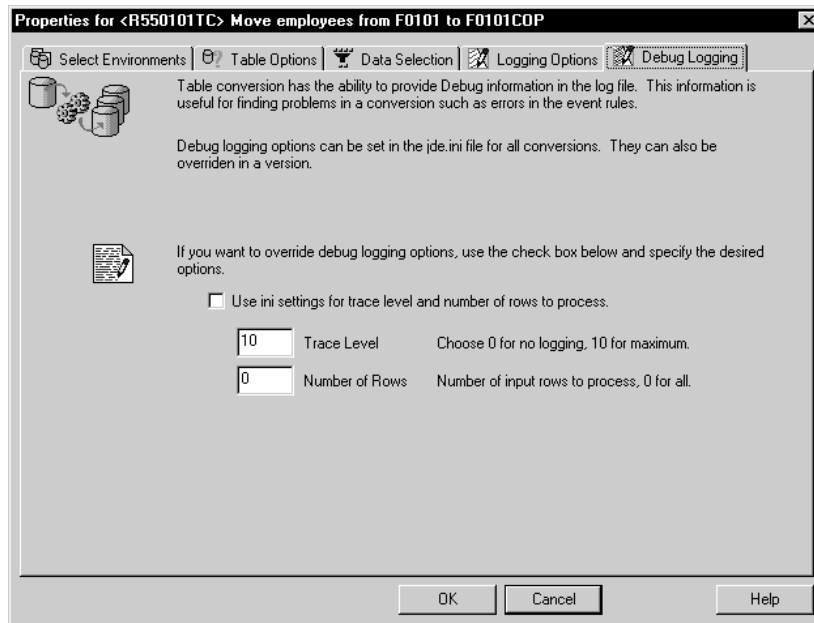
1. On Work With Batch Versions, add a batch version if you did not choose the Auto Create option when you set up the table conversion.
2. On Work With Batch Versions, highlight the version and click Select.

The system displays Table Conversion Prompting.



3. On Table Conversion Prompting, choose the Properties option and click Submit.

The system displays the Properties form.



4. On Properties, you can review and override the environments, table options, data selection, and logging options that you specified within the conversion. Note that you can edit these options the same way as when you set up the table conversion. The forms are basically the same.
5. To turn on debug logging, click the Debug Logging tab and do the following:
 - To use the jde.ini settings for the trace level and row-by-row conversion process, make sure that the “Use ini settings for trace level and number of rows to process” option is turned on. The system will use only the settings contained in your jde.ini file and override any values you enter in the Trace Level and Number of Rows fields described below.
 - To override the trace level in the jde.ini file, turn off the “Use ini settings for trace level and number of rows to process” option. Enter a number from 0 to 10 in the Trace Level field.
 - To convert a specific number of records (for example, if you want to test the table conversion), turn off the “Use ini settings for trace level and number of rows to process” option. Enter the number of rows you want to convert in the Number of Rows field. If you enter 0 for this value, the system processes all rows.

This option corresponds to the StopAfterRow setting in the jde.ini file. If you enter a value here, you will override any specifications you added to the jde.ini file.

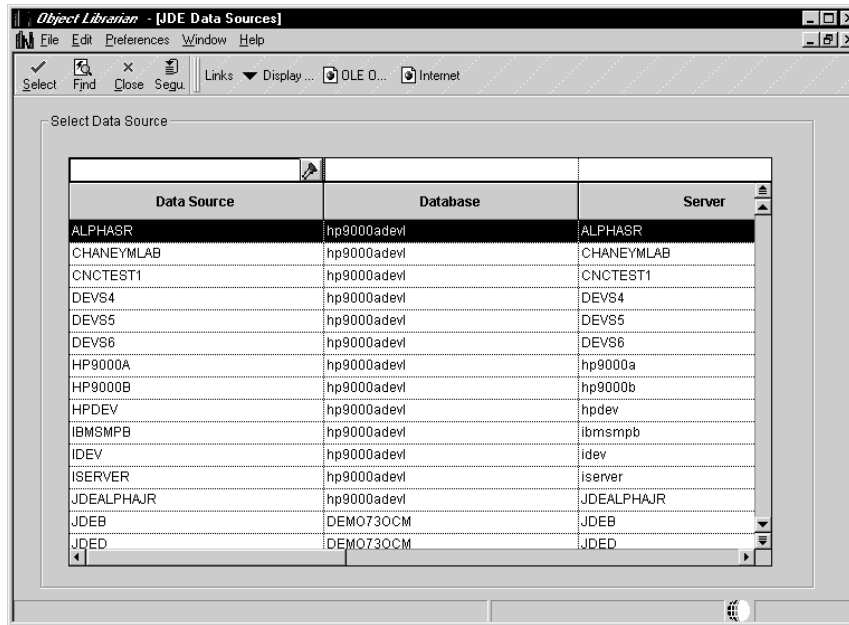
See *Testing a Table Conversion* for more information about StopAfterRow.
6. Click OK to save your changes to the version. The system submits the table conversion.

To override the table conversion location

You can override the location at which you want to process your table conversion if, for example, the server you normally use is inoperable.

On Work With Batch Versions, choose the version and click Select.

1. On Table Conversion Prompting, turn on the Override Location option and click Submit.



2. On JDE Data Sources, choose the data source you want to use as your override location and click Select.

Testing a Table Conversion

You might want to test a table conversion to ensure that there are no errors within it. To do this, you can log debug information about the conversion while it runs. You can also force the conversion to run one row at a time, which is useful if the conversion is normally running as an insert-from-select.

To log debug information about a table conversion, you enable tracing and set a trace level from 0 to 10 in the `jde.ini` file according to how specific you want the logged information to be.

You set debug logging in the `jde.ini` file, but you can override the `jde.ini` settings through the version of a conversion, if necessary.

If you set the trace level for logging at 1, the system logs basic information about the table conversion, such as name, inputs, outputs, event rule logic, and how many rows were inserted, if applicable. If you set your trace level at 10, the system logs all information about every column in every format, including user-defined formats, whether there is a processing option template associated with the table conversion, and all other information that is involved in the table conversion process. In other words, the higher you set the trace level, the more information the system supplies about the table conversion process.

When you test a table conversion you might want to force a row-by-row conversion, along with setting a trace level on your workstation or on the server, depending on where you want to run the conversion.

The following topics are described:

- Setting a trace level for debug logging
- Forcing row-by-row conversion

The Difference Between Logging Options and Debug Logging

The logging options you specify when you set up a conversion can log all errors that occur during the conversion, or log all records that are copied, deleted, or updated. They can also log the details of copy table actions.

Debug logging, on the other hand, logs more detailed information about the conversion, which helps you pinpoint the exact area in the conversion where errors have occurred.



Any debug logging changes you make to the version will override the settings in the jde.ini file.

Trace Levels

The following table gives more specific information about each trace level.

Trace Level	Logging Information
Level 1	Logs general information about the conversion, such as name, inputs, outputs, event rule logic, and how many rows were inserted, if applicable.
Level 2	Logs function call traces, such as starting conversion, ending conversion, inserting rows.
Level 3	Logs the points at which event rules are being executed.
Level 4	Not applicable.
Level 5	Logs the points at which jdeCallObject is executed, such as calls to business functions from event rules.
Levels 6-8	Not applicable.
Level 9	Logs the content of columns during input, event rules, and prior to output.
Level 10	Logs all information contained in the first nine levels.



J. D. Edwards recommends that you do not set your trace level at 10 when running a table conversion over tables that contain a large amount of data. If you do, the system will write a large amount of data into the log, which could cause the workstation or server to run out of disk space. You can, however, specify a certain number of rows to run in the version of the table conversion by entering that number in the `jde.ini`, or by choosing the Properties option. See *Submitting a Table Conversion* for more information.

Setting the Trace Level for Debug Logging

You can set a trace level for debug logging on a workstation or on a server, depending on where you are running the conversion.

Complete the following tasks:

- Enable tracing and set the trace level on a workstation
- Enable tracing and set the trace level on the server

▶ To enable tracing and set the trace level on a workstation

To enable tracing and to set the trace level on a workstation, add the following to the `jde.ini` file on that workstation:

```
[TCEngine]
```

```
TraceLevel=n
```

(Where *n* is a number from 0 through 10.)

```
[Debug]
```

```
Output=File
```

```
[UBE]
```

```
UBESaveLogFile=1
```

► To enable tracing and set the trace level on a server

To enable tracing and to set the trace level on a server, add the following to the jde.ini file on that server:

```
[TCEngine]

TraceLevel=n

(Where n is a number from 0 through 10.)

[Debug]

Output=File

KeepLogs=1
```

See Also

- *The System Administration Guide* for more information about tracing.
- *The Server and Client Administration Guide* for information about reading logs.

Forcing Row-By-Row Conversion

You can set the system to force a row-by-row conversion when you want to test your table conversion. You can force row-by-row on your workstation or on the server. You can also specify a certain number of rows to process in conjunction with forcing a row-by-row conversion.

Complete the following tasks:

- Force row-by-row conversion
- Specify the number of rows to process

► To force row-by-row conversion

To force row-by-row conversion, add the following to the jde.ini file:

```
[TCEngine]

ForceRowByRow=1
```

► **To specify the number of rows to process**

To specify the number of rows to process, add the following to the jde.ini file beneath the [TCENGINE] header:

```
StopAfterRow=n
```

(Where *n* is the number of rows you want to process.)

Preparing Non-OneWorld Tables for Table Conversion

Non-OneWorld tables are text files or any other file or database that is not recognized by OneWorld, as long as the database is a type supported by OneWorld, Oracle, Access, AS/400, or SQL Server.

Before you can work with non-OneWorld tables in the table conversion tool, you need to make them known to OneWorld. To do this, you must set up an ODBC data source for the foreign tables, then set up a data source, environment, and OCM mapping in OneWorld that points to the ODBC data source.



When you work with non-OneWorld tables, your database administrator needs to address database authority issues. Your OneWorld user ID (or, if you are using the OneWorld security server feature, the database user to which it maps) must be changed so that you will have authority to use the tables in the non-OneWorld database. Without this authority, you will not be able to see these tables in the table conversion tool. Under certain conditions, the table conversion engine will need to create temporary tables in the output environment, and will require create-and-drop authority for the database.

The following tasks are described:

- Adding a OneWorld data source
- Adding a OneWorld environment
- Setting up a default OCM mapping



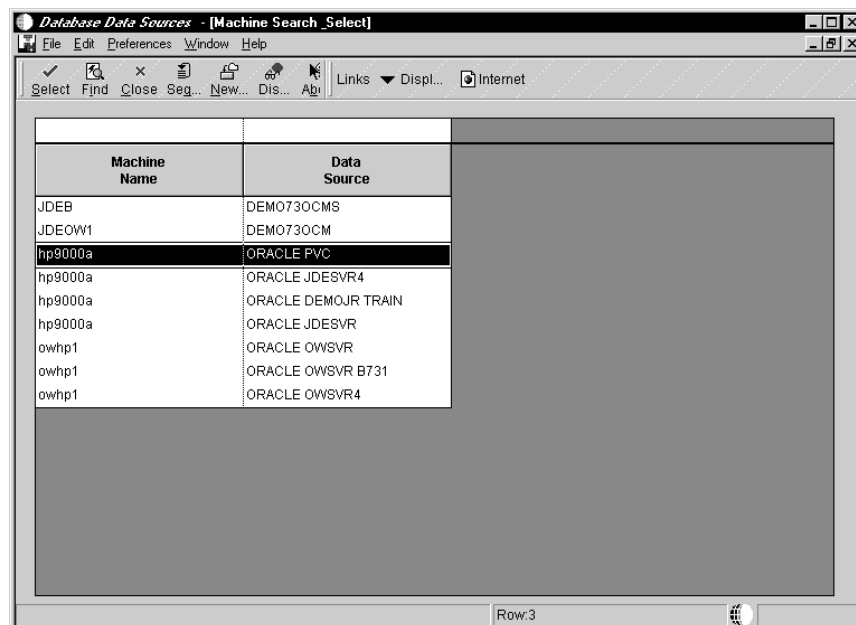
Adding a OneWorld Data Source

Before you can add a OneWorld data source for the foreign table, you must first add a Microsoft ODBC data source or an Oracle OCI data source that points to the foreign table. For complete information about ODBC drivers and data sources, consult the appropriate Microsoft or Oracle documentation.

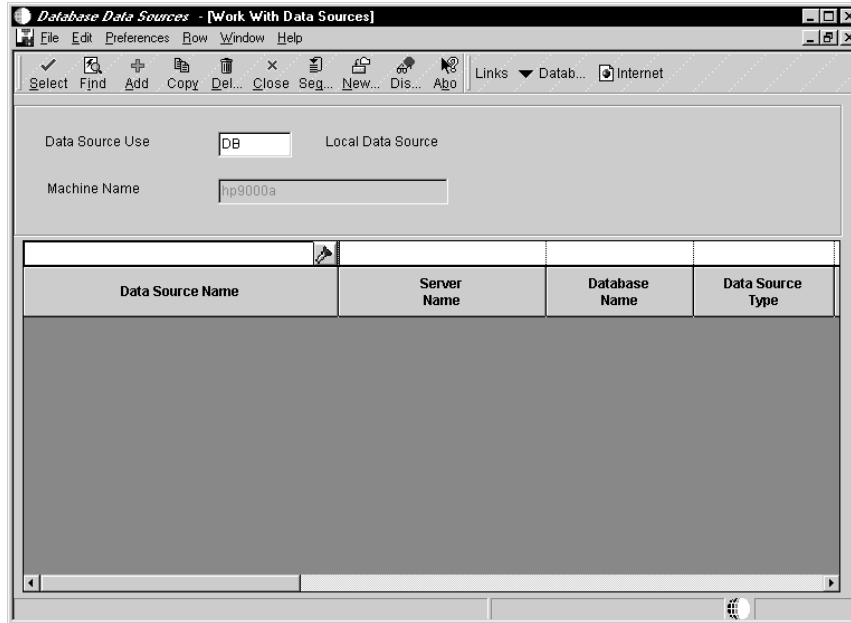
After you have added an ODBC or Oracle data source, you need to add a data source in OneWorld that points to the data source you just set up.

► To add a OneWorld data source

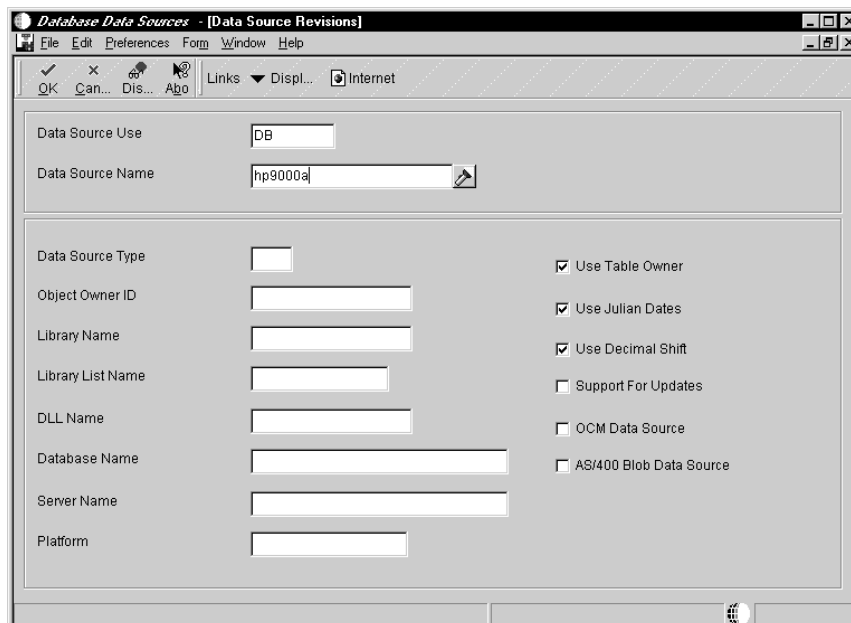
On the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Data Sources.



1. On Machine Search and Select, highlight the machine on which the data source resides and click Select.



2. On the Work With Data Sources form, click Add.



3. On the Data Source Revisions form, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Data Source Use

Enter DB in this field to identify the data source as a local data source. You use only local data sources when accessing data in tables.

- Data Source Name

Enter the name of the Microsoft ODBC or Oracle data source you set up.

- Data Source Type

Enter A (Access) in this field if you are using an Access data source or text data source.

- Object Owner ID
- Library Name
- Library List Name
- DLL Name

Enter the name of the DLL you want to use to access the foreign table. The correct DLL will depend on the platform and the database of the foreign table.

To see a list of the DLLs and their use, see the online help.

- Database Name

This name should be the same as the Microsoft or Oracle data source name.

- Server Name

Enter the name of the server on which the foreign tables or text files reside.

- Platform

Enter the name of the hardware platform on which the foreign tables or text files reside.

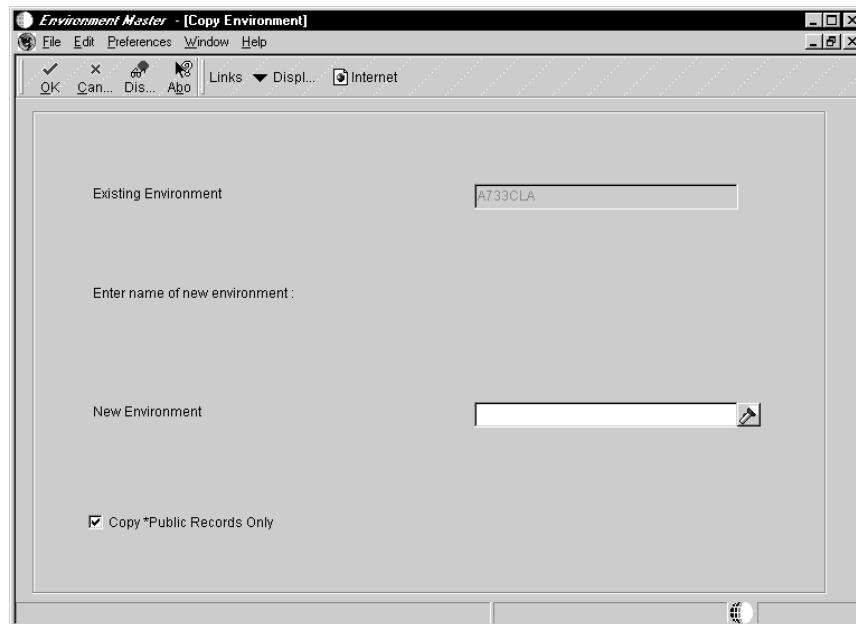
4. Click OK.

Adding a OneWorld Environment

For each ODBC data source, database instance, or library that contains non-OneWorld tables, you must set up an environment. The environment points to the OneWorld data source, which in turn points to the database or library. The easiest way to add an environment is to copy an existing one. If you need more information about environments, see the *CNC Implementation Guide*.

▶ To add a OneWorld environment

1. On Environments (GH9053), choose Environment Master.
2. On Work With Environments, find and highlight the environment that most closely matches the environment that you want to add, (such as the environment you are logged into, or any other environment you can access from your workstation), then choose Copy Environment from the Row menu.



3. On Copy Environment, type an environment name in the New Environment field.
4. To copy only the *PUBLIC Object Configuration Manager mappings of an environment, choose the *PUBLIC Records Only option.

Leave this option turned off to copy mappings for the environment, for individual users, and also for *PUBLIC.

5. Click OK.

See Also

- *Working with an Environment* in the *CNC Implementation Guide* for more information about adding environments.

Setting Up a Default OCM Mapping

You map objects, such as tables, by environment. When you set up a default OCM mapping, you select an environment you have already created and map that environment's objects to the data sources where those objects exist.

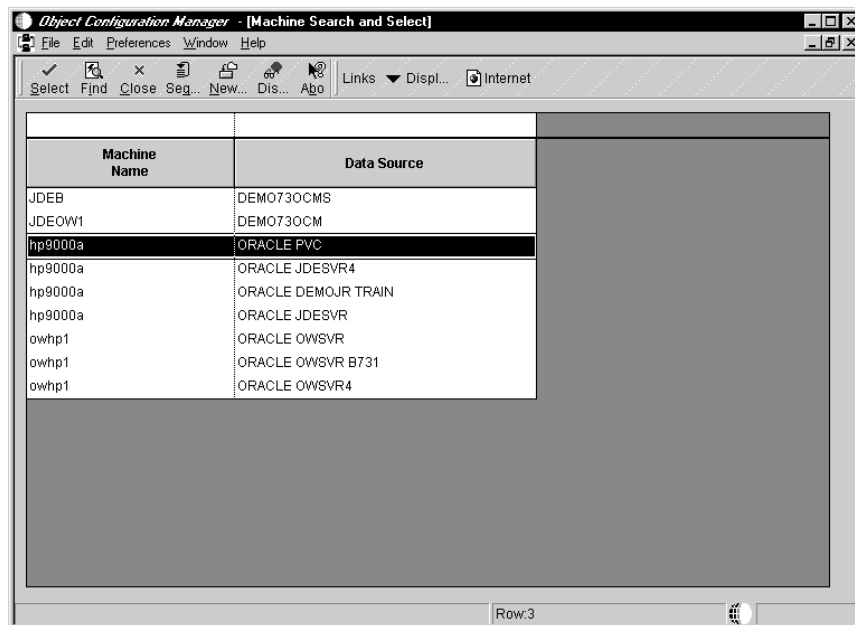
You create a default map for a TBLE object type. You create a mapping whose object name is the literal value DEFAULT, then enter an object type (TBLE) and a data source. When you create a default map for the object type TBLE, any table objects not mapped individually will point to the default data source. In addition, the table conversion tool will use this mapping for foreign tables.

Each environment must have a default map for table objects for the *PUBLIC user profile because there is no inherent default location for table objects. If table objects do not have a default map and are not explicitly mapped by name, OneWorld produces a Select/Failed error message when it tries to access the tables.

► To set up a default OCM mapping

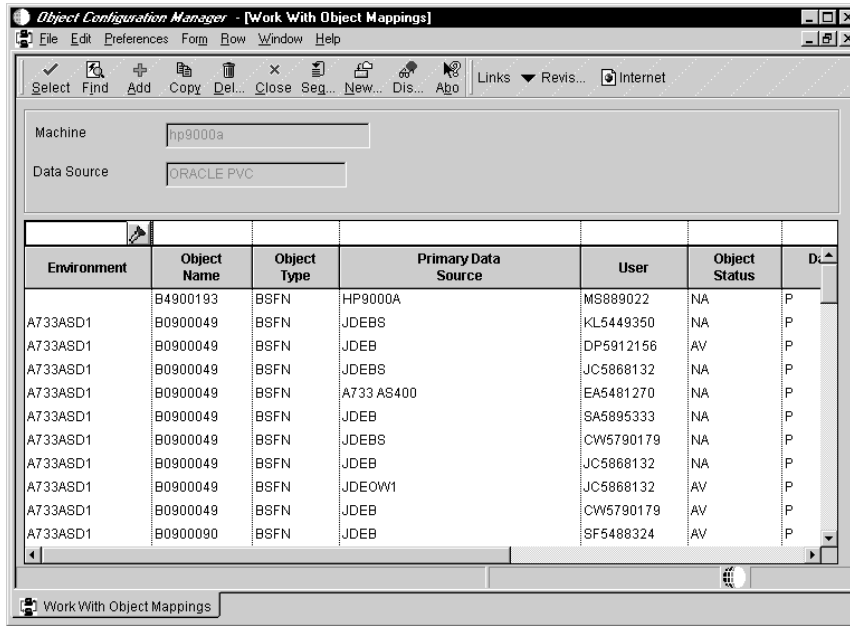
1. On the System Administration Tools menu (GH9011), choose Object Configuration Manager.

The system displays Machine Search and Select.



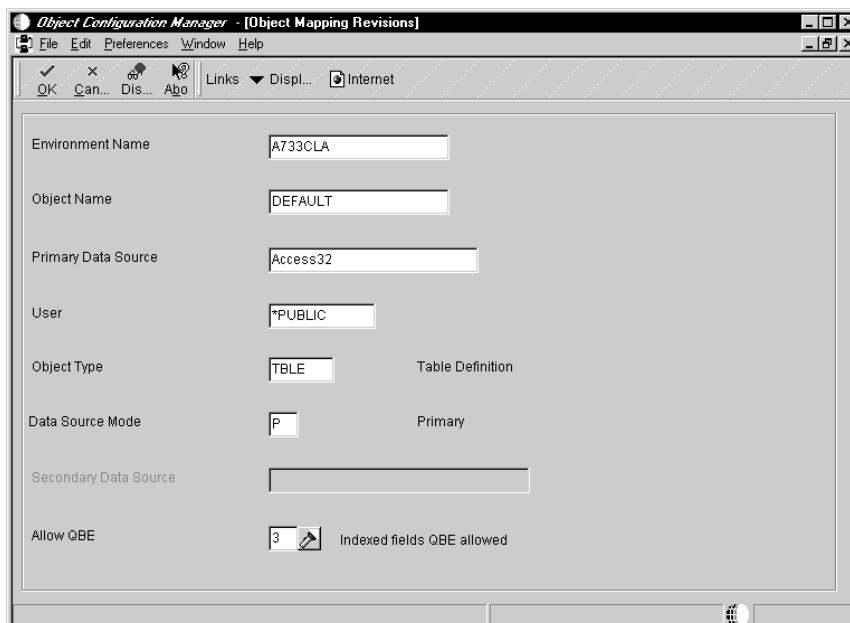
- Choose the data source that stores the Object Configuration Manager table with which you want to work and click Select.

See *Understanding Data Sources* and *Working with the Object Configuration Manager* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information.



- On Work With Object Mappings, click Add.

The Object Mapping Revisions form appears. On this form, you determine to what data source your table will map.



4. Enter the following information:
 - Environment Name

Enter the environment name you set up earlier.
 - Object Name

Enter DEFAULT in this field.
 - Primary Data Source

The primary data source refers to the location within the environment of the object for which you will create a mapping. Enter the data source name that you set up for your foreign tables.
 - User

The user is the individual or group for whom the mapping applies. You would normally enter *PUBLIC in this field.
 - Object Type

Enter TBLE in this field.
 - Data Source Mode
 - Allow QBE

You can use this field to indicate whether applications based on the table include a Query By Example line.
5. Click OK to save your object mapping.
6. The system displays the mapping you created with an inactive status. Leave the status as inactive.

You can now access the tables in this data source as foreign tables by using this environment in your table conversion.

See Also

- *Working with the Object Configuration Manager* in the *Configurable Network Computing Implementation Guide* for more information about OneWorld environments, data sources, and OCM mapping.



Table Conversion Examples

This section contains two examples of table conversions. These examples are meant to give you a better understanding of how advanced table conversions can be set up.

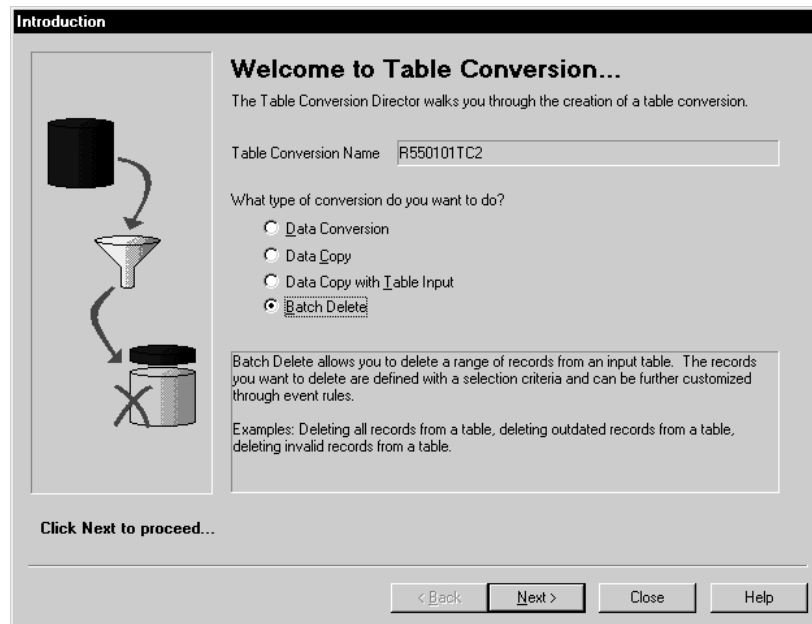
The following examples are described:

- Batch delete/update
- Data conversion/batch delete



Example - Batch Delete/Update

The following example updates all employee records in the F0101 table to make them ex-employees.



Introduction

Welcome to Table Conversion...

The Table Conversion Director walks you through the creation of a table conversion.

Table Conversion Name

What type of conversion do you want to do?

- Data Conversion
- Data Copy
- Data Copy with Table Input
- Batch Delete

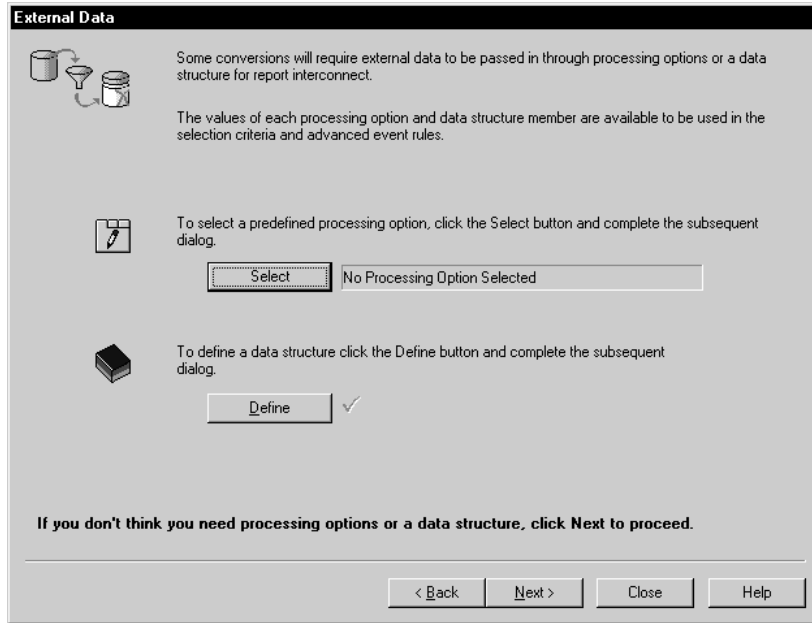
Batch Delete allows you to delete a range of records from an input table. The records you want to delete are defined with a selection criteria and can be further customized through event rules.

Examples: Deleting all records from a table, deleting outdated records from a table, deleting invalid records from a table.

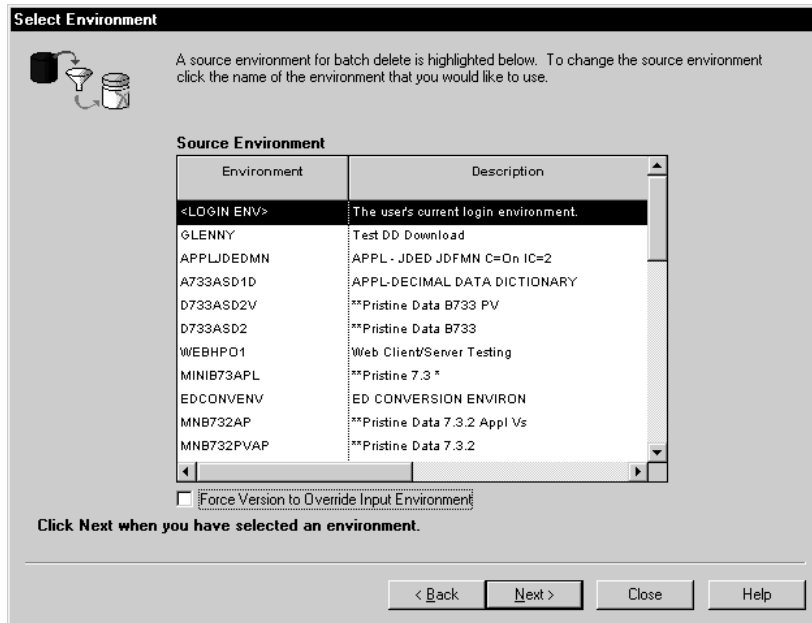
Click Next to proceed...

< Back Next > Close Help

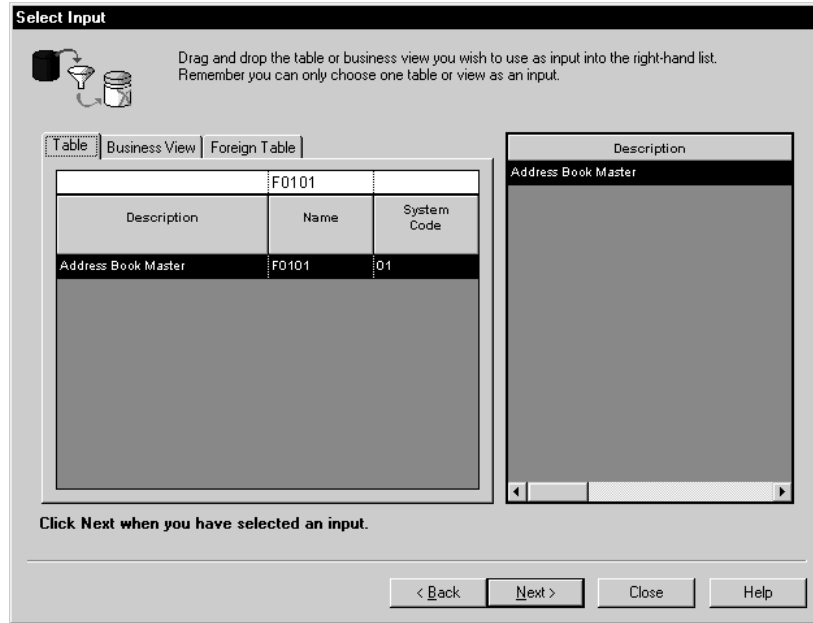
This table conversion was created using the Batch Delete option, but it does not actually delete records. Instead, it is meant as an example of how you can use a batch delete conversion to do general batch processing over a single table. You could create a table conversion such as this by using the data conversion option, but it would take longer to create and would also require an output table.



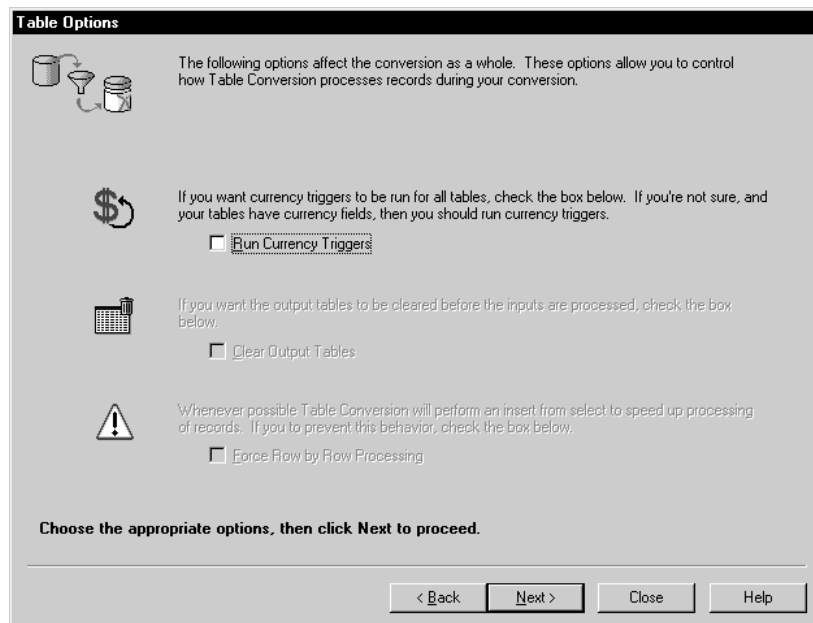
After you choose Batch Delete from the Welcome form of the table conversion director, you specify whether you want to include processing options and data structures. In this example, no processing options or data structures are used.



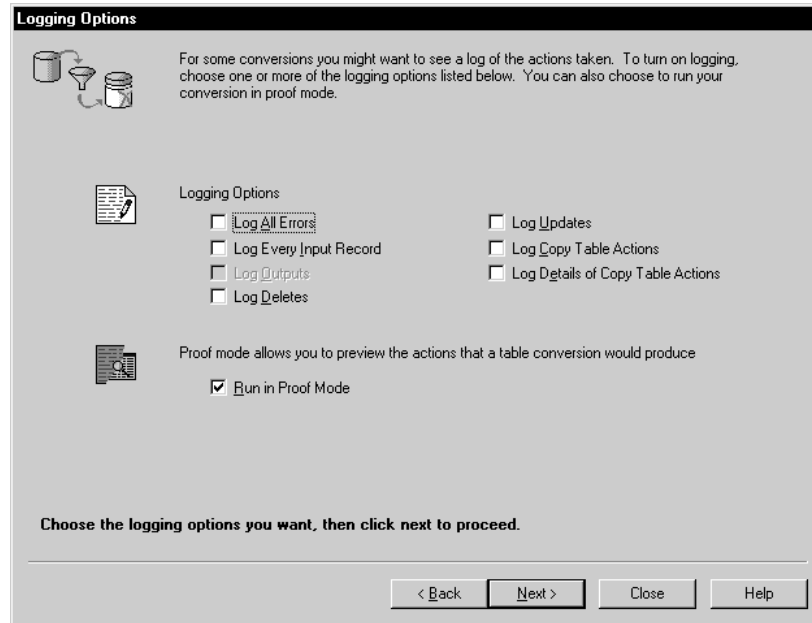
Next, you choose the environment in which you want to run the conversion. In this example, we create and run the conversion in the login environment. The “Force version to override input environment” option is chosen because it will not be ported to another system.



On Select Inputs, the F0101 table is chosen.



Because the F0101 table does not contain currency fields, the currency trigger option is not chosen for this table conversion.



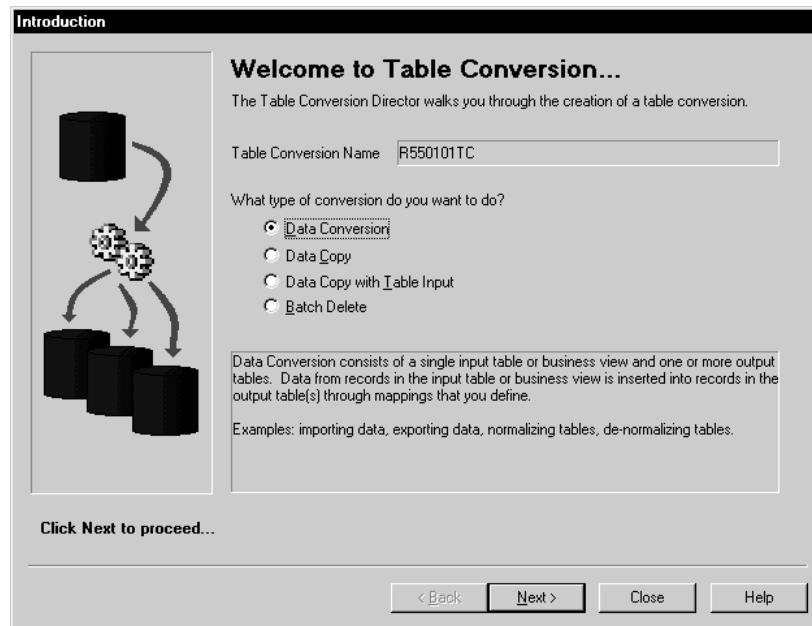
This table conversion will be run in proof mode initially to ensure that all the records that should be changed will, in fact, be changed.

See Also

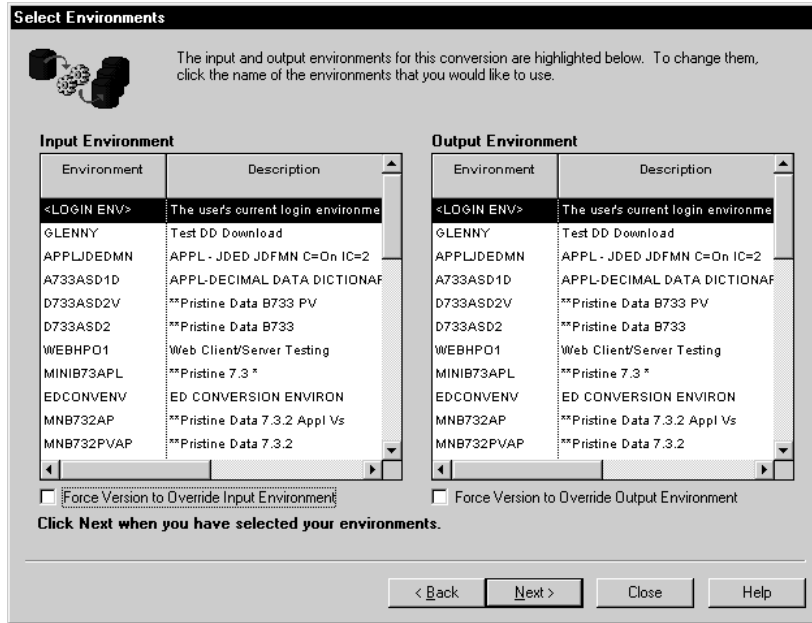
- *Running a Table Conversion* for more information about turning on logging and setting the trace level.

Example - Data Conversion/Batch Delete

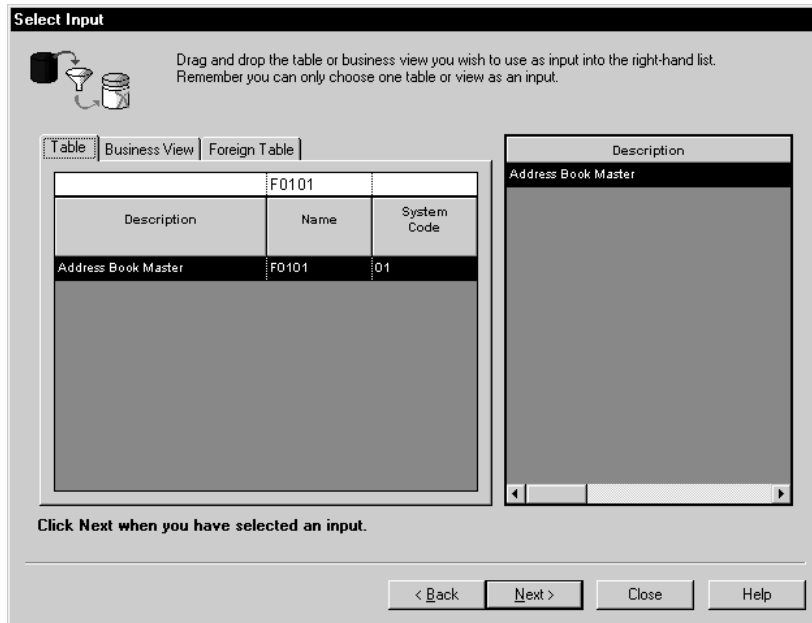
The following example is a data conversion that copies employee records from the input environment into a new table and then deletes the records in the input table after the records have been copied.



You use the data conversion option to set up this table conversion, and then add event rules in the mapping section of the conversion.



In this example, we create and run the conversion in the login environment. The “Force version to override input environment” option is not chosen because it will not be ported to another system.



The F0101 table is chosen as the one from which records will be copied to the new table.

Data Selection

You might only want some of the records from the input to be processed. If this is the case you can limit the input records by defining an appropriate data selection criteria below.

Operator	Left operand	Comparison	Right operand
Where	IC F0101.AT1	is equal to	"E"

If required, define your data selection, then click Next to proceed.

In this conversion, all records with a search type of E (Employee) will be deleted from the input table after they are copied to the output table.

Select Outputs

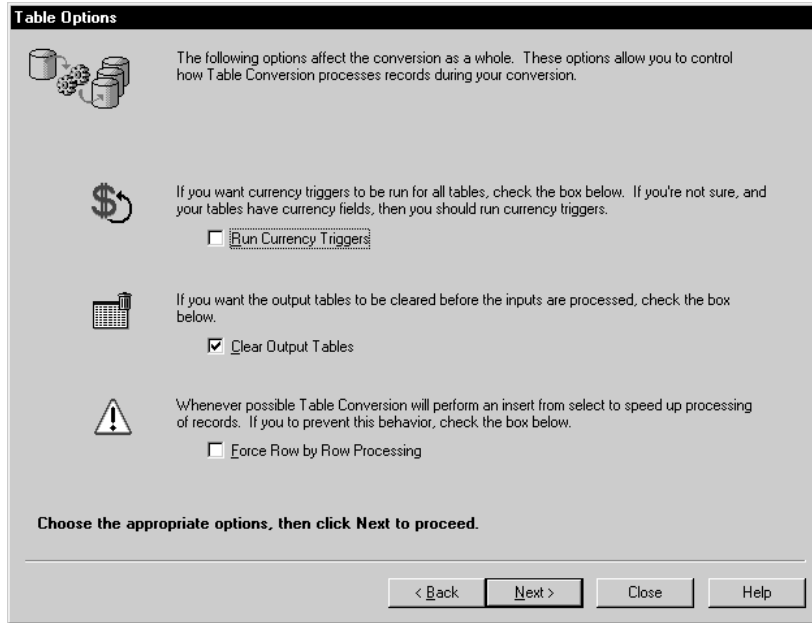
Drag and drop the tables you wish to use as outputs into the right-hand list. You can choose more than one table here.

Table: Foreign Table		
Description	Name	System Code
Copy of F0101	F0101CP	55

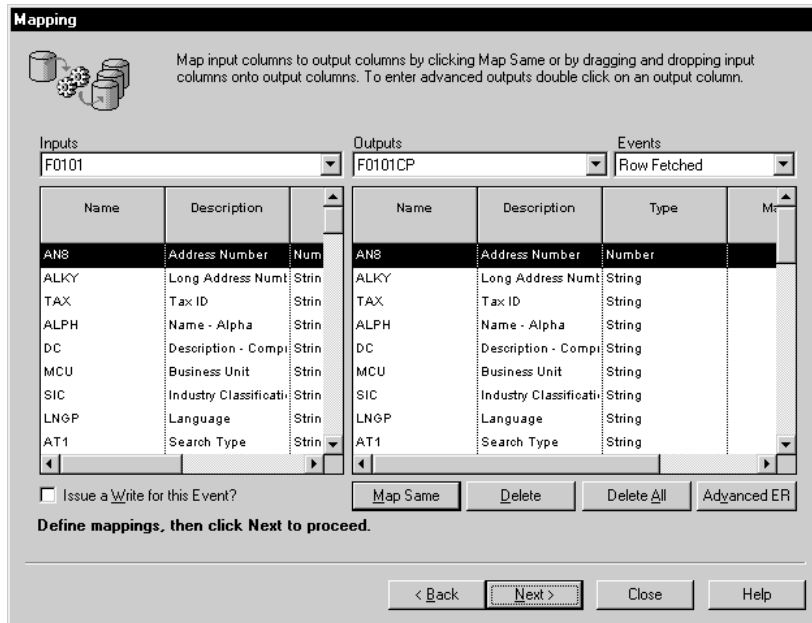
Description
Copy of F0101

Click Next when you have selected your outputs.

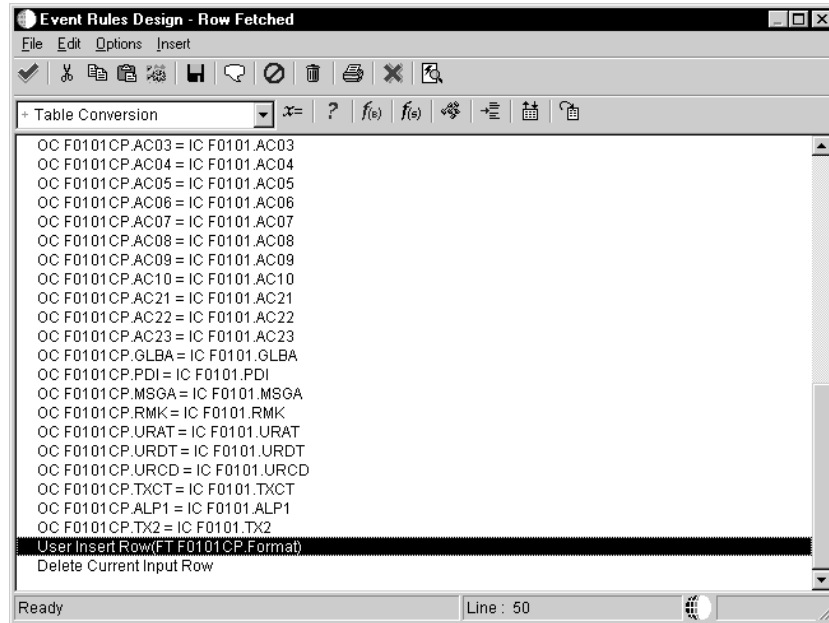
A copy of the Address Book Master (F0101) was made and is used as the output table.



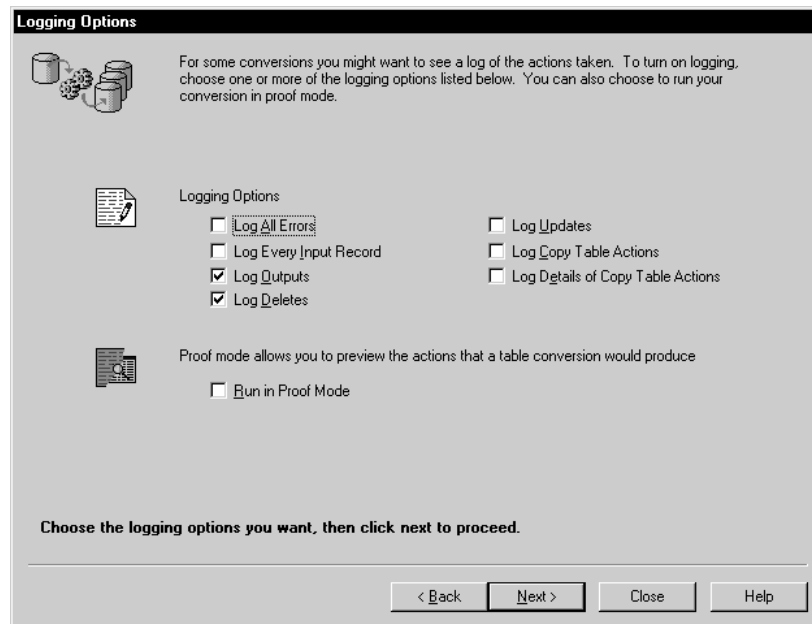
Because the F0101 (Address Book Master) does not contain currency fields, the Run Currency Triggers option is not chosen. However, the Clear Output Tables option is chosen to clear the output table before the conversion is run.



Each time a row is fetched from the input, the record will be copied to the output and then deleted from the input. Therefore, event rules are added to the Row Fetched Event, as shown in the following example.



In the Mapping section of the conversion, the Delete Current Record Input system function was added immediately after the User Insert Row event. In other words, each time a record is copied from the input, the system copies the record, then deletes that record from the input.



The Log Outputs and Log Deletes options were both turned on for logging options so that all inputs and deletes could be reviewed after the conversion is run.

Glossary

Glossary

action message. With OneWorld, users can receive messages (system-generated or user-generated) that have shortcuts to OneWorld forms, applications, and appropriate data. For example, if the general ledger post sends an action error message to a user, that user can access the journal entry (or entries) in error directly from the message. This is a central feature of the OneWorld workflow strategy. Action messages can originate either from OneWorld or from a third-party e-mail system.

alphabetic characters. Characters on the keyboard including letters of the alphabet and all other symbols (such as *, &, #), but excluding numerals 0 through 9. For example, "ABC*" is a string of alphabetic characters, but "ABC123" is not. Also referred to as an alpha character. Contrast with alphanumeric characters and numeric characters.

alphanumeric characters. The complete set of characters on the keyboard including letters of the alphabet, symbols, and numerals. For example, "ABC*123" is a string of alphanumeric characters. Contrast with alphabetic characters and numeric characters.

alternate language. A language other than English, which is designated in the user profile. A language preference code is used to set the preferred language for each user to display data for online and printed output.

applet. A small application, such as a utility program or a limited-function spreadsheet. It is generally associated with the programming language Java, and in this context refers to Internet-enabled applications that can be passed from a Web browser residing on a workstation.

application. A computer program or set of programs used to accomplish a task. In OneWorld, there are interactive applications and batch applications. Interactive applications are made up of a set of forms through which the user interacts with OneWorld. Interactive application identifiers begin with "P." For example, Address Book Revisions (P01012) is an interactive application. Batch applications run without user interaction. Reports and table conversions are examples of

batch applications. Batch application identifiers begin with "R." For example, the Print Mailing Labels report (R01401) is a batch application.

application programming interface (API). A software function call that can be made from a program to access functionality provided by another program.

application server. A server in a local area network (LAN) that contains applications used by network clients.

application workspace. The area on a workstation display in which all related forms within an application appear.

architecture. The underlying design of a computer that defines data storage methods, operations, and compatibility requirements with other systems and software. It also refers to specific components of a computer system, the way they interact with each other, and the type of CPU chip that is used as the basis of a computer system.

AS/400 common. The AS/400 library that typically contains WorldSoftware control files. Can also refer to as an AS/400 Common data source used in OneWorld.

AS/400 COMMON. A data source that resides on an AS/400 and holds data that is common to the coexistent library allowing OneWorld to share information with World.

asynchronous. A method of running table conversions in which starting one conversion does not rely on another conversion's successful completion.

audit trail. The detailed, verifiable history of a processed transaction. The history consists of the original documents, transaction entries, and posting of records and usually concludes with a report.

automatic accounting instruction (AAI). A code that refers to an account in the chart of accounts. AAIs define rules for programs that automatically generate journal entries, including interfaces between the Accounts Payable, Accounts Receivable, Financial Reporting, and General

Table Conversion

Accounting systems. Each system that interfaces with the General Accounting system has AAI's. For example, AAI's can direct the General Ledger Post program to post a debit to a specific expense account and a credit to a specific accounts payable account.

base release. The first generally available software for a OneWorld release. See also release, release level.

batch. A group of similar records or transactions that the computer treats as a single unit during processing. For identification purposes, the system usually assigns each batch a unique identifier known as a batch number.

batch application. A single task or groups of tasks that the system treats as a single unit during processing. The computer performs batch applications (jobs) with little or no user interaction. Printing reports and purging files are examples.

batch control. A feature that verifies the number of transactions and the total amount in each batch that you enter into the system.

batch input. A group of transactions loaded from an external source.

batch job. A task or group of tasks you submit for processing that the system treats as a single unit during processing, for example, printing reports and purging files. The system performs a batch job with little or no user interaction.

batch processing. A method by which the system selects jobs from the job queue, processes them, and sends output to the outqueue. Contrast with interactive processing.

batch server. A server on which OneWorld batch processing requests (also called UBEs) are run instead of on a client, an application server, or an enterprise server. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications.

batch type. A code assigned to a batch job that designates to which system the associated transactions pertain, thus controlling which records are selected for processing. For example, the Post General Journal program selects for posting only unposted transaction batches with a batch type of O.

batch-of-one immediate. A transaction method that allows a client application to perform work on a client workstation, then submit the work all at

once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks. See also direct connect, store-and-forward.

binary large object (BLOB). A database field that has no maximum size limit and holds any digitized information. This field is often used to store objects, such as graphical representations or data structures, rather than standard alphanumeric data.

binary string (BSTR). A length prefixed string used by OLE automation data manipulation functions. Binary strings are wide, double-byte (Unicode) strings on 32-bit Windows platforms.

broadcast message. 1) An e-mail message that you send to multiple recipients. 2) A message that appears on a form instead of in your mailbox.

browser. A client application that translates information sent by the Worldwide Web. A client must use a browser to receive, manipulate, and display Worldwide Web information on the desktop. Also known as a Web browser.

business function. An encapsulated set of business rules and logic that can normally be reused by multiple applications. Business functions can execute a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the APIs that allow them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-OneWorld application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.

business function event rule. Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using through event rules rather than C programming. Contrast with embedded event rule. See also event rule.

business view. Used by OneWorld applications to access data from database tables. A business view is a means for selecting specific columns from one or more tables whose data will be used in an application or report. It does not select specific rows and does not contain any physical data. It is strictly a view through which data can be handled.

Business View Design Aid (BDA). A OneWorld GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and

printing business views. The tool uses a graphical user interface.

category code. A type of user defined code for which you can provide the title. For example, if you were adding a code that designated different sales regions, you could change category code 4 to Sales Region, and define E (East), W (West), N (North), and S (South) as the valid codes. Sometimes referred to as reporting codes. See also user defined code.

central objects. Objects that reside in a central location and consist of two parts: the central objects data source and central C components. The central objects data source contains OneWorld specifications, which are stored in a relational database. Central C components contain business function source, header, object, library, and DLL files and are usually stored in directories on the deployment server. Together they make up central objects.

Central Objects merge. A process that blends a customer's modifications to the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.

central processing unit (CPU). Computer component which carries out the logic, calculation and decision-making functions. Interprets and executes instructions upon receipt.

character conversion. The process of converting characters of the same language from one encoding scheme to another while sending and receiving data in a heterogeneous environment.

character set. An ordered set of characters representing any particular language.

chart. OneWorld term for tables of information that appear on forms in the software. See forms.

chart of accounts. The structure for general ledger accounts. The chart of accounts lists types of accounts, describes each account, and includes account numbers and posting edit codes.

check-in location. The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually

\\deploymentserver\release\path_code\
package\packagename. The subdirectories under this path are where the central C components (source, include, object, library, and DLL file) for business functions are stored.

child. See parent/child form.

client. 1) A workstation or PC in a client/server environment. 2) The receiving end of the spectrum in a request/supply relationship between programs.

client workstation. The computer on which a user operates OneWorld software applications.

client/server. A relationship between processes running on separate machines. The server process is a provider of software services. The client is a consumer of those services. In essence, client/server provides a clean separation of function based on the idea of service. A server can service many clients at the same time and regulate their access to shared resources. There is a many-to-one relationship between clients and a server, respectively. Clients always initiate the dialog by requesting a service. Servers passively wait for requests from clients.

cluster. A group of two or more servers with identical configurations used to provide protection against failure. If one server fails, the other can continue processing.

code page. An ordered set of characters in which an alphanumeric value (code point) is associated with each character set.

code point. The numeric identifier assigned to a character. Its value is usually expressed in a hexadecimal notation.

coexistence. An AS/400 configuration of J.D. Edwards software that allows shared data interface operation to occur between OneWorld and WorldSoftware.

commit. A process that ensures that all database changes for a single transaction occur simultaneously. The changes are treated as a single unit; either all changes occur or none of the changes occur, thereby maintaining the integrity of the database.

common object request broker architecture. An object request broker standard endorsed by the Object Management Group.

component object model (COM). A specification developed by Microsoft for building software components that can be assembled into programs or add functionality to existing programs running on Microsoft Windows platforms. COM components can be written in a variety of languages, although most are written in C++, and can be unplugged from a program at runtime without having to recompile the program.

Conference Room Pilot environment. A OneWorld environment used as a staging environment for production data, which includes constants and masters tables, such as company constants, fiscal date patterns, and item master. Use this environment along with the test environment to make sure your configuration works before you release changes to end-users.

configurable client engine. Allows user flexibility at the interface level. Users can easily move columns, set tabs for different data views, and size grids according to their needs. The configurable client engine also enables the incorporation of Web browsers in addition to the Windows 95- and Windows NT-based interfaces.

Configurable Network Computing (CNC). An application architecture that allows interactive and batch applications, composed of a single code base, to run across a TCP/IP network of multiple server platforms and SQL databases. The applications consist of reusable business functions and associated data that can be configured across the network dynamically. The overall objective for businesses is to provide a future-proof environment that enables them to change organizational structures, business processes, and technologies independently of each other.

constants. Parameters or codes that you set and that the system uses to standardize the processing of information by associated programs.

control. Any data entry point allowing the user to interact with an application. For example, check boxes, pull-down lists, hyper-buttons, entry fields, and similar features are controls.

Control Table Workbench. During the Installation Workbench process, Control Table Workbench runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user defined codes, menus, and user overrides tables.

Control Tables merge. A process that blends a customer's modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.

cumulative update. A version of OneWorld software that includes fixes and enhancements made since the last release or update.

custom gridlines. A grid row that does not come from the database, for example, totals. To display a total in a grid, sum the values and insert a custom gridline to display the total. Use the system function Insert Grid Row Buffer to accomplish this.

custom installation. One of the two types of installations you can set up in the Installation Planner application. A custom installation gives the customer flexibility in creating a plan with Java and Windows terminal servers, custom environments, and custom data sources. See also typical installation.

custom modifications. Changes customers make to OneWorld to make the software run more efficiently for them or to meet their particular requirements.

customer. The company that purchases and uses OneWorld. A customer contains individual users.

data dictionary. A database table that OneWorld uses to manage the definitions, structures, and guidelines for the usage of fields, messages, and help text. J.D. Edwards has an active data dictionary, which means that it is accessed at runtime.

Data Dictionary merge. A process that updates a customer's data dictionary tables with the data that accompanies a new release.

data mart. Department-level decision support databases. They usually draw their data from an enterprise data warehouse that serves as a source of consolidated and reconciled data from around the organization. Data marts can be either relational or multidimensional databases.

data only upgrade. A process that preserves customer business data when moving from a previous release of OneWorld to a new release. This shortens the upgrade process by eliminating the need to perform the merges and table conversions that incorporate J.D. Edwards data into a customer's existing data.

data replication. In a replicated environment, multiple copies of data are maintained on multiple machines. There must be a single source that "owns" the data. This ensures that the latest copy of data can be applied to a primary place and then replicated as appropriate. This is in contrast to a simple copying of data, where the copy is not maintained from a central location, but exists independently of the source.

data server. A machine required for AS/400 users who need to put central objects in SQL Server or Oracle. Putting central objects on a data server tells OneWorld they are not on the enterprise server.

data source. A specific instance of a database management system running on a computer. Data source management is accomplished through Object Configuration Manager (OCM) and Object Map (OM).

Data Source Workbench. During the Installation Workbench process, Data Source Workbench copies all data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the System – release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.

data structure. A group of data items that can be used for passing information between objects, for example, between two forms, between forms and business functions, or between reports and business functions.

data warehouse. A database used for reconciling and consolidating data from multiple databases before it is distributed to data marts for department-level decision support queries and reports. The data warehouse is generally a large relational database residing on a dedicated server between operational databases and the data marts.

database. A continuously updated collection of all information that a system uses and stores. Databases make it possible to create, store, index, and cross-reference information online.

database administrator. The person who has special skills or training in one or more types of database software, for example, SQL Server or Oracle.

database driver. Software that connects an application to a specific database management system.

database management system (DBMS). A computer program that manages data by providing centralized control, data independence, and complex physical structures for efficient access, integrity, recovery, concurrence, control, privacy, and security.

database server. A server that stores data. A database server does not have OneWorld logic.

default. A code, number, or parameter that the system supplies when the user does not specify one.

default. A value that the system assigns when the user does not enter a value. For example, if the default value for an input is N and nothing is

entered in that field, the system assumes the default is an N value.

deployment environment. A OneWorld environment used to run OneWorld on the deployment server. This environment administers information for the system data source, such as user profiles, packages, and environments.

deployment server. The computer used to install, maintain, and distribute OneWorld software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.

detail. The specific information that makes up a record or transaction. Contrast with summary.

detail area. An area of a form that displays detailed information associated with the records or data items displayed on the form. See also grid.

development environment. A OneWorld environment used to test modified development objects before transferring them to the conference room pilot environment.

direct connect. A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate, store-and-forward.

director. A OneWorld user interface that guides a user interactively through a OneWorld process.

disk. A direct access storage device.

distributed computing environment (DCE). A set of integrated software services that allows software running on multiple computers to perform in a manner that is seamless and transparent to the end-users. DCE provides security, directory, time, remote procedure calls, and files across computers running on a network.

distributed database management system (DDBMS). A system for distributing a database and its control system across many geographically dispersed machines.

Do Not Translate (DNT). A type of data source that must exist on the AS/400 because of BLOB restrictions.

double-byte character set (DBCS). A method of representing some characters using one byte and other characters using two bytes. Double-byte character sets are necessary to represent some characters in the a Japanese, Korean, and Chinese languages.

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double-byte enabled. A data storage feature that allows a computer to store ideographic characters from Asian languages. J.D. Edwards coding techniques accommodate both ideographic and alphabetic characters, making it easier to translate an application into another language.

driver. A program or portion of a program that controls the transfer of data from an input or output device.

duplicated database. A decision support database that contains a straightforward copy of operational data. The advantages involve improved performance for both operational and reporting environments. See also enhanced analysis database, enterprise data warehouse.

dynamic link library (DLL). A set of program modules that are designed to be invoked from executable files when the executable files are run, without having to be linked to the executable files. They typically contain commonly used functions.

dynamic partitioning. The ability to dynamically distribute logic or data to multiple tiers in a client/server architecture.

Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). The paperless, computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions, such as purchase orders and invoices, in a standard format with standard content.

embedded event rule. An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with business function event rule. See also event rule.

Employee Work Center. This is a central location for sending and receiving all OneWorld messages (system and user generated) regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active Messages. With respect to workflow, the Message Center is MAPI compliant and supports drag and drop work reassignment, escalation, forward and reply, and workflow monitoring. All messages from the message center can be viewed through OneWorld messages or Microsoft Exchange.

encapsulation. The ability to confine access to and manipulation of data within an object to the procedures that contribute to the definition of that object.

end user. An individual who uses OneWorld software.

enhanced analysis database. A database containing a subset of operational data. The data on the enhanced analysis database performs calculations and provides summary data to speed generation of reports and query response times. This solution is appropriate when external data must be added to source data, or when historical data is necessary for trend analysis or regulatory reporting. See also duplicated database, enterprise data warehouse.

enterprise. Every server, PC, and database that is on an organization's network.

enterprise data warehouse. A complex solution that involves data from many areas of the enterprise. This environment requires a large relational database (the data warehouse) that is a central repository of enterprise data, which is clean, reconciled, and consolidated. From this repository, data marts retrieve data to provide department-level decisions. See also duplicated database, enhanced analysis database.

enterprise server. A database server and logic server. See database server. Also referred to as host.

Enterprise Workflow Management. A OneWorld system that provides a way of automating tasks, such as notifying a manager that a requisition is waiting for approval, using an e-mail-based process flow across a network.

environment. A path code with a set of Object Configuration Manager (OCM) mappings that allow a user to locate data and a specific set of objects. Examples include Conference Room Pilot (CRP), development, production, and pristine.

Environment Checker. An application you can run before installing or upgrading OneWorld to diagnose configuration and setup issues that may exist at the operating system level.

Environment Workbench. During the Installation Workbench process, Environment Workbench copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.

Ethernet. A commonly used, shared media LAN technology, which broadcasts messages to all nodes

on the network segment. Ethernet connects up to 1,024 nodes at 10MB per second over twisted pair cable, coaxial cable, and optical fiber.

event. An action that occurs when an interactive or batch application is running. Example events are tabbing out of an edit control, clicking a push button, initializing a form, or performing a page break on a report. The GUI operating system uses miniprograms to manage user activities within a form. Additional logic can be attached to these miniprograms and used to give greater functionality to any event within a OneWorld application or report using event rules.

event rule. Used to create complex business logic without the difficult syntax that comes with many programming languages. These logic statements can be attached to applications or database events and are executed when the defined event occurs, such as entering a form, selecting a menu bar option, page breaking on a report, or selecting a record. An event rule can validate data, send a message to a user, call a business function, as well as many other actions. There are two types of event rules:

- 1 Embedded event rules.
- 2 Business function event rules.

executable file.

A computer program that can be run from the computer's operating system. Equivalent terms are "application" and "program."

facility. An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. Sometimes referred to as a business unit.

field. 1) An area on a form that represents a particular type of information, such as name, document type, or amount. 2) A defined area within a record that contains a specific piece of information. For example, a supplier record consists of the fields Supplier Name, Address, and Telephone Number.

file. A set of information stored under one name. See also table.

file transfer protocol (FTP). A set of TCP/IP commands used to log on to a network, list directories, and copy files. FTP is also a communications protocol used to transmit files without data loss.

find/browse. A type of form used to:

- 1 Search, view, and select multiple records in a detail area.
- 2 Delete records.
- 3 Exit to another form.
- 4 Serve as an entry point for most applications.

firewall.

A set of technologies that allows an enterprise to test, filter, and route all incoming messages. Firewalls are used to keep an enterprise secure.

fix/inspect. A type of form used to view, add, or modify existing records. A fix/inspect form has no detail area.

form. The element of the OneWorld graphical user interface by which the user exchanges data with interactive applications. Forms are made up of controls, such as fields, options, and the grid. These controls allow the user to retrieve information, add and revise information, and navigate through an application to accomplish a task.

Form Design Aid (FDA). The OneWorld GUI development tool for building interactive applications and forms.

form interconnection. Allows one form to access and pass data to another form. Form interconnections can be attached to any event; however, they are normally used when a button is clicked.

form type. The following form types are available in OneWorld:

- 1 Find/browse.
- 2 Fix/inspect.
- 3 Header detail.
- 4 Headerless detail.
- 5 Message.
- 6 Parent/child.
- 7 Search/select.

fourth generation language (4GL).

A programming language that focuses on what you need to do and then determines how to do it. Structured Query Language is an example of a 4GL.

general release. See release.

generic text structures. See Media Storage Objects.

graphical user interface (GUI). A computer interface that is graphically based as opposed to

being character-based. An example of a character-based interface is that of the AS/400. An example of a GUI is Microsoft Windows.

Graphically based interfaces allow pictures and other graphic images to be used in order to give people clues on how to operate the computer.

grid. A control that displays detail information on a form. The grid is arranged into rows, which generally represent records of data, and columns, which generally represent fields of the record. See also detail area.

header. Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.

header detail. A type of form used to add, modify, or delete records from two different tables. The tables usually have a parent/child relationship.

headerless detail. A type of form used to work with multiple records in a detail area. The detail area is capable of receiving input.

host. In the centralized computer model, a large timesharing computer system that terminals communicate with and rely on for processing. It contrasts with client/server in that those users work at computers that perform much of their own processing and access servers that provide services such as file management, security, and printer management.

hypertext markup language (HTML). A markup language used to specify the logical structure of a document rather than the physical layout. Specifying logical structure makes any HTML document platform independent. You can view an HTML document on any desktop capable of supporting a browser. HTML can include active links to other HTML documents anywhere on the Internet or on intranet sites.

index. Represents both an ordering of values and a uniqueness of values that provide efficient access to data in rows of a table. An index is made up of one or more columns in the table.

inheritance. The ability of a class to receive all or parts of the data and procedure definitions from a parent class. Inheritance enhances development through the reuse of classes and their related code.

install. To load a full or partial set of OneWorld software on a machine that has existing or nonexistent OneWorld software, such as install

OneWorld for the first time, install an upgrade, or install an update.

installation. The process of putting OneWorld software on your computer for the first time. An example of an installation is B73.2. As in OneWorld Installation Guide.

Installation Planner. OneWorld program that runs on the deployment server as a system administration tool. Installation Planner guides you through the installation setup process, including defining the enterprise server and deployment platform information, setting up environments, and defining data sources.

Installation Workbench. OneWorld system administration program that allocates and configures software and resources on servers and workstations according to the plan you created in Installation Planner.

installer. The person who can perform most tasks and processes during a OneWorld installation, upgrade, or update.

integrated toolset. Unique to OneWorld is an industrial-strength toolset embedded in the already comprehensive business applications. This toolset is the same toolset used by J.D. Edwards to build OneWorld interactive and batch applications. Much more than a development environment, however, the OneWorld integrated toolset handles reporting and other batch processes, change management, and basic data warehousing facilities.

integration. A situation in which J.D. Edwards software and the software of another company access the same database.

integrity test. A process used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.

interactive processing. Processing actions that occur in response to commands that you enter directly into the system. During interactive processing, you are in direct communication with the system, and it might prompt you for additional information while processing your request. Contrast with batch processing.

interactive processing. A job the computer performs in response to a command. During interactive processing, the user communicates directly with the computer, which may prompt the

user to input additional information during the processing of a request.

Internet. The worldwide constellation of servers, applications, and information available to a desktop client through a phone line or other type of remote access.

Internet address. A specified path used to send and receive messages on the Internet. The parts of the address identify the contact, company, and type of business.

interoperability. The ability of different computer systems, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together and share information.

intranet. A small version of the Internet usually confined to one company or organization. An intranet uses the functionality of the Internet and places it at the disposal of a single enterprise.

IP. A connectionless communication protocol that by itself provides a datagram service. Datagrams are self-contained packets of information that are forwarded by routers based on their address and the routing table information contained in the routers. Every node on a TCP/IP network requires an address that identifies both a network and a local host or node on the network. In most cases the network administrator sets up these addresses when installing new workstations. In some cases, however, it is possible for a workstation, when booting up, to query a server for a dynamically assigned address.

IServer Service. Developed by J.D. Edwards, this Internet server service resides on the Web server, and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.

J.D. Edwards Database. See JDEBASE Database Middleware.

Java. An Internet executable language that, like C, is designed to be highly portable across platforms. This programming language was developed by Sun Microsystems. Applets, or Java applications, can be accessed from a Web browser and executed at the client, provided that the operating system or browser is Java-enabled. (Java is often described as a scaled-down C++). Java applications are platform independent.

Java application server. A server through which a user can interact with OneWorld applications using a Web browser.

Java Database Connectivity (JDBC). The standard way to access Java databases, set by Sun Microsystems. This standard allows you to use any JDBC driver database.

JDBNET. A database driver that allows heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.

jde.ini. J.D. Edwards file (or member for AS/400) that provides the runtime settings required for OneWorld initialization. Specific versions of the file/member must reside on every machine running OneWorld. This includes workstations and servers.

JDE.LOG. The main diagnostic log file of OneWorld. Always located in the root directory on the primary drive. Contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of OneWorld.

JDEBASE Database Middleware. J.D. Edwards proprietary database middleware package that provides two primary benefits:

1. Platform-independent APIs for multidatabase access. These APIs are used in two ways:
 - a. By the interactive and batch engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL, depending on the data source request.
 - b. As open APIs for advanced C business function writing. These APIs are then used by the engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL.
2. Client-to-server and server-to-server database access. To accomplish this OneWorld is integrated with a variety of third-party database drivers, such as Client Access 400 and open database connectivity (ODBC).

JDECallObject. An application programming interface used by business functions to invoke other business functions.

JDEIPC. Communications programming tools used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.

JDENET communications middleware. J.D. Edwards proprietary communications middleware package for OneWorld. It is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server

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communications for all OneWorld supported platforms.

job. A single identifiable set of processing actions that user directs the computer to perform. Jobs are initiated by selecting menu options, entering commands, or pressing designated function keys.

job queue. A group of jobs waiting to be batch processed. See also batch processing.

just in time installation (JITI). OneWorld's method of dynamically replicating objects from the central object location to a workstation.

just in time replication (JITR). OneWorld's method of replicating data to individual workstations. OneWorld replicates new records (inserts) only at the time the user needs the data. Changes, deletes, and updates must be replicated using Pull Replication.

landscape. A printer orientation for a page with greater width than height. Contrast with portrait.

language preference code. An abbreviation that identifies the preferred language to be used for the text for online and printed output. This code is used in the user profile to designate the user's preferred language(s).

local area network (LAN). A short distance network consisting of workstations, servers, a NOS, and a communications link. It is distinguished by the absence of telecommunications service.

location. The method by which OneWorld manages the organizational entities within an enterprise. The differentiation between locations can be physical (for example, New York and Tokyo) or virtual (for example, Headquarters and Accounting). A location is identified by a three-character location code, which is set up during OneWorld installation.

Location Workbench. During the Installation Workbench process, Location Workbench copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the System data source.

log files. Files that track operations for a process or application. Reviewing log files is helpful for troubleshooting problems. The file extension for log files is .LOG.

master table. A database table used to store data and information that is permanent and necessary to the system's operation. Master tables might contain data, such as paid tax amounts, supplier names,

addresses, employee information, and job information.

media storage objects. Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT or GTxxx.

menu masking. A security feature that lets you prevent individual users from accessing specified menus or menu selections.

menu merge. A process that blends a customer's modifications to the menu tables with the data that accompanies a new release.

merge. A OneWorld process that takes a customer's custom modifications and blends them into the data that accompanies a new release.

Messaging Application Programming Interface (MAPI). An architecture that defines the components of a messaging system and how they behave. It also defines the interface between the messaging system and the components.

middleware. A general term that covers all the distributed software needed to support interactions between clients and servers. Think of it as the software that's in the middle of the client/server system or the "glue" that lets the client obtain a service from a server.

modal. A restrictive or limiting interaction created by a given condition of operation. Modal often describes a secondary window that restricts a user's interaction with other windows. A secondary window can be modal with respect to its primary window or to the entire system. A modal dialog box must be closed by the user before the application continues.

modeless. Not restricting or limiting interaction. Modeless often describes a secondary window that does not restrict a user's interaction with other windows. A modeless dialog box stays on the screen and is available for use at any time but also permits other user activities.

multitier architecture. A client/server architecture that allows multiple levels of processing. A tier defines the number of computers that can be used to complete some defined task.

named event rules (NER). Also called business function event rules. Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather than C programming.

National Language Support (NLS). Mechanisms provided to facilitate internationalization of both system and application user interfaces.

network addresses. A unique position assigned to a node operating in a network that other nodes use when communicating with it. For Ethernet and Token Ring network adapters, unique addresses are assigned at the factory and consist of a 6-byte address. Half of this address identifies the board's manufacturer, while the last half is unique to the board and is assigned when the board is manufactured. Communication errors are prevented, because no two Ethernet or Token Ring NICs will have identical addresses.

network computer. As opposed to the personal computer, the network computer offers (in theory) lower cost of purchase and ownership and less complexity. Basically, it is a scaled-down PC (very little memory or disk space) that can be used to access network-based applications (Java applets, ActiveX controls) via a network browser.

network computing. Often referred to as the next phase of computing after client/server. While its exact definition remains obscure, it generally encompasses issues such as transparent access to computing resources, browser-style front-ends, platform independence, and other similar concepts.

next numbers. A feature used to control the automatic numbering of items such as new G/L accounts, vouchers, and addresses. Next numbers provides a method of incrementing numbers.

node. A termination point for two or more communications links. A node can serve as the control location for forwarding data among the elements of a network or multiple networks, as well as perform other networking and, in some cases, local processing.

normalized. In database management, normalization applies a body of techniques to a relational database in order to minimize the inclusion of duplicate information. Normalization significantly simplifies query and update management, including security and integrity considerations.

numeric characters. Digits 0 through 9 that are used to represent data. Contrast with alphanumeric characters.

object. A self-sufficient entity that contains data as well as the structures and functions used to manipulate the data. For OneWorld purposes, an

object is a reusable entity that is based on software specifications created by the OneWorld toolset. See also Object Librarian.

Object Configuration Manager (OCM).

OneWorld's object request broker and the control center for the runtime environment. It keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, the Object Configuration Manager directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.

object embedding. When an object is embedded in another document, an association is maintained between the object and the application that created it; however, any changes made to the object are also only kept in the compound document. See also object linking.

Object Librarian. A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions reusable in building applications. It provides check-out and check-in capabilities for developers, and it controls the creation, modification, and use of OneWorld objects. The Object Librarian supports multiple environments (such as production and development) and allows objects to be easily moved from one environment to another.

Object Librarian merge. A process that blends any modifications to the Object Librarian in a previous release into the Object Librarian in a new release.

object linking. When an object is linked to another document, a reference is created with the file the object is stored in, as well as with the application that created it. When the object is modified, either from the compound document or directly through the file it is saved in, the change is reflected in that application as well as anywhere it has been linked. See also object embedding.

object linking and embedding (OLE). A way to integrate objects from diverse applications, such as graphics, charts, spreadsheets, text, or an audio clip from a sound program. See also object embedding, object linking.

object-based technology (OBT). A technology that supports some of the main principles of object-oriented technology: classes, polymorphism, inheritance, or encapsulation.

object-oriented technology (OOT). Brings software development past procedural programming into a world of reusable

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programming that simplifies development of applications. Object orientation is based on the following principles: classes, polymorphism, inheritance, and encapsulation.

OneWorld. A combined suite of comprehensive, mission-critical business applications and an embedded toolset for configuring those applications to unique business and technology requirements. OneWorld is built on the Configurable Network Computing technology, J.D. Edwards' own application architecture, which extends client/server functionality to new levels of configurability, adaptability, and stability.

OneWorld application. Interactive or batch processes that execute the business functionality of OneWorld. They consist of reusable business functions and associated data that are platform independent and can be dynamically configured across a TCP/IP network.

OneWorld object. A reusable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects. See also object.

OneWorld process. Allows OneWorld clients and servers to handle processing requests and execute transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. OneWorld processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy.

OneWorld Web development computer. A standard OneWorld Windows developer computer with the additional components installed:

- Sun's JDK 1.1.
- JFC (0.5.1).
- Generator Package with Generator.Java and JDECOM.dll.
- R2 with interpretive and application controls/form.

open database connectivity (ODBC). Defines a standard interface for different technologies to process data between applications and different data sources. The ODBC interface is made up of a set of function calls, methods of connectivity, and representation of data types that define access to data sources.

Open Systems Interconnection (OSI). The OSI model was developed by the International

Standards Organization (ISO) in the early 1980s. It defines protocols and standards for the interconnection of computers and network equipment.

operating system (OS). The software that runs on the hardware. For example, AIX 4.1 is a version of an operating system.

Oracle. A relational DBMS from Oracle. Runs on a broad variety of computers, which allows data to be entered and maintained on multiple hardware platforms.

output queue. See print queue.

package. OneWorld objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is a point-in-time "snap shot" of the central objects on the deployment server.

package location. The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This is usually `\\deployment server\release\path_code\package\ package name`. The subdirectories under this path are where the replicated objects for the package will be placed. This is also referred to as where the package is built or stored.

Package Workbench. During the Installation Workbench process, Package Workbench transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.

parallel release. A configuration of OneWorld software that lets multiple release or update levels run in separate environments on the same machine for testing, training, or development purposes. For release levels running in parallel, no tables or data are shared. For cumulative update levels running in parallel, system and server map data are shared.

parameter. A number, code, or character string you specify in association with a command or program. The computer uses parameters as additional input or to control the actions of the command or program.

parent/child form. A type of form that presents parent/child relationships in an application on one form. The left portion of the form presents a tree

view that displays a visual representation of a parent/child relationship. The right portion of the form displays a detail area in browse mode. The detail area displays the records for the child item in the tree. The parent/child form supports drag and drop functionality.

partitioning. A technique for distributing data to local and remote sites to place data closer to the users who access. Portions of data can be copied to different database management systems.

path code. A pointer to a specific set of objects. A path code is used to locate:

1. Central objects.
2. Replicated objects.

plan. Refers to an installation plan. A plan is the standard means for installing, upgrading, or updating a OneWorld configuration. Plans, which are used in various phases of installation, contain information about data sources you will use, environments you will install, and packages.

planner environment. A OneWorld environment in which you prepare the main components of a OneWorld configuration.

platform. The hardware, operating system, and database on which your software is operating, for example, an HP 9000 processor using HP-UX as the operating system and Oracle as the database.

platform independence. A benefit of open systems and Configurable Network Computing.

Applications that are composed of a single code base can be run across a TCP/IP network consisting of various server platforms and SQL databases.

polymorphism. A principle of object-oriented technology in which a single mnemonic name can be used to perform similar operations on software objects of different types.

port number. A numeric code that identifies a unique process for which a service can be provided on a machine.

portability. Allows the same application to run on different operating systems and hardware platforms.

portrait. The default printer orientation for a page with greater height than width. Contrast with landscape.

primary key. A column or combination of columns that uniquely identifies each row in a table.

print queue. A list of tables, such as reports, that you have submitted to be written to an output device, such as a printer. The computer spools the tables until it writes them. After the computer writes the table, the system removes the table identifier from the print queue.

pristine environment. A OneWorld environment used to test unaltered objects with J.D. Edwards demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so you can compare pristine objects that you modify.

process. A complete unit of work with a defined start and end, which a computer performs. Some operating systems, such as Windows NT, HP-UX, and AIX, track processes by assigning identifiers to them. In Windows NT, a process is a running instance of an executable file.

processing option. A feature that allows you to direct the functions of a program. For example, processing options allow you to specify defaults for certain forms, control the format in which information prints on reports, and change how information appears on a form or in a report.

production environment. A OneWorld environment in which users operate OneWorld software.

protocol. A set of formalized rules specifying how hardware and software on a network should interact when transmitting and receiving information.

published table. Also called a “Master” table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Resides on the “publisher” machine. the Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

publisher. The server that is responsible for the published table. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

pull replication. One of the OneWorld methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using OneWorld’s data replication tools. The only time pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the

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Data Replication Pending Change Notification table (F98DRPCN).

purge. The process of removing records or data from a system table.

push. Technology used to force information from a centralized server to another server or client.

push installation. A process that allows a system administrator to schedule the automatic installation of OneWorld on workstations.

push replication. A server-to-server method of data replication that notifies subscriber machines when a change is made to the publisher table. If the subscriber machine is not running when the notification is sent, the subscriber receives the message at startup.

query by example (QBE). Located at the top of a detail area, it is used to search for data to be displayed in the detail area.

queue. A stored arrangement of computer data or program waiting to be processed in the order in which they were submitted. A queue may refer to a print queue, job queue, or message queue.

record. A collection of related, consecutive fields of data that the system treats as a single unit of information.

redundancy. Storing exact copies of data in multiple databases.

referential integrity. Ensures that a parent record cannot be deleted from the database when a child record for exists.

refresh. To modify OneWorld software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.

regenerable. Source code for OneWorld business functions can be regenerated from specifications (business function names). Regeneration occurs whenever an application is recompiled, either for a new platform or when new functionality is added.

relationship. Links tables together and facilitates joining business views for use in an application or report. Relationships are created based on indexes.

release. A release of OneWorld regardless of any updates that might be applied. For example, the term Release B73.2 refers generically to B73.2, B73.2.1, and B73.2.2. Sometimes referred to as a general release. See also base release, release level.

release level. A specific level of OneWorld software. A release level is achieved by installing a base release and applying one or more updates. A release level also can be installed directly. See also base release, release.

release/release update. A “release” contains major new functionality, and a “release update” contains an accumulation of fixes and performance enhancements, but no new functionality.

replicated object. A copy or replicated set of the central objects must reside on each client and server that run OneWorld. The path code indicates the directory where these objects are located.

replication. A copy of an object, usually a table in a relational database, which is placed in another location. As part of replication, the object may undergo a transformation from one type of table, such as an Oracle table, to another, such as a TAM file on a client machine.

Report Design Aid (RDA). The OneWorld GUI tool for operating, modifying and copying report batch applications.

retrofitting. The process of integrating a customer’s modifications into a new release of OneWorld.

rollback. A process which changes data back to a previous state after it has been committed to a database.

runtime objects. Packages of objects that are deployed to any machine that will run OneWorld.

scalability. Allows software, architecture, network, or hardware growth that will support software as it grows in size or resource requirements. The ability to reach higher levels of performance by adding microprocessors.

scripts. A collection of SQL statements that perform a specific task.

search/select. A type of form used to search for a value and return it to the calling field.

security server. A dispatched kernel process running on a server for security validation. A security server protects computer resources using security applications and redundant functionality.

server. Provides the essential functions for furnishings services to network users (or clients) and provides management functions for network administrators. Some of these functions are storage of user programs and data and management

functions for the file systems. It may not be possible for one server to support all users with the required services. Some examples of dedicated servers that handle specific tasks are backup and archive servers, application and database servers.

Server Administration Workbench. A OneWorld application that provides the server administrator with vital statistics about the internal functions of OneWorld.

Server Workbench. During the Installation Workbench process, Server Workbench copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.

service. A type of Microsoft Windows NT process that does not require anyone to be logged on to the operating system. Examples are jdesnet.exe and jdesque.exe.

servlet. Servlets provide a Java-based solution used to address the problems currently associated with doing server-side programming, including inextensible scripting solutions. Servlets are objects that conform to a specific interface that can be plugged into a Java-based server. Servlets are to the server what applets are to the client.

single-byte character set (SBCS). An encoding scheme in which each alphabetic character is represented by one byte. Most Western languages, such as English can be represented using a single-byte character set.

socket. A communications end point through which an application sends or receives packets of data across a network. Also known as Berkeley Socket, developed by the University of California at Berkeley.

software action request (SAR). An entry in the AS/400 database used for requesting modifications to J.D. Edwards software.

Specification merge. The Specification merge is comprised of three merges: Object Librarian merge, Versions List merge, and Central Objects merge. The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.

Specification Table Merge Workbench. During the Installation Workbench process, Specification Table Merge Workbench runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.

specifications. A complete description of a OneWorld object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.

specifications. A description of a OneWorld object, such as a table's width and depth, placement of fields, and fonts used.

spool. The function by which the system stores generated output to await processing.

static text. Short, descriptive text that appears next to a control variable or field. When the variable or field is enabled, the static text is black; when the variable or field is disabled, the static text is gray.

store-and-forward. A transaction method that allows a client application to perform work and, at a later time, complete that work by connecting to a server application. This often involves uploading data residing on a client to a server. See also batch-of-one immediate, direct connect.

structured query language (SQL). A fourth generation language used as an industry standard for relational database access. It can be used to create databases and to retrieve, add, modify, or delete data from databases. SQL is not a complete programming language because it does not contain control flow logic.

subscriber. The server that is responsible for the replicated copy of a published table. Such servers are identified in the Subscriber Table.

subscriber table. The Subscriber table (F98DRSUB), which is stored on the Publisher Server with the Data Replication Publisher table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.

summary. The presentation of data or information in a cumulative or totaled manner in which most of the details have been removed. Many systems offer forms and reports that summarize information stored in certain tables. Contrast with detail.

synchronous. A method of running processes in which one process must finish before the next one can begin.

system. A group of related applications identified by a name and a system code. For example, the Address Book system code is 01. All applications, tables, and menus within a system can be identified by the system code.

system administrator. The person who has access to perform tasks such as issue signon names or maintain security.

system code. A code that identifies a system, for example, 01 for the Address Book system and 31 for the Shop Floor Management system.

system function. A program module, provided by OneWorld, available to applications and reports for further processing.

table. In database environments, a two-dimensional entity made up of rows and columns. All physical data in a database are stored in tables. See also file.

table. A two-dimensional entity made up of rows and columns. All physical data in a database are stored in tables. A row in a table contains a record of related information. An example would be a record in an Employee table containing the Name, Address, Phone Number, Age, and Salary of an employee. Name is an example of a column in the employee table.

table. A file in OneWorld software.

table access management (TAM). The OneWorld component that handles the storage and retrieval of user defined data. TAM stores information such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.

table conversion. During an upgrade or update, this process changes OneWorld technical and application tables to the format for the new release.

Table Conversion Workbench. During the Installation Workbench process, Table Conversion Workbench runs the table conversions that change the technical and application tables to the format for the new release of OneWorld. It also updates the Table Conversions and Controls detail records to reflect completion.

Table Design Aid (TDA). A OneWorld GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing database tables.

table event rules. Use table event rules to attach database triggers (or programs) that automatically run whenever an action occurs against the table. An action against a table is referred to as an event. When you create a OneWorld database trigger, you must first determine which event will activate the

trigger. Then, use Event Rules Design to create the trigger. Although OneWorld allows event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.

TCP/IP. Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. The original TCP protocol was developed as a way to interconnect networks using many different types of transmission methods. TCP provides a way to establish a connection between end systems for the reliable delivery of messages and data.

TCP/IP services port. Used by a particular server application to provide whatever service the server is designed to provide. The port number must be readily known so that an application programmer can request it by name.

technical data. A type of OneWorld data source that contains information about how OneWorld operates.

technical tables. Tables used for technical processes such as installation and upgrade of OneWorld, in contrast with tables used by applications.

Telnet. A terminal emulation protocol frequently used on the Internet that allows a user to log on and run a program from a remote computer. Telnet is part of the TCP/IP communications.

test environment. A OneWorld environment used along with the Conference Room Pilot environment to test OneWorld software or the modifications made in the development path code before you release changes to the end user.

third generation language (3GL). A programming language that requires detailed information about how to complete a task. Examples of 3GLs are COBOL, C, Pascal and FORTRAN.

third-party. Describes other software that is used in conjunction with J.D. Edwards software.

token. A bit configuration circulated among workstations, which lets workstation send data to the network.

token ring. A LAN access mechanism in which all stations attached to a bus wait for a broadcast token to be passed to them before they are able to transmit. However, though token-passing technology is in a physical ring, the next receiving station might not be the next physical station.

TP monitor. Transaction Processing monitor. A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and may include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.

trace. A process that helps the user troubleshoot problems.

trigger. Allow you to attach default processing to a data item in the data dictionary. When that data item is used on an application or report, the trigger is invoked by an event associated with the data item. OneWorld also has three visual assist triggers: calculator, calendar and search form.

typical installation. One of the two types of installations you can set up in the Installation Planner application. A typical installation is the quickest way to create an installation plan, because it uses all of the J.D. Edwards default information for environment and data sources. See also custom installation.

uniform resource locator (URL). Names the address of a document on the Internet or an intranet. The following is an example of URL:<http://www.jdedwards.com>. This is J.D. Edwards Internet address.

unnormalized. Data that is a random collection of data elements with repeating record groups scattered throughout. Also see Normalized.

update. The process of refreshing OneWorld software to a new release level, such as from B73.2 to B73.3.

upgrade. The process of refreshing OneWorld software to a new release level, such as from B73.2 to B73.3.

user. An individual who uses OneWorld software.

user defined code (UDC). A code that users can define, assign code descriptions, and assign valid values. Examples of such codes are unit-of-measure codes, state names, and employee type codes.

user defined code type. The identifier for a table of codes with a meaning that you define for the system, such as ST for the Search Type codes table in Address Book. OneWorld provides a number of these tables and allows you to create and define tables of your own.

User Defined Codes merge. The User Defined Codes merge blends a customer's modifications to the user defined code tables with the data that accompanies a new release.

user display preferences. A set of values that represents a user's preferred language, date format, decimal format, and other country specific conventions.

User Overrides merge. The User Overrides merge adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.

user profile. The predefined characteristics required for each user. The user profile includes a library list, default print queue, and default job queue, as well as several other characteristics.

Versions List merge. The Versions List merge preserves any non-XJDE and non-ZJDE version specifications for objects that are valid in the new release as well as their processing options data.

visual assist. Forms that can be invoked from a control to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.

vocabulary overrides. A feature that you can use to override field, row, or column title text on forms and reports.

wchar_t. Internal type of a wide character. Used for writing portable programs for international markets.

Web client. Any workstation that contains an internet browser. The Web client communicates with the web server for OneWorld data.

Web server. Any workstation that contains the IServer service, SQL server, Java menus and applications, and Internet middleware. The Web server receives data from the web client, and passes the request to the enterprise server. When the enterprise server processes the information, it sends it back to the Web server, and the Web server sends it back to the Web client.

wide area network (WAN). A network that extends beyond an area served by the dedicated communication lines of a LAN and is capable of covering long distance. It is distinguished by the requirement that a phone company or telecommunications provider be part of the transmission.

workflow. According to the Workflow Management Coalition, workflow means "the

Table Conversion

automation of a business process, in whole or part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.”.

workgroup server. A remote database server usually containing subsets of data replicated from a master database server. This server does not performance an application or batch processing. It may or may not have OneWorld running (in order to replicate data).

WorldSoftware Architecture. The broad spectrum of application design and programming technology that J.D. Edwards uses to achieve uniformity, consistency, and complete integration throughout its software.

Worldwide Web. A part of the Internet that can transmit text, graphics, audio, and video. The Worldwide Web allows clients to launch local or remote applications.

z file. For store and forward (network disconnected) user, OneWorld store-and-forward applications perform edits on static data and other critical information that must be valid to process an order. After the initial edits are complete, OneWorld stores the transactions in work tables on the workstation. These work table are called Z files. When a network connection is established, Z files are uploaded to the enterprise server and the transactions are edited again by a master business function. The master business function will then update the records in your transaction files.

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