PeopleSoft®

EnterpriseOne 8.93
Solution Explorer
PeopleBook

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EnterpriseOne 8.93
Solution Explorer PeopleBook
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About These EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Preface

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks provide you with the information that you need to implement and use PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne applications.

This preface discusses:

- EnterpriseOne application prerequisites
- Obtaining documentation updates
- Typographical elements and visual cues
- Comments and suggestions

Note

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks document only fields that require additional explanation. If a field is not documented with the process or task in which it is used, then either it requires no additional explanation or it is documented with common elements for the section, chapter, PeopleBook, or product line.

EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

To benefit fully from the information that is covered in these books, you should have a basic understanding of how to use EnterpriseOne applications.

See the Foundation Guide.

You might also want to complete at least one EnterpriseOne introductory training course.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using EnterpriseOne menus and forms. You should also be comfortable using the World Wide Web and the Microsoft Windows or Windows NT graphical user interface.

These books do not review navigation and other basics. They present the information that you need to use the system and implement your EnterpriseOne applications most effectively.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on the PeopleSoft Customer Connection Website. Through the Documentation section of PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your PeopleBook Library. You can find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full PeopleSoft documentation that is delivered on your PeopleBooks CD-ROM.

Note

Before you upgrade, you must check PeopleSoft Customer Connection for updates to the upgrade instructions. PeopleSoft continually posts updates as the upgrade process is refined.

See Also

PeopleSoft Customer Connection Website, http://www.peoplesoft.com/corp/en/login.jsp

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions
- Visual cues

Typographical Conventions

The following table contains the typographical conventions that are used in EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Italics	Indicates emphasis, topic titles, and titles of PeopleSoft or other book-length publications. Also used in code to indicate variable values.
Key+Key	A plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For example, Alt+W means hold down the Alt key while you press W.
Monospace font	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
“ ” (quotation marks)	Indicates an adjective that is used in a way that might not be readily understood without the quotation marks, for example "as of" date, “as if” currency, "from" date, and "thru" date.
Cross-references	EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks provide cross-references either below the heading “See Also” or preceded by the word See. Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Visual Cues

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues:

- Notes
- Cautions

Notes

Notes indicate information that you should pay particular attention to as you work with the PeopleSoft system.

Note

Example of a note.

Cautions

Text that is preceded by Caution is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Caution

Example of a caution.

Comments and Suggestions

Your comments are important to us. We encourage you to tell us what you like, or what you would like to see changed about PeopleBooks and other PeopleSoft reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to:

PeopleSoft Product Documentation Manager, PeopleSoft Inc., 4460 Hacienda Drive, Pleasanton CA 94588

Or you can send e-mail comments to doc@peoplesoft.com.

While we cannot guarantee an answer to every e-mail message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Solution Explorer

Solution Explorer provides you with a convenient method for accessing EnterpriseOne. The Solution Explorer is designed to be a flexible, customizable system that can adapt to your business needs, thereby helping you adapt to changing conditions and requirements.

Key attributes that distinguish Solution Explorer include:

- Ease of navigation. Solution Explorer offers a convenient, Web-browser-based, customizable gateway to all features and to any internal or external Web site. Using task views, you can create and use shortcuts to further speed your navigation and shorten your work time. Find It! allows you to quickly search for the programs that you need to do your work.
- Flexibility. Reusable units of work, called tasks, are at the core of the Solution Explorer. You use these tasks as the basis to model and create business and technical processes that you can modify without implementing costly changes to the system.
- Configurability. You can set up the system so that it displays only the tasks and processes that you need for your daily work. You can enable and disable tasks and create variations of processes to reflect the needs of the system's users.
- Ease of use. Solution Explorer allows you to create special tasks, called activators, to build key business and technical processes without hard-coding form interconnections. Activators launch the Universal Director, which provides a graphical interface for the entire process that you create and facilitates passing data between forms. The Universal Director also presents the steps of a process in an easy-to-read format.
- Compatibility. The Solution Explorer architecture permits software developers and integration partners to produce custom activators that are compatible with both third-party software applications and with EnterpriseOne.
- Accountability. Documentation exists for most tasks in Solution Explorer, which eliminates guesswork when you encounter a task. You can also create your own documentation for new tasks. Documentation means that information about tasks is readily accessible, even as people come and go within your organization.

How to Use This Guide

An important fact about Solution Explorer is that different users with different needs can use it in many different ways. An end-user who is performing business tasks, such as journal entry, can easily access the tasks that are necessary to complete the job. Such a user can access Solution Explorer through the Home Page. This user typically is not concerned with customizing the Solution Explorer.

System administrators are most concerned about setting up and maintaining system security. These users typically only skim the various sections to acquaint themselves with the basic structure of Solution Explorer.

See Also

- Solution Explorer in the Foundation Guide
- Security in the System Administration Guide

Solution Explorer Terminology at a Glance

This guide explains in detail the concepts behind Solution Explorer. The following table briefly defines the most essential Solution Explorer terms.

Solution Explorer Term	Definition
Home Page	A URL for which the contents first appears when the user launches the Solution Explorer. You can set the URL by configuring the jde.ini file as shown below. In this example, the home page is configured to display the EnterpriseOne Portal. [EXPLORER] JASWebServer = "toolsjass1" JASPortalURL="http://toolsjass1/jdeowportal" JASForceEnv= ExplorerHomeURL="toolsjass1/jde/portal" ExplorerStart=home You can also configure the home page to display the last task that the user viewed by setting ExplorerStart=task. To define a specific task view, set ExplorerStart=task:1234, where 1234 is the task view identifier.
Solution Explorer	A configurable explorer for EnterpriseOne and related objects that includes task content, when available.
Tasks	Units of work that you use to build essential business processes. Tasks can be interactive programs, batch programs, constants, next numbers, Windows executables, and so on.
Task relationships	Series of tasks arranged in parent-child relationships that form business processes, such as Procure to Pay.
Task views	Collections of related task relationships, which appear in Solution Explorer.
Task links	Shortcuts from one relationship to another. The linked task appears in a secondary window in Solution Explorer.
Activators	Special tasks that you use to launch the Universal Director. Activators logically link together series of tasks; they allow business and technical professionals to make immediate system changes and avoid costly down time.
Universal Director	A graphical user interface that the system launches when you access a task activator. The Universal Director provides a coherent framework for work with activators, as well as the mechanism for passing data between the EnterpriseOne forms that are required to complete the activator.
Qualifier rules	If-then statements that you create, apply, and use in conjunction with Solution Modeler as the basis for enabling or disabling tasks. The system compares answers to Solution Modeler questions to the criteria of the qualifier rules for each task and generates a batch process to enable or disable tasks based on the comparison.

Fine Cut	The process that you use to selectively enable or disable tasks in a task view after you have created a task view configuration using Solution Modeler.
Task View Roles	A variation on a task view that you create using Fine Cut. In defining the role, you selectively disable tasks in the task view, and then save the role. The system stores the changes, which you can activate as an alternative to the default task view.

Setting Up the Home Page for the Solution Explorer

The Home Page is generally the first form that a user sees after signing on to the Solution Explorer. You can use this form to display information that is relevant to end-users in the enterprise. It can be an external Web site, an intranet site, or even an HTML file that is stored on any server or network.

During the installation process, the system creates a directory called PortalLite when you install the deployment server. This directory resides in the <baseinstall>\ActivEra\PortaLite directory and includes a set of html files that make up the default Home Page. Even though this directory is on the deployment server, it can reside anywhere on the network, such as on a Web server or even locally on a workstation.

When the EnterpriseOne client is installed, the system updates the client jde.ini to point to the location of the PortaLite directory. For example, if the name of the deployment server is DepServer1, and the share name is B7333, the system updates the [Explorer] section of the jde.ini file as follows:

[Explorer]

ExplorerHomeURL=”\\DepServer1\b7333\activEra\portallite\index.html

ExplorerStart=INTERNET

You can change the above parameters in the jde.ini file to display any html file or URL as the default Home Page. The table below describes these parameters:

[Explorer] Parameter	Description
ExplorerHomeURL=	The URL or file name of the Home Page that appears when the user signs on. By default, the initial page is \\Depserver1\b7333\activera\portalite\index.html.
ExplorerStart=	The information that appears when you start Solution Explorer. Valid values are: • Internet. When you start the Solution Explorer, it displays the Internet view first. • Task. When you start the Solution Explorer, it displays the last task view that the user viewed. To display a specific task view, set ExplorerStart=TASK:xx, where xx is the task ID for the task view.

Initializing and Refining the Configuration

When you implement EnterpriseOne, you must set up the Solution Explorer by defining your business within the system and specify which tasks will be available to your users. To do this, you use a utility called Fine Cut.

The results that Fine Cut generates (enabling and disabling task relationships) are reflected in each of the Solution Explorer task views in which you have run Fine Cut. You can also use Fine Cut to refine the configuration. As your business changes over time, you can continue to use Fine Cut to enable and disable applicable task relationships.

You perform the initial configuration for your system using Fine Cut.

Defining your business system in EnterpriseOne need not occur within a single session. If necessary, you can save your work at any time and return to Fine Cut later to continue.

► To initialize or refine the configuration

1. In Solution Explorer, choose the task view that you want to refine, and then click the Fine Cut button on the Toolbar.

   The system changes the task view menu to indicate enabled and disabled tasks. Enabled tasks are indicated by a green checkmark; disabled tasks are indicated by a red X.

2. Expand the task tree in the task view to find a task that you want to enable or disable, and then choose a task.
3. Click either the Enable or Disable button on the Toolbar.

   You can also double-click the task to toggle between the enabled and disabled conditions.

4. Repeat steps 2-4 for each task you want to enable or disable.
5. When you have finished refining the task list, click the Save button on the toolbar.

   Saving your configuration saves your changes to the Master Task Relationship table (F9001), so your changes will be available to all users who access that same database.

   If you fail to save the changes, the system cannot store the new parameters, and your changes will not remain when you exit from the Solution Explorer and then launch it again later.

Note

If you are using Fine Cut in a role-based task view, you might want to save your changes only for a specific role. To do so, right-click the task view node and select Save Role. Performing this task does not update the Master Task Relationship table.

If you are using Fine Cut in a task view that is not role-based, you might want to save your changes as a variant. To do so, right-click the parent task to which you want to associate the variant, and then choose Save Variant. Performing this task will not update the Master Task Relationship table.

6. Click the Fine Cut button to exit Fine Cut mode.
7. Click the Show/Hide Disabled Tasks button to toggle between hiding and displaying disabled tasks in the current task view menu.

Task View Setup

Task views are groups of tasks arranged in a hierarchical tree structure. Tasks are the most discrete units in the Solution Explorer. Tasks are organized into hierarchical tree structures inside of task views. EnterpriseOne provides thousands of tasks, and you can add more of your own. When placed in a single task view, finding a specific task among thousands might be difficult and time-consuming.

Instead of having only one task view in which all of the tasks in the system appear, the Solution Explorer allows you to have many different task views, each displaying only some of the tasks in the system.

Typically, tasks are grouped in a task view because they relate to a common business system, process, or function. Logical selection and grouping of tasks in this way can help users find the functions that they need. You can further refine which tasks a user sees in a task view by designating a task view to be role-based. Role-based task views display only those tasks that are associated with the role that the user applied to the task. Users can apply only those roles for which they have been granted access.

Additionally, you can prevent users who have only View access to the Solution Explorer from seeing task views that you set as secured.

See Also

- Working with Task View Roles and Variants in the Solution Explorer Guide
- Task Set Up in the Solution Explorer Guide
- Working with Task Links in the Solution Explorer Guide

Creating a New Task View

Create a new task view when you want to create a new category of tasks that you use to insert tasks and build task relationships.

See Also

- Working with Tasks in the Solution Explorer Guide
- Creating a Task in the Solution Explorer Guide

► To create a new task view

1. On Solution Explorer, choose Add a New Task View from the Tools menu.
2. On Task View Revisions, complete the following fields and options, and then click OK:

   - Task View

     Enter an internal ID for the task view. The ID must be between two and five digits and cannot contain alphabetic characters. If you start the ID with more than one zero, the system truncates it to a single zero. For example, if you type 005 as an ID, the system changes the ID to 05.

   - Name

- Description

  The name and the description do not have to be the same.

- Secured Task View
- Role Based Task View

  If you want users to be able to filter tasks in the task view based on their roles, turn on this option.

Changing a Task View

You can modify an existing task view. For example, you might want to change the name of a task view so that it more accurately reflects the category of tasks in that view.

See Also

- Working with Task View Roles and Variants in the Solution Explorer Guide
- Working with Tasks in the Solution Explorer Guide

► To change a task view

1. On Solution Explorer, choose Work With Tasks from the Tools menu.

   Alternately, if you want to change the current task view, right-click the top task view node and choose Task Revisions from the menu. Skip to step 5.

2. On Work with Tasks, choose Task Views from the Form menu.
3. On Work with Task Views, click Find.

   Use the QBE row to refine your search.

4. Choose the task view that you want to change, and then click Select.
5. On Task View Revisions, change any of the following fields and options, and then click OK:

   - Name
   - Description

     The name and the description do not have to be the same.

   - Secured Task View
   - Role Based Task View

     If you want users to be able to filter tasks in the task view based on their roles, turn on this option.

Deleting a Task View

You can delete any task view from the system. Deleting a task view does not delete the tasks within the view from the system, however.

See Also

- Creating a New Task View in the Solution Explorer Guide
- Deleting a Task in the Solution Explorer Guide

► **To delete a task view**

1. On Solution Explorer, choose Work With Tasks from the Tools menu.
2. On Work with Tasks, choose Task Views from the Form menu.
3. On Work with Task Views, click Find.

   Use the QBE row to refine your search.
4. Choose a task view, and then click Delete.
5. On Confirm Delete, click OK.

Working with Task View Roles and Variants

You can use roles and variants to customize certain task views or parts of task views for specific user groups. Roles and variants define a subset of the tasks in the original task view. They allow you to customize and simplify task views.

Roles apply only to role-based task views and are available only to users who have access to those roles. Roles always apply to the entire task view.

Variants apply to task views that are not role-based and are available to any user. You can define a variant for an entire task view by making a variant of the task view node (the first node at the top of the task view menu), or you can create a variant of any of the parent tasks in the task view.

You can use roles and variants to make different versions of task objects available to users, and you can vary the descriptions of the tasks, as well. Furthermore, when linking to a node that has one or more available variants, you can choose to link to the base view or to any of the variants instead. The variant does not replace the original task view menu; it is an alternative view that the user must apply and clear manually, or that you can cause the system to display as the target of a link. When you create a variant of a specific node in the task view, the user must know which node to select to be able to apply the variant.

See Also

- Working with Task Links in the Solution Explorer Guide

Defining a Task View Role or Variant

To define a role or variant, you refine the task view using the Fine Cut feature, and then save the results. You define the role or variant based on your needs analysis of the users.

► **To define a role or variant**

1. In a task view of Solution Explorer, click the Fine Cut button on the Toolbar.
2. Choose a parent task and expand the task tree to expose tasks that you want to disable.
3. Choose each task that you want to disable, and then click the Disable button.
4. After you have disabled all of the tasks that you do not want to appear in the variant, choose the parent task.
5. If you are in a role-based task view, right-click and then choose Save Role, and then continue to step 6. If you are in a task view that is not role-based, right-click and then choose Save Variant from the menu, and continue to step 7.
6. On Save Role, choose an existing role and then click Select, or create a new role.

   Note

   For information about creating a new role, see Adding a User Role in the System Administration Guide.

7. On Create New Variant, type a description of the variant, and then click OK.

   The system saves your changes to the Variant Description (F9005) and the Variant Detail (F9006) tables.

Changing a Role or Variant

By modifying roles and variants, you can control the configuration of your Solution Explorer task view. Overriding the default task name and task version, for example, further differentiates a role or variant from the default task view definition. Changing the name and version for the role or variant helps you and other users understand the difference between the role or variant and the default view. You might want to work with a version of a program other than the default version when you are in a certain role or variant view, and you can set that version with an override. After you have set the override, you do not have to change the version for the task in the role or variant again, unless you want to change it.

The changes that you make to the role or variant, such as assigning new task names, apply only to that role or variant. The system preserves the properties that define the default task view. You are not replacing the original view; you are creating an alternative view to be used in specific situations that your business requires.

► To change a role

1. In a Solution Explorer task view, click the Fine Cut button on the Toolbar.
2. Right-click the root task in the task view, and then choose View By Role from the menu.
3. On View by Role, choose the role that you want to change, and then click Select.
4. Double-click a task to make its relationship active or inactive, or right-click a task in the task view and choose Override Name to change the task name.
5. Right-click the task view root task and choose Save Role.
6. Choose the role, and then click Select.
7. Click Fine Cut to exit Fine Cut Mode.

► To change a variant

1. In a task view of Solution Explorer, click the Fine Cut button on the Toolbar.
2. Select the parent task of the task relationship that has a variant.
3. Right-click the parent task, and then choose Manage Variants from the menu.
4. On Variant Name Search & Select, choose the variant you want to change, and then click Select.

   The Variant Definition form appears, displaying all of the child tasks under the current node.

   Alternately, you can access the Variant Definition form from the Content Development Tools task view. Launch the Work With Variants task, and then find and select the variant you want to change.

5. Change the columns in the rows as desired, and then click OK:

   - Active
   - Override Task Name
   - Override Task Version

6. Close the Variant Name Search & Select form.
7. Click the Fine Cut button to exit Fine Cut Mode.

Task Set Up

To design and manage your system, you work with tasks, which are units of work that you use to build essential business processes. Tasks can be interactive programs, batch programs, constants, next numbers, Microsoft Windows executables, and so on. You work with tasks in a Solution Explorer task view, which is a collection of related tasks that are hierarchically grouped in parent-child relationships and illustrated graphically by the task view menu. These task groups usually represent the steps in an essential business process such as Procure to Pay.

EnterpriseOne provides a large selection of tasks that are already grouped in relationships within different task views. You can modify already existing tasks and their relationships. You can also create new tasks, task relationships, and views.

Within a task view, you insert new or existing tasks and arrange the tasks in logical sequences. You create or revise tasks on an ongoing basis, and then insert them in a task view as necessary to build and enhance your business processes. The processes are fluid; that is, you can drag and drop tasks and task relationships to change the relationships and the order in which you perform tasks.

The system stores each task in a task view in the Task Master table (F9000) and assigns a unique ID to each one. Each task is a reusable object that you can insert into an existing task relationship, or you can use as a basis for creating a new task relationship. After you have inserted a task in a task view, you can move it, revise it, write documentation for it, set up processing options, set up versions, and locate it. You can accomplish any of these functions in a Solution Explorer task view by launching interactive programs or using features and functions that are included in Solution Explorer.

The following list contains a description of each of the task types:

Interactive

Use this category for interactive EnterpriseOne programs (with the exceptions of AAI and constants programs). When the user runs this task, the program runs. You can define which version of the program and even which form you want the task to launch, if desired. You can also control whether the user is prompted for processing options and in what mode (default, add, update, delete) the form opens open. You typically use this last parameter only when the task will be used in a Universal Director process.

Batch

Use this category for batch EnterpriseOne programs (such as reports). When the user runs this task, the system submits the batch program for processing. You can define which version you want the task to launch. You can also control how the system prompts the user to set processing options and data selection.

Windows

Use this category for Microsoft Windows executable files. When the user executes this task, the system calls the Microsoft Windows program. To use this option, you define the executable, its working directory, and the command-line parameters that you want to pass to the program.

Folder

Use this category to create graphic placeholders in a task view. For example, you might want to group a number of procure-to-pay batch programs within the tree structure. You can create a folder task called Procure to Pay Batch, make it the parent task, and then place all of the batch-related tasks under it.

Nonsoftware

Use this category to represent nonsoftware tasks in a task view. For example, you might want a task that represents an internal discussion or a project that should occur in a specific sequence within an activator. You can create a nonsoftware task called Determine Team Members to act as the parent task, and then place all of the team tasks under it.

Activity Script

Use this category to define HTML-editable documents that are attached to Solution Modeler tasks.

User Defined Code

Define a task as a User Defined Code to access the Work with User Defined Codes form (W0004AA). The parameters that you define for this task type (product code and UDC) are passed to the form so that the user can work with the UDC set that you specify.

Processing Option

Define a task as a processing option to displays the processing options for the program that you specify. You can also define the program version and the mode in which the form appears.

AAI

Use this category for interactive EnterpriseOne programs that affect automatic accounting instructions. This type of task is identical to the Interactive task type except, that its icon in the task view menu is different from the Interactive task type icon.

Constant

Use this category for interactive EnterpriseOne programs that affect the constant values for a system. This type of task is identical to the Interactive task type, except that its icon in the task view menu is different from the Interactive task type icon.

Next Number

Use this category to create a task that displays the Set Up Next Numbers by System form (W0002C) when you execute the task. This task type requires the product code of the system that you want to affect.

See Also

- Task View Setup in the Solution Explorer Guide
- Working with Task View Roles and Variants in the Solution Explorer Guide
- Working with Task Links in the Solution Explorer Guide

Creating a Task

The tasks in task views are reusable objects that add to the flexibility of the Solution Explorer. Tasks reside in the Task Master table (F9000).

You can create a new task directly in the Solution Explorer by inserting a new task in a task view menu. You define the task using the Task Revisions form. When you create a task, you automatically create a relationship between the new child task and the parent task under which you inserted the new task.

Prerequisite

- If you are creating a task to launch an object such as a program, verify that the object already exists in the system. For example, you might want to design a new report and then make it available for processing via a task in a task view. Before you can create a task that launches a report, you must first design and check in the report.

► **To create a task**

1. In a task view, choose the task that will be the parent of the task that you want to create.
2. Right-click the task and choose Insert New Task from the menu.
3. On Task Revisions, complete the following field.
   - Task Name
4. Choose the Common tab, and then complete the following fields:
   - Product Code
   - Activator Type

     Complete this field only if you plan to use this task as part of a Universal Director process.
   - Client Platform

     Leave this field blank if the task that you are creating runs on both Windows and Web clients. Otherwise, enter W to specify web client only, or C to specify Windows client only.
   - Country Code

     Leave this field blank if you want this task to be available for all users, regardless of their country codes. Otherwise, enter the country code that must be assigned to users before they can access this task.

- Required

  Leave this field blank unless you plan to use this task as part of a Universal Director process.

- Active

  Deactivating a task makes it unavailable to users in any task view. Generally, you want to keep your new tasks active.

5. Choose the Executable tab, and then choose one of the following task type options:

- Interactive

  Turn on this option for a task that launches an interactive EnterpriseOne program.

- Batch

  Turn on this option for a task that launches a EnterpriseOne batch program.

- Windows

  Turn on this option for a task that launches a Windows-based executable.

- Folder

  Turn on this option for a task to be used as an activity or nonsoftware placeholder in a task view. This task does not execute a function, but might have accompanying documentation that describes the activity.

- User Defined Code

  Turn on this option for a task that launches a program that allows a user to modify UDC tables.

- Processing Option

  Turn on this option for a task that displays processing options for a program.

- AAI

  Turn on this option for a task that launches an automatic accounting instruction program.

- Constant

  Turn on this option for a task that launches a program that allows the user to modify constants.

- Next Number

  Turn on this option to launch the Set Up Next Numbers by System form.

- Activity Script

  Turn on this option for a task to be used as HTML text to be attached to a modeler task.

- EnterpriseOne Workflow
- Non-Software

  Turn on this option for a task to be used as a placeholder in a task view. This task will not execute a function, but will be used to organize tasks in the tree.

Note

Many of the task type options require that you enter additional information. For example, if you choose Interactive as a task type, you must supply the object name for the program, the version, form names, and set up processing options, if any. Steps 6 through 12 list the fields that you must complete for the task type options that require additional information.

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6. If you turned on the Interactive, AAI, or Constant option, complete the following fields:

- Application

Enter the object name of the program.

- Version

  Complete this field only if you want to launch a specific version of a program. Click the Visual Assist to search for a version.

- Form

  This is an optional field. To open a specific form in the program, enter the form ID. Click the Visual Assist to search for a form.

- Option Code
- Form Mode

  Leave this field blank unless you plan to use this task as part of a Universal Director process.

- Application Type

7. If you turned on the Batch option, complete the following steps:

a. Complete the following fields:

- Application
- Version

  This is an optional field. To launch a specific version of a batch program, enter the version.

b. Choose one of the following options:

- No Processing Options

  Turn on this option to execute the batch program without processing options.

- Blind Execution

  Turn on this option to execute the batch program without displaying its processing options.

- Prompt for Version

  Select this option if you want to prompt the user to select which version of the batch program to run at execution.

- Prompt for Values

  Select this option if you want to prompt the user to enter processing option values at execution.

- Data Selection

  Select this option if you want to prompt the user to enter data selection at execution.

- Data Selection and Values

  Select this option if you want to prompt the user to enter data selection and processing option values at execution.

8. If you turned on the Windows option, complete the following fields:

- Windows Executable

  Enter the executable name.

- Working Directory

  This is an optional field. Enter the directory in which the executable resides.

- Executable Parameters

  This is an optional field. Enter any input commands, functions, or parameters that you want to pass to the executable when it launches. Not all Windows executables accept parameters at launch.

9. If you turned on the User Defined Code option, complete the following fields:

- Product Code
- User Defined Codes

10. If you turned on the Processing Option option, complete the following fields:
    - Application
    - Version

      This is an optional field.
    - Option ID
11. If you turned on the Next Number option, complete the following field:
    - Product Code
12. If you turned on the EnterpriseOne Workflow option, complete the following field:
    - Process ID
13. Choose the Resources tab, and then complete the following fields:
    - Base Resource
    - Base Units
    - Unit of Measure
14. To apply roles to the task, choose Roles from the Form menu.
15. On Role Definition, choose the role that you want to apply to the task, and then choose Change Status from the Row menu.

    A checkmark appears to indicate that the role is applied to the task. To remove a checkmark, choose Change Status from the Row menu again. To apply all roles to the task, choose Enable All from the Form menu.
16. Click Close.
17. On Task Revisions, click OK.

See Also

- ❑ Activators in the Solution Explorer Guide for more information

Working with Tasks

The tasks in task views are reusable objects, which adds to the flexibility of the Solution Explorer. Not only can you create tasks and insert them into the appropriate task view, but you can also build tasks into task relationships that represent key business processes. You can also move tasks freely within a task view by dragging and dropping them into the appropriate task relationship. You can revise task properties, set processing options and interactive versions, and reuse the same task in as many different task relationships as necessary.

Tasks reside in the Task Master table (F9000).

Inserting an Existing Task

When you insert a task and thereby create a task relationship, the system stores the parent-child relationship that you create in the Task Relationships table (F9001). The system also stores the task view into which you inserted the task.

Because tasks are reusable objects, you can insert the same task into multiple task views.

► To insert an existing task

1. In a task view of Solution Explorer, choose a task that will be the parent of the task that you want to insert.
2. Right-click the parent task, and then choose Insert Existing Task from the menu.

   The Task Relationship Revisions form appears. The form displays the parent task ID and all tasks that are children of the parent task that you chose.

3. On Task Relationship Revisions, click a new line, and complete the following required fields:

   - Child Task ID
   - Presentation Sequence

     If you want the task that you are inserting to appear in a position other than last in the presentation sequence, change the presentation sequence of the other tasks. For example, if the task that you are inserting is in the eighth position, but you want it to appear second, change the presentation sequence of the task that is currently second to third, the third to fourth, and so on.

4. If you plan to use this task as part of a Universal Director process, complete the following fields:

   - Required
   - Activator Type
   - Auto Data Passing
   - Override Form Mode

5. Complete any of the following optional fields:

   - Active
   - Task View
   - Override Units
   - Unit of Measure

6. Click OK.

See Also

- ❑ Working with Task Links in the Solution Explorer Guide

Setting Default Processing Options for a Task

You can set processing options, if they exist, for an interactive, AAI, constant, or batch program task. Even though you input the values, the user can still change the values when he or she launches the task.

► To set processing options for a task

1. In a task view of Solution Explorer, choose an interactive, AAI, constant, or batch program task.
2. Right-click the task, choose Prompt for, and then choose Values from the menu.

   The system launches the processing options form for the task. If the program does not have processing options, the Prompt for Values option is disabled.

3. Enter processing options for the task, and then click OK.

Setting Versions for a Task

You can choose which version of an object a task runs.

► To set versions for a task

1. In a task view of Solution Explorer, select an interactive, AAI, constant, or batch program task.
2. Right-click the task, choose Prompt for, and then choose Versions.

   The Work With Versions form or Work With Batch Versions form appears.

3. Set up the interactive or batch version, and then click OK.

Applying Roles to a Task

You apply roles to tasks so that the tasks will be filtered properly in role-based task views. You can apply one or more roles to each task.

When a user launches a role-based task view, the system applies his or her login role to the view. If the system administrator has applied other roles to that user, he or she can apply them to the task view to see a different set of tasks.

For example, a user might have two roles, General Accounting Clerk (the user's sign on role) and Accounts Payable Clerk. When the user launches a role-based task view, the system displays only those tasks to which the General Account Clerk role has been applied, such as Autoreconcile Void Payments, Autoreconcile Void Receipts, and Refresh Reconciliations File. The user can apply the Accounts Payable Clerk role to the task view, and the system displays only those tasks to which the Accounts Payable Clerk role has been applied, such as Speed Status Change, Create Payment Groups, and Work with Payments.

Users can switch roles only if they sign on to Solution Explorer with the *ALL role. If a user signs on with the *ALL role and then accesses a role-based task view, then the user can view all tasks that are visible to any of the roles assigned to the *ALL role.

For example, the *ALL role contains Role1 and Role2, but not Role3. When a user accesses a role-based task view, Solution Explorer displays all of the tasks that are available in Role1 or Role2. Tasks that are only available to Role 3 do not appear.

► To apply roles to a task

1. In a role-based Solution Explorer task view, choose the task to which you want to apply roles.
2. Right-click the task, and then choose Task Revisions.
3. On Task Revisions, choose Roles from the Form menu.
4. On Task Where Used, click Find.
5. Choose the parent of the task to which you want to apply roles, and then click Select.
6. On Role Definition, choose the role to which you want to apply to the task, and then choose Change Status from the Row menu.

   A checkmark appears to indicate that a role is applied to the task. To remove a checkmark, choose Change Status from the Row menu again. To apply all roles to the task, choose Enable All from the Form menu.
7. Click Close.
8. On Task Revisions, click OK.

Note

You can also use Fine Cut to filter tasks for certain roles.

See Also

- Working with Task View Roles and Variants in the Solution Explorer Guide
- Creating a Task in the Solution Explorer Guide for information about applying roles to a new task when you create it
- Setting Up User Roles in the System Administration Guide for information about applying roles to users

Changing a Task

When you change a task using this process, you affect all instances of the task in the Solution Explorer.

► To change a task

1. In a Solution Explorer task view, select the task that you want to change.
2. Right-click the task, and then choose Task Revisions from the pop-up menu.
3. On Task Revisions, complete any changes that you want to make to the task, and then click OK.

Synchronizing Task Names between Solution Modeler and EnterpriseOne

To ensure that the task names that you create in Solution Modeler display in Solution Explorer and update the appropriate EnterpriseOne table, you export the tasks names from Solution Modeler into EnterpriseOne. The method by which you perform this process is called Synchronize Names.

Solution Modeler

Solution Modeler is an EnterpriseOne application that enables you to create visual representations of your business, process, and workflow models. Each step, or task, in your model can contain tasks that relate specifically to that particular point in the process. For example, your model might contain the task Enter Into Inventory; within this task, you can list the steps for entering a task into inventory.

Solution Modeler is fully interactive with EnterpriseOne. You can create and manage models that launch corresponding applications for each task of the model, which enables you to work in the application that your model represents. For example, if your model contains a Sales Order Entry task, you can link the task to the Sales Order Entry application in EnterpriseOne so that the application launches from Solution Modeler. You can complete the required tasks in the application, and then return to Solution Modeler to view the next task in the model.

Included in the Solution Modeler are several hundred pre-configured process models. Each task that is linked to an EnterpriseOne application appears in the EnterpriseOne task database table (F9000). Therefore, if you change the properties of one task using the Properties Context menu option in Solution Modeler, you do not need to update the EnterpriseOne tables for the change to appear in Solution Explorer the next time the task information is retrieved from the database. If you add a task to a model and want it to appear in a Task View, you must assign the task a relationship; that is, a location in the task view. If the task view to which you assign the task is a role-based task view, you can assign one or more roles. Only those users with corresponding roles can see your task in that role-based task view; however, if you change the Solution Modeler task name without using the Properties Context menu option, the change is not updated automatically in the F9000 table. To ensure that the EnterpriseOne database is updated with the data in Solution Modeler, use the Synchronize Names feature in Solution Explorer.

Synchronizing Task Names

When you use the Synchronize Names feature, Solution Explorer retrieves from Process Modeler a list of the task IDs and task names that are associated with PeopleSoft tasks. Solution Explorer updates the F9000 table in the PeopleSoft database so that Solution Explorer displays the updated task names the next time task information is retrieved from the database. Information is retrieved from the database when you log in to EnterpriseOne or when you change task views.

► **To synchronize task names**

From the Tools menu, choose Process Modeler and then choose Synchronize Names.

Synchronizing Task Statuses between Process Modeler and EnterpriseOne

When you synchronize task statuses, Solution Explorer retrieves from Process Modeler task IDs and task statuses that are associated with tasks in EnterpriseOne. Synchronizing tasks updates the active or inactive option of the task in the Task Master table (F9000) in the EnterpriseOne. The active or inactive option of a task determines whether a task is visible in any task view. When a task is set to inactive, it does not appear in any task view. When a task is set to active, it appears in any task view in which a task relationship has been defined for it and it has not been filtered out by a mechanism such as FineCut. In a role-based task view, the tasks that you see in Solution Explorer depend upon the role that you are assigned and the role or roles that are assigned to the tasks.

See Also

- Task View Setup in the Solution Explorer Guide

► To synchronize a task status

From the Tools menu, choose Process Modeler and then choose Synchronize Tasks.

Deleting a Task

You can delete an instance of a task from a task view menu. However, performing this action does not delete the task itself; it merely eliminates the task from the relationship. To delete a task from the system, you must use the Work With Tasks program (P9000) to locate the task and then delete it from the Task Master table (F9000).

Deleting an Instance of a Task

You can delete a task from a relationship in a task view of Solution Explorer. Doing so deletes the task only from the task view; it still exists in the Task Master table (F9000) and in any other relationship in which it has been inserted. Furthermore, you can still insert it into other task menus.

► To delete an instance of a task

1. In Solution Explorer, open the task view that contains the task relationship that you want to delete.
2. Right-click the task that you want to delete, and then choose Delete Relationship from the menu.
3. On Delete Relationship, click OK.

Deleting a Task from the Task Master Table (F9000)

To delete a task from the system completely, you must delete it from the Task Master table. Before you can do so, however, you must first delete all of the relationships for the task. This is equivalent to deleting the task in each task view menu in which it appears.

► To delete a task from the Task Master table (F9000)

1. In Solution Explorer, choose Work With Tasks from the Tools menu.
2. Click Find.

   Use the QBE row to refine your search.
3. Choose the task that you want to delete, and then choose Where Used from the Row menu.
4. On Task where Used, search for the parent of the current task by clicking Find.

   The task might have more than one parent. If so, all of the parents appear.
5. Choose the parent of the task that you want to delete, and then click Select.
6. On Task Relationship Revisions, choose the task that you want to delete, and then click Delete.
7. On Confirm Delete, click OK.
8. Click OK.
9. Repeat steps 5-8 for each parent of the task in the list.
10. On Task where Used, click Close.
11. On Work With Tasks, choose the task that you want to delete, and then click Delete.
12. On Confirm Delete, click OK.

Finding Solution Explorer Task and Task Relationship Changes in Object Management Workbench

When you change tasks or task relationships in Solution Explorer, the change is logged in Object Management Workbench (OMW). If you have added or deleted tasks or task relationships, the information is stored in OMW so that you and others can easily find the tasks and task relationships that have changed. If you changed task properties from within the Work With Tasks program (P9000), the task is logged in OMW.

Note

For your changes to be logged in OMW, your system administrator must have turned on OMW logging in the Security Workbench program (P00950) for your user ID. To determine whether your OMW logging is turned on, double-click the lock icon on the Solution Explorer status bar.

See Also

- ❑ Working with Security Workbench in the Object Management Workbench Guide for more information about Object Management Workbench

Working with Task Links

A task link is a shortcut to another task. The linked task appears in an alternate window in the Solution Explorer, so you can still see your point of origin. Typically, links are made to tasks with children (nodes). When you link to a node, all of its children are visible in the new window.

You can link to any task in any task view except for the task view node itself. Optionally, you can link to a task view variant. To create a task link, you revise the task relationships. You cannot link to a task view node.

When you create links, you must identify the two members in the link: the task from which you are linking and the task to which you are linking. The task from which you are linking is called the link task. The link task displays the link indicator. The task to which you link, called the link target, appears in the second window.

You can create a link to a variant when you link task views as part of completing a business process. You might decide that users who link from one task view to another need variants of a task relationship.

To delete links, you revise the task relationships.

► To create a link to a task

1. In a task view of Solution Explorer, choose the parent of the task that you want to make the link task.
2. Right-click the task that you chose, and then choose Task Relationships.
3. On Task Relationship Revisions, click Find.
4. From the list of tasks, click the task that you want to set up as the link task, and then choose Link To from the Row menu.
5. On Link To, click the Find Relationship button.
6. On Find Relationship, complete the following fields, and then click Find:
   - Task View
   - Parent Task ID

     Enter the parent of the task that you want to set up as the link target.

   The Find Relationship form lists all of the child tasks of the parent you searched on.
7. Choose the task that you want to set as the link target, and then click Select.

   The link target is the task that appears in the second window when the user invokes the link. The system uses the information that you provided to complete the required fields in the Link To form.
8. On Link To, click OK.
9. On Task Relationship Revisions, click OK.

   The link task appears in the task view with a red arrow to indicate that it links to another task.

Prerequisite

- ❑ Apply the variant to the task link child.

► To create a link to a variant task view menu

1. In a task view of Solution Explorer, choose the parent of the task that you want to make the link task.
2. Right-click the task that you chose, and then choose Task Relationships.
3. On Task Relationship Revisions, click Find.
4. From the list of tasks, choose the task that you want to set up as the link task, and then choose Link To from the Row menu.
5. On Link To, click the Find Relationship button.
6. On the Find Relationship form, complete the following fields, and then click Find:

   - Task View
   - Parent Task ID

     Enter the parent of the task that you want to set up as the link target.

   The Find Relationship form lists all of the child tasks of the parent for which you searched.

7. Choose the task that you want to set as the link target, and then click Select.

   This is the base of the variant task view that appears in the second window when the user invokes the link. The system uses the information that you provided to complete the required fields on the Link To form.

8. On Link To, complete the following field with the Variant ID:

   - Link to Variant

   This is the variant task view that users see in the second window when they activate the link. Use the Visual Assist in the Link to Variant control to locate the variant to which you want to link.

9. Click OK.
10. On Task Relationship Revisions, click OK.

    The link task appears in the task view with a red arrow to indicate that it links to another task.

► To delete a link

1. In a task view of Solution Explorer, choose the parent of the task that contains the link that you want to remove.
2. Right-click the task that you choose, and then choose Task Relationships from the menu.
3. On Task Relationship Revisions, choose the task with the link that you want to delete, and then choose Remove Link To from the Row menu.
4. Click OK.

   The system removes the link.

Documenting Tasks

Task documentation allows new system users to review the purpose of a task, the steps required to complete it, and the information that they need to know before they begin a task. Task documentation enables other users to create notes that clarify a business process and to provide links to other documents that result from completing a task, such as an invoice.

Many EnterpriseOne tasks already have documentation when you install the Solution Explorer. However, you can edit documentation using the Solution Explorer toolbar and an HTML editing tool, such as Microsoft Word. In addition, you can use your editing tool to write your own documentation.

Warning

Any modifications that you make to EnterpriseOne-provided documentation will be lost when you update your system. Documentation you create yourself, however, will remain intact.

The Solution Explorer task view includes a documentation window, which displays task documentation in HTML format. When you categorize a piece of documentation for the Solution Explorer, you define it as being one of several instruction types, including Summary, Detail, Before You Begin, Notes, Deliverables, or Custom. These instruction types correspond to the names of the tabs that appear in the documentation window. For example, you might create two documents, one that you define as Summary and another that you define as Detail. Consequently, users who review documentation for that task will see two tabs in their documentation window: Summary and Detail. The documentation window is available both in the Solution Explorer and within the Universal Director.

Task Documentation Order of Precedence

The following steps describe how the system determines the information to display in the task documentation window. For each task, the system performs these steps for every documentation category in the system.

1. The system determines whether documentation has been associated with the current task. If such documentation exists, the system displays that documentation. If not, the system proceeds with the following step.
2. If no documentation is available on the task level, the system determines whether documentation has been associated with the task view. Task view documentation is actually associated with the task view node (the first task at the top of the task view). If such documentation exists, the system displays that documentation. If not, the system proceeds with the following step.
3. If no documentation is available on either the task or the task view levels, the system determines whether global documentation resides in the root of the documentation directory. If this documentation exists, the system displays it in the documentation window. If this documentation does not exist, the system does not display a tab for that category.

You can create and edit global documentation, but you must do so outside of the Solution Explorer. Note that each category uses a different file for global text. For example, to create global documentation for both the Detail and Consequence categories, create two files: detail.htm and consequence.htm.

During the search process, the system does not search for documentation that is associated with parent tasks. For example, in a task view, a parent task might contain a child task. Even if the parent task has documentation associated with it, if the child task has not documentation, the system displays the documentation that is associated with the task view, and not the documentation that is associated with its parent.

Working with Documentation

You can write documentation of different types for any task in the Solution Explorer task view. Documentation might provide general information about a task, specific steps that you follow to complete a task, discussion of steps to take before you begin a task, or information that you customize for a particular task.

When you choose Show and then Task Documentation from the View menu, the documentation appears in the Solution Explorer documentation window each time that you choose a task in a task view. Tabs in the documentation window represent documentation instruction types that exist for a task. If you have no documentation for the task, you can display a Web site or HTML message for each the task.

To create the documentation, you click the arrow on the Edit button in the documentation window toolbar and choose the type of documentation that you want to provide.

The system allows you to revise documentation that you have already written. To revise documentation, click the Edit button in the documentation window, open the document, make changes, and save it.

Prerequisite

- In the Solution Explorer, from the View menu, choose Show and then Task Documentation. This option displays the task documentation window.

► To create documentation for tasks

1. In a task view of Solution Explorer, choose a task or task view.

   The documentation appears in the documentation window.

2. In the documentation window, click the arrow on the Edit button in the documentation pane.
3. Choose an instruction type from the drop-down menu.

   The Solution Explorer Documentation form appears.

   The Solution Explorer Documentation form contains the file name, which refers to the instruction type that you chose and the full path to the documentation file that you are writing.

4. Click Yes to continue.

   The system launches the editing tool that you use in your system, such as Microsoft Word.

5. Using the editing tool, write the documentation.
6. Save and close the document when you are finished.

   The system creates a tab that represents the documentation instruction type that you created. You might need to click Refresh to see the new documentation.

Prerequisite

- In the Solution Explorer, from the View menu, select Show and then select Task Documentation. This option displays the task documentation window.

► To revise documentation

1. In a task view of Solution Explorer, select a task containing documentation you want to revise.

   The documentation appears in the documentation window.

2. Click the tab that represents a type of previously created documentation, such as Summary.
3. Click Edit.

   The system launches the editing tool that you used to create the documentation, and retrieves the HTML file you created.

4. Edit the existing document.

   If your HTML editor is Microsoft Word, the document might appear blank initially. In the Microsoft Word toolbar, click View, and then choose HTML Source. You can now edit the HTML document.

   Note

   If the documentation's Special Handling parameter is blank, you cannot edit the file. When you click the pencil button, the Solution Explorer Documentation form informs you that the file cannot be edited.

5. Save and close the document when you are finished.

   You might need to click Refresh to see the new documentation.

Adding a Documentation Category

Instruction types refer to the category of documentation for tasks in your system. For example, Summary is an instruction type that provides a high-level overview and definition of the task. The system allows you to create an instruction type for your system by adding a type to UDC table H90/IN, which stores instruction types and information about them. Each documentation type is identified by its own tab in the documentation window.

When you add an instruction type, you can use the Special Handling Code field to indicate whether want to allow users to edit the documentation files. Complete this field in one of the following ways:

- Enter E. This value indicates that the instruction type appears in Solution Explorer and is editable.
- Enter N. This value indicates that the instruction type does not appear in Solution Explorer.
- Leave the field blank. This value indicates that the instruction type appears in Solution Explorer, but is not editable.

Activators

To make the process of working through a series of tasks easier and less time consuming for end users, Solution Explorer provides a way to group tasks together. A group of tasks is called an activator. The system displays the group of tasks to the user with a tool called the Universal Director. With the Universal Director, users can work through tasks sequentially by clicking the Next button after they complete each task. For example, you can create an activator that includes the steps necessary to close a financial quarter.

Understanding Activators

An activator is a sequential series of tasks that are required to perform a process that is integral to the functioning of your business.

The task that can launch an activator is always a parent task and is designated by an activator flag. Typically, the launching task is a nonsoftware task under which the rest of the activator tasks reside. After you have created the activator, users who execute the activator launch the Universal Director, a feature that provides a self-contained area in which you work with all of the tasks in the relationship. While you are using the Universal Director to run activator tasks and task relationships, the system uses data mapping to pass data between tasks in the task relationship. The Universal Director guides you through each step of the process until you reach completion.

You use the Solution Explorer task view to make changes to the activator. Any changes that you make to the task relationships appear automatically when the user runs the Universal Director.

Activator Flags

An activator flag designates a task as a parent task under which the rest of the activator tasks reside. To enable an activator flag, you enter an activator type on the Task Revisions form of the Work with Tasks program (P9000). When the activator flag is turned on, the task name displays a light bulb symbol in the task view.

Double-clicking the activator launches the Universal Director. The Universal Director presents each of the tasks in the process in sequential fashion. Within the Universal Director, users work with any interactive and batch programs that they need to complete the business process that is associated with the activator.

Any sequence of tasks constitutes a task relationship in a broad sense. The tasks that you link together might be tightly related. However, when you designate a parent task as an activator and launch the Universal Director, the system formally presents the tasks together in one unifying view. In addition, the system passes data between forms without hard-coded form interconnections. To alter a business process that is keyed by an activator, you change the task relationship in the Solution Explorer task view.

In addition, you can designate the type of activators that you want to set up. Activator types include business and technical activators. Although the activator type does not affect how the activator works, by defining an activator as one type or another, you can more easily search for an activator.

You use business activators to implement rapid change to your system without having to consume development resources. You designate a task as a business activator if it is a part of the essential processes of your system. For example, a task such as New Company Acquisition would be a business activator. It triggers a process that links together a sequence of related tasks, each of which you complete in a specified order to accomplish the goal. Other business activators might include adding a warehouse or creating customized reports and invoices.

You designate a task as a technical activator if it is part of the management and maintenance of your system infrastructure. Technical activators offer simplified system management in such areas as permissions, server administration, and component interfaces. For example, these activators allow information technologists to implement and maintain a package installation process. Technical activators, which automate processes such as these, help technical professionals ensure that the system performs at its maximum capability.

Universal Director

Activators enable you to create task relationships and pass data between forms without writing code that is embedded in event rules or in a workflow process. The Universal Director creates a compact area in which users view and work with the tasks in your work process. The Universal Director presents the activator and all of the tasks that are related to it in the sequence that you specified in Solution Explorer.

The Universal Director allows you to move forward and backward within the task sequence, and it clearly displays your position within that sequence. You accomplish this movement within the view by using the director bar.

The Documentation view is also visible when you are working with the Universal Director. In the Universal Director view, the system displays the documentation that corresponds to the particular task with which you are working. You can manipulate and edit the documentation while you work in the Universal Director, just as you can from Solution Explorer.

The Universal Director presents another view of the activator parent-child task relationships that exist in the Solution Explorer task view. However, it also provides the interface for you to execute the tasks in those relationships.

Data Mapping

The Universal Director provides data mapping, which passes data between forms as you work on the tasks in the sequence. This data mapping mechanism ensures that you can pass data between forms logically without hard-coding form interconnections.

During data mapping, the Universal Director validates that a value-containing header control or grid column in one form has a header control or grid column match in the next form. If the match exists, the Universal Director passes the value. If no match exists, data mapping fails, and the Universal Director generates an error message. You activate data mapping by entering Y in the Auto Data Passing grid column in the Work With Tasks program (P9000) for each task that is to pass data to another task within the task relationship.

How data is mapped depends on the information contained in the activators.txt rule file. This section explains how data mapping works.

Definitions

You need to know the following terms to understand data mapping:

- Rule file

  A text file that dictates the mapping process for the Universal Director interface.

- Calling form

  The form on which users click Next to open a new form. No calling form exists for the first form in the Universal Director.

- Called form

  The form that is opened when users click Next on the calling form.

- Source

  A value from the calling form. Source is the location from which the value comes. Source are data items on the form; for example, AN8 in a grid column.

- Target

  A field from a form data structure. Target is the field where the value is going.

- Match

  When the Source and Target meet; the criteria from the rule file.

Understanding the Rule File

The activators.txt rule file resides in the B9\system\bin32 directory. The purpose of the rule file is to dictate how the mapping process proceeds in the Universal Director interface. The following topics describes three distinct areas involved in data mapping.

Source

The source of data mapping is zero or more objects from the calling form or forms. The type of the calling form is important for determining from where the data should be mapped. For example, on a Find Browse form, the data passed is most likely contained within the grid columns. On a Fix Inspect form, the data that is passed is most likely contained within the business view columns.

The activators.txt rule file contains a section for each form type, and that section contains the search sequence. For example, the section for a Find Browse form contains the following information:

```
[FIND_BROWSE]
CacheContent1=GRID_COLUMN
CacheContent2=FILTER_FORM_CONTROL
CacheContent3=FORM_BUSINESS_VIEW_COLUMN
```

This information determines the order in which Find Browse forms are searched for data items to match those in the calling form. In the example above, the Grid Columns are searched first, then the Filter Form Controls, and then the Business View Columns.

The [FORMDS_RULES] section also influences the source of data mapping. This section contains the FormsToSearch setting, which indicates how many of the previous calling forms should be searched to find a match. If the setting is equal to one, then only a single form will be searched for a matching value; if the setting is equal to two, then the two forms will be searched for a matching value; and so on. The default setting is one.

Target

The target of data mapping is zero or more elements from the form data structure. A form data structure element can be one of the following three types:

- Business View Column (BC)

  Both the table name and the dictionary name are stored in the form data structure.

- Grid Column (GC)

  Only the dictionary name is stored. Since the table name is not always stored, it cannot always be used to match against the source. All the available information will be used, as appropriate.

- Data Dictionary Item (DB)

  If an element is GC, only the dictionary name is stored. Since the table name is not always stored, it cannot always be used to match against the source. All the available information will be used, as appropriate.

Match

A match is found when the Target and the Source of a data map meet the criteria in the rule file and the value is copied to the target Finding a match always starts with the Target and a list of Source objects. Each element of the Source list is searched to match dictionary name and possibly table name. If a match is not found, then the setting ClearDSIf in the activators.txt rule file under [FORMDS_RULES]section is used to determine if the entire data structure should be cleared or not cleared. Cleared means that no data is passed from the source to the target. The valid values for this setting are ANY, and DONOTCLEAR. ANY means that the data structure will be cleared if any of the data structure elements cannot be matched. DONOTCLEAR means that the data structure will not be cleared if any of the data structure elements cannot be matched. Do Not Clear is the default setting.

Column Security can also affect matching. A field that has column security may be hidden or disabled. If a field that is hidden or disabled is used in data mapping, then the field might become visible or enabled on the called form. To prevent inadvertent security breaks, fields that are secured are only passed with data mapping if both the dictionary name and table name match.

For example, assume that when a user clicks Next on a Find Browse form, a Fix Inspect form is called. The following tables contain the information in the forms, and show how the search engine finds a match.

Target—The data structure for the Fix Inspect form contains the following information:

Element Type	Dictionary Name	Table Name
BC	AN8	F0101
DD	ALPH	
DD	EV01	

Source - The business view columns for the Find Browse form contain the following information:

Dictionary Name	Table Name	Security	Value
AN8	F4210	No	"98765"
DL01	F4210	No	"Joe"

Source - The grid columns for the Find Browse form contain the following information:

Dictionary Name	Table Name	Security	Value
AN8	F4210	No	"12345"
ALPH		Yes	"Testing"
DL01	F4210	No	"Jill"

The values are from the row the user selected on the Find Browse form.

Source - The filter form controls for the Find Browse form contains the following information:

Dictionary Name	Table Name	Security	Value
{No filters}			

Using the above information, the search engine examines the first data structure element (AN8) and, from the activators.txt rule file, determines that the grid columns should be searched first. The following tables demonstrate the process through which the engine searches the calling form:

Does the first grid column match?	AN8	AN8	yes
	F010!	F4210	no
Does the second grid column match?	AN8!	ALPH	no
Does the third grid column match?	AN8!	DL01	no

Since the data structure element was a BC type, the search engine again examines the grid columns, attempting to match only the dictionary name. The engine takes the second data structure element (ALPH) and follow the same set of rules, looking first through the grid columns.

Does the first grid column match?	AN8	AN8	Yes, stop searching

The search engine will take the second data structure element (ALPH) and follow the same set of rules, looking first through the grid columns.

Does the first grid column match?	ALPH!	AN8	no
Does the second grid column match?	ALPH	ALPH	Yes, but there is a problem

Since the second grid column has security assigned to it, it can only be mapped if both the dictionary and table names are the same. This is not a match because table name is not available for this item.

Does the third grid column match?	ALPH!	DL01	No

Since there are no matches in the grid columns, the search engine will examine the next set of source objects, the filter form controls. However, there is nothing in the filter form control list, so the search engine examines the next set of source objects, which are the business view items.

Does the first business view column match?	ALPH!	AN8	no
Does the second grid column match?	ALPH	DL01	no

There are no matches in any of the source lists. The activators.txt rule file contains ClearDSIf=DONOTCLEAR, so the search engine continues to the third data structure even though no matches were found.

The engine examines the third data structure element and follows the same set of rules, looking first through the grid columns, next through the filter form controls, and then through the business view columns. No match will be found, but since the activators.txt rule file contains ClearDSIf=DONOTCLEAR, no error will be generated.

Understanding the Log File

The activators.txt rule file contains the following settings that control where and how information is logged:

LogFile

This setting determines the name of the file where log information is recorded. This setting also determines the directory in which the log file is located.

Logging

This setting determines the level of logging that is generated by the data mapping process. The values you can enter in the logging section are as follows:

LOG_ERRORS

This setting generates text only when data mapping fails.

NEVER_LOG

This setting generates no text.

ALWAYS_LOG

This setting generates text for each data mapping. The ALWAYS_LOG setting is useful for debugging purposes, and will generate output similar to the following example:

```
Data Mapping for W55KBA Data Structure

Dict Name::Table Name::Item ID=Form Name::  Type   :: Dict Name::Table Name::Obj ID::   Value

-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

        AN8:: F0101:: 1 = W55KBA:: Grid Col:: AN8::F4210::   1::"12345"

    ALPH::     ::  2 =

    EV01::     ::  3 =

Success - Data Structure Mapping Rules Met
```

The information located on the left side of the above table is the Target, the form data structure. The information located on the right side of the above table is the Source, or an object from the form and a string representation of the value that was passed.

Creating an Activator

To create an activator, you first need to create and designate a parent task as the launch task, and then you turn on the activator flag for that task. A launch task is the parent task of a relationship that constitutes a key business or technical activator. Typically, launch tasks are nonsoftware tasks. You create them in the same way in which you create any other kind of task. A task that you have designated as an activator appears in the task view with a lightbulb symbol.

After you create the launch task, you can place as many child tasks under it as you require to complete the process. Then, when you select the launch task and click the Run button, the system launches the Universal Director. From the Universal Director, you can step through the entire sequence from beginning to end and work in any programs that you need to complete the process.

► To create an activator

1. In a Solution Explorer task view, create or choose a nonsoftware task.

   If you chose a task, right-click the task, and then choose Task Revisions.

2. On Task Revisions, complete the required fields and options on the Common, Executable, and Resources tabs, making sure to enter either a 1 or a 2 in the Activator Type field, and then click OK.

   The system places a lightbulb symbol on the task icon to indicate that the task is a launch point for an activator.

3. To finish creating the activator, insert as many tasks that are required to complete the transaction in the proper order.

   You can place tasks in the activator by creating them or by sending them to the task view from another task view and then dragging and dropping them into their proper locations.

See Also

- Creating a Task in the Solution Explorer Guide

Example: Creating an Activator

This example creates an activator for adding new users to the system. After completing the process, you can launch its activator, and then the Universal Director automates the process of completing the steps.

1. Determine the steps required to complete the process.

   Generally, you must decide which programs a user needs to run and the order in which the programs need to be run.

   The following list identifies the steps that the users need to complete and the programs that are required to complete each step:

Add user profile	User Profile Revisions (P0092)
Add user profile environments	User Profile Revisions (P0092)
Add user profile security	EnterpriseOne Security (P98OWSEC)
Add user row security	Security Workbench (P00950)
Add user action security	Security Workbench (P00950)
Add user machine	Deployment Locations Application (P9654A)

Later, each of the previous steps becomes the basis for its own task in the process. The task names are not the same as the program names. Although you can use the program names as the task names, describing the action to be performed, rather than listing the program to use, makes the process clearer to the user. In this example, all of the programs are EnterpriseOne programs.

Some programs have more than one step applied to them.

2. Create the parent task.

   This task is the launch task that you will use later in the example. The parent task should be a placeholder – a nonsoftware task. When you create the task, complete the Task Revisions form as follows. If a field is not mentioned, then leave it blank.

   - Task ID: H95_ADD NEW USER
   - Task Name: Add New User
   - Common tab fields:
     - Product Code: H95
     - Activator Type: 1
     - Active: (selected)
   - Executable tab fields: turn on the Non-Software option

   You must complete the Activator Type field; if you do not, the system does not mark the task as a launch task, and the user cannot use the Universal Director to automate the child tasks.

3. Add a task called Add User Profile as the first child of the Add New User task. When you create the task, complete the Task Revisions form as follows. If a field is not mentioned, then leave it blank.

   - Task ID: H95_ADD USER PROFILE
   - Task Name: Add User Profile
   - Common tab fields
     - Product Code: H95
     - Active: (selected)
   - Executable tab fields:
     - Turn on the Interactive option
     - Application: P0092
     - Version: ZJDE0001
     - Form: W0092A
     - Option Code: 1

4. Add the remaining tasks, in order, as children of Add New User that follow the Add User Profile task.

   In this example, you are creating all of the tasks for the process. However, you can insert already existing tasks into the process, as well. You can also send tasks to the task view and then drag and drop them in the correct place.

   Set up each task in the same way in which you set up the last two tasks. Use the following parameters on the Executable tab of the Task Revisions form:

   - Add User Profile Environments:
     - Application: P0092
     - Version: ZJDE0001
     - Form: W0092C
     - Option Code: 1
   - Add User Profile Security:
     - Application: P98OWSEC
     - Version: ZJDE0001
     - Form: W98OWSECF
     - Option Code: 1
   - Add User Row Security:
     - Application: P00950
     - Version: ZJDE0001
     - Form: W00950F
     - Option Code: 1
   - Add User Action Security:
     - Application: P00950
     - Version: ZJDE0001
     - Form: W00950M
     - Option Code: 1
   - Add User Machine:
     - Application: P9654A
     - Form: W9654AB

5. To test the process, click the Add New User activator, and then click the Idea to Action button on the Toolbar.

   The steps in the tree on the left of the Universal Director represent the tasks that you added to create the process.

Standalone Fast Path

In EnterpriseOne, Fast Path is a search field that enables you to launch programs, user defined codes, tasks IDs, menus, and so forth. The system permissions that your system administrator assigns to you determine whether you can access Fast Path.

Fast Path appears in Solution Explorer. You can, however, also launch the Fast Path independently of Solution Explorer. This standalone version of Fast Path enables you to quickly launch programs without having to take time for Solution Explorer to fully load. This feature is especially useful for users who need Fast Path to launch programs, but do not need the navigation or other capabilities of Solution Explorer.

To use the standalone Fast Path, you must have the EnterpriseOne installed and must be signed on to the system. If you are not currently signed on, the system prompts you to sign on when you launch the standalone Fast Path executable program.

► To launch the standalone Fast Path

1. Navigate to the directory that contains EnterpriseOne.
2. Click the System directory, and then click the bin32 directory.
3. Double-click the FastPath.exe file.

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Glossary

“as of” processing	A process that is run at a specific point in time to summarize item transactions.
52 period accounting	A method of accounting that uses each week as a separate accounting period.
account site	In the invoice process, the address to which invoices are mailed. Invoices can go to a different location or account site from the statement.
active window	The window that contains the document or display that will be affected by current cursor movements, commands, and data entry in environments that are capable of displaying multiple on-screen windows.
ActiveX	A technology and set of programming tools developed by Microsoft Corporation that enable software components written in different languages to interact with each another in a network environment or on a web page. The technology, based on object linking and embedding, enables Java applet-style functionality for Web browsers as well as other applications (Java is limited to Web browsers at this time). The ActiveX equivalent of a Java applet is an ActiveX control. These controls bring computational, communications, and data manipulation power to programs that can “contain” them—for example, certain Web browsers, Microsoft Office programs, and anything developed with Visual Basic or Visual C++.
activity	In Advanced Cost Accounting, an aggregation of actions performed within an organization that is used in activity-based costing.
activity driver	A measure of the frequency and intensity of the demands that are placed on activities by cost objects. An activity driver is used to assign costs to cost objects. It represents a line item on the bill of activities for a product or customer. An example is the number of part numbers, which is used to measure the consumption of material-related activities by each product, material type, or component. The number of customer orders measures the consumption of order-entry activities by each customer. Sometimes an activity driver is used as an indicator of the output of an activity, such as the number of purchase orders that are prepared by the purchasing activity. See also cost object.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from a given point to the next in a flow.
actual cost	Actual costing uses predetermined cost components, but the costs are accumulated at the time that they occur throughout the production process.
adapter	A component that connects two devices or systems, physically or electronically, and enables them to work together.
add mode	The condition of a form where a user can enter data into it.
advanced interactive executive	An open IBM operating system that is based on UNIX.
agent	A program that searches through archives or other repositories of information on a topic that is specified by the user.

aging	A classification of accounts by the time elapsed since the billing date or due date. Aging is divided into schedules or accounting periods, such as 0-30 days, 31-60 days, and so on.
aging schedule	A schedule that is used to determine whether a payment is delinquent and the number of days which the payment is delinquent.
allegato IVA clienti	In Italy, the term for the A/R Annual VAT report.
allegato IVA fornitori	In Italy, the term for the A/P Annual VAT report.
application layer	The seventh layer of the Open Systems Interconnection Reference Model, which defines standards for interaction at the user or application program level.
application programming interface (API)	A set of routines that is used by an application program to direct the performance of procedures by the computer's operating system.
AS/400 Common	A data source that resides on an AS/400 and holds data that is common to the co-existent library, allowing PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne to share information with PeopleSoft World.
assembly inclusion rule	A logic statement that specifies the conditions for using a part, adjusting the price or cost, performing a calculation, or using a routing operation for configured items.
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 return	A feature that allows a user to move to the next entry line in a detail area or to the first cell in the next row in several applications.
availability	The expression of the inventory amount that can be used for sales orders or manufacturing orders.
available inventory	The quantity of product that can be promised for sale or transfer at a particular time, considering current on-hand quantities, replenishments in process, and anticipated demand.
back office	The set of enterprise software applications that supports the internal business functions of a company.
backhaul	The return trip of a vehicle after delivering a load to a specified destination. The vehicle can be empty or the backhaul can produce less revenue than the original trip. For example, the state of Florida is considered a backhaul for many other states—that is, many trucking companies ship products into the state of Florida, but most of them cannot fill a load coming out of Florida or they charge less. Hence, trucks coming out of Florida are either empty or produce less revenue than the original trip.
balance forward	The cumulative total of inventory transactions that is used in the Running Balance program. The system does not store this total. You must run this program each time that you want to review the cumulative inventory transactions total.
balance forward receipt application method	A receipt application method in which the receipt is applied to the oldest or newest invoices in chronological order according to the net due date.

bank tape (lock box) processing	The receipt of payments directly from a customer's bank via customer tapes for automatic receipt application.
base location	[In package management] The topmost location that is displayed when a user launches the Machine Identification application.
basket discount	A reduction in price that applies to a group or "basket" of products within a sales order.
basket repricing	A rule that specifies how to calculate and display discounts for a group of products on a sales order. The system can calculate and display the discount as a separate sales order detail line, or it can discount the price of each item on a line-by-line basis within the sales order.
batch job	A job submitted to a system and processed as a single unit with no user interaction.
batch override	An instruction that causes a batch process to produce output other than what it normally would produce for the current execution only.
batch process	A type of process that runs to completion without user intervention after it has been started.
batch program	A program that executes without interacting with the user.
batch version	A version of a report or application that includes a set of user-defined specifications, which control how a batch process runs.
batch/lot tracking	The act of identifying where a component from a specific lot is used in the production of goods.
batch/mix	A manufacturing process that primarily schedules short production runs of products.
batch-of-one processing	A transaction method that allows a client application to perform work on a client workstation, and 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 collection of binary data stored as a single entity in a [file].
binder clip	See paper clip.
black products	Products that are derived from the low or heavy end of the distillation process—for example, diesel oils and fuel oils. See also white products.
blend note	Document that authorizes a blending activity, and describes both the ingredients for the blend and the blending steps that occur.
blend off	Reworking off-specification material by introducing a small percentage back into another run of the same product.
blind execution	The mode of execution of a program that does not require the user to review or change the processing options set for the program, and does not require user intervention after the program has been launched.

boleto	In Brazil, the document requesting payment by a supplier or a bank on behalf of a supplier.
bolla doganale	VAT-Only Vouchers for Customs. In Italy, a document issued by the customs authority to charge VAT and duties on extra-EU purchasing.
bookmark	A shortcut to a location in a document or a specific place in an application or application suite.
bordero & cheque	In Brazil, bank payment reports.
broker	A program that acts as an intermediary between clients and servers to coordinate and manage requests.
BTL91	In the Netherlands, the ABN/AMRO electronic banking file format that enables batches with foreign automatic payment instructions to be delivered.
budgeted volume	A statement of planned volumes (capacity utilization) upon which budgets for the period have been set.
bunkering	A rate per ton or a sum of money that is charged for placing fuel on board; can also mean the operation itself.
business function	An encapsulated set of business rules and logic that can normally be re-used 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-EnterpriseOne 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 that is created by using through event rules rather than C programming. Contrast with embedded event rule. See also event rule.
business object library	[In interoperability] The repository that stores EnterpriseOne business objects, which consist of Java or CORBA objects.
business unit	A financial entity that is used to track the costs, revenue, or both, of an organization. A business unit can also be defined as a branch/plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. Additionally, in manufacturing setup, work centers and production lines must be defined as business units; but these business unit types do not have profit/loss capability.
business view	Used by EnterpriseOne applications to access data from database tables. A business view is a means for selecting specific columns from one or more tables with data that 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)	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing business views. The tool uses a graphical user interface.

buy-back crude	In foreign producing oil countries, that portion of the host government's share of "participation crude" which it permits the company holding a concession to "buy back."
CAB	In Italy, the bank branch code or branch ID. A five-digit number that identifies any agency of a specific bank company in Italy.
cadastro de pessoas físicas	Cadastro de pessoas físicas. In Brazil, the federal tax ID for a person.
category code	A code that identifies a collection of objects sharing at least one common attribute.
central object	A software component that resides on a central server.
central objects merge	A process that blends a customer's modifications with the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
central server	A computer that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers.
certificate input	See direct input.
certificate of analysis (COA)	A document that is a record of all of the testing which has been performed against an item, lot, or both, plus the test results for that item and lot.
change management	[In software development] A process that aids in controlling and tracking the evolution of software components.
change order	In PeopleSoft, an addendum to the original purchase order that reflects changes in quantities, dates, or specifications in subcontract-based purchasing. A change order is typically accompanied by a formal notification.
chargeback	A receipt application method that generates an invoice for a disputed amount or for the difference of an unpaid receipt.
chart	EnterpriseOne term for tables of information that appear on forms in the software. See forms.
check-in location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location 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.
checksum value	A computed value that depends on the contents of a block of data, and that is transmitted or stored with the data to detect whether errors have occurred in the transmission or storage.
class	[In object-oriented programming] A category of objects that share the same characteristics.
clean cargo	Term that refers to cargoes of gasoline and other refined products. See also dirty cargo.
client access	The ability to access data on a server from a client machine.
client machine	Any machine that is connected to a network and that exchanges data with a server.

client workstation	A network computer that runs user application software and is able to request data from a server.
ClieOp03	In the Netherlands, the euro-compliant uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
ClieOp2	In the Netherlands, the uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
cluster	Two or more computers that are grouped together in such a way that they behave like a single computer.
co-existence	A condition where two or more applications or application suites access one or more of the same database tables within the same enterprise.
cold test	The temperature at which oil becomes solid. Generally considered to be 5 degrees F lower than the pour point.
commitment	The number of items that are reserved to fill demand.
common object request broker architecture	An object request broker standard that is endorsed by the Object Management Group.
compa-ratio	An employee's salary divided by the midpoint amount for the employee's pay grade.
component changeout	See component swap.
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.
component swap	In Equipment/Plant Management, the substitution of an operable component for one that requires maintenance. Typically, you swap components to minimize equipment downtime while servicing one of the components. A component swap can also mean the substitution of one parent or component item for another in its associated bill of material.
conference room pilot environment	An EnterpriseOne environment that is 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 verify that your configuration works before you release changes to end-users.
configurable network computing (CNC)	An application architecture that allows interactive and batch applications that are composed of a single code base to run across a TCP/IP network of multiple server platforms and SQL databases. The applications consist of re-usable 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.

configurable processing engine	Handles all "batch" processes, including reporting, Electronic Data Exchange (EDIt) transactions, and data duplication and transformation (for data warehousing). This ability does not mean that it exists only on the server; it can be configured to run on desktop machines (Windows 95 and NT Workstation) as well.
configuration management	A rules-based method of ordering assemble-to-order or make-to-order products in which characteristics of the product are defined as part of the Sales Order Entry process. Characteristics are edited by using Boolean logic, and then translated into the components and routing steps that are required to produce the product. The resulting configuration is also priced and costed, based on the defined characteristics.
configured item segment	A characteristic of a configured item that is defined during sales order entry. For example, a customer might specify a type of computer hard drive by stating the number of megabytes of the hard drive, rather than a part number.
consuming location	The point in the manufacturing routing where a component or subassembly is used in the production process. In kanban processing, the location where the kanban container materials are used in the manufacturing process and the kanban is checked out for replenishment.
contra/clearing account	A G/L account used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations.
contribution to profit	Selling price of an item minus its variable costs.
control table	A table that controls the program flow or plays a major part in program control.
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.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
corrective work order	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
cost assignment	Allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
cost component	An element of an item's cost—for example, material, labor, or overhead.
cost object	Any customer, product, service, contract, project, or other work unit for which you need a separate cost measurement.
cost rollup	A simulated scenario in which work center rates, material costs, and labor costs are used to determine the total cost of an item.
costing elements	The individual classes of added value or conversion costs. These elements are typically materials, such as raw and packaging; labor and machine costs; and overhead, such as fixed and variable. Each corporation defines the necessary detail of product costs by defining and tracking cost categories and subcategories.

credit memo	A negative amount that is used to correct a customer's statement when he or she is overcharged.
credit notice	The physical document that is used to communicate the circumstances and value of a credit order.
credit order	A credit order is used to reflect products or equipment that is received or returned so that it can be viewed as a sales order with negative amounts. Credit orders usually add the product back into inventory. This process is linked with delivery confirmation.
cross segment edit	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
crude oil assay	A procedure for determining the distillation curve and quality characteristics of a crude oil.
cumulative update	A version of software that includes fixes and enhancements that have been made since the last release or update.
currency relationships	When converting amounts from one currency to another, the currency relationship defines the from currency and the to currency in PeopleSoft software. For example, to convert amounts from German marks to the euro, you first define a currency relationship between those two currencies.
currency restatement	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. It can be used, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.
current cost	The cost that is associated with an item at the time a parts list and routing are attached to a work order or rate schedule. Current cost is based on the latest bill of material and routing for the item.
customer pricing rules	In Procurement, the inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a supplier. In Sales, inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a customer.
D.A.S. 2 Reporting (DAS 2 or DADS 1)	In France, the name of the official form on which a business must declare fees and other forms of remuneration that were paid during the fiscal year.
data dictionary	A dynamic repository that is used for storing and managing a specific set of data item definitions and specifications.
data source workbench	During the Installation Workbench process, Data Source Workbench copies all of the 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 description of the format of records in a database such as the number of fields, valid data types, and so on.
data types	Supplemental information that is attached to a company or business unit. Narrative type contains free-form text. Code type contains dates, amounts, and so on.

datagram	A self-contained packet of information that is forwarded by routers, based on their address and the routing table information.
date pattern	A period of time that is set for each period in standard and 52-period accounting and forecasting.
DCE	See distributed computing environment.
DEB	See déclaration d'echange de biens.
debit memo	In Accounts Payable, a voucher that is entered with a negative amount. Enter this type of voucher when a supplier sends you a credit so that you can apply the amount to open vouchers when you issue payment to the supplier.
debit memo	A form that is issued by a customer, requesting an adjustment of the amount, which is owed to the supplier.
debit statement	A list of debit balances.
de-blend	When blend off does not result in a product that is acceptable to customers. The further processing of product to adjust specific physical and chemical properties to within specification ranges. See also blend off.
déclaration d'echange de biens (DEB)	The French term that is used for the Intrastat report.
delayed billing	The invoicing process is delayed until the end of a designated period.
delta load	A batch process that is used to compare and update records between specified environments.
denominated-in currency	The company currency in which financial reports are based.
deployment server	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute 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 information	Information that primarily relates to individual lines in a sales or purchase order.
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.
direct input	The system calculates the net units when you enter gross volume, temperature, and gravity or density. This data is generally entered during product receiving from the certificate that is prepared by an independent inspector.
direct ship orders	A purchase order that is issued to a third-party supplier who designates the destination as the customer. A direct ship sales order is also created for the customer. Direct ship orders occur when a product is not available from a company-owned or company-operated source, so the system creates an order to ship the product from a third-party source directly to the customer. Sometimes referred to as a drop ship or third-party supply.
direct usage	Consumption of resources that are attributable to specific production runs because the resources were directly issued to the schedule/order.

director	An EnterpriseOne user interface that guides a user interactively through an EnterpriseOne process.
dirty cargo	Term that refers to crude oil cargoes or other non-refined petroleum cargoes. See also clean cargo.
dispatch planning	Efficient planning and scheduling of product deliveries. Considerations include: Dispatch groups Scheduled delivery date Scheduled delivery time Preferred delivery date Preferred delivery time Average delivery time for that geographical location Available resources Special equipment requirements at the product's source or destination.
displacement days	The number of days that are calculated from today's date by which you group vouchers for payment. For example, if today's date is March 10 and you specify three displacement days, the system includes vouchers with a due date through March 13 in the payment group. Contrast with pay-through date.
display sequence	A number that the system uses to re-order a group of records on the form.
distributed computing environment (DCE)	A set of integrated software services that allows software which is running on multiple computers to perform seamless and transparently to the end-users. DCE provides security, directory, time, remote procedure calls, and files across computers running on a network.
distributed data processing	Processing in which some of the functions are performed across two or more linked facilities or systems.
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 by using one byte and other characters by using two bytes. Double-byte character sets are necessary to represent some characters in the Japanese, Korean, and Chinese languages.
downgrade profile	A statement of the hierarchy of allowable downgrades. Includes substitutions of items, and meeting tighter specifications for those products with wider or overlapping specification ranges.
DTA	Datenträgeraustausch. A Swiss payment format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
dual pricing	To provide prices for goods and services in two currencies. During the euro transition period, dual pricing between the euro and Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) member currencies is encouraged.

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.
economy of scale	A phenomenon whereby larger volumes of production reduce unit cost by distributing fixed costs over a larger quantity. Variable costs are constant; but fixed costs per unit are reduced, thereby reducing total unit cost.
edit mode	A processing mode or condition where the user can alter the information in a form.
edit rule	A method that is used for formatting user entries, validating user entries, or both, against a predefined rule or set of rules.
embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field that is based on a processing option value, or calling a business function. Contrast with business function event rule. See also event rule.
employee work center	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne 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 EnterpriseOne messages or Microsoft Exchange.
Emulator	An item of software or firmware that allows one device to imitate the functioning of another.
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.
engineering change order (ECO)	A work order document that is used to implement and track changes to items and resulting assemblies. The document can include changes in design, quantity of items required, and the assembly or production process.
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 server	A computer containing programs that collectively serve the needs of an enterprise rather than a single user, department, or specialized application.
EnterpriseOne object	A re-usable 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.

EnterpriseOne process	Allows EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and execute transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes do not have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
EnterpriseOne web development computer	A standard EnterpriseOne 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.
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.
equivalent fuel	A barrel of equivalent fuel supplies six million BTUs of heat. Fuel gas quantities are usually calculated as equivalent fuel barrels in economic calculations for refinery operations.
escalation monitor	A batch process that monitors pending requests or activities, and restarts or forwards them to the next step or user after they have been inactive for a specified amount of time.
ESR	Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. A pay slip with a reference number.
event rule	[In EnterpriseOne] A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations that are based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
exit bar	[In EnterpriseOne] The tall pane with icons in the left portion of many EnterpriseOne program windows.
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.
fast path	[In EnterpriseOne] A command prompt that allows the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
file handle	A temporary reference (typically a number) that is assigned to a file which has been opened by the operating system and is used throughout the session to access the file.
file server	A computer that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network.
find/browse	A type of form used to: Search, view, and select multiple records in a detail area. Delete records. Exit to another form. Serve as an entry point for most applications.

firm planned order (FPO)	A work order that has reached a user defined status. When this status is entered in the processing options for the various manufacturing programs, messages for those orders are not exploded to the components.
fiscal date pattern	A representation of the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year.
fix/inspect	A type of form used to view, add, or modify existing records. A fix/inspect form has no detail area.
fixed quantity	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a fixed quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component does not change when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with variable quantity.
flexible account numbers	The format of account numbers for journal entries. The format that you set up must be the three segments: Business unit. Object. Subsidiary.
form design aid (FDA)	The EnterpriseOne GUI development tool for building interactive applications and forms.
form exit	[In EnterpriseOne] An option that is available as a button on the Form Exit bar or as a selection in the Form menu. It allows users to open an interconnected form.
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 EnterpriseOne: Find/browse. Fix/inspect. Header detail. Headerless detail. Message. Parent/child. Search/select.
form-to-form call	A request by a form for data or functionality from one of the connected forms.
framework	[In object-oriented systems] A set of object classes that provide a collection of related functions for a user or piece of software.
frozen cost	The cost of an item, operation, or process after the frozen update program is run; used by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
frozen update program	A program that freezes the current simulated costs, thereby finalizing them for use by the Manufacturing Accounting system.

globally unique identifier (GUI)	A 16-byte code in the Component Object Model that identifies an interface to an object across all computers and networks.
handle	[In programming] A pointer that contains the address of another pointer, which, in turn, contains the address of the desired object.
hard commitment	The number of items that are reserved for a sales order, work order, or both, from a specific location, lot, or both.
hard error	An error that cannot be corrected by a given error detection and correction system.
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 information	Information that pertains to the entire order.
hover help	A help function that provides contextual information or instructions when a cursor moves over a particular part of the interface element for a predefined amount of time.
ICMS	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e servicos. In Brazil, a state tax that is applied to the movement of merchandise and some services.
ICMS Substituto	Imposto sobre circulacao de mercadoria e servicos substituto. In Brazil, the ICMS tax that is charged on interstate transactions, or on special products and clients.
ICMS Substituto-Markup	See imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e servicos substituto-markup.
imposto de renda (IR)	Brazilian income tax.
imposto sobre produtos industrializados	In Brazil, a federal tax that applies to manufactured goods (domestic and imported).
imposto sobre services (ISS)	In Brazil, tax on services.
inbound document	A document that is received from a trading partner using Electronic Data Interface (EDI). This document is also referred to as an inbound transaction.
indented tracing	Tracking all lot numbers of intermediates and ingredients that are consumed in the manufacture of a given lot of product, down through all levels of the bill of material, recipe, or formula.
indexed allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a fixed percentage.
indirect measurement	Determining the quantity on-hand by: Measuring the storage vessels and calculating the content's balance quantity. or Theoretically calculating consumption of ingredients and deducting them from the on-hand balance.

indirect usage	Determining what should have been used by multiplying receipt quantity of the parent times the quantity per statement in the formula, recipe, or bill of material. This transaction typically affects both consumption on schedule as well as issue from on-hand balances.
in-process rework	Recycling a semi processed product that does not meet acceptable standards. Further processing takes the product out of a given operation and sends it back to the beginning of that operation or a previous operation (for example, unreacted materials). Rework that is detected prior to receipt of finished goods and corrected during the same schedule run.
INPS withholding tax	Instituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale withholding tax. In Italy, a 12% social security withholding tax that is imposed on payments to certain types of contractors. This tax is paid directly to the Italian social security office.
inscrição estadual	ICMS tax ID. In Brazil, the state tax ID.
inscrição municipal	ISS tax ID. In Brazil, the municipal tax ID.
integrated toolset	Unique to EnterpriseOne is an industrial-strength toolset that is embedded in the already comprehensive business applications. This toolset is the same toolset that is used by PeopleSoft to build EnterpriseOne interactive and batch applications. Much more than a development environment, however, the EnterpriseOne integrated toolset handles reporting and other batch processes, change management, and basic data warehousing facilities.
integrity test	A process that is used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
interbranch sales order	A sales order that is used for transactions between branch/plants other than the selling branch/plant.
Interoperability	The ability of different computer systems, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together and share information.
inventory pricing rule	A discount method that is used for purchases from suppliers and sales to customers. The method is based on effectivity dates, up-to quantities, and a factor by which you can mark up or discount the price or cost.
inventory turn	The number of times that the inventory cycles, or turns over, during the year. A frequently used method to compute inventory turnover is to divide the annual costs of sales by the average inventory level.
invoice	An itemized list of goods that are shipped or services that are rendered, stating quantities, prices, fees, shipping charges, and so on. Companies often have their invoices mailed to a different address than where they ship products. In such cases, the bill-to address differs from the ship-to address.
IP	See imposto sobre produtos industrializados.
IR	See imposto de renda.
IServer Service	Developed by PeopleSoft, 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.

ISS	See imposto sobre servicos.
jargon	An alternate data dictionary item description that EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World displays, based on the product code of the current object.
java application server	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture and provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
JDBNET	A database driver that allows heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
jde.ini	A PeopleSoft file (or member for AS/400) that provides the runtime settings that are required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine that is running EnterpriseOne, including workstations and servers.
JDE.LOG	The main diagnostic log file of EnterpriseOne. Always located in the root directory on the primary drive. Contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of EnterpriseOne.
JDEBASE Database Middleware	PeopleSoft 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 access, EnterpriseOne 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 that is used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
JDEIPC	Communications programming tools that are used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.
JDENET	PeopleSoft proprietary middleware software. JDENET is a messaging software package.
JDENET communications middleware	PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package for EnterpriseOne. It is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
just in time installation (JITI)	EnterpriseOne's method of dynamically replicating objects from the central object location to a workstation.
just in time replication (JITR)	EnterpriseOne's method of replicating data to individual workstations. EnterpriseOne replicates new records (inserts) only at the time that the user needs the data. Changes, deletes, and updates must be replicated using Pull Replication.

Kagami	In Japan, summarized invoices that are created monthly (in most cases) to reduce the number of payment transactions.
latitude	The X coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
laytime (or layhours)	The amount of time that is allotted to a tanker at berth to complete loading or discharging cargo. This time is usually expressed in running hours, and is fixed by prior agreement between the vessel owner and the company that is chartering the vessel. Laytime is stipulated in the charter, which states exactly the total of number of hours that are granted at both loading and unloading ports, and indicates whether such time is reversible. A statement of "Seventy-Two Hours, Reversible" means that a total of 72 hours is granted overall at both ports, and any time saved at one port can be applied as a credit at the other port. For example, if the vessel uses only 32 hours instead of 36 hours to load cargo, it can apply an additional four hours to the 36 hours allotted at the discharge port. Such considerations are important for purposes of computing demurrage.
leading zeros	A series of zeros that certain facilities in PeopleSoft systems place in front of a value that is entered. This situation normally occurs when you enter a value that is smaller than the specified length of the field. For example, if you enter 4567 in a field that accommodates eight numbers, the facility places four zeros in front of the four numbers that you enter. The result appears as 00004567.
ledger type	A code that designates a ledger which is used by the system for a particular purpose. For example, all transactions are recorded in the AA (actual amounts) ledger type in their domestic currency. The same transactions can also be stored in the CA (foreign currency) ledger type.
level break	The position in a report or text where a group of similar types of information ends and another one begins.
libro IVA	Monthly VAT report. In Italy, the term for the report that contains the detail of invoices and vouchers that were registered during each month.
line of business	A description of the nature of a company's work; also a tool to control the relationship with that customer, including product pricing.
linked service type	A service type that is associated with a primary service type. Linked service types can be cancelled, and the maintenance tasks are performed when the primary service type to which they are linked comes due. You can specify whether the system generates work orders for linked service types, as well as the status that the system assigns to work orders that have already been generated. Sometimes referred to as associated service types. See also primary service type and service type.
livro razao	In Brazil, a general ledger report.
load balancing	The act of distributing the number of processes proportionally to all servers in a group to maximize overall performance.
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.
logic data source	Any code that provides data during runtime.
logical compartment	One of two ways that is identified in the transportation constants to display compartments on vehicles. Logical display numbers the compartments sequentially. For example, if two vehicles are on a trip and each vehicle has three compartments, the logical display is 1,2,3,4,5,6.
logical file	A set of keys or indices that is used for direct access or ordered access to the records in a physical file. Several logical files can have different accesses to a physical.
logical shelf	A logical, not physical, location for inventory that is used to track inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies. See also logical warehouse.
logical warehouse	Not a physical warehouse containing actual inventory, but a means for storing and tracking information for inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies.
longitude	The Y coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
LSV	Lastschriftverfahren. A Swiss auto debit format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
mail merge	A mass-mail facility that takes names, addresses, and (sometimes) pertinent facts about recipients and merges the information into a form letter or a similarly basic document.
mailmerge workbench	[In EnterpriseOne] An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents.
main fuels	Usually refers to bulk fuel products, but sometimes includes packaged products.
maintenance loop	See maintenance route.
maintenance route	A method of performing PMs for multiple pieces of equipment from a single preventive maintenance work order. A maintenance route includes pieces of equipment that share one or more identical maintenance tasks which can be performed at the same time for each piece of equipment. Sometimes referred to as maintenance loop.
maintenance work order	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems, a term that is used to distinguish work orders created for the performance of equipment and plant maintenance from other work orders, such as manufacturing work orders, utility work orders, and engineering change orders.

manufacturing and distribution planning	Planning that includes resource and capacity planning, and material planning operations. Resource and capacity planning allows you to prepare a feasible production schedule that reflects your demand forecasts and production capability. Material Planning Operations provides a short-range plan to cover material requirements that are needed to make a product.
mapping	A set of instructions that describes how one data structure passes data to another.
master business function	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database.
master business function	A central system location for standard business rules about entering documents, such as vouchers, invoices, and journal entries. Master business functions ensure uniform processing according to guidelines that you establish.
master table	A database table that is 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.
matching document	A document that is associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice.
media object	An electronic or digital representation of an object.
media storage objects	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
memory violation	An error that occurs as the result of a memory leak.
menu selection	An option on a menu that initiates a software function directly.
message center	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system- and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
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.
metal content	A series of properties of a blended product that help to determine its suitability for a prescribed purpose.
metals management	The process of maintaining information about the location and status of durable product containers such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders.
mobile inventory	Inventory that is transferred from a depot to a barge or truck for milk-run deliveries.
modal	A restrictive or limiting interaction that is 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.

model work order	For scheduled preventive maintenance or for a condition-based alert, a model work order functions as a template for the creation of other work orders. You can assign model work orders to service types and condition-based alerts. When the service type comes due or the alert is generated, the system automatically generates a work order that is based on information from the model work order.
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.
multiple stocking locations	Authorized storage locations for the same item number at locations, in addition to the primary stocking location.
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, re-usable business logic that is created by using event rules, rather than C programming.
national language support (NLS)	Mechanisms that are provided to facilitate internationalization of both system and application user interfaces.
natureza da operação	Transaction nature. In Brazil, a code that classifies the type of commercial transaction to conform to the fiscal legislation.
negative pay item	An entry in an account that indicates a prepayment. For example, you might prepay a supplier before goods are sent or prepay an employee's forecasted expenses for a business trip. The system stores these pending entries, assigning them a minus quantity as debit amounts in a designated expense account. After the prepaid goods are received or the employee submits an expense report, entering the actual voucher clears all of the negative pay items by processing them as regular pay items. Note that a negative pay item can also result from entering a debit memo (A/P) or a credit memo (A/R).
net added cost	The cost to manufacture an item at the current level in the bill of material. Thus, for manufactured parts, the net added cost includes labor, outside operations, and cost extras applicable to this level in the bill of material, but not materials (lower-level items). For purchased parts, the net added cost also includes the cost of materials.
next status	The next step in the payment process for payment control groups. The next status can be either WRT (write) or UPD (update).
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 performing other networking and, in some cases, local processing.
non-inventory items	See non-stock items.
non-list price	A price for bulk products that is determined by its own algorithms, such as a rolling average or commodity price plus.
non-prime product	A manufactured product with revenue potential that is less than the product planned for, or scheduled to be produced.

non-stock items	Items that the system does not account for as part of the inventory. For example, office supplies, or packaging materials can be non-stock items.
nota fiscal	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions.
nota fiscal fatura	In Brazil, a nota fiscal and invoice information.
notula	In Italy, the process whereby a business does not recognize value added tax until the payment of a voucher.
object configuration manager (OCM)	EnterpriseOne'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 by 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 that are re-usable in building applications.
object linking	When an object is linked to another document, a reference is created with the file in which the object is stored, as well as with the application that created it. When the object is modified, either from the compound document or directly through the file in which it is saved, 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 technology for transferring and sharing information among applications by allowing the integration of objects from diverse applications, such as graphics, charts, spreadsheets, text, or an audio clip from a sound program. OLE is a compound document standard that was developed by Microsoft Corporation. It enables you to create objects with one application, and then link or embed them in a second application. Embedded objects retain their original format and links to the application that created them. See also object embedding, object linking.
object management workbench (OMW)	The change management system that is used for EnterpriseOne development.
object-based technology (OBT)	A technology that supports some of the main principles of object-oriented technology: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.

object-oriented technology (OOT)	Brings software development past procedural programming into a world of re-usable programming that simplifies development of applications. Object orientation is based on the following principles: Classes. Polymorphism.I Inheritance. Encapsulation.
offsetting account	An account that reduces the amount of another account to provide a net balance. For example, a credit of 200 to a cash account might have an offsetting entry of 200 to an A/P Trade (liability) account.
open database connectivity (ODBC)	Defines a standard interface for different technologies to process data between applications and different data sources. The ODBC interface comprises 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.
order detail line	A part of an order that contains transaction information about a service or item being purchased or sold, such as quantity, cost, price, and so on.
order hold	A flag that stops the processing of an order because it has exceeded the credit or budget limit, or has another problem.
order-based pricing	Pricing strategy that grants reductions in price to a customer. It is based upon the contents and relative size (volume or value) of the order as a whole.
outbound document	A document that is sent to a trading partner using EDI. This term is also referred to as an outbound transaction.
outturn	The quantity of oil that is actually received into a buyer’s storage tanks when a vessel is unloaded. For various reasons (vaporization, clingage to vessel tank walls, and so on), the amount of a product pumped into shore tankage at unloading is often less than the quantity originally loaded onto the vessel, as certified by the Bill of Lading. Under a delivered or CIF outturn transaction, the buyer pays only for the barrels actually “turned out” by the vessel into storage. When a buyer is paying CIF Bill of Lading figures, a loss of 0.5% of total cargo volume is considered normal. Losses in excess of 0.5%, however, are either chargeable to the seller or are covered by specialized insurance that covers partial, as well as total, loss of the cargo.
overhead	In the distillation process, that portion of the charge that leaves the top of the distillation column as vapor. This definition is strictly as it relates to ECS.
override conversion method	A method of calculating exchange rates that is set up between two specific currencies. For those specific currencies, this method overrides the conversion method in General Accounting Constants and does not allow inverse rates to be used when calculating currency amounts.

package / package build	A collection of software that is grouped into a single entity for modular installation. EnterpriseOne 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 the installation program can find them on the deployment server. It is a point-in-time “snapshot” of the central objects on the deployment server.
package location	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\ package name. The replicated objects for the package are placed in the subdirectories under this path. This location is also 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.
packaged products	Products that, by their nature, must be delivered to the customer in containers which are suitable for discrete consumption or resale.
pane/panel	A resizable subarea of a window that contains options, components, or other related information.
paper clip	An icon that is used to indicate that a media object is attached to a form or record.
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.
parent/child relationship	See parent/component relationship.
parent/component relationship	1. In Capital Asset Management, the hierarchical relationship of a parent piece of equipment to its components. For example, a manufacturing line could be a parent and the machinery on the line could be components of the line. In addition, each piece of machinery could be a parent of still more components. 2. In Product Data Management, a hierarchical relationship of the components and subassemblies of a parent item to that parent item. For example, an automobile is a parent item; its components and subassemblies include: engine, frame, seats, and windows. Sometimes referred to as parent/child relationship.
partita IVA	In Italy, a company fiscal identification number.
pass-through	A process where data is accepted from a source and forwarded directly to a target without the system or application performing any data conversion, validation, and so on.
pay on consumption	The method of postponing financial liability for component materials until you issue that material to its consuming work order or rate schedule.

payment group	A system-generated group of payments with similar information, such as a bank account. The system processes all of the payments in a payment group at the same time.
PeopleSoft database	See JDEBASE Database Middleware.
performance tuning	The adjustments that are made for a more efficient, reliable, and fast program.
persistent object	An object that continues to exist and retains its data beyond the duration of the process that creates it.
pervasive device	A type of intelligent and portable device that provides a user with the ability to receive and gather information anytime, from anywhere.
planning family	A means of grouping end items that have similarity of design or manufacture.
plug-in	A small program that plugs into a larger application to provide added functionality or enhance the main application.
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.
portal	A Web site or service that is a starting point and frequent gateway to a broad array of on-line resources and services.
Postfinance	A subsidiary of the Swiss postal service. Postfinance provides some banking services.
potency	Identifies the percent of an item in a given solution. For example, you can use an 80% potent solution in a work order that calls for 100% potent solution, but you would use 25% more, in terms of quantity, to meet the requirement (100 / 80 = 1.25).
preference profile	The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups. In Quality Management setup, this method links test and specification testing criteria to specific items, item groups, customers, or customer groups.
preflush	A work order inventory technique in which you deduct (relieve) materials from inventory when the parts list is attached to the work order or rate schedule.
preventive maintenance cycle	The sequence of events that make up a preventive maintenance task, from its definition to its completion. Because most preventive maintenance tasks are commonly performed at scheduled intervals, parts of the preventive maintenance cycle repeat, based on those intervals.
preventive maintenance schedule	The combination of service types that apply to a specific piece of equipment, as well as the intervals at which each service type is scheduled to be performed.
primary service type	A service type to which you can link related service types. For example, for a particular piece of equipment, you might set up a primary service type for a 1000-hour inspection and a linked service type for a 500-hour inspection. The 1000-hour inspection includes all of the tasks performed at 500 hours. When a primary service type is scheduled to be performed, the system schedules the linked service type. See also linked service type.

pristine environment	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used to test unaltered objects with PeopleSoft demonstration data or for training classes. You must have this environment so you can compare pristine objects that you modify.
processing option	A data structure that allows users to supply parameters that regulate the execution of a batch program or report.
product data management (PDM)	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, the system that enables a business to organize and maintain information about each item which it manufactures. Features of this system, such as bills of material, work centers, and routings, define the relationships among parents and components, and how they can be combined to manufacture an item. PDM also provides data for other manufacturing systems including Manufacturing Accounting, Shop Floor Management, and Manufacturing and Distribution Planning.
product line	A group of products with similarity in manufacturing procedures, marketing characteristics, or specifications that allow them to be aggregated for planning; marketing; and, occasionally, costing.
product/process definition	A combination of bill of material (recipe, formula, or both) and routing (process list). Organized into tasks with a statement of required consumed resources and produced resources.
production environment	An EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.
program temporary fix (PTF)	A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or diskettes.
project	[In EnterpriseOne] A virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
projected cost	The target expenditure in added value for material, labor, and so on, during manufacture. See also standard cost.
promotion path	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow.
protocollo	See registration number.
PST	Provincial sales tax. A tax that is assessed by individual provinces in Canada.
published table	Also called a “Master” table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines and 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 EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers that use EnterpriseOne’s data replication tools. The only time that 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 Data Replication Pending Change Notification table (F98DRPCN).

query by example (QBE)	Located at the top of a detail area, this area is used to search for data to display in the detail area.
rate scheduling	A method of scheduling product or manufacturing families, or both. Also a technique to determine run times and quantities of each item within the family to produce enough of each individual product to satisfy demand until the family can be scheduled again.
rate type	For currency exchange transactions, the rate type distinguishes different types of exchange rates. For example, you can use both period average and period-end rates, distinguishing them by rate type.
real-time	Pertaining to information processing that returns a result so rapidly that the interaction appears to be instantaneous.
receipt routing	A series of steps that is used to track and move items within the receipt process. The steps might include in-transit, dock, staging area, inspection, and stock.
referential integrity	Ensures that a parent record cannot be deleted from the database when a child record for exists.
regenerable	Source code for EnterpriseOne 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.
register types and classes	In Italian VAT Summary Reporting, the classification of VAT transactions.
relationship	Links tables together and facilitates joining business views for use in an application or report. Relationships that are created are based on indexes.
rélevé d'identité bancaire (RIB)	In France, the term that indicates the bank transit code, account number, and check digit that are used to validate the bank transit code and account number. The bank transit code consists of the bank code and agency code. The account number is alphanumeric and can be as many as 11 characters. PeopleSoft supplies a validation routine to ensure RIB key correctness.
remessa	In Brazil, the remit process for A/R.
render	To include external data in displayed content through a linking mechanism.
repasse	In Brazil, a discount of the ICMS tax for interstate transactions. It is the adjustment between the interstate and the intrastate ICMS tax rates.
replenishment point	The location on or near the production line where additional components or subassemblies are to be delivered.
replication server	A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.
report design aid (RDA)	The EnterpriseOne GUI tool for operating, modifying, and copying report batch applications.
repost	In Sales, the process of clearing all commitments from locations and restoring commitments, based on quantities from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211).
resident	Pertaining to computer programs or data while they remain on a particular storage device.

retorno	In Brazil, the receipt process for A/R.
RIB	See rélevé d'identité bancaire.
ricevute bancarie (RiBa)	In Italy, the term for accounts receivable drafts.
riepilogo IVA	Summary VAT monthly report. In Italy, the term for the report that shows the total amount of VAT credit and debit.
ritenuta d'acconto	In Italy, the term for standard withholding tax.
rollback	[In database management] A feature or command that undoes changes in database transactions of one or more records.
rollup	See cost rollup.
row exit	[In EnterpriseOne] An application shortcut, available as a button on the Row Exit bar or as a menu selection, that allows users to open a form that is related to the highlighted grid record.
runtime	The period of time when a program or process is running.
SAD	The German name for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
SAR	See software action request.
scalability	The ability of software, architecture, hardware, or a network to support software as it grows in size or resource requirements.
scripts	A collection of SQL statements that perform a specific task.
scrub	To remove unnecessary or unwanted characters from a string.
search/select	A type of form that is used to search for a value and return it to the calling field.
selection	Found on PeopleSoft menus, selections represent functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.
serialize	To convert a software object into a stream of bytes to store on a disk or transfer across a network.
server map	The server view of the object configuration mapping.
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 interval	The frequency at which a service type is to be performed. Service intervals can be based on dates, periods, or statistical units that are user defined. Examples of statistical units are hours, miles, and fuel consumption.
service type	An individual preventive maintenance task or procedure, such as an inspection, lubrication, or overhaul. Service types can apply to a specific piece of equipment or to a class of equipment. You can specify that service types come due based on a predetermined service interval, or whenever the task that is represented by the service type becomes necessary.

servlet	A [small] program that extends the functionality of a Web server by generating dynamic content and interacting with Web clients by using a request-response paradigm.
share path	The network node under which one or more servers or objects reside.
shop floor management	A system that uses data from multiple system codes to help develop, execute, and manage work orders and rate schedules in the enterprise.
silent mode	A method for installing or running a program that does not require any user intervention.
silent post	A type of post that occurs in the background without the knowledge of the user.
simulated cost	After a cost rollup, the cost of an item, operation, or process according to the current cost scenario. This cost can be finalized by running the frozen update program. You can create simulated costs for a number of cost methods—for example, standard, future, and simulated current costs. See also cost rollup.
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 by using a single-byte character set.
single-level tracking	Finding all immediate parents where a specific lot has been used (consumed).
single-voyage (spot) charter	An agreement for a single voyage between two ports. The payment is made on the basis of tons of product delivered. The owner of the vessel is responsible for all expenses.
slimer	A script that changes data in a table directly without going through a regular database interface.
smart field	A data dictionary item with an attached business function for use in the Report Design Aid application.
SOC	The Italian term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
soft commitment	The number of items that is reserved for sales orders or work orders in the primary units of measure.
soft error	An error from which an operating system or program is able to recover.
software action request (SAR)	An entry in the AS/400 database that is used for requesting modifications to PeopleSoft software.
SOG	The French term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
source directory	The path code to the business function source files belonging to the shared library that is created on the enterprise server.
special period/year	The date that determines the source balances for an allocation.

specification merge	The Specification merge is comprised of three merges: Object Librarian merge (via the Object Management Workbench). Versions List merge. 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 an EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
spot charter	See single-voyage charter.
spot rates	An exchange rate that is entered at the transaction level. Spot rates are not used on transactions between two EMU member currencies because exchange rates are irrevocably fixed to the euro.
stamp tax	In Japan, a tax that is imposed on drafts payable, receipts over 30000 Japanese yen, and all contracts. The party that issues any of the above documents is responsible for this tax.
standalone	Operating or capable of operating independently of certain other components of a computer system.
standard cost	The expected, or target cost of an item, operation, or process. Standard costs represent only one cost method in the Product Costing system. You can also calculate, for example, future costs or current costs. However, the Manufacturing Accounting system uses only standard frozen costs.
standard costing	A costing method that uses cost units that are determined before production. For management control purposes, the system compares standard costs to actual costs and computes variances.
subprocess	A process that is triggered by and is part of a larger process, and that generally consists of activities.
subscriber table	The Subscriber table (F98DRSUB), which is stored on the Publisher Server with the Data Replication Publisher table (F98DRPUB), that 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 which is stored in certain tables. Contrast with detail.
super backflush	To create backflush transactions for material, labor, or both, against a work order at predefined pay points in the routing. By doing so, you can relieve inventory and account for labor amounts at strategic points throughout the manufacturing process.
supersession	Specification that a new product is replacing an active product on a specified effective date.

supplemental data	Additional types of data for customers and suppliers. You can enter supplemental data for information such as notes, comments, plans, or other information that you want in a customer or supplier record. The system maintains this data in generic databases, separate from the standard master tables (Customer Master, Supplier Master, and Address Book Master).
supplying location	The location from which inventory is transferred once quantities of the item on the production line have been depleted. In kanban processing, the supplying location is the inventory location from which materials are transferred to the consuming location when the containers are replenished.
system code	A numeric or alphanumeric designation that identifies a specific system in EnterpriseOne software.
system function	[In EnterpriseOne] A named set of pre-packaged, re-usable instructions that can be called from event rules.
table access management (TAM)	The EnterpriseOne 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 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 EnterpriseOne. It also updates the Table Conversions and Controls detail records to reflect completion.
table design aid (TDA)	An EnterpriseOne 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 an EnterpriseOne database trigger, you must first determine which event will activate the trigger. Then, use Event Rules Design to create the trigger. Although EnterpriseOne allows event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application-specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
table handle	A pointer into a table that indicates a particular row.
table space	[In relational database management systems] An abstract collection of containers in which database objects are stored.
task	[In Solution Explorer and EnterpriseOne Menu] A user defined object that can initiate an activity, process, or procedure.
task view	A group of tasks in Solution Explorer or EnterpriseOne Menu that are arranged in a tree structure.
termo de abertura	In Brazil, opening terms for the transaction journal.
termo de encerramento	In Brazil, closing terms for the transaction journal.
three-tier processing	The task of entering, reviewing, approving, and posting batches of transactions.

three-way voucher match	The process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records, the purchase order, and the invoice to create vouchers.
threshold percentage	In Capital Asset Management, the percentage of a service interval that you define as the trigger for maintenance to be scheduled. For example, you might set up a service type to be scheduled every 100 hours with a threshold percentage of 90 percent. When the equipment accumulates 90 hours, the system schedules the maintenance.
throughput agreement	A service agreement in which a business partner agrees to store and manage product for another business partner for a specified time period. The second partner actually owns the stock that is stored in the first partner's depot, although the first partner monitors the stock level; suggests replenishments; and unloads, stores, and delivers product to the partner or its customers. The first partner charges a fee for storing and managing the product.
throughput reconciliation	Reconcile confirmed sales figures in a given period with the measured throughput, based on the meter readings. This process is designed to catch discrepancies that are due to transactions not being entered, theft, faulty meters, or some combination of these factors. This reconciliation is the first stage. See also operational reconciliation.
token	[In Object Management Workbench] A flag that is associated with each object which indicates whether you can check out the object.
tolerance range	The amount by which the taxes that you enter manually can vary from the tax that is calculated by the system.
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 can include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
tracing	The act of researching a lot by going backward, to discover its origin.
tracking	The act of researching a lot by going forward, to discover where it is used.
transaction set	An electronic business transaction (EDI Standard document) composed of segments.
transclude	To include the external data in the displayed content through a linking mechanism.
transfer order	An order that is used to ship inventory between branch/plants within your company and to maintain an accurate on-hand inventory amount. An interbranch transfer order creates a purchase order for the shipping location and a sales order for the receiving location.
translation adjustment account	An optional G/L account used in currency balance restatement to record the total adjustments at a company level.
translator software	The software that converts data from an application table format to an EDI Standard Format, and from EDI Standard Format to application table format. The data is exchanged in an EDI Standard, such as ANSI ASC X12, EDIFACT, UCS, or WINS.

tree structure	A type of graphical user interface that displays objects in a hierarchy.
trigger	Allows 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 which is associated with the data item. EnterpriseOne also has three visual assist triggers: Calculator. Calendar. Search form.
two-way voucher match	The process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
universal batch engine (UBE)	[In EnterpriseOne] A type of application that runs a noninteractive process.
unnormalized	Data that is a random collection of data elements with repeating record groups scattered throughout. Also see Normalized.
user overrides merge	The User Overrides merge adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
user-defined code (UDC)	A value that a user has assigned as being a valid entry for a given or specific field.
utility	A small program that provides an addition to the capabilities which are provided by an operating system.
variable numerator allocations	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a variable.
variable quantity	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a variable quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component changes when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with fixed quantity.
variance	1. In Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting, the difference between the frozen standard cost, the current cost, the planned cost, and the actual cost. For example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance. Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table, and the current costs are calculated by using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates. 2. In Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue that is generated by a piece of equipment and costs that are incurred by the equipment.
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.
VESR	Verfahren Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. The processing of an ESR pay slip with reference line through accounts receivable and accounts payable.
visual assist	Forms that can be invoked from a control to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.

voucher logging	The process of entering vouchers without distributing amounts to specific G/L accounts. The system initially distributes the total amount of each voucher to a G/L suspense account, where it is held until you redistribute it to the correct G/L account.
wareki date format	In Japan, a calendar format, such as Showa or Heisei. When a new emperor begins to reign, the government chooses the title of the date format and the year starts over at one. For instance, January 1, 1998, is equal to Heisei 10, January 1st.
wash down	A minor cleanup between similar product runs. Sometimes used in reference to the sanitation process of a food plant.
wchar_t	An internal type of a wide character. Used for writing portable programs for international markets.
web server	A server that sends information as requested by a browser and uses the TCP/IP set of protocols.
work order life cycle	In Capital Asset Management, the sequence of events through which a work order must pass to accurately communicate the progress of the maintenance tasks that it represents.
workfile	A system-generated file that is used for temporary data processing.
workflow	According to the Workflow Management Coalition, worlflow means "the 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 network server usually containing subsets of data that are replicated from a master network server.
WorldSoftware architecture	The broad spectrum of application design and programming technology that PeopleSoft uses to achieve uniformity, consistency, and complete integration throughout its software.
write payment	A step in processing payments. Writing payments includes printing checks, drafts, and creating a bank tape table.
write-off	A method for getting rid of inconsequential differences between amounts. For example, you can apply a receipt to an invoice and write off the difference. You can write off both overpayments and underpayments.
Z file	For store and forward (network disconnected) user, EnterpriseOne 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, EnterpriseOne 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 then updates the records in your transaction files.

z-process	A process that converts inbound data from an external system into an EnterpriseOne software table or converts outbound data into an interface table for an external system to access.
zusammenfassende melding	In Germany, the term for the EU Sales Listing.

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