JD EDWARDS ENTERPRISEONE

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 Development Tools: Data Dictionary Guide

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 Development Tools: Data Dictionary Guide
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Contents

About This Documentation Preface

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne implementation guides provide you with the information that you need to implement and use JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications from Oracle.

This preface discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application prerequisites.
- Application fundamentals.
- Documentation updates and printed documentation.
- Additional resources.
- Typographical conventions and visual cues.
- Comments and suggestions.
- Common fields in implementation guides.

Note. Implementation guides document only elements, such as fields and check boxes, that require additional explanation. If an element 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 fields for the section, chapter, implementation guide, or product line. Fields that are common to all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications are defined in this preface.

JD Edwards 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

You might also want to complete at least one introductory training course, if applicable.

You should be familiar with navigating the system and adding, updating, and deleting information by using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, forms, or windows. 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications most effectively.

Application Fundamentals

Each application implementation guide provides implementation and processing information for your JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

For some applications, additional, essential information describing the setup and design of your system appears in a companion volume of documentation called the application fundamentals implementation guide. Most product lines have a version of the application fundamentals implementation guide. The preface of each implementation guide identifies the application fundamentals implementation guides that are associated with that implementation guide.

The application fundamentals implementation guide consists of important topics that apply to many or all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. Whether you are implementing a single application, some combination of applications within the product line, or the entire product line, you should be familiar with the contents of the appropriate application fundamentals implementation guides. They provide the starting points for fundamental implementation tasks.

Documentation Updates and Printed Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Order printed documentation.

Obtaining Documentation Updates

You can find updates and additional documentation for this release, as well as previous releases, on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website. Through the Documentation section of Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, you can download files to add to your Implementation Guides Library. You'll find a variety of useful and timely materials, including updates to the full line of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation that is delivered on your implementation guides CD-ROM.

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

See Also

Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, http://www.oracle.com/support/support_peoplesoft.html

Ordering Printed Documentation

You can order printed, bound volumes of the complete line of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation that is delivered on your implementation guide CD-ROM. Oracle makes printed documentation available for each major release of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne shortly after the software is shipped. Customers and partners can order this printed documentation by using any of these methods:

- Web
- Telephone
- Email

Web

From the Documentation section of Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website, access the PeopleBooks Press website under the Ordering PeopleBooks topic. Use a credit card, money order, cashier's check, or purchase order to place your order.

Telephone

Contact MMA Partners, the book print vendor, at 877 588 2525.

Email

Send email to MMA Partners at peoplebookspress@mmapartner.com.

See Also

Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection, http://www.oracle.com/support/support_peoplesoft.html

Additional Resources

The following resources are located on Oracle's PeopleSoft Customer Connection website:

Resource	Navigation
Application maintenance information	Updates + Fixes
Business process diagrams	Support, Documentation, Business Process Maps
Interactive Services Repository	Support, Documentation, Interactive Services Repository
Hardware and software requirements	Implement, Optimize, and Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Hardware and Software Requirements
Installation guides	Implement, Optimize, and Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Installation Guides and Notes
Integration information	Implement, Optimize, and Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Pre-Built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications
Minimum technical requirements (MTRs) (JD Edwards EnterpriseOne only)	Implement, Optimize, and Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Supported Platforms
Documentation updates	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates
Implementation guides support policy	Support, Support Policy
Prerelease notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Product release roadmap	Support, Roadmaps + Schedules
Release notes	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Notes
Release value proposition	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Release Value Proposition
Statement of direction	Support, Documentation, Documentation Updates, Category, Statement of Direction

Resource	Navigation
Troubleshooting information	Support, Troubleshooting
Upgrade documentation	Support, Documentation, Upgrade Documentation and Scripts

Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions.
- Visual cues.
- Country, region, and industry identifiers.
- Currency codes.

Typographical Conventions

This table contains the typographical conventions that are used in implementation guides:

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
Bold	Indicates PeopleCode function names, business function names, event names, system function names, method names, language constructs, and PeopleCode reserved words that must be included literally in the function call.
Italics	Indicates field values, emphasis, and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles. In PeopleCode syntax, italic items are placeholders for arguments that your program must supply. We also use italics when we refer to words as words or letters as letters, as in the following: Enter the letter *O*.
KEY+KEY	Indicates a key combination action. For example, a plus sign (+) between keys means that you must hold down the first key while you press the second key. For ALT+W, hold down the ALT key while you press the W key.
`Monospace font`	Indicates a PeopleCode program or other code example.
“ ” (quotation marks)	Indicate chapter titles in cross-references and words that are used differently from their intended meanings.

Typographical Convention or Visual Cue	Description
. . . (ellipses)	Indicate that the preceding item or series can be repeated any number of times in PeopleCode syntax.
{ } (curly braces)	Indicate a choice between two options in PeopleCode syntax. Options are separated by a pipe (|).
[ ] (square brackets)	Indicate optional items in PeopleCode syntax.
& (ampersand)	When placed before a parameter in PeopleCode syntax, an ampersand indicates that the parameter is an already instantiated object. Ampersands also precede all PeopleCode variables.

Visual Cues

Implementation guides contain the following visual cues.

Notes

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

Note. Example of a note.

If the note is preceded by *Important!,* the note is crucial and includes information that concerns what you must do for the system to function properly.

Important! Example of an important note.

Warnings

Warnings indicate crucial configuration considerations. Pay close attention to warning messages.

Warning! Example of a warning.

Cross-References

Implementation guides provide cross-references either under the heading “See Also” or on a separate line preceded by the word *See.* Cross-references lead to other documentation that is pertinent to the immediately preceding documentation.

Country, Region, and Industry Identifiers

Information that applies only to a specific country, region, or industry is preceded by a standard identifier in parentheses. This identifier typically appears at the beginning of a section heading, but it may also appear at the beginning of a note or other text.

Example of a country-specific heading: "(FRA) Hiring an Employee"

Example of a region-specific heading: "(Latin America) Setting Up Depreciation"

Country Identifiers

Countries are identified with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) country code.

Region Identifiers

Regions are identified by the region name. The following region identifiers may appear in implementation guides:

- Asia Pacific
- Europe
- Latin America
- North America

Industry Identifiers

Industries are identified by the industry name or by an abbreviation for that industry. The following industry identifiers may appear in implementation guides:

- USF (U.S. Federal)
- E&G (Education and Government)

Currency Codes

Monetary amounts are identified by the ISO currency code.

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 implementation guides and other Oracle reference and training materials. Please send your suggestions to Documentation Manager, Oracle Corporation, 7604 Technology Way, Denver, CO, 80237. Or email us at documentation_us@oracle.com.

While we cannot guarantee to answer every email message, we will pay careful attention to your comments and suggestions.

Common Fields Used in Implementation Guides

Address Book Number Enter a unique number that identifies the master record for the entity. An address book number can be the identifier for a customer, supplier, company, employee, applicant, participant, tenant, location, and so on. Depending on the application, the field on the form might refer to the address book number as the customer number, supplier number, or company number, employee or applicant ID, participant number, and so on.

As If Currency Code

Enter the three-character code to specify the currency that you want to use to view transaction amounts. This code enables you to view the transaction amounts as if they were entered in the specified currency rather than the foreign or domestic currency that was used when the transaction was originally entered.

Batch Number

Displays a number that identifies a group of transactions to be processed by the system. On entry forms, you can assign the batch number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program (P0002).

Batch Date

Enter the date in which a batch is created. If you leave this field blank, the system supplies the system date as the batch date.

Batch Status

Displays a code from user-defined code (UDC) table 98/IC that indicates the posting status of a batch. Values are:

Blank: Batch is unposted and pending approval.

A: The batch is approved for posting, has no errors and is in balance, but has not yet been posted.

D: The batch posted successfully.

E: The batch is in error. You must correct the batch before it can post.

P: The system is in the process of posting the batch. The batch is unavailable until the posting process is complete. If errors occur during the post, the batch status changes to *E*.

U: The batch is temporarily unavailable because someone is working with it, or the batch appears to be in use because a power failure occurred while the batch was open.

Branch/Plant

Enter a code that identifies a separate entity as a warehouse location, job, project, work center, branch, or plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. In some systems, this is called a business unit.

Business Unit

Enter the alphanumeric code that identifies a separate entity within a business for which you want to track costs. In some systems, this is called a branch/plant.

Category Code

Enter the code that represents a specific category code. Category codes are user-defined codes that you customize to handle the tracking and reporting requirements of your organization.

Company

Enter a code that identifies a specific organization, fund, or other reporting entity. The company code must already exist in the F0010 table and must identify a reporting entity that has a complete balance sheet.

Currency Code

Enter the three-character code that represents the currency of the transaction. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides currency codes that are recognized by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). The system stores currency codes in the F0013 table.

Document Company

Enter the company number associated with the document. This number, used in conjunction with the document number, document type, and general ledger date, uniquely identifies an original document.

If you assign next numbers by company and fiscal year, the system uses the document company to retrieve the correct next number for that company.

If two or more original documents have the same document number and document type, you can use the document company to display the document that you want.

Document Number

Displays a number that identifies the original document, which can be a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet, and so on. On entry forms, you can assign the original document number or the system can assign it through the Next Numbers program.

Document Type

Enter the two-character UDC, from UDC table 00/DT, that identifies the origin and purpose of the transaction, such as a voucher, invoice, journal entry, or time sheet. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reserves these prefixes for the document types indicated:

P: Accounts payable documents.

R: Accounts receivable documents.

T: Time and pay documents.

I: Inventory documents.

O: Purchase order documents.

S: Sales order documents.

Effective Date

Enter the date on which an address, item, transaction, or record becomes active. The meaning of this field differs, depending on the program. For example, the effective date can represent any of these dates:

- The date on which a change of address becomes effective.
- The date on which a lease becomes effective.
- The date on which a price becomes effective.
- The date on which the currency exchange rate becomes effective.
- The date on which a tax rate becomes effective.

Fiscal Period and **Fiscal Year**

Enter a number that identifies the general ledger period and year. For many programs, you can leave these fields blank to use the current fiscal period and year defined in the Company Names & Number program (P0010).

G/L Date (general ledger date)

Enter the date that identifies the financial period to which a transaction will be posted. The system compares the date that you enter on the transaction to the fiscal date pattern assigned to the company to retrieve the appropriate fiscal period number and year, as well as to perform date validations.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Development Tools: Data Dictionary Preface

This preface discusses Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Development Tools: Data Dictionary.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Fundamentals

Additional information describing the setup and design of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools system resides in companion documentation that apply to many or all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools. These companion guides contain information that applies specifically to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Data Dictionary.

- *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 System Administration Guide*
- *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 Object Management Workbench Guide*

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 System Administration Guide, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools System Administration"

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 Object Management Workbench Guide, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW"

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Dictionary

This chapter discusses:

- Data Dictionary overview.
- Data Dictionary implementation.

Data Dictionary Overview

Oracle's JD Edwards Data Dictionary is used to create or modify Data Dictionary items for use in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. Data Dictionary items not only define and describe data, but they also can trigger the runtime engine to react or process in certain ways by nature of their types. Furthermore, online help, error messages, term substitutions for different industries, and translations are all tied to Data Dictionary items.

Data Dictionary Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement Development Tools: Data Dictionary.

In the planning phase of your implementation, take advantage of all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information. A complete list of these resources appears in the preface in *About This Documentation* with information about where to find the most current version of each.

Data Dictionary Implementation Steps

This table lists the steps for the Development Tools: Data Dictionary implementation.

Step	Reference
1. Configure Object Management Workbench.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 Object Management Workbench Guide*, "Configuring JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW"
2. Configure Object Management Workbench user roles and allowed actions.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 Object Management Workbench Guide*, "Configuring User Roles and Allowed Actions"

Step	Reference
3. Configure Object Management Workbench functions.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 Object Management Workbench Guide*, "Configuring JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW Functions"
4. Configure Object Management Workbench activity rules.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 Object Management Workbench Guide*, "Configuring Activity Rules"
5. Configure Object Management Workbench save locations.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 Object Management Workbench Guide*, "Configuring Object Save Locations"
6. Set up default location and printers.	*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 Development Tools: Report Printing Administration Technologies Guide*, "Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Report Printing Administration Technologies"

CHAPTER 2

Understanding the Data Dictionary

This chapter discusses Oracle's JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Dictionary (DD) concepts, where data dictionary items are stored, and the different types of DD triggers.

Data Dictionary Concepts

A *data dictionary item* identifies a unit of information. The DD item definition defines how the item can be used and includes information such as the type of item and its length. Most of the fields in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications are actually DD items. At runtime, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications (such as those in Accounts Payable or Sales Order Management) access the DD and reflect the assigned attributes in any of these fields:

Just as a dictionary contains word definitions, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne DD is a central repository that contains all of the database data items that are used in all of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. Each data item in the dictionary is defined by a number of attributes that describe parameters such as the data type, data length, and so forth. The system performs automatic error checking against these parameters when users enter values during runtime.

Additionally, DD item attributes define how the DD item should appear when placed on a form or report, including its title and whether to display default values. Also, all DD items have an associated glossary in which you can enter text. If the DD item is included on a form, this text appears when the user presses F1, and so is sometimes referred to as *F1 Help*. The system also displays the glossary text under certain circumstances, such as for the content of an error message.

DD items are the foundation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. You create DD items for use as fields on a form, columns in a table, fields in a business view (BV), members of a data structure, and fields on a report. When you access applications from a fat client, the applications access the DD at runtime and immediately reflect modifications to DD item attributes such as field descriptions, column headings, decimals, and edit rules. Once accessed the DD items are stored on the workstation in a permanent cache. This is done for performance, to decrease the traffic to the server for the DD information. On the HTML client the DD is stored as serialized objects with the rest of the application specification information. DD items must be regenerated if changed for the applications to know about the modification.

This is a list of the parameters that define DD items:

- Display Decimals
- File Decimals
- Alpha Description
- Data Type
- Size
- Glossary

- Allow Blank Entry *
- Upper Case Only *
- All Triggers *
- Row and Column Headings *

The application retrieves field information from the DD. Fields marked with an asterisk (*) can be overridden in Form Design Aid (FDA) and Report Design Aid (RDA). In these instances, the application retrieves the overrides, if any exist.

Create new DD items and view existing ones with the Object Management Workbench (OMW) or the Data Dictionary Application program (P92001). After you create a DD item, use the Data Dictionary Application program to define jargon and language translations for it.

Use the Data Dictionary Application to create, view, and update attributes for DD items. You can copy a DD item with similar attributes and modify it for your specific needs. This method can be quicker and easier than creating a new DD item, but if you use this method you must distinguish between the original and the copy. You distinguish between them by modifying the alias.

Changing the type and attributes of a DD item might affect how the data is stored and cause discrepancies among records.

Note. The DD does not verify whether a DD item is used by an application when you delete it. If you delete a DD item that an application uses, that application will fail.

Glossary items are items that cannot be attributes in tables. Glossary items are typically used as information messages.

Error messages used in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne are stored as DD items. Error messages do not use all the fields that are required for regular DD items, so you need to use the DD glossary item application to display error messages.

Data Dictionary and Data Dictionary Item Storage

This section discusses data dictionary and data dictionary item storage.

DD items reside on enterprise (logic) servers in relational database tables. Workstations retrieve from the publisher DD (the relational database tables) only those DD items that are necessary for the applications being used. This occurs when you use an application for the first time after installing JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. The DD information is stored on each workstation in a permanent cache under the same local path code and spec directory as these global tables:

- glbltbl.xdb (references for the data)
- glbltbl.ddb (the DD items)

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.96 System Administration Guide, “Administering the Data Dictionary”

Data Dictionary Triggers

This section discusses:

- Data Dictionary triggers overview.
- Default value triggers.
- Visual assist triggers.
- Edit rule triggers.
- Display rule triggers.
- Next number triggers.
- Smart field triggers.

Data Dictionary Triggers Overview

A *trigger* is an editing or display routine that is attached at the dictionary level and initiated at runtime. Triggers are reusable objects and, therefore, automatically associated with each application that uses the DD item. Triggers save time and increase the usefulness of the code because you can create the business logic only once and then use it within multiple applications. Triggers ensure accuracy and integrity of data across all applications.

Use triggers to perform these tasks:

- Establish field default values.
- Link DD items to a user-defined code (UDC) table of values.
- Activate a visual assist search program when a user positions the cursor in a field.
- Establish rules and procedures that are embedded in the editing and formatting of the data for a field.
- Determine a next number scheme that developers should use when assigning a number to data.

Although you can override any of these triggers in Form Design Aid (FDA), you should anticipate how the DD item will most often be used to reduce the need for overrides.

Default Value Triggers

A *default value trigger* is the value assigned to the object based on that DD item when the object is blank.

Visual Assist Triggers

A DD item with an associated *visual assist trigger* displays the visual assist button at runtime. These types of visual assist triggers are available:

- Search form

  This visual assist loads the selected search & select form to assist users in selecting values. The search & select form must exist before you attach a search form trigger. Also, the form must display table values only; it cannot display UDC values.

- Calculator

  This visual assist provides an on-screen calculator to assist users in deriving mathematical values.

- Calendar

  This visual assist provides an on-screen calendar to assist users in selecting dates.
- Universal time

  This visual assist provides an on-screen clock and calendar to assist users in selecting times and dates.

Edit Rule Triggers

Use *edit rule triggers* to validate field values that are based on business functions or rules (logic that you write yourself). For example, you can define an edit rule trigger that performs these functions:

- Validates and compares a field with a particular value.
- Ensures that a field value is within a specified range of values.
- Links a field to a specific UDC search & select form.
- Checks for Y and N values.

To base the trigger on a business function, then the business function must already exist. To base the trigger on a rule, build the validation logic at the time that you define the trigger. These rules can include UDCs such as:

- EQ: Equal
- GE: Greater or Equal
- GT: Greater
- HNDL: Table Handle
- LE: Less Than or Equal
- LT: Less Than
- NE: Not Equal
- NRANGE: Not Between
- RANGE: Between
- UDC: User-Defined Code
- VALUE: In a List
- ZLNGTH: Allocated Length (VARLEN flds)

Display Rule Triggers

Use a *display rule trigger* to format data. You attach a display rule trigger based on either a business function or a UDC. To base the trigger on a business function, the business function must already exist. To base the trigger on a rule, indicate the formatting at the time that you define the trigger with one of these codes:

- *RAB

  Right-adjusts the value and precedes it with blanks. DD items that define business units use this rule.
- *RABN

  Right-adjusts the value and precedes it with blanks. DD items that do not define business units use this rule.
- *RAZ

  Right-adjusts the value and precedes it with zeroes. For example, Company appears as 00001.

- CODE

  Uses the specified edit codes to format numeric fields. See UDC 98/EC for a list of valid codes. The code should be entered into the parameter field.

- MASK

  Embeds the specified characters within the data when it appears. For example, to display social security number (SSN_) with embedded dashes, the mask parameter would appear as in this example:

  bbb-bb-bbbb, where *b* corresponds to each digit in the social security number.

  Mask can be used only with char or string DD item types.

Next Number Triggers

The *next number* trigger controls the automatic numbering for such items as new general ledger account numbers, voucher numbers, and address numbers. It enables you to specify the numbering system code to use and automatically increments numbers to reduce transpositions and keying errors.

Use the next number trigger to enter a default value in a numeric DD item if the user does not enter a number. Next numbers are assigned from an array. The combination of system code and index defines how the next number will be assigned.

F0002 has this logic:

- One record per system and 10-element array.

  The key to F0002 is system code. The table includes 10 columns for individual next number elements. The system uses each of these elements for a specific hard code within the applications for that system code.

  For example, if you specify system code 09 in the next numbers trigger, six rows are populated and four are blank. The system uses each of these coded, populated rows as hard code. The first row defines New Account ID. Within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications that create new accounts, the system retrieves the account number from system 09, row 1 of the F0002 table. Row 2 contains Journal Entries. In a master business function that creates journal entry documents, the system retrieves the document number from system 09, row 2 of the F0002 table.

  If you specify system 04 in the Next Numbers trigger, the system uses a separate set of rows that have hard codes for use within system 04.

- Check digits.

  Check digits (sometimes called a Modulus 11 check) enable you to specify whether the system adds a number to the end of each next number that it assigns.

  For example, if you are using check digits and the next number is 2, the system adds a check digit such as 7, making the last two numbers 27. Check digits provide a method of randomly incrementing numbers to prevent the assignment of transposed numbers. In the algorithm in this topic, the system would never assign next number 72 while the check digits feature is activated.

IBM Modulus 11 Self-Check Algorithm

Each position in the base number has a weight factor. Modulus 11 counts positions from the right-most digit (not including the check digit).

The Modulus 11 weight factors are 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 2 for positions 1 to 31, respectively.

After you set next numbers, do not change them. If you change next numbers, these issues might occur:

- System performance will be affected.
- Next numbers functionality will not duplicate numbers; when it reaches the maximum, it will start over.
- You will not be able to change position or add a new entry without modifying the program.

Next numbers connect to the DD. A DD item in the DD points to the next numbers system which you can manipulate with the Next Numbers application (P0002).

Smart Field Triggers

Smart fields are DD items with attached business functions. The business functions include named mappings, which simplify the process of choosing a DD item with particular functionality. End-users do not need to know which business function to use and what parameters to pass; instead, the user simply selects a DD item that has this information. Smart fields can be used in all section types in Report Design Aid (RDA). For example, you can use smart fields to derive a column heading or an object value in a tabular section. Smart fields are always in glossary group K.

CHAPTER 3

Defining a Data Dictionary Item

This chapter lists common fields and discusses how to:

- Create a data dictionary (DD) item.
- Add glossary text for languages.
- Define jargon and alternate language terms.

Common Fields Used in This Chapter

Column Title

Enter text to display on the first line of descriptions that are used in column headings on a report or form. This description is for the base language only, unless you update the description for another language.

This description should be no larger than the DD item size, if possible. If the column heading is only one line, it should be placed in this column. Use the second line of the Column Title when one row is insufficient.

Row Description

Use row description in a manner similar to the column description in the query facility. The row description identifies fields on forms and reports. This description is for the base language only, unless you update the description for another language. It should be less than 35 characters. Use abbreviations whenever possible. Common abbreviations are:

- U/M: Units of measure
- YTD: Year-to-date
- MTD: Month-to-date
- PYE: Prior year end
- QTY: Quantity
- G/L: General ledger
- A/P: Accounts payable
- DEPR: Depreciation

Creating a Data Dictionary Item

This section lists the forms used to create a DD item, and discusses how to create a DD item.

When you create a new DD item, the system prompts you to indicate whether the DD item will be a glossary DD item.

Forms Used to Create a Data Dictionary Item

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Add EnterpriseOne Object to the Project	W98220C	Click the Add button on the Object Management Workbench form.	Create a DD item.
Data Item Specifications	W92001C	Select Data Item on the Add EnterpriseOne Object to the Project form. When prompted, indicate the DD item type you want to create.	Define the DD item specifications. Attach default triggers, if needed. If creating a glossary DD item, write the glossary.
Smart Field Criteria	W9212A	Enter K in the Glossary Group field on the Data Item Specifications form. Select Smart Fields from the Form menu.	Select the business function that was created for the smart field. Select the event in which the smart field should be triggered. Select the named mapping that is associated with the business function data structure.

Creating a Data Dictionary Item

Access the Data Item Specifications form.

Alias

Enter a code that identifies and defines a unit of information. It is an alphanumeric code up to eight characters long that does not allow blanks or special characters such as %, &, or +. You create new DD items using system codes 55-59. You cannot change the alias.

Within the DD, all DD items are referenced by this four-byte data name. As they are used in database tables, a two-character prefix is added to create unique data names in each table specification (DDS). If you are adding an error message, this field must be left blank. The system assigns the error message number using next numbers. The name appears on a successful add. You should assign error message numbers greater than 5000. Special characters are not allowed as part of the DD item name, with the exception of #, @, $.

Allow Blank Entry

Set this flag to indicate whether blank values can be written to the database. Select this option to allow blank entry under these conditions:

- If the field is edited against a user-defined code (UDC) table, a blank value will be allowed regardless of whether a blank value is valid for the table.
- If the field is specified to be a mandatory entry, a blank value will be allowed as a valid entry.

Auto Include

Set this flag to indicate whether this column should be automatically included in all database fetches to tables that contain this item. This option should only be selected for items that are essential for certain database trigger processes or security validation.

Class

Enter a code that defines the DD item class. The class defines the essential attributes and characteristics of a DD item and is informational only.

Control Type

Enter a code that defines the type of graphical user control that is associated with the DD item. For example, a DD item can appear as a push button, check box, and so on.

Control type is used by Form Design Aid (FDA) to automatically add the correct control to a form for a specific DD item. For example, if a DD item will normally be used as a check box, then the DD control type should be a check box. When you use Quick Form, the DD item will appear as a check box control instead of a generic edit on the form.

You can override this setting in FDA; however, you should anticipate how it will most commonly be used to reduce the need for overrides.

Data Item

Enter a text string used to identify the DD item. It is a 32-character, alphabetical field that does not allow blanks or special characters such as % &, . +. The field cannot be changed after you save the DD item.

Data Type

Enter an identifier of the style or classification of data, such as numeric, alphabetic, and date. Do not change the DD item data type if it is used within an existing application. Data types include these:

- Character: A single letter, always the size of one.
- Date: A date.
- Integer: An integer.
- Character (Blob): An item that can be translated from EBCDIC (8-bit character code commonly used on IBM mainframes) to ASCII (7-bit character code).
- Binary (Blob): An item that cannot be translated, appears in machine code, and is found as an executable file under Win.help.
- Binary: An option that represents two choices.

  It is usually a combination of the digits 1 and 0 to represent on and off or true and false.
- String: An item that is always the same size or length.
- Variable String: An item of variable size.
- UTime: An item that allows business processes to span several time zones by coordinating workstations to Universal Coordinated Time.
- Identifier (ID): An item that is used within the program logic for controls.

  An ID is used to write a C program and reference third-party software that returns a pointer. An API then saves the pointer that references the ID. The parameter that the system passes to the C program is the ID.
- Numeric: A long integer.

Description

Enter a case-sensitive description for the DD items. The system uses this name to search for similar DD items. To enter an alpha description, follow these conventions:

- Dates: Begin all date fields with the word “Date”.

- Amounts: Begin all amount fields with the word “Amount”.
- Units: Begin all unit, quantity, and volume fields with the word “Units”.
- Name: Begin all 30-byte description fields with the word “Name”.
- Prompt: Begin any Y/N prompting field with the word “Prompt”.
- Address Number: Begin all address numbers (employee, customer, owner) with the words “Address Number”.

Display Decimals

Enter a value that designates the number of decimals in the currency, amount, or quantity fields the system displays. For example, U.S. Dollars would be two decimals, Japanese Yen would be no decimals, and Cameroon Francs would be three decimals.

Do Not Total

Enter a value that identifies DD items that are applicable to one of the development platforms only. Valid values are:

1 – Non-AS/400 system only.

2 – AS/400 only.

Blank – DD item is valid for both platforms.

The system makes this flag available for entry if the DD item is of type numeric. When you select this option, the DD item is marked Not to total. When this item is used in a report, the item property, Suppress At Total, is marked.

File Decimals

Enter a value that indicates number of stored positions to the right of the decimal of the DD item.

Glossary Group

Enter a code that indicates the type of DD item. It is validated against UDC H98/DI. Items in glossary group D or S can be included in database tables. Items in other glossary groups (for example, error messages) cannot be added to a table.

The DD item names for error messages are assigned automatically. If you need to assign your own error message numbers, use 4 digit numbers greater than 5000.

The DD item name for a non-database field (used on a form or report but not in a file - glossary group U) must begin with a #, $ or @. For help text (glossary group H), the DD Inquiry/Revision Program field may be used to specify the name of a follow-on item. To create messages for the IBM message file (glossary group J), begin the DD item name with your own three characters (for example, CLT0001).

Item Occurrences

Enter a value that indicates the number of array elements to create, which in turn will create child items (one child per array element).

Item occurrences allows you to create an item as a child of another item. The DD verifies that attributes are consistent between the parent and the child. If you change the parent item, the changes are duplicated in the child items. The DD item names use the parent DD item name and a number, such as a parent item ABC and child items ABC1, ABC2, and so on.

The array DD item names are restricted to certain lengths depending on the number of array elements:

- 3 bytes - 1 to 9 elements

- 2 bytes - 10 to 99 elements
- 1 byte - 100 to 999 elements

Row Security

Set this flag to indicate whether the field can be used in setting up row security.

You can create protected data names by using $xxx and @xxx, where you define xxx.

The alias cannot be changed.

Size

Enter a value that indicates the field size of the DD item.

All amount fields should be entered as 15 bytes, 0 decimals, and the DD item type should be P (packed).

System Code

Enter a value that designates the system number for the Next Number retrieval. See UDC 98/SY.

Upper Case Only

Set this flag to indicate whether the DD item will accept lowercase text. If the value of this field is a Y, the user cannot enter lowercase characters into a control based on this DD item.

Adding Glossary Text for Languages

This section lists the forms used to add glossary text for languages, and discusses how to add glossary text for languages.

For any DD item, you can add glossary text for different languages. For example, you can create glossary text for the base English language item and also add glossary text for French, Spanish, and German. Glossary text for languages must be added after the DD item has been created.

Form Used to Add Glossary Text for Languages

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Data Items	W92001B	Data Dictionary Design (GH951), Work with Data Dictionary Items	Choose a DD item for which to supply a non-English glossary.

Adding Glossary Text for Languages

To add glossary text for languages:

1. Access Work with Data Items.
2. Select the DD item that you want to change.
3. From the Row menu, select Glossary Overrides.
4. On Work With Data Item Glossary Overrides, click the Add button.
5. On Data Item Glossary Header, complete these fields:
   - Language

- Form

  Enter a form name if you want the glossary to apply to a specific form only.

  If you do not enter a form name, the glossary applies to all forms that use this item.

6. On Work with Data Item Glossary Overrides, select the row that you just added.
7. From the Row menu, select Glossary.
8. On Data Item Glossary, enter the glossary text that you want to appear.

Defining Jargon and Alternate Language Terms

This section provides an overview of jargon and alternate language terms and discusses how to:

- Change row and column text for all applications.
- Define jargon.
- Update a data item for languages.

Understanding Jargon and Alternate Language Terms

When you create a DD item, you assign descriptions to the row, column, and glossary. Because these descriptions might not offer the flexible terminology that you need, you can assign alternate jargon or language descriptions to each item. Alternate descriptions enable the same DD item to appear with different row, columns, and glossaries for different users, depending on the system (product) code of the object that they are using.

For example, the cost center field MCU is widely used throughout the system. Its row description is Business Unit, which is a term used by financial applications. However, in distribution applications, this DD item appears as Branch/Plant. Likewise, in warehousing applications, the DD item appears as Warehouse.

In addition to any alternate terms that you define, users can implement their own language overrides at the application level. The system checks for and resolves overrides in this order:

1. If a user applies a language override in the application (such as FDA or Report Design Aid (RDA)), the system uses the term indicated by the language override, if one exists.
2. If the user did not specify a language override in the application, then the system determines at runtime whether a system code has been attached to the menu selection.

   If the menu selection has an attached system code, then the system displays the alternate term dictated by the system code, if one exists.
3. If no alternate term has been indicated for the menu selection, the system determines at runtime whether a system code has been attached to the application.

   If the application has an attached system code, then the system displays the alternate term that is dictated by the system code, if one exists.
4. If no alternate term has been indicated for the application, then the DD text appears.

In all cases, the system first checks the user's preferred language for an alternate term before checking without language. Language and language overrides always take precedence over non-language overrides. For example, assume that, in an environment in which English is the base language, all the forms have French translations that a user can view by selecting the French override. A form might contain a DD item that in English has an alternate term; in this example, however, the French version of the DD item does not have an alternate term. When it appears in English, the form displays either the main term or the alternate term, as appropriate. When it appears in French, however, the form displays only the main term, even when an alternate term is called for, because the language override takes precedence over displaying the alternate term.

Jargon and alternate language terms must be added after the DD item has been created.

Forms Used to Define Jargon and Alternate Language Terms

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work with Data Items	W92001B	Data Dictionary Design (GH951), Work with Data Dictionary Items	Choose a DD item for which to define jargon and alternate language terms.
Work with Data Item Descriptions	W92001S	On Work with Data Items, select a DD item. From the Row menu, select Descript. Overrides.	Modify language jargon codes.
Data Item Descriptions	W92001Q	On Work with Data Item Descriptions, click the Add button.	Apply a language and jargon code to the DD item.

Changing Row and Column Text for All Applications

Click theGlossary Overrides to change the alpha description and create a record. You then use the Glossary form to change the description.

Changes to row and column descriptions are not replicated through data replication. To deploy row and column changes to workstations, you must deliver a new full or partial package, or an update package that includes the affected applications. The new or update package deletes the existing row and columns that are stored in a cache on the workstation.

To change row and column text for all applications:

Access Work with Data Item Descriptions.

Jargon Code Enter a UDC (98/SY) value that specifies the system number for reporting and jargon purposes.

Defining Jargon

Access Data Item Descriptions.

Jargon Code Enter a UDC (98/SY) value that specifies the system number for reporting and jargon purposes.

Updating a Data Item for Languages

Access Data Item Descriptions.

Language	Enter a UDC (01/LP) that specifies the language to use on forms and printed reports. Before you specify a language, a code for that language must exist at either the system level or in the user's preferences.

CHAPTER 4

Adding Tips of the Day

This chapter provides an overview of Tips of the Day and discusses how to work with Tips of the Day.

Understanding Tips of the Day

Many JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications provide tips of the day, which are sets of short informational text that appear each time you launch an application or access a form. You can change these tip sets or create your own. Tips of the day appear sequentially, so you can browse through the tips. When you close the tip form, the system records where in the tip sequence you are and displays the next tip when you launch the object again.

Prerequisite

Create a data dictionary item with glossary text for each tip of the day.

Working with Tips of the Day

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, tips of the day are the glossary texts of data dictionary items. You create one data dictionary item for each tip. Since you can translate data dictionary glossaries, tips of the day can appear in different languages.

You can associate tips with an application, a form, or an application version. The tips appear in the order that you specify, and you can override a user's option to clear the tip of the day feature for the tip set.

After you have associated tips with an object, you can rearrange the tip order, add new tips, or delete existing ones from the tip set.

Forms Used to Work with Tips of the Day

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Tips of the Day	W91500B	System Administration Tools (GH9011), Object Management Administration, Object Management Administration Advanced and Technical Operations, Tip of the Day	View and select a tip of the day.
Tips of the Day Revisions	W91500C	Work With Tips of the Day, click Add	Add a tip of the day to an object.

Adding Tips of the Day to an Object

You can add tips to an application, form, or application version that does not already have tips associated with it. To add tips to an existing tip set, double-click one of the existing tips on the Work With Tips of the Day form, or by selecting Add, to access the Tips of the Day Revisions form.

Access Tips of the Day Revisions.

EnterpriseOne Tool If you selected Add enter the system application to which you are attaching the tip set. If you selected an existing tip, this field is unavailable for input.

Description Enter a description of the system application, if one does not already exist.

Force tip to all users Select this option to end the user's ability to disable Tip of the Day. This option applies to the current tip set only.

Tip Sequence Select the order in which the tips in the tip set appear.

Data Item Select the alias of the data dictionary item.

Description The DD description of the tip is displayed.

Glossary of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Terms

activity	A scheduling entity in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tools that represents a designated amount of time on a calendar.
activity rule	The criteria by which an object progresses from one given point to the next in a flow.
add mode	A condition of a form that enables users to input data.
Advanced Planning Agent (APAg)	A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool that can be used to extract, transform, and load enterprise data. APAg supports access to data sources in the form of rational databases, flat file format, and other data or message encoding, such as XML.
application server	A server in a local area network that contains applications shared by network clients.
as if processing	A process that enables you to view currency amounts as if they were entered in a currency different from the domestic and foreign currency of the transaction.
alternate currency	A currency that is different from the domestic currency (when dealing with a domestic-only transaction) or the domestic and foreign currency of a transaction. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, alternate currency processing enables you to enter receipts and payments in a currency other than the one in which they were issued.
as of processing	A process that is run as of a specific point in time to summarize transactions up to that date. For example, you can run various JD Edwards EnterpriseOne reports as of a specific date to determine balances and amounts of accounts, units, and so on as of that date.
back-to-back process	A process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Supply Management that contains the same keys that are used in another process.
batch processing	A process of transferring records from a third-party system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, batch processing enables you to transfer invoices and vouchers that are entered in a system other than JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, respectively. In addition, you can transfer address book information, including customer and supplier records, to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
batch server	A server that is designated for running batch processing requests. A batch server typically does not contain a database nor does it run interactive applications.
batch-of-one immediate	A transaction method that enables a client application to perform work on a client workstation, then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks. See also direct connect and store-and-forward.
business function	A named set of user-created, reusable business rules and logs that can be called through event rules. Business functions can run a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the application programming interfaces (APIs) that enable them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-JD Edwards 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 See named event rule (NER).

business view A means for selecting specific columns from one or more JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application tables whose data is used in an application or report. A business view does not select specific rows, nor does it contain any actual data. It is strictly a view through which you can manipulate data.

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

central server A server that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers. In a typical JD Edwards EnterpriseOne installation, the software is loaded on to one machine—the central server. Then, copies of the software are pushed out or downloaded to various workstations attached to it. That way, if the software is altered or corrupted through its use on workstations, an original set of objects (central objects) is always available on the central server.

charts Tables of information in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that appear on forms in the software.

connector Component-based interoperability model that enables third-party applications and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to share logic and data. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne connector architecture includes Java and COM connectors.

contra/clearing account A general ledger account in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management that is 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 in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management.

Control Table Workbench An application that, during the Installation Workbench processing, runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user-defined codes, menus, and user override tables.

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

cost assignment The process in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Cost Accounting of tracing or allocating resources to activities or cost objects.

cost component In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, an element of an item's cost (for example, material, labor, or overhead).

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.

currency restatement The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. You can use the currency restatement process, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.

database server A server in a local area network that maintains a database and performs searches for client computers.

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

date pattern	A calendar that represents the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year in standard and 52-period accounting.
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 information	Information that relates to individual lines in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions (for example, voucher pay items and sales order detail lines).
direct connect	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate and store-and-forward.
Do Not Translate (DNT)	A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.
dual pricing	The process of providing prices for goods and services in two currencies.
edit code	A code that indicates how a specific value for a report or a form should appear or be formatted. The default edit codes that pertain to reporting require particular attention because they account for a substantial amount of information.
edit mode	A condition of a form that enables users to change data.
edit rule	A method used for formatting and validating user entries against a predefined rule or set of rules.
Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)	An interoperability model that enables paperless computer-to-computer exchange of business transactions between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems. Companies that use EDI must have translator software to convert data from the EDI standard format to the formats of their computer systems.
embedded event rule	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field based on a processing option value, and calling a business function. Contrast with the business function event rule.
Employee Work Center	A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards 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.
enterprise server	A server that contains the database and the logic for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
EnterpriseOne object	A reusable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects.
EnterpriseOne process	A software process that enables JD Edwards EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and run transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes don't have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
Environment Workbench	An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.
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.

event rule A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.

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. A facility is sometimes referred to as a "business unit."

fast path A command prompt that enables the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.

file server A server that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network. Unlike a disk server, which appears to the user as a remote disk drive, a file server is a sophisticated device that not only stores files, but also manages them and maintains order as network users request files and make changes to these files.

final mode The report processing mode of a processing mode of a program that updates or creates data records.

FTP server A server that responds to requests for files via file transfer protocol.

header information 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.

interface table See Z table.

integration server A server that facilitates interaction between diverse operating systems and applications across internal and external networked computer systems.

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

interoperability model A method for third-party systems to connect to or access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

in-your-face-error In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a form-level property which, when enabled, causes the text of application errors to appear on the form.

IServer service 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.

jargon An alternative data dictionary item description that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne appears 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. This server provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.

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

JDEBASE Database Middleware A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary database middleware package that provides platform-independent APIs, along with client-to-server access.

JDECallObject An API used by business functions to invoke other business functions.

jde.ini A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne file (or member for iSeries) that provides the runtime settings required for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine running JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This includes workstations and servers.

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

jde.log
The main diagnostic log file of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. This file is always located in the root directory on the primary drive and contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

JDENET
A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne proprietary communications middleware package. This package 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 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne supported platforms.

Location Workbench
An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.

logic server
A server in a distributed network that provides the business logic for an application program. In a typical configuration, pristine objects are replicated on to the logic server from the central server. The logic server, in conjunction with workstations, actually performs the processing required when JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software runs.

MailMerge Workbench
An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents. You can use MailMerge Workbench to print documents, such as form letters about verification of employment.

master business function (MBF)
An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database. Master business functions pass information between data entry forms and the appropriate tables. These master functions provide a common set of functions that contain all of the necessary default and editing rules for related programs. MBFs contain logic that ensures the integrity of adding, updating, and deleting information from databases.

master table
See published table.

matching document
A document associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice, and a payment is the matching document of a voucher.

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

message center
A central location for sending and receiving all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne messages (system and user generated), regardless of the originating application or user.

messaging adapter
An interoperability model that enables third-party systems to connect to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to exchange information through the use of messaging queues.

messaging server
A server that handles messages that are sent for use by other programs using a messaging API. Messaging servers typically employ a middleware program to perform their functions.

named event rule (NER)
Encapsulated, reusable business logic created using event rules, rather that C programming. NERs are also called business function event rules. NERs can be reused in multiple places by multiple programs. This modularity lends itself to streamlining, reusability of code, and less work.

nota fiscal
In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions for tax purposes and that must contain information required by tax regulations.

nota fiscal factura
In Brazil, a nota fiscal with invoice information.

See also *nota fiscal.*

Object Configuration Manager (OCM)
In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the object request broker and control center for the runtime environment. OCM keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, OCM directs access to it using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.

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

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

Open Data Access (ODA)
An interoperability model that enables you to use SQL statements to extract JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data for summarization and report generation.

Output Stream Access (OSA)
An interoperability model that enables you to set up an interface for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to pass data to another software package, such as Microsoft Excel, for processing.

package
JD Edwards 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 on the deployment server the installation program can find them. It is point-in-time snapshot of the central objects on the deployment server.

package build
A software application that facilitates the deployment of software changes and new applications to existing users. Additionally, in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a package build can be a compiled version of the software. When you upgrade your version of the ERP software, for example, you are said to take a package build.

Consider the following context: “Also, do not transfer business functions into the production path code until you are ready to deploy, because a global build of business functions done during a package build will automatically include the new functions.” The process of creating a package build is often referred to, as it is in this example, simply as “a package build.”

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

Package Workbench
An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.

planning family
A means of grouping end items whose similarity of design and manufacture facilitates being planned in aggregate.

preference profile
The ability to define default values for specified fields for a user-defined hierarchy of items, item groups, customers, and customer groups.

print server
The interface between a printer and a network that enables network clients to connect to the printer and send their print jobs to it. A print server can be a computer, separate hardware device, or even hardware that resides inside of the printer itself.

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

processing option
A data structure that enables users to supply parameters that regulate the running of a batch program or report. For example, you can use processing options to specify default values for certain fields, to determine how information appears or is printed, to specify date ranges, to supply runtime values that regulate program execution, and so on.

production environment
A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.

production-grade file server
A file server that has been quality assurance tested and commercialized and that is usually provided in conjunction with user support services.

program temporary fix (PTF)
A representation of changes to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or disks.

project
In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, a virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.

promotion path
The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow. The following is the normal promotion cycle (path):

11>21>26>28>38>01

In this path, *11* equals new project pending review, *21* equals programming, *26* equals QA test/review, *28* equals QA test/review complete, *38* equals in production, *01* equals complete. During the normal project promotion cycle, developers check objects out of and into the development path code and then promote them to the prototype path code. The objects are then moved to the productions path code before declaring them complete.

proxy server
A server that acts as a barrier between a workstation and the internet so that the enterprise can ensure security, administrative control, and caching service.

published table
Also called a master table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines. Residing on the publisher machine, the F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

publisher
The server that is responsible for the published table. The F98DRPUB table identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.

pull replication
One of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne 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 F98DRPCN table.

QBE
An abbreviation for query by example. In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the QBE line is the top line on a detail area that is used for filtering data.

real-time event
A service that uses system calls to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and to provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested notification when certain transactions occur.

refresh
A function used to modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software, or subset of it, such as a table or business data, so that it functions at a new release or cumulative update level, such as B73.2 or B73.2.1.

replication server
A server that is responsible for replicating central objects to client machines.

quote order
In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, a request from a supplier for item and price information from which you can create a purchase order.

In JD Edwards Sales Order Management, item and price information for a customer who has not yet committed to a sales order.

selection
Found on JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus, a selection represents functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.

Server Workbench
An application that, during the Installation Workbench process, 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.

spot rate
An exchange rate entered at the transaction level. This rate overrides the exchange rate that is set up between two currencies.

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

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

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

store-and-forward
The mode of processing that enables users who are disconnected from a server to enter transactions and then later connect to the server to upload those transactions.

subscriber table
Table F98DRSUB, which is stored on the publisher server with the F98DRPUB table and identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.

supplemental data
Any type of information that is not maintained in a master file. Supplemental data is usually additional information about employees, applicants, requisitions, and jobs (such as an employee's job skills, degrees, or foreign languages spoken). You can track virtually any type of information that your organization needs.

For example, in addition to the data in the standard master tables (the Address Book Master, Customer Master, and Supplier Master tables), you can maintain other kinds of data in separate, generic databases. These generic databases enable a standard approach to entering and maintaining supplemental data across JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems.

table access management (TAM)
The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of use-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
An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.

table conversion
An interoperability model that enables the exchange of information between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and third-party systems using non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables.

table event rules
Logic that is attached to database triggers that runs whenever the action specified by the trigger occurs against the table. Although JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enables event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.

terminal server
A server that enables terminals, microcomputers, and other devices to connect to a network or host computer or to devices attached to that particular computer.

three-tier processing
The task of entering, reviewing and approving, and posting batches of transactions in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

three-way voucher match
In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records to create vouchers.

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

transaction set
An electronic business transaction (electronic data interchange standard document) made up of segments.

trigger
One of several events specific to data dictionary items. You can attach logic to a data dictionary item that the system processes automatically when the event occurs.

triggering event
A specific workflow event that requires special action or has defined consequences or resulting actions.

two-way voucher match
In JD Edwards Procurement and Subcontract Management, the process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.

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

variance
In JD Edwards Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue generated by a piece of equipment and costs incurred by the equipment.

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Project Costing and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, the difference between two methods of costing the same item (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 using the current bill of material, routing, and overhead rates.

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

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

vocabulary override
An alternate description for a data dictionary item that appears on a specific JD Edwards EnterpriseOne form or report.

wchar_t
An internal type of a wide character. It is used for writing portable programs for international markets.

web application server
A web server that enables web applications to exchange data with the back-end systems and databases used in eBusiness transactions.

web server
A server that sends information as requested by a browser, using the TCP/IP set of protocols. A web server can do more than just coordination of requests from browsers; it can do anything a normal server can do, such as house applications or data. Any computer can be turned into a web server by installing server software and connecting the machine to the internet.

Windows terminal server
A multiuser server that enables terminals and minimally configured computers to display Windows applications even if they are not capable of running Windows software themselves. All client processing is performed centrally at the Windows

terminal server and only display, keystroke, and mouse commands are transmitted over the network to the client terminal device.

workbench
A program that enables users to access a group of related programs from a single entry point. Typically, the programs that you access from a workbench are used to complete a large business process. For example, you use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Payroll Cycle Workbench (P07210) to access all of the programs that the system uses to process payroll, print payments, create payroll reports, create journal entries, and update payroll history. Examples of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne workbenches include Service Management Workbench (P90CD020), Line Scheduling Workbench (P3153), Planning Workbench (P13700), Auditor's Workbench (P09E115), and Payroll Cycle Workbench.

work day calendar
In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Manufacturing, a calendar that is used in planning functions that consecutively lists only working days so that component and work order scheduling can be done based on the actual number of work days available. A work day calendar is sometimes referred to as planning calendar, manufacturing calendar, or shop floor calendar.

workflow
The automation of a business process, in whole or in 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 server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.

XAPI events
A service that uses system calls to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions as they occur and then calls third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested notification when the specified transactions occur to return a response.

XML CallObject
An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.

XML Dispatch
An interoperability capability that provides a single point of entry for all XML documents coming into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for responses.

XML List
An interoperability capability that enables you to request and receive JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database information in chunks.

XML Service
An interoperability capability that enables you to request events from one JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and receive a response from another JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

XML Transaction
An interoperability capability that enables you to use a predefined transaction type to send information to or request information from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XML transaction uses interface table functionality.

XML Transaction Service (XTS)
Transforms an XML document that is not in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne format into an XML document that can be processed by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. XTS then transforms the response back to the request originator XML format.

Z event
A service that uses interface table functionality to capture JD Edwards EnterpriseOne transactions and provide notification to third-party software, end users, and other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems that have requested to be notified when certain transactions occur.

Z table
A working table where non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne information can be stored and then processed into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Z tables also can be used to retrieve JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data. Z tables are also known as interface tables.

Z transaction
Third-party data that is properly formatted in interface tables for updating to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database.

Index