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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals Interoperability 9.0 Implementation Guide

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals Interoperability 9.0 Implementation 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 downloading 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 Downloading Documentation

This section discusses how to:

- Obtain documentation updates.
- Download 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

Downloading Documentation

In addition to the complete line of documentation that is delivered on your implementation guide CD-ROM, Oracle makes JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation available to you via Oracle's website. You can download PDF versions of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne documentation online via the Oracle Technology Network. Oracle makes these PDF files available online for each major release shortly after the software is shipped.

See Oracle Technology Network, http://www.oracle.com/technology/documentation/psftent.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

Resource	Navigation
Interactive Services Repository	Support, Documentation, Interactive Services Repository
Hardware and software requirements	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Hardware and Software Requirements
Installation guides	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Installation Guides and Notes
Integration information	Implement, Optimize + Upgrade; Implementation Guide; Implementation Documentation and Software; Pre-Built Integrations for PeopleSoft Enterprise and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications
Minimum technical requirements (MTRs)	Implement, Optimize + 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
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.
. . . (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 your product line documentation manager at Oracle Corporation, 500 Oracle Parkway, Redwood Shores, CA 94065, U.S.A. Or email us at appsdoc@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 Application Fundamentals Interoperability Preface

This preface discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application fundamentals.
- Common fields used in this implementation guide.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Products

This implementation guide refers to these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products from Oracle:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM)
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Fixed Assets
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Forecast Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Product Data Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Service Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals

Additional, essential information describing the setup and design of the system appears in companion volumes of documentation called *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Human Capital Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide,* and *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Customer Relationship Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide.*

Customers must conform to the supported platforms for the release as detailed in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne minimum technical requirements. In addition, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne may integrate, interface, or work in conjunction with other Oracle products. Refer to the cross-reference material in the Program Documentation at http://oracle.com/contracts/index.html for Program prerequisites and version cross-reference documents to assure compatibility of various Oracle products.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Financial Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Human Capital Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Customer Relationship Management Application Fundamentals 9.0 Implementation Guide

Common Fields Used in This Implementation Guide

Batch Number

Enter the number that the transmitter assigns to the batch.

During batch processing, the system assigns a new batch number to the transactions for each control batch number it finds.

Execute For Add and **Execute For Del** (execute for deletion)

Enter a code that determines whether the batch application is used to process an added or a deleted transaction record. Values are:

1: Use batch application.

0: Do not use batch application.

Execute For Inq (execute for inquiry)

Enter a code that determines whether the batch application is used to process an inquiry of a transaction record. Values are:

1: Use batch application.

0: Do not use batch application.

Execute For Upd (execute for update)

Enter a code that determines whether the batch application is used to process an updated transaction record. Values are:

1: Use batch application.

0: Do not use batch application.

Ext API Exp Mode (export API in external mode)

Enter a code that determines whether the system exports the transaction record to an external API. Values are:

1: Export

0: Do not export

Ext DB Exp Mode (export DB in external mode)

Enter a code that determines whether the transaction record should be exported to an external database. Values are:

1: Export

0: Do not export

Flat File Exp Mode (flat file export mode)

Enter a code that determines whether the transaction record should be exported to a flat file. Values are:

1: Export

0: Do not export

Function Library

Enter the library for the function. This includes the path for the directory where the library exists.

Function Name

Enter the name of the function. You can define data export control for either a vendor-specific batch process or function. If you enter information in fields for vendor-specific batch processors or functions, the system uses the batch process.

Launch Immediately

Enter a value that controls the immediate execution of a batch job. If the field is set to a *1,* the job executes immediately.

Order Type

Enter a code (00/DT) that identifies the type of document.

This code also indicates the origin of the transaction. We have reserved document type codes for vouchers, invoices, receipts, and time sheets, which create automatic offset entries during the post program. (These entries are not self-balancing when you originally enter them.)

We have defined these document types that should not be changed:

P: Accounts Payable

R: Accounts Receivable

T: Payroll

I: Inventory

O: Purchase Order Processing

J: General Accounting and Joint Interest Billing

S: Sales Order Processing

Transaction

Enter the transaction type. This can be a code from user-defined code (UDC) 00/DT or a transaction type, such as, JDEVOUCH for voucher transactions.

Transaction Number

Enter the number that an Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) transmitter assigns to a transaction.

In a non-EDI environment, you can assign any number that is meaningful to you to identify a transaction within a batch. It can be the same as a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne document number.

UBE Name (universal batch engine name)

Enter the name that identifies a system object. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne architecture is object-based.

Discrete software objects are the building blocks for all applications, and developers can reuse the objects in multiple applications. The Object Librarian tracks each object. Examples of system objects include:

Batch Applications (such as reports)

Interactive Applications

Business Views

Business Functions

Business Functions Data Structures

Event Rules

Media Object Data Structures

You can define data export control for either a vendor-specific batch process or function.

If you enter information in fields for vendor-specific batch processors or functions, the system uses the batch process.

User ID (user identification) Enter the source of the transaction.

This can be an ID, a workstation, the address of an external system, a node on a network, and so on. This field helps identify both the transaction and its point of origin.

Version Enter a set of specifications that control how applications and reports run.

You use versions to group and save a set of processing option values and data selection and sequencing options. Interactive versions are associated with applications (usually as a menu selection). Batch versions are associated with batch jobs or reports. To run a batch process, you must select a version.

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals Interoperability

This chapter discusses:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals Interoperability overview.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals Interoperability business processes.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals Interoperability integrations.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals Interoperability implementation.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals Interoperability Overview

To fully cover the information requirements of an enterprise, companies sometimes use products from different software and hardware providers. Interoperability among different products is important to successfully implementing the enterprise solution. Full interoperability among different systems results in a flow of data that is seamless to the user. The interoperability function provides an interface that facilitates exchanging transactions, both inbound and outbound, with external systems.

Inbound Transactions

Interoperability for inbound transactions consists of these processes:

1. External systems send information to the interface tables using either an external program or flat files and the Inbound Flat File Conversion program. The party sending the information is responsible for conforming to format and other requirements for the interface tables.
2. You run a transaction process (a batch program) that validates the data, updates valid data to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application tables, and sends action messages about incorrect data to the Work Center.
3. You use an inquiry function to interactively review and revise the incorrect data, and then run the transaction process again. You repeat this step as often as needed to correct errors.

Outbound Transactions

Interoperability for outbound transactions requires that you set a processing option specifying a transaction type. Additionally, some entry programs enable you to specify a version of the Master Business Function Processing Options program that, in turn, enables you to specify a version of the Interoperability Processing Options program. This is useful if you need to create a personal version of the Interoperability Processing Options program to designate different transaction types.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals Interoperability Business Processes

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals Interoperability from Oracle provides these business processes:

- Running the conversion program for inbound transactions.
- Reviewing and revising inbound interoperability transactions.
- Sending outbound transactions.
- Reviewing outbound transactions in the processing log.
- Purging interoperability transactions.

We discuss these business processes in the business process chapters in this Implementation Guide.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals Interoperability Integrations

You use interoperability to integrate the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system with external systems. You do not use interoperability to integrate JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems with other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne systems.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Application Fundamentals Interoperability Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Interoperability.

In the planning phase of the 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 the *About This Documentation* with information about where to find the most current version of each.

Implementation Steps

Implementing interoperability for a particular system must be preceded by setting up the corresponding JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM)
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Fixed Assets

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Forecast Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Product Data Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Quality Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Service Management
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management

The Getting Started chapter in the implementation guide for each of these systems contains specific implementation information for that system.

This table lists the implementation step for Interoperability:

Step	Reference
1. Set up transaction types, data export controls, the flat-file cross-reference, and processing options.	Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," page 5

CHAPTER 2

Setting Up Interoperability Transactions

This chapter provides an overview of interoperability transaction setup and discusses how to set up the system for interoperability.

Understanding Interoperability Transaction Setup

External systems can use a variety of methods to send data to the interoperability interface tables. One method is to write the data to a flat file. If you use this method, the system converts the flat file to the interface table. For the system to convert data from the flat file to the interface table, you must identify the transaction using this information:

- Transaction type, which is a unique description that identifies the transaction.
- A direction indicator (inbound or outbound).
- Record types, which indicate the sort of information that is exchanged between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and external systems.
- Tables, which are the sources or destinations of the transaction.

You can set a processing option to start the transaction process automatically when the conversion completes successfully. The transaction process copies the data from the interface tables to the application tables. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications can access the data from these tables.

Record Types Review

When you set up flat file cross-reference information, you must specify the record types. Record types indicate the sort of information that is exchanged between the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and external systems, such as addresses, header or detail transactions, text, or additional information.

You can review hard-coded record types in user-defined code (UDC) 00/RD. The system uses these codes to identify the forms from which the system stores information for outbound documents and to which the system stores information for inbound documents.

Transaction Type Setup

To identify the transactions that the system uses in the flat file cross-reference, you can add codes or transaction types to UDC 00/TT. You use the transaction types to identify whether the information exchange is inbound or outbound, and to identify the corresponding applications and versions. You must set up transaction types before you define data export controls and flat file cross-reference information.

Data Export Control Setup

You define the export information for outbound transactions only. To set up data export controls properly, you must indicate the transaction, document type, batch application or function, and version from which the external system retrieves information from the interface tables.

You can define export controls based on either of these two options:

Based On	Description
Function Name and Library	Specify a vendor-specific function name and library to identify the external custom program that accesses the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interface tables.
UBE (universal batch engine) or batch processor	Specify a vendor-specific outbound batch processor that accesses the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interface tables.

Flat File Cross-Reference Setup

Before you can convert a flat file, you must provide a cross-reference from the flat file fields to the interface table fields. When you exchange data between this system and an external system, you use flat file cross-reference information for these conditions:

- Inbound transactions for which the external system cannot write data to the interface tables in the required format for this system.

  In this case, the external system can write the data to a specific flat file for each transaction and record type.

- Outbound transactions for which this system cannot write data to the interface tables in the format that is required by the external system.

  In this case, this system can write the data to a specific flat file for each transaction and record type.

The process for setting up flat file cross-references for interoperability is identical to that for EDI (electronic data interchange) interface tables.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Processing EDI Documents," Receiving EDI Standard Business Documents.

Setting Up for Interoperability

This section lists prerequisites and discusses how to:

- Set up data export controls.
- Set up the flat file cross-reference.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Ensure that the flat file is a comma-delimited ASCII text (flat) file to which the workstation has read and write access.
- Ensure that the data conforms to the required format.

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Processing EDI Documents," Understanding the Outbound Flat File Conversion Program.

- On the appropriate drives on the computer or network, set up the folders for the flat files.

Forms Used to Set Up JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for Interoperability Transactions

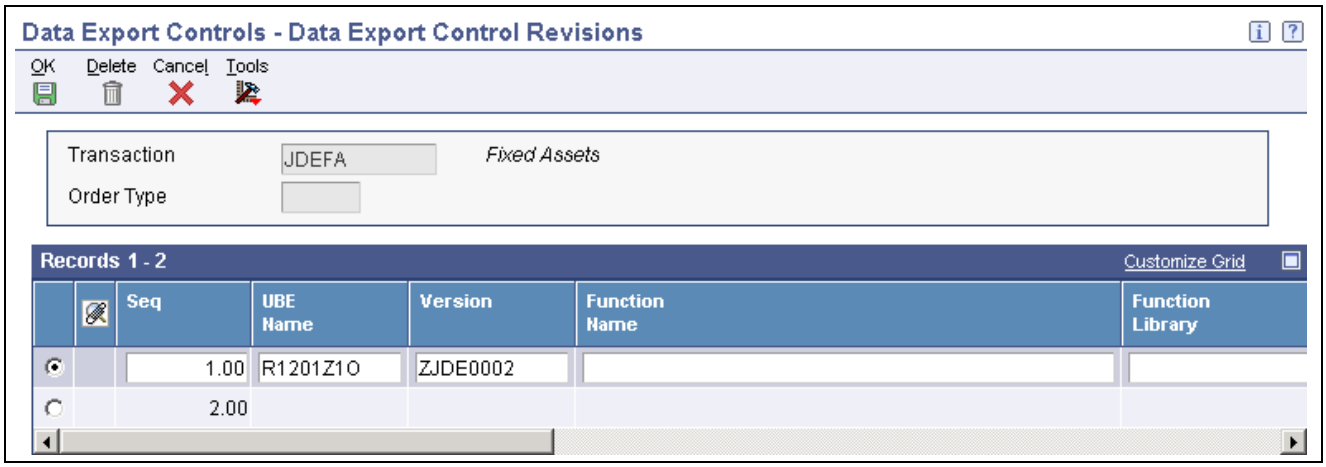
Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
User Defined Codes	W0004AA	You can access the Transaction Type form through multiple navigation paths. This list presents the most frequently used paths: • Condition-Based Alerts Interoperability (G13CBM311), Transaction Type • Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Transaction Type • Financials Interoperability Processing (G00313), Transaction Type • Forecast Interoperability (G36301), Transaction Type • Meter Reading Interoperability (G1332), Transaction Type • Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Transaction Type • Purchasing Interoperability (G43A313), Transaction Type • Sales Interoperability (G42A313), Transaction Type • Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Transaction Type	Set up transaction types. For every outbound transaction type, you must set up data export controls. You use the transaction type when you set up flat file cross-reference information.

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Data Export Control Revisions	W0047C	You can access the Data Export Controls form through multiple navigation paths. This list presents the most frequently used paths: • Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Data Export Controls • Financials Interoperability Processing (G00313), Data Export Controls • Forecast Interoperability (G36301), Data Export controls • Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Data Export Controls • Purchasing Interoperability (G43A313), Data Export Controls • Sales Interoperability (G42A313), Data Export Controls • Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Data Export Controls	Set up data export controls.

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Flat File Cross-Reference	W47002B	You can access the Flat File Cross-Reference form through multiple navigation paths. This list presents the most frequently used paths: • Condition-Based Maintenance Interoperability (G13CBM311), Flat File Cross-Reference • Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Flat File Cross-Reference • Financials Interoperability Processing (G00313), Flat File Cross Reference • Forecast Interoperability (G36301), Flat File Cross-Reference • Meter Reading Interoperability (G1332), Flat File Cross Reference • Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Flat File Cross-Reference • Purchasing Interoperability (G43A313), Flat File Cross-Reference • Sales Interoperability (G42A313), Flat File Cross Reference • Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Flat File Cross-Reference	On Work With Flat File Cross-Reference, click Add to set up the flat file cross-reference.

Setting Up Data Export Controls

Access the Data Export Control Revisions form.



Data Export Control Revisions form

Transaction Specify a code to identify a specific type of transaction. Values are stored in UDC 00/TT.

Order Type Enter a code to identify the type of document that you are exporting.

UBE Name Specify a vendor-specific outbound batch processor that accesses the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interface tables.

Version Specify the version of the outbound batch processor.

Function Name Specify a vendor-specific function name to identify the external custom program that accesses the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interface tables.

Function Library Specify the library for the function.

Execute For Add Enter *1* to process an added transaction record or enter *0* if the transaction should not be processed as an added transaction record.

Execute For Upd (execute for update) Enter *1* to process an updated transaction record or enter *0* if the transaction should not be processed as an update.

Execute For Del (execute for delete) Enter *1* to process a deleted transaction record or enter *0* if the transaction should not be processed as a deleted transaction record.

Execute For Inq (execute for inquiry) Enter *1* to process an inquiry of a transaction record or enter *0* if the transaction should not be processed as an inquiry.

Flat File Exp Mode (flat file export mode) Enter *1* to export the transaction record to a flat file or enter *0* if you do not want to export the transaction record to a flat file.

Ext DB Exp Mode (external database export mode) Enter *1* to export the transaction record to an external database or enter *0* if you do not want to export the transaction record to an external database.

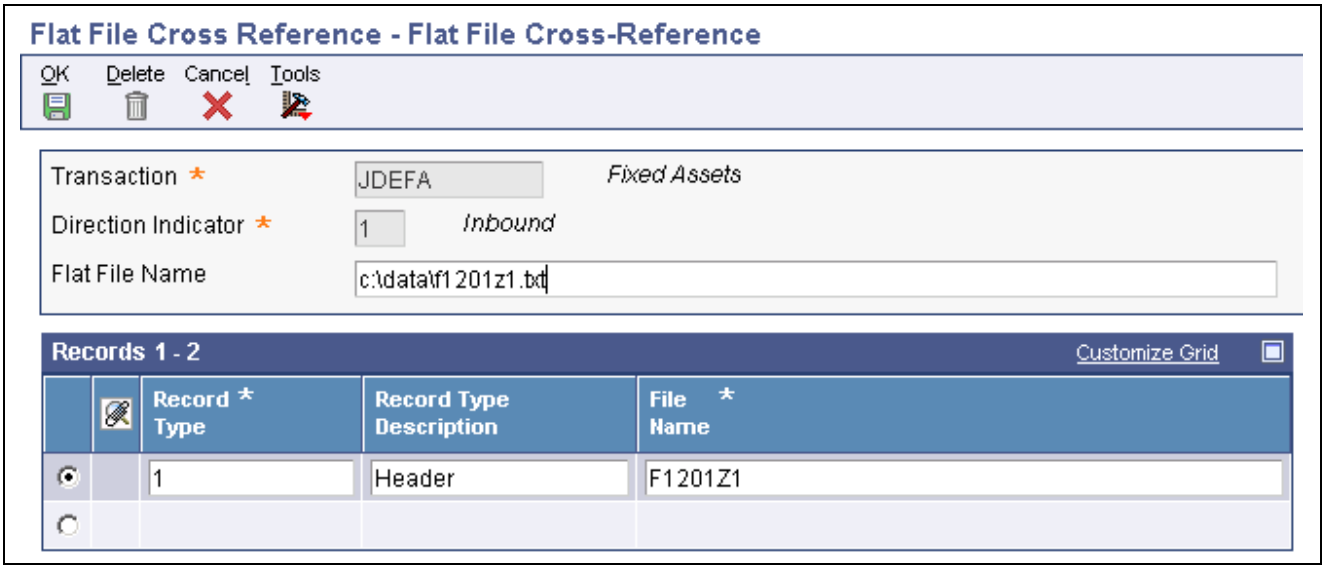
Ext API Expo Mode (external API export mode) Enter *1* to export the transaction record to an external API or enter *0* if you do not want to export the transaction record to an external API.

Launch Immediately Enter *1* if you want to execute the batch job immediately.

Note. You should complete either the UBE Name and Version fields or the Function Name and Function Library fields.

Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference

Access the Flat File Cross-Reference form.



Flat File Cross-Reference form

Transaction Specify a code to identify a specific type of transaction. Values are stored in UDC 00/TT.

Direction Indicator Enter *1* for an inbound transaction or *2* for an outbound transaction.

Flat File Name Enter the name of the flat file, including the directory path where the flat file exists.

Record Type Specify an identifier used to mark EDI transaction records as header and detail information. This is an EDI function only. Values are stored in UDC 00/RD.

File Name Enter the number of a specific table to identify the source or destination of the information. For example, the Account Master table name is F0901.

CHAPTER 3

Processing Interoperability Transactions

This chapter discusses how to:

- Process inbound interoperability transactions.
- Process outbound interoperability transactions.
- Review the processing log.

Processing Inbound Interoperability Transactions

This section provides overviews of inbound interoperability and of the Inbound Flat File Conversion program and discusses how to:

- Run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C).
- Set processing options for the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C).

Understanding Inbound Interoperability

In an inbound transaction, you accept data from another system into a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system. Processing inbound transactions consists of these tasks:

1. The external system sends data to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interface tables, which hold the data before it is copied to the application tables.

   The external system is responsible for conforming to the format and other requirements of the interface tables. If the external system cannot write the information in the required format, it can write the data to a flat file, and you can use the Inbound Flat File Conversion program to convert the data to the required format.

2. You run a transaction process (a batch program) that validates the data, updates valid data from the interface tables to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application tables, and sends action messages to the Employee Work Center about invalid data.

3. You use an inquiry function to interactively review and revise the incorrect data, and then run the transaction process again.

   You repeat this step as often as needed to correct errors.

Receiving Transactions

When receiving data, the system stores the unedited data sent from the external system in interface tables. With this method, unedited transactions do not affect application tables. The next step is to run the appropriate transaction process to edit the transactions and update the appropriate application tables.

To be received into the interface tables, data from an external system must conform to the minimum field requirements specified for the interface table.

The receiving transaction process performs these tasks:

- Validates the data in the interface table to ensure that data is correct and conforms to the format defined for the application table system.
- Updates the associated application table with validated data.
- Produces a report that lists invalid transactions and sends an action message for each invalid transaction to the Employee Work Center.
- Marks, in the interface tables, those transactions that have been successfully updated to the application tables.

If the report indicates errors, access the Employee Work Center from Workflow Management (G02) and review the messages in the message center. Then use the associated inquiry function to review and revise the transactions and to rerun the transaction process.

Note. When you run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) and it completes successfully, the system automatically starts the transaction process if that action is specified in the processing option for the conversion.

Understanding the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program

You use the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) to import flat files into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interface tables. You can create a separate version of the Inbound Flat File Conversion program for each interface table. This program recognizes both the flat file from which it reads and the record types user-defined code (UDC) (00/RD) within the flat file. Each flat file contains records of differing lengths, based on the interface table record to which they correspond. The Inbound Flat File Conversion program uses the Flat File Cross-Reference Table (F47002) to convert the flat file into the interface tables. The F47002 table indicates to the conversion program which flat file to read from and which interface table to use, based on the transaction type that you are receiving.

The conversion program reads each record in the flat file and maps the record data into each field of the interface tables, based on the text qualifiers and field delimiters that are specified in the flat file.

The conversion program inserts the field data as one complete record in the interface table. If the conversion program encounters an error while converting data, it withholds the data in error and continues processing the conversion. If the data is successfully converted, the system automatically starts the transaction process for that interface table, provided that you set the processing options in the conversion program to do so.

See Chapter 3, "Processing Interoperability Transactions," Setting Processing Options for the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program (R47002C), page 15.

Running the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program (R47002C)

Use one of these navigations:

Select Condition-Based Maintenance Interoperability (G13CBM311), Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Flat File Conversion.

Select Forecast Interoperability (G36301), Inbound Flat File Conversions.

Select Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Inbound Flat File Conversion.

Select Meter Reading Interoperability (G1332), Inbound Meter Readings File Conversion.

Select Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Inbound Flat File Conversion.

Select Purchasing Interoperability (G43A313), Inbound Flat File Conversion.

Select Electronic Commerce Interoperability (G47311), Inbound Flat File Conversion.

Select Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound *XX* Flat File Conversion, where *XX* is the process that the conversion completes, such as Inbound Completion Flat File Conversion.

Setting Processing Options for the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program (R47002C)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Transaction

1. Enter the transaction to process.

Specify the type of transaction (00/TT) to be processed.

This value identifies the interoperability transaction type used to convert the flat file.

Separators

1. Enter the field delimiter.

Specify the separator used to delimit fields.

The field delimiter is used by the system to identify field separation. For example, if you specify the field delimiter as a comma (,), order number and order type flat file entries would be:

"Order Number", "Order Type"

2. Enter the text qualifier.

Specify the text qualifier that surrounds text value objects.

Process

1. Enter the inbound processor to run after successful completion of the conversion.

Specify the batch processor to run after the conversion completes successfully.

2. Enter the version for the inbound processor.

Indicate the version of inbound processor to use during inbound conversion. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *XJDE0001*.

Processing Outbound Interoperability Transactions

This section provides an overview of outbound interoperability and lists a prerequisite.

Understanding Outbound Interoperability

You might need to send transactions that you create or change in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system to an external system. For example, you might need to send information about changes on a journal entry or a purchase order to an external system.

To enable outbound processing, you specify a transaction type in the processing options of the appropriate originating program or interoperability processing options program. Additionally, some entry programs enable you to specify a version of the Master Business Function Processing Options program that, in turn, enables you to specify a version of the Interoperability Processing Options program. You can differentiate outbound transactions by transaction type by creating multiple versions of the interoperability processing option programs. For example, you might want to differentiate vouchers that are generated by Procurement from vouchers that are generated manually.

Using the master business function for the type of transaction, the system creates a copy of the transaction and places it in the interface table where external systems can access it.

If a program modifies a transaction without going through the master business function, the system still sends a copy of the transaction to the interface table where external systems can access it.

The default outbound transaction is a copy of a transaction after you create or change it (an *after* image). With interoperability, you can also send a copy of each transaction as it was before you changed it (a *before* image). To control the type of image, you set a processing option on the appropriate interoperability processing options program.

Note. Creating and sending before images requires additional processing time.

The system places a copy of each transaction in the interface table (Z table) that corresponds to the type of transaction that you specify in the processing option. The system also adds a record to the Subsystem Job Master table (F986113).

To retrieve the data from the interface tables:

1. Create a custom UBE (universal batch engine) or function to process the data from the interface tables in such a way that it can be used by the external system.
2. Use the Data Export Controls program (P0047) to specify the custom UBE or function for the transaction type you specified in the interoperability processing options.

   The system stores this information in the Data Export Control table (F0047).
3. Run the Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program (R00460).

   The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program fetches the F986113 record and retrieves the name and version of the custom UBE or function from the F0047 table. The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program passes information about the transaction to the custom UBE or function. The custom UBE or function then retrieves the records from the interface tables and processes that information.

Prerequisite

Define the data export controls for the type of outbound transaction.

The system uses data export controls to identify the batch programs or business processes that third parties provide for use in processing transactions.

See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up Data Export Controls, page 9.

Reviewing the Processing Log

This section provides an overview of the processing log and lists the form used to review the processing log.

Understanding the Processing Log

You use the processing log to review whether the system has processed specific outbound transactions successfully. The system creates a record in the processing log for every outbound transaction that is processed. The processing log contains key fields from the F0047 table, such as transaction type, sequence number, batch process or function, and corresponding version.

The information in the processing log is for review only and cannot be changed in the processing log.

Form Used to Review the Processing Log

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Processing Log	W0046A	You can access the Work With Processing Log form through multiple navigation paths. This list presents the most frequently used paths: • Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Processing Log • Financials Interoperability Processing (G00313), Processing Log • Forecast Interoperability (G36301), Processing Log • Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Processing Log • Purchasing Interoperability (G43A313), Processing Log • Sales Interoperability (G42A313), Processing Log • Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Processing Log	Review the processing log.

CHAPTER 4

Processing Interoperability for Sales Order Management

This chapter discusses how to:

- Process outbound interoperability for Sales Order Management.
- Review and revise interoperability transactions for Sales Order Management.
- Purge interoperability transactions for Sales Order Management.

Processing Outbound Interoperability for Sales Order Management

This section provides overviews of the outbound interoperability for Sales Order Management and subsystem processing in sales order entry, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Set selected processing options for Sales Order Entry (P4210).
- Set selected processing options for Sales Order Entry (P42101).
- Set selected processing options for Shipment Confirmation (P4205).

Understanding Outbound Interoperability for Sales Order Management

You might send transactions you create or change in Sales Order Management to an external system. For example, if the organization sends order acknowledgements to customers, you can use Interoperability transactions to convey order and price information.

To process outbound interoperability in Sales Order Management:

1. Specify a transaction type in the processing options of these programs:
   - Sales Order Entry (P4210)
   - Shipment Confirmation (P4205)
2. Enter or change a sales order or shipment confirmation using the Sales Order Entry program (P42101).

   The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales Order system calls a business function that writes records to the Sales Order Header Unedited Transaction File table (F4201Z1) and the Sales Order Detail Unedited Transaction File table (F4211Z1). The same business function calls a special subsystem API (application program interface) that sends a message to the subsystem kernel running on the server. The subsystem kernel adds a record to the Subsystem Job Master table (F986113).

3. Create a custom UBE or function to process the data from the F4201Z1 and F4211Z1 tables in such a way that it can be used by the external system.
4. Use the Data Export Controls program (P0047) to specify the custom UBE or function for the transaction type you specified in the processing options of the originating program.

   The system stores this information in the Data Export Control table (F0047).
5. Run the Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program (R00460).

   The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program fetches the F986113 record and retrieves the name and version of the custom UBE from the F0047 table. The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program passes information about the order to the custom UBE. The custom UBE then retrieves the records from the F4201Z1 and F4211Z1 tables and processes that information.

Understanding Subsystem Processing in Sales Order Entry

If you need a pick slip or invoice when you finish the order entry process, you can set up and activate the subsystem. You might want this instant print capability if you:

- Operate in an environment that has a high volume of same-day-delivery orders, and you want to create the pick slip as soon as you enter the order.
- Have many counter sales, where the customer expects to leave the premises with both the merchandise and the invoice for that merchandise.

The processing options in the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) activate subsystem processing. For example, in the version of Sales Order Entry that you use for printing pick slips immediately after order entry, you would set the value in the processing options to print pick slips and then identify the version of the Print Pick Slips program. You must set a processing option to activate the subsystem processing and then identify the corresponding subsystem version of the programs to run these programs:

- Print Pick Slips (R42520)
- Print Invoices (R42565)
- Inventory Commitment (R42997)
- Batch Edit and Creation (R4210Z)

You should create a version of Sales Order Entry (P4210) specifically for subsystem processing.

Important! You must stop the subsystem processing before performing end-of-day processing. You can also stop one or more jobs in the subsystem at any time. You use the Subsystem Jobs program (P986113) to end subsystem processing.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 System Administration Guide.*

Prerequisite

Define the data export controls for the type of outbound transaction. The system uses data export controls to determine the batch programs or business processes that third parties supply for use in processing transactions.

See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up Data Export Controls, page 9.

Setting Selected Processing Options for Sales Order Entry (P4210)

This section lists only the processing options for the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) that are specific to outbound interoperability.

7-Process

This section lists only the processing options on the Process tab that relate to subsystem processing.

2. Subsystem Processing

Specify a value to activate the subsystem to print the pick slip or invoice immediately after the order entry process. Values are:

1: The system uses this version of Sales Order Entry (P4210) for subsystem processing to print pick slips and activate the subsystem processing. Identify the corresponding version of the program in the Sales Order Entry (P4210), Versions, Pick Slip Print processing options.

2: The system uses this version of Sales Order Entry (P4210) for subsystem processing to print invoices and activate the subsystem processing. Identify the corresponding version of the program in the Sales Order Entry (P4210), Versions, Invoice Print processing options.

3: The system uses this version of Sales Order Entry for subsystem commitment processing and does not commit inventory until you complete the order. After you accept the order, the system processes the order through the subsystem batch program while you enter another order.

4: The system uses this version of Sales Order Entry for online commitment processing and the system does not process order detail lines asynchronously. After you enter the order, the system processes commitments for the complete order before you can enter another order. This enables you to review commitments online as the system processes availability for each order detail line in the order.

5: The system uses this version of Sales Order Entry for entering and processing orders in a store-and-forward mode. Identify the appropriate version of the program, Sales Order Batch Transaction Editor (R4210Z), in the Sales Order Entry (P4210), Versions tab, Sales Order Batch Transaction Editor (R4210Z) processing option.

Note. If you specify either *3* or *4,* you must specify a version of the Inventory Commitment program (R42997) on the Versions tab.

9-Versions

You use these processing options to specify versions of other programs that are called by the Sales Order Entry program (P4210).

13. Online/Subsystem Commitment (R42997)

Specify the version of the Inventory Commitment program (R42997) the system uses for either online or subsystem commitments. You must specify the Subsystem Processing option on the Process tab for either online or subsystem commitments and specify the version of the corresponding Commitments program. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001.

18-Interop

You use these processing options to set up outbound interoperability.

1. Transaction Type Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. We provide transaction type *JDESOOUT* for sales orders.

2. Before/After Image Processing Specify whether the system creates a record of the sales order before it was changed, in addition to a record of the sales order after the change. The system creates these records in the Sales Order Header Unedited Transaction File table (F4201Z1) and the Sales Order Detail Unedited Transaction File table (F4211Z1) when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the sales order record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two sales order records: one before the sales order is changed and one after the sales order is changed.

Setting Selected Processing Options for Sales Order Entry (P42101)

This section lists only the processing options for the Sales Order Entry program (P42101) that are specific to outbound interoperability.

Versions

You use these processing options to specify the version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210) to use.

1. Sales Order Model Version Specify a version of the Sales Order Entry program (P4210). When you process a sales order using the P42101 program, the system retrieves the processing options related to interoperability from the processing options of the version of the P4210 program that you specify.

Setting Selected Processing Options for Shipment Confirmation (P4205)

This section lists only the processing options for the Shipment Confirmation program (P4205) that are specific to outbound interoperability.

18-Interop

You use these processing options to set up outbound interoperability.

1. Interoperability Transaction Type Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. We provide transaction type *JDESC* for shipment confirmations.

2. Run the Outbound Subsystem UBE Indicate whether the system processes outbound interoperability transactions through the subsystem. Values are:

Blank: Bypass outbound subsystem processing.

1: Perform subsystem processing.

Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Sales Order Management

This section provides an overview of reviewing and revising interoperability transactions for Sales Order Management and lists the form used to review and revise interoperability transactions for Sales Order Management.

Understanding Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Sales Order Management

Running an inbound transaction process often identifies one or more invalid inbound transactions in the interface table. For example, an inventory item on an order might have an invalid address book number, Ship To address, or Sold To address. The program cannot add that transaction to the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211). When an error occurs, the program sends an error message to the Work Center (P012501), indicating the transaction number for the transaction in error. You can inquire on these transactions to review and revise unedited sales transactions.

Use the inquiry menu selections to add, change, or delete transactions containing errors. Then run the appropriate transaction process again. Continue to make corrections and rerun the transaction process until the program runs without errors.

After you correct the errors identified by the Inbound Transaction Process, run the transaction process again. If other errors are identified, correct them and run the transaction process again.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Running Inquiries and Revising EDI Documents," Understanding EDI Documents.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide.*

Form Used to Review and Revise Interoperability Transactions for Sales Order Management

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Unedited Detail Transactions Revisions	W4211Z1C	Sales Interoperability (G42A313), Outbound Sales Transaction Revisions Select a transaction on the Work With Sales Orders Unedited Transactions form and click Select.	Review and revise interoperability transactions. If applicable, select Detail Revisions from the Row menu to review or change additional detail information.

Purging Interoperability Transactions for Sales Order Management

This section provides an overview of purging interoperability transactions and discusses how to purge interoperability transactions.

Understanding Purging Interoperability Transactions

When data becomes obsolete or when you need more disk space, you can use the Purge Interoperability Table programs to remove data from the interoperability tables.

For records in the Processing Log table (F0046) that are marked as processed, the program purges the associated transactions in the F4201Z1 interoperability table, as well as the records in the F0046 table. If the records in the F0046 table are not marked as processed, the program does not purge any records.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide.*

Purging Interoperability Transactions

To purge inbound interoperability transactions for sales orders, select Sales Interoperability (G42A313), Purge Sales Transaction Records.

CHAPTER 5

Processing Interoperability for Quality Management

This chapter discusses how to:

- Process inbound interoperability for Quality Management.
- Review and revise interoperability transactions for Quality Management.
- Purge interoperability transactions for Quality Management.

Processing Inbound Interoperability for Quality Management

This section provides an overview of inbound interoperability for Quality Management, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Batch Test Results (R3711Z1I).
- Run the Batch Test Results program.

Understanding Inbound Interoperability for Quality Management

You run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) to copy the data from the flat file to the Test Results Unedited Transaction Table (F3711Z1) if you have set up a flat file cross-reference to this table.

Note. We provide transaction type *JDEQMTR* for Quality Management test results.

You run the Batch Test Results program (R3711Z1I) to copy the information from the unedited transaction table to the Test Results table (F3711).

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up flat file cross-references.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference, page 11.

- Run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C).

  See Chapter 3, "Processing Interoperability Transactions," Running the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program (R47002C), page 14.

Setting Processing Options for Batch Test Results (R3711Z1I)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Versions

1. Test Results (P3711) Specify the version of the Test Results program to use when running this report. The version entered determines the processing option values to be used when updating the Test Results table (F3711). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the *ZJDE0001* version

Running the Batch Test Results Program

Select Quality Management Interoperability (G37311), Batch Test Results.

Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Quality Management

This section provides an overview of reviewing and revising interoperability transactions for Quality Management, lists the forms used to review and revise interoperability transactions for Quality Management, and discusses how to set processing options for Test Results Transactions Revisions (P3711Z1).

Understanding Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Quality Management

Running a transaction process, such as Batch Test Results program (R3711Z1I), often identifies one or more inbound transactions that contain invalid transactions. The Batch Test Results program identifies the invalid transaction and sends an error message to the Work Center (P012501). The error message indicates the transaction number for the transaction in error.

You can use the Test Results Transactions Revisions program (P3711Z1) to review and revise inbound transactions. You can add, change, or delete transactions containing errors; then you run the transaction process again. Continue to make corrections and rerun the transaction process until the program runs without errors.

Forms Used to Review and Revise Interoperability Transactions for Quality Management

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Test Results Transaction Records	W3711Z1A	Quality Management Interoperability (G37311), Test Results Transactions Revisions	Review and revise a transaction.
Test Results Transaction Records Revisions	W3711Z1C	Select Revisions from the Row menu on Work With Test Results Transaction Records.	Review or change additional detail information. Rerun the transaction process to identify further errors and check that errors were corrected.

Setting Processing Options for Test Results Transactions Revisions (P3711Z1)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Default

This processing option enables you to specify the transaction type that the program uses to select transactions for display.

1. Transaction Type Specify the transaction type for test results transactions. If you leave this field blank, the system uses transaction type *JDEQMTR*.

Process

This processing option controls the version of the Test Results Transactions program (R3711Z1I) that is called from the Test Results Transactions Revisions program (P37311Z1).

1. Inbound Process of Test Results Transactions (R3711Z1I) Version Specify the version of Inbound Process of Test Results Transactions (R3711Z1I) to run when you select Submit from the Row menu on the Work With Test Results Transaction Records form. If you leave this field blank, the system uses version *ZJDE0001*.

Display

These processing options affect how the system displays information.

1. View Enter a code to select the view preference: Values are:

1: View unprocessed records.

2: View records processed successfully.

3: View records processed with errors.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays unprocessed records.

2. Direction Specify the direction indicator. Values are:

1: Inbound records.

2: Outbound records.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays inbound records.

Purging Interoperability Transactions for Quality Management

This section provides an overview of purging interoperability transactions and discusses how to purge interoperability transactions.

Understanding Purging Interoperability Transactions

When data becomes obsolete or you need more disk space, you can use a purge program to remove data from interface files, in this case test results transactions.

For records in the Processing Log table (F0046) that are marked as processed, the program purges the associated transactions in the corresponding interoperability tables, as well as the records in the F0046 table. If the records in the F0046 table are not marked as processed, the program does not purge any records.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide.*

Purging Interoperability Transactions

Select Quality Management Advanced Operations (G3731), Purge of Test Results Transactions.

CHAPTER 6

Processing Interoperability for Inventory Management

This chapter discusses how to:

- Process outbound interoperability for Inventory Management.
- Process inbound interoperability for Inventory Management.
- Review and revise interoperability transactions for Inventory Management.
- Purge interoperability transactions for Inventory Management.

Processing Outbound Interoperability for Inventory Management

This section provides an overview of outbound interoperability for Inventory Management, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to set selected processing options for originating programs.

Understanding Outbound Interoperability for Inventory Management

To fully cover the information requirements of an enterprise, companies sometimes use products from different software and hardware providers. For example, some companies use the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management system for most inventory functions and use hand-held scanning devices to physically count their inventory.

Interoperability among products is essential to successfully implementing the enterprise solution. Full interoperability among systems results in a flow of data among products that is seamless to the user. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Interoperability function provides an interface that eases the exchange of transactions with external systems.

You can send transactions to an external system from these programs in Inventory Management:

Originating Program	Transaction Type	Transaction Table	Extraction Program
Item Master (P4101) Item Branch/Plant (P41026)	JDEITEM	F4101 Item Master Unedited Transaction Table (F4101Z1) F4101 Detail Item Master Unedited Transaction (F4101Z1A)	N/A
Item Master Cost Revisions (P4105)	JDEIC	Unedited Transaction Table - Item Cost (F4105Z1)	N/A
Inventory Issues (P4112)	852	EDI Product Activity Data Header – Outbound (F47126) EDI Product Activity Data Detail – Outbound (F47127)	N/A
Inventory Transfers (P4113)	852	EDI Product Activity Data Header – Outbound (F47126) EDI Product Activity Data Detail – Outbound (F47127)	Item Location Extraction (R41021ZX) **Note.** You run this outbound extraction program to retrieve data from the outbound transaction tables and create a flat file if one does not exist, or to append to an existing flat file. Every field is written from the EDI interface tables to the flat file.
Inventory Adjustments (P4114)	852	EDI Product Activity Data Header – Outbound (F47126) EDI Product Activity Data Detail – Outbound (F47127)	N/A
Item Reclassifications (P4116)	852	EDI Product Activity Data Header – Outbound (F47126) EDI Product Activity Data Detail – Outbound (F47127)	N/A
Cycle Count Update (R41413)	JDECYCLE	F4141 Cycle Count Unedited Transaction Table (F4141Z1)	N/A
Item Location Extraction (R41021ZX)	N/A	Item Location Unedited Transaction File (F41021Z1)	N/A

To create outbound transactions, you must specify the appropriate transaction type in the related processing option. The system places a copy of the transaction in the interface table for that type of transaction. For example, when you run Cycle Count Update with the Interoperability processing option turned on, the system places a copy of updated cycle count data in the F4141Z1 table. The data is then available for an external system to use.

Important! The process detailed here is an example of a typical outbound process and uses the JDEITEM transaction type as an example. For other transaction types, the unedited transaction tables are different.

To process outbound interoperability in Inventory Management:

1. Specify a transaction type in the processing options of the originating programs.
2. Enter or change an item record in one of the originating programs.

   The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management system calls a master business function that writes records to the F4101 Item Master Unedited Transaction Table (F4101Z1) and the F4101 Detail Item Master Unedited Transaction table (F4101Z1A). The same master business function calls a special subsystem API that sends a message to the subsystem kernel running on the server. The subsystem kernel adds a record to the Subsystem Job Master table (F986113).
3. Create a custom UBE or function to process the data from the F4101Z1 and F4101Z1A tables in such a way that it can be used by the external system.
4. Use the Data Export Controls program (P0047) to specify the custom UBE or function for the transaction type you specified in the processing options of the originating program.

   The system stores this information in the Data Export Control table (F0047).
5. Run the Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program (R00460).

   The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program fetches the F986113 record and retrieves the name and version of the custom UBE from the F0047 table. The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program passes information about the order to the custom UBE. The custom UBE then retrieves the records from the F4101Z1 and F4101Z1A tables and processes that information.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Processing EDI Inventory Documents"

Prerequisite

Define the data export controls for the type of outbound transaction. The system uses data export controls to determine the batch programs or business processes that third parties supply for use in processing transactions.

See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up Data Export Controls, page 9.

Setting Selected Processing Options for Originating Programs

This section lists only the processing options that are specific to outbound interoperability. These processing options are used for the following programs:

- Item Master (P4101)
- Item Branch/Plant (P41026)
- Item Master Cost Revisions (P4105)

- Inventory Issues (P4112)
- Inventory Transfers (P4113)
- Inventory Adjustments (P4114)
- Item Reclassifications (P4116)
- Cycle Count Update (R41413)

1. Transaction Type

Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

We provide these transaction types:

- *JDEITEM:* Item master transactions.
- *JDEIC:* Item cost transactions.
- *852:* Product activity data—inventory issues, adjustments, transfers, and reclassification.
- *JDECYCLE:* Inbound cycle count transactions.

2. Before/After Image Processing

Specify whether the system creates a record of the image before it was changed, in addition to a record of the transaction after the change. The system creates these records in the unedited transaction tables when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two records: one before the image is changed and one after the image is changed.

Note. This processing option is applicable only to the item master applications (P4101 and P41026) and not the other inventory management processes described in this section. That is, this processing option applies only to JDEITEM transaction type processes.

Processing Inbound Interoperability for Inventory Management

This section provides an overview of inbound interoperability for Inventory Management, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Item Master Inbound Transaction Process (R4101Z1I).
- Set processing options for Cycle Count Inbound Transaction Process (R4141Z1I).
- Set processing options for Inbound Product Activity Edit/Update (R47121).
- Run the inbound processing programs.

Understanding Inbound Interoperability for Inventory Management

In an inbound transaction, you accept data from another system into this system.

Item Master Inbound Transactions

You might receive inbound transactions for the F4101 table if, for example, you are converting the inventory from a legacy system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management.

The interoperability interface tables for item master inbound transactions are:

- F4101 Item Master Unedited Transaction Table (F4101Z1).
- F4101 Detail Item Master Unedited Transaction (F4101Z1A).

  A F4101Z1 record must precede and be associated with a detail F4101Z1A record

The related application tables for item master inbound transactions are:

- Item Master (F4101).
- Item Branch File (F4102).
- Bulk Item Master (F41011).
- Bulk Depot/Product Information (F41022).
- Item Master - Customer Service Extension (F4117).
- Item Branch Master - Customer Service Extension (F41171).
- Item Profile (F46010).
- Item Shipping Information (F4908).

You run the Item Master Inbound Transaction Process program (R4101Z1I) to copy the information from the F4101Z1 and F4101Z1A tables to the related application tables.

The fields in the F4101Z1 table that must contain data for interoperability depend on whether the transaction is an add, a change, or a delete. This table identifies which fields must contain data for each type of transaction:

Transaction	Fields
Add (available for Item Master and Branch/Plant levels)	Fields that must contain data for an Add transaction at the Item Master level are: • Short Item Number (ITM), Second Item Number (LITM), and Third Item Number (AITM), which must be a unique number. • Stocking Type (STKT). • G/L Class (GLPT). • Description (DSC1). • Transaction Action (TNAC) • Direction Indicator (DRIN) Fields that must be populated for an Add transaction at the Branch/Plant level are: • Short Item Number (ITM), Second Item Number (LITM), and Third Item Number (AITM), which must be a unique number. • Cost Center (MCU). • Transaction Action (TNAC) • Direction Indicator (DRIN) **Note.** Specify *2* in the Update Item/Branch (ITBR) field for a branch transaction (for item transactions, the value in this field should be *1*.). If you leave the ITBR field and the MCU field blank, the record is processed as an item transaction. If you leave the ITBR field blank and specify a branch/plant in the MCU field, the record is treated as a branch transaction.
Change (available for Item Master and Branch/Plant levels)	Fields that must contain data for a Change transaction are: • Transaction Action (TNAC) • Direction Indicator (DRIN) For a Change transaction, the record in the F4101Z1 table must contain data in all the fields that contain data in the application table, even if the data is the same.
Delete (available for Item Master and Branch/Plant levels)	Fields that must contain data for a Delete transaction are: • Transaction Action (TNAC) • Direction Indicator (DRIN) Additional fields that must contain data for a Delete transaction vary: • A Delete transaction for the F4101 table requires that the Short Item Number (ITM) field contain data. • A Delete transaction for F4102 requires that the Short Item Number (ITM) and Branch/Plant (MCU) fields contain data.

Cycle Counts from Inbound Transactions

You might receive inbound transactions for the F4141 table. Examples include copying initial balances from a legacy system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management and copying data from hand-held scanning devices that are used to count inventory.

The Interoperability interface table for cycle count inbound transactions is F4141 Cycle Count Unedited Transaction Table (F4141Z1).

The related application table for cycle count inbound transactions is Cycle Count Transaction File (F4141).

For the F4141Z1 interface table, interoperability requires data in these fields:

- Short Item Number (ITM).
- Branch/Plant (MCU).
- Location (LOCN), if used.
- Lot/Serial (LOTN), if used.
- Storage Unit Number (STUN), if used.
- Class Code (GLPT).
- Total Primary Quantity on Hand (TQOH).
- Total Primary Amount on Hand (TAOH).
- Total Primary Quantity Counted (TQCT).
- Total Primary Amount Counted (TACT)
- Unit Cost (UNCS).
- Total Secondary Quantity on Hand (SQOR).
- Total Secondary Quantity Counted (SQOH).

You run the Cycle Count Inbound Transaction Process program (R4141Z1I) to copy information from the F4141Z1 table to the F4141 table.

After the transaction process is complete, you must run the Cycle Count Update program on the Inventory Count Alternatives menu (G4121) to update the on-hand balances, prepare journal entries, and perform the other functions associated with this program.

Item Costs from Inbound Transactions

You might receive inbound transactions for the F4105 table if, for example, you are converting the inventory from a legacy system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management.

The interoperability interface table for item cost inbound transactions is Unedited Transaction Table - Item Cost (F4105Z1).

The related application table for item cost inbound transactions is Item Cost File (F4105).

For the F4105Z1 table, interoperability requires data in these fields:

- EDI User ID (EDUS).
- EDI Batch Number (EDBT).
- EDI Transaction Number (EDTN).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).

- Short Item Number (ITM), Second Item Number (LITM), or Third Item Number (AITM).
- Branch/Plant (MCU), if level 2 or 3.
- Location (LOCN), if used and if level 3 is used.
- Lot Number (LOTN), if used and if level 3 is used.
- Cost Method (LEDG).
- Unit Cost (UNCS).
- Directional Indicator of "1" for Inbound Processing (DRIN).
- Transaction Action UDC code (TNAC).

  The first letter of the 2nd Description must be A, C, D. Only Add, Change, and Delete are supported.
- Costing Selection - Purchasing (CSPO), Costing Selection - Inventory (CSIN), or both fields when:
  - Adding a new record with a CSPO and CSIN.
  - Changing an existing record with CSPO and CSIN.

During processing, the Item Cost Inbound Transaction Process program (R4105Z1I) adds, changes, or deletes multiple records that exist within the Unedited Transaction Table - Item Cost table (F4105Z1) directly to the F4105 table. Additionally, the costing selection methods for sales, inventory, and purchasing can be added or changed during processing.

Cost Updating

You can update cost records for interoperability in the Item Cost Revisions Application program (P4105Z1). The system processes revisions according to how you have set the transaction action user-defined code (UDC) (00/TA).

You must pay careful attention to the values in an existing record when updating costs through interoperability. The system validates the values in the F4105Z1 table against the values for the cost record in the F4105 table. In order for the system to recognize the cost methods you have identified as the purchasing cost method, the inventory cost method, or both, you must ensure that the Purchasing Cost Method Selection field has a value of *P* and the Inventory Cost Method Selection has a value of *I*.

Note. You cannot delete a record that reflects the costing method selection (either purchasing or inventory). If you have identified an existing record as the purchasing cost method, the inventory cost method, or both, you are not able to delete it. Instead, the system changes the unit cost of the record to zero.

Product Activity Data Inbound Transactions

You might receive inbound transactions for the Item Ledger File table (F4111) if, for example, you are converting the inventory from a legacy system to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management.

The interoperability interface table for product activity data inbound transactions are:

- EDI Product Activity Data Header - Inbound (F47121).
- EDI Product Activity Data Detail - Inbound (F47122).

The related application tables for item cost inbound transactions are:

- Item Location File (F41021)
- Item History (F4115)
- Item Ledger File (F4111)

- Account Ledger (F0911)

For the F47121 table, interoperability requires data in these fields:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC)
- EDI Document Type (EDCT)
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO)
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST)
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER)
- Transaction Handling Code (THCD)
- Address Number (AN8)

For the F47122 table, interoperability requires data in these fields:

- EDI Document Number (EDOC).
- EDI Document Type (EDCT).
- EDI Document Key Company (EKCO).
- EDI Transaction Set (EDST).
- EDI Line Number (EDLN).
- Send/Receive Flag = R (EDER).
- Product Activity Code (PACD).
- Sort Selection Sequence (KSEQ).
- Short Item Number (ITM), Second Item Number (LITM), Third Item Number (AITM), or Customer Item Number (CITM).
- Transaction Quantity (TRQT).
- Transaction Date (EDDT).
- Transaction Explanation (TREX).
- Business Unit (MCU).

You run the Inbound Product Activity Edit/Update program (R47121) to copy information from the interoperability interface tables to the related application tables.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up flat file cross-references.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference, page 11.

- Run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C).

  See Chapter 3, "Processing Interoperability Transactions," Running the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program (R47002C), page 14.

Setting Processing Options for Item Master Inbound Transaction Process (R4101Z1I)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Versions

Enter the version of Item Master (P4101). Specify the version of the Item Master program (P4101) to use when processing inbound transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version *ZJDE0001*.

Setting Processing Options for Cycle Count Inbound Transaction Process (R4141Z1I)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Process

Enter the Cycle Count Description to be used when adding a new cycle count. Specify the description to be associated with the cycle count.

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Product Activity Edit/Update (R47121)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Update Mode

These processing options affect the running of the program.

1. Mode Enter *1* to update the application tables. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not update the application tables.

2. Warnings Enter *1* to send a message to the employee message center if errors occur. Enter *2* to ignore warnings.

3. SDQ Records Future use.

Document Types

These processing options enable you to specify the document type for various transactions.

1. Document Type for + Transactions Enter the document type for transactions that increase inventory. If the product activity code description is +, the transaction functions similarly to the Inventory Adjustments program (P4114). The quantity of the transaction increases in the Item Location record's quantity on hand. The system writes the new quantity on hand to the F4111 table and generates the necessary general ledger transaction to account for the receipt of the inventory.

2. Document Type for - Transactions Enter the document type for transactions that decrease inventory. If the product activity code description is -, the transaction functions similarly to the Inventory Issues program (P4112). The quantity of the transaction

decreases the quantity on hand for records in the F41021 table and updates the F4115 table if the processing options are set accordingly. The transaction also generates the necessary general ledger transactions to account for the decrease if the item's general ledger code and the document type interface with inventory.

3. Document Type for R (replacement) Transactions Enter the document type for transactions that replace inventory balance on hand. If the product activity code description is R, the transaction functions similarly to the Cycle Count Update program (R41413). The quantity of the transaction replaces the quantity on hand for the records in the F41021 table. The system writes the new quantity on hand to the F4111 table, updates the F4115 table, and generates the necessary general ledger transactions to account for the adjustment to the inventory.

4. Document Type for T (transfer) Transactions Enter the document type for transactions that transfer inventory from one location to another. If the product activity code description is T, the transaction functions similarly to the Inventory Transfers program (P4113). The quantity of the first transfer transaction (the From side) decreases the quantity on hand for the Item Location record. The second transfer transaction (the To side) increases the quantity on hand for the record in the F41021 table (requires two records to be sent in). The transactions also generate the necessary general ledger transactions to account for the changes to the inventory if the item's general ledger code and the document type affect inventory.

Defaults

These processing options enable to you to specify default information for the transactions.

1. Default Location and Lot/From Enter *1* to provide the location and lot by default from the primary location or, for transfers, the FROM location.

2. Default Location and Lot/To Enter *1* to provide the location and lot by default from the TO location for transfers.

3. Customer Number Specify the customer number.

4. General Ledger Date Specify the general ledger date for the transactions. If you leave this processing option blank and the general ledger date is not mapped from the source file, the system uses the current date.

Processing

These processing options determine how transactions are processed.

1. Summary or Detail Enter *1* to run in summary mode. In summary mode, general ledger accounts are summarized within each document number. If you leave this processing option blank to run in detail mode, general ledger accounts are produced for each item.

2. Over Issuing Enter *1* to enable over issuing of an item.

3. Issues from Held Lots Enter *1* to enable issues from held lots.

4. Item Sales History Enter *1* if you want issues to affect Item Sales History (F4115).

5. Override Item Cost Enter *1* to enable overrides to item cost. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the location cost, unless this is a replacement transaction (default item location cost is not available for replacement transactions).

6. Audit Report Enter *1* to print an audit report.

Sales Order

These processing options control batch sales order creation.

1. Batch Sales Order Creation Enter a *1* to automatically submit the Batch Sales Order Creation program for items that fall below reorder point and have a transaction handling code of *G.* (future)

2. Batch Sales Order Creation Version Enter the version of the Batch Sales Order Creation you want to submit. If you leave this processing option blank, version *XJDE0001* is used.

Running the Inbound Processing Programs

To receive item master inbound transactions, select Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Item Master Inbound Transaction Process.

To receive cycle counts from inbound transactions, select Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Cycle Count Inbound Transaction Process.

To receive item costs from inbound transactions, select Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Item Cost Inbound Transaction Process.

To receive product activity data inbound transactions, select Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Inbound Product Activity Edit/Update.

Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Inventory Management

This section provides an overview of reviewing and revising interoperability transactions for Inventory Management and lists the forms used to review and revise interoperability transactions for Inventory Management.

Understanding Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Inventory Management

When the system runs one of the transaction processes, such as the Item Master Inbound Transaction Process, it often identifies one or more inbound transactions that contain invalid information. For example, an inventory item might have an invalid category code. In that case, the program cannot add that item to the Item Master table. Instead, the program sends an error message to the Work Center. The error message indicates the transaction number of the transaction that is in error.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management provides several menu selections that enable you to review any interoperability transactions and add, change, or delete any transactions that contain errors. After you correct all transactions with errors, you can rerun the transaction process until the program runs without errors.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Running Inquiries and Revising EDI Documents".

Forms Used to Review and Revise Interoperability Transactions for Inventory Management

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
F4101Z1 Revisions	W4101Z1B	Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Inbound Item Master Inquiry Locate a transaction on the Work With F4101Z1 Item Master Revisions form and click Select.	Locate and revise a transaction. If applicable, select Detail Revisions from the Row menu to review or revise additional detail information. After you correct the errors identified by the Item Master Inbound Transaction Process, run the transaction process again.
F4105Z1 Item Cost Revisions	W4105Z1B	Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Inbound Item Cost Inquiry Locate a transaction on the Work With F4105Z1 Item Cost form and click Select.	Locate and revise a transaction. After you verify and correct the errors identified by the Item Cost Inbound Transaction Process, run the transaction process again. If you do not see an item listed that you are expecting, the wrong value might be in the Dir Ind (Directional Indicator) field. If the value in that field is not *1,* the item does not display.
F4141Z1 Revisions	W4141Z1B	Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Inbound Cycle Count Inquiry Locate a transaction on the Work With Cycle Count form and click Select.	Review and revise inbound cycle count transactions. Correct the errors identified by the Cycle Count Inbound Transaction process and run the transaction process again.
Inbound EDI Product Activity Data Revisions	W47120F	Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Inbound Product Activity Status Inquiry Locate a transaction on the Work with Inbound EDI Product Activity Data form and click Select.	Review and revise inbound product activity transactions. Correct the errors identified by the Inbound Product Activity Edit/Update process and run the process again.

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Outbound EDI Product Activity Data Revisions	W47126C	Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Outbound Product Activity Status Inquiry Locate a transaction on the Work with Outbound EDI Product Activity Data form and click Select.	Review and revise outbound product activity transactions. Correct the errors identified by the Outbound Product Activity Extraction process and run the process again.
Work With Item Location Unedited Transaction	W41021Z1A	Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Item Location Unedited Transactions	Locate item location transactions.
Item Location Unedited Transactions Detail	W41021Z1B	Locate a record on the Work With Item Location Unedited Transaction form and click Select.	Review and revise item location transactions.

Purging Interoperability Transactions for Inventory Management

This section provides an overview of purging interoperability transactions and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Purge Cycle Count Transaction Records (R4141Z1P).
- Purge interoperability transactions.

Understanding Purging Interoperability Transactions

When data becomes obsolete or you need more disk space, you can use purge programs to remove data from interface tables.

The interoperability menu contains options for purging transactions. Use one of these purge programs to remove data from the corresponding interface tables:

- Purge Cycle Count Transaction Records (R4141Z1P).
- Item Cost Inbound Purge (R4105Z1P).
- Inbound Product Activity Purge/Archive (R47128A).
- Outbound Product Activity Purge/Archive (R47129A).
- Purge Item Location Transaction Records (R41021ZP).

For records in the Processing Log table (F0046) that are marked as processed, the program purges the associated transactions in the corresponding interoperability tables, as well as the records in the F0046 table. If the records in the F0046 table are not marked as processed, the program does not purge any records.

When you purge cycle count transactions, you can set the processing option to print only the records that are in error. Otherwise, the program prints all records that are deleted.

Setting Processing Options for Purge Cycle Count Transaction Records (R4141Z1P)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Display

Enter a '1' to print only errors. Specify print options for the report. If you enter *1* in this processing option, the system will print errors only.

Purging Interoperability Transactions

To purge inbound cycle count transactions, select Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Inbound Cycle Count Purge.

To purge inbound item cost transactions, select Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Item Cost Inbound Purge.

To purge inbound product activity transactions, select Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Inbound Product Activity Purge/Archive.

To purge outbound product activity transactions, select Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Outbound Product Activity Purge/Archive.

To purge item location transactions, select Inventory Interoperability (G41313), Purge Item Location Transaction Records.

CHAPTER 7

Processing Interoperability for Procurement

This chapter discusses how to:

- Process outbound interoperability for Procurement.
- Process inbound interoperability for Procurement.
- Review and revise inbound interoperability transactions for Procurement.
- Purge interoperability transactions for Procurement.

Processing Outbound Interoperability for Procurement

This section provides an overview of outbound interoperability for Procurement, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to set selected processing options for the Enter Purchase Orders program (P4310).

Understanding Outbound Interoperability for Procurement

To process outbound interoperability in Procurement:

1. Specify a transaction type in the processing options of the Enter Purchase Orders program (P4310).

   The system provides transaction type *JDEPOOUT* for purchase orders.

2. Enter or change a purchase order using the Enter Purchase Orders program.

   The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Procurement system calls a business function that writes records to the Purchase Order Header Unedited Transaction Table (F4301Z1) and the Purchase Order Detail Unedited Transaction Table (F4311Z1). The same business function calls a special subsystem API that sends a message to the subsystem kernel running on the server. The subsystem kernel adds a record to the Subsystem Job Master table (F986113).

3. Create a custom UBE to process the data from the F4301Z1 and F4311Z1 tables in such a way that it can be used by the external system.

4. Use the Data Export Controls program (P0047) to specify the custom UBE for the transaction type you specified in the processing options of the Enter Purchase Orders program.

   The system stores this information in the Data Export Control table (F0047).

5. Run the Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program (R00460).

   The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program fetches the F986113 record and retrieves the name and version of the custom UBE from the F0047 table. The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program passes information about the order to the custom UBE. The custom UBE then retrieves the records from the F4301Z1 and F4311Z1 tables and processes that information.

Prerequisite

Define the data export controls for the type of outbound transaction. The system uses data export controls to determine the batch programs or business processes that third parties supply for use in processing transactions.

See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up Data Export Controls, page 9.

Setting Selected Processing Options for Enter Purchase Orders (P4310)

This section lists only the processing options for the Enter Purchase Orders program (P4310) that are specific to outbound interoperability.

12-Interop

You use these processing options to set up outbound interoperability.

1. Purchase Order Before/After Image Processing

Specify whether the system creates a record of the purchase order before it was changed, in addition to a record of the purchase order after the change. The system creates these records in the Purchase Order Header Unedited Transaction Table (F4301Z1) and the Purchase Order Detail Unedited Transaction Table (F4311Z1) when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the purchase order record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two purchase order records: one before the purchase order is changed and one after the purchase order is changed.

2. Purchase Order Transaction Type

Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. The system provides transaction type *JDEPOOUT* for outbound purchase orders.

3. Work Order Before/After Image Processing

Specify whether the system creates a record of the work order before it was changed, in addition to a record of the work order after the change. The system creates these records in the Purchase Order Header Unedited Transaction Table (F4301Z1) and the Purchase Order Detail Unedited Transaction Table (F4311Z1) when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the work order record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two work order records: one before the work order is changed and one after the work order is changed.

4. Work Order Transaction Type

Specify the transaction type for work orders. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability for work orders is not performed.

Note. The system provides transaction type *JDEWO* for work orders.

Processing Inbound Interoperability for Procurement

This section provides an overview of inbound interoperability for Procurement, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Inbound Purchase Order (R4311Z1I).
- Set processing options for Receiving Advice Edit/Create (R47071).
- Set processing options for Receipt Routing Inbound Processor (R43092Z1I).
- Run the Inbound Purchase Order program.
- Run the Receiving Advice Edit/Create program.
- Run the Receipt Routing Inbound Processor program.

Understanding Inbound Interoperability for Procurement

In an inbound transaction, you accept data from another system into this system.

Inbound Purchase Orders

You might receive inbound purchase orders, for example, if you are using a third-party manufacturing system and need to create a purchase order in Procurement software. In this example, the manufacturing system maps the data to a flat file.

The Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) copies the data from a flat file to the Purchase Order Header Unedited Transaction Table (F4301Z1) and the Purchase Order Detail Unedited Transaction Table (F4311Z1) if you have set up a flat file cross-reference to these tables.

Note. The system provides transaction type *JDEPOIN* for inbound purchase order transactions.

You run the Inbound Purchase Order program (R4311Z1I) to copy the information from these unedited transaction tables to the Purchase Order Header table (F4301) and the Purchase Order Detail File table (F4311).

Review of Receiving Advice Edit/Create

The Receiving Advice document is a confirmation from the customer or off-site consigned warehouse to the supplier that the goods or services were received. This document includes the condition of the received items and customer's acceptance or rejection of the received items.

When a supplier sends you receiving advice documents, the translator software maps the data into a flat file, and the Inbound Flat File Conversion program copies it to the EDI Receiving Advice Header - Inbound table (F47071) and the EDI Receiving Advice Detail - Inbound table (F47072) if you have set up a flat file cross-reference to these tables.

Note. The system provides transaction type *861* for receiving advice documents.

You run the Receiving Advice Edit/Create program (R47071) to copy the information from these EDI tables to the Procurement application tables.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Processing EDI Purchase Order Documents," Understanding Inbound Advices into Purchasing (861/RECADV).

Receipt Routing Inbound Processor

The Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) copies data from a flat file to the Receipt Routing Unedited Transaction Table (F43092Z1) if you have set up a flat file cross-reference to this table.

Note. The system provides transaction type *JDERR* for receipt routing information.

You run the Receipt Routing Unedited Transactions Inbound Processor batch program (R43092Z1I) to copy information from the unedited transaction table to the Purchase Order Receipt Routing table (F43092).

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up flat file cross-references.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference, page 11.

- Run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C).

  See Chapter 3, "Processing Interoperability Transactions," Running the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program (R47002C), page 14.

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Purchase Order (R4311Z1I)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Version

This processing option enables you to specify a version of a program that is called by the Inbound Purchase Order program (R4311Z1I).

1. P.O. Entry (P4310) Specify the version of the P.O. Entry program (P4310) that you want to use to create purchase order information in the F4301 and F4311 tables.

Setting Processing Options for Receiving Advice Edit/Create (R47071)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Updates

These processing options specify default information that is used by the program.

1. Enter '1' to run this program in final mode. Enter a code to specify whether the system runs this program in proof or final mode. When the system runs this program in proof mode, the system does not update any tables. When the system runs this program in final mode, the system updates the records that are being processed. Values are:

Blank: Proof mode.

1: Final mode.

2. Enter the G/L Date to be used, if left blank the system date will be used. Specify the general ledger date that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the system date as the general ledger date.

3. Enter the default route type to be used to search for a receipt route. Enter a code that qualifies the routing for an Item/Supplier combination. Examples include specific routing types for ASNs (EDI 856 Ship Notice/Manifest transactions) and for transfers.

Version

These processing options enable you to specify versions of programs that are called by the Receiving Advice Edit/Create program (R47071).

1. Receipts By PO (P4312) Specify which version of the PO Receipts program (P4312) the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version *ZJDE0001*.

2. Transportation Shipment Confirmation (P49645) Specify which version of the Transportation Shipment Confirmation program (P49645) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version *ZJDE0001*.

3. Transportation Load Confirmation (P49640) Specify the version of Transportation Load Confirmation program (P49640) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version *ZJDE0001*.

Setting Processing Options for Receipt Routing Inbound Processor (R43092Z1I)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Versions

This processing option enables you to specify a version of a program that is called by the Receipt Routing Inbound Processor program (R43092Z1I).

1. Receipts by Purchase Order (P4312) Specify the version that the system uses when you access the Receipts by Purchase Order program. You use the Receipts by Purchase Order program when you are moving items to an operation that is set up to move quantities into inventory.

Review the version's processing options to ensure that the version meets your needs.

Running the Inbound Purchase Order Program

Select Purchasing Interoperability (G43A313), Inbound Purchase Order.

Running the Receiving Advice Edit/Create Program

Select Purchasing Interoperability (G43A313), Receiving Advice Edit/Create.

Running the Receipt Routing Inbound Processor Program

Select Purchasing Interoperability (G43A313), Receipt Routing Inbound Processor.

Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Procurement

This section provides an overview of reviewing and revising interoperability transactions for Procurement and lists the forms used to review and revise inbound interoperability transactions for Procurement.

Understanding Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Procurement

Running a transaction process, such as Receipt Routing Inbound Processor (R43092Z1I), often identifies one or more inbound transactions that contain invalid transactions. For example, if you are in receipt routing and you try to move inventory to a step that was not defined in the receipt route, the Receipt Routing Inbound Processor program identifies the invalid transaction and sends an error message to the Work Center (P012501). The error message indicates the transaction number for the transaction in error.

You can use on these programs to review and revise inbound transactions:

- Inbound Purchase Order Inquiry (P4311Z1)
- Inbound Receiving Advice Inquiry (P47070)
- Inbound Receipt Routing Inquiry (P43092Z1)

Use the inquiry menu selections to add, change, or delete transactions containing errors. Then run the appropriate transaction process again. Continue to make corrections and rerun the transaction process until the program runs without errors.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Running Inquiries and Revising EDI Documents".

You can review and revise receiving advice transactions, receipt routing transactions, or purchase order transactions.

Forms Used to Review and Revise Inbound Interoperability Transactions for Procurement

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Inbound EDI Receiving Advice Revisions	W47070B	Purchasing Interoperability (G43A313), Inbound Receiving Advice Inquiry Locate a transaction and click Select on Work with Inbound EDI Receiving Advice.	Locate and revise receiving advice transactions. If applicable, select Detail Revisions from the Row menu to review or change additional detail information. After you correct the errors identified by the Inbound Receiving Advice Inquiry process, run the transaction process again.
Unedited Transaction Revisions	W43092Z1B	Purchasing Interoperability (G43A313), Inbound Receipt Routing Inquiry Locate a transaction and click Select on Work With Unedited Transactions.	Locate and revise receipt routing transactions. If applicable, select Revisions from the Row menu to review or change additional detail information. After you correct the errors identified by the Inbound Receipt Routing Inquiry process, run the transaction process again.
Unedited Transaction Header Revision	W4311Z1C	Purchasing Interoperability (G43A313), Inbound Purchase Order Inquiry Locate a transaction and click Select on Work With PO Unedited Transactions.	Locate and revise purchase order transactions. If applicable, select Detail Revisions from the Row menu to review or change additional detail information. After you correct the errors identified by the Inbound Purchase Order Inquiry process, run the transaction process again.

Purging Interoperability Transactions for Procurement

This section provides an overview of purging interoperability transactions and discusses how to purge interoperability transactions.

Understanding Purging Interoperability Transactions

When data becomes obsolete or when you need more disk space, you can use the Purge Interoperability Table programs to remove data from the interoperability tables.

Procurement contains a purge option for both inbound and outbound transactions. Use these purges to remove data from the corresponding interoperability tables:

- EDI Purchase Order Inbound Purge (R47018)
- EDI Receiving Advice Inbound Purge (R47078)
- Purge Receipt Routing Records (R43092Z1P)
- EDI Purchase Order Outbound Purge (R47019)

For records in the Processing Log table (F0046) that are marked as processed, the program purges the associated transactions in the corresponding interoperability tables, as well as the records in the F0046 table. If the records in the F0046 table are not marked as processed, the program does not purge any records.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide.*

Purging Interoperability Transactions

To purge inbound interoperability transactions for purchase orders, select Custom Order (G47212), Purge/Archive. Select the first instance of Purge/Archive on this menu.

To purge inbound interoperability transactions for receipts, select Purchasing Interoperability (G43A313), Receiving Advice Inbound Purge.

To purge receipt routing records, select Distribution Purges (G00234), Purge Receipt Routing Records.

To purge outbound interoperability transactions for purchase orders, select Purchasing Interoperability (G43A313), Order Outbound Purge.

CHAPTER 8

Processing Interoperability for Forecast Management

This chapter discusses how to:

- Process outbound interoperability for Forecast Management.
- Process inbound interoperability for Forecast Management.
- Review and revise interoperability transactions for Forecast Management.
- Purge interoperability transactions for Forecast Management.

Processing Outbound Interoperability for Forecast Management

This section provides an overview of the outbound interoperability for Forecast Management, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to set selected processing options for the Enter/Change Forecast program (P3460).

Understanding Outbound Interoperability for Forecast Management

You might send transactions that you create or change in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Forecast Management to another system. For example, if the organization uses hand-held scanning devices, you can use interoperability transactions to update the database that the scanning devices use.

To process outbound interoperability in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Forecast Management:

1. Specify a transaction type in the processing options of the Enter/Change Forecast program (P3460).

   We provide transaction type JDEFC for forecast transactions.

2. Enter or change a forecast record using the Enter/Change Forecast program.

   The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Forecast Management system calls a business function that writes records to the Forecast Unedited Transactions table (F3460Z1). The same business function calls a special subsystem API (application program interface) that sends a message to the subsystem kernel running on the server. The subsystem kernel adds a record to the Subsystem Job Master table (F986113).

3. Create a custom UBE or function to process the data from the F3460Z1 table in such a way that it can be used by the external system.

4. Use the Data Export Controls program (P0047) to specify the custom UBE (universal batch engine) or function for the transaction type you specified in the processing options of the Enter/Change Forecast program.

   The system stores this information in the Data Export Control table (F0047).

5. Run the Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program (R00460).

   The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program fetches the F986113 record and retrieves the name and version of the custom UBE or function from the F0047 table. The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program passes information about the order to the custom UBE. The custom UBE then retrieves the records from the F3460Z1 table and processes that information.

Prerequisite

Define the data export controls for the type of outbound transaction. The system uses data export controls to determine the batch programs or business processes that third parties supply for use in processing transactions.

See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up Data Export Controls, page 9.

Setting Selected Processing Options for Enter /Change Forecast (P3460)

This section lists only the processing options for the Enter/Change Forecast program (P3460) that are specific to outbound interoperability.

Interop

You use these processing options to set up outbound interoperability.

1. Enter the Transaction Type for processing outbound interoperability transactions

Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. We provide transaction type *JDEFC* for forecast transactions.

2. Enter a '1' to write before images for outbound change transactions. If left blank, only after images will be written.

Specify whether the system creates a record of the forecast transaction before it was changed, in addition to a record of the forecast transaction after the change. The system creates these records in the Forecast Unedited Transactions table (F3460Z1) when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the forecast transaction record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two forecast transaction records: one before the forecast transaction is changed and one after the forecast transaction is changed.

Processing Inbound Interoperability for Forecast Management

This section provides an overview of inbound interoperability for Forecast Management, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to run the Forecast Inbound Processor.

Understanding Inbound Interoperability for Forecast Management

You might receive forecast transactions from a third-party system and need to import them into Forecast Management. The third-party system is responsible for mapping the data into a flat file.

You run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) to copy the data from the flat file to the Forecast Unedited Transactions table (F3460Z1) if you have set up a flat file cross-reference to this table.

Note. We provide transaction type *JDEFC* for forecast transactions.

You run the Forecast Inbound Processor program (R3460Z1I) to copy the information from the unedited transaction table to the Forecast File table (F3460).

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up flat file cross-references.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference, page 11.

- Run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C).

  See Chapter 3, "Processing Interoperability Transactions," Running the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program (R47002C), page 14.

Running the Forecast Inbound Processor

Select Forecast Interoperability (G36301), Process Inbound Forecast Transactions.

Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Forecast Management

This section provides an overview of reviewing and revising interoperability transactions for Forecast Management and lists the forms used to review and revise interoperability transactions for Forecast Management.

Understanding Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Forecast Management

Running a transaction process, such as Forecast Inbound Processor (R3460Z1I), often identifies one or more inbound transactions that contain invalid transactions. The Forecast Inbound Processor program identifies the invalid transaction and sends an error message to the Work Center (P012501). The error message indicates the transaction number for the transaction in error.

You can use the Forecast Transactions Revisions program (P3460Z1) to review and revise inbound transactions. You can add, change, or delete transactions containing errors and then run the transaction process again. Continue to make corrections and rerun the transaction process until the program runs without errors.

Forms Used to Review and Revise Interoperability Transactions for Forecast Management

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Forecast Batches	W3460Z1A	Forecast Interoperability (G36301), Forecast Transaction Revisions	Review inbound transactions.
Forecast Transaction Revision	W3460Z1B	Select a record and click Select on the Work With Forecast Batches form.	Revise a transaction. After you correct the errors identified by the Forecast Inbound Processor (R3460Z1I), run the transaction process again.

Purging Interoperability Transactions for Forecast Management

This section provides an overview of purging interoperability transactions and discusses how to purge interoperability transactions.

Understanding Purging Interoperability Transactions

When data becomes obsolete or when you need more disk space, you can use the Purge Forecast Transactions program (R3460Z1P) to remove data from the Forecast Unedited Transactions table (F3460Z1).

The Purge Forecast Transactions program purges both inbound and outbound transactions.

For records in the Processing Log table (F0046) that are marked as processed, the program purges the associated transactions in the corresponding interoperability tables, as well as the records in the F0046 table. If the records in the F0046 table are not marked as processed, the program does not purge any records.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide.*

Purging Interoperability Transactions

Select Forecast Interoperability (G36301), Purge Forecast Transactions.

CHAPTER 9

Processing Interoperability for Product Data Management

This chapter discusses how to:

- Process outbound interoperability for Product Data Management.
- Process inbound interoperability for Product Data Management.
- Review and revise interoperability transactions for Product Data Management.
- Purge interoperability transactions for Product Data Management.

Processing Outbound Interoperability for Product Data Management

This section provides an overview of outbound interoperability for Product Data Management, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Set selected processing options for Work Center Revision (P3006).
- Set processing options for Workday Calendar (P00071).
- Set selected processing options for Enter/Change Bill (P3002).
- Set selected processing options for Work With Routing Master (P3003).

Understanding Outbound Interoperability for Product Data Management

You might send transactions that you create or change in Product Data Management to another system. For example, if the organization uses hand-held scanning devices, you can use interoperability transactions to update the database that is used by the scanning devices.

To process outbound interoperability in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Product Data Management:

1. Specify a transaction type in the processing options of the originating programs listed in the table that follows these steps.
2. Enter or change a transaction using any of the originating programs.

   The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Product Data Management system calls a business function that writes records to the corresponding transaction table listed in the table that follows these steps. For example, when you run the Work Center Revision program (P3006) with the interoperability processing option turned on, the system places a copy of updated work center data in the Work Center Transaction File table (F30006Z1).

The same business function calls a special subsystem API that sends a message to the subsystem kernel running on the server. The subsystem kernel adds a record to the Subsystem Job Master table (F986113).

3. Create a custom UBE or function to process the data from the transaction tables in such a way that it can be used by the external system.
4. Use the Data Export Controls program (P0047) to specify the custom UBE or function for the transaction type you specified in the processing options of the originating program.

   The system stores this information in the Data Export Control table (F0047).
5. Run the Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program (R00460).

   The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program fetches the F986113 record and retrieves the name and version of the custom UBE from the F0047 table. The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program passes information about the order to the custom UBE. The custom UBE then retrieves the records from the transaction tables and processes that information.

You can send transactions to an external system from these programs in Product Data Management:

- Work Center Revision (P3006)
- Work Day Calendar (P00071)
- Enter/Change Bill (P3002)
- Work With Routing Master (P3003)

Originating Program	Transaction Type	Transaction Table
Work Center Revision (P3006)	JDEWC	Work Center Transaction File (F30006Z1)
Workday Calendar (P00071)	JDEWDC	Work Day Calendar Transaction File (F0007Z1)
Enter/Change Bill (P3002)	JDEBOM	Bill of Material Transaction File (F3002Z1)
Work With Routing Master (P3003)	JDEROU	Routing Transactions File (F3003Z1)

Prerequisite

Define the data export controls for the type of outbound transaction. The system uses data export controls to determine the batch programs or business processes that third parties supply for use in processing transactions.

See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up Data Export Controls, page 9.

Setting Selected Processing Options for Work Center Revision (P3006)

This section lists only the processing options for the Work Center Revision program (P3006) that are specific to outbound interoperability.

Interop

You use these processing options to set up outbound interoperability.

1. Enter the transaction type for the interoperability transaction.

Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. We provide transaction type *JDEWC* for work center transactions.

2. Enter a '1' to write before images for Outbound change transactions.

Specify whether the system creates a record of the work center transaction before it was changed, in addition to a record of the work center transaction after the change. The system creates these records in the Work Center Transaction File table (F30006Z1) when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the work center record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two work center records: one before the work center transaction is changed and one after the work center transaction is changed.

Setting Processing Options for Workday Calendar (P00071)

This section lists all the processing options for the Workday Calendar program (P00071).

Interop

You use these processing options to set up outbound interoperability.

Type - Transaction

Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. We provide transaction type *JDEWDC* for workday calendar transactions.

Before Image Processing

Specify whether the system creates a record of the workday calendar transaction before it was changed, in addition to a record of the workday calendar transaction after the change. The system creates these records in the Work Day Calendar Transaction File table (F0007Z1) when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the workday calendar record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two workday calendar records: one before the workday calendar transaction is changed and one after the workday calendar transaction is changed.

Setting Selected Processing Options for Enter/Change Bill (P3002)

This section lists only the processing options for the Enter/Change Bill program (P3002) that are specific to outbound interoperability.

Interop

You use these processing options to set up outbound interoperability.

1. Transaction Type

Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. We provide transaction type *JDEBOM* for bill of material transactions.

2. Write Image for a Change Transaction

Specify whether the system creates a record of the bill of material transaction before it was changed, in addition to a record of the bill of material transaction after the change. The system creates these records in the Bill of Material Transaction File table (F3002Z1) when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the bill of material record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two bill of material records: one before the bill of material transaction is changed and one after the bill of material transaction is changed.

3. Interoperability Outbound (R00460)

Specify the version of the Interoperability Outbound Subsystem program (R00460) that the system uses for export processing. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

Versions control how the Interoperability Outbound Subsystem program displays information. Therefore, you might need to set the processing option to a specific version to meet your needs.

Setting Selected Processing Options for Work With Routing Master (P3003)

This section lists only the processing options for the Work With Routing Master program (P3003) that are specific to outbound interoperability.

Interop

You use these processing options to set up outbound interoperability.

1. Transaction Type

Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. We provide transaction type *JDEROU* for routing transactions.

2. Outbound Processing Version

Specify the version that the system uses when you access the Outbound Processing program (R00460) from the Enter/Change Routing form. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001

3. Before Image Processing

Specify whether the system creates a record of the routing transaction before it was changed, in addition to a record of the routing transaction after the change. The system creates these records in the Routing Transactions File table (F3003Z1) when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the routing record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two routing records: one before the routing transaction is changed and one after the routing transaction is changed.

Processing Inbound Interoperability for Product Data Management

This section provides an overview of inbound interoperability for Product Data Management, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Process Inbound Routing (R3003Z1I)
- Run the inbound processing programs.

Understanding Inbound Interoperability for Product Data Management

In an inbound transaction, you accept data from another system into this system.

Inbound Work Center Data

The Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) copies the data from a flat file to the Work Center Transaction File table (F30006Z1) if you have set up a flat file cross-reference to this table.

Note. We provide transaction type *JDEWC* for work center transactions.

You run the Process Inbound Work Center program (R30006Z1I) to copy the information from the F30006Z1 table to the Work Center Master File table (F30006).

Inbound Work Day Calendar Data

The Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) copies the data from a flat file to the Work Day Calendar Transaction File table (F0007Z1) if you have set up a flat file cross-reference to this table.

Note. We provide transaction type *JDEWDC* for work day calendar transactions.

You run the Process Inbound Work Day Calendar DC program (R0007Z1I) to copy the information from the F0007Z1 table to the Workday Calendar table (F0007).

Inbound Bill of Material Data

The Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) copies the data from a flat file to the Bill of Material Transaction File table (F3002Z1) if you have set up a flat file cross-reference to this table.

Note. We provide transaction type *JDEBOM* for bill of material transactions.

You run the Process Inbound Bill of Material program (R3002Z1I) to copy the information from the F3002Z1 table to the Bill of Material Master File table (F3002).

Inbound Routing Data

The Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) copies the data from a flat file to the Routing Transactions File table (F3003Z1) if you have set up a flat file cross-reference to this table.

Note. We provide transaction type *JDEROU* for routing transactions.

You run the Process Inbound Routing program (R3003Z1I) to copy the information from the F3003Z1 table to the Routing Master File table (F3003).

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up flat file cross-references.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference, page 11.

- Run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C).

  See Chapter 3, "Processing Interoperability Transactions," Running the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program (R47002C), page 14.

Setting Processing Options for Process Inbound Routing (R3003Z1I)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Versions

Version Specify a version of the Work With Routing Master program (P3003). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version ZJDE0001

Running the Inbound Processing Programs

To process inbound work center data, select Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Process Inbound Work Center Transactions.

To process inbound work day calendar data, select Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Process Inbound WDC Transactions.

To process inbound bill of material data, select Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Process Inbound BOM.

To process inbound routing data, select Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Process Inbound Routing.

Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Product Data Management

This section provides an overview of reviewing and revising inbound interoperability transactions for Product Data Management, lists the forms used to review and revise interoperability transactions for Product Data Management, and discusses how to:

- Set common processing options for revision programs.
- Set additional processing options for Bill Of Material Transaction Revisions (P3002Z1).

Understanding Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Product Data Management

Running one of the transaction processes, such as the Work Center Transaction Revisions, often identifies one or more inbound transactions that contain invalid transactions. For example, a work center might have an invalid location branch. In that case, the program cannot add that work center to the Work Center Master File table (F30006). Instead, the program sends an error message to the Employee Work Center indicating the transaction number for the transaction in error.

Use the inquiry menu selections to add, change, or delete transactions containing errors. Then run the transaction process again. Continue to make corrections and rerun the transaction process until the program runs without errors.

You can also use the inquiry menu selects to review and revise outbound transactions.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Running Inquiries and Revising EDI Documents"

Forms Used to Review and Revise Interoperability Transactions for Product Data Management

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work Center Transaction Revisions	W30006Z1B	Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Work Center Transaction Revisions Locate a transaction and click Select.	Review and revise inbound transactions. After you correct the errors that are identified by the Process Inbound Work Center, run the transaction process again.
Work Day Calendar Transaction Revisions	W0007Z1B	Product Data Interoperability (G30311), WDC Transaction Revisions Locate a transaction and click Select.	Review and revise inbound transactions. After you correct the errors that are identified by the Process Inbound Work Day Calendar DC, run the transaction process again.
Bill of Material Transactions Revisions	W3002Z1B	Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Bill of Material Transaction Revisions Locate a transaction and click Select.	Review and revise inbound transactions. After you correct the errors that are identified by the Process Inbound Bill of Material, run the transaction process again.
Revise Routing Transactions	W3003Z1B	Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Routing Transaction Revisions Locate a transaction and click Select.	Review and revise inbound transactions. After you correct the errors that are identified by the Process Inbound Routing, run the transaction process again.

Setting Common Processing Options for Revision Programs

The revision programs use many of the same processing options. The processing options discussed in this section apply to:

- Work Center Transaction Revisions (P30006Z1)
- WDC Transaction Revisions (P0007Z1)
- Bill of Material Transaction Revisions (P3002Z1)
- Routing Transaction Revisions (P3003Z1)

Level of Inquiry Specify the type of processing for an event. Values are:

Blank: Inquire at the transaction level.

1: Inquire at the batch level.

Processed Status. Specify the type of processing for an event. Values are:

Blank: Both Possessed and Unprocessed

1: Processed

2: Unprocessed

Direction Specify a flag that indicates that data is case sensitive. Values are:

Blank: Both Inbound and Outbound

1: Inbound

2: Outbound

Setting Additional Processing Options for Bill of Material Transaction Revisions (P3002Z1)

The Bill of Material Transaction Revisions program has a unique processing option in addition to the processing options that are common to all of the revision programs.

Versions

Default Version: Enter the version for Processed Inbound Bill of Material to submit. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses ZJDE0001.

Purging Interoperability Transactions for Product Data Management

This section provides an overview of purging interoperability transactions and discusses how to purge interoperability transactions.

Understanding Purging Interoperability Transactions

When data becomes obsolete or when you need more disk space, you can use the Purge Interoperability Table programs to remove data from the interoperability tables.

Product Data Management contains purge options for both inbound and outbound transactions. Use these purges to remove data from the corresponding interoperability tables:

- Purge Work Center Transactions (R30006Z1P)
- Purge Work Day Calendar Transactions (R0007Z1P)
- Purge BOM Transactions (R3002Z1P)
- Purge Routing Transactions (R3003Z1P)

For records in the Processing Log table (F0046) that are marked as processed, the program purges the associated transactions in the corresponding interoperability tables, as well as the records in the F0046 table. If the records in the F0046 table are not marked as processed, the program does not purge any records.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide.*

Purging Interoperability Transactions

To purge interoperability transactions for work center transactions, select Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Purge Work Center Transactions.

To purge interoperability transactions for workday calendar transactions, select Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Purge WDC Transactions.

To purge interoperability transactions for bill of material transactions, select Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Purge BOM Transactions.

To purge interoperability transactions for routing transactions, select Product Data Interoperability (G30311), Purge Routing Transactions.

CHAPTER 10

Processing Interoperability for Shop Floor Management

This chapter discusses how to:

- Process outbound interoperability for Shop Floor Management.
- Process inbound interoperability for Shop Floor Management.
- Review and revise interoperability transactions for Shop Floor Management.
- Purge interoperability transactions for Shop Floor Management.

Processing Outbound Interoperability for Shop Floor Management

This section provides an overview of outbound interoperability for Shop Floor Management, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Set selected processing options for originating programs.
- Set selected additional processing options for Hours and Quantities Update (R31422).
- Set selected additional processing options for Work Order Completions (P31114).

Understanding Outbound Interoperability for Shop Floor Management

You might need to send to another system transactions that you create or change in Shop Floor Management. For example, if the organization uses handheld scanning devices, you can use interoperability transactions to update the database used by the scanning devices.

This table lists the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management programs from which you can send transactions to an external system:

Originating Program	Transaction Type	EDI Outbound Interface Table	Extraction Program
Enter/Change Order (P48013)	JDEWO	Outbound Work Order Header (F4801Z1)	Outbound Work Order Extraction (R4801Z1X)
Enter/Change Rate Schedule (P3109)	JDEWO	Outbound Work Order Header (F4801Z1)	Outbound Work Order Extraction (R4801Z1X)

Originating Program	Transaction Type	EDI Outbound Interface Table	Extraction Program
Order Processing (R31410)	JDEWO: Work Order Transaction Type JDEPL: Parts List Transaction Type JDERTG: Routing Instructions Transaction Type	Outbound Work Order Header (F4801Z1) Warranty Claim/Supplier Recovery processing (F3111Z2)	Outbound Work Order Extraction (R4801Z1X) Outbound Supplier Recovery Processing (R174801Z2O)
Inventory Issues (P31113)	JDEII: Inventory Issue Transaction Type JDEWO: Work Order Transaction Type	Outbound Work Order Header interface (F4801Z1)	Outbound Work Order Extraction (R4801Z1X)
Hours and Quantities Update (R31422)	JDEWO	Outbound Work Order Header interface (F4801Z1)	Outbound Work Order Extraction (R4801Z1X)
Work Order Completions (P31114)	JDEWO	Outbound Work Order Header interface (F4801Z1)	Outbound Work Order Extraction (R4801Z1X)
Work Order Parts Detail (P17730)	JDEII (Inventory Issues)	Outbound Work Order Parts List (F3111Z1)	N/A
Work Order Parts Detail (P17730)	JDEPL (WO Parts List Transactions)	Outbound Work Order Header (F4801Z1) Outbound Work Order Parts List (F3111Z1)	N/A

To create outbound transactions, specify the appropriate transaction type in the processing options for these programs. The system places a copy of the transaction in the interface table for that type of transaction. The system uses the Flat File Cross-Reference Table (F47001) to identify the interface tables to populate based on the transaction type you specify in the processing options.

The system creates the outbound transaction in EDI format. External systems can process the transactions using standard EDI processing, including extraction.

You run outbound extraction programs to retrieve data from the outbound transaction tables and create a flat file if one does not exist, or to append to an existing flat file. Every field is written from the EDI interface tables to the flat file.

Work Order Parts Detail

To process outbound interoperability for work order parts detail transactions:

1. Specify a transaction type in the processing options of the Work Order Parts Detail program (P17730).
2. Enter or change a record in this originating program.

   The system calls a master business function that writes records to the Outbound Work Order Header table (F4801Z1) and the Outbound Work Order Parts List table (F3111Z1). The same master business function calls a special subsystem API that sends a message to the subsystem kernel running on the server. The subsystem kernel adds a record to the Subsystem Job Master table (F986113).

3. Create a custom UBE or function to process the data from the F4801Z1 and F3111Z1 tables in such a way that it can be used by the external system.
4. Use the Data Export Controls program (P0047) to specify the custom UBE or function for the transaction type you specified in the processing options of the originating program.

   The system stores this information in the Data Export Control table (F0047).
5. Run the Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program (R00460).

   The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program fetches the F986113 record and retrieves the name and version of the custom UBE from the F0047 table. The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program passes information about the order to the custom UBE. The custom UBE then retrieves the records from the F4801Z1 and F3111Z1A tables and processes that information.

Prerequisite

Define the data export controls for the type of outbound transaction. The system uses data export controls to determine the batch programs or business processes that third parties supply for use in processing transactions.

See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up Data Export Controls, page 9.

Setting Selected Processing Options for Originating Programs

This section lists only the processing options that are specific to outbound interoperability. These processing options are used for the following programs:

- Enter/Change Order (P48013)
- Enter/Change Rate Schedule (P3109)
- Order Processing (R31410)
- Inventory Issues (P31113)
- Hours and Quantities Update (R31422)
- Work Order Completions (P31114)
- Work Order Parts Detail (P17730)

Transaction Type Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Before Image Specify whether the system creates a record of the image before it was changed, in addition to a record of the transaction after the change. The system creates these records in the unedited transaction table when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two records: one before the image is changed and one after the image is changed.

Setting Selected Additional Processing Options for Hours and Quantities Update (R31422)

The Hours and Quantities Update program has a unique processing option in addition to the interoperability processing options that are common to all of the originating programs.

Interop

2. Outbound Subsystem UBE Enter *1* to call the subsystem after the Hours and Quantities Update program (P31422) successfully processes the outbound transactions.

Setting Selected Additional Processing Options for Work Order Completions (P31114)

The Work Order Completions program has a unique processing option in addition to the interoperability processing options that are common to all of the originating programs.

Interop

2. Call Outbound Subsystem Enter *1* to call the subsystem after the Work Order Completions program (P31114) has successfully processed an outbound transaction.

Processing Inbound Interoperability for Shop Floor Management

This section provides an overview of inbound interoperability for Shop Floor Management, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Inbound Hours and Quantity Processor (R31122Z1I).
- Set processing options for Inbound Inventory Issues Processor (R31113Z1I).
- Set processing options for Inbound Completion Processor (R31114Z1I).
- Set processing options for Inbound Super Backflush Processor (R31123Z1I).
- Setting processing options for Inbound Kanban Transaction (R30161Z1I).
- Run the inbound processing programs.

Understanding Inbound Interoperability for Shop Floor Management

In an inbound transaction, you accept data from another system into this system.

Interoperability Programs

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Shop Floor Management provides these versions of the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C):

- Inbound Backflush Flat File Conversion.
- Inbound Completion Flat File Conversion.

- Inbound Issues Flat File Conversion.
- Inbound Work Order Flat File Conversion.

See Chapter 3, "Processing Interoperability Transactions," Processing Inbound Interoperability Transactions, page 13.

Hours and Quantities Inbound Transactions

The interoperability interface table for hours and quantities inbound transactions is the Work Order Time Transactions Unedited Transaction table (F31122Z1).

You run the Inbound Hours and Quantity Processor program (R31122Z1I) to copy the information from the F31122Z1 table to the related application tables.

Inventory Issues Inbound Transactions

The interoperability interface table for inventory issues inbound transactions is the Outbound Work Order Parts List table (F3111Z1).

You run the Inbound Inventory Issues Processor program (R31113Z1I) to copy the information from the F3111Z1 table to the related application tables.

Completion Inbound Transactions

The interoperability interface table for completion inbound transactions is the Outbound Work Order Header table (F4801Z1).

You run the Inbound Completion Processor program (R31114Z1I) to copy the information from the F4801Z1 table to the related application tables.

Super Backflush Inbound Transactions

The interoperability interface table for completion inbound transactions is the Outbound Work Order Routings table (F3112Z1).

You run the Inbound Super Backflush Processor program (R31123Z1I) to copy the information from the F3112Z1 table to the related application tables.

Kanban Inbound Transactions

The interoperability interface table for kanban transactions is the Inbound Kanban Card Detail table (F30161Z1).

You run the Inbound Kanban Transaction program (R30161Z1I) to copy the information from the F30161Z1 table to the related application tables.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up flat file cross-references.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference, page 11.

- Run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C).

  See Chapter 3, "Processing Interoperability Transactions," Running the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program (R47002C), page 14.

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Hours and Quantity Processor (R31122Z1I)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Versions

1. Enter the version for P311221 Hours and Quantities to be called.

Enter a version of hours and quantities. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *ZJDE0001*.

Printing

1. Enter '1' to print unsuccessfully processed records only.

Specify the type of processing for an event. If you leave this processing option blank, the system prints all records.

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Inventory Issues Processor (R31113Z1I)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Versions

1. Enter the Version of Work Order Inventory Issues (P31113) to be called.

Enter a version of work order inventory issues. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *ZJDE0001*.

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Completion Processor (R31114Z1I)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Versions

Enter the version of Inventory Completions (P31114).

Enter a version of inventory completions.

The system has versions that begin with XJDE or ZJDE. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *ZJDE0001*.

Process

1. Enter '1' to print only the records with errors.

Specify the type of processing for an event.

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Super Backflush Processor (R31123Z1I)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Data Edits

Enter the Version of Work Order Super Backflush (P31123). Enter a version of work order super backflush. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *ZJDE0001*.

Printing

1. Enter '1' to print unsuccessfully processed records only. Specify the type of processing for an event. If you leave this processing option blank, the system prints all records.

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Kanban Transaction (R30161Z1I)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Versions

1. Enter the version of Kanban Processing (P3157). Enter a version of the Kanban Processing program. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *ZJDE0001*.

Printing

1. Enter '1' to print unsuccessfully processed records only. Enter *1* to print only records that are not processed successfully. If you leave this processing option blank, all records are printed.

Running the Inbound Processing Programs

To receive hours and quantity inbound transactions, select Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Hours and Quantity Processor.

To receive inventory issues inbound transactions, select Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Inventory Issues Processor.

To receive completion inbound transactions, select Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Completion Processor.

To receive super backflush inbound transactions, select Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Super Backflush Processor.

To receive kanban inbound transactions, select Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Kanban Transaction.

Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Shop Floor Management

This section provides an overview of reviewing and revising interoperability transactions for Shop Floor Management, lists the forms used to review and revise interoperability transactions for Shop Floor Management, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Inbound Work Order Inquiry (P4801Z1).
- Set processing options for Inbound Hours and Quantity Inquiry (P31122Z1).
- Set processing options for Inbound Inventory Issues Inquiry (P3111Z1).
- Set processing options for Inbound Super Backflush Inquiry (P3112Z1).
- Set processing options for Kanban Transactions Revisions (P30161Z1).

Understanding Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Shop Floor Management

Running one of the transaction processes, such as the Inbound Work Order Inquiry (P4801Z1), often identifies one or more inbound transactions that contain invalid transactions. For example, a work order might have an invalid item number. In that case, the program cannot add that work order to the Work Order Master table (F4801). Instead, the program sends an error message to the Employee Work Center program (P012501), which indicates the transaction number for the transaction in error.

Use the inbound inquiry programs to review and revise inbound transactions, as well as to add, change, or delete transactions that contain errors. Then run the transaction process again. Continue to make corrections and rerun the transaction process until the program runs without errors.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Running Inquiries and Revising EDI Documents".

Forms Used to Review and Revise Interoperability Transactions for Shop Floor Management

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Outbound Work Order Header	W4801Z1A	• Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Work Order Inquiry • Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Outbound Work Order Inquiry • Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Completion Inquiry	Locate interoperability transaction records.

Page Name	Definition Name	Navigation	Usage
Outbound Work Order Header Revisions	W4801Z1B	Select a transaction record on the Work With Outbound Work Order Header form and click Select.	Locate and review an inbound or outbound transaction record. After you correct the errors identified by the inquiry program, run the transaction process again.
Transaction Record Revisions for F31122Z1	W31122Z1B	Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Hours and Quantity Inquiry Locate a transaction record and click Select.	Locate and review an inbound transaction record. After you correct the errors identified by the Inbound Hours and Quantity Inquiry program, run the transaction process again.
Work Order Inventory Issues Transactions Revision	W3111Z1B	Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Inventory Issues Inquiry Locate a transaction record and click Select.	Locate and review an inbound transaction record. After you correct the errors identified by the Inbound Inventory Issues Inquiry program, run the transaction process again.
Work Order Super Backflush Transactions Revisions	W3112Z1B	Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Super Backflush Inquiry Locate a transaction record and click Select.	Locate and review an inbound transaction record. After you correct the errors identified by the Inbound Super Backflush Inquiry program, run the transaction process again.
Kanban Transactions Revisions	W30161Z1B	Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Kanban Transactions Revisions Locate a transaction record and click Select.	Locate and review an inbound transaction record. After you correct the errors identified by the Kanban Transactions Revisions program, run the transaction process again.

Setting Processing Options for the Inbound Work Order Inquiry Program (P4801Z1)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Display

1. Default View Mode. Specify the type of processing for an event. Values are:

1: View unprocessed records

2: View records processed successfully

3: View records processed unsuccessfully

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *View unprocessed records* as the default.

2. Enter the Direction Indicator value.

Specify whether the transaction is inbound or outbound. Values are:

1: Inbound

2: Outbound

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *Outbound* as the default.

3. Enter the value for the screen to be displayed.

Enter *1* or leave this processing option blank to display the Work Order Revisions form. Enter *2* to display the Completion Revisions form.

Defaults

1. Enter the Transaction Type for new Work Order Header Transactions.

Specify the type of transaction for the work order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *JDEHO*.

2. Enter the Transaction Type for new Work Order Parts List Transactions.

Specify the type of transaction for the work order parts list. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *JDEPL*.

3. Enter the Transaction Type for new Work Order Routings Transactions.

Specify the type of transaction for the work order routings. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *JDERTG*.

Process 1

1. Name of Inbound Subsystem UBE to call to process Inbound transactions.

Specify the program to process the transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *R31122Z1I*.

2. Version of Inbound UBE.

Enter a version of Inbound UBE. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *XJDE0002*.

Setting Processing Options for the Inbound Hours and Quantity Inquiry Program (P31122Z1)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Display

1. Default View Mode.

Specify the type of processing for an event. Values are:

1: View unprocessed records

2: View records processed successfully

3: View records processed unsuccessfully

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *View unprocessed records* as the default.

2. Enter the Direction Indicator value.

Specify whether the transaction is inbound or outbound. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *Inbound* as the default. Values are:

1: Inbound

2: Outbound

Defaults

1. Enter the Transaction Type for new Work Order Header Transactions.

Specify the transaction for the work order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *JDEHO*.

Process

1. Name of Inbound Subsystem UBE to call to process Inbound transactions.

Specify the object member to be sent out on a PTF request. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *R31122Z1I* as the default.

2. Version of Inbound UBE to call.

Enter a version of Inbound UBE. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *XJDE0002*.

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Inventory Issues Inquiry (P3111Z1)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Display

1. Default View Mode.

Specify the type of processing for an event. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *View unprocessed records* as the default. Values are:

1: View unprocessed records

2: View records processed successfully

3: View records processed unsuccessfully

2. Enter the Direction Indicator value.

Specify whether the transaction is inbound or outbound. Values are:

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *Inbound* as the default. Values are:

1: Inbound

2: Outbound

Defaults

1. Enter the Transaction Type for new Work Order Header Transactions.

Specify a specific type of transaction for the work order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *JDEII*.

Process

1. Name of Inbound Subsystem UBE to call to process Inbound transactions.

Specify the object member to be sent out on a PTF request. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *R31113Z1I.*

2. Version of Inbound UBE to call.

Enter a version of Inbound UBE. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *XJDE0002.*

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Super Backflush Inquiry (P3112Z1)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Display

1. Default View Mode.

Specify the type of processing for an event. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *View unprocessed records* as the default. Values are:

1: View unprocessed records

2: View records processed successfully

3: View records processed unsuccessfully

Enter the Direction Indicator value.

Specify whether the transaction is inbound or outbound.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *inbound* as the default. Values are:

1: Inbound

2: Outbound

Defaults

1. Enter the Transaction Type for new Work Order Header Transactions.

Specify the *transaction for the work order. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses* JDESBF.

Process

1. Name of Inbound Subsystem UBE to call to process Inbound transactions.

Specify the object member to be sent out on a PTF request. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *R31123Z1I.*

2. Version of Inbound UBE to call.

If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *ZJDE0001* (inbound records) as the default.

Setting Processing Options for Kanban Transactions Revisions (P30161Z1)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Display

1. Default View mode. Specify a value to indicate how the system displays the records. Values are:

1: The system displays the unprocessed records.

2: The system displays all successfully processed records.

3: The system displays all unsuccessfully processed records.

2. Enter the Direction Indicator value. Specify a code that indicates whether the transaction is inbound or outbound. Values are:

1: Inbound Records

2: Outbound Records

Defaults

Transaction Type Enter the transaction type for new Kanban transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *JDEKNB*.

Process

Inbound Subsystem UBE Enter the name of the inbound subsystem UBE to call to process inbound transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *R30161Z1I*.

Version of Inbound UBE Specify a version of the inbound subsystem UBE. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *XJDE0001*.

Purging Interoperability Transactions for Shop Floor Management

This section provides an overview of purging interoperability transactions and discusses how to purge interoperability transactions.

Understanding Purging Interoperability Transactions

When data becomes obsolete or you need more disk space, you can use purge programs to remove data from interface tables.

The interoperability menu contains options for purging transactions. Use one of these purge programs to remove data from the corresponding interface tables:

- Interoperability Work Order Purge (R4801Z1P)
- Inbound Hours and Quantity Purge (R31122Z1)
- Inbound Inventory Issues Purge (R3111Z1P)
- Inbound Completion Purge (R4801Z1)
- Inbound Super Backflush Purge (R3112Z1P)
- Inbound Kanban Purge (R30161Z1P)

For records in the Processing Log table (F0046) that are marked as processed, the program purges the associated transactions in the corresponding interoperability tables, as well as the records in the F0046 table. If the records in the F0046 table are not marked as processed, the program does not purge any records.

When you purge cycle count transactions, you can set the processing option to print only the records that are in error. Otherwise, the program prints all records that are deleted.

Purging Interoperability Transactions

To purge inbound or outbound work order transactions, select Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Interoperability Work Order Purge.

To purge inbound hours and quantity transactions, select Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Hours and Quantity Purge.

To purge inbound inventory issues transactions, select Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Inventory Issues Purge.

To purge inbound completion transactions, select Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Completion Purge.

To purge inbound super backflush transactions, select Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Super Backflush Purge.

To purge inbound kanban transactions, select Shop Floor Management Interoperability (G31311), Inbound Kanban Purge.

CHAPTER 11

Processing Interoperability for Condition-Based Maintenance

This chapter discusses how to:

- Process inbound interoperability for Condition-Based Maintenance.
- Review and revise interoperability transactions for Condition-Based Maintenance.
- Purge interoperability transactions for Condition-Based Maintenance.

Processing Inbound Interoperability for Condition-Based Maintenance

This section provides an overview of inbound interoperability for Condition-Based Maintenance, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processor (R1310Z1I).
- Process inbound condition-based alerts.

Understanding Inbound Interoperability for Condition-Based Maintenance

You run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) to copy the data from an external text file into the Unedited Condition-Based Alerts table (F1310Z1). The Inbound Flat File Conversion program validates the text file against the F1310Z1 table and the data dictionary specifications for the table. If the text file passes this validation, the system adds the data to the F1310Z1 table.

You can use the Unedited Condition-Based Alert Revisions program (P1310Z1) to add, update, and review the transactions in the F1310Z1 table.

You run the Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processor program (R1310Z1I) to copy the information from the F1310Z1 table to the Condition-Based Alerts table (F1310).

The Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processor program (R1310Z1I) performs these functions:

- Processes the inbound condition-based alerts transactions.
- Updates the F1310 table.
- Initiates any required downstream processing that is based on the transaction information or the alert action rules by running a version of the Condition-Based Maintenance Alerts program (R1312).

The report displays the transaction information, including whether the transaction was successful; user ID; batch number; transaction number; equipment number; description; alert level; event date; event time; and time zone. After the alert has been successfully processed, you can use the Condition-Based Alerts program (P1310) to review and process the alert.

The Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processor program (R1310Z1I) requires that the F1310Z1 interface table have data in these fields:

- Asset Number (NUMB), Unit Number (APID), or Serial Number (ASID).
- Product Model (PRODM).
- Automated Response Type (TYRP).
- Description (DL01).
- Event Date (EVTDT).
- Event Time (EVTTM).

  You can enter the event date and time using the Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) or the local date and time with time zone.
- Alert Level (PDFL).

These fields are frequently used, but are optional:

- Measurement Location (MELC).
- Time Zone (TIMEZONES).
- Daylight Savings Rule Name (DSAVNAME).
- Send Notification Message (SNDN).
- Notification Recipient (NOTR).
- Notification Structure Type (NSTT).
- Investigation Recipient (INVR).
- Investigation Structure Type (ISTT).
- Model Work Order (DOCO).
- Service Type (SRVT).

You can use a number of setup applications within the Condition-Based Maintenance system to define rules based on the equipment coding in order to supply default values for some of the optional fields if they are not populated by the import process. These setup applications include:

- Condition-Based Maintenance Message Sequences (P1315).
- Condition-Based Maintenance Message Rules (P1316).
- Condition-Based Maintenance Alert Action Sequences (P1317).
- Condition-Based Maintenance Alert Action Rules (P1318).

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up flat file cross-references.

See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference, page 11.

Note. The system provides transaction type CBMALERT for condition-based maintenance alert transactions.

- Run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C).

  See Chapter 3, "Processing Interoperability Transactions," Running the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program (R47002C), page 14.

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processor (R1310Z1I)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Process

1. Work Center or Report Specify where the system writes errors. Values are:

Blank: Write errors to the Work Center.

1: Write errors on the report.

2. Job Status Message Recipient Specify the address book number of the recipient of job status messages that result from the Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processing program (R1310Z1I). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the address book number of the current user.

3. Equipment Number Format Specify how the Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processing program (R1310Z1I) validates and displays the equipment number. Values are:

1: Use the equipment number

2: Use the unit number

3: Use the serial number

Versions

1. Condition-Based Alerts Revisions (P1311) Version Specify the version of the Condition-Based Alerts Revisions program (P1311) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *ZJDE0001*.

2. Condition-Based Alerts Processor (R1312) Version Specify the version of the Condition-Based Alerts Processor program (R1312) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *XJDE0001*.

Processing Inbound Condition-Based Alerts

Select Condition-Based Maintenance Interoperability (G13CBM311), Inbound Condition-Based Alerts.

Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Condition-Based Maintenance

This section provides an overview of reviewing and revising interoperability transactions for Condition-Based Maintenance, lists the form used to review and revise interoperability transactions for Condition-Based Maintenance, and discusses how to set processing options for Unedited Condition-Based Alerts Revisions (P1310Z1).

Understanding Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Condition-Based Maintenance

Running a transaction process, such as Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processor (R1310Z1I), often identifies one or more inbound transactions that contain invalid transactions. The Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processor program identifies the invalid transaction and sends an error message to the Work Center (P012501). The error message indicates the transaction number for the transaction in error.

You can use the Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Inquiry program (P1310Z1) to review and revise inbound transactions. You can add, change, or delete transactions containing errors. Then run the transaction process again. Continue to make corrections and rerun the transaction process until the program runs without errors.

Form Used to Review and Revise Interoperability Transactions for Condition-Based Maintenance

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Unedited Condition-Based Alerts Revisions	W1310Z1B	Condition-Based Alerts Interoperability (G13CBM311), Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Inquiry On Work With Unedited Condition-Based Alerts, from the View menu, select Direction and then select Inbound.	Review inbound condition-based alerts. **Note.** You can used the options on the View menu to review records that processed successfully (Processed) and those that failed to process (Errors). Correct the data for any errors before rerunning the Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processor program (R1310Z1I).

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Inquiry (P1310Z1)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Display

1. Default View Mode Use this processing option to enter the default view mode. Values are:

1: View unprocessed transactions only.

2: View transactions that processed successfully.

3: View transactions that processed unsuccessfully.

2. Direction Indicator Specify whether transactions are inbound or outbound. Values are:

1: Inbound

2: Outbound

Defaults

1. Transaction Type Enter the transaction type for new condition-based alerts transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *CBMALERT*.

Process

1. Inbound Subsystem UBE Name Specify the name of the inbound subsystem program that the system uses to process inbound transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *R1310Z1I* (Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processing program).

2. Inbound UBE Version Specify the version of the Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processing program (R1310Z1I) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *XJDE0001*.

Purging Interoperability Transactions for Condition-Based Maintenance

This section provides an overview of purging interoperability transactions and discusses how to purge interoperability transactions.

Understanding Purging Interoperability Transactions

When data becomes obsolete or when you need more disk space, you can use the Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Purge program (R1310Z1P) to remove data from the Unedited Condition-Based Alerts table (F1310Z1).

For records in the Processing Log table (F0046) that are marked as processed, the program purges the associated transactions in the F1310Z1 table, as well as the records in the F0046 table. If the records in the F0046 table are not marked as processed, the program does not purge any records.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide.*

Purging Interoperability Transactions

Select Condition-Based Maintenance Interoperability (G13CBM311), Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Purge.

CHAPTER 12

Processing Interoperability for Capital Asset Management

This chapter discusses how to:

- Process inbound interoperability for Capital Asset Management.
- Review and revise interoperability transactions for Capital Asset Management.
- Purge interoperability transactions for Capital Asset Management.

Processing Inbound Interoperability for Capital Asset Management

This section provides an overview of meter reading interoperability, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Inbound Meter Readings Processor (R12120Z1I).
- Process inbound meter readings.

Understanding Meter Reading Interoperability

The interoperability programs for meter readings enable you to transfer meter reading data from other systems into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne meter readings database. You can review and modify meter reading records before updating the meter readings database, and you can purge meter reading interoperability transactions.

These steps illustrate the flow of information through the meter reading interoperability programs:

1. Run the Inbound Meter Readings File Conversion program (R47002C) to load the data from the flat file into the Unedited Meter Reading Transactions table (F12120Z1).

   Data can also be loaded into the F12120Z1 table by using any other method supported by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software.

2. Use the Meter Reading Transactions Revisions program (P12120Z1) to review or modify the records in the F12120Z1 table.

3. Run the Inbound Meter Readings Processor program (R12120Z1I) to validate the data in the F12120Z1 table.

   If validation fails, the system issues errors and does not update the records to the meter reading database.

4. If validation succeeds, the system:

   - Writes the data to the Account Ledger table (F0911).
   - Updates the Asset Account Balances table (F1202).

- (Optional) Updates the Maintenance Schedule table (F1207).
- Marks the records in the F12120Z1 table as successfully processed.

The Inbound Meter Readings Processor program (R12120Z1I) requires that the F12120Z1 interface table have data in these fields:

- Meter Type (MTTP)

  Define which meter reading is being processed.

- Amount - Current Balance (BALOW) or Amount - Net Increase (NIOWM).

  Use BALOW if you are supplying the current meter reading. Use NIOWM if are supplying the net increase (decrease) in the current amount.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up flat file cross-references.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference, page 11.

  Note. The system provides transaction type METERS for inbound meter reading transactions.

- Run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C).

  See Chapter 3, "Processing Interoperability Transactions," Running the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program (R47002C), page 14.

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Meter Readings Processor (R12120Z1I)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. Job Status Message Recipient Specify the address book number of the recipient of job status messages that result from this program. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the address book number of the current user.

Process

1. Proof or Final Mode Specify whether the system runs the program in proof mode or final mode.

In proof mode, the system generates a report but does not update the tables. In final mode, the system generates a report and updates the tables. Values are:

Blank: Run program in proof mode.

1: Run program in final mode.

2. Write Errors to Work Center or Report Specify where the system writes errors. Values are:

Blank: Write errors to the Work Center.

1: Write errors on the report.

3. Equipment Identifier to Use

Specify the equipment identifier in the Unedited Meter Reading Transactions table (F12120Z1) that this program uses.

The selected identifier is also printed on the report. Values are:

Blank: Use equipment (asset) number.

1: Use unit number.

2: Use serial number.

4. Update Children Current Meters

Specify whether the system automatically updates the current meters of child assets when updating the parent's current meter. Values are:

Blank: Do not update current meters of child assets.

1: Update current meters of child assets.

Edits

1. Tolerance Level

Specify whether the system displays a tolerance level warning.

Enter the specific percentage difference in meter readings that the system uses to signal the warning.

For example, if you enter *5* in this field, then the system issues a warning if the new net increase amount differs by more than 5 percent from the net increase amount of the last meter entry.

Blank: Do not check for tolerance levels and do not display a tolerance level warning.

Versions

1. Update PM Schedule (R12807) Version

Specify which version of Update PM Schedule Status program (R12807) the system uses when updating PM schedules.

Blank: Do not update PM schedules.

Processing Inbound Meter Readings

Select Meter Reading Interoperability (G1332), Inbound Meter Readings Processor.

Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Capital Asset Management

This section provides an overview of reviewing and revising interoperability transactions for Capital Asset Management, lists the forms used to review and revise interoperability transactions for Capital Asset Management, and discusses how to set processing options for Meter Reading Transactions Revisions (P12120Z1).

Understanding Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Capital Asset Management

Running a transaction process, such as Inbound Meter Readings Processor (R12120Z1I), often identifies one or more inbound transactions that contain invalid transactions. The Inbound Meter Readings Processor program identifies the invalid transaction and sends an error message to the Work Center (P012501). The error message indicates the transaction number for the transaction in error.

You can use on the Meter Reading Transactions Revision program (P12120Z1) to review and revise inbound transactions. You can add, change, or delete transactions containing errors. Then run the transaction process again. Continue to make corrections and rerun the transaction process until the program runs without errors.

Forms Used to Review and Revise Interoperability Transactions for Capital Asset Management

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Meter Reading Transactions	W12120Z1A	Meter Reading Interoperability (G1332), Meter Reading Transactions Revision	Locate meter reading transactions.
Meter Reading Transactions Revisions	W12120Z1B	On Work With Meter Reading Transactions, locate the applicable transaction and select Revisions from the Row menu.	Revise the information and click OK.

Setting Processing Options for Meter Reading Transactions Revisions (P12120Z1)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. Transaction Type Specify the transaction type for meter reading transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system using the transaction type *METERS.*

2. View Mode Specify the default view mode. Values are:

Blank: Display unprocessed records only.

1: Display successfully processed records only.

2: Display records with errors only.

Purging Interoperability Transactions for Capital Asset Management

This section provides an overview of purging interoperability transactions and discusses how to purge interoperability transactions.

Understanding Purging Meter Reading Interoperability Transactions

When data becomes obsolete or when you need more disk space, you can use the Unedited Meter Reading Transactions Purge program (R12120Z1P) to remove data from the Unedited Meter Reading Transactions table (F12120Z1).

For records in the Processing Log table (F0046) that are marked as processed, the program purges the associated transactions in the F12120Z1 table, as well as the records in the F0046 table. If the records in the F0046 table are not marked as processed, the program does not purge any records.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide.*

Purging Meter Reading Interoperability Transactions

Select Meter Reading Interoperability menu (G1332), Purge Meter Reading Transactions.

CHAPTER 13

Processing Interoperability for Service Management

This chapter discusses how to:

- Process outbound interoperability for Service Management.
- Process inbound interoperability for Service Management.
- Review and revise interoperability transactions for Service Management.
- Purge interoperability transactions for Service Management.

Processing Outbound Interoperability for Service Management

This section provides an overview of outbound interoperability for Service Management, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Process outbound supplier recovery claims.
- Set processing options for the Outbound Supplier Recovery Processing program (R174801Z2O).

Understanding Outbound Interoperability for Service Management

A manufacturer submits a reimbursement claim to the supplier of a warranted part that was found to be defective. Use Outbound Supplier Recovery Processing (R174801Z2O) to send flat file claims to suppliers. For each claim, the program creates a new supplier recovery claim number. Each claim can contain several parts detail and labor detail records.

The program uses the date submitted and the time submitted on parts and labor detail records to prevent duplicate submission of detail lines. A processing option specifies whether to enable claims without any parts or labor detail.

The Outbound Supplier Recovery Processing program retrieves information from the application tables and populates the interoperability interface tables listed in this table:

Application Tables	Interoperability Interface Tables
Work Order Master File (F4801)	F4801Z2
Work Order Master Tag File (F4801T)	F4801TZ2

Application Tables	Interoperability Interface Tables
Work Order Parts List (F3111) and Parts List - Extension (F31171)	F3111Z2
Work Order Routing (F3112) and Routing Instructions - Extension (F31172)	F3112Z2

To process outbound interoperability in Service Management:

1. Run the Outbound Supplier Recovery Processing program (R174801Z2O).
2. Create a custom UBE or function to process the data from the interoperability interface tables in such a way that it can be used by the external system.
3. Use the Data Export Controls program (P0047) to specify the custom UBE or function for the transaction type you specified in the processing options of the originating program.

   The system stores this information in the Data Export Control table (F0047).
4. Run the Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program (R00460).

   The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program fetches the F986113 record and retrieves the name and version of the custom UBE from the F0047 table. The Interoperability Generic Outbound Subsystem UBE program passes information about the order to the custom UBE. The custom UBE then retrieves the records from the interoperability interface tables and processes that information.

Prerequisite

Define the data export controls for the type of outbound transaction. The system uses data export controls to determine the batch programs or business processes that third parties supply for use in processing transactions.

Processing Outbound Supplier Recovery Claims

To run the Outbound Supplier Recovery Processing program, access the Supplier Recovery Interoperability menu (G17381), Outbound Supplier Recovery Processing.

Setting Processing Options for the Outbound Supplier Recovery Processing Program (R174801Z2O)

Use these processing options to set default values for the Outbound Supplier Recovery Processing program.

Process

These processing options specify default values for processing outbound supplier recovery claims.

1. Clear Outbound Records Specify whether the system deletes all previous outbound records before running the Outbound Supplier Recovery Processing program (R174801Z2O). Values are:

Blank: Do not delete.

1: Delete all outbound records from the F4801Z2, F4801TZ2, F3111Z2, and F3112Z2 tables.

2. Job Status Message Recipient	Specify the address book number of the recipient of job status messages. The Outbound Supplier Recovery Processing program (R174801Z2O) sends any success messages or error messages to this address book number. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the address book number of the current user.
3. Submit Claim Header	Specify whether the system allows you to submit the supplier recovery claim without submitting parts detail information or labor detail information. Values are: Blank: Do not allow. *1:* Allow.
4. Enter the Transaction Type for Work Order Header Transactions	Specify the Transaction Type for Work Order Header Transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the systems uses *JDEWO*.
5. Enter the Transaction Type for Work Order Parts List Transactions	Specify the Transaction Type for Work Order Parts List Transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *JDEPL*.
6. Enter the Transaction Type for Work Order Routings Transactions	Specify the Transaction Type for Work Order Labor Detail Transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *JDERTG*.

Processing Inbound Interoperability for Service Management

This section provides an overview of inbound interoperability for Service Management, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Inbound Warranty Claim Processing program (R174801Z2I).
- Set processing options for the Inbound Warranty Claim Parts Detail Processing program (R173111Z2I).
- Set processing options for the Inbound Warranty Claim Labor Detail Processing program (R173112Z2I).
- Run the inbound processing programs.

Understanding Inbound Interoperability for Service Management

You can receive, process, revise, and purge flat file warranty claims that are sent in from dealers. Use the programs on the Warranty Claim Interoperability menu (G17371) to complete these tasks.

Inbound Warranty Claims

A dealer or authorized service provider performs work that is covered under a manufacturer's warranty. Use Inbound Warranty Claims Processing (R174801Z2I) to receive flat file claims that are sent in from dealers. For each claim, the program creates a new warranty claim number, and processes parts detail and labor detail if they exist.

The Dealer Reference field can contain the dealer's claim number as a cross-reference. The program uses the failure date and the repair date to prevent duplicate warranty claim numbers. Processing options and work order activity rules perform additional checks, such as whether the system validates the registration status to determine if the equipment is eligible for a warranty claim.

Parts Detail for Inbound Warranty Claims

A dealer or authorized service provider performs work that is covered under a manufacturer's warranty. Inbound Warranty Claim Parts Detail Processing (R173111Z2I) processes the parts detail of incoming flat file claims that are sent in from dealers. The data is uploaded to the work order file, and the claim is then processed through JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Service Management.

Each warranty claim is identified by a transaction (work order) number. Each claim can contain several parts detail records. The system verifies that the associated inbound claim was processed successfully and that the warranty claim number is valid. Other validity checks for the parts detail include valid component numbers, causal part numbers, vendor numbers, and so on.

Labor Detail for Inbound Warranty Claims

A dealer or authorized service provider performs work that is covered under a manufacturer's warranty. Inbound Warranty Claim Labor Detail Processing (R173112Z2I) processes the labor detail of incoming flat file claims that are sent in from dealers. The data is uploaded to the work order file, and the claim is then processed through Service Management.

Each warranty claim is identified by a transaction (work order) number. The system verifies that the associated inbound claim was processed successfully and that the warranty claim number is valid. Other validity checks for the labor detail include valid causal part numbers, vendor numbers, time basis codes, and so on. The system also checks for duplicate labor detail.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up flat file cross-references.
- Run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C).

Setting Processing Options for the Inbound Warranty Claim Processing Program (R174801Z2I)

Use these processing options to set default values for the Inbound Warranty Claims program.

Defaults

These processing options specify default values for the Inbound Warranty Claims Processing program.

1. Job Status Message Recipient	Specify the address book number of the recipient of job status messages. The Inbound Warranty Claims Processing program (R174801Z2I) sends any success messages or error messages to this address book number. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the address book number of the current user.
2. Warranty Claim Status	Specify the beginning status of the incoming warranty claim. If this processing option is left blank, the system uses the first status from the work order activity rules.
3. Branch	Specify a value for the branch corresponding to the causal part that the system will use as a default value for new claims.
4. Responsible Business Unit	Specify a value for the accounting business unit that the system will use as a default value when entering new claims.

5. Supplier Recovery Vendor

Specify how the system determines the supplier recovery vendor. Values are:

Blank: Not eligible for supplier recovery.

1: Use the product information from the detail record.

2: Use the product information from the header record.

Process

These processing options specify default values for the process module, product registration validation, and assessor assignment.

1. Process Module

Specify the process module that the system uses when creating inbound warranty claims. The default value is *WARC,* Warranty Claims (P1777).

2. Validate Product Registration

Specify whether the system validates the registration status of the equipment number against the product registration activity rules. These rules indicate whether the equipment is eligible for a warranty claim at a particular status. Values are:

Blank: Do not validate.

1: Validate.

3. Assign Assessor

Specify whether the system assigns the assessor to the incoming claim based on the assessor defaults. Values are:

Blank: Do not assign.

1: Assign.

Versions

These processing options specify the versions of programs to use for warranty claims, parts detail, and labor detail.

1. Warranty Claims (P1777) Version

Specify which version of the Warranty Claims program (P1777) the system uses when processing inbound warranty claims. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *ZJDE0001*.

2. Inbound Parts Detail (R173111Z2I) Version

Specify which version of the Inbound Warranty Claim Parts Detail Processing program (R173111Z2I) the system uses when processing parts lists for inbound warranty claims. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *XJDE0001*.

3. Inbound Labor Detail (R173112Z2I) Version

Specify which version of the Inbound Warranty Claim Labor Detail Processing program (R173112Z2I) the system uses when processing labor detail for inbound warranty claims. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *XJDE0001*.

Setting Processing Options for the Inbound Warranty Claim Parts Detail Processing Program (R173111Z2I)

Use these processing options to set default values for the Inbound Warranty Claim Parts Detail Processing program.

Defaults

This processing option supplies the default value for the recipient of job status messages.

1. Job Status Message Recipient Specify the address book number of the recipient of job status messages. The Inbound Warranty Claim Parts Detail Processing program (R173111Z2I) sends any success messages or error messages to this address book number. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the address book number of the current user.

Process

This processing option supplies the default value for the process module.

1. Process Module (FUTURE) Specify the process module that the system uses when creating parts lists for inbound warranty claims. The value is:

WARC: Warranty Claims (P1777)

Setting Processing Options for the Inbound Warranty Claim Labor Detail Processing Program (R173112Z2I)

Use these processing options to set default values for the Inbound Warranty Claim Labor Detail Processing program.

These processing options are identical to the processing options for the Inbound Warranty Claim Parts Detail Processing program.

Running the Inbound Processing Programs

To receive inbound warranty claims, select Warranty Claim Interoperability menu (G17371), Inbound Warranty Claim Processing.

To receive parts detail for inbound warranty claims, select Warranty Claim Interoperability menu (G17371), Inbound Warranty Claim Parts Detail.

To receive labor detail for inbound warranty claims, select Warranty Claim Interoperability menu (G17371), Inbound Warranty Claim Labor Detail.

Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Service Management

This section provides an overview of revising an inbound warranty claim or an outbound supplier recovery claim and discusses how to set processing options for the Warranty Claim/Supplier Recovery Processing program (P174801Z).

Understanding Revising an Inbound Warranty Claim or an Outbound Supplier Recovery Claim

When the system runs one of the transaction processes, such as the Inbound Warranty Claim Processing program, it often identifies one or more inbound transactions that contain invalid information. In this case, the program sends an error message to the Work Center. The error message indicates the transaction number of the transaction that is in error.

Service Management provides menu selections that enable you to review any interoperability transactions and add, change, or delete any transactions that contain errors. After you correct all erroneous transactions, you can rerun the transaction process until the program runs without errors.

Forms Used to Review and Revise Interoperability Transactions for Service Management

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Inbound/Outbound Warranty Claim/Supplier Recovery Header	W174801ZA	Use one of these navigations: • Warranty Claim Interoperability (G17371), Inbound Warranty Claim Revisions • Supplier Recover Interoperability (G17381), Outbound Supplier Recover Revisions	Locate and review inbound or outbound interoperability transactions.
Inbound/Outbound Warranty Claim/Supplier Recovery Header Revisions	W174801ZB	Select a transaction on the Work With Inbound/Outbound Warranty Claim/Supplier Recovery Header form and click Select.	Review and revise interoperability transactions.

Setting Processing Options for the Warranty Claim/Supplier Recovery Processing Program (P174801Z)

Use these processing options to set default values for the Warranty Claim/Supplier Recovery Processing program.

Display

These processing options specify which records the system displays and the transaction direction (inbound or outbound).

1. Default View Mode Specify the viewing mode. Values are:

Blank or *1:* View unprocessed records only.

2: View records that processed successfully.

3: View records that did not process successfully.

2. Direction Indicator Indicate whether the transaction is inbound (warranty claim) or outbound (supplier recovery claim). Values are:

1: Inbound Transactions (Warranty Claim)/

Blank or *2:* Outbound Transactions (Supplier Recovery Claim)/

Defaults

These processing options specify default values for transaction processing.

1. Enter the Transaction Type for new Work Order Header Transactions — Specify the Transaction Type for new Work Order Header Transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *JDEWO*.

2. Enter the Transaction Type for new Work Order Parts List Transactions — Specify the Transaction Type for new Work Order Parts List Transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *JDEPL*.

3. Enter the Transaction Type for new Work Order Routings Transactions — Specify the Transaction Type for new Work Order Labor Detail Transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses *JDERTG*.

Purging Interoperability Transactions for Service Management

This section provides an overview of purging interoperability transactions and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for the Warranty Claim/Supplier Recovery Purge program (R174801Z2P).
- Purge interoperability transactions.

Understanding Purging Interoperability Transactions

When data becomes obsolete or you need more disk space, you can use purge programs to remove data from interface tables.

After the system successfully processes either inbound warranty claims or outbound supplier recovery claims, you can use Warranty Claim/Supplier Recovery Purge (R174801Z2P) to purge the records. A processing option specifies which records the system purges.

The interoperability menu contains options for purging transactions. Use one of these purge programs to remove data from the corresponding interface tables:

- Outbound Supplier Recovery Purge (R174801Z2P)
- Inbound Warranty Claim Purge (R174801Z2P)

For records in the Processing Log table (F0046) that are marked as processed, the program purges the associated transactions in the corresponding interoperability tables, as well as the records in the F0046 table. If the records in the F0046 table are not marked as processed, the program does not purge any records.

Setting Processing Options for the Warranty Claim/Supplier Recovery Purge Program (R174801Z2P)

Use these processing options to set default values for the Warranty Claim/Supplier Recovery Purge program.

Process

This processing option supplies the default value for the process module.

1. Purge Records Specify which interoperability records the system purges for warranty claims and supplier recovery records. Values are:

Blank: Inbound and outbound records.

1: Inbound records.

2: Outbound records.

Purging Interoperability Transactions

To purge outbound transactions, select Supplier Recovery Interoperability (G17381), Outbound Supplier Recovery Purge.

To purge inbound transactions, select Warranty Claim Interoperability (G17371), Inbound Warranty Claim Purge.

CHAPTER 14

Processing Interoperability for Fixed Assets

This chapter discusses how to:

- Process outbound interoperability for Fixed Assets.
- Process inbound interoperability for Fixed Assets.
- Review and revise interoperability transactions for Fixed Assets.
- Purge interoperability transactions for Fixed Assets.

Processing Outbound Interoperability for Fixed Assets

This section provides an overview of outbound interoperability for Fixed Assets, lists a prerequisite, and discusses how to:

- Set selected processing options for Asset Master Information (P1201).
- Set processing options for Outbound Asset Master Processor (R1201Z1O).
- Run the Outbound Asset Master Processor.
- Run the Outbound Asset Master Extraction.

Understanding Outbound Interoperability for Fixed Assets

You might need to send to another system transactions that you create or change in Fixed Assets.

To process outbound interoperability in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Fixed Assets:

1. Specify the appropriate transaction type in the processing options of the Asset Master Information program (P1201) and then add or change a record using the Asset Master Information program.

   The system calls a business function that writes records to the Unedited Asset Master Transactions table (F1201Z1). The same business function calls a special subsystem API that sends a message to the subsystem kernel running on the server. The subsystem kernel adds a record to the Subsystem Job Master table (F986113).

   Note. You can export existing asset master records without changing them in the Asset Master Information program by running the Outbound Asset Master Extraction program (R1201Z1X). This program copies records directly from the Asset Master File table (F1201) to the F1201Z1 table.

2. Create a custom UBE or function to process the data from the F1201Z1 table in such a way that it can be used by the external system.

3. Use the Data Export Controls program (P0047) to specify the custom UBE or function for the transaction type you specified in the processing options of the Asset Master Information program.

   The system stores this information in the Data Export Control table (F0047).

4. Run the Outbound Asset Master Processor program (R1201Z1O).

   The Outbound Asset Master Processor program fetches the F986113 record and retrieves the name and version of the custom UBE from the F0047 table. The Outbound Asset Master Processor program passes information about the transactions to the custom UBE. The custom UBE then retrieves the records from the F1201Z1 table and processes that information.

Prerequisite

Define the data export controls for the type of outbound transaction. The system uses data export controls to determine the batch programs or business processes that third parties supply for use in processing transactions.

See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up Data Export Controls, page 9.

Setting Selected Processing Options for Asset Master Information (P1201)

This section lists only the processing options that are specific to outbound interoperability.

Exports

Use these processing options to specify the transaction type and the outbound processor version.

1. Transaction Type Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. The system provides transaction type *JDEFA* for Fixed Assets transactions.

2. Version Specify the version of the Outbound Asset Master Processor program (R1201Z1O) the system should use when it runs interoperability processing. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version *XJDE0002*.

Setting Processing Options for Outbound Asset Master Processor (R1201Z1O)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Process

Use this processing option to specify the transaction type.

1. Transaction Type Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. The system provides transaction type *JDEFA* for Fixed Assets transactions.

Running the Outbound Asset Master Processor

Select Asset Interoperability (G1233), Outbound Asset Master Processor.

Running the Outbound Asset Master Extraction

Select Asset Interoperability (G1233), Outbound Asset Master Extraction.

Processing Inbound Interoperability for Fixed Assets

This section provides an overview of inbound interoperability for Fixed Assets, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Inbound Asset Master Processor (R1201Z1I).
- Run the Inbound Asset Master Processor.

Understanding Inbound Interoperability for Fixed Assets

You run the Inbound Asset Master File Conversion program (R47002C) to copy the data from the flat file to the Unedited Asset Master Transactions table (F1201Z1) if you have set up a flat file cross-reference to this table.

Note. The system provides transaction type *JDEFA* for Fixed Assets transactions.

You run the Inbound Asset Master Processor program (F1201Z1I) to copy the information from the unedited transaction table to the Asset Master File table (F1201).

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up flat file cross-references.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference, page 11.

- Run the Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C).

  See Chapter 3, "Processing Interoperability Transactions," Running the Inbound Flat File Conversion Program (R47002C), page 14.

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Asset Master Processor (R1201Z1I)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

These processing options enable to you to specify default information for the transactions.

1. Default Cost Center Specify the default cost center. The system uses this value as the default for new asset master records.

2. Default Account Object Specify the default object account. The system uses this value as the default object account for new asset master records.

3. Default Account Subsidiary Specify the default subsidiary account. The system uses this value as the default subsidiary account for new asset master records.

4. Address Book Number Specify the address book number of the person whom you want to receive job status messages. If you leave this option blank, the current user receives the job status messages.

Process 1

1. Process Mode for Inbound Transactions Specify the system process mode for inbound transactions. Values are:

EM: Equipment Management. This is the default.

CSMS: Customer Service Management.

FA: Fixed Assets.

2. Process Mode Specify whether the system runs the program in proof or final mode. You should run this program in final mode if it is being run in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne subsystem. Enter *1* for final mode, or leave this processing option blank for proof mode.

Process 2

1. Status of Children Assets Enter *1* to update the status of children assets when the status of the parent asset changes. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not update the status of children assets.

2. Business Units Children Enter *1* to update the business units for children assets when the business unit of a parent asset has been changed. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not update business units.

3. Children Location Enter *1* to update the location records of children assets in the Installed Base Location History table (F1731) when the lessor or address number of a parent asset is changed. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not update the location records.

Versions

1. Program Id Specify the program ID for the processing options that the Asset Master master business function uses. Values are:

P1201 (This is the default value.)

P1702

2. Version for Asset Master MBF Specify the version for the processing options that the Asset Master master business function uses. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version *ZJDE001*.

Running the Inbound Asset Master Processor

Select Asset Interoperability (G1233), Inbound Asset Master Processor.

Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Fixed Assets

This section provides an overview of reviewing and revising interoperability transactions for Fixed Assets, lists the forms used to review and revise interoperability transactions for Fixed Assets, and discusses how to set processing options for Unedited Asset Master Transactions Revision (P1201Z1).

Understanding Reviewing and Revising Interoperability Transactions for Fixed Assets

Running a transaction process, such as Inbound Asset Master Processor (R1201Z1I), often identifies one or more inbound transactions that contain invalid transactions. The Inbound Asset Master Processor program identifies the invalid transaction and sends an error message to the Work Center (P012501). The error message indicates the transaction number for the transaction in error.

You can use the Unedited Asset Master Transactions Revision program (P1201Z1) to review and revise inbound or outbound transactions. You can add, change, or delete transactions containing errors. Then run the transaction process again. Continue to make corrections and rerun the transaction process until the program runs without errors.

Forms Used to Review and Revise Interoperability Transactions for Fixed Assets

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Unedited Asset Master Transactions	W1201Z1A	Select either of these menu options: • Asset Interoperability (G1233), Inbound Asset Master/Eq Tag Inquiry • Asset Interoperability (G1233), Outbound Asset Master/Eq Tag Inquiry	Locate interoperability transactions. The processing options determine whether the system displays inbound or outbound transactions, as well as whether the system displays unprocessed, successfully processed, or unsuccessfully processed records.
Unedited Asset Master Transactions Revision	W1201Z1B	Select a record on the Work With Unedited Asset Master Transactions form and click Select.	Revise a transaction. You can select Submit from the Row menu on this form to process selected records. If the selected records are outbound transactions, the system uses the program and version specified on the Process 1 tab of the processing options to process the records. If the selected records are inbound transactions, the system uses the program and version specified on the Process 2 tab of the processing options to process the records.
Unedited Equipment Tag Transactions Revision	W1217Z2A	Select a record on the Work With Unedited Asset Master Transactions form and then select Tag Revisions from the Row menu.	Add additional information to an interoperability transaction.

Setting Processing Options for Unedited Asset Master Transactions Revision (P1201Z1)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Defaults

1. Transaction Type Enter the transaction type for new Asset Master transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the default transaction type *JDEEM*.

2. Default View Mode Specify the view mode. Values are:

1: View unprocessed transactions only. This is the default.

2: View successfully processed transactions.

3: View unsuccessfully processed transactions.

3. Direction Indicator Enter *1* to display inbound transactions or enter *2* to display outbound transactions.

Process 1

1. Outbound Subsystem UBE Specify the outbound subsystem program to use to process outbound transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the Outbound Asset Master Processor program (R1201Z1O).

2. Version of Outbound UBE Specify the version of the outbound UBE. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version *XJDE0002*.

Process 2

1. Inbound Subsystem UBE Specify the inbound subsystem program to use to process inbound transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the Inbound Asset Master Processor program (R1201Z1I).

2. Version of Inbound UBE Specify the version of the inbound UBE. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version *XJDE0002*.

Purging Interoperability Transactions for Fixed Assets

This section provides an overview of purging interoperability transactions and discusses how to purge interoperability transactions.

Understanding Purging Interoperability Transactions

When data becomes obsolete or when you need more disk space, you can use the Interoperability Asset Master Purge program (R1201Z1P) to remove data from the Unedited Asset Master Transactions table (F1201Z1).

The Interoperability Asset Master Purge program purges both inbound and outbound transactions.

For records in the Processing Log table (F0046) that are marked as processed, the program purges the associated transactions in the corresponding interoperability tables, as well as the records in the F0046 table. If the records in the F0046 table are not marked as processed, the program does not purge any records.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide.*

Purging Interoperability Transactions

Select Asset Interoperability (G1233), Interoperability Asset Master Purge.

CHAPTER 15

Processing Interoperability for Accounts Payable

This chapter provides an overview of interoperability for Accounts Payable and discusses how to:

- Set up outbound interoperability for Accounts Payable.
- Review interoperability transactions for Accounts Payable.
- Purge interoperability transactions for Accounts Payable.

Understanding Interoperability for Accounts Payable

Accounts Payable provides interoperability functions to facilitate the exchange of data with systems that are external to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable.

Outbound Transactions

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable, these programs use the Voucher Entry MBF Processing Options program (P0400047), which enables you to specify a version of the F0411 Interoperability Processing Options program (P0400048), to write outbound transactions:

- A/P Standard Voucher Entry (P0411).
- A/P Speed Voucher Entry (P0411SV).
- Prepayment Vouchers (P0411).
- Logged Vouchers (P0411).
- Multi Company - Single Supplier (P041016).
- Multi-Voucher Entry (P041017).
- Store and Forward Batch Voucher Processor (R04110Z2).
- Voucher Batch Processor (R04110Z).

These Accounts Payable programs do not use the Voucher Entry MBF Processing Options program, so you cannot designate a version of the Interoperability Processing Options program. These programs always use version ZJDE0001 of the F0411 Interoperability Processing Options program to write outbound voucher transactions:

- Speed Status Change (P0411S).
- A/P Voucher Journal Entry Redistribution (P042002).
- Recycle Recurring Vouchers (R048101).
- Batch Update for Multitiered A/P (R005141).
- General Ledger Post Report (R09801).

The system copies and stores outbound voucher transactions in the F0411 Interoperability Table (F0411Z3). The system copies and stores corresponding journal entries for outbound voucher transactions in the F0911 Interoperability Table (F0911Z4).

These *payment* programs also create outbound interoperability transactions:

- A/P Manual Payments (P0413M).
- A/P Void Payment (P0413V).
- A/P Auto Payments - Update Driver (R04575).
- Version ZJDE0003 Automated Payments Post (R09801).
- Version ZJDE0004 Manual Payment with Match Post (R09801).
- Version ZJDE0005 Manual Payment without Match Post (R09801).

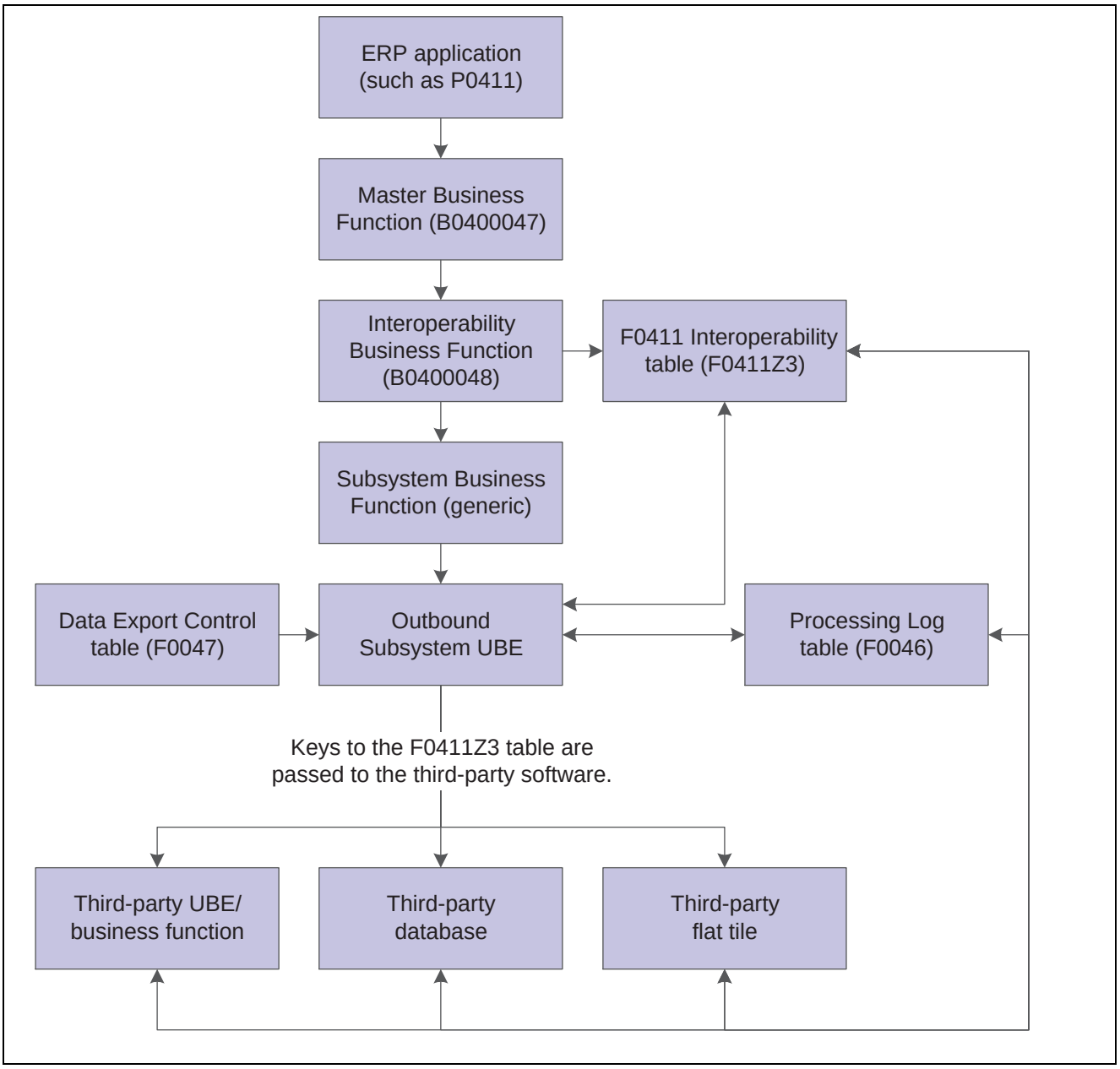
These programs always use version ZJDE0001 of the F0413Z1 Retrieve Interoperability Processing Options program (P0400297) to create outbound payment transactions.

The system copies and stores outbound payment transactions in the F0413 Interoperability Table (F0413Z1) and the F0414 Interoperability Table (F0414Z1). The system copies and stores corresponding journal entries for outbound payment transactions in the F0911Z4 table.

Note. Payment programs that update voucher records also update the F0411Z3 table if the processing option is set appropriately.

Outbound Interoperability

This diagram illustrates the outbound interoperability process for a voucher transaction:



Accounts Payable Outbound Interoperability process

In this diagram, transactions are created in the Standard Voucher Entry program (P0411) and sent through the outbound interoperability process to a third-party software package.

Note. An outbound payment transaction complies to this same interoperability process except that payment transactions do not use a master business function. Outbound payments use Interoperability Business Function B0400297 and interoperability tables F0413Z1 and F0414Z1.

Setting Up Outbound Interoperability for Accounts Payable

This section provides an overview of outbound interoperability setup for Accounts Payable, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for F0411 Interoperability Processing Options (P0400048).
- Set processing options for F0413Z1 Retrieve Interoperability Processing Options (P0400297).

Understanding Outbound Interoperability Setup for Accounts Payable

To enable outbound processing for vouchers and payments, you specify the transaction type in the corresponding processing options. For vouchers, use the F0411 Interoperability Processing Options program (P0400048). For payments, use the F0413Z1 Retrieve Interoperability Processing Options program (P0400297).

To send corresponding accounts payable journal entry transactions, set the processing option in the F0911 Interoperability Processing Options program (P0900160). You are not required to specify the same transaction type for journal entries that you specify for vouchers or payments, but the transaction type processing option must be completed for journal entries to be processed to the F0911Z4 table.

When you send outbound accounts payable voucher or payment transactions, you should also include the matching accounts payable journal entry transactions.

If you create additional versions of the F0411 Interoperability Processing Options program for additional transaction types (for either vouchers or journal entries), you must specify the version that you create in the corresponding Voucher Entry MBF Processing Options (P0400047) or Journal Entry MBF Processing Options (P0900049) programs.

If you create additional versions of the Voucher or Journal Entry MBF Processing Options program, you must specify the version that you create in the processing option of the voucher entry program that uses the master business function processing options.

The system places a copy of each of these transaction in the interface table that corresponds to the type of transaction that you specify in the processing option:

- Voucher transactions are placed in the F0411Z3 table.
- Payment transactions are placed in the F0413Z1 and F0414Z1 tables.
- Corresponding journal entry transactions are placed in the F0911Z4 table.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Set up the automatic accounting instruction (AAI) items GLOBxx to define ranges of accounts.

  See Chapter 17, "Processing Interoperability for General Accounting," Understanding Interoperability for General Accounting, page 123.

- Define the data export controls for the type of outbound transaction.

  The system uses data export controls to identify the batch programs or business processes that third parties provide for use in processing transactions.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up Data Export Controls, page 9.

- Define the flat file cross-reference if you need to write the data to a flat file because the interface table does not conform to the format that is required by the external system.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference, page 11.

Setting Processing Options for F0411 Interoperability Processing Options (P0400048)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Interop

Transaction Type Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. The system provides transaction type *JDEVOUCH* for vouchers.

Before Image Specify whether the system creates a record of the voucher before it was changed, in addition to a record of the voucher after the change. The system creates these records in the F0411 Interoperability Table (F0411Z3) when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the voucher record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two voucher records: one before the voucher was changed and one after the voucher was changed.

Setting Processing Options for F0413Z1 Retrieve Interoperability Processing Options (P0400297)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Interop

Transaction Type Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. The system provides transaction type *JDEPYMNT* for payments.

Before Image Specify whether the system creates a record of the payment before it was changed in addition to a record of the payment after the change. The system creates these records in the F0413 and F0414 Interoperability Tables (F0413Z1 and F0414Z1) when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the payment record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two payment records: one before the payment was changed and one after the payment was changed.

Reviewing Interoperability Transactions for Accounts Payable

This section provides an overview of reviewing interoperability transactions for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable and lists the form used to review interoperability transactions for Accounts Payable.

Understanding Reviewing Interoperability Transactions for Accounts Payable

You can use on the Outbound Payments Revision program (P0413Z1) to review outbound payment transactions.

Form Used to Review Outbound Interoperability Transactions for Accounts Payable

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Payment Interoperability Revisions	W0413Z1B	Financials Interoperability Processing (G00313), Outbound Payments Revision Select a record on the Work with Payment Interoperability form and click Select.	Review outbound interoperability transactions for Accounts Payable.

Purging Interoperability Transactions for Accounts Payable

This section provides an overview of purging interoperability transactions and discusses how to purge interoperability transactions.

Understanding Purging Interoperability Transactions

When data becomes obsolete or when you need more disk space, you can use the Purge Interoperability Table programs to remove data from the interoperability tables.

For records in the Processing Log table (F0046) that are marked as processed, the program purges the associated transactions in the F0411Z3, F0413Z1, and F0414Z1 interoperability tables, as well as the records in the F0046 table. If the records in the F0046 table are not marked as processed, the program does not purge any records.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide.*

Purging Interoperability Transactions

To purge interoperability transactions for vouchers, select Financials Interoperability Processing (G00313), Purge F0411 Interoperability Table.

To purge interoperability transactions for payments, select Financials Interoperability Processing (G00313), Purge F0413/F0414 Interoperability Table.

CHAPTER 16

Processing Interoperability for Accounts Receivable

This chapter provides an overview of interoperability for Accounts Receivable and discusses how to:

- Set up outbound interoperability for Accounts Receivable.
- Purge interoperability transactions for Accounts Receivable.

Understanding Interoperability for Accounts Receivable

Accounts Receivable provides interoperability functions to facilitate the exchange of data with external systems.

Outbound Transactions

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable, these programs use the Invoice Entry MBF Processing Options (P03B0011), which enables you to specify a version of the Invoice Interoperability Processing Options program (P03B0190), to write outbound transactions:

- Standard Invoice Entry (P03B11)
- Speed Invoice Entry (P03B11SI)
- Batch Invoice Processor (R03B11Z1I)
- A/R Delinquency Fee Journal (R03B22)

These Accounts Receivable programs do not use the Invoice Entry MBF Processing Options program, so you cannot designate a version of the interoperability processing options. These programs always use version ZJDE0001 of the Invoice Interoperability Processing Options program to write outbound transactions:

- Speed Status Change (P03B114).
- A/R Delinquency Notices Print (R03B20).
- Collection Report (R03B461).
- Statement Notification Refresh (R03B500X).
- Statement Notification Reset (R03B5015).
- Invoice Print (R03B505).
- Invoice Print with Draft (R03B5051).
- Invoice Group by Draft (R03B5052).
- Credit Reimbursement (R03B610).

- Recycle Recurring Invoices (R03B8101).
- Batch Update for Multi-Tiered A/R (R005142).
- Version ZJDE0006 of the General Ledger Post Report (R09801).

The system copies and stores outbound invoice transactions in the F03B11 Interoperability table (F03B11Z2). The system copies and stores corresponding journal entries for outbound invoice transactions in the F0911 Interoperability Table (F0911Z4).

These *receipt* programs also create outbound interoperability transactions:

- Standard Receipts Entry (P03B102).
- Speed Receipts Entry (P03B0001).
- Deduction Processing (P03B40).
- Apply Receipts to Invoices (R03B50).
- Invoice Selection Match (R03B50A).
- Balance Forward Match (R03B50B).
- Known Invoice Match with Amount (R03B50D).
- Known Invoice Match without Amount (R03B50E).
- Combination Invoice Match (R03B50F).
- Update Receipts Register (R03B551).
- Process Automatic Debits (R03B575).
- Draft Entry (P03B602).
- A/R Batch Draft Creation (R03B671).
- Draft Remittance (R03B672).
- Draft Registers for Payment (P03B675).
- A/R Draft Collection (R03B680).
- Version ZJDE0007 of the General Ledger Post Report (R09801).

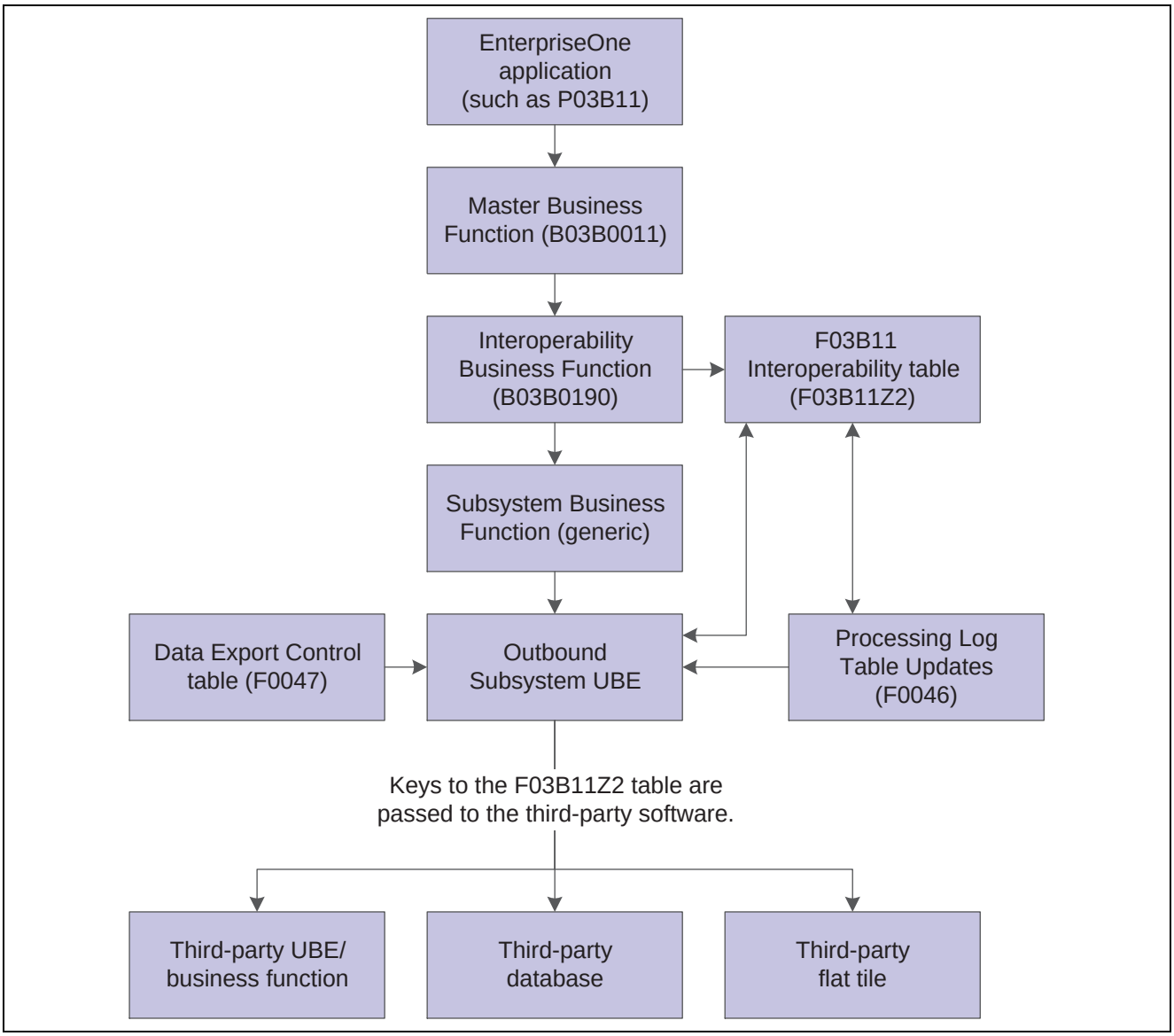
These programs always use version ZJDE0001 of the Receipt Interoperability Processing Options program (P03B0191) to write outbound receipt transactions.

The system copies and stores outbound receipt transactions in the F03B13 Interoperability Table (F03B13Z2) and F03B14 Interoperability Table (F03B14Z2). The system copies and stores corresponding journal entries for outbound receipts in the F0911Z4 table.

Note. Receipt programs that update invoice records also update the F03B11Z2 table if the processing option is set.

Outbound Interoperability

This diagram illustrates the outbound interoperability process:



Accounts Receivable Outbound Interoperability process

In this diagram, transactions are created in the Standard Invoice Entry program (P03B11) and sent through the outbound interoperability process to a third-party software package.

Setting Up Outbound Interoperability for Accounts Receivable

This section provides an overview of outbound interoperability setup for Accounts Receivable, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to:

- Set processing options for Invoice Interoperability Processing Options (P03B0190).
- Set processing options for Receipt Interoperability Processing Options (P03B0191).

Understanding Outbound Interoperability Setup for Accounts Receivable

To enable outbound processing for invoices and receipts, you specify the transaction type in the corresponding processing options. For invoices, use the Invoice Interoperability Processing Options program (P03B0190). For receipts, use the Receipt Interoperability Processing Options program (P03B0191).

To send corresponding accounts receivable journal entry transactions, set the processing option in the F0911 Interoperability Processing Options program (P0900160). You are not required to specify the same transaction type for journal entries that you specify for invoices or receipts, but the transaction type processing option must be completed for journal entries to be processed to the F0911Z4 table.

When you send outbound accounts receivable invoice or receipt transactions, you should also include the matching accounts receivable journal entry transactions.

If you create additional versions of the Invoice Interoperability Processing Options program for additional transaction types (for either invoices or journal entries), you must specify the version that you create in the corresponding Invoice Entry MBF Processing Options (P03B0011) or Journal Entry MBF Processing Options (P0900049) programs.

If you create additional versions of the invoice or journal entry MBF processing options program, you must specify the version that you create in the processing option of the invoice entry program that uses the master business function processing options.

The system places a copy of each of these transactions in the interface table that corresponds to the type of transaction that you specify in the processing option:

- Invoice transactions are placed in the F03B11Z2 table.
- Receipt transactions are placed in the F03B13Z2 and F03B14Z2 tables.
- Corresponding journal entry transactions are placed in the F0911Z4 table.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Define the data export controls for the type of outbound transaction.

  The system uses data export controls to identify the batch programs or business processes that third parties provide for use in processing transactions.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up Data Export Controls, page 9.

- Define the flat file cross-reference if you need to write the data to a flat file because the interface table does not conform to the format that is required by the external system.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference, page 11.

Setting Processing Options for Invoice Interoperability Processing Options (P03B0190)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Interop

1. Transaction Type Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. The system provides transaction type *JDEINV* for invoices.

2. Change Mode Specify whether the system creates a record of the invoice before it was changed, in addition to a record of the invoice after the change. The system creates these records in the F03B11 Interoperability Table (F03B11Z2) when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the invoice record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two invoice records: one before the invoice was changed and one after the invoice was changed.

Setting Processing Options for Receipt Interoperability Processing Options (P03B0191)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Interop

1. Transaction Type Specify the transaction type for the interoperability transaction. If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. The system provides transaction type *JDEREC* for payments.

2. Change Mode Specify whether the system creates a record of the receipt before it was changed, in addition to a record of the receipt after the change. The system creates these records in the F03B13 and F03B14 Interoperability tables (F03B13Z2 and F03B14Z2) when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the receipt record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two receipt records: one before the receipt was changed and one after the receipt was changed.

Purging Interoperability Transactions for Accounts Receivable

This section provides an overview of purging interoperability transactions and discusses how to purge interoperability transactions.

Understanding Purging Interoperability Transactions

When data becomes obsolete or when you need more disk space, you can use the Purge Interoperability Table programs to remove data from the interoperability tables.

For records in the Processing Log table (F0046) that are marked as processed, the program purges the associated transactions in the F03B11Z2, F03B13Z2, and F03B14Z2 interoperability tables, as well as the records in the F0046 table. If the records in the F0046 table are not marked as processed, the program does not purge any records.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide.*

Purging Interoperability Transactions

To purge interoperability transactions for invoices, select Financials Interoperability Processing (G00313), Purge F03B11 Interoperability Table.

To purge interoperability transactions for payments, select Financials Interoperability Processing (G00313), Purge F03B413/F03B14 Interop Table.

CHAPTER 17

Processing Interoperability for General Accounting

This chapter provides an overview of interoperability for General Accounting and discusses how to:

- Set up outbound interoperability for General Accounting.
- Purge interoperability transactions for General Accounting.

Understanding Interoperability for General Accounting

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting provides interoperability functions to facilitate the exchange of data with systems that are external to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

Outbound Transactions

In JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting, these programs call the Journal Entry MBF Processing Options (P0900049), which enable you to specify a version of the F0911 Interoperability Processing Options program (P0900160) to write information to the Account Ledger table (F0911). All of these programs can create outbound interoperability transactions:

- Journal Entries (P0911).
- Journal Entries with VAT (P09106).
- Journal Entry Batch Processor (R09110Z).
- Store and Forward JE Batch Processor (R09110ZS).
- Recurring Journal Entry Compute & Print (R09302).
- Indexed Computations Compute And Print Report (R093021).
- Variable Numerator Compute and Print (R093022).

These General Accounting programs can also create outbound interoperability transactions, although they do not call the Journal Entry Master Business Function to write information to the F0911 table; instead, they use version ZJDE0001 of the F0911 Interoperability Processing Options program (P0900160):

- General Ledger Post Report (R09801)
- Detailed Currency Restatement (R11411)

The system stores outbound interoperability transactions that are created by General Accounting programs in the F0911 Interoperability Table (F0911Z4).

Automatic Accounting Instructions for Outbound Interoperability

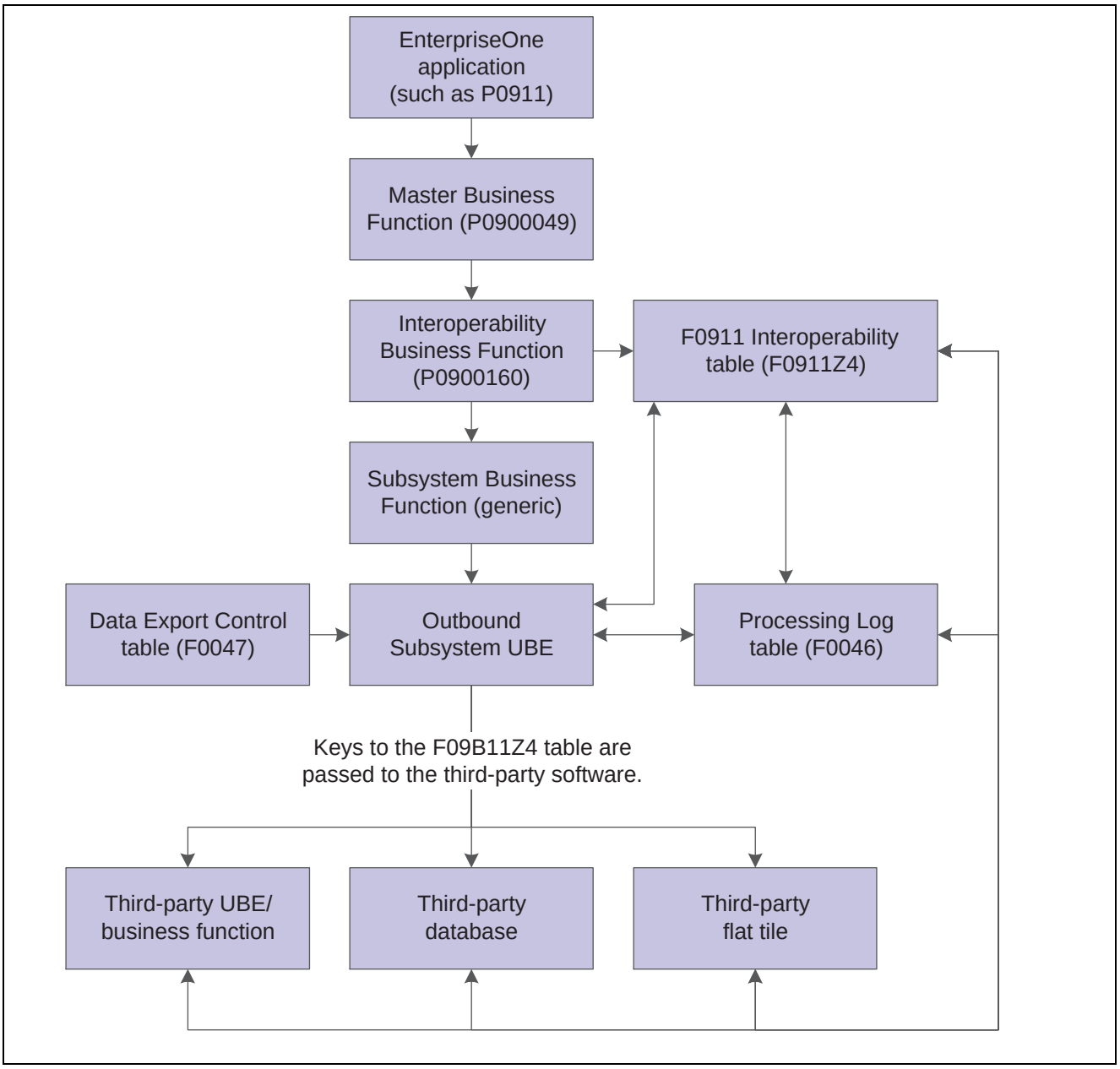
To reduce the number of transactions that the system writes to the F0911Z4 table, you use automatic accounting instruction (AAI) items GLOBxx to define ranges of accounts. The system verifies that an account number is within the ranges that you define before it writes a transaction to the F0911Z4 table.

You can define up to 49 account ranges using AAI items GLOBxx. You must define complete ranges consisting of a beginning and an ending AAI item. The first range must begin with GLOB01. We recommend that you end the first range with GLOB02, the next consecutive number. Define the next range, if needed, to start with GLOB03 and end with GLOB04, and so on.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne General Accounting 9.0 Implementation Guide*, "Setting Up the General Accounting System," Setting Up AAIs for General Accounting.

Example: Outbound Interoperability

This example shows one outbound interoperability process:



Example of the General Accounting Outbound Interoperability process

In this example, transactions are created in the General Accounting Journal Entry program (P0911) in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and sent through the outbound interoperability process to a third-party software package.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Interface for Electronic Data Interchange 9.0 Implementation Guide, "Processing EDI Documents"

Setting Up Outbound Interoperability for General Accounting

This section provides an overview of outbound interoperability setup for General Accounting, lists prerequisites, and discusses how to set processing options for the F0911 Interoperability Processing Options program (P0900160).

Understanding Outbound Interoperability Setup for General Accounting

To enable outbound processing, you specify the transaction type in the corresponding processing option in the F0911 Interoperability Processing Options program (P0900160).

If you create additional versions of the F0911 Interoperability Processing Options program for other transaction types, you must specify the version in the processing option of the Journal Entry MBF Processing Options (P0900049).

If you create additional versions of the Journal Entry MBF Processing Options program, you must specify the version in the processing option of the journal entry program that uses the master business function processing options.

See Also

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide.

Prerequisites

Before you complete the tasks in this section:

- Define the data export controls for the type of outbound transaction.

  The system uses data export controls to identify the batch programs or business processes that third parties provide for use in processing transactions.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up Data Export Controls, page 9.

- Define the flat file cross-reference if you need to write the data to a flat file because the interface table does not conform to the format that is required by the external system.

  See Chapter 2, "Setting Up Interoperability Transactions," Setting Up the Flat File Cross-Reference, page 11.

Setting Processing Options for F0911 Interoperability Processing Options (P0900160)

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports.

Interop

Transaction Type Specify the type of interoperability transaction (00/TT). If you leave this processing option blank, the outbound interoperability is not performed.

Note. The system provides transaction type *JDEJE* for journal entries.

Before Image Specify whether the system creates a record of the journal entry before it was changed, in addition to a record of the journal entry after the change. The

system creates these records in the F0911 Interoperability Table (F0911Z4) when outbound interoperability processing is enabled. Values are:

Blank: Write the journal entry record only after it has been changed; do not write a before image record.

1: Write two journal entry records: one before the journal entry is changed and one after the journal entry is changed.

Purging Interoperability Transactions for General Accounting

This section provides an overview of purging interoperability transactions and discusses how to purge interoperability transactions.

Understanding Purging Interoperability Transactions

When data becomes obsolete or when you need more disk space, you can use the Purge Interoperability Table programs to remove data from the interoperability tables.

For records in the Processing Log table (F0046) that are marked as processed, the program purges the associated transactions in the F0911Z4 interoperability table, as well as the records in the F0046 table. If the records in the F0046 table are not marked as processed, the program does not purge any records.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Interoperability Guide.*

Purging Interoperability Transactions

To purge interoperability transactions for vouchers, select Financials Interoperability Processing (G00313), Purge F0911 Interoperability Table.

Glossary of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Terms

Accessor Methods/Assessors Java methods to "get" and "set" the elements of a value object or other source file.

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.

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.

Application Server Software that provides the business logic for an application program in a distributed environment. The servers can be Oracle Application Server (OAS) or WebSphere Application Server (WAS).

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.

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.

Auto Commit Transaction A database connection through which all database operations are immediately written to the database.

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.

best practices Non-mandatory guidelines that help the developer make better design decisions.

BPEL Abbreviation for *Business Process Execution Language*, a standard web services orchestration language, which enables you to assemble discrete services into an end-to-end process flow.

BPEL PM Abbreviation for *Business Process Execution Language Process Manager*, a comprehensive infrastructure for creating, deploying, and managing BPEL business processes.

Build Configuration File Configurable settings in a text file that are used by a build program to generate ANT scripts. ANT is a software tool used for automating build processes. These scripts build published business services.

build engineer An actor that is responsible for building, mastering, and packaging artifacts. Some build engineers are responsible for building application artifacts, and some are responsible for building foundation artifacts.

Build Program A WIN32 executable that reads build configuration files and generates an ANT script for building published business services.

business analyst An actor that determines if and why an EnterpriseOne business service needs to be developed.

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 service EnterpriseOne business logic written in Java. A business service is a collection of one or more artifacts. Unless specified otherwise, a business service implies both a published business service and business service.

business service artifacts Source files, descriptors, and so on that are managed for business service development and are needed for the business service build process.

business service class method A method that accesses resources provided by the business service framework.

business service configuration files Configuration files include, but are not limited to, interop.ini, JDBj.ini, and jdelog.properties.

business service cross reference A key and value data pair used during orchestration. Collectively refers to both the code and the key cross reference in the WSG/XPI based system.

business service cross-reference utilities Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that are used to access JD Edwards EnterpriseOne orchestration cross-reference data.

business service development environment A framework needed by an integration developer to develop and manage business services.

business services development tool Otherwise known as JDeveloper.

business service EnterpriseOne object A collection of artifacts managed by EnterpriseOne LCM tools. Named and represented within EnterpriseOne LCM similarly to other EnterpriseOne objects like tables, views, forms, and so on.

business service framework Parts of the business service foundation that are specifically for supporting business service development.

business service payload An object that is passed between an enterprise server and a business services server. The business service payload contains the input to the business service when passed to the business services server. The business service payload contains the results from the business service when passed to the Enterprise Server. In the case of notifications, the return business service payload contains the acknowledgement.

business service property Key value data pairs used to control the behavior or functionality of business services.

Business Service Property Admin Tool An EnterpriseOne application for developers and administrators to manage business service property records.

business service property business service group A classification for business service property at the business service level. This is generally a business service name. A business service level contains one or more business service property groups. Each business service property group may contain zero or more business service property records.

business service property categorization A way to categorize business service properties. These properties are categorized by business service.

business service property key A unique name that identifies the business service property globally in the system.

business service property utilities A utility API used in business service development to access EnterpriseOne business service property data.

business service property value A value for a business service property.

business service repository A source management system, for example ClearCase, where business service artifacts and build files are stored. Or, a physical directory in network.

business services server The physical machine where the business services are located. Business services are run on an application server instance.

business services source file or business service class One type of business service artifact. A text file with the .java file type written to be compiled by a Java compiler.

business service value object template The structural representation of a business service value object used in a C-business function.

Business Service Value Object Template Utility A utility used to create a business service value object template from a business service value object.

business services server artifact The object to be deployed to the business services server.

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.

check-in repository A repository for developers to check in and check out business service artifacts. There are multiple check-in repositories. Each can be used for a different purpose (for example, development, production, testing, and so on).

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.

correlation data The data used to tie HTTP responses with requests that consist of business service name and method.

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).

credentials A valid set of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne username/password/environment/role, EnterpriseOne session, or EnterpriseOne token.

cross-reference utility services Utility services installed in a BPEL/ESB environment that access EnterpriseOne cross-reference data.

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.

cXML A protocol used to facilitate communication between business documents and procurement applications, and between e-commerce hubs and suppliers.

database credentials A valid database username/password.

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 artifacts Artifacts that are needed for the deployment process, such as servers, ports, and such.

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.

duplicate published business services authorization records Two published business services authorization records with the same user identification information and published business services identification information.

embedded application server instance An OC4J instance started by and running wholly within JDeveloper.

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.

Enterprise Service Bus (ESB) Middleware infrastructure products or technologies based on web services standards that enable a service-oriented architecture using an event-driven and XML-based messaging framework (the bus).

EnterpriseOne administrator An actor responsible for the EnterpriseOne administration system.

EnterpriseOne credentials A user ID, password, environment, and role used to validate a user of 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 development client Historically called "fat client," a collection of installed EnterpriseOne components required to develop EnterpriseOne artifacts, including the Microsoft Windows client and design tools.

EnterpriseOne extension A JDeveloper component (plug-in) specific to EnterpriseOne. A JDeveloper wizard is a specific example of an extension.

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.

EnterpriseOne resource Any EnterpriseOne table, metadata, business function, dictionary information, or other information restricted to authorized users.

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.

explicit transaction Transaction used by a business service developer to explicitly control the type (auto or manual) and the scope of transaction boundaries within a business service.

exposed method or value object Published business service source files or parts of published business service source files that are part of the published interface. These are part of the contract with the customer.

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.

foundation A framework that must be accessible for execution of business services at runtime. This includes, but is not limited to, the Java Connector and JDBj.

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.

HTTP Adapter A generic set of services that are used to do the basic HTTP operations, such as GET, POST, PUT, DELETE, TRACE, HEAD, and OPTIONS with the provided URL.

instantiate A Java term meaning "to create." When a class is instantiated, a new instance is created.

integration developer The user of the system who develops, runs, and debugs the EnterpriseOne business services. The integration developer uses the EnterpriseOne business services to develop these components.

integration point (IP) The business logic in previous implementations of EnterpriseOne that exposes a document level interface. This type of logic used to be called XBPs. In EnterpriseOne 8.11, IPs are implemented in Web Services Gateway powered by webMethods.

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.

interface table See Z table.

internal method or value object Business service source files or parts of business service source files that are not part of the published interface. These could be private or protected methods. These could be value objects not used in published methods.

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.

JDeveloper Project An artifact that JDeveloper uses to categorize and compile source files.

JDeveloper Workspace An artifact that JDeveloper uses to organize project files. It contains one or more project files.

JMS Queue A Java Messaging service queue used for point-to-point messaging.

listener service A listener that listens for XML messages over HTTP.

local repository A developer's local development environment that is used to store business service artifacts.

local standalone BPEL/ESB server A standalone BPEL/ESB server that is not installed within an application server.

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.

Manual Commit transaction A database connection where all database operations delay writing to the database until a call to commit is made.

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.

Middle-Tier BPEL/ESB Server A BPEL/ESB server that is installed within an application server.

Monitoring Application An EnterpriseOne tool provided for an administrator to get statistical information for various EntepriseOne servers, reset statistics, and set notifications.

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.

Pathcode Directory The specific portion of the file system on the EnterpriseOne development client where EnterpriseOne development artifacts are stored.

patterns General repeatable solutions to a commonly occurring problem in software design. For business service development, the focus is on the object relationships and interactions. For orchestrations, the focus is on the integration patterns (for example, synchronous and asynchronous request/response, publish, notify, and receive/reply).

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.

Production Published Business Services Web Service Published business services web service deployed to a production application server.

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 business service EnterpriseOne service level logic and interface. A classification of a published business service indicating the intention to be exposed to external (non-EnterpriseOne) systems.

published business service identification information Information about a published business service used to determine relevant authorization records. Published business services + method name, published business services, or *ALL.

published business service web service — Published business services components packaged as J2EE Web Service (namely, a J2EE EAR file that contains business service classes, business service foundation, configuration files, and web service artifacts).

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 message triggered from EnterpriseOne application logic that is intended for external systems to consume.

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.

Rt-Addressing — Unique data identifying a browser session that initiates the business services call request host/port user session.

rules — Mandatory guidelines that are not enforced by tooling, but must be followed in order to accomplish the desired results and to meet specified standards.

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.

secure by default — A security model that assumes that a user does not have permission to execute an object unless there is a specific record indicating such permissions.

Secure Socket Layer (SSL) — A security protocol that provides communication privacy. SSL enables client and server applications to communicate in a way that is designed to prevent eavesdropping, tampering, and message forgery.

SEI implementation — A Java class that implements the methods that declare in a Service Endpoint Interface (SEI).

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.

serialize — The process of converting an object or data into a format for storage or transmission across a network connection link with the ability to reconstruct the original data or objects when needed.

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. The application also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
Service Endpoint Interface (SEI)	A Java interface that declares the methods that a client can invoke on the service.
SOA	Abbreviation for *Service Oriented Architecture*.
softcoding	A coding technique that enables an administrator to manipulate site-specific variables that affect the execution of a given process.
source repository	A repository for HTTP adapter and listener service development environment artifacts.
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.
SSL Certificate	A special message signed by a certificate authority that contains the name of a user and that user's public key in such a way that anyone can "verify" that the message was signed by no one other than the certification authority and thereby develop trust in the user's public key.
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.
superclass	An inheritance concept of the Java language where a class is an instance of something, but is also more specific. "Tree" might be the superclass of "Oak" and "Elm," for example.
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 processing method A method related to the management of a manual commit transaction boundary (for example, start, commit, rollback, and cancel).

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 authentication An authentication mechanism in which both client and server authenticate themselves by providing the SSL certificates to each other.

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 identification information User ID, role, or *public.

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

value object A specific type of source file that holds input or output data, much like a data structure passes data. Value objects can be exposed (used in a published business service) or internal, and input or output. They are comprised of simple and complex elements and accessories to those elements.

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.

versioning a published business service Adding additional functionality/interfaces to the published business services without modifying the existing functionality/interfaces.

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.

Web Service Description Language (WSDL) An XML format for describing network services.

Web Service Inspection Language (WSIL) An XML format for assisting in the inspection of a site for available services and a set of rules for how inspection-related information should be made.

web service proxy foundation Foundation classes for web service proxy that must be included in a business service server artifact for web service consumption on WAS.

web service softcoding record An XML document that contains values that are used to configure a web service proxy. This document identifies the endpoint and conditionally includes security information.

web service softcoding template An XML document that provides the structure for a soft coded record.

Where clause The portion of a database operation that specifies which records the database operation will affect.

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.

wizard A type of JDeveloper extension used to walk the user through a series of steps.

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.

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