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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Integration with Oracle Demantra 9.0 Implementation Guide

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Integration with Oracle Demantra 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 Applications Integrations with Oracle Demantra

This preface provides a list of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products discussed 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 Address Book.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inventory Management.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Price Management.
- JD Edwards Sales Order Management.

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.

CHAPTER 1

Getting Started with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Integration with Oracle Demantra Products

This chapter provides an overview of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Integration with Oracle Demantra products.

Understanding JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications Integration with Oracle Demantra Products

The Oracle Demantra Demand Management product provides access to historical sales data, returns, and other reference data organized into multiple hierarchies that reflect the needs of the organization. An underlying spreadsheet provides a set of calculated (and entered) values that you can use at any hierarchical level.

Integration between Oracle Demantra products and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne leverages the functionality of the Oracle Demantra Foundation product to the greatest extent possible, and it is supported through the use of a series of batch processes. Booking history, price list, currency, calendars, users, and items collected from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications are loaded into an intermediate file structure. Then, the Oracle Demantra products use a series of workflows to import these intermediate files into the Oracle Demantra data model. This model enables you to augment JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data and to supply additional forecast-specific information within the Oracle Demantra products. For example, Oracle Demantra products generate and approve forecasts within Oracle Demantra Demand Management. This process can be iterative, and it enables you to intervene manually before the forecast is finalized. At this point, the Oracle Demantra system extracts the forecast to the intermediate file structure, and then imports the forecast into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data model of the existing forecast table.

To integrate Oracle Demantra products with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products, both systems require modifications to enable the transfer of data between them. The next chapter details these required modifications.

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

When determining which electronic software updates (ESUs) to install for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Demand Scheduling Execution, use the EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant. EnterpriseOne and World Change Assistant, a Java-based tool, reduces the time required to search and download ESUs by 75 percent or more and enables you to install multiple ESUs at one time.

See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools 8.98 Software Update Guide.*

See Also

About This Documentation Preface

CHAPTER 2

Transferring Data Between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and Demantra Products

This chapter discusses how to:

- Customize RunUBE commands.
- Customize scripts for integrating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and Oracle Demantra products.
- Model the integration solution.
- Configure JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for integration.
- Run the SCP Outbound Processor program.
- Run the SCP Inbound Processor program.
- Run the SCP Inbound Forecasts program.

Customizing RunUBE Commands

This table lists the runubexml commands in scripts that launch the Planning Outbound Processor (R34A400) and Planning Inbound Processor (R34A410):

Oracle Demantra Workflow	UBE Launch Script	Runubexml Command
E1 Full Download	runextracts_full.bat located in the e1_environment_ube_launch_script_folder	R34A400_full.xml
E1 Incremental Download	runextracts_incr.bat located in the e1_environment_ube_launch_script_folder	R34A400_incr.xml
E1 Items Download	runextracts_item.bat located in the e1_environment_ube_launch_script_folder	R34A400_item.xml
E1 Locations Download	runextracts_loc.bat located in the e1_environment_ube_launch_script_folder	R34A400_loc.xml
E1 Upload	runupload.bat located in the e1_environment_ube_launch_script_folder	R34A410_fcst.xml

Oracle Demantra Workflow	UBE Launch Script	Runubexml Command
E1ToPTP_FullDownLoad	runube.xml_full.bat	R34A400_full.xml
E1ToPTP_incre_download	runube.xml_incr.bat	R34A400_incr.xml
E1ToPTP_PromoPrice_DownLoad	runube.xml_listprice.bat	R34A400_LISTPRICE.xml
E1ToPTP_PromoCost_DownLoad	runube.xml_itemcost.bat	R34A400_ITEMCOST.xml
PTPToE1_UploadPromotionPrices	backup_promotion_pricing.bat upload_promoiton_pricing.bat upload_delete_promopricing.bat	
E1ToDSM New Deduction Download	runubexml_deduction.bat	03b0209_qatpround.xml
DSMToE1 Deduction Export	backup_deduction.bat upload_deduction.bat	R03b41z2_qatpround.xml
E1 APConfirm Import	runubexml_confirm.bat	R04110zb_qatpround.xml
DSMToE1 Claim Export	backup_claim.bat upload_claim.bat	R04110zc_qatpround.xml

Generating XML Files

You must create a runubexml template file for each processor version that is required for the Oracle Demantra integration. These XML files are called by the UBE launching scripts, which launch the appropriate processor and version.

To generate an XML file:

1. From the command line of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server, select the e1_system_bin32 folder.
2. In the command line, enter *runubexml G CREATE_XML jdeRequest.xml*. The system creates the jdeRequest.xml file in the same folder.
3. Open the jdeRequest.xml file and modify these fields:

Field	Description
user	Enter the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne user ID.
pwd	Enter the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne password.
environment	Enter the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne environment from which you want to extract information.
role	Enter the role that you want to use within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.

Field	Description
REPORT_NAME_VALUE	Specify the processor from which you want to create a runubexml template, such as R34A400 for the Planning Outbound Processor or R34A410 for the Planning Inbound Processor.
REPORT_VERSION_VALUE	Enter the version you want to use with the specified processor.

Note. The person executing the runubexml command should have the same sign-on rights to the server as the OneWorld services.

4. Save the changes to the jdeRequest.xml file.
5. In the command line, enter *runubexml S jdeRequest.xml EnterpriseOne to Demantra Demand Management Integration 13-33 Processor_Version.XML* where the value of Processor is either R34A400 (Planning Outbound Processor) or R34A410 (Planning Inbound Processor) and the value of Version is full, incr (incremental), item, loc (location), or fcst (forecast). The resulting XML file, Processor_Version.XML, is generated in the e1_system_bin32 folder. This file contains all the processing options, data selections, and report interconnects for the specified version of the processor.
6. For the incremental report (R34A400_incr.xml, which only extracts SalesOrderHistory data based on a date range from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne), open the generated xml file in the e1_system_bin32 folder. Use the values in this table to edit the Report_Interconnect fields at the end of the file:

Field	Description
FromDays	Specify the number of days before or after the current day to *begin* gathering extract data. To gather data starting after today, enter a positive number. For example, to gather data starting three days after today, enter *3*. To start gathering data before today, enter a negative number. For example, to start gathering data three days before today, enter *–3*. The value *0* represents today. If both the FromDays and ThruDays fields are left blank, the value is assumed to be *0,* which will extract only today's historical data.

Field	Description
ThruDays	Specify the number of days before or after the current day to *stop* gathering extract data. To stop gathering data after today, enter a positive number. For example, to stop gathering data three days after today, enter *3*. To stop gathering data before today, enter a negative number. For example, to stop gathering data three days before today, enter –3. The value *0* represents today. If both the FromDays and ThruDays fields are left blank, the value is assumed to be *0,* which will extract only today's historical data.
IncrementalLoadIndicator	Specify whether full or incremental data is extracted from the Planning Outbound Processor. Values are: *0:* Full extraction. *1:* Incremental extraction based on values in the FromDays and ThruDays fields.

Note. Initially, use these FromDays and ThruDays settings:

Daily system: –2 and 0 to capture a full two weeks.

Weekly system: –41 and 0 to capture a full fiscal month with five weeks, regardless of weekday run.

Monthly system: –4 and 0 to capture a full quarter, regardless of month day run.

If you take an electronic software update (ESU) that modifies processing options related to these UBEs, you will have to re-create the XML template.

Customizing Scripts for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Integration with Oracle Demantra Products

This section discusses customizing scripts for:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne integration with Oracle Demantra Demand Management.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne integration with Oracle Demantra Predictive Trade Planning.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne integration with Oracle Demantra Deductions Settlement Management.

Customizing Scripts for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Integration With Oracle Demantra Demand Management

Three series of scripts are used to automate the integration between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and the Oracle Demantra Demand Management system:

- Scripts called by the Oracle Demantra workflows.

- UBE launch scripts in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server.
- Postprocessing scripts.

Templates for scripts are included with the Oracle Demantra installation in the demantra_install_folder \e1_integration folder. The scripts require modification to specify the correct directories and runubexml commands. After customization, you must move the scripts to the correct server and folder.

The folders involved in Oracle Demantra Demand Management integration are:

Folder	Server	Role
Demantra_install_folder\e1_integration	Demantra	Contains the scripts called by the Oracle Demantra workflows: • runubexml_full.bat • runubexml_incr.bat • runubexml_item.bat • runubexml_loc.bat • backup_forecast.bat • upload_forecast.bat
Demantra_install_folder\e1_files	Demantra	Location for all extracts, Oracle Demantra forecast, synchronization, and error files.
e1_environment_ube_launch_ script_folder	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne	Contains the UBE launch scripts: • runextracts_full.bat • runextracts_incr.bat • runextracts_item.bat • runextracts_loc.bat • runupload.bat
e1_input_forecast_folder	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne	Location for the Forecast.txt file after it is copied from the Demantra server by the upload_forecast.bat script.
e1_output_folder	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne	Location for the extracts generated by the Planning Outbound Processor (R34A400), synchronization, control, and error files.

Folder	Server	Role
e1_system_bin32_folder	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne	Contains the runubexml files that start the Planning Outbound Processor (R34A400) and Planning Inbound Processor (R34A410): • R34A400_full.xml • R34A400_incr.xml • R34A400_item.xml • R34A400_loc.xml • R34A410_fcst.xml **Note.** In this list, full, incr, item, loc, and fcst represent the version names.
e1_postprocessing_script_folder	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne	Contains the postprocessing scripts called by the Planning Outbound Processor (R34A400) and the Planning Inbound Processor (R34A410): • postextract.bat • postupload.bat

Scripts Called by the Oracle Demantra Demand Management Workflows

For the Oracle Demantra Demand Management integration, the following six scripts are called by five Oracle Demantra workflows:

Oracle Demantra Workflow	Oracle Demantra Script	Result
E1 Full Download Purpose: Download all five extracts from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne: Branch.txt, Customer.txt, Item.txt, ItemBranch.txt, and SalesOrderHistory.txt	runubexml_full.bat	1. Removes all old extracts, done.txt, and ube_errors.txt files from the demantra_install_folder\ e1_integration\e1_files folder. 2. Calls the runextracts_full.bat script in the e1_environment_ube_launch_script_folder on the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server.
E1 Incremental Download Purpose: Download the SalesOrderHistory extract from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.	runubexml_incr.bat	1. Removes all old extracts, done.txt, and ube_errors.txt files from the demantra_install_folder\ e1_integration\e1_files folder 2. Calls the runextracts_incr.bat script in the e1_environment_ube_launch_script_folder on the EnterpriseOne server.
E1 Items Download Purpose: Download two extracts from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne: Item.txt and ItemBranch.txt	runubexml_item.bat	1. Removes all old extracts, done.txt, and ube_errors.txt files from the demantra_install_folder\ e1_integration\e1_files folder 2. Calls the runextracts_item.bat script in the e1_environment_ube_launch_script_folder on the EnterpriseOne server.

Oracle Demantra Workflow	Oracle Demantra Script	Result
E1 Locations Download Purpose: Download three extracts from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne: Branch.txt, Customer.txt, and SalesOrderHistory.txt	runubexml_loc.bat	1. Removes all old extracts, done.txt, and ube_errors.txt files from the demantra_install_folder\ e1_integration\e1_files folder 2. Calls the runextracts_loc.bat script in the e1_environment_ube_launch_script_folder on the EnterpriseOne server.
E1 Upload Purpose: 1. Back up old forecasts to a backup folder. 2. Generate a new forecast from Oracle Demantra Demand Management into the demantra_install_folder \ e1_integration\e1_files folder. 3. Upload the forecast to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne with the name Forecast.txt.	backup_forecast.bat and upload_forecast.bat	The backup_forecast.bat script moves all old forecasts in the demantra_install_folder\e1_integration\e1_files folder to a backup folder. The upload_forecast.bat script: 1. Deletes the old synchronization file (upload_done.txt) and error file (forecast_errors.txt) from the demantra_install_folder\ e1_integration\e1_files folder. 2. Copies the new forecast file (forecast*.txt) from the demantra_install_folder\ e1_integration\e1_files to the E1_input_forecast_folder on the EnterpriseOne server with the name Forecast.txt.

Note. All scripts are located in the demantra_install_folder\e1_integration folder.

UBE Launch Scripts in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Server for Demand Management

The five scripts located in the e1_environment_ube_launch_script_folder start the runubexml commands that start the Planning Outbound Processor (R34A400) and Planning Inbound Processor (R34A410). They are launched by the Oracle Demantra workflow scripts.

Oracle Demantra Workflow and Script	UBE Launch Scripts	Results
Workflow: E1 Full Download Script: runubexml_full.bat	runextracts_full.bat	1. Removes all old extracts in the e1_output_folder 2. Removes the synchronization file (done.txt) from the e1_output folder. 3. Runs the runubexml R34A400_full.xml command where "full" is the name of the version customized to include the Branch, Customer, Item, ItemBranch and SalesOrderHistory extracts. 4. Places generated extracts in the e1_output folder.
Workflow: E1 Incremental Download Script: runubexml_incr.bat	runextracts_incr.bat	1. Removes all old extracts in the e1_output_folder. 2. Removes the synchronization file (done.txt) from the e1_output folder. 3. Runs the runubexml R34A400_incr.xml command where "incr" is the name of the version customized to include the SalesOrderHistory extract. 4. Places generated extracts in the e1_output folder.
Workflow: E1 Items Download Script: runubexml_item.bat	runextracts_item.bat	1. Removes all old extracts in the e1_output_folder. 2. Removes the synchronization file (done.txt) from the e1_output folder. 3. Runs the runubexml R34A400_item.xml command where "item" is the name of the version customized to include the Item and ItemBranch extracts. 4. Places generated extracts in the e1_output folder.

Oracle Demantra Workflow and Script	UBE Launch Scripts	Results
Workflow: E1 Loc Download Script: runubexml_loc.bat	runextracts_loc.bat	1. Removes all old extracts in the e1_output_folder. 2. Removes the synchronization file (done.txt) from the e1_output folder. 3. Runs the runubexml R34A400_loc.xml command where "loc" is the name of the version customized to include the Branch, Customer, and SalesOrderHistory extracts. 4. Places generated extracts in the e1_output folder.
Workflow: E1 Upload Scripts: backup_forecast.bat and upload_forecast.bat	runupload.bat	1. Removes the synchronization file (forecast_done.txt) from the e1_input_forecast_folder. 2. Runs the runubexml R34A410_fcst.xml command where "fcst" is the name of the version customized to upload the forecast.txt file into JD Edwards EnterpriseOne from the e1_input_forecast_folder.

Note. All UBE launch scripts are located in the e1_environment_ube_launch_ script_ folder

Postprocessing Scripts for Demand Management

These two scripts are called by the Planning Outbound Processor (R34A400) and Planning Inbound Processor (R34A410) respectively:

Processor	Postprocessing Script	Results
Planning Outbound Processor (R34A400)	postextract.bat	1. Removes the previous synchronization file (done.txt) and error status file (ube_errors.txt) from the e1_output_folder. 2. Copies extracts in the e1_output folder to the demantra_install_folder\ e1_integration\e1_files folder. 3. Creates a new synchronization file (done.txt) in the e1_output_folder. 4. Parses the E1 extract control file for errors (control.txt) and creates an error status file (ube_errors.txt) in the e1_output folder if any errors are found. 5. Copies done.txt and ube_errors.txt (if applicable) to demantra_install_folder\ e1_integration\e1_files folder from the e1_output folder.
Planning Inbound Processor (R34A410)	postupload.bat	1. Removes the previous synchronization file (upload_done.txt) and error status file (forecast_errors.txt) from the e1_input_forecast_folder. 2. Creates a new synchronization folder (upload_done.txt) in the e1_input_forecast_folder. 3. Parses the E1 extract control file for errors (control.txt) and creates an error status file (forecast_errors.txt) if any errors are found. 4. Copies upload_done.txt and forecast_errors.txt (if applicable) to the demantra_install_folder\ e1_integration\e1_files folder.

Note. Both postprocessing scripts are located in the e1_postprocessing_scripts_ folder.

Customizing Scripts for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Integration With Oracle Demantra Predictive Trade Planning

Three series of scripts are used to automate the integration between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and the Oracle Demantra Predictive Trade Planning system:

- Scripts called by the Oracle Demantra workflows.
- UBE launch scripts in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server.
- Postprocessing scripts.

Templates for scripts are included with the Oracle Demantra installation in the demantra_install_folder \e1_integration folder. The scripts require modification to specify the correct directories and runubexml commands. After customization, the scripts need to be moved to the correct server and folder.

The folders involved in Oracle Demantra Predictive Trade Planning integration are:

Folder	Server	Role
demantra_install_folder\e1_integration	Demantra	Contains the scripts called by the Oracle Demantra workflows: • runubexml_full.bat • runubexml_incre.bat • runubexml_listprice.bat • runubexml_itemcost.bat • backup_promotion_pricing.bat • upload_promotion_pricing.bat • upload_delete_promopricing.bat
demantra_install_folder\e1_files	Demantra	Location for all extracts, Oracle Demantra promotion, deduction, synchronization, and error files.

Scripts Called by the Oracle Demantra Predictive Trade Planning Workflows

For the Oracle Demantra Predictive Trade Planning integration the following seven scripts called by five Oracle Demantra workflows:

Oracle Demantra Workflow	Oracle Demantra Script	Results
E1ToPTP_FullDownLoad Purpose: Download six extracts from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne: Branch.txt, Customer.txt, Item.txt, ItemBranch.txt, SalesOrderHistory. txt, and PriceHistory.txt	runubexml_full.bat	1. Removes all old extracts, done.txt, and ube errors.txt files from the demantra install folder\ e1_ integration\e1 files folder. 2. Calls the runextracts full.bat script in the e1_ environment ube launch script folder on the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server.
E1ToPTP_incre_download Purpose: Increment download of four extracts from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne: Customer.txt, Item.txt, SalesOrderHistory. txt, and PriceHistory.txt	runubexml_incr.bat	1. Removes all old extracts, done.txt, and ube errors.txt files from the demantra install folder\ e1_ integration\e1 files folder. 2. Calls the runextracts incr.bat script in the e1_ environment ube launch script folder on the EnterpriseOne server.
E1ToPTP_PromoPrice_ DownLoad Purpose: Download one extract from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne: ListPrice.txt	runubexml_listprice.bat	1. Removes all old extracts, done.txt, and ube errors.txt files from the demantra_install_folder\e1_integration files folder. 2. Calls the runextracts_listprice.bat script in the e1_ environment ube launch script folder on the EnterpriseOne server.

Oracle Demantra Workflow	Oracle Demantra Script	Results
E1ToPTP_PromoCost_DownLoad Purpose: Download one extract from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne: ItemCost.txt	runubexml_itemcost.bat	1. Removes all old extracts, done.txt, and ube errors.txt files from the demantra_install_folder\e1_integration files folder. 2. Calls the runextracts_itemcost.bat script in the e1_ environment ube launch script folder on the EnterpriseOne server.
PTPToE1_UploadPromotionPrices Purpose: 1. Backup old promotion price to a backup folder. 2. Generate the deleted promotion price from Oracle Demantra Demand Management into the demantra_install_folder \e1_integration files folder. 3. Delete_PromoPricing*.txt. Deleted Promotional pricing consists of promotions that were deleted, canceled, or removed in the Demantra system. 4. Launch the upload_delete_promopricing.bat. 5. Generate the edited and new promotion pricing from Oracle Demantra into the Demantra install folder \e1_integration files folder. PromotionPricing*.txt 6. Launch the upload_promotion_pricing.bat	backup_promotion_pricing.bat upload_promotion_pricing.bat upload_delete_promopricing.bat	The backup_promotion_pricing.bat script moves all old edited and deleted promotion price files in the demantra_install_folder\el_integration files folder to a backup folder. The upload_promotion_pricing.bat and upload_delete_promopricing.bat scripts : 1. Delete the old synchronization file and error file from the demantra_install_folder\el_integration files folder. 2. Copy the edited and deleted promotion price files (PromotionPricing*.txt and Delete_PromoPricing.txt) from the demantra_install_folder\el_integration files to the E1_ input PromotionPricing folder on the EnterpriseOne server with the name PromotionPricing.txt and Delete_PromoPricing.txt

Note. All scripts are located in the demantra_install_folder\e1_integration folder.

Postprocessing Scripts for Predictive Trade Planning

These three scripts are called by the Planning Outbound Processor (R34A400) and Planning Inbound Processor (R34A410) respectively:

Processor	Postprocessing Script	Results
Planning Outbound Processor (R34A400)	postextract.bat	1. Removes the previous synchronization file (done.txt) and error status file (ube errors.txt) from the e1_ output folder. 2. Copies extracts in the e 1 output folder to the demantra install folder\ e1_integration\e1_files folder. 3. Creates a new synchronization file (done.txt) in the e1 output folder. 4. Parses the E1 extract control file for errors (control.txt) and creates an error status file (ube errors.txt) in the e1 output folder if any errors are found. 5. Copies done.txt and ube errors.txt (if applicable) to demantra install folder\ e1_ integration\e1_files folder from the e1 output folder.

Processor	Postprocessing Script	Results
Planning Inbound Processor (R34A410)	Postupload_delete.bat	1. Removes the previous synchronization files (upload_done.txt) (upload_delete_promopricing_done.txt) and error status file (promopricing_errors.txt) from the e1 input pricing folder. 2. Creates new synchronization files (upload done.txt) and (upload_delete_promopricing_done.txt) in the e1 input pricing folder. 3. Parses the E1 extract control file for errors (control.txt) and creates an error status file (promopricing_errors.txt) if any errors are found. 4. Copies (upload_done.txt) and upload_delete_promopricing_done.txt and promopricing_errors.txt (if applicable) to demantra install folder\e1_integration\e1_files folder.
Planning Inbound Processor (R34A410)	Postupload.bat	1. Removes the previous synchronization files (upload_done.txt) and (upload_promopricing_done.txt) and error status file (promotions_errors.txt) from the e1 input pricing folder. 2. Creates new synchronization file (upload_done.txt) and (upload_promopricing_done.txt) in the e1 input pricing folder. 3. Parse the E1 extract control file for errors (control.txt) and creates an error status file (promotions_errors.txt) if any errors are found. 4. Copies upload_done.txt and upload_promopricing_done.txt and promotions_errors.txt (if applicable) to Demantra install folder \e1_integration\e1_files folder.

Note. All three postprocessing scripts are located in the e1_postprocessing_scripts_ folder.

Customizing Scripts for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Integration With Oracle Demantra Deductions and Settlement Management

Three series of scripts are used to automate the integration between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and the Oracle Demantra Deductions and Settlement Management system:

- Scripts called by the Oracle Demantra workflows.
- UBE launch scripts in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server.
- Postprocessing scripts.

Templates for scripts are included with the Oracle Demantra installation in the demantra_install_folder \e1_integration folder. The scripts require modification to specify the correct directories and runubexml commands. After customization, the scripts need to be moved to the correct server and folder.

The folders involved in Oracle Demantra Deductions and Settlement Management integration are:

Folder	Server	Role
demantra install folder\e1_integration	Demantra	Contains the scripts called by the Oracle Demantra workflows: • runubexml deduction.bat • runubexml confirm.bat • backup deduction.bat • backup claim.bat • upload claim.bat • upload deduction.bat
e1_integration\el files	Demantra	Location for all extracts, Oracle Demantra forecast, synchronization, and error files.

Scripts Called by the Oracle Demantra Deductions and Settlement Management Workflows

For the Oracle Demantra Deductions and Settlement Management integration there are six scripts called by four Oracle Demantra workflows:

Oracle Demantra Workflow	Oracle Demantra Script	Result
E1ToDSM New Deduction Download Purpose: Download deduction extracts from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne: Deduction.txt.	runubexml_deduction.bat	1. Removes all old extracts, done.txt, and ube errors.txt files from the demantra_install_folder\ e1_integration\e1 files folder. 2. Calls the RunExtract_Deductions.bat script in the e1_ environment ube launch script folder on the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server.
E1 APConfirm Import Purpose: Download approve payment deduction extracts from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne: APConfirm.txt.	runubexml_confirm.bat	1. Removes all old extracts, done.txt, and ube errors.txt files from the demantra install folder\ e1_ integration 1 files folder 2. Calls the RunExtract_Claims.bat script in the e1_ environment ube launch script folder on the EnterpriseOne server.

Oracle Demantra Workflow	Oracle Demantra Script	Result
DSMToE1 Deduction Export Purpose: 1. Backup old deduction to a backup folder. 2. Generate new deduction from Oracle Demantra Demand Management into the demantra install folder\ e1_ integration\e 1 files folder. 3. Upload new deduction to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne with the DeductionDispositions .txt. file	backup_deduction.bat upload_deduction.bat	The backup_deduction.bat script moves all old deduction files in the demantra install folder\el integration^ 1 files folder to a backup folder. The upload_deduction.bat script does the following: 1. Deletes the old synchronization file (upload_deduction_done.txt) and error file (deduction_errors.txt) from the demantra install folder\el integration^ 1 files folder. 2. Copies the deduction files (DeductionDispositions .txt) from the demantra install folder\el integration^ 1 files to the E1_ input DeductionDispositions folder on the EnterpriseOne server with the name DeductionDispositions .txt
DSMToE1 Claim Export Purpose: 1. Backup old claim to a backup folder. 2. Generate new claim from Oracle Demantra Demand Management into the demantra install folder\ e1_ integration\e 1 files folder. 3. Upload new deduction to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne with the Claim .txt file	backup_claim.bat upload_claim.bat	The backup_claim.bat script moves all old claim files in the demantra install folder\el integration^ 1 files folder to a backup folder. The upload_claim.bat script does the following: 1. Deletes the old synchronization file (upload_claim_done.txt) and error file (claim_errors.txt) from the demantra install folder\el integration^ 1 files folder. 2. Copies the claim files (Claim .txt) from the demantra install folder\el integration^ 1 files to the E1_ input claim folder on the EnterpriseOne server with the name Claim .txt

Note. All scripts are located in the demantra_install_folder\e1_integration folder.

Modeling the Integration Solution

This section discusses the considerations for modeling the integration solution for setting up the integration between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and Oracle Demantra:

- Levels in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
- Customer and company mapping in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
- Multi-site recommendations.
- Null handling during integration.
- “Open With” worksheets.
- Worksheet filters.

- Analytic engine guidelines.

Levels in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne requires only three leaf levels: item , customer/company and branch. Each of these leaf levels can have several significant attributes which need to be mapped to the parent level. This mapping is not fixed and varies by implementation.

Category Codes as Levels

As part of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne extracts, up to 30 informational fields are available for item, customer and branch. These fields are called category codes and can hold hierarchy-relevant information. As part of an implementation the information in these fields can be leveraged to enhance business value to the customer using Oracle Demantra. The placeholder columns pre-configured in Oracle Demantra are defaulted to disabled and should be enabled if found to add to business value.

To use category codes in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne:

1. Map the information that is held in each category code in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne.
2. Assess the business value of each category code and determine whether it contains information that is relevant to the hierarchy level. For example, Item Category Code 13 holds brand information. It is very valuable to see which brand an item belongs to, and create reports based on brand.
3. Evaluate whether available place-holder levels are sufficient to contain relevant hierarchy information. These are the available place-holder levels:
   - 7 available item levels.
   - 5 available branch levels.
   - 7 available customer levels (level 7 currently mapped to company).

To use customer codes in the Oracle Demantra Business Modeler:

1. Open the Integration Template model.
2. For existing levels:
   - Change the level name to a more business meaningful name.
   - Ensure that field names point to the correct staging column containing relevant category code information.
3. For new levels:
   - Add a new level as the parent of the leaf to which it is a category code.
   - The table name should be t_src_item_tmpl for Items and t_src_loc_tmpl for Customer or Branches.
   - Ensure that field names point to the correct staging column containing relevant category code information.
4. Upgrade the existing model. Do not build a new model.
5. Open Oracle Demantra Demand Management and grant full control to the category code levels that are used.

Changing Levels and Hierarchy

Although the predefined data model is designed to meet the best practice requirements for demand management, each implementation might involve a customer with different needs and hierarchies. The Oracle Demantra Hierarchy can be enhanced to support a more complex level structure model, based on these questions and considerations:

- Where are additional levels coming from? Do the 3 staging tables (Item, Location, and Sales) have the relevant information to populate these additional levels? Enhancing JD Edwards EnterpriseOne exports to support more information may prove difficult. Lacking a data source, what process will maintain this level?
- Do additional or changed levels support the implied parent-child relationship? JD Edwards EnterpriseOne does not conduct any hierarchical data validation on the category codes being exported. Data violating model-defined father-son relationships will be ejected during loading.
- Always upgrade the existing model instead of building a new model.

Customer and Company Mapping in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sales data is exported at a resolution of item, customer, company, branch, and date. The inclusion of the company requires some changes in the integration configuration. The location leaf node site now contains a concatenation of customer and company. In order to sort by customer, you must load this information into the Account level. In order to sort by company, you must load this information into the Trading Partner Zone level. Implementation recommendations are:

- Rename level Site to Customer Company
- Rename level Customer to Customer Old and disable the level in Oracle Demantra Demand Management.
- Rename level Account to Customer.
- Rename level Trading Partner Zone to Company.

Multi-Site Recommendations

If you have centralized data (that is, a single source of data) for all the sites and a single instance of Oracle Demantra, you should generate a single set of extracts. The generated Sales Order History extract includes the information from all the sites. The existing Oracle Demantra Workflows uses the single Sales Order History extract.

However, in cases of multiple sources of data setup for various sites and a single instance of Oracle Demantra, you should use multiple data extract scripts and workflows. For example, if extracts are generated from two sites , set up one workflow to extract Sales Order History from site one and a second workflow to extract Sales Order History from site two.

These workflows should be set up in series (that is, workflow one should call workflow two after it has been completely processed). This is to ensure that the data from site one is imported from the staging tables into Oracle Demantra before the second set of data is processed. The two workflows cannot run parallel.

Null Handling During Integration

During integration, many of the category code fields may be null or empty when transferred from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Since these category code fields may be used as levels in Oracle Demantra, it is important that they not remain empty. As part of the integration process, when null values are found, they are replaced by a different string. This string is configured.

Configuring the string requires modification to the PACKAGE DATA_LOAD. The package parameter VS_DEFAULT contains the values which replace null level information. the default value is *N/A*.

“Open With” Worksheets

"Open With" worksheets should be unfiltered. If you wish to display a filtered version of the worksheet, you must create a duplicate for "My Worksheets". If you place a filter on a worksheet to be used by "Open With", the "Open With" filter is applied to the already filtered population which may not provide a result set. For example, if the worksheet is filtered to Member 1 of Level 1, and "Open With" is launched from Member 2 of Level 1, the result set will be null.

Worksheet Filters

The Demand Management worksheets have a default filter. This filter ensures that when first run in a large production environment, the worksheet does not attempt to run over the entire data population. The added filter points to the default members of all levels that are configured as aggregation levels in the worksheet. During an implementation, open all the worksheets and their embedded worksheets and change the filters to match the business process and scope. Remember that very large worksheets are typically not representative of one user’s business process and typically experience degradation in performance.

Analytic Engine Guidelines

The batch engine generates a new forecast for a system-wide population or a line of business. Using distributed processing, it analyzes very large amounts of data at night and on the weekends when users are not logged into the system. By contrast, the simulation engine is used to generate or regenerate a forecast for a very specific population subset. Simulations can be run on an as-needed basis, and several users may run simulations concurrently. Because of the large amount of processing performed by the batch engine and the fact that it typically regenerates the entire forecast, the batch and simulation engine are not enabled to run at the same time. The analytic engine outputs several accuracy metrics when running the batch engine. They are:

- MAPE
- BIAS
- MRE
- RMSE
- And a number of historical observations used to produce the forecast.

The length of history serving as a basis for the first four metrics is set by INIT_PARAMS_0 parameter Metrics Period. This parameter defines the number of periods of history, starting with the most recent and moving backward when calculating the accuracy metrics. These metrics are stored in table MDP_MATRIX and are generated by the engine at the level at which a node is forecast. This implies that nodes not receiving a forecast do not have these numbers and that all MDP_MATRIX combinations under a specific node have the same engine metric values.

Configuring JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for Integration

This section provides an overview of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Configuration, customization of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications, and planning integration constants and planning file definitions and discusses how to:

- Set up planning integration constants.
- Set up planning file definitions.

Understanding JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Configuration

Three processes must be customized to implement the integration between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and Oracle Demantra applications:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications including versions, processing options, integration constants, and file definitions.
- Runubexml template files that contain all the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne variables necessary to start specific versions of the outbound and inbound extracts using the runubexml command from a script. These templates also indicate whether a full or incremental extract is run.
- Scripts that transfer JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server to the Oracle Demantra server. The scripts also perform synchronization and error checking.

Customizing JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications to Support Oracle Demantra Workflows

To support the Oracle Demantra workflows, you must set up the following versions:

Oracle Demantra Workflow	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Processor	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Extract Programs
E1 Full Download	SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400)	Process Branch Extract (R34A470) Customer Master Extract (R34A530) Item UOM Extract (R34A480) Sales History Extract (R34A425) F4211 Sales History Extract (R34A435)
E1 Incremental Download	SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400)	Sales History Extract (R34A425) F4211 Sales History Extract (R34A435)
E1 Items Download	SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400)	Item UOM Extract (R34A480)
E1 Locations Download	SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400)	Process Branch Extract (R34A470)
E1 Upload	SCP Inbound Processor (R34A410)	Inbound Forecasts Extract (R34A485)
E1ToPTP_FullDownLoad	SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400)	Customer Master Extract (R34A530) Item UOM Extract (R34A480) Sales History Extract (R34A425) F4211 Sales History Extract (R34A435)
E1ToPTP_incre_download	SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400)	Sales History Extract (R34A425) F4211 Sales History Extract (R34A435)

Oracle Demantra Workflow	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Processor	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Extract Programs
E1ToPTP_PromoPrice_ Download	SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400)	Future List Extract (R45529)
E1ToPTP_PromoCost_ Download	SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400)	Item Cost Extract (R41053)
PTPToE1_ UploadPromotionPrices	SCP Inbound Processor (R34A410)	Inbound Promotional Pricing (R45640)
E1ToDSM New Deduction DownLoad		Open Deductions Extract (R03B0209)
E1 APConfirm Import		AP Confirmation (R04110ZC)
DSMToE1 Deduction Export		Inbound Deduction Disposition (R03B41Z2)
DSMToE1_Claim Export		AP Inbound Claim (R04110ZB)

Planning Integration Constants and Planning File Definitions

This section discusses Planning Integration Constants and Planning File Definitions.

Planning Integration Constants

Constants are interface definitions and formats. You must set up integration constants for use by the outbound and inbound batch processors. You typically define the constants during the development and setup stage of an implementation. Although you can change the integration constants at any time, you should change the values in the Planning UOM and Shipping UOM fields only when you are performing a complete extract. Otherwise, inconsistent quantities might occur.

Planning File Definitions

You can use the Integration File Definition program (P34A11) to:

- Set up the interface definitions for the file locations that the outbound and inbound batch processor programs use.
- Define command line instructions for scripts that transfer files between the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and Oracle Demantra servers.

Note. The entries for each file or command line in the Planning File Definition table (F34A11) are platform-specific. If the integration programs are moved from one platform to another, no filename translation is made. For example, if a batch program is set up to run on a Windows NT EnterpriseOne server, the filenames that the program uses must be NT-compliant filenames. If that batch program is submitted to a UNIX or OS/400 server that is running JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, the program would not run properly because valid Windows NT filenames are not valid on the OS/400 or on UNIX. The same is true for command line (FTP script) table entries. A valid Windows NT command is not valid for other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne server platforms. In addition, the Integrated File System (IFS) of the OS/400 is not supported for inbound or outbound flat files. Inbound or outbound flat files on the OS/400 must use the traditional file system.

Forms Used to Set Up Planning Integration Constants and Planning File Definitions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Integration Constants	W34A10A	Planning & Scheduling (G34A), Planning Integration Constants.	Set up integration constants.
Integration File Definitions	W34A11A	Planning & Scheduling (G34A), Planning File Definitions	Set up integration file definitions.

Setting Up Planning Integration Constants

Access the Integration Constants form.

Select the General tab.

Date Format

Specify the date format to use as the default value in the extract file or select it from the Select User Defined Codes form. The system date is represented in the EMD format (four-digit year, month, day) by default.

Note. For Oracle Demantra integration, the date format is hard coded to MMDDYYYY, and you should set the processing option to *1* in the Planning Outbound Processor (R34A400) on the Demantra Processing tab.

Flat File Delimiter

Specify the character, such as a comma or semicolon, that the system uses to separate fields in flat files. The system requires a value in this field.

Note. For Oracle Demantra integration, the flat-file delimiter is hard-coded to semicolon, and you should set the processing option to *1* in the Planning Outbound Processor (R34A400) on the Demantra tab.

Text Qualifier

Specify the character, such as a single or double quotation marks, that the system uses to denote text in flat files. The system requires a value in this field.

Note. For Oracle Demantra integration, the data format is hard coded to double quotation marks, and you should set the processing option to *1* in the Planning Outbound Processor (R34A400) on the Demantra tab.

Weekly/Monthly Forecast

Specify whether the exported forecasts are generated using monthly or weekly periods. The system validates the value in this field against the values in UDC 34A/MW.

Setting Up Planning File Definitions

Access the Integration File Definitions form.

Key

Enter a pre-established index or number that the system uses to retrieve data from a file. For example, the keys to the Employee Master file might be *Employee Number*, *Social Security Number*, or *Home Department*.

Note. You cannot leave this field blank if you have text in the corresponding File Definition field.

File Definition Specify the name of the flat file, including the directory path where the file exists or where the system executes a command line.

Running the SCP Outbound Processor Program

This section provides an overview of the SCP Outbound Processor program and discusses how to:

- Run the SCP Outbound Processor program.
- Set processing options for the SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400).

Understanding the SCP Outbound Processor Program

You use the SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400) program to transfers flat file extracts from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system to the Oracle Demantra system. The following JD Edwards EnterpriseOne extracts are required for integration to Oracle Demantra:

Outbound Extract	Oracle Demantra Application Supported	Data Retrieved
SCP Process Branch Information (R34A470)	Demand Management Predictive Trade Planning	Use this batch program to retrieve information from these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tables: • Inventory Constants (F41001). • Business Unit Master (F0006). • Address Book (F0101). • Address By Date (F0116).
SCP Customer Master Information Extract (R34A530)	Demand Management Predictive Trade Planning	Use this batch program to retrieve: • Customer master information from the Address Book Master table (F0101). • Customer information from the Customer Master by Line of Business table (F03012). • Information from the Address by Date table (F0116). • Information from the Address Book - Contact Phone Numbers table (F0115). • Information from the Address Book - Who's Who table (F0111).

Outbound Extract	Oracle Demantra Application Supported	Data Retrieved
SCP Item UOM Extract (R34A480)	Demand Management Predictive Trade Planning	Use this batch program to retrieve: • Item branch/plant and unit of measure information that is extracted from the Item Branch table (F4102) and the Item Master table (F4101), thus creating two separate extract files • Items by category codes (and other item branch information) from the Item Branch table • Planning unit of measure, using the user-specified planning unit of measure • Shipping unit of measure, using the user-specified aggregate shipping unit of measure • Weight and volume units of measure and conversion factors This extract program generates two extracts: SCP Item Branch Extract and SCP Master UOM Extract.
SCP Sales History Extract (R34A425)	Demand Management Predictive Trade Planning	Use this batch program to retrieve: • Sales history information that is extracted from the Sales Order History table (F42119) • Sales orders with specific item category codes (and other sales detail information) from the Sales Order History File table • Sales orders by document type, line type, and status, using the Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules program (P34004) You can also specify a date in the processing options to exclude from the extraction any sales orders with a promised date that occurs before the beginning date.
SCP F4211 Sales History Extract (R34A435)	Demand Management Predictive Trade Planning	Use this batch program to retrieve: • Sales order information that is extracted from the Sales Order Detail File table (F4211) • Sales orders with specific item category codes (or other sales detail information), using data selection from the Sales Order Detail File table • Sales orders by document type, line type, and status, using the Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules program (P34004) You can also specify the beginning date for the selection of sales order history records to be included. The system does not include sales orders with a promised ship date before this date.

Using the processing options associated with the SCP Outbound Processor or its extract programs, you can customize the extracts that you want to generate. For more finite customization, use data selection options . Using JD Edwards EnterpriseOne versions, you can create different configured sets of outbound extracts that can be run at different times during the day to meet the requirements.

Running the SCP Outbound Processor Program

Select Planning & Scheduling (G34A), Planning Outbound Processor.

Setting Processing Options for the SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400)

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

Process 1

1. Control File Definition - EnterpriseOne

Specify the key value that is associated with the path name of the EnterpriseOne outbound control file. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). This processing option is required.

2. Control File Definition - SCP

Specify the key value that is associated with the path name of the SCP outbound control file. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). If you enter *1* in the Batch Control processing option, you must enter a key value in this field.

3. Batch Control - EnterpriseOne

Activate EnterpriseOne-related batch control. Values are:

Blank: Do not verify that the previous JD Edwards EnterpriseOne batch is completed before starting the batch. Start a new batch regardless of whether JD Edwards EnterpriseOne has completed processing the previous batch associated with this control file.

1: Verify that the previous JD Edwards EnterpriseOne batch is complete before starting this batch. If the previous batch has not been acknowledged, do not run this batch.

Note. Turn off batch control only under special conditions, for example for demos and testing when batch control is not needed, the first time you run the batch associated with this control file; or when you need to reset the batch control file settings because the control file was deleted.

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4. Batch Control - SCP

Activate SCP-related batch control. Values are:

Blank: Do not verify that SCP has acknowledged processing the previous batch before starting this batch. Start a new batch regardless of whether SCP has acknowledged processing the previous batch that is associated with this control file.

1: Verify that SCP has acknowledged processing the previous batch before starting this batch. If the previous batch has not been acknowledged, do not run this batch.

Note. Turn off batch control only under special conditions, for example for demos and testing when batch control is not needed, the first time you run the batch associated with this control file; or when you need to reset the batch control file settings because the control file was deleted.

Process 2

1. Recipient for error notification

Enter the address book number of the person who receives a notification when an error occurs during batch processing. This person receives messages through the work center. If you leave this option blank, the system does not send out a notification when errors occur.

2. Error Log Definition

Specify the key value that is associated with the path name of the error log created in the batch. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The error log is a text file that contains batch status information and record counts. The same information appears on the standard report that is produced by this batch program. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not write the error log text file, but still produces the standard report output.

3. External Function Definition (Beginning of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed *before* any individual extract programs are run. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys in the APS Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

4. External Function Definition (End of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed *after* any individual extract programs are run. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to send data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

Sales History

1. History Extract Version - Sales History Table (F42119) (R34A425)

Specify the version of the SCP Sales History Extract program (R34A425) that the system runs in this batch. The SCP Sales History Extract program selects information from the Sales Order History table (F42119). For the version of the SCP Sales History Extract program that you enter in this processing option, you can set the data selection for this table and the processing options that are specific to this extract. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not run the extract in this batch.

2. History Extract Version - Sales Detail Table (F4211) (R34A435)

Specify the version of the SCP F4211 Sales History Extract program (R34A435) that the system runs in batch. The SCP F4211 Sales History Extract program selects information from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211). For the version of the SCP F4211 Sales History Extract program that you enter in this processing option, you can set the data selection for this table, and the processing options that are specific to this extract. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not run the extract in this batch.

3. Clear Extract File

Specify whether the system clears the extract file from the previous batch before it adds new data that it extracted in this batch. Values are:

Blank: Do not clear the extract file before adding new data to this batch. Append the new data to any existing data in the extract file.

1: Clear the extract file before adding new data to this batch.

Note. If you enter *1* in this field but leave the Inventory Balance Extract Version (R34A460) processing option blank, the system still clears the extract file.

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4. Sales History Extract File Definition

Specify the key value that is associated with the path name of the extract file. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). You must enter a key value in this processing option if you specified a version for the SCBM Work Order Package program (R34A910).

5. External Function Definition (Beginning of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed immediately *before* this extract program is run. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

6. External Function Definition (End of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed immediately *after* this extract program is run. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

7. Price History Extract File Definition

Specify the key value that is associated with the path name of the extract file. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). You must enter a key value in this processing option if you specified a version for the Sales History Table (F42119) (R34A425) or the Sales Detail Table (F4211) (R34A435) extracts.

Items

1. Item Extract Version (R34A480)

Specify the version of the SCP Item UOM Extract program (R34A480) that the system runs in this batch. The extract program selects item and branch information from the Item Branch File table (F4102) and item unit of measure information from both the Item Master (F4101) and the Unit of Measure Standard Conversion table (F41003). The extract program creates two separate extract files. You must enter keys for both extract files on this tab if you want to run the extract program. For the version of the SCP Item UOM Extract program that you enter in this processing option, you can set the data selection for this table. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not run the extract within this batch.

2. Clear Extract File

Specify whether the system clears the extract file from the previous batch before it adds newly extracted data to the batch. Values are:

Blank: Do not clear the extract file before adding new data to this batch. Append the new data to any existing data in the extract file.

1: Clear the extract file before adding new data to this batch.

Note. If you enter *1* in this field and leave the Inventory Balance Extract Version (R34A460) processing option blank, the system still clears the extract file.

---

3. Extract File Definition - Item Information

Specify the key value that is associated with the path name of the extract file. The key value must be a valid entry within the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). You must enter a key value in this processing option if you specified a version for the SCBM Work Order Package program (R34A910).

4. Extract File Definition - Units of Measure

Specify the key value that associated with the path name of the extract file. The key value must be a valid entry within the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). You must enter a key value in this processing option if you specified a version for the SCBM Work Order Package program (R34A910).

5. External Function Definition (Beginning of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed immediately *before* the extract program is run. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

6. External Function Definition (End of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed immediately *after* the extract program is run. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

Branch Plant

1. Branch Plant Extract Version (R34A470)

Specify the version of Process Branch Information program (R34A470) that the system runs in this batch. The Process Branch Information extract program selects branch and plant information from the Inventory Constants table (F41001). You set the data selection for the Inventory Constants table for the version of the Process Branch Information program that you enter in this field. If you leave this field blank, the system does not run the extract in batch.

2. Clear Extract File

Specify whether the system clears the extract file from the previous batch before it adds new data that it extracted in this batch. Values are:

Blank: Do not clear the extract file before adding new data to this batch. Append the new data to any existing data in the extract file.

1: Clear the extract file before adding new data to this batch.

Note. If you enter *1* in this field but leave the Inventory Balance Extract Version (R34A460) processing option blank, the system still clears the extract file.

3. Extract File Definition

Specify the key value that is associated with the path name of the extract file. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). You must enter a key value in this processing option if you specified a version for the SCBM Work Order Package program (R34A910).

4. External Function Definition (Beginning of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed immediately *before* this extract program is run. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

5. External Function Definition (End of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed immediately *after* this extract program is run. The key value must be a valid entry on the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

Customer Master

1. Customer Master Extract Version (R34A530)

Specify the version of the SCP Customer Master Information Extract program (R34A530) that the system runs in batch. The extract program selects customer information from the Customer Master by Line of Business table (F03012). For the version of the SCP Customer Master Information Extract program that you enter in this processing option, you can enter data selection for the table. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not run the extract within this batch.

2. Clear Extract File

Specify whether the system clears the extract file from the previous batch before it adds new data that it extracted to the batch. Values are:

Blank: Do not clear the extract file before adding new data to this batch. Append the new data to any existing data in the extract file.

1: Clear the extract file before adding new data to the batch.

Note. If you enter *1* in this field but leave the Inventory Balance Extract (R34A460) version processing option blank, the system still clears the extract file.

3. Extract File Definition

Specify the key value that is associated with the path name of the extract file. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). You must enter a key value in this processing option if you specified a version for the SCBM Work Order Package program (R34A910).

4. External Function Definition (Beginning of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed immediately *before* the extract program is run. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

5. External Function Definition (End of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed immediately *after* the extract program is run. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

Demantra

1. Indicate if the processor is used for Demantra Integration

Specify whether the processor is called for the Oracle Demantra integration. Values are:

Blank: Not used for Oracle Demantra integration.

1: Used for Oracle Demantra integration. The MDE date format, semicolon (;) flat file delimiter, and double quotation mark (") text qualifier is used to format the extracts. This formatting overrides the formatting set in the Planning Integration Constants, hard-coding the output to be compatible with Oracle Demantra applications.

Selecting this option also augments the sales order history and item extracts to better integrate with Oracle Demantra Demand Management.

List Price

1. Future List Price Extract Version (R45529)

Specify the version of the Future List Price Extract program (R45529) that the system runs in this batch. This extract program selects information from the Item Base Price table (F4106). For the version of the Future List Price Extract program that you enter in this processing option, you can set data selection for this table. If you leave this option blank, the system does not run the extract in this batch.

2. Clear Extract File

Specify whether the system clears the extract file from the previous batch before it adds new data that it extracted in this batch. Values are:

Blank: Do not clear the extract file before adding new data to this batch. Append the new data to any existing data in the extract file.

1: Clear the extract file before adding new data to this batch.

Note. If you enter *1* in this field and leave the Future List Price Extract Version (R45529) processing option blank, the system clears the extract file.

---

3. Extract File Definition

Specify the key value that is associated with the path name of the extract file. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions

program (P34A11). You must enter a key value in this option if you specified a version for the Future List Price Extract program (R45529).

4. External Function Definition (Beginning of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed immediately *before* this extract program is run. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

5. External Function Definition (End of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed immediately *after* this extract program is run. The key value must be a valid entry on the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

Item Cost

1. Item Cost Extract Version (R41053)

Specify the version of the Item Cost Extract (R41053) the system runs when the SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400) program runs. If you leave this processing option blank, the extract does not run.

2. Clear Extract File

Enter a *1* to clear the file before running extract

3. Extract File Definition

Use this processing option to specify the key value associated with the path name of the extract file. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). You must enter a key value in this processing option if you specified a version for the Item Cost Extract program (R41053).

4. Extract Function Definition (Beginning of Processing)

Specify a user-defined key that is associated with a file definition (such as a flat file path name) or a command line for an external function that is stored in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11).

5. External Function Definition (End of Processing)

Specify a user-defined key that is associated with a file definition (such as a flat file path name) or a command line for an external function that is stored in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11).

Running the SCP Inbound Processor Program

This section provides an overview of the SCP Inbound Process program and discusses how to:

- Run the SCP Inbound Processor program.
- Set processing options for the SCP Inbound Processor (R34A410).

Understanding the SCP Inbound Processor Program

The SCP Inbound Processor program (R34A410) program transfers flat-file imports from the Oracle Demantra system to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

Running the SCP Inbound Processor Program

Select Planning & Scheduling (G34A), Planning Inbound Processor.

Setting Processing Options for the SCP Inbound Processor (R34A410)

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

Process 1

1. Control File Definition - EnterpriseOne

Specify the key value that is associated with the path name of the EnterpriseOne inbound control file. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). This processing option is required.

2. Control File Definition - SCP

Specify the key value that is associated with the path name of the inbound control file. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). You must set a key value in this field if you set the Batch Control processing option to *1*.

3. Batch Control - EnterpriseOne

Activate EnterpriseOne-related batch control. Values are:

Blank: Do not verify that the previous JD Edwards EnterpriseOne batch is done before starting the batch. Start a new batch regardless of whether JD Edwards EnterpriseOne has completed processing the previous batch associated with this control file.

1: Verify that the previous JD Edwards EnterpriseOne batch is complete before starting the batch. If the previous batch is not complete, do not run this batch.

Note. Turn off batch control only under special conditions, for example for demos and testing when batch control is not needed, the first time you run the batch associated with this control file; or when you need to reset the batch control file settings because the control file was deleted.

---

4. Batch Control - SCP

Activate SCP-related batch control. Values are:

Blank: Do not verify that SCP sent a new batch before processing the inbound files. Process the inbound files regardless of whether SCP sent a new batch.

1: Verify that SCP sent a new batch before processing the inbound files.

Note. Turn off batch control only under special conditions, for example for demos and testing when batch control is not needed, the first time you run the batch associated with this control file; or when you need to reset the batch control file settings because the control file was deleted.

Process 2

1. Recipient for error notification

Enter the address book number of the person who receives a notification when an error occurs during batch processing. This person receives messages through the work center. If you leave this option blank, the system does not send out a notification when errors occur.

2. Error Log Definition

Specify the key value that is associated with the path name of the error log created in the batch. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The error log is a text file that contains batch status information and record counts. The same information appears on the standard report produced by this batch program. If you leave this option blank, the system does not write the error log text file but still produces the standard report output.

3. External Function Definition (Beginning of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed *before* individual import programs run. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys on the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

4. External Function Definition (End of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed *after* any individual import programs run. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to send data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

Forecasts

1. Forecast Import Version (R34A485)

Specify the version of the SCP Inbound Forecasts program (R34A485) that you want the system to run in this batch. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not run the import in this batch.

Note. This program populates the Forecast table (F3460) with forecast information that is passed in from Supply Chain Planning. You can set processing options that are specific to this import program for the Forecasts Import version (R34A485), which you enter in this field. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not run the import in this batch.

---

2. Clear import file

Specify whether to clear the import file after the data in the file has been processed. Values are:

Blank: Do not clear the import file after processing the batch. Save the incoming data in the import file.

1: Clear the import file after processing the batch.

Note. If you enter *1* in this field but leave the SCP Inbound Forecasts Version processing option blank, the system still clears the import file.

---

3. Import File Definition

Specify the key value that is associated with the path name of the import file. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys on the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). You must enter a key value in this field if you entered a version in the MRP Messages Import Version (R34A490) processing option.

4. External Function Definition (Beginning of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed *before* this import program runs. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

5. External Function Definition (End of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed *after* this import program runs. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

Promotional Pricing

1. Inbound Promotional Pricing Version (R45640)

Specify the version of the Inbound Promotional Pricing (R45640) the system uses to run this batch. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not run the import in the batch.

Note. This program populates the Inbound Promotional Pricing table (F4572Z1) with promotional data.

---

2. Clear import file

Specify whether the system clears the import file after processing the data. Values are:

Blank: Do not clear the import file after processing the batch. Save the incoming data on the import file.

1: Clear the import file after processing the batch.

Note. If you enter a *1* in this field but leave the Inbound Promotional Pricing Version (R45640) processing option blank, the system still clears the import file.

---

3. Import File Definition

Specify the key value that is associated with the path name of the import file. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys on the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). You must enter a key value in this field if you entered a version in the MRP Messages Import Version (R34A490) processing option.

4. External Function Definition (Beginning of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed *before* the import program runs. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands

that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

5. External Function Definition (End of Processing)

Specify the key value that is associated with external commands to be executed *after* this import program runs. The key value must be a valid entry in the Integration File Definition table (F34A11). You can enter path names and keys in the Integration File Definitions program (P34A11). The commands that are associated with this key can be used to execute a script (such as an FTP script) to retrieve data, run an external program, or perform most command-line processing.

Demantra

1. Indicate if the processor is used for Demantra Integration

Specify if the processor is called for Oracle Demantra integration. Values are:

Blank: Not used for Oracle Demantra integration.

1: Used for Oracle Demantra integration.

Running the SCP Inbound Forecasts Program

This section provides an overview of the SCP Inbound Forecasts program and discusses how to:

- Run the SCP Inbound Forecasts program.
- Set processing options for SCP Inbound Forecasts (R34A485).

Understanding the SCP Inbound Forecasts Program

A forecast generated in Oracle Demantra originates from data created in the Oracle Demantra Demand Management system or in the Predictive Trade Planning system. Generally, customers who use both Demand Management and Predictive Trade Planning, most often use Predictive Trade Planning data for forecasting. However, you can use the Inbound Forecast program (R34A485) to denote a different forecast by changing the forecast type if multiple forecasts are desired.

A forecast consists of information such as base, lift, and cannibalization numbers that together comprise a final forecast number. The base represents the standard expected forecast quantity, and the lift represents the additional demand expected due to promotions. The Oracle Demantra system sends this information in the form of a consolidated number as part of the out-of-box workflow. Cannibalization information is also likely to be too granular to require a separate forecast; however the same solution can be applied. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Forecasting system provides the functionality to consolidate these different forecast types

Running the SCP Inbound Forecasts Program

Select Planning & Scheduling (G34A), Planning Inbound Processor.

Complete the following steps:

1. On the Available Versions form, select a version of SCP Inbound Processor (R34A410).
2. From the Row menu, select Processing Options.
3. On the Processing Options form select Forecasts tab

4. Indicate which version of the SCP Inbound Forecasts program you want the system to run.
5. Click OK.

Setting Processing Options for SCP Inbound Forecasts (R34A485)

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

Defaults

1. Default Forecast Type Specify the default forecast type that you want the system to use when adding new forecasts.

2. Fiscal Date Pattern Specify the fiscal date pattern.

CHAPTER 3

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Integration with Oracle Demantra Demand Management

This chapter provides an overview of the Oracle Demantra Demand Management product and discusses how to configure Demantra Demand Management.

Understanding Oracle Demantra Demand Management

The Oracle Demantra Demand Management solution enables you to plan for and proactively respond to demand by sharing a one-number plan that aligns the organization across departments and users. Flexibility and business process automation support a wide range of daily operations with demand intelligence.

This solution is designed to support demand-driven planning. It is built on a flexible, multidimensional data architecture that gives users the ability to view analytic capabilities along any dimension and level of granularity. Every department can organize the data in hierarchies and units of measure, and each department can view its own up-to-date plans while sharing the same base data. Unlike conventional business intelligence tools that only let you view data, Oracle Demantra Demand Management enables you to read and edit data dynamically, with changes automatically split and rolled up or down appropriately, which we call *live read-write capability.* Top-down, bottom-up, and middle-out change analysis is supported. The unique middle-out capability enables managers change plans at their level of the organization that are automatically applied up and down the hierarchy.

Configuring Demantra Demand Management

Complete these customizations to integrate the Oracle Demantra Demand Management application with JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products:

- Specify the Oracle Demantra extract source folder.
- Configure the Oracle Demantra Demand Management levels.
- Configure the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Upload Integration interface.
- Change system time.
- Set the Control System and Engine Max Sales dates.
- Set the date range for incremental extracts.

Specifying the Oracle Demantra Extract Source Folder

You must specify the physical location of the UBE extract source folder from which Oracle Demantra Demand Management retrieves the extract flat files. This folder should be in a shared file system visible from both JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and Oracle Demantra environments.

The recommended default location for the extract source folder is <Demantra_install_folder>\e1_integration \e1_files.

To modify the folder in which Oracle Demantra looks for these extracts, edit the create_integration_dir.sql file in the <Demantra_install_folder>\e1_integration directory.

Configuring the Oracle Demantra Demand Management Levels

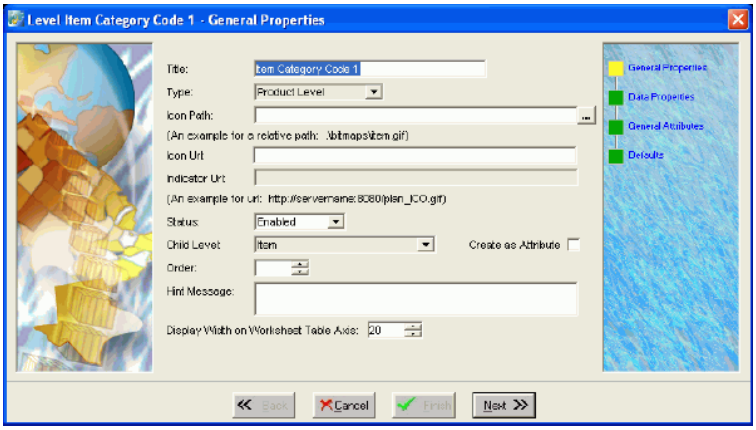
Complete this procedure to enable the Item, Organization, and Site category code levels that you want to appear in Demand Management worksheets:

To configure the category code levels:

1. Log in to Oracle Demantra Business Modeler.
2. From the Configuration menu, select Configure Levels.

The Configure Levels dialog box appears.

3. Right-click the level you want, and select Open, General Properties.



General Properties form

4. In the General Properties dialog box, select Enabled from the Status drop-down list.
5. Click Finish.
6. Click Next until the Defaults dialog box appears.
7. Click Finish.

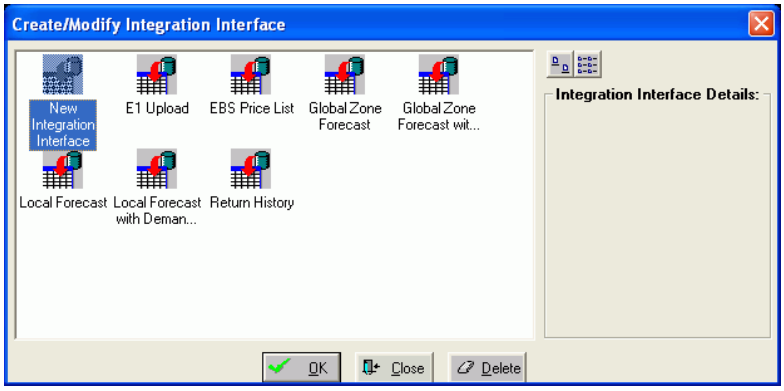
Configuring the EnterpriseOne Upload Integration Interface

You can configure the EnterpriseOne Upload integration interface to specify the path of the location where the forecast file will be generated. The default path for the forecast file is c:\e1_integration\e1_files\forecast.txt.

To specify the EnterpriseOne Upload output path:

1. Log in to the Business Modeler.

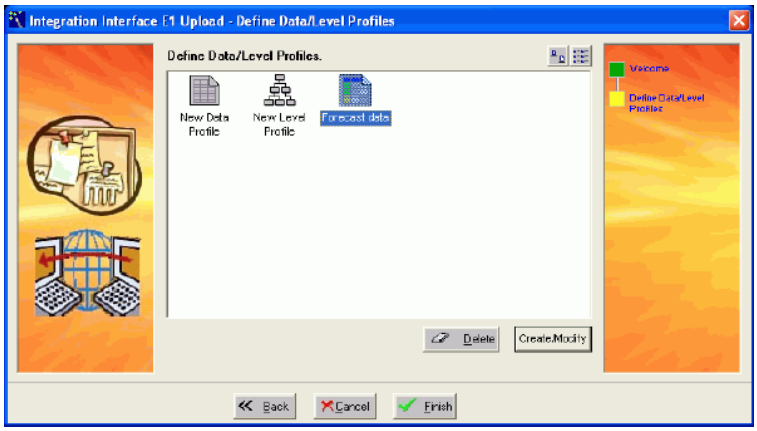
2. From the Tools menu, select Integration Interface.



Create/Modify Integration Interface form

3. In the Create/Modify Integration Interface dialog box, select the E1 Upload Integration Interface and click OK.

4. Click Next.

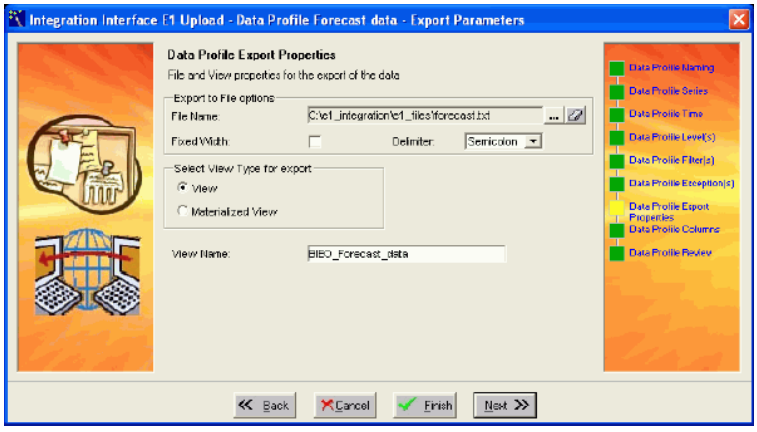


Integration Interface E1 Upload - Define Data/Level Profiles form

5. Double-click the Forecast Data profile.

The Data Profile Interface dialog box appears.

6. Click Next until the Data Profile Export Properties dialog box appears.



Integration Interface E1 Upload - Data Profile Forecast data - Export Parameters form

7. In the File Name field, click the browse button.

The Select File for Export dialog box appears.

8. Select the forecast that you want to export and then click Save.

9. Click the Finish button twice.

Changing System Time

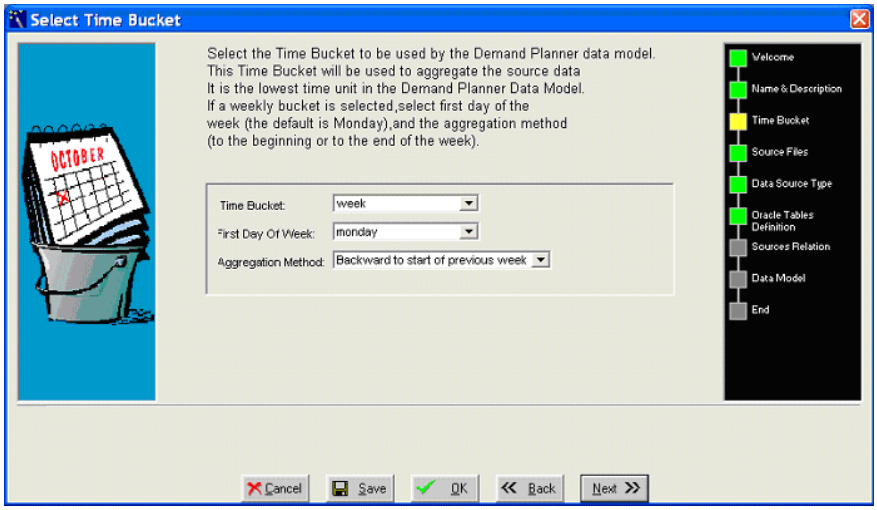
Oracle Demantra products use a base time. All other time that appears in the system is an aggregation of this base time. The default time of the Demand Management application is weekly, beginning on Monday. the company may want to change the base time for one of these reasons:

- Start the week on a different day.
- Aggregate the week based on the ending day, not the beginning day.
- Select a daily or monthly base time.

To change the base time:

1. In the Business Modeler, open the Build Model window, and then open the data model Integration Template.

2. Click Next until the Time Bucket window appears.



Select Time Bucket window

3. Complete these fields:

- **Time Bucket**
- **First Day of the Week**
- **Aggregation Method**

Note. The day and month time unit do not designate the first day of the period. Months are assumed to begin on the first and end of the last day of the Gregorian month.

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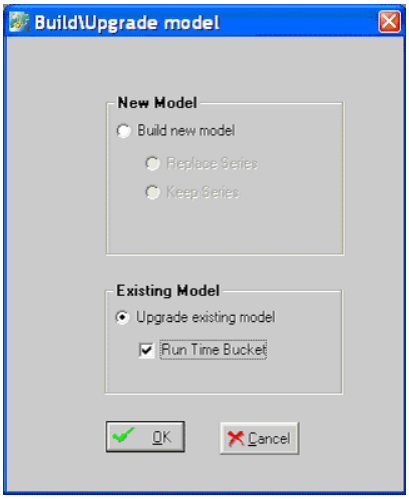
4. After the changes are saved, the data model should be upgraded, not rebuilt, using the Run Time Bucket option selected.



Build/Upgrade model dialog box

Note. If the time bucket is reconfigured, the time aggregation set for all worksheets is modified to match the new time aggregation. Review all used and embedded worksheets.

Many engine parameters set for a weekly system do not represent a best-practice setting in a monthly and daily system. You will find a good source of default values in the init_params_0_daily and init_params_0_monthly tables. Review engine parameters and change relevant time parameters if you change the time bucket setting.

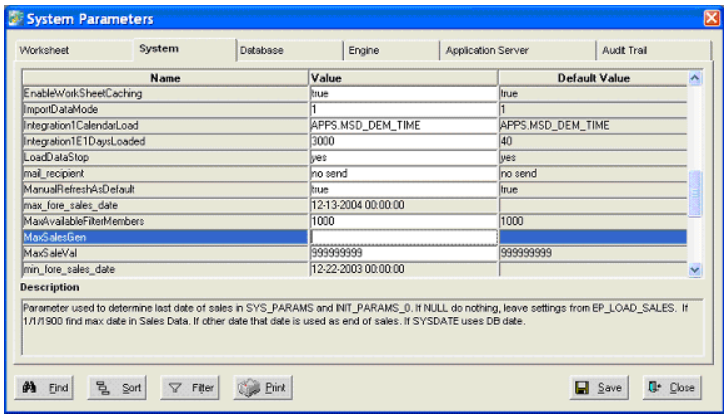
The value in the Parameter Metrics Period field defines the length of history for which accuracy is calculated as an engine output. The default value for the weekly system is *26.* A monthly system is set to *24,* and a daily system is set to *60.*.

Setting Control System and Engine Max Sales Dates

When loading future dates in the EP_LOAD process, you should populate a control parameter to determine how you want the end of history populated. You will find the control parameter, which is called MaxSalesGen, in the Business Modeler.

To populate the MaxSalesGen parameter:

1. Access the Business Modeler.
2. From the Parameters menu, select System Parameter.
3. Click the System tab and scroll down until you find the MaxSalesGen parameter.



System Parameters - MaxSalesGen form

4. Enter a value for the MaxSalesGen parameter, for example:

- Null. Leaving the parameter blank causes the system to continue to behave as it does today. The last date loaded into the system is compared to the current last system date, and the latest of the two settings is the last date of history. This value is recommended for cases in which only historical dates are loaded.
- Sysdate. Entering Sysdate as the parameter causes the last date of history to be based on the period containing today's date (date in the DB server). If you run the process on February 16, 2007, in a weekly system with weeks beginning on Monday, the last date of history is set to the previous Monday, which is February 12, 2007. For a monthly system run on the same date, the end of history is set to February 1, 2007. This value is recommended for a production environment in which the system date should match the current date, while allowing future information to be loaded.
- 01-01-1900 00:00:00. Setting the parameter to this value sets the end of history to the last date in the sales_data table, where the actual_quantity column>0. For very large systems, this value could add time to loading availability. The data used to drive the engine *must* be stored in the actual_quantity column.
- Any date other than 01-01-1900 00:00:00. Entering any other date will cause the last date of history to be based on the entered date. In a weekly system with weeks beginning Monday, if the date entered is January 16, 2007, then the last date of history would be set to the previous Monday, January 15, 2007. For a monthly system run with the same parameter setting, the end of history would be set to January 1, 2007. This selection is ideal for testing systems in which the desired end-of-history date does not match the executed date. This selection allows users full control of dates that are assigned as end of history and beginning of forecast.

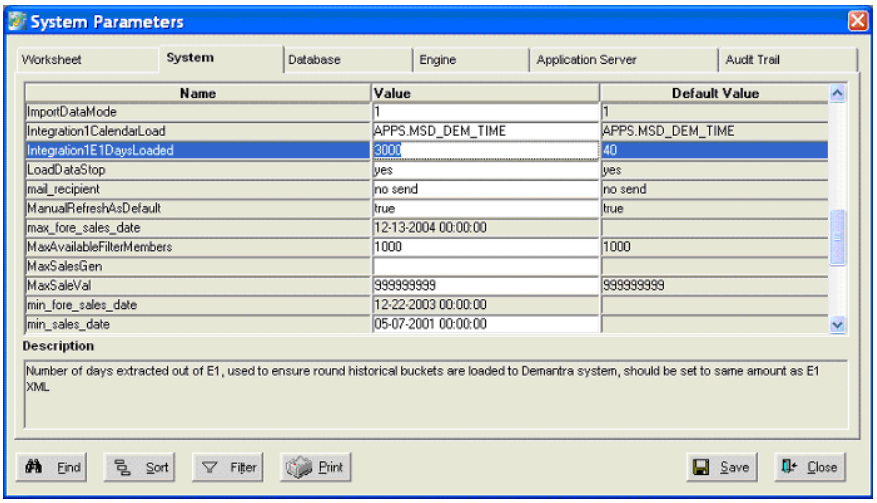
Note. All dates must be entered in the MM-DD-YYY 00:00:00 format.

Setting the Date Range for Incremental Extracts

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sales order information can be extracted in full or incrementally. For incremental extracts, a parameter is set in the R34A400_incr.xml file that defines, from today's date, how many days backward and forward to go to generate the date range to be extracted. Within the Business Modeler, set the Integration1E1DaysLoaded parameter to match that used by the R34A400_incr.xml file.

To set the Integration1E1DaysLoaded parameter:

1. Access the Business Modeler.
2. Select System Parameters, and then System. The System Parameters window appears.



System Parameters - Integration1E1DaysLoaded form

For example, in a weekly system with weeks beginning Monday, if the extract execution date is January 31, 2007, and the R34A400_incr.xml parameters are –28 and +7, then the parameter Integration1E1DaysLoaded should be set to 28. This setting will extract all orders with a requested ship date between January 3, 2007, and February 7, 2007. When this information is turned into weeks beginning on Monday in the Oracle Demantra products, these weeks will receive information:

- January 1 to 7
- January 8 to 14
- January 15 to 21
- January 22 to 28
- January 29 to February 5

Since the data extracted for the week beginning January 1 contains information only from January 3, it is an incomplete week and may cause incomplete weekly data to be loaded. The integration process references the parameter Integration1E1DaysLoaded and truncates the week of January 1 from the load, thereby loading information only from January 8 on.

During implementation, it is not realistic to try and modify the R34A400_incr.xml parameters before every data load. The configuration should attempt to capture the narrowest range of dates which likely captures 99.9 percent of all orders. Since a large gap may occur between an order being requested and its actual shipment, this range greatly depends on the business practices associated with the implementation. Set the parameter Integration1E1DaysLoaded to a number that is smaller than or equal to the first date range parameter in the R34A400_incr.xml. The current default value is set to 3000 to capture the entire date range suitable for a full load, as well as any testing scenarios.

Actual settings vary by business, but they should be driven by these considerations:

- What is the likelihood that an order will be shipped 1, 2, 3... periods late?
- What is the largest delay ever experienced between an order placement and its shipment?
- How critical is the capture of all orders?
- How long a time interval is available for the data extract?

The answers to the previous questions enable you to set a reasonable business-oriented date range. Use these initial settings:

- Daily system: –2 and 0 to capture a full two weeks.
- Weekly system: –41 and 0 to capture a full fiscal month of five weeks, regardless of weekday run.
- Monthly system: –4 and 0 to capture a full quarter, regardless of month day run.

CHAPTER 4

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Integration with Oracle Demantra Predictive Trade Planning

This chapter provides an overview of the Oracle Demantra Predictive Trade Planning product and discusses how to integrate it with:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne customer and item information.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne future list price and item cost.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sales history.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne promotional pricing.

Understanding Oracle Demantra Predictive Trade Planning

Oracle Demantra Predictive Trade Planning provides robust trade promotion and account planning, sales forecasting, and promotion optimization capabilities. It is a sales and promotion planning system that enables account managers to develop highly accurate, account-level sales forecasts and event planning from their daily sales planning activities. A single planning environment provides visibility to all the information that an account manager needs daily to make profitable decisions. The predicted effect on trade-fund budgets and manufacturer and retailer profitability projections are available immediately. All account-level information is continuously aggregated and visible to sales management at any time.

Integrating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Customer and Item Information

This section provides an overview of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Customer and Item integration with Oracle Demantra products and discusses how to:

- Run the SCP Customer Master Information Extract program.
- Run the SCP Item UOM Extract program.
- Set processing options for the SCP Item UOM Extract program (R34A480)

Understanding JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Customer and Item Integration with Oracle Demantra Products

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne integration with Oracle Demantra products requires that item and customer information be extracted from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system. The Oracle Demantra workflow imports the extracted customer and item data and processes it in the Oracle Demantra system. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system supports incremental loads of the customer and item data, and maintains this data exclusively. This integration leverages or enhances existing batch solutions that are used to extract customer and item information.

Both the Customer Master Information Extract program (R34A530) and the Item UOM Extract program (R34A480) are initiated by Oracle Demantra (through Runubexml.exe) with predefined values for the From Days and Incremental Load Indicator fields. Incremental loads enable you to import into Oracle Demantra only those items and customers that have been modified since the last interface run. The From Days value is always an absolute value. The From Date value is calculated as follows:

From Date = System Date – From Days

End Date = System Date

This table lists the results of these formulas:

Example	Given Criteria		Results	
	System Date	From Days	From Date	End Date
1	01/19/2007	5	01/14/2007	01/19/2007
2	01/19/2007	0	01/19/2007	01/19/2007

Note. The system date is the date on which the program is running.

These calculations occur only if the *Incremental Load Indicator* field contains a value of *1*. A value other than *1* indicates a full load. When the incremental load indicator is *1,* the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system sends only items that were modified between the *From Date* and the *End Date* to the Oracle Demantra product

SCP Customer Master Information Extract Program

The SCP Customer Master Information Extract program (R34A530) extracts customer information to a text file. In addition to the data mapping requirements for Oracle Demantra Demand Management, the system extracts the customer's parent address number and description. The system extracts and incrementally loads customer data from these tables:

- Customer Master by Line of Business (F03012)
- Address Book Master (F0101)
- Address Book - Who's Who (F0111)
- Address Book - Phone Numbers (F0115)
- Address by Date (F0116)

SCP Item UOM Extract Program

The SCP Item UOM Extract program (R34A480) extracts item information to a text file. The system extracts and incrementally loads item information from these tables:

- Item Master (F4101)
- Item Branch (F4012)
- Item Cost (F4105)
- Item Units of Measure Conversion Factors (F41002)
- APS Integration Constants (F34A10)

SCP Outbound Processor

The SCP Outbound Processor retrieves four parameters from the RUNUBEXML.exe file to:

- Pass the From Days, Incremental Load Flag, and Demantra Flag values to the SCP Item UOM Extract program to perform an incremental load for the items.
- Pass the From Days, Incremental Load Flag, and Demantra Flag values to the SCP Customer Master Information Extract program to perform an incremental load for the customers.

Running the SCP Customer Master Information Extract Program

To run the SCP Customer Master Information Extract program:

Select Planning and Scheduling (G34A), Planning Outbound Processor and complete these steps:

1. On the Available Versions form, select a version of SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400).
2. From the Row menu, select Processing Options.
3. On the Processing Options form, select the Items tab.
4. Indicate which version of the SCP Customer Master Information Extract program you want the system to run.
5. Click OK.

Note. The SCP Customer Master Information Extract program does not appear in any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus and does not contain processing options. You indicate a version of the SCP Customer Master Information Extract program that the system runs in conjunction with running the SCP Outbound Processor program.

Running the SCP Item UOM Extract Program

Select Planning & Scheduling (G34A), Planning Outbound Processor and complete these steps:

1. On the Available Versions form, select a version of the SCP Outbound Processor program (R34A400).
2. Select Processing Options from the Row menu.
3. On the Processing Options form, select the Items tab.
4. Indicate which version of the SCP Item UOM Extract program you want the system to run.
5. Click OK.

Note. The SCP Item UOM Extract program does not appear in any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus. You indicate a version of the SCP Item UOM Extract program that the system runs in conjunction with running the SCP Outbound Processor program.

Setting Processing Options for the SCP Item UOM Extract Program (R34A480)

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

Process

1. Cost Type to Extract Specify the cost method that the system uses during the extract. Values are:

01: Last in.

02: Weighted average.

03: Memo.

04: Current.

05: Future.

06: Lot.

07: Standard.

08: Purchasing-base cost no adds.

09: Manufacturing last cost.

20: Historical average.

Note. The system stores these values in the 40/CM UDC table.

Integrating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Future List Price and Item Cost

This section provides an overview of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Future List Price and Item Cost integration with Oracle Demantra products and discusses how to:

- Run the Future List Price Extract program.
- Set processing options for the Future List Price Extract program (R45529).
- Run the Item Cost Extract program.
- Set processing options for the Item Cost Extract program (R41053).

Understanding JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Future List Price and Item Cost Integration with the Oracle Demantra Trade Promotions Product

The Oracle Demantra Predictive Trade Planning system uses the future list price (or base price) and item cost information to calculate the profitability of a promotion when planning a promotion. The future list price and item cost information are extracted from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system. These extracts are currently implemented in the Oracle Demantra Demand Management integration as part of SCP Outbound Processing. Although base price and item cost exist in the current extracts, they are not consumed by the Oracle Demantra product as part of the Demand Management integration.

Future List Price

List price information is maintained in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne products and interfaces with the Oracle Demantra Predictive Trade Planning product. The Oracle Demantra system uses this data to determine the expected price to be paid by customers without any promotional pricing included. You run the Future List Price program (R45529) to extract data from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system enables you to enter base prices for the same branch/plant, item, customer, unit of measure, and currency with overlapping dates. Whenever you set date ranges with overlapping dates, the price that expires first is the price that is used for the date range. To accomplish this in the Trade Promotions integration, the system sorts the records in the flat file in descending order by item, customer group, customer, and effective through date. The workflow processes that load the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne extract files into the Oracle Demantra system take the first price they encounter in the Oracle Demantra table and overwrite it with subsequent prices for the same item and customer. Thus, the price for the date range that expires first is the one that is loaded into the Oracle Demantra system last, and it is used for trade promotions planning.

The Future List Price Extract program (R45529) extracts item base price data from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and stores the data in a flat file. The program selects records from the Item Base Price table (F4106), where these fields meet the stated criteria:

- Location is blank.
- Lot/Serial Number is blank.
- Item Group Key ID is blank.
- Lot Grade is blank.
- From Potency is zero.

Item Cost

Item cost information is maintained in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system and imported into Oracle Demantra Predictive Trade Planning. The Oracle Demantra system uses this data to determine the cost of an item for promotional planning purposes. You run the SCP Item UOM Extract program (R41053) to extract item cost data from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

The Item Cost Extract program (R41053) selects the item cost based on the cost method specified in the processing options for the version. Customers can add their own cost methods, and a cost method specific to Trade Promotions Planning. customers can maintain future costs using cost method 05 or Trade Promotion Planning costs using their own configured cost method. The item cost information must come from a configurable cost method.

The system extracts the item cost by branch in the primary unit of measure, regardless of cost level in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

The Item Cost Extract program (R41053) extracts data from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system to a flat file. The UBE selects records from the Item Branch table (F4102) using data selection criteria and a processing option for the cost method.

Running the Future List Price Extract Program

Select Planning and Scheduling (G34A), Planning Outbound Processor and complete these steps:

1. On the Available Versions form, select a version of SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400).
2. From the Row menu, select Processing Options.
3. On the Processing Options form, select the List Price tab.

4. Indicate which version of the Future List Price Extract program you want the system to run.
5. Click OK.

Note. The Future List Price Extract program does not appear in any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus. You indicate a version of the Future List Price Extract program that the system runs in conjunction with running the SCP Outbound Processor program.

Setting Processing Options for the Future List Price Extract Program (R45529)

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

Process

1. Item Pricing

Specify whether to include item pricing in the extract file. Values are:

Blank: Do not include.

1: Include.

2. Customer Price Group

Specify whether to include records in the Item Base Price table (F4106) for a specific customer price group in the extract file. These records are selected in addition to item pricing and item/customer pricing records. The customer price group specified must be a simple customer price group, and it must exist in the 40|PC UDC table. Records for this customer price group cannot exist in the Group Code Key Definition table (F4092). To review entries in this table, use the Group Code Definition application (P4092). Values are:

Blank: Do not include.

1: Include.

3. Item/Customer Pricing

Specify whether item/customer pricing is included in the extract file. These records are selected in addition to customer price group records. Values are:

Blank: Do not include.

1: Include.

4. Currency Code

Specify which currency the system should extract. If you enter a currency code, the system extracts that specified currency. If you do not enter a currency code, the system extracts the currency designated for company *000000.*

5. Unit of Measure

Enter a unit of measure for the price that the system extracts. If you do not enter a unit of measure, the system extracts prices in the item's primary UOM. Values are:

01: Primary UOM.

02: Secondary UOM.

03: Purchasing UOM.

04: Pricing UOM.

05: Shipping UOM.

06: Production UOM.

07: Component UOM.

08: Weight UOM.

09: Volume UOM.

Note. The system stores these values in the 34A|UM UDC table.

6. Branch/Plant

Enter the branch/plant for which the system extracts prices. If you do not enter a branch/plant, the system extracts prices for all branch/plants.

7. Multiple Prices

Specify whether the system allows the extraction of multiple prices. Values are:

Blank: Error.

1: Allow multiple price extractions.

Note. If you leave the Branch/Plant option blank but select this option, the system reports an error and stops processing.

If you leave the Branch/Plant option and this option blank, the system allows multiple prices to be written to the extract file.

If you enter a value for the Branch/Plant option, multiple prices are not possible.

For the purposes of the Future List Price Extract program (R45529), item-specific prices, customer group prices, item/customer prices and prices that have overlapping effective and expiration dates are not considered multiple prices.

Running the Item Cost Extract Program

Select Planning and Scheduling (G34A), Planning Outbound Processor and complete these steps:

1. On the Available Versions form, select a version of SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400).
2. From the Row menu, select Processing Options.
3. On the Processing Options form, select the Item Cost tab.
4. Indicate which version of the Item Cost Extract program you want the system to run.
5. Click OK.

Note. The Item Cost Extract program does not appear in any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus. You indicate a version of the Item Cost Extract program that the system runs in conjunction with running the SCP Outbound Processor program.

Setting Processing Options for Item Cost Extract (R41053)

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

Process

Multiple Costs

Specify whether or not to allow multiple costs. Values are:

Blank: Error.

1: Allow.

Integrating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales History

This section provides an overview of D Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales History integration with Oracle Demantra products and discusses how to:

- Run the SCP Sales History Extract programs.
- Set processing options for the SCP Sales History Extract program (R34A425) and the SCP F4211 Sales History Extract program (R34A435).

Understanding JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales History Integration with Oracle Demantra Products

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Sales History integration with the Demantra Predictive Trade Planning product requires that information about spending as a result of discounted promotional pricing (off-invoice deals) and net price is extracted from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

To support promotional pricing, the sales order history extracts include spending that results from discounted promotional pricing (off-invoice deals). This amount is broken down by promotion (for example, PROMOTION01 incurred a 1.00 USD discount, and PROMOTION02 incurred a 0.50 USD discount). The extended amount converted to the currency code of the default company 00000 is imported to the Oracle Demantra system. Since the sales order history extracts are set up to extract overlapping date ranges (two weeks worth of data for each week), the system could—potentially—duplicate the extraction of promotional pricing data. The full key from the Price History table (F4074) is sent in the flat file, and Oracle Demantra processing detects and bypasses duplicates when loading the data into the Oracle Demantra system.

To support net price, the sales order history extracts are enhanced to convert the unit price to the currency code of default company 00000. The unit of measure for the unit price is converted to the planning unit of measure, as defined in the integration constants. The planning unit of measure is converted to achieve consistency with other JD Edwards EnterpriseOne extracts.

SCP Sales History Extract Program

The SCP Sales History Extract program (R34A425) retrieves:

- Sales history information that is extracted from the Sales Order History table (F42119).
- Sales orders with specific item category codes and other sales detail information from the Sales Order History table.
- Sales orders by document type, line type, and status, using the Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules program (P34004).

SCP F4211 Sales History Extract Program

The SCP F4211 Sales History Extract program (R34A435) retrieves:

- Sales history information that is extracted from the Sales Order Detail table (F4211).
- Sales orders with specific item category codes and other sales detail information from the Sales Order Detail table.
- Sales orders by document type, line type, and status, using the Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules program (P34004).

Running the SCP Sales History Extract Programs

Select Planning and Scheduling (G34A), Planning Outbound Processor and complete these steps:

1. On the Available Versions form, select a version of SCP Outbound Processor (R34A400).
2. From the Row menu, select Processing Options.
3. On the Processing Options form, select the Sales History tab.
4. Indicate which versions of the SCP Sales History Extract and the SCP F4211 Sales History Extract programs you want the system to run.
5. Click OK.

Note. The SCP Sales History Extract and SCP F4211 Sales History Extract programs do not appear in any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne menus. You indicate the versions of the respective sales history extract programs that the system runs in conjunction with running the SCP Outbound Processor program.

Setting Processing Options for the SCP Sales History Extract (R34A425) and SCP F4211 Sales History Extract (R34A435) Programs

Processing options enable you to specify the default processing for programs and reports. Both sales order extract programs have the same processing options.

Process

1. Begin Date

Specify the beginning date for the selection of sales history to be included. The system does not include sales orders with a promised ship date before this date.

2. Version of Supply/Demand Inclusion Rules

Define which version of the supply/demand inclusion rules the program reads. These rules define the criteria used to select items for processing.

Demand and Trade Management

1. Promotional Pricing

Specify whether the system includes promotional pricing as part of the sales history extract. A separate extract file will be created for price history. Values are:

Blank: Do not include.

1: Include.

Note. A Price History Extract File Definition must be provided in the SCP Outbound Processor processing options.

Integrating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Promotional Pricing

This section provides an overview of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Promotional Pricing integration with Oracle Demantra and discusses:

- Running the Inbound Promotional Pricing program.
- Setting processing options for Inbound Promotional Pricing (R45640).

- Running the Live Promotions Update program.
- Setting processing options for Live Promotions Update (R45720ZB)
- Running the Pricing Table Purge program.
- Setting processing options for Pricing Table Purge (R45400P).

Understanding JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Promotional Pricing Integration With Oracle Demantra

The Demantra Predictive Trade Planning system enables you to create a new promotional price for an item or SKU. The Oracle Demantra system achieves this price based upon many factors. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing integration with Oracle Demantra requires that once you accept and activate a promotional discount, the discount must be applied to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne advanced pricing tables. The accounting for the discount occurs in one of two methods:

- Off-invoice. The discount is applied to the final price that is invoiced to the customer.
- Billback. This discount does not come from the invoiced price, but rather from an accrual account. In most cases, the customer shortpays the invoice at a later date. The Oracle Demantra system validates the shortpay as accepted per agreement and sends a confirmation to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system in the form of a write-off that is deducted from the amount of the accrual account.

Inbound Promotional Pricing and Live Promotions Update

The Inbound Promotional Pricing program (R45640) performs field editing for the inbound text file and translates the text file into the Live Promotions Interface - Inbound/Outbound table (F4572Z1).

The Live Promotions Update program (R45720ZB) updates the Live Promotions Interface - Inbound/Outbound table. It also creates pricing definitions that correspond to an Oracle Demantra promotion. Oracle Demantra promotions are represented by a 10 digit promotion ID. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advanced Pricing system stores the promotion ID within the Promotion Header table (F40P01) and the Price Adjustment Type table (F4071).

The SCP Inbound Processor program (R34A410) program transfers flat file extracts from the Oracle Demantra system to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

Design Assumptions

The design assumptions include:

- There is no support for level breaks or basket pricing.
- The G/L Offset and Subledger in G/L fields are the only adjustment definition fields that you can manually modify. If the Live Promotions Update program is processing a changed promotion, the system does not update these fields in the Price Adjustment Type table.
- The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Advance Pricing system stores promotions in the Price Adjustment Type table. The system marks the FUTUSE12 (future use) field with *DMTR* to indicate that a promotion is from the Oracle Demantra system.
- There is no support for percentage-based adjustment amounts. You create all adjustments based upon following:
    1. The Basis Code is equal to *5* (add on amount).
    2. The Adjustment Control Code is equal to *2* (print on document) or *4* (accrued to G/L).

- The Live Promotions Update program updates the data when it encounters an existing promotion for either a billback or off-invoice. An inbound record which does not have an address book number or an item indicates that the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system will delete the promotion.
- For every promotion, the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system creates an adjustment definition name using the Next Numbers Revisions program (P0002). The next numbers are not company-specific.
- The currency amount for promotions is expressed as a negative number in the flat file.
- The Live Promotions Update program provides a warning message in the message center if you manually attach a customer-and-item combination to an Oracle Demantra controlled promotion and attempt to import the same item-and-customer combination.

Price Purging for the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to Oracle Demantra Integration

The Oracle Demantra Predictive Trade Planning integration requires that old or obsolete pricing information is purged from these JD Edwards EnterpriseOne pricing tables:

- Price Adjustment Schedule (F4070).
- Price Adjustment Type (F4071).
- Price Adjustment Detail (F4072).
- Free Goods Master (F4073).
- Rebates Thresholds (F4077).

Price Purging Process

The price purging process is applied to all general adjustments and not limited to promotion adjustments. All purge pricing information is archived in these tables:

- Price Adjustment Schedule Purge (F4070P).
- Price Adjustment Type Purge (F4071P).
- Price Adjustment Detail Purge (F4072P).
- Free Goods Master File Purge (F4073P).
- Rebates Thresholds (F4077P).

The Pricing Table Purge program (R45400P) deletes all obsolete pricing information and updates the preceding purge tables.

Price Purging Scenarios

During the purge process, The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system goes through various categorized scenarios to purge pricing information. The categories include:

- Adjustments.
- Expired adjustment details.
- Obsolete adjustment definitions.

The following table list scenarios and explanations:

Scenario	Explanation
Adjustments	The adjustments in the schedule are deleted from the Price Adjustment Schedule table if these adjustments expire before the date defined in the processing option in this schedule. The deleted records are archived in the Price Adjustment Schedule Purge table.
Expired Adjustment Details	If the adjustment details expire before the date defined in the processing option and *if there are no* associated rebate records in the Rebates Threshold table, the adjustment detail records are deleted from the Price Adjustment Detail table. The deleted records are archived in the Price Adjustment Detail Purge table. If the adjustment details expire before the date defined in the processing option and *if there are* associated rebate records in the Rebates Threshold table, then: • If the rebate records *do not* have any associated rebate transaction summary records in the Rebate Transaction Summary table (F4078), the system deletes the rebates records from the Rebates Threshold table and archives these records in the Rebate Threshold Purge table. The system also deletes the adjustment detail records from the Price Adjustment Detail table and archives these records in the Price Adjustment Detail Purge table. • If the rebate records have associated rebate transaction summary records in the Rebate Transaction Summary table, the system *does not* delete the rebates records from the Rebates Threshold table nor the Price Adjustment Detail table. If the system deletes adjustment details records which are associated with free goods, the system deletes the free goods records from the Free Goods Master File table and archives the records in the Free Goods Master File Purge table.
Obsolete Adjustment Definitions	If the system does not find the adjustment name in any active schedule, the adjustment does not have any detail lines, and the adjustment name does not appear in the Price History table, the system considers the adjustment definition as obsolete. The system checks the adjustment name in the Price History table before purging because an adjustment name might still be attached to a transaction . If deleted, then the adjustment name in the Price History table becomes invalid. Furthermore, when you create a credit order, the adjustment name must be in the Price History table.

Running the Inbound Promotional Pricing Program

Select Daily Processing (G4231121), Inbound Promotional Pricing.

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Promotional Pricing (R45640)

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

Process

1. Automatically Launch Live Promotions Update

Select to automatically call the Live Promotions Update program (R45720ZB), which runs over the data created in the batch run. Values are:

Blank: No.

1: Yes.

1. Version of Live Promotions Update (R45720ZB)

Specify a version of the Live Promotions Update program that you want the system to run. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001. The system runs a version only when you activate the option to automatically launch live promotions update.

Running the Live Promotions Update Program

Select Daily Processing (G4231121), Live Promotions Update.

Setting Processing Options for Live Promotions Update (R45720ZB)

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

Defaults

1. Enter the preference hierarchy name to be used. (Required)

Enter the preference hierarchy that you want the system to use to write the promotional price adjustment definitions. The promotional hierarchy must use a hierarchy based on the Sold to, Ship to, or parent address number. The system writes the item number as promotional detail records with an individual item number and customer number.

2. Enter the Unit of Measure code for which to write the price detail records (Required)

Specify the unit of measure that the system converts the promotional amount to. A conversion does not occur if the value is set to the planning unit of measure.

3. Enter the Branch Plant to utilize for a branch specific conversion.

Specify the branch/plant the system uses to find a conversion factor when conversions are set up to be branch specific.

4. Enter G/L Offset for Bill Back Adjustment

Enter the G/L offset for the billback promotional price adjustment definition. You can change the value on the price adjustment definition after the system creates it. If a promotion is updated by this pricing engine then the value is not used to update the promotional adjustment definition.

5. Enter Subledger for Bill Back Adjustment

Enter the subledger for the billback promotional price adjustment definition. You can change the value on the price adjustment definition after the system creates it. If a promotion is updated by this pricing engine then this value will not be used to update the promotional adjustment definition.

6. Enter G/L Offset for Off Invoice Adjustment

Enter the G/L offset for the off-invoice promotional price adjustment definition. You can change the value on the price adjustment definition after the system creates it. If a promotion is updated by this pricing engine then this value will not be used to update the promotional adjustment definition.

7. Enter Subledger for Off Invoice Adjustment

Enter the subledger for the off-invoice promotional price adjustment definition. You can change the value on the price adjustment definition after the system creates it. If a promotion is updated by this pricing engine then this value will not be used to update the promotional adjustment definition.

Pricing Schedule

1. Enter the Product Code of the User Defined Code to drive schedule application.

Enter the product code of the UDC value that the system uses as the driver for the schedule application.

2. Enter the User Defined Code type to drive schedule application.

Enter the user defined code value that the system uses as the driver for schedule application.

3. Enter the User Defined Code driver method

Enter the driver method for which the system uses the UDC values entered in options 1 and 2. Values are:

Blank: The system ignores the values in options 1 and 2 and does not apply adjustment definitions to any schedules. This action allows you to manually attach adjustment definitions to appropriate schedules.

1: The system uses the UDC values that you entered in options 1 and 2 to apply the created adjustment definitions to the schedule name indicated in the code value of the UDC. The value must exist in the 40|AS UDC.

2: The system uses values in from the 40|AS UDC to apply to valid schedules. The system skips the values indicated in options 1 and 2. The value must exist in the 40/AS UDC.

The system applies new promotional adjustment definitions to the schedules that you determine here. If you are adding promotional details to existing promotional adjustment definitions, the effective dates on these selected schedules are potentially extended to ensure resolution of these new details, but changed promotional definitions are not added to these schedules.

4. Beginning Sequence range for definition application

Enter the beginning sequence value that the system applies to the schedule. This is the first number identified for schedule application.

5. Ending sequence range for definition application

Enter the ending sequence value that the system applies to the schedule. This is the last number identified for schedule application.

6. Sequence increment factor for definition application

Enter the value the system uses as the factor by which to increment the number while looking for a place to apply the schedule.

Running the Pricing Table Purge Program

Select Periodic Processing (G4231122), Pricing Table Purge.

Setting Processing Options for Pricing Table Purge (R45400P)

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

Process

1. Purge Days

Enter the number of past days from today's date that the adjustment definition in the schedule or the adjustment detail should have expired before purging. This is an absolute. For example: If today's date is 02/02/2010 and you specify *365* as the *Purge Days* , the system purges all adjustments that expired before 02/02/2009.

2. Purge the obsolete adjustments definitions?

If the adjustment name is not in any active schedule, the adjustment does not have detail lines, and the adjustment name is not in the Price History table (F4074), the system considers the adjustment definition as obsolete.

CHAPTER 5

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Integration with Oracle Demantra Deductions Settlement Management

This chapter provides an overview of Oracle Demantra Deductions Settlement Management and discusses how to integrate it with:

- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable.
- JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable.

Understanding Oracle Demantra Deductions Settlement Management

Oracle Demantra Deductions and Settlement Management closes the trade promotion management loop by tracking and resolving deductions and other settlement methods common in the consumer goods industry. It provides an up-to-date, Web-based repository of all the data, notes, communications, and scanned documents needed to resolve deductions. As a standalone module or integrated component, the Oracle Demantra Deductions and Settlement Management product assists sales, brokerage, customer service, and financial users in matching retailer deductions, bill-backs, claims, and off-invoice discounts against promotion events. It also tracks and resolves non-trade deductions. This product provides quicker, easier, and less expensive administration of deductions, and a reduction in write-offs for unauthorized deductions.

Integrating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable

This section provides an overview of integrating the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and Oracle Demantra Deductions Settlement Management products and discusses how to:

- Run the Open Deductions Extract program.
- Set processing options for the Open Deductions Extract program (R03B0209).
- Run the Process Interop Deductions program (R03B41Z1).
- Run the Inbound Deduction Dispositions program.
- Set processing options for the Inbound Deduction Dispositions program (R03B41Z2).
- Run the Deductions Purge program (R03B41Z1P).

Understanding the Integration of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable and Oracle Demantra Settlement Management Products

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable integration with Oracle Demantra Trade Promotions supports:

1. Entering invoice short pays or other promotion-related deductions into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system.
2. Integrating accounts receivable deductions within the Oracle Demantra Deductions and Settlement Management system.
3. Evaluating deductions against promotion performance.
4. Performing subsequent processing within JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable to either write off (approve) or charge back (deny) a deduction amount.

The Oracle Demantra Trade Promotions system enables customers to identify promotion-related deductions entered into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system. The integration sends deductions that are marked with certain deduction reason codes to the Oracle Demantra system. These deductions are integrated with Oracle Demantra Trade Promotions for the evaluation and determination of disposition. To specify that a deduction reason code should be sent to the Oracle Demantra system, you enter *99* into the Special Handling Code field for the reason code in the Enhanced Accounts Receivable Deduction Reason Code UDC table (03B/CR).

The process to extract open deductions is initiated by an Oracle Demantra workflow process call to RUNUBEXML.EXE. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne UBE creates a flat file of open deductions. The flat file data is loaded into the Oracle Demantra system for the evaluation and determination of the deduction disposition.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system locks the deductions when they are sent to the Oracle Demantra system to prevent the entry of deduction activities that are to be processed within the external system. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system issues a warning if a you attempt to void an exported deduction. The system assumes that a manual business process is in place to remove related transactions in the external system.

Open Deductions Process

When customers make payments on invoices, they might reduce the amount of their payment for a variety of reasons, such as damaged goods, shipment shortages, promotional allowances, and so on. The reduced amount is often referred to as a *short pay.* With regard to trade promotions, customers may short pay an invoice as a method of recovering a payment earned when executing a promotion. When a customer short pays an invoice, you can enter the payment amount into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system and create a deduction simultaneously for the amount of the short pay. The deduction manager can then research the reason for the deduction and assign the appropriate disposition to the deduction, such as creating a charge-back or a write-off. You enter deductions into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system using these programs:

- Customer Ledger Inquiry (P03B2002). Use to enter deductions for disputed invoice items. These types of deductions are not associated with a customer's payment.
- Receipts Entry (P03B102). Use to enter deductions that are associated with customer receipts. These types of deductions are for short pays associated with a customer's payment or receipt. Use this method to either create a standard receipt deduction, for which the short pay is associated with an invoice, or a standalone deduction, for which the short pay is not associated with a specific invoice.
- Drafts Entry (P03B602). Use to enter deductions that are associated with customer drafts. These types of deductions are for short pays associated with a customer's payment that is paid by a draft. Use this method to

either create a deduction when the short pay is associated with a specific invoice or a standalone deduction, or when the short pay is not associated with a specific invoice.

Open Deductions Extract Program

The Open Deductions Extract program (R03B0209) extracts open deductions from the A/R Deduction Management table (F03B40) and creates a flat file. The extract sends only new deductions without any updates.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system extracts only the deduction records that are newly flagged as promotions with an open amount. If the exported deduction is voided in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system, a warning is issued to indicate that the deduction is inoperable and that any external entries related to the deduction must be manually removed from the external system.

If a deduction is inadvertently sent to the Oracle Demantra system, you must void the deduction in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system and re-enter it with the appropriate reason code. You must follow the manual process for removing the deduction and related activities from the Oracle Demantra system.

Process Interop Deductions Program

The Process Interop Deductions program (R03B41Z1) provides transaction processing for individual inbound deductions. Processing includes:

- Validating that the amount for the write-off or charge-back does not exceed the open amount.
- Validating that a valid general ledge date was entered (not a date prior to the invoice date).
- Validating that a deduction ID is a write-off or charge-back deduction and not another deduction from the Accounts Receivable Deduction Management table (F03B40).
- Calling the deduction master business function.
- Updating the F03B41Z1 Interop status record to C.

Deduction Dispositions

Once the Oracle Demantra system evaluates and assigns dispositions to the deductions, it sends the dispositions to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system. The disposition can be an approval, a denial, or both. That is, a portion of the deduction amount can be approved and another portion can be denied. The settlement manager must determine whether the customer qualifies for the deduction by the demonstrated execution of a promotion:

- If the deduction is approved, the Oracle Demantra system sends an approval and associated amount to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system. This action initiates a write-off activity for the related deduction, whereby the customer is not expected to pay the amount specified in the approval.
- If the deduction is denied, the Oracle Demantra system sends a denial and associated amount to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Receivable system. This action initiates a charge-back activity for the related deduction, whereby the customer is expected to pay the amount specified in the denial.

Write-offs and charge-backs are the only JD Edwards EnterpriseOne deduction activities supported in this interface through the flat file. Write-off or charge-back codes are imported into the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system through the Oracle Demantra flat file. These codes are manually provided to the Oracle Demantra system.

Inbound Deduction Dispositions Program

The Inbound Deduction Dispositions program (R03B41Z2) creates records in the Interoperability - Deductions Management table (F03B41Z1) for the individual dispositions returned from the Oracle Demantra Trade Promotions system.

The Oracle Demantra Trade Promotions system passes the deduction ID, transaction amount, write-off, or charge-back activity code. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system creates a deduction in the Interoperability - Deductions Management table with a status of DRSC and a deduction Interop code of R, which signifies that it is ready for processing.

The system can create multiple write-off and charge-back records for any deduction. The system closes the deduction when the open amount is zero.

The Oracle Demantra system cannot over-approve or deny amounts within its system. It does, however, display an error in the line. For example, you might export a trade promotion-related deduction of 1,000 USD from JD Edwards EnterpriseOne to Oracle Demantra Trade Promotions. The Oracle Demantra Trade Promotions system approves 600 USD of the promotion because research indicates that the customer fulfilled all obligations related to the fall promotion (ID #1), which the customer disputes or is short paying. This amount is then approved and sent to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. Two weeks later, the sales or promotion representative conducts further research and validates an additional 200 USD deduction for the spring promotion (ID #2), and he approves the amount. Two weeks later, the additional 200 USD deduction is denied because further research indicated that the customer did not qualify for this amount.

Deductions Purge Program

The Deductions Purge program (R03B41Z1P) purges records from the Interoperability - Deductions Management table (F03B41Z1) in the event that the customer table becomes too large. This program is standalone and not initiated by any Oracle Demantra process, which allows customers to purge at their convenience. The default data selection is for records with a status of C (Ready to purge). The system displays a PDF document listing the records that were removed or purged.

Forms Used to Manage Open Deductions

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
Work With Deductions	W03B40C	Manual Receipts Processing (G03B12), A/R Deduction Processing	Access deductions.
Deductions Activity Entry	W03B40D	Locate open deductions on the Work With Deductions form, select an open deduction, and then select Activities from the Row menu.	Process deductions.
Void Reason Entry	W03B40F	Locate a deduction on the Work With Deductions form, and select Void from the Row menu.	Enter a void reason code.

Running the Open Deductions Extract Program

Select A/R Advanced & Technical Operations (G03B31), Open Deductions Extract.

Setting Processing Options for Open Deductions Extract (R03B0209)

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

Process

1. Enter File Name and Path	Enter the fully qualified path where the flat file resides, which is the drive location and file name. For example: C:\Deductions\OuboundDeductions.txt
2. External Function Definition (Beginning of Processing)	Specify whether the system executes an external script to move the flat file or performs another task before processing the UBE. For example: C:\Deductions\BeforeOutbounding.bat
3. External Function Definition (End of Processing)	Specify whether the system executes an external script to delete the flat file or performs another task after processing the UBE. For example: C:\Deductions\AfterOutbounding.bat

Running the Process Interop Deductions Program (R03B41Z1)

Select A/R Advanced & Technical Operations (G03B31), Deductions Interoperability.

Note. This program has no processing options.

Running the Inbound Deduction Dispositions Program

Select A/R Advanced & Technical Operations (G03B31), Inbound Deduction Dispositions.

Setting Processing Options for Inbound Deduction Dispositions (R03B41Z2)

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

Process

1. Specific Date as GL Date (specific date as general ledger date)	Enter the date that the system uses to populate the General Ledger date in the Interoperability - Deductions Management (F03B41Z1) table. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the server date on which the program was run.
2. Enter File Name and Path	Enter the fully qualified path where the flat file resides, which is the drive, location, and file name. For example: C:\Deductions\InboundDeductions.txt
3. Automatically Launch Process Interop Deductions (R03B41Z1)	Specify whether the system automatically calls the Process Interop Deductions (R03B41Z1) program. Values are: Blank: Review the inbound record, perform the update at a later time, or both. *1:* Run the Process Interop Deductions (R03B41Z1) program. This program runs over the data created in this batch.
4. External Function Definition (Beginning of Processing)	Specify whether the system executes an external script to move the flat file or performs another task before processing the UBE. For example: C:\Deductions\BeforeInbounding.bat
5. External Function Definition (End of Processing)	Specify whether the system executes an external script to delete the flat file or performs another task after processing the UBE. For example: C:\Deductions\AfterInbounding.bat
6. Enter Control File Name and Path	Specify the path name associated with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne inbound control file. This file prevents concurrent processing of other

inbound batch processes that utilize this same control file. For example: C:\Deductions\Control.txt

Note. This option is required.

Versions

1. Version of Process Interop Deductions (R03B41Z1)

If the automatic launch processing option is selected, specify the version that you want the system to use to process deduction records. If you leave this option blank, the system uses version XJDE0001.

Running the Deductions Purge Program (R03B41Z1P)

Select A/R Advanced & Technical Operations (G03B31), Deductions Purge.

Note. This program has no processing options.

Integrating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable with Oracle Demantra Products

This section provides an overview of the integration of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable and the Oracle Demantra products and discusses how to:

- Run the Inbound AP Claim program.
- Set processing options for the Inbound AP Claim program (R04110ZB).
- Run the AP Confirmation program.
- Set processing options for the AP Confirmation program (R04110ZC).

Understanding the Integration of the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable and the Oracle Demantra Products

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable integration with Oracle Demantra Trade Promotions supports the process of receiving claims into the Oracle Demantra system and creating a payment request within the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system.

Customers qualify for payments by executing promotions. In some situations, retailers invoice their suppliers and receive a check as payment for executing promotions. The process to create a payment request in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system includes these steps:

1. Run the Inbound AP Claim program (R04110ZB). This program extracts information from the Oracle Demantra system to create an accounts payable voucher record in the Voucher Transactions - Batch Upload table (F0411Z1) and the Journal Entries Transactions - Batch File table (F0911Z1).
2. Run the Batch Voucher Processor Report program (R04110ZA). This program uploads the voucher information from the Voucher Transactions - Batch Upload and the Journal Entries Transactions - Batch File table into the Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411) and the Account Ledger table (F0911).
3. Pay the voucher using manual or automatic payment processing.
4. Run the AP Confirmation program (R47044). This programs sends information to the Oracle Demantra system as confirmation that the customer was paid for promotional activities.

Accounts Payable Claims and Confirmations

You enter customer claims for payment by check into the Oracle Demantra system. The Oracle Demantra system sends a payment request to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system, where it is converted to an accounts payable voucher. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system then processes the payment request in accordance with established processes. The Inbound AP Claim program (R04110ZB) creates records in the Voucher Transactions - Batch Upload table (F0411Z1) and the Journal Entries Transactions - Batch table (F0911Z1).

When you enter a trade promotion into the Oracle Demantra system, the system initiates an accounts payable voucher activity. This accounts payable claim information is sent to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system for payment. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Accounts Payable system processes the payment and sends a confirmation back to the Oracle Demantra system. This data represents money paid to customers to compensate them for promotional activities, and it alerts the Oracle Demantra system that a payment request was processed.

The AP Confirmation program (R47044) extracts this information:

- Settlement ID (a remark field)
- Voucher number
- Gross amount
- Foreign extended price
- Payment type
- Payment status
- Check number

The system also updates the RP3 field as complete *C*) in the Voucher Transactions - Batch Upload table (F0411Z1) and the Accounts Payable Ledger table (F0411).

Running the Inbound AP Claim Program

Select A/P Advanced & Technical Operations (G0431), Inbound AP Claims.

Setting Processing Options for the Inbound AP Claim Program (R04110ZB)

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

Process

1. Enter Control File Name and Path	Specify the value of the path name associated with the EnterpriseOne Inbound or Outbound control file. This file prevents concurrent processing of other inbound or outbound batch processes using this same control file. This processing option is required. For example: C:\AP\Control.txt
2. Enter File Name and Path	Enter the fully qualified path where the flat file resides, which is the drive, location, and file name. For example: C:\AP\APClaims.txt
3. External Function Definition (Beginning of Processing)	Specify whether you want the system to execute an external script to perform another task *before* processing the UBE. For example: C:\AP\BeforeInboundClaims.bat

4. External Function Definition (End of Processing)

Specify whether you want the system to execute an external script to perform another task *after* processing the UBE. For example: C:\AP\AfterInboundClaims.bat

Defaults

1. Voucher G/L Date (voucher general ledger date)

Specify the general ledger date that you want the system to use for the voucher. Values are:

Blank: : Use the system date.

1: Use the invoice date from the Inbound AP Claims flat file.

2: Use the settlement date of origin from the Inbound AP Claims flat file.

2. Override Voucher G/L Date

Specify a general ledger date you want the system to use for the voucher. If you enter a value in this processing option, this date overrides the Voucher general ledger Date processing option.

3. G/L Offset for Bank Account

Specify the G\L offset AAI (PBxxx) to be assigned to the bank charge. If you leave this processing option blank, the default value is *AAI PB*. A PB AAI with the correct account information must exist. The value from this processing option will concatenate with the PB value to resolve the AAI.

Note. Do not use code 9999. It is reserved for the post program and indicates that offsets should not be created.

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4. G/L Offset for G/L Distribution

Specify the general ledger offset for the expense item (PExxx). The PE AAI for the general ledger offset that you specify identifies the expense account. If you leave this field blank, the default is AAI PE. A PE AAI with the correct account information must exist. The value from this processing option will concatenate with the PE value to resolve the AAI.

Versions

1. Batch Voucher Processor (R04110ZA)

Specify the version of the Voucher Batch Processor (R04110ZA) that you want the system to run in this batch. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not run the Voucher Batch Processor for this batch.

Note. This program populates the Accounts Payable Ledger (F0411) and the Account Ledger (F0911) with the vouchers created by the Inbound AP Claims UBE (R04110ZB). You can set processing options that are specific to the Voucher Batch Processor program (R04110ZA) that you enter in this field.

Running the AP Confirmation Program

SelectA/P Advanced & Technical Operations (G0431), AP Confirmation.

Setting Processing Options for the AP Confirmation Program (R04110ZC)

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

Process

1. Enter Control File Name and Path	Specify the value of the path name associated with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Inbound or Outbound control file. This file is used to prevent concurrent processing of other inbound or outbound batch processes using the same control file. This processing option is required. For example: C:\AP\Control.txt
2. Enter Output File Name and Path	Enter the fully qualified path where the flat file resides, which is the drive, location, and file name. For example: C:\AP\APConfirm.txt
3. Voucher Document Type	Specify the Oracle Demantra document type to confirm the payments.
4. Multiple Payments Description	Specify the description that you want the system to use to indicate multiple payments. For example: MP.
5. External Function Definition (Beginning of Processing)	Specify whether you want the system to execute an external script to perform another task *before* processing the UBE. For example: C:\AP Confirmation\BeforeExtracting.bat
6. External Function Definition (End of Processing)	Specify whether you want the system to execute an external script to perform another task *after* processing the UBE. For example: C:\AP Confirmation\AfterExtracting.bat

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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