JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools

Development Guidelines for Application Design Guide

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JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Guidelines for Application Design Guide, Release 8.98 Update 4

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Contents

Preface

Welcome to the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Guidelines for Application Design Guide.

Audience

This guide is intended for application developers who are responsible for creating or modifying interactive and batch using Form Design Aid (FDA) or Report Design Aid (RDA).

This guide assumes you have a working knowledge of the following:

- The principles and customary practices of your business area.
- Computer desktop application usage and terminology.

Documentation Accessibility

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Oracle customers have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/support/contact.html or visit http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/support.html if you are hearing impaired.

Related Documents

You can access related documents from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Release Documentation Overview pages on My Oracle Support. Access the main documentation overview page by searching for the document ID, which is 876932.1, or by using this link:

https://support.oracle.com/CSP/main/article?cmd=show&type=NOT&id=876932.1

To navigate to this page from the My Oracle Support home page, click the Knowledge tab, and then click the Tools and Training menu, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne, Welcome Center, Release Information Overview.

This guide contains references to server configuration settings that JD Edwards EnterpriseOne stores in configuration files (such as jde.ini, jas.ini, jdbj.ini,

jdelog.properties, and so on). Beginning with the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Release 8.97, it is highly recommended that you only access and manage these settings for the supported server types using the Server Manager program. See the Server Manager Guide on My Oracle Support.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
Bold	Indicates field values.
Italics	Indicates emphasis and JD Edwards EnterpriseOne or other book-length publication titles.
`Monospace`	Indicates a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne program, other code example, or URL.

1

Introduction to JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Guidelines for Application Design

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 1.1, "Development Guidelines for Application Design Overview"
- Section 1.2, "Development Guidelines for Application Design Implementation"

1.1 Development Guidelines for Application Design Overview

Development Guidelines for Application Design is used as Development Guidelines for Application Design when you create or modify JD Edwards EnterpriseOne interactive and batch using Form Design Aid (FDA) or Report Design Aid (RDA).

1.2 Development Guidelines for Application Design Implementation

This section provides an overview of the steps that are required to implement Development Guidelines for Application Design.

In the planning phase of an implementation, take advantage of all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne sources of information, including the installation guides and troubleshooting information.

1.2.1 Development Guidelines for Application Design Implementation Steps

This table lists the steps for the Development Guidelines for Application Design implementation.

- See "Configure Object Management Workbench" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools: Object Management Workbench Guide*.

  See "Configuring JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW " in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide*.

- "Configure Object Management Workbench user roles and allowed action" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide*

  See "Configuring User Roles and Allowed Actions" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide*..

- "Configure Object Management Workbench functions" "in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide*.

See "Configuring JD Edwards EnterpriseOne OMW Functions " in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide*..

- "Configure Object Management Workbench activity rules " in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide.*

  See "Configuring Activity Rules "in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide*..

- See"Configure Object Management Workbench save locations"in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide.*

  See "Configuring Object Save Locations" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Object Management Workbench Guide*.

- "Set up default location and printers" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Tools: Report Printing Administration Technologies Guide.*

  See *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Tools: Report Printing Administration Technologies Guide*..

2

Understanding Application Development Guidelines

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 2.1, "Interactive Application Fundamentals"
- Section 2.2, "Batch Application Development Guidelines"

2.1 Interactive Application Fundamentals

This section discusses:

- Interactive application guidelines overview.
- Guidelines to use when developing interactive application forms.

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne developers should follow the standards contained in this document when creating JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. These guidelines are intended primarily for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne developers and quality assurance analysts to ensure that applications comply with the standards.

2.1.1 Interactive Application Guidelines Overview

These guidelines provide standards for issues such as:

- Column title formats
- Report headers
- Currency
- Tab sequence
- Font defaults

The interactive application guidelines provide design standards for the appearance and function of the controls that developers use in interactive applications. A control is an object on a form that enables the user to interact with an application.

While many of these standards apply to all form types, separate guidelines contain specific standards for each particular form type. Where appropriate, the guidelines also include industry-specific instructions, such as one set of instructions for manufacturing and distribution applications, and another set of instructions for financial applications.

2.1.2 Guidelines for Interactive Application Forms

When you are developing any interactive application form, you should ensure that:

- Static text fields and grid column titles have enough space allocated to allow for translations.

  In general, an increase of 30 percent in the size of a static text field provides adequate room for translated text. Therefore, the text for many static text fields must not occupy more than 70 percent of the field. These are general guidelines only; to provide ample space for an increase in the number of characters during translation any static text field on a form should be stretched to the maximum.

  Refer to this table for guidelines about how much you must increase a static text field based on the number of characters of English text:

Number of English Characters	Additional Space Required
1 character	400 percent or 4 characters
2—10 characters	101—200 percent
11—20 characters	81—100 percent
21—30 characters	61—80 percent
31—70 characters	31—40 percent
More than 70 characters	30 percent

- Help information is available for all input-capable fields. You can use data dictionary glossaries to define the help information.
- A Visual Assist is available for search and UDC fields
- Tab sequences have these characteristics:
  - Within an application, form tabs are ordered in a logical sequence.

    Ensure that the physical order of the tabs is the same as the tab sequence so that the cursor does not skip fields when the user presses the Tab key.
  - Within a form, the tab sequence applies to each group box.

    When a group box contains two or more columns, the tab sequence should move down the left-most column of controls and then down the column to the right.
  - The grid is a tab stop.
  - In Add mode, the tab sequence begins with the key fields.
  - In Change mode, the tab sequence begins with the first unprotected field.

    Note: If related controls appear side-by-side in different columns, then either create a tab sequence that moves across the row or rearrange the order of the fields.

2.1.2.1 Form Guidelines

When developing forms in interactive applications, ensure that you:

- Do not preload a next number.
- Use any of these actions to prevent a user from accessing a form or row exit:
  - Disable the exit.
  - Set an error.

- You use the four-digit data item Fiscal Year (FYR) for a fiscal year filter.
- You use an alpha field to display the fiscal year on a form so that you can distinguish between blank and zero.

  When you enter a two-digit mathematical numeric fiscal year on a form, it appears as a single digit for years zero through nine, and users might not be able to differentiate between a blank and a zero. Use the display field FYOW for the fiscal year and include this logic:

  ```
  IF not blank convert FYOW to FY
  ```

- You use an asterisk (*) as the default value for Subledger and blank as the default value for Subledger Type, when you use Subledger and Subledger Types as filter fields.
- You use a text variable rather than a hard-coded text string to load a field or variable. Text variables can be translated, but hard-coded text cannot.
- You verify:
  - That grid totals sum only data that is the same date type.

    For example, *do not* sum different currencies or values with different decimal points.
  - That totals for a form level are generally within the group box that surrounds the grid.

2.1.2.2 Financials Forms for Interactive Applications

Use these guidelines when developing any form type within a financials application:

- On all forms on which an address book number appears, use Long Address Number, data item ALKY, rather than Address Book Number, data item AN8, because ALKY allows 20 characters for input.

  If necessary, use ALKY to call AN8 for information. Address number controls that are input-capable must accept an alternate number as input. The symbols in the Address Book Constants determine the default address book number. Use the business function B0100016, Scrub Address Number, to accomplish this.
- If you enter an asset number in an unknown format, such as ASCII, the system returns the number as the primary asset number, which is determined by the symbols in the Fixed Asset Constants.

  Use the business function X1202-F1201, Validate Asset Number, to accomplish this.

2.1.2.3 Workforce Management Forms

When developing all form types within workforce management applications.

Ensure that:

- You rename Address Book Number (AN8) to Employee Number or Employee No.
- You do not use associated descriptions for job type and job step.

  Retrieve the description for job type/step from the Job Information table (F08001).

2.1.2.4 Manufacturing and Distribution Forms

Use these guidelines when developing all form types within a manufacturing or distribution application.

Ensure that:

- You place the Branch/Plant identifier in the upper-right corner.
- You use Branch/Plant identifier as the static text for MCU or MMCU, as appropriate.
- If you enter an item number in an unknown format, such as UITM, ensure that the number returns in the same format in which you entered it.

2.1.2.5 Localization Forms

Use these guidelines when developing any form types used within localization applications.

Ensure that:

- The form and row exits to localization requirements from the base application are labeled *Regional Info.*
- The message box displays the text *Regional Information not available for User Preferences* when the Country System field is blank.

2.1.2.6 Find/Browse Forms with Currency Controls

Use these guidelines when developing Find/Browse forms that use currency controls.

Ensure that:

- Both domestic and foreign amounts, when both are available, are included in the grid.
- If all records in the grid reflect the same currency, then the currency code, exchange rate, and base currency appear in the header portion of the form.
- If the records potentially have different currency codes, exchange rates, or base currencies, then this information appears in the grid.
- Columns containing more than one currency have no totals.

  Suppress total records, if necessary.
- All currency-related controls and grid columns are hidden (for Dialog is Initialized) when currency processing is turned off.

  To hide the currency-related fields, test the system value for Currency Processing for N.
- Currency Mode (CRRM) does not appear on the Find/Browse form because both foreign and domestic currencies appear.
- If amounts are applicable to the main portion of the grid, then the domestic amount and currency code appear.

  The foreign amounts might exist in the scroll-to grid area.

Note: If you need to include the Base Currency field (the currency that is defined at the company level) in the QBE row or as a filter field, then consider joining the transaction table to the Company Constants table (F0010). This join provides direct database access to the Base Currency field, which can be used in the QBE.

2.1.2.7 Interactive Application Forms with Currency Controls

Use these guidelines when developing any form type that uses currency controls.

Ensure that:

- Currency controls appear directly above the grid in this sequence:
  - Currency (CRDC)
  - Exchange (CRR)
  - Rate Base (CRCD)
  - Foreign Option
- Currency fields hold at least 18 digits.

2.2 Batch Application Development Guidelines

This section discuses:

- Standards set up automatically by the tool set.
- Report appearance.
- Reports to view.
- Reports to print.
- Reports to file.
- Reports that contain currency.
- Error listings.

You should follow the batch application guidelines when you create a new report or batch application for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software. These guidelines assist you with various issues such as presentation of totals and grand totals, use of error messages and job status messages, placement of any required content for report headers, and use of cover pages.

2.2.1 Standards Set Up Automatically by the Tool Set

When you create a new report or batch application, the system automatically applies certain standards for you. While you can change many of the settings, to do so violates design standards for batch applications. This table describes the standards automatically set by the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne development toolset:

Object	Standards
Font	7 point, Arial, regular font.
Report name	Appears in the upper-left corner.
Actual run date and run time values	Appears on the right side of the first and second lines.
Label Page, followed by the page number	Appears in the upper-right corner.
Report titles	Centered in the report header.
Company name	Appears on the first line of the report title.

2.2.2 Report Appearance

Use these guidelines for the appearance of the report.

Ensure that you:

- Include space between columns.

  The default space between columns is five characters.
- Use landscape orientation for the report.
- Set up the report to run on laser printers.
- Set up the report to use a paper size of 8 1/2 x 11 (standard size in the U.S.), unless you are processing a special form.
- Underline and center column headings for the width of the column.
- Overline total amounts with a single line.
- Use a single overline and a double underline for a grand total.
- Align total amounts directly beneath the amount fields to which they apply.
- Do not include page footers or report footers in a standard JD Edwards EnterpriseOne report.

2.2.3 Reports to View

Use these guidelines when developing reports for end-user viewing.

Ensure that you:

- Base the level 1 section of the report on a business view that contains all columns in the table to enable data selection over any column from the table.
- Group a Level 1 section and all of its associated sections together.
- Locate these conditional sections at the bottom:
  - Conditional sections that are not called.
  - Conditional sections that are associated with more than one level 1 section.
- Use a group section for processing that does not produce printable output.

  You define those section properties as invisible and conditional.
- Use constants to place comments in sections that are invisible or that appear in conditional sections that are not called.

  These comments can appear in report viewing. A constant that contains the section name and description is a standard comment in these sections.
- The report variables in an invisible section are listed when you select the Report View tab.

  A section does not appear in the report output when the Visible option is turned off in the Section Properties.

2.2.4 Reports to Print

Use these guidelines when developing reports that generate output to print.

Ensure that:

- The page header is located at the top.

- Demo versions of a report should not be set to print a cover page.
- For an error report that prints only errors, when no errors exist, the report header prints, followed by a confirmation line that states *No Errors.*
- For reports that do not generate any output, notes, or error messages, a message that indicates whether the batch job completed successfully is sent to the originator.

  Use the send message system function to send this message. You can use a template message to provide as much information as possible about why the job was unsuccessful, as well as to indicate the job to which the message pertains.

2.2.5 Reports to File

When developing reports that generate output to file, ensure that batch programs do not contain a standard page header section.

2.2.6 Reports that Contain Currency Amounts

Use these guidelines when developing reports that contain currency amounts.

Ensure that:

- The columns for currency amount fields are 21 spaces wide, where possible.
- You do not display totals for amounts that represent different currencies.

2.2.7 Error Listings

If you create a processing option that gives users a choice about where errors are listed, use these design guidelines.

Ensure that you:

- Provide the option to list errors either in the Work Center or in the report.

  Errors may not appear in both locations.
- Use this format to list errors in the report:

  085X--This record is not correct.
- Do not repeat errors, and ensure that they appear in a logical order, especially when Parent/Child relationships are involved.
- Do not stop processing for warning-type error messages.

  Error-type messages should stop processing.

3

Understanding JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Naming Conventions

This chapter contains the following topics:

3.1 JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Naming Conventions Overview

A JD Edwards EnterpriseOne application is composed of multiple objects. When you create a new object, you must name the object and provide a description. Naming conventions provide a standard for each object type that you can create.

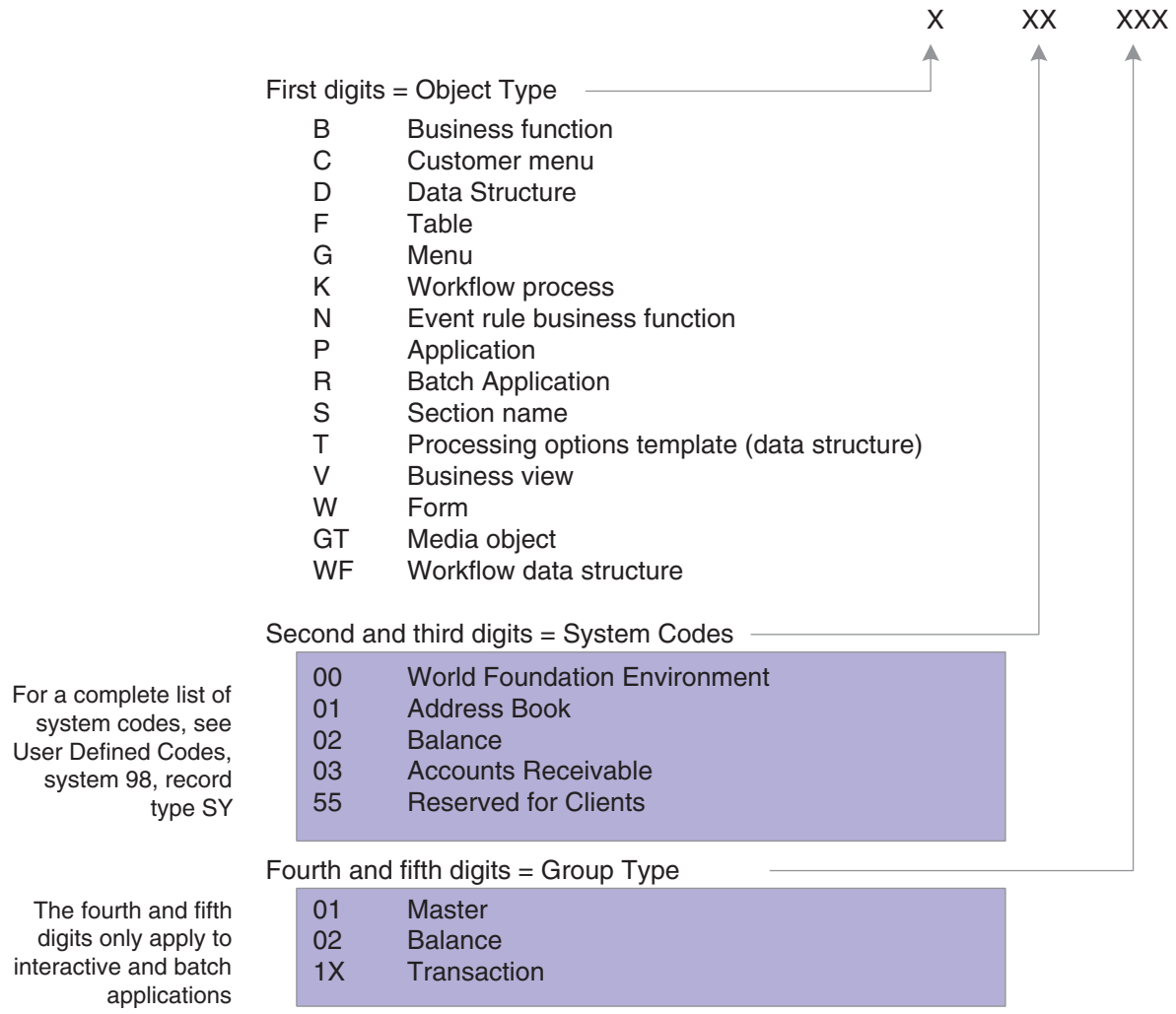
You may further define the characteristics within the object. For example, when you create a table, you may designate a key that consists of more than one field within that table. When you create the index of the table, you should follow the standard for naming that index.

To provide consistency for developers and users, all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects follow standard naming conventions. The naming conventions require that each object, such as a table, report, interactive application, or menu, has a unique name. The naming conventions help you identify types of objects and prevent users from creating objects with duplicate names.

3.1.1 Naming Conventions for Objects

This diagram illustrates naming conventions for objects:

Figure 3–1 Naming conventions for objects



3.1.2 System Codes

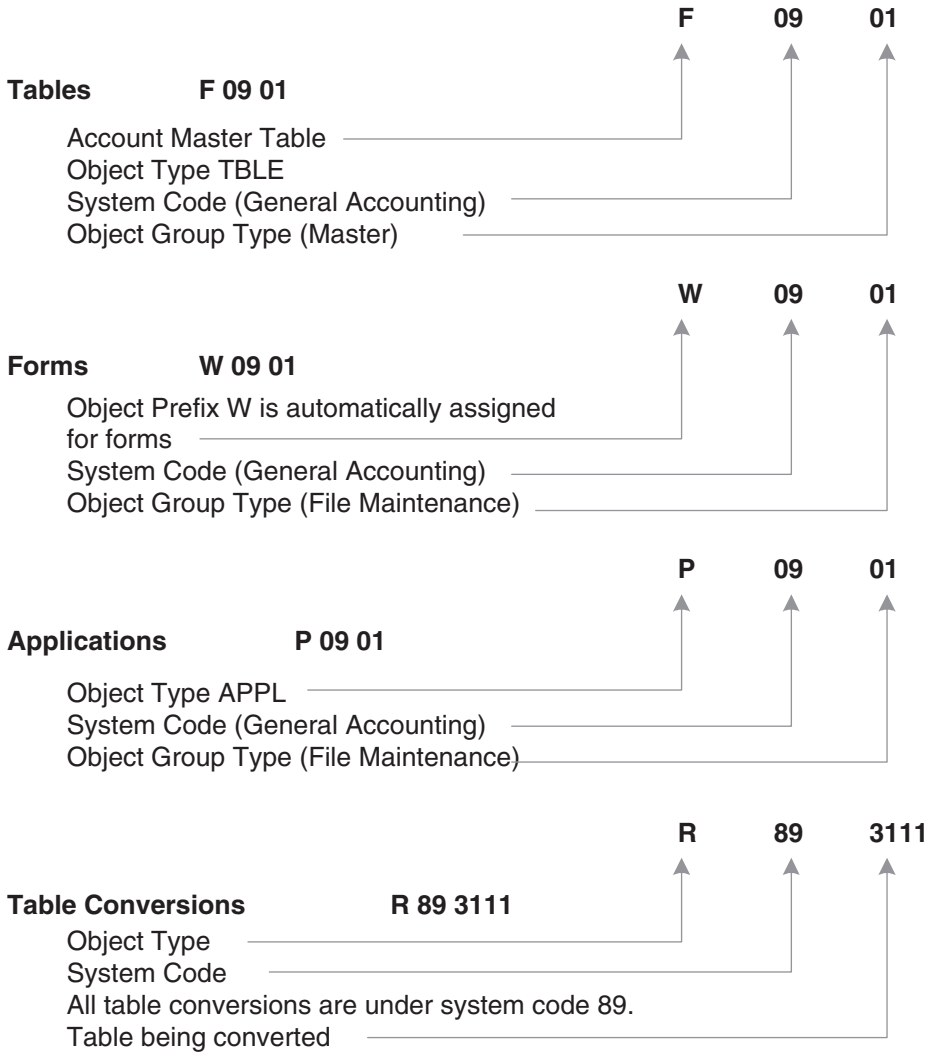
The system code is included in an object name. For a complete list of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system codes, see UDC table 98/SY.

If you are performing JD Edwards EnterpriseOne custom work, use system codes 55 and 60-69.

3.1.3 Example: Program and File Names

This diagram illustrates examples of the naming conventions for tables, forms, and applications:

Figure 3–2 Naming conventions for tables, forms, applications, and table conversions



3.1.4 Text Overrides and Jargon

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne provides several options for overriding text in forms and reports to enable different terms and languages. However, you should be aware of these restrictions when you decide how to override text and use jargon:

- You can use jargon in the data dictionary to override text for the entire system, but if the text is overridden again in Form Design Aid (FDA) or Report Design Aid (RDA), then jargon terms do not appear.
- You can use text variables to present different text strings under different conditions; but test all valid cases to ensure that you have allowed enough space on the form or report for translation.

3.2 Data Dictionary Naming Conventions

This section discusses:

- Data item alias

- Data item name
- Data item description
- Row description

You must adhere to data dictionary naming conventions to ensure database integrity and prevent data items from being overwritten by other data items.

3.2.1 Data Item Alias

A data item alias is five or more alpha characters in length. The software uses the data item alias when searching within database routines (for example, application program interfaces (APIs) used in business functions) and within Table Design Aid when you create a table. For each table that you create, a prefix is added to the alias, which makes it unique to this table. For example, the alias ABMCU indicates that the data item MCU is used within the Address Book (AB) applications. You can also identify a data item by the data item name or alpha description.

Note: After you add a data item, you cannot change its name or alias.

When assigning an alias, do not:

- Begin the alias with the characters *TIP* or *TERM*.

  Aliases that begin with *TIP* are reserved for JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tips information; aliases that begin with *TERM* are reserved for term glossaries.

- Use blanks or special characters such as %, &, ,, ., and +.

  Neither blanks nor these characters are allowed as part of a data item alias in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software.

3.2.1.1 Alias for an External Data Dictionary Item

An external data dictionary item is one that is created by a developer outside of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne for use in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software. When you create an external data item, you must use a *Y* or *Z* in the first character of the data item name to distinguish an external data dictionary item from a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data dictionary item.

For external data items, the data dictionary alias can be a maximum of eight alphanumeric characters and adheres to this format:

Ysssdddd, where:

Y or Z = The first digit of any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system-assigned external system code. This character indicates that the data dictionary item is external.

sss = The system code number, which is 55x-59x for enterprise-level development of new modules, or 60x-69x for custom development of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

dddd = The name of the data item.

3.2.2 Data Item Name

A data item name is a 32-character, alphabetic field that identifies and defines a data item. You must leave enough room in the field name for a 30 percent expansion of the

English text for translation. You can also identify a data item by its alias or alpha description.

The data item name forms the C data name (for example AddressNumber) that you use in business functions, data structures, and event rules.

Note: After you add a data item, you cannot change its name or alias.

Do not use blanks or special characters such as %, &, ,, ., and +. Neither blanks nor these characters are allowed as part of a data item alias in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software.

3.2.3 Data Item Name for an External Data Dictionary Item

When you create an external data item, you must use a *Y* or *Z* in the first character of the data item name to distinguish an external data dictionary item from a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne data dictionary item.

The data item name can be a maximum of 32 alphanumeric characters, and adheres to this format:

Ysssddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd, where:

Y or Z = The first digit of any JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system-assigned external system code. This character indicates that the data dictionary item is external.

sss = The system code number, which is 55x-59x for enterprise-level development of new modules, or 60x-69x for custom development of a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system.

ddddddddddddddddddddddddddddd = The name of the data item.

3.2.4 Data Item Description

The data item description categorizes a data item so that you can search for it in the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Data Dictionary. When you create a new data item, provide a description using these conventions, depending on the data item type:

Data Item	Data Item Description Convention
Address Number	Begin all address numbers, such as employee, customer, owner, with Address Number.
Amount	Begin all unit, quantity, and volume fields with Amount.
Code	Begin all code fields with Code.
Date	Begin all date fields with Date.
Factor	Begin all factor fields with Factor.
Name	Begin all 30-byte description fields with Name.
Prompt	Begin all Y/N prompting fields with Prompt.
Units	Begin all units, quantity, and volume fields with Units.

3.2.5 Row Description

Provide a description that appears for the field description on forms and reports. English text must leave room for an expansion of 30 percent for translation.

3.3 Processing Option Data Items

You use processing options with interactive and batch applications to enable users to supply parameters that direct the functions of an application. For example, processing options enable you to specify default values for certain fields on forms, control the format in which information prints on reports, change the way in which a form displays information, and activate additional logic. Users access processing options from a processing option tab form. A processing option tab form can contain one or more processing option fields.

You define processing option fields in the data dictionary, similar to other data dictionary items. Each processing option field can also have special, defined help information. This help information is displayed when the end user presses F1 when the focus is on a processing option item. You define the help text using a separate data item called **help data dictionary item**.

3.3.1 Glossary Group for Processing Options

Use the H glossary group when you add the help data dictionary item for a processing option.

3.3.2 Data Item Name for Processing Option Help Item

You must create a separate alias for each processing option help item (F1 data item text) for each application or report. You can share similar text, if applicable, but each processing option *must* have a unique alias. The naming convention for a processing option help item is as follows:

Syyyyyzz, where:

S = Processing option

yyyyy = The program number

zz = A sequential number

For example, for report R12855, the first processing option data item is S1285501.

3.3.3 Processing Option Glossary Description

After you name a processing option data item, you must specify a glossary description. Follow these guidelines when you enter the glossary description for a processing option data item:

- Use the same text for the data item description field as the processing option title on the processing option tab form.
- Capitalize the first letter of each word, such as G/L Date (alias GLD in the data dictionary).
- Leave room for translation of the description by using only 70 percent of the allowed character space.

  This technique allows for up to 30 percent expansion in translation.

- Number the processing option on the tab on which the processing option data item is used, but never refer to a processing option by its number in the description in the data dictionary.

Note: You must enter a glossary. Do not simply enter a period in the Description field.

3.3.4 Missing Processing Option Helps Finder

The Missing Processing Option Helps Finder (R87POHELP) is a batch program that can be utilized to help you find and identify processing options that are missing their help text data items.

A processing option exists on the UBE that allows you to specify the reporting system code you would like to have the program process. Once you specify the reporting system code, you simply submit the UBE to produce the output.

The output from running R87POHELP is intended to show you the processing option template and the processing option text for the item that is missing the help text. This should help you to easily identify the option that needs to have a help text data item created and attached. The ultimate goal is to have this report show NO items.

3.4 Table I/O Handle Data Item

In table Input/Output (I/O) statements you can use a special type of data dictionary items, called *handle* items, to represent the table that you need to access. The data item name can be a maximum of eight characters and should be formatted as HFxxxxxx, where:

H = A table handle data item.

Fxxxxxx = The name of the table.

For example, the table handle data item name for table F4211 is HF4211.

3.5 Object Naming Conventions

Object naming conventions provide a methodology for identifying object names used in applications. An interactive application, batch application, or report consists of multiple objects, such as a table, business view, form, and event rules. Before you can begin to create an interactive application, batch application, or report, you must add the objects required for the application.

This section discusses:

- Tables
- Business views
- Processing options
- Versions
- Interactive applications
- Batch applications

3.5.1 Tables

The Object Management Workbench (OMW) name for a table can be a maximum of eight characters. It is recommended that you format it asFxxxxyyy, where:

F = data table

xx (second and third digits) = the system code, such as:

00 - Foundation environment

01 - Address Book

03 - Accounts Receivable

xx (fourth and fifth digits) = the group type, such as:

01 - Master

02 - Balance

1X - Transaction

yyy (sixth through eighth digits) = object version, such as programs that perform similar functions but vary distinctly in specific processing, such as:

JA through JZ - Table join

You provide up to a 60-character description for a table.

The table description is the topic of the table. If the table came from the iSeries, it should be the same name as the file it represents, such as Address Book Master (F0101) or Item Master (F4101).

However, for a work table, make sure to include the name *Work Table* in the descriptions and insert *UI* after the system code; for example, Organization Structure Report Work Table (F10UI005).

Another consideration is Z tables. Z tables are used for importing data from another system as well as used in batch processes. When you name a Z table, ensure that the letter Z is the sixth digit; for example, Address Book - Batch File (F0101Z1).

3.5.1.1 Data Item Prefix

In a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table, a data item represents a column in a table. The Table Design Aid tool assigns a table column prefix to each column. The column prefix that is assigned to the table does not have to be unique. For example, table F0101 has a column prefix AB, and AN8 (Address Number) is a data item AB in that table. The system references AN8 as F0101_ABAN8. If another table, F740101, uses AN8 and the same prefix AB, the system references that column as F740101_ABAN8, so that it is unique, as well.

3.5.1.2 Adding a Table

Before adding a new table, determine whether an existing table contains the data items required by the application. If an existing table does not exist, you must add a new table.

When you add a new table, you must include these audit trail columns:

- User ID (USER)
- Program ID (PID)
- Machine Key (MKEY)
- Date Updated (UPMJ)

- Time of Day (UPMT)

3.5.1.3 Indices

Name the index with the key fields in the index.

If there is only one field in the index, list the field as the index name, such as Address Number.

If the index has two fields, list them consecutively, such as Address Number, Line Number ID.

The total length of the index name cannot exceed 19 characters. If you have more than two key fields in the index, name the index carefully, so that it does not exceed 19 characters. If you exceed 19 characters, the table may not be generated, and any business functions the use the table may not compile.

Do not use special characters or C reserved words, such as "+" in the index name.

3.5.1.4 External Developer Considerations for Tables

External development is the process by which developers who work for outside organizations, such as consultants, create custom applications for specific clients. You must use caution when you name a table so that you can distinguish between objects created by JD Edwards EnterpriseOne developers and non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne developers. When you create a new table, use the naming convention Fxxxxyyy, where:

F = A data table

xxxx = The system code applicable to the enterprise

yyy = A unique next number or character pattern unique within the enterprise

3.5.2 Business Views

The OMW name for a business view can be a maximum of eight characters and should be formatted asVzzzzzzA, where:

V = Business view.

zzzzzz = The characters of the *primary* table.

A = The letter that indicates the view. For example, V0101A is the first view of the table F0101; V0101B is the second view of the same table.

Ensure that you provide up to a 60-character description for a business view. The description should reflect the application description followed by the form type, such as Item Master Browse and Item Master Revisions.

The primary, unique, key fields should remain in the business view. Do not reorganize the primary, unique, key fields.

Note: Each table should have only one business view that includes all columns. Use this business view for the level 01 section in all reports that are based on the table.

Also, only one business view is enabled for each form type, except for Header/Detail forms. For Header/Detail forms, you can select two business views, one for the header portion of the form and one for the detail portion of the form.

3.5.2.1 Joined Views

To format the name for joined views, use the names of the two tables that you are joining and separate them with a forward slash. Ensure that you place the primary table first.

For example, if F4101 is the primary table in the joined view between F4101 and F4102, use the name F4101/F4102.

3.5.2.2 External Developer Considerations for Business Views

External development is the process by which developers who work for organizations other than Oracle, such as consultants, create custom applications for specific clients. You must use caution when you name a business view so that you can distinguish between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects and non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. When you create a new business view for a standard JD Edwards EnterpriseOne table, use the naming convention Vssss9999, where:

V = Business view.

ssss = The system code for the enterprise.

9999 = A next number or character pattern that is unique within the enterprise.

3.5.3 Processing Options

This section discusses the elements of processing options.

3.5.3.1 Processing Option Data Structure

The OMW name for a processing option data structure can be a maximum of 10 characters and should be formatted as Txxxxxyyyy where:

T = Processing option data structure

xxxxxyyyy = The program number for the application or report

3.5.4 Versions

When you create a new version, provide a description of the version. The description should indicate what the report does and how to set the processing options for the version. The description may be up to 60 characters long.

XJDE versions are used for demo purposes and are typically batch applications. When called from a menu, batch applications display the versions list so that clients can create production versions. During an installation, JD Edwards EnterpriseOne may overwrite XJDE versions.

ZJDE versions are used for default purposes and are typically interactive applications, or they are called from another application. You usually attach these versions to a menu. Clients can set these versions. When called from a menu, interactive applications with a version are called with a blind execution based on predetermined processing option values. ZJDE versions are not overwritten during installation upgrades.

See Also: ■"Creating Data Structures" in the*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Tools: Data Structure Design Guide*.

3.5.5 Interactive Applications

The OMW name for an application can be a maximum of eight characters. Although the software accepts up to 10 characters, if you enter more than eight characters the entry will be truncated. Format the name as Pxxxxyyy, where:

P = Application

xxxx = The system code

yyy = A next number, such as 001 and 002

Ensure that you provide a description of up to 60 characters. The description should reflect the subject of the forms within the application; for example, Companies and Constants.

3.5.5.1 Naming Conventions for Forms

Form Design Aid automatically assigns a name to the form using the format WzzzzzzzzA, where:

W = Form.

zzzzzzzz = The application name.

A = The first form created in the application. It is usually, but not always, the entry point to the application. Subsequent forms are assigned sequential letters, such as B for the second form, C for the third form, and so on.

Ensure that you provide a form description that is based on the form type. This table provides examples of form descriptions:

Form Type	Form Description
Find/Browse	The words *Work With* followed by the subject of the application, such as *Work With Companies* or *Work With Constants*.
Fix/Inspect, Header/Detail, and Headerless/Detail	A title that reflects the topic of the form, such as *Supplier Information*, *Item Master Revisions*, or *Purchase Order Entry*.
Lower-Level Windows	A title that reflects the topic of the window, with the title of the calling form appended to it, such as *Enter Voucher - G/L Distribution*. When the title of a window includes a verb, use an active verb, not a nominalization; such as *Work With Vouchers*.

3.5.5.2 Form Interconnection Data Structures

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne toolset automatically creates form interconnection data structures using the key fields in the business view.

You can change the data item name and description to describe the item that is passed between forms.

Because Message forms do not have Business Views, you must manually create the form interconnect data structure.

See Also: ■"Working with Forms" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Tools: Form Design Aid Guide*..

3.5.6 Batch Applications

Object naming conventions ensure consistency and make batch applications easier to identify and locate. For batch applications, the name can be a maximum of eight

characters and should be formatted as Rxxyyyyy, such as R09800, R30440, and so on, where:

R = Batch (report) application

xx = System code

yyyyy = For these digits, follow the same naming convention as you use on the iSeries.

The Function Use field follows the same naming standards as the iSeries, such as:

130-139 = Batch Processes

160-169 = Reports

Report Category Codes follow the same standards as the Form Design standards.

3.6 Section Names

A section name within a report can be a maximum of 10 characters and should be formatted as SzzzzzzzzA, such as S09800A, S30440B, and so on, where:

S = Report section name

zzzzzzzz = Program name

A = A sequentially assigned letter

The tool set uses next numbers to automatically assign section names. Examples include S1, S2, S3, and so on.

The section description should include the section type, such as Batch Total Section, Payment Level Break Header Section.

Sections should be logically arranged in report rendering.

3.7 Purge Table Program

The Table Conversion-Batch Delete program is the generic purge program in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne that removes selected records from a table and stores the data in a backup file. To use this batch program, you must first create a table conversion in the OMW, rather than a new version, for the table that you want to purge.

The purge table conversion name can be a maximum of eight characters and should be formatted as Pxxxxxxp, where:

P = The purge table

xxxxxxp = The table (file) name

See Also:

- See "Understanding Logic and Processing", "Understanding Report Processing"," Section Processing" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Tools: Report Design Aid Guide* ..
- See "Creating Reports" , "Understanding Report Writing", "Report Components", "Report Sections" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Tools: Report Design Aid Guide* ..
- See "Creating Batch Versions in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Tools: Report Design Aid Guide* ..

3.8 Naming Conventions

This section discusses naming conventions for:

- Event rule variables
- Business functions
- Workflow processes
- Media objects
- Menus
- Table conversions

3.8.1 Event Rule Variable Names

Event Rule variables are named similarly to C variables and should be formatted as xxx_yyzzzzzz_AAAA, where:

xxx = A prefix that varies depending on the scope. The system automatically assigns the prefix, such as:

frm_ (form scope)

evt_ (event scope)

yy = Hungarian Notation for C variables, including:

c - Character

h - Handle Request

mn - Math Numeric

sz - String

jd - Julian Date

id - Pointer

zzzzzz = A programmer-supplied variable name. Capitalize the first letter of each word.

AAAA = The data dictionary alias (all upper case).

For example, a branch/plant event rule variable would be evt_szBranchPlant_MCU. Do not include any spaces.

3.8.1.1 Text Variables

The system automatically assigns a name using the formatTVzzzzzzzz, where:

TV = Text Variable

zzzzzzzz = Programmer-supplied variable name

See Also: ■"Working with Event Rules Design" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Tools: Event Rules Guide*.

3.8.2 Business Functions

The source code for business functions should be formatted as Bxxxyyyy or Nxxxyyyy, where:

B = C Business function (for example, `B3101260`)

N = Named Event Rule (NER) Business function (for example, N0400121)

xxx = The system code

yyyy = A next number (the numbering assignments follow current procedures in the respective application groups)

Note: To preserve the data structure or D names, the next numbering for business functions and named event rules should not be shared.

3.8.2.1 Business Function Data Structures

The data structure for business function event rules and business functions should be formatted as DxxxyyyyyA, where:

D = The data structure.

xxx = The system code

yyyy = A next number (the numbering assignments follow current procedures in the respective application groups)

A = An alphabetical character, such as A, B, C, and so on, that you include at the end of the data structure name when multiple data structures exist for a function. For example, the data structures for business function B3101260 are D3101260A, D3101260B, D3101260C.

The data element in the data structure should use Hungarian Notation, with the data item alias appended. For example, if the alias for a data structure element is LANO, its name would be mnSite_LANO.

When you add parameters to an existing data structure, add the new parameters at the bottom of the list. Also, do not resequence an existing data structure. Resequencing and adding parameters to the middle of the data structure might cause a runtime memory error.

See Also:
- "Creating Data Structures", "Creating Business Function Data Structures" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Tools: Data Structure Design Guide*..
- "Using Business Functions" in the*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Tools: APIs and Business Functions Guide* .

3.8.3 Workflow Processes

The name for a workflow process can include up to 10 characters and should be formatted as Kxxxxyyyyy, where:

K = A Workflow process

xxxx = A system code that be up to four digits (use codes 55 through 59 for customer-specific processes)

yyyyy = A next number

You must also provide a description of up to 32 characters that indicates the purpose of the workflow process.

3.8.3.1 Workflow Data Structures

A workflow process has two data structures: key data and additional data. The key data are the data items that make an instance of a process unique. Additional data contains all of the data that the process needs to complete the process flow.

The Process Master program (P98800) allows you to create the workflow data structure as you define a workflow process. When you create a workflow data structure within the Process Master program, the system automatically names the key data or additional data for you. However, you can rename the data structures to something else by entering a new name. The name for the key and additional structure are the same, except for the last character. Begin both structures with WF, formatted as WFxxxxyyyAorWfxxxxyyyB, where:

WF = The workflow data structure

xxxx = The system code

yyy = A next number (the numbering assignments follow current procedures in the respective application groups)

A = The key data structure

B = The additional data structure

3.8.4 Media Objects

The Object Librarian name for a media object data structure can be a maximum of eight characters and is formatted as GtxxxxyyA, where:

GT = Media object.

xxxx = The file name, excluding the letter *F.*

yy = A next number.

A = An alphabetical character, such as *A*, *B*, *C*, and so on, that you include at the end of the media object name if multiple media objects exist for a file.

Provide a description of up to 60-characters. It should reflect the subject of the media object.

3.8.5 Menus

The name of a menu can be a maximum of nine characters and is formatted as Gxxxxyyyy, where:

G = Menu.

xx (second and third digits) = The system code. Numbers 55 through 59 are reserved for customer-specific processes.

xx (fourth and fifth digits) = An additional identifier for the menu (optional).

y (sixth digit) = The display level or skill level, such as:

1 - Basic, such as daily processing

2 - Intermediate, such as periodic processing

3 - Advanced, such as advanced or technical operations

4 - System administration, such as system setup

y (seventh digit) = An additional character that you use to differentiate between two menus of the same system with the same skill level.

For example, the menu name G0911 consists of:

G = The menu prefix

09 = The system code

1 = The basic skill level

1 = The first menu of multiple menus

3.8.5.1 External Developer Considerations for Menus

External development is the process by which developers who work for organizations other than Oracle, such as consultants, create custom applications for specific clients. You must use caution when you name a menu so that you can distinguish between JD Edwards EnterpriseOne and non-JD Edwards EnterpriseOne objects. When you create a new menu, use the naming conventionGxxxxyy, where:

G = The menu prefix.

xx (second and third digits) = Use a number between 55 and 59, to indicate that it is a custom menu.

xx (fourth and fifth digits) = The system code.

y (the sixth digit) = The display level or skill level. Use this digit only if you need multiple custom menus for each application.

1 - Basic, such as daily processing

2 - Intermediate, such as periodic processing

3 - Advanced, such as advanced or technical operations

4 - System administration, such as system setup

y (the seventh digit) = An additional character that differentiates between two menus of the same system with the same skill level.

For example, the menu name G550911 consists of:

G = The menu prefix

55 = Custom menu

09 = The system code

1 = the basic skill level

1 = The first menu of multiple menus

3.8.6 Table Conversions

The name of a table conversion can be a maximum of 10 characters and should be formatted as R89xxxxyyy, where:

R89 = Conversion program

xxxx = The system code

yyy = The table or file name

For a table conversion, provide a description of up to 60-characters. The description should be formatted as [File name] Conversion From yyy To zzz, where:

yyy = The release from which the table is being converted

zzz = The release to which the table is being converted

4

Understanding Tasks

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 4.1, "Task Design"
- Section 4.2, "Task Processing Options"

4.1 Task Design

Task design provides you with the features that you need to efficiently design and manage tasks. Ensure that the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tasks that you create comply with task standards so that they are consistent with tasks throughout all JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.

Use this task hierarchy when you create task structures:

GXX - system task

GXXYY - module description

GXX10 - Daily Processing

GXX20 - Periodic Processing

GXX31 - Advanced and Technical Operations

GXX41 - System Setup

4.2 Task Processing Options

When you create tasks for an interactive application or batch application, you can designate processing options to be used with them. Processing options for a task determine how the interactive application or batch application is executed, such as whether to prompt the user for a version of an application or to execute an application blindly.

The UDC table 98/CD assists you when defining the task processing options. You access the UDC table 98/CD Task Design on the Task Selection Revisions form (W0082C).

Generally, you should set up UBEs (batch applications) on a task to prompt for a version if there are processing options associated with the UBE. When there are multiple versions of a batch application, the user must select the version before the application executes.

With interactive applications, you should set up blind execution on a task. When an application is set up on a task using the blind execution option, the application executes without any interaction from the user.

This table lists more detailed information about setup options:

Option Code 98/CD	ZJDE0000	XJDE0000	Blank (or not version defined)
Blank = No processing option	Warning: Currently, this setup produces the versions list. Calling the versions list contradicts the definition and purpose of a ZJDE version. Set the Options Code to 1 or 3.	OK: No warning given. The versions list will be presented.	OK: No version exists or more than one UBE version exists. The versions list will display. For an interactive application where there are no versions, use this setup.
1 = Blind execution	OK: A blind submit will occur. Use for interactive applications or batch applications with ZJDE versions.	Warning: An XJDE is not usually a blind execution submit. Set the Option Code to Blank or 2, or determine if the version should be a ZJDE.	Warning: If you are blindly submitting, you should have a ZJDE version defined. Resolution: Determine which version type you have and set the Option Code accordingly.
2 = Prompt for Versions	Warning: A ZJDE is a blind version submit. It is incorrect to ask for the versions list to be displayed with a ZJDE version. Change the Option Code to 1 or 3, or determine if the version should be a XJDE.	OK: Multiple XJDE versions exist or user-defined versions exist and you want to select from the versions list. Option Code Blank displays the versions list.	OK: Versions list will be displayed.
3 = Prompt for Values	OK: The processing options will display and an automatic launch will occur.	OK: This could happen. Probably more likely to see this at a client site.	Warning: If you have not set up a version, prompting for values is incorrect. If no versions exist, set Option Code to Blank.

5

Understanding Table I/O Guidelines

This chapter contains the following topics:

5.1 Table I/O Guidelines

Use these guidelines when you create table I/O functionality.

Ensure that you:

- Update the **date,time,user**, and **program name** when updating a table.
- Create a business function for each table to provide an API to retrieve, insert, delete, and update data from the table.

  For simple retrievals, insertions, deletions, and updates, use table I/O statements in Event Rules Design.
- Avoid updating a table with a business function from a different vertical than the vertical for the table.

  If a business function accesses multiple tables, limit the table I/O or API to the tables within same vertical as the business function. Ensure that a business function calls additional functions to retrieve data from other verticals.

See Also: ■"Understanding Events", "Event Rules", and "Runtime Processing" in the*JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Tools: Event Rules Guide* .

6

Understanding Performance Considerations

This chapter contains the following topics:

6.1 Performance Considerations for All Forms

When you create forms, consider the recommended performance guidelines, which ensure that the forms perform optimally.

Use these guidelines as standards to increase performance for all form types:

- Limit the number of columns in the grid to the minimum that is required by the application.
- Limit the number of columns in the business view to the minimum that is required by the application.
- Limit the number of form controls, whether hidden or visible, to the minimum needed by the application.
- Use event rule variables as work fields instead of hidden form controls.
- On form and grid controls, disable the data dictionary functions that are not required, such as edits and default values.

  This guideline applies to both hidden and visible controls.
- Limit the amount of input and output performed for each grid row to the minimum that is required for the application.
- Use the Stop Processing system function whenever feasible to skip the processing of unnecessary event rules.
- For temporary data storage, use the most efficient method that is available at the time.

  For example, consider the relative efficiency of cache, linked lists, and work files.
- If performance diminishes when you load data into a form, use media object system functions to edit and display attachments instead of enabling automatic media object functionality.

  When you use media object system functions, you do not need to verify whether an attachment exists before you can display a bitmap. When you use automatic

media object functionality, you must verify whether an attachment exists before you display a bitmap.

6.2 Performance Considerations for Browse Forms

Use this guideline as a standard to increase performance for Browse (Find/Browse, Parent/Child, and Power Browse) forms.

Ensure that the sort order on the grid partially or completely matches both an index that is defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software and a logical that is defined on the iSeries.

The logical **AND** index must contain at least all of the fields in the grid sort. The fields selected for the grid sort must be in the same sequence as the logical **AND** index fields. The index or logical might include additional fields that are not included in the grid sort. For example, in a partial match, the grid sort can be KIT, MMCU, and the logical and index can include KIT, MMCU, TBM, and BQTY.

6.3 Performance Considerations for Header Detail and Headerless Detail Forms

Use this guideline as a standard to increase performance for header detail and headerless detail forms.

Ensure that the sort order on the grid partially or completely matches both an index that is defined in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software and a logical that is defined on the iSeries.

The logical and index must contain at least all of the fields in the grid sort. The fields selected for the grid sort must be in the same sequence as the logical and index fields. The index or logical might include additional fields that are not included in the grid sort. For example, in a partial match, the grid sort can be KIT, MMCU; and the logical and index can include KIT, MMCU, TBM, and BQTY.

7

Understanding Standard Event Rules Guidelines

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 7.1, "Standard Event Rules Guidelines"

7.1 Standard Event Rules Guidelines

Use these guidelines when you create event rules (including Table I/O).

Ensure that you:

- Set up the option to accept a numeric value rather than a character for options that are passed back from the business function (this is more acceptable internationally).

  For example, use 1 (rather than T or Y) for true and 0 (rather than F or N) for false.

- Include a blank line before and after each comment; separate logical sections of event rules with a dashed line.

- Use a grid variable if the work field is a grid column.

- Do not use a hard-coded text string to load a field or variable; use a text variable instead.

- Use the data item Program ID (PID) to update the database; for example, P01021 for an Address Book event rule from an interactive application.

- Always use the directional arrows to attach business functions.

  If you do not use a parameter, then use the symbol. This symbol identifies a parameter that is not used by the application that calls the business function. Additionally, it provides documentation to other readers of the code.

- Include a revisions log at the top of `DialogIsInitialized` for the entry point form for an interactive application and `InitializeSection` for a batch application.

  The revisions log contains the date, user, and software action request (SAR) number of the modifications made to the application.

  See Also:

  - "Working with Forms"," Understanding Forms" in the *JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Tools Development Tools: Form Design Aid Guide*.

8

Using Currency

This chapter contains the following topics:

Enterprises that do business internationally require additional accounting considerations and added complexity. This complexity arises from doing business in different currencies and the obligation to follow different reporting and accounting requirements. Some fundamental requirements for an international enterprise include:

- Conversion of foreign currencies to the local currency.
- Conversion of multiple currencies into one currency for reporting and comparisons.
- Obligation to regulations mandated in the countries of operation.
- Continued evaluation of currencies due to fluctuation in exchange rates.

8.1 Currency Implementation

This section provides overviews of:

- Currency implementation.
- Advantages of developers controlling currency.
- Working with currency.

8.1.1 Understanding Currency Implementation

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne currency implementation includes these features:

- Currency retrieval

  Accomplished through database triggers and table event rules.

- Currency retrieval logic

  Handled using business functions.

- System Application Programming Interface modules (APIs)

  Assist you in accessing cached tables.

8.1.2 Advantages of Developers Controlling Currency

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne enables developers to control currency retrieval. Enabling developers, instead of the system, to control currency, provides greater flexibility and easier maintenance. Some of the advantages of enabling developers to control currency are:

- The addition of currency tables does not require changes to system modules. Only new business functions need to be added.
- Business logic is captured in business functions, rather than in system modules that assume knowledge of business logic.
- Table event rules enable you to attach currency retrieval logic at the table object level.
- Table event rules are triggered by table events instead of application events.
- Any application that uses the table that has currency business functions attached to it receives the same logic, so you do not need to modify each application.
- No hard-coded logic is embedded in the runtime engine.

8.1.3 Working with Currency

When identified amounts are written to or retrieved from a database, or when they are used in calculations during processing, proper decimal placement is extremely important. Currency implementation is needed to adjust decimal placement on Math_Numeric currency fields according to a specified currency. Common applications of currency implementation include conversion of currency amounts and revaluation of currency due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

Implementing currency involves:

- Performing currency setup.
- Creating a business function that contains logic to retrieve currency information. Currency business functions are known as currency triggers.
- Attaching a currency trigger to the *Currency Conversion* event in Table Event Rules (TER).
- Designing TER functions through Event Rules Design. The system then converts the event rules to C and compiles them into a consolidated DLL through the Object Management Workbench (OMW) application.
- Modifying applications as necessary.

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne database middleware then calls the appropriate TER function when the *Currency Conversion* event is triggered.

8.1.3.1 Understanding the Build Triggers Option

The Build Triggers option performs these steps:

- Converts event rules to C source code.

  This creates the files OBNM.c and OBNM.hxx (where OBNM is the Object Name). The source file will contain one function per TER event.

  For example, if you are working with the F0411 table, the Build Triggers option creates a C source member called F0411.c. You can browse through the C code and ensure that all of the parameters are set up correctly. The system generates an error

log if an error occurs during the ER-to-C conversion. The error log is called eF0411.log.

- Compiles the new functions and adds them to JDBTRIG.DLL. This is the consolidated DLL that contains TER functions.

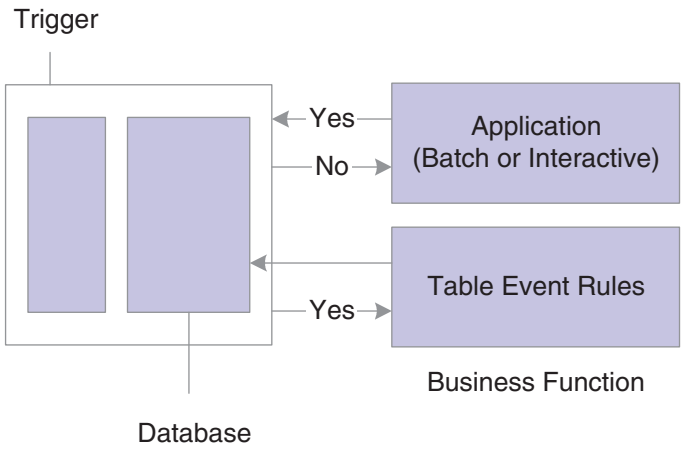
8.1.3.2 Understanding How Table Event Rules Work with Currency Processing

The *Currency Conversion* event runs if currency processing is enabled.

Table triggers for currency run after the record is fetched and before the record is added to the database.

This process flow illustrates the currency conversion process:

Figure 8–1 Currency conversion process



On FETCH:	On ADD/UPDATE:
1. Application requests data.	1. Application sends data.
2. Is currency on?	2. Is currency on?
3. If yes, run currency trigger.	3. If yes, run currency trigger.
4. Currency Trigger calls TER, The TER: ■ Executes the business function. ■ Performs the business logic. ■ Scrubs data accordingly.	4. Currency Trigger calls TER. The TER: ■ Executes the business function. ■ Performs the business logic. ■ Scrubs data accordingly.
5. Return data to database, and then to application	5. Update database.

When passing Math_Numeric currency fields into a business function, the currency values in the respective data structure must be populated. Math_Numeric work fields that contain currency values also need the proper currency information.

You can copy currency information to controls (work fields or others) in event rules by using the system function Copy Currency Info. You can call the currency triggers from within an application's event rules or from another business function.

8.2 Implementing Currency Conversion

This section discusses how to:

- Set up currency conversion.
- Show currency-sensitive controls.
- Create a currency conversion trigger.

8.2.1 Understanding Currency in Applications and Tables

If your business uses more than one currency, you must designate the method of currency conversion to use.

When you design an application, you can decide whether to hide or show currency-sensitive controls at runtime.

If the table that you are using for the application contains currency fields, you must specify how many decimal places exist in each column. When the source or destination fields are currency fields and you have not created a currency trigger, problems might arise if the value is used in a calculation. If you do not create a currency conversion trigger, the system cannot determine where to locate the decimal within a field.

8.2.2 Prerequisites

Create a project in Object Management Workbench. Create an interactive application or locate an interactive application that you want to modify for currency conversion and add it to the project.

8.2.3 Forms Used to Work With Currency Conversion

Form Name	FormID	Navigation	Usage
System Setup	W0000A	JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Menus, Multi-Currency Setup (G1141), Set Multi Currency Option	Set up currency conversion.
General Accounting Constants	W0000B	System Setup, click General Accounting Constants	Set up currency conversion.
Form Design Aid	NA	Object Management Workbench, select an interactive application and click the Design button.	Show currency sensitive controls
Object Management Workbench	W98220A	Type **OMW** in the Fast Path field of Solution Explorer	Create a currency conversion trigger.

8.2.4 Setting Up Currency Conversion

Access the General Accounting Constants form.

Multi-Currency Conversion (Y, N, Z)
Select a code that specifies whether to use multi-currency accounting, and the method of multi-currency accounting to use:

Codes are:

N Do not use multi-currency accounting. Use this option if you enter transactions in only one currency for all companies. The multi-currency fields do not appear on forms. The system supplies a value of N if you do not enter a value.

Y Activate multi-currency accounting and use multipliers to convert currency. The system multiplies the foreign amount by the exchange rate to calculate the domestic amount.

Z Activate multi-currency accounting and use divisors to convert currency. The system divides the foreign amount by the exchange rate to calculate the domestic amount.

8.2.5 Showing Currency-Sensitive Controls

Check out and open an interactive application in Form Design Aid.

1. Double-click the control that you want to appear on the form.
2. Select the Control Options tab.
3. If you want to display currency fields, verify that the No Display if Currency is Off option is deselected.

   When the No Display if Currency is Off option is selected, currency-sensitive controls do not appear. If the No Display if Currency is Off option is deselected, currency fields are visible.

You must exit the current JD Edwards EnterpriseOne session and begin a new one to apply currency conversion changes.

8.2.6 Creating a Currency Conversion Trigger

Access Object Management Workbench

1. Move the table to which you want to attach the currency trigger into the project.
2. Check out the table.
3. Ensure that the table is highlighted, and then click the Design button in the center column.
4. On Table Design, select the Design Tools tab, and then click Start Table Trigger Design Aid.
5. On Event Rules Design, select the Currency Conversion event and attach the currency trigger business function that you want to use.
6. Click the Business Functions button.
7. On Business Function Search form, use the query by example (QBE) line to search for business functions.

   You can use Category **CUR** or System Code **11** to find existing currency business functions. To read notes that describe the purpose of the business function, its parameters, and program requirements, click the Attachments button.
8. Select the business function with which you want to work, and then click Select.
9. On Business Functions, attach the table columns to the business function data structure, and then click OK.

   The available objects that appear are for table column only.
10. On Event Rules Design, click Save, and then click OK.

11. On Table Design, select the Table Operations tab, and then click Generate Table.
12. Select the data source for the table, and then click OK.
13. On Table Design, select the Design Tools tab, and then click Build Table Triggers.

    The system creates the table event rule (TER). The newly created or modified table event rule functions are now called from the JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system whenever the corresponding event occurs against the table.

9

Understanding Translation Issues

This chapter contains the following topics:

9.1 Translation Issues

JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software is translated into several different languages. Adhering to translation standards ensures that components can be accurately translated. These software components are subject to translation:

- Data dictionary items (Alpha, Row, and Column descriptions).
- Data dictionary glossaries (used for F1 help).
- Menus.
- Tasks.
- User Defined Codes (UDCs) (Column 1 description only).
- Reports.
- Forms.
- Text variables in forms and reports.
- Processing options.
- Processing option glossaries (used for F1 help)
- Resource files.

Use short, complete sentences. Keep sentences as simple and straightforward as possible. In general, use active voice. Active voice clarifies who or what is doing the action, and is usually more direct and less wordy than passive voice. Compare these examples:

- Active voice: *Use this program to enter vouchers.*
- Passive voice: *This program is used to enter vouchers.*

9.2 Writing for Translation

This section discuses:

- Using consistent terminology.
- Avoiding telegraphic English.
- Identifying placeholders.
- Avoiding technical jargon, slang and Americanisms.
- Using abbreviations and acronyms judiciously.
- Including *that* in relative clauses.
- Avoiding false subjects.
- Using parallel structure in lists.
- Capitalizing words consistently and appropriately.

9.2.1 Using Consistent Terminology

Use terms consistently. Use the *one term, one concept* rule: Avoid the use of different terms to convey the same concept, and avoid the use of one term to convey different concepts. These terms are sometimes used to convey the same concept:

- Match and reconcile.
- Spread, distribute, and allocate.
- Move and transfer.
- Change, revise, alter, and modify.

These terms are sometimes used to convey different concepts:

- Item
- Order
- Rate
- Schedule

In some cases, a word can be used either as a noun or a verb. In such cases, try to use the word in only one way. For example, use *default* only as a noun. For example:

Incorrect	Correct
The system defaults the value.	The system supplies the default value.

9.2.2 Avoiding Telegraphic English

The term *telegraphic English* refers to writing in which words have been omitted for brevity. Functional words, such as articles and pronouns, are frequently omitted. Adjectives and linking verbs, such as *is* and *are*, are sometimes omitted. Telegraphic English is frequently ambiguous. Consider this message:

Empty File

Is *Empty* a verb (Empty the file) or is it an adjective (The file is empty)? Evaluate error messages, and if they might be ambiguous because of telegraphic English, reinstate the omitted words. This message contains two words that might or might not be verbs:

Quantity Changes Impact Rate Master

If *Changes* is a verb and *Impact* is an adjective, rewrite as *The quantity changes the impact rate master.* If *Changes* is a plural noun and *Impact* is a verb, rewrite as *Changes in quantity impact the rate master.*

9.2.3 Identifying Place Holders

When using placeholders (&n), precede the placeholder with a noun that identifies what it is. Translators need to know, among other things, the gender of nouns to effectively translate them. Consider this example:

The &1 of test &2, branch &3, effective &4 through &5, has been approved.

We know what &2 and &3 are, because they are identified by the nouns *test* and *branch*. However, we do not know what &1 is. We can assume that &4 and &5 are dates, but that is only an assumption from the context of the sentence, and it could be wrong.

In this example, all placeholders are effectively identified:

The specified month &2 and year &3 have not been defined in the workday calendar file (F0007) for Branch/Plant &1.

9.2.4 Avoiding Technical Jargon, Slang, and Americanisms

Technical jargon, slang, and Americanisms are difficult to translate. The term *hyperitem* in this example is technical jargon:

The hyperitem option is not valid for the selected row.

Examples of phrases that are Americanisms are *on the fly* and *beef up the functionality.*

9.2.5 Using Abbreviations and Acronyms Judiciously

American English uses abbreviations far more freely than some other languages and cultures. Abbreviations are sometimes misunderstood by translators and sometimes cannot be translated. Some languages do not have abbreviations. Therefore, a judicious use of abbreviations and acronyms is important. Observe these guidelines:

- Use only standard, common abbreviations.
- Do not overuse JD Edwards EnterpriseOne-created abbreviations and acronyms.
- Do not invent abbreviations, not even to meet space requirements.
- If you use an abbreviation, use it to mean only one thing.

  For example, *LT* can mean either ledger type or less than.

9.2.6 Including "That" in Relative Clauses

English allows the omission of the relative pronoun *that* in many cases. In most European languages, inclusion of the relative pronoun is mandatory. Even for English speakers, the use of *that* helps comprehension. Consider this sentence:

Verify the draft is at the appropriate status.

Initially, a reader might understand the meaning to be *Verify the accuracy of the draft.* Including *that* prevents an initial misreading and speeds comprehension:

Verify that the draft is at the appropriate status.

A good practice is to include *that* even when you do not anticipate that a sentence will be misunderstood. For example:

Changes that you have made will affect the total quantity requested for this rate.

9.2.7 Avoiding False Subjects

A false subject is a construction in which *it* or *there* appears to be the subject of a sentence or clause, but upon analysis is really a nonsensical word. The true subject is either missing or buried in the sentence, that is, it is not obvious. For example, a common expression in English is *It is raining*. But what is *it*? The three constructions that commonly indicate a false subject are *It is*, *There is*, and *There are*.

The use of false subjects in English is acceptable, idiomatic, and usually clear to English speakers. But most other languages have no comparable idiom. Translators have difficulty translating sentences with false subjects because they have trouble identifying the true subject of the sentence.

Most sentences that contain false subjects can be easily revised so that the subject is easily identified. Consider this example:

There are currently no logs on this server.

From the structure of the sentence, *there* appears to be the subject but the actual subject is *logs*. The sentence can be revised as follows:

No logs are currently on this server.

9.2.8 Using Parallel Structure in Lists

When creating bulleted or numbered lists, ensure that all items in the list have the same structure. For example, all items begin with an imperative verb or all items begin with a noun; all items are complete sentences or all items are phrases

9.2.9 Capitalizing Words Consistently and Appropriately

Use capital letters consistently and appropriately. Most technical documentation tends to overuse capital letters. Translators usually assume that capital letters indicate a program, a form, a table, a field, and so on. Use capitalization for:

- The first letter of the first word of a sentence.
- Acronyms.
- Headings and names of things.
- In headings, capitalize the first and last words and all other words except articles (the, a, an), conjunctions (and, or, but, and so on), and prepositions (in, to, on, from, and so on).
- Capitalize names of things, such as systems, programs, forms, tables, and fields. Always precede the name with *the* and follow it with what it is. For example, *access the Speed Invoice Entry form* not *access Speed Invoice Entry.*
- Capitalize names as they appear in the software, even if they do not follow the conventions for headings.

Do not capitalize terms when they are used in a generic sense, even if the same term might be used as a name and capitalized in some other context. For example, in the sentence *Enter a pay code in the Pay Code field*, the term *pay code* is capitalized only when it is the name of the field.

This is a list of terms that should be not capitalized when used generically:

- address book

- automatic accounting instructions
- category codes
- chart of accounts
- company constant
- detail area
- processing options
- user defined codes
- multicurrency
- general ledger

9.3 Translation Coding Guidelines

Use these guidelines to ensure a successful translation of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software components:

- Limit the size of text items to no more than 70 percent of the space allotted to them.

  Many words and phrases increase in size when translated; therefore, ensure that all field sizes leave room for text expansion of up to 30 percent. If you exceed the space allotted, you will receive a Warning Message in event rules (ER). *Do not* ignore this message.

- Verify that push buttons can change size dynamically to compensate for any text size increase that occurs in translation.
- Use only approved acronyms and abbreviations.
- Use text variables instead of hard-coded text.

  Text variables are translated, while hard-coded text cannot be translated.

- Do not use contractions.
- Avoid long or ambiguous noun strings.
- Leave controls visible in the Properties and use the hide/show functionality in ER.

  Any control set to *hidden* in the control's properties (the Visible check box is cleared) is not extracted for translation and, therefore, cannot be translated. If the control is *never* to be displayed, then clear the Visible option. If the control is sometimes displayed, select the Visible option and use the hide/show functionality in ER.

- Whenever Table I/O is used to retrieve user-defined code (UDC) descriptions, ensure that you enable retrieval from either the User Defined Codes table (F0005) or the User Defined Codes - Alternate Language Descriptions table (F0005D), depending on the user's logon language setting.

  Translated UDC descriptions and UDC type descriptions are not stored in the same tables for all languages. For the English language, they are stored in the User Defined Code Types table (F0004) and the User Defined Codes table (F0005), respectively. For all other languages, they are stored in the User Defined Codes - Alternate Language Descriptions table (F0004D) and the User Defined Codes - Alternate Language Descriptions table (F0005D).

9.4 Translation Readiness Guidelines

Use these guidelines when either creating new applications or enhancing existing applications. If you do not adhere to these guidelines, any translation efforts will take more time and, therefore, be more costly.

This table lists the questions you should ask yourself to ensure that translation efforts and costs are optimized:

Item	Question
Abbreviations and Acronyms	Did I use only approved abbreviations and acronyms?
Concatenated Text	Was concatenation of text removed?
Controls	Are the controls listed in ER selected as visible?
Cultural References	Were puns and cultural references removed?
Data Dictionary	Were data dictionary glossaries written and formatted according to standards?
Font Overrides	Was the font override removed?
Hard-coded text	Was hard-coded text removed and replaced with text variables?
Icons and other Images	Was text removed from icons and other images? Are icons generic enough to be understood in all target markets?
Sizing of Text Areas and Buttons	Were text areas stretched to the maximum width to provide sufficient room for text expansion when the text is translated? Were buttons sized wide enough to provide sufficient room for text expansion?
Source Text	Is the source text grammatically correct and easy to understand?
Terminology	Did I use terminology consistently?
Text Variables	Were the text variables assigned to an identifier?
UDCs	Do UDCs retrieve the description in user language preference?

9.5 Actions that Trigger Translation

When you create or change a JD Edwards EnterpriseOne component that is extracted for translation, the component is flagged in the system for either first-time translation or retranslation, as appropriate. Changing the layout, tab sequence, or control location for a component does not trigger a retranslation. These actions trigger a retranslation in the system:

- Adding text.
- Deleting text.
- Changing text, including correcting typographical errors and punctuation.
- Changing the formatting of text, text alignment, and line indentation.

- Adding or deleting spaces between text.
- Changing the size of a field and so on.
- Adding or deleting line breaks.
- Changing menu sequence, even if you do not change the text.
- Changing processing option sequence on a processing option tab.
- Adding or changing menu toolbar exits.

This section discuses how to:

- Identify text strings used in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software.
- Identify approved text strings.
- Identify system codes for translating global product solutions.

9.5.1 Working with Noun Strings

This section discusses:

- Working with noun strings.
- Noun strings used in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications.
- Approved text strings.
- System codes for translating global product solutions.

Avoid long noun strings. A noun string is a group of three or more nouns in succession. Noun strings are difficult to translate because the relationship between words is not always clear. Consider this example:

Manual G/L Transactions Entry

Does this mean *manual entry of G/L transactions* or *entry of manual G/L transactions?* A good way to rewrite a noun string is to change the order of the words (often starting at the end and reversing the order) and to use prepositional phrases to clarify relationships:

Manual Entry of G/L Transactions

If any word is a nominalization (a noun formed from a verb), change it back to a verb:

Entering G/L Transactions Manually

If space is a consideration, you can use hyphens to indicate the relationship between words:

Manual G/L-Transactions Entry

Use one of these strategies to avoid noun strings:

- Insert helpful words such as *of*, *for*, and *to*.
- Add *-ing* or *-ed* to indicate what has been or is being acted upon.

For example, depending on the intent, consider rewording Install System Code to:

- Installed System Code.
- Install the System Code.
- Code for Install System.
- Install Code for System.

- Code the Install System.

The Install System Code example is particularly confusing because both install and code could be verbs. This phrase could be one very long noun, a request for action, or an action already taken.

To effectively translate text, translators often require more information than English readers do. The translator must know who or what is performing an action. Translators also face gender issues. Depending on how the words are organized, a word can be feminine or masculine.

If you are in doubt about how to separate a long string of nouns, ask whether one of the nouns is a verb. If so, then insert a verb helper, like to, the, of, or for, or change the tense of the verb. Consider shortening a long noun string by eliminating words that might not be necessary. For the noun string Install System Code, either Install Code or System Code is easier to translate.

9.5.2 Noun Strings Used in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne Applications

Some noun strings present translation challenges because the translator must first determine whether words contained in the string are nouns or verbs. For example, in the field name *Install System*, is the word *install* a verb or a noun? In this instance, *install system* is a compound noun string. Many developers understand this string because they are familiar with the way in which JD Edwards EnterpriseOne implementations use it. However, for a translator or international user, the meaning of the string is unclear.

This table lists examples of text strings that are currently used in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications and a description of the confusion that each one can cause a translator or an international user:

Field Name	Question Asked By a Translator
Log File Name	Does this mean to log the filename or the name of the log file?
Setup Function	Does this mean to set up the function or the function for the setup?
Setup Menu	Does this mean to set up the menu or the menu containing setup options?
Install Data	Does this mean to install data or data referring to the installation?
Install Data Sources	Does this mean to install data sources or data sources referring to the installation?
Install Environments	Does this mean to install environments or environments referring to the installation?
Install Hosts	Does this mean to install hosts or hosts referring to the installation?
Add Following	Add the word *following* or add after?
LineNumber	Why are the words not separated by a space? Is this a parameter or does it mean the number of lines?

9.5.3 Approved Noun Strings

This is a list of approved, standard noun strings. For better understanding, easier translation, and consistent usage across JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications, refer to this list when you name fields:

Text String	Usage
Data Structure	Data structure is a noun string. Data structure means the structure of the data. The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool set contains different types of structures. Any text that precedes the text *data structure* refers to the type of the data structure and functions as an adjective. Examples: ■ Business function data structure ■ Form data structure ■ Media object data structure ■ Processing option data structure ■ Report data structure
[noun] Design	The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool set includes many design tools, each of which is a different type of tool for creating a specific object type. For example, the Table Design tool creates a table. Examples: ■ Application Design ■ Business View Design ■ Data Dictionary Design ■ Event Rule Design ■ Form Design ■ Parameter Design ■ Table Design
[noun or verb] Event	Numerous events or activities exist in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne. The text that precedes the type of event can be a string of nouns, a verb, or a combination of nouns and verbs. In any case, the text string that precedes the word *event* is an adjective and describes the purpose of the event. Examples: ■ Button Clicked event ■ Row is Exited event
High-level Default Trigger	High-level is an adjective for the noun string *default trigger*. A high-level default trigger is criteria that are automatically evaluated for data in a field.
Install [noun]	Install is an adjective, not a verb. Examples: ■ Install system ■ Install data ■ Install data sources ■ Install environments ■ Install hosts
Line Number	The number of the line.
Menu Revisions	Menu Revisions is a noun string. This JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool maintains interactive and batch application menus.
Object Librarian	Object Librarian is a noun string. This JD Edwards EnterpriseOne tool maintains objects or building blocks that make up applications.
Object Type	Object type is a noun string. Object type means the type of object.

Text String	Usage
Process Function	A function of a process. On a form, process function is a noun string, where process describes the function.
Process Usage	A usage of a process. On a form, process usage is a noun string, where process describes the usage.
Set Up	Set up, when spelled as two words, is a verb
Setup [noun]	Setup, when spelled as one word, is a noun or an adjective, not a verb. Examples: ■ Setup function ■ Setup menu

9.5.4 System Codes for Translating Global Product Solutions

Most software products provide global solutions, and they are translated into all supported languages. The system code assigned to a global solution is also global. It does not specify a country or region. Some software products, however, provide solutions to a specific country or region. The system code of these products must specify the country or region where the products will be used. The system codes indicate into what language the products need to be translated.

These are two examples:

- Address Book (system code 01) provides a global solution that is translated into all supported languages.
- HR & PR Foundation Canada (system code 05C) provides a solution for a specific country, Canada.

  Since Canada has two official languages, English and French, HR & PR Foundation Canada must be translated into French.

10

Understanding Acronyms and Abbreviations

This chapter contains the following topics:

10.1 Acronyms and Abbreviations

Oracle maintains a list of acronyms and abbreviations that you can use in JD Edwards EnterpriseOne applications. You must refer to this list before you use an acronym or abbreviation. If a specific acronym or abbreviation is not in this list, you must request that your application development manager add it.

The list also includes the space required for translation of double-byte and single-byte languages. If possible, enlarge the fields to accommodate translation.

Many languages have no equivalent for an English acronym or abbreviation. When no equivalent exists for an English acronym or abbreviation, the translation translates the description instead. Consider these French and German translations of the acronym A/P for accounts payable:

English Acronym or Abbreviation	French Translation	German Translation
A/P	C. frns	Kreditorenbuchhaltung

Double-byte languages, such as Chinese and Japanese, commonly require the most space because the Chinese and Japanese languages do not have acronyms and abbreviations.

> **Note:** Several acronyms and abbreviations contain the ampersand (&) symbol. When you define a form control or menu that includes an acronym or abbreviation that contains the ampersand symbol, you must enter two ampersands rather than a single one. Otherwise, the runtime engine interprets the *&* as an underscore (_).

These acronyms and abbreviations are approved for use:

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
A/B or AB	Address Book	10	2
A/P	Accounts Payable	8	15

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
A/R	Accounts Receivable	8	14
A/V	According to Value	8	2
AAI	Automatic Accounting Instruction	14	3
AAP	Affirmative Action Planning	18	18
AB	Aktiebolag (Sweden)	No translation	2
ABC	Activity-Based Costing	24	3
ABI	Application Binary Interface	20	3
ABM	Activity-Based Management	20	3
ACD	Automatic Call Distributor	44	38
ACE	Adjusted Current Earnings	18	3
ACH	Automated Clearing House	14	3
ACP	Actual Contribution Percentage	16	3
ACP	Average Contribution Percentage	18	3
ACRS	Accelerated Cost Recovery System	18	4
AD&D	Accidental Death and Dismemberment	16	4
ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act	12	3
ADDL	Additional	10	3
ADJ	Adjustment	10	12
ADP	Actual Deferral Percentage	16	3
ADR	Assets Depreciation Range	14	3
AEC	Architecture, Engineering, and Construction	18	3
AF	Advanced Forecasting	10	2
AFE	Authorization for Request	10	3
AFRA	Average Freight Rate Assessment	16	4
AFS	Available for Sale	10	3
AG	Aktiengesellschaft (Germany)	No translation	2

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
AGI	Adjusted Gross Income	14	14
AGM	Auto Generate Master	16	3
AGVS	Automated Guided Vehicle System	22	3
AIA	American Institute of Architects	16	3
AIX	Advanced Interactive Executive (IBM's proprietary version of UNIX)	32	3
AKA or aka	Also Known As	6	5
Amt	Amount	8	4
AMT	Alternative Minimum Tax	12	3
AN	Address Number	8	8
ANSI	American National Standards Institute	16	4
AOQL	Average Outgoing Quality Level	16	3
AP	Accounts Payable	8	6
AP/C	Agricultural Products, Crops	14	10
APA	Advanced Price Analysis	14	3
APD	Application Program Driver	16	3
API	Air Position Indicator	16	3
API	American Petroleum Institute	14	3
API	Application Program Interface	14	3
APICS	American Production and Inventory Control Society, Inc.	28	5
APPL	Application		
APR	Annual Percentage Rate	10	12
AQL	Acceptable Quality Level	16	11
AR	Accounts Receivable	8	6
AS	Agricultural Services	10	4
AS	Application System	10	2
AS/RS	Automatic Storage/Retrieval System	20	14
ASAP	As Soon As Possible	6	4

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
ASCII	American Standard Code for Information Interchange	26	5
ASI	Application Specific Instructions	18	3
ASI	Application Specific Instrument	18	3
ASN	Advanced Ship Notice	16	3
ASP	Auxiliary Storage Pool	12	3
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials	20	4
ATM	Automated Teller Machine	16	20
ATO	Associated Text Output	14	3
ATO	Assembly to Order	12	7
ATP	Available to Promise	12	3
ATPU	Available to Promise Unadjusted	18	4
ATRS	American Tanker Rate Schedule	18	4
AU	Actual Units	12	2
Avl	Availability	8	8
AWOL	Absent Without Leave or Absent Without Official Leave	10	4
B/D	Barrels per Day	8	4
B/L	Bill of Lading	8	3
BA	Beginning Available	12	9
BA	Budget Amount	10	2
BACS	Bank Automated Clearing System	18	4
BASIC	Business Application Software Introduction Class	22	5
BAU	Beginning Available Unadjusted	20	3
BCI	Billing Control Identification	14	3
BDA	Business View Design Aid	No translation	No translation
BEF	Belgian Francs	12	4
BEP	Break-Event Point	8	3
BFOE	Barrels of Fuel Oil Equivalent	14	4

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
BIPS	Billion Instructions per Second	6	4
Blk	Blank	6	3
BLOB	Binary Large Object	16	4
bn	Billion	6	5
BO	Back Order	10	2
BOC	Building Operating Costs	14	3
BOL	Bill of Lading	8	7
BOM	Bill of Materials	10	9
BP	Business Partner	10	13
BPI	Bits per Inch	12	3
BPS	Bits per Second	10	3
BPT	Bulk Product Transaction	12	3
Br	Branch	6	3
Brn	Branch	6	3
Brn/Plt	Branch/Plant	12	8
BS&W	Bottom Sediment and Water	16	4
BSFN	Business Function	No translation	No translation
BSVW	Business View	No translation	No translation
BTU	British Thermal Unit	14	3
BTX	Benzene, Toluene, and Xylene	18	3
BU	Budget Units	10	2
BU	Business Unit	10	2
C & F	Cost and Freight	12	12
C/O or c/o	Care of	6	6
C/R	Cash Receipts	10	8
C/S	Client/Server	16	3
CA	Contract Administration	10	2
CAD	Computer Assisted Design	16	3
CAE	Common Applications Environment	18	3
CAE	Computer-Aided Engineering	16	3
CAIT	Computer-Aided Inspection and Test	24	3

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
CAM	Common Area Maintenance	12	3
CAM	Computer-Aided Manufacturing	16	3
CAP	Computer Assisted Programming	16	3
CAT	Category	6	4
CAPP	Computer-Aided Process Planning	20	4
CASE	Computer-Aided Software Engineering	20	4
CATP	Cumulative Available to Promise	20	4
CBD	Cash Before Delivery	12	10
CBO	Cash Basis Only	10	3
CBT	Computer Based Training	14	3
CC	Cost Center	8	9
CCC	Cycle Count Code	14	3
CCITT	Consultative Committee for International Telephony and Telegraphy	24	5
CCQ	Office de la construction du Quebec (French)	No translation	3
Cd	Code	4	4
CD	Certificate of Deposit	10	2
CD-ROM	Compact Disc-Read Only Memory	24	6
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	8	2
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	10	7
CFPIM	Certified as a Fellow in Production and Inventory Management	24	5
Chg	Change	6	4
Chk	Check	6	4
CID	Computer-Integrated Distribution	18	3
Cie	Compagnie (France)	3	4
CIF	Central Information File	14	3
CIF	Computer-Integrated Fax	18	3
CIF	Cost, Insurance, and Freight	18	3

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
CIM	Computer-Integrated Manufacturing	18	3
CIS	Customer Information System	18	3
CISC	Complex Instruction Set Computer	18	4
CL	Control Language	10	2
CM	Change Management	10	2
CM	Corrective Maintenance	10	13
CMMS	Computerized Maintenance Management Systems	22	4
Cmp	Compensation	No translation	No translation
CMS	Cost Management System	18	3
CNC	Computer Numeric Control	16	4
Co	Company	6	3
CO	Change Order	18	19
COA	Certificate of Analysis	10	3
COBRA	Consolidated Omnibus Reconciliation Act	22	5
COBOL	Common Business Oriented Language	18	6
COD	Cash on Delivery	10	3
COFC	Container on a Railroad Flatcar	14	4
COGS	Cost of Goods Sold	14	3
COLA	Cost-of-Living Adjustment	14	4
COLA	Cost-of-Living Allowance	14	13
COLD	Computer Output to Laser Disk	20	3
COM	Computer Output to Microform	20	3
COM	Component Object Model	No translation	No translation
COMMS	Customer Oriented Manufacturing Management Systems	26	5
COO	Chief Operating Officer	10	9
COQ	Cost of Quality	16	7
COR	Collision Repair	10	3

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
CORBA	Common Object Request Broker		
Core	The central and foundational systems of JD Edwards EnterpriseOne software (Financials)	36	4
Corp	Corporation	10	4
COS	Corporation for Open Systems	20	3
CP	Configurator Processing	14	2
CPA	Certified Public Accountant	12	12
CPI or cpi	Characters per Inch	14	3
CPI	Consumer Price Index	16	3
CPI	Continuous Process Improvement	14	3
CPIM	Certified in Production and Inventory Management	24	4
CPM	Critical Path Method	16	3
CPU	Central Processing Unit	14	2
CR	Change Request	18	24
CR or Cr	Credit	12	2
CREDITEL	CREDITEL (Credit Reporting Agency)	14	8
CRP	Capacity Requirements Planning	18	3
CRP	Conference Room Pilot	12	3
CRT	Cathodic Ray Tube	12	3
CS	Client/Server	16	3
CSC	Client Service Coordinator	16	3
CSR	Customer Service Representative	14	3
CSW	Customer Service Workstation	16	3
CTD	Cumulative Trauma Disorder	16	3
CTI	Computer-to-Telephone Integration	18	3
CTI	Computer Telephony Integration	44	40
CTO	Chief Technical Officer	10	3
CTRL or Ctrl	Control	6	5

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
CTRY	Century	6	3
CUA	Common User Access	14	3
Cum	Cumulative Update	10	4
CUM	Cubic Meter	10	3
CUR	Currency Code	10	13
Curr	Current	6	4
CVP	Cost/Volume/Profit	18	6
D & B	Dun & Bradstreet (Credit Reporting Agency)	34	34
DA	Day	4	3
DASD	Direct Access Storage Device	18	4
DBA	Deductions, Benefits, and Accruals	18	3
DBA	Doing Business As	19	3
DBMS	Data Base Management System	16	4
DCE	Distributed Computing Environment	18	3
DCF	Discounted Cash Flow	14	20
DD	Data Dictionary	10	2
DDE	Dynamic Data Exchange	14	13
DDP	Distributed Data Processing	16	20
DDS	Data Description Specifications	14	3
DE	Design Engineering	10	2
DEMO	Demonstration	6	4
DFI	Deposit Financial Institution	14	3
DFU	Data File Utility	14	3
DIF	Data Interchange Format	14	10
DIL	Data Import Language	14	3
DIN	Deutsche Industrie Norm	No translation	3
DISOSS	Distributed Office Support System	22	6
DIST	Distribution	8	8
DLL	Dynamic Link Library	12	3
Dlt	Delete	6	5

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
DNC	Direct Numerical Control	14	9
DNS	Do Not Spread	10	3
Do Ty	Document Type	10	8
DOB	Date-of-Birth	10	9
DOI	Division of Interest	10	2
DPI or dpi	Dots per Inch	12	3
Dpt	Department	6	4
DR or Dr	Debit	6	1
DREAM Writer	Data Record Extraction and Management Writer	26	12
DRP	Distribution Requirements Planning	14	3
DRP	Distribution Resource Planning	14	3
DS	Data Structure	No translation	No translation
DSO	Days Sales Outstanding	16	4
Dsp	Display	6	4
DSS	Decision Support System	14	22
DSTR	Data Structure	No translation	No translation
DT	Document Type	10	8
Dta	Data	6	4
DTF	Demand Time Fence	14	3
Dup	Duplication	6	5
DW	DREAM Writer	12	2
DZ	Dozen	4	5
E & P	Earnings and Profits	12	3
E & O	Expenses and Others	12	3
E.P.	Expense Participation	10	2
Email	Electronic Mail	10	6
E&OE	Errors and Omissions Excepted	16	3
EA	Each (Unit of Measure)	16	5
EA	Ending Availability	12	8
EAC	Estimate at Completion	12	3
EADT	Everest Application Development Tool	25	4
EAP	Employee Assistance Program	14	3

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
EBB	Electronic Burst and Bind	16	3
EC	Edit Code	8	11
EC	European Community	12	2
ECM	Engineering Change Management	14	3
ECN	Engineering Change Notice	14	3
ECO	Engineering Change Order	14	3
ECR	Efficient Consumer Response	16	3
ECS	Electronic Customer Support	16	3
ECS	Energy and Chemical Systems	14	3
EDA	Estimated Date Available	16	3
EDC	Everest Development Center	16	3
EDI	Electronic Data Interchange	14	3
EDP	Electronic Data Processing	14	3
EE	Employee	6	6
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity	14	3
EEOC	Equal Employment Opportunity Commission	20	4
EFP	Enterprise Facility Planning	14	3
EFT	Electronic Funds Transfer	14	20
EFTS	Electronic Funds Transfer System	18	22
EI	Employee Involvement	10	8
EIC	Earned Income Credit	14	22
EIN	Employer's Identification Number	12	7
EIS	Enterprise Information Systems	14	3
EIS	Executive Information System	16	3
EM	Equipment Management	10	10

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
EMEA	Europe, Middle East, and Asia	12	4
EMS	Environmental Management System	14	5
EOI	Evidence of Insurability	10	24
EOJ	End of Job	10	10
EOM	End of Month	6	9
EOQ	Economic Order Quantity	16	14
EP	Expense Participation	10	2
EPOS or epos	Electronic Point of Sale	12	4
EPS	Earnings Per Share	10	13
EPSS	Expert Performance Support System	18	4
EQ	Equal To	6	3
EQP	Equipment	6	3
ER	Employer	6	5
ER	Event Rule	No translation	No translation
ERISA	Employee Retirement Income Security Act	20	5
ERPx	Enterprise Requirements Planning Execution	18	17
ERR	Error	6	5
ESOP	Employee Stock Ownership Plan	14	12
ETC	Estimate to Complete	10	3
ETO	Engineer to Order	12	17
EVP	Executive Vice-President	12	14
EVS	Enumeration Verification System	14	3
Exc	Exclude	6	8
EXW	Ex Works	8	7
F & F or f & f	Fixtures and Fittings	3	3
F/A	Fixed Asset	10	4
FA	Functional Acknowledgement	12	2
FAP	Final Average Pay	14	3
FAS	Final Assembly Schedule	16	13
FAS	Free Alongside Ship	14	19

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
FASB	Financial Accounting Standards Board	20	4
FASTR	Financial Analysis Spreadsheet Tool and Report Writer	30	5
FCST	Forecast	4	6
FCU	Fax Control Unit	14	3
FDA	Form Design Aid	18	13
FDP	Fiscal Date Pattern	14	7
FED	Federal Tax	8	18
FHA	Federal Housing Administration	20	14
FHC	Freight Handling Code	12	13
FICA	Federal Insurance Contribution Act	20	4
FIFO	First In, First Out	12	4
FIGS	French, Italian, German, Spanish	32	13
FIT	Federal Income Tax	12	9
FK	Function Keys	8	16
FLSA	Fair Labor Standard Act	16	4
FMC	Flexible Machine Center	14	3
FMLA	Family Medical Leave Act	16	3
FMS	Flexible Manufacturing System	14	3
FOB	Free on Board	10	18
FOQ	Fixed Order Quantity	14	3
FPO	Firm Planned Order	14	12
FR	Financial Reporting	14	8
FREQ	Frequency	8	8
FRF	French Francs	10	9
FRS	Federal Reserve System	14	3
FSA	Flexible Spending Account	12	3
ft	Foot	6	3
FTC	Federal Trade Commission	16	3
FTE	Federal Tax Entry	12	3
FTE	Full-Time Employee	12	3
FTE	Full-Time Equivalent	20	3

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
FTO	Finish-to-Order	14	3
FTP	File Transfer Protocol	18	3
FTZ	Foreign Trade Zones	12	3
FUI	Federal Unemployment Insurance	14	15
FUTA	Federal Unemployment Tax Act	16	11
FWO	Firm Work Order	14	7
FY	Fiscal Year	10	3
FYI	For Your Information	8	7
G & A	General and Administrative Expenses	18	11
G/A	General Accounting	6	11
G/L	General Ledger	10	2
GAAP	Generally Accepted Accounting Principles	16	4
GAO	General Accounting Office	10	3
GBC	General Building Contractor	14	3
GBP	British Pounds	6	8
GE	Greater Than or Equal To	12	7
gig	Gigabyte (one billion bytes)	10	5
GIF	Graphics Interchange Format	14	3
GL	Glossary	8	7
GmbH	Gesellschaft mit beschränkter Haftung (Germany)	No translation	4
GOSIP	Government Open Systems Interconnect Profile	26	5
GST	Goods and Services Tax (Canada)	24	3
GT	Greater Than	6	7
GTE	Gross Tax Exclusion	12	3
GUI	Graphical User Interface	14	3
GUID	Globally Unique Identifier (technical system codes)	20	26
H & S	Health and Safety	12	3

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
HCE	Highly Compensated Employee	10	3
HEX	Hexadecimal	12	9
HLL	High-Level Language	10	22
HQ	Headquarters	6	9
HR	Workforce Management	8	11
HRM	Workforce Management	10	11
HS	Hidden Selection	10	14
HT	Hypertext	10	9
HTML	Hypertext Markup Language	24	4
HTTP	Hypertext Transfer Protocol	24	4
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning	18	4
I/O	Input / Output Control	16	3
ICCC	Inter Company Cost Center	20	20
ICD	Identification Code Designator	14	2
ICH	Inter Company Hub	14	3
ID	Identification	No translation	2
ID	Inter-Plant Demand	18	17
IDC	Intangible Depletion Cost	14	4
IDL	Interface Definition Language	No translation	No translation
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers	22	4
IM	Inventory Management	10	11
In	Inch	6	3
Inc	Include	6	5
Inc	Incorporated	6	4
Inv	Invoice	8	8
IOU	I Owe You	8	9
IP	Internet Protocol	18	2
IPL	Initial Program Load	14	7
IPS	Implementation Planning Session	14	3
IR	In Receipt	6	3

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
IRA	Individual Retirement Account	14	3
IRS	Internal Revenue Service	8	3
ISO	International Standards Organization	14	3
ISSN	International Standard Serial Number	16	4
IT	Information Technology	10	2
ITC	Income Tax Credit	12	20
ITC	Investment Tax Credit	12	19
ITD	Inception-to-Date	8	12
Itm	Item	6	4
J/E	Journal Entry	12	2
JAD	Joint Application Development	18	3
JC	Job Cost	10	16
JCA	Job Cost Accounting	14	3
JCB	Job Cost Billing	14	3
JE	Journal Entry	12	2
JF	Join File	10	2
JIT	Just-in-Time	6	3
JPO	Java Persistent Object	12	10
JT	Journal Type	12	10
JVI	Joint Venture Interest	10	3
K	Thousand	4	1
Kb	Kilobyte (1,024 bytes)	8	5
KBG	Knowledge-Based Generator	20	3
KK	Kabushiki-Kaisha	16	2
L/C	Letter of Credit	8	7
L/O	Line/Order	10	5
LAN	Local Area Network	10	11
lb	Pound	4	4
LBO	Leveraged Buyout	10	21
LC	Landed Cost	10	10
LCL	Less than a Carload	14	9
LD	Level of Detail	8	2
LDA	Local Data Area	12	15
LE	Less Than or Equal To	12	7

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
LF	Logical File	10	10
LIFO	Last In, First Out	12	4
LIMIT	Lot-Size Inventory Management Interpolation Technique	26	5
LIPL	License Plate	8	11
LOA	Leave of Absence	6	6
LOB	Line of Business	10	3
LOD	Level of Detail	8	2
LPG	Liquid Petroleum Gas	12	6
LPI or lpi	Lines per Inch	12	3
LRP	Long Range Planning	10	12
LRS	Loading Rack System	12	3
LSN	Lot Serial Number	12	11
LT	Ledger Type	12	2
LT	Less Than	6	7
LT	Line Type	8	7
Ltd	Limited	8	4
LTD	Life-to-Date	10	3
LTD	Long Term Debt	10	13
LTD	Long Term Disability	10	3
LTL	Less than a Truckload	14	9
MACRS	Modified Accelerated Cost Recovery System	24	4
MAD	Mean Absolute Deviation	14	18
MAP	Manufacturing Automation Protocol	20	3
MAPI	Messaging Application Program Interface	26	4
MAS	Management Advisory Services	14	3
Max	Maximum	8	4
MB	Megabyte (one million bytes)	12	5
MBD	Mechanical Breakdown	10	3
MBO	Management by Objectives	12	29
MC	Method of Computation	10	10
MCI	Media Control Interface	14	3

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
MDS	Material-Dominated Scheduling	18	3
MDY	Month, Day, Year	12	3
ME	Manufacturing Engineering	10	2
meg or mega	Megabyte (one million bytes)	12	5
Mfg	Manufacturing	6	4
MI	Machine Instruction	10	11
MI	Manufacturing Instruction	12	9
MICR	Magnetic Ink Character Recognition	14	19
MIL-SPEC	Military Inspection Standard	14	8
Min	Minimum	8	4
MIPS	Millions of Instructions per Second	16	4
MIS	Management Information System	14	3
Misc	Miscellaneous	6	6
MMbpd	Million Barrels per Day	10	4
MMS	Manufacturing Management Systems	14	3
MMS	Minerals Management Service	14	3
MNC	Multinational Company	10	16
MNP	Multinational Products	10	15
MO	Month	4	4
MOD	Method of Delivery	10	11
Mogas	Motor Gasoline	12	11
MOQ	Maximum Order Quantity	14	16
MOT	Mode of Transportation	10	8
MPS	Master Production Schedule	14	12
MRB	Material Review Board	16	3
MRI	Machine Readable Instructions	14	19
MRO	Maintenance, Repair, and Operation Supplies	22	3
MRP	Material Requirements Planning	18	14

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
MRP II	Manufacturing Resource Planning	18	3
MRPx	Materials, Resource, Planning, and Execution	24	19
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet	16	4
Msg	Message	6	5
MTD	Month-to-Date	8	12
MTM	Methods-Time Measurement	14	3
MTO	Make-to-Order	12	11
MTOP	Make-to-Order Product	18	20
MTS	Make-to-Stock	12	8
MTSP	Make-to-Stock Product	18	17
MURB	Multiple Unit Residential Building	14	9
MWO	Model Work Order	14	17
N & A	Name and Address	12	10
N/A	Not Available	4	12
N/S	Name Search	8	8
NA	Not Applicable	8	13
NACH	National Automated Clearing House	20	4
NASDAQ	National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotations	28	6
NBV	Net Book Value	10	12
NC	Numerical Control	10	13
NCSA	National Center for Supercomputing Applications	26	4
NDT	Nondiscrimination Test	12	14
NE	Not Equal To	8	5
NER	Named Event Rule (also called event rule business function)	No translation	No translation
NFS	Network File System	14	3
NG	Not Greater Than	8	10
NGM	Netware Global Messaging	12	3
NIFO	Next In, First Out	14	4

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
NIST	National Institute for Standards and Technology	20	4
NL	Not Less Than	8	10
NLM	Netware Loadable Module	16	3
NNN	Triple Net	10	3
No	Number	4	3
NOA	Net Operating Assets	14	3
NOL	Net Operating Loss	12	14
NOR	Notice of Readiness	18	3
NPBT	Net Profit Before Taxes	12	16
NSF	Non-Sufficient Funds	10	12
NT	New Technology	8	2
NTE	Not to Exceed	8	3
NTED	No Touch Exchange of Dies	8	4
NV	Naamloze Vennootschap (Holland)	No translation	2
NYSE	New York Stock Exchange	16	10
O	Option	6	4
O/T	Overtime	6	8
OBJ	Object	14	8
OCE	Open Collaboration Environment	16	3
OCL	Over Credit Limit	14	3
OCM	Object Configuration Manager	14	3
OCR	Optical Character Recognition	14	3
OD	Organizational Development	10	2
ODBC	Open Data Base Connectivity	16	4
OEE	Overall Equipment Effectiveness	16	3
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer	18	3
OH	Overhead	10	9
OJT	On-the-Job Training	10	20
OL	Object Librarian		

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
OLE	Object Linking and Embedding	16	27
OLTP	Online Transaction Processing	16	4
OM	Object Map	8	2
OMB	Office of Management and Budget	18	3
OMI	Open Messaging Interface	20	3
OOP	Out-of-Pocket	6	3
OP	Option	6	4
OP	Order Processing	10	2
Ops Seq No	Operation Sequence Number	12	24
Or Ty	Order Type	10	10
Org	Organization	10	4
OS	Open Systems	10	2
OS	Operating System	10	2
OS&D	Over, Short, and Damaged	18	4
OSF	Open Systems Foundation	14	3
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Act	18	4
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection	14	3
OT	Overtime	6	3
OTC	Over-the-counter	6	3
OTED	One Touch Exchange of Dies	10	4
oz	Ounce	6	2
P & P or p & p	Postage and Packing	12	3
P & L	Profit and Loss	No translation	3
P & E	Property and Equipment	14	3
P/B/A	Planning/Budgeting/Al locations	20	5
P/E	Price/Earnings	12	3
P/O	Purchase Order	10	2
P/V	Profit/Volume	12	3
pa	Per Annum	6	3

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
PAC	Production Activity Control	14	3
PACO	Posting After Cutoff	12	4
PBCO	Posting Before Cutoff	12	4
PBYE	Posting Before Year End	12	4
PC	Personal Computer	6	2
PCO	Planned Change Order	32	30
PCS	Personal Computer Support	10	3
PDBA	Payments, Deductions, Benefits and Accruals	24	4
PDCA	Plan-Do-Check-Action	24	4
PDL	Program Design Language	14	17
PdM	Predictive Maintenance	12	3
PDM	Product Data Management	14	3
PDS	Processor-Dominated Scheduling	24	3
PEC	Posting Edit Code	12	3
PERT	Program Evaluation and Revue Technique	20	4
PF	Physical File	10	2
PFC	Projected Final Cost	10	3
PFP	Projected Final Profit	16	3
PFR	Projected Final Revenue	16	3
PFS	Process Flow Scheduling	18	3
PI	Payment Instrument	10	2
PIF	Program Information File	14	16
PLC	Programmable Logic Controller	22	24
PLC	Public Limited Company (United Kingdom)	12	3
PLO	Planned Order	10	3
Plt	Plant	6	4
PM	Preventive Maintenance	12	2
PM	Property Management	12	2
PN	Period Number	8	2
PO	Processing Option	10	2

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
PO	Purchase Order	10	2
POB	Post Out of Balance	12	3
POE	Purchase Order Entry	14	3
POP	Purchase Order Processing	14	3
POS	Point of Sale	8	3
POSIX	Portable Operating System Interface for Computer Environments	24	5
PPAT	People, Places, and Things	14	6
PPB	Part Period Balancing	14	3
PPBS	Program-Planning-Budg eting System	22	3
PPD	Prearranged Payments and Deposits	22	4
PPED	Pay Period Ending Date	14	4
PPM	Parts per Million	14	3
PPO	Preferred Provider Organization	14	3
PPV	Purchase Price Variance	14	3
PR	Payroll	8	3
PR	Public Relations	10	2
PS	Pay Status	10	2
PSF	Per Square Foot	12	3
PSI	Pounds per Square Inch	26	16
PSIA	Pounds per Square Inch Absolute	26	16
PSIG	Pounds per Square Inch Gauge	26	3
PST	Provincial Sales Tax (Canada)	20	3
PSW	Project Strategy Workshop	16	3
PTD	Period-to-Date	16	3
PTE	Part-Time Employee	10	3
PTF	Program Temporary Fix	14	3
PTM	Payroll Tax Management	14	3
Pty	Priority	6	3
PWO	Plan Work Order	16	3

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
PYE	Previous Year-End	10	3
PYEB	Prior Year-End Balance	14	4
PYEC	Prior Year-End Cumulative	14	4
PYEN	Prior Year-End Net	12	4
Q & A	Questions and Answers	8	3
QA	Quality Assurance	10	2
QB	Qualified Beneficiary	12	2
QBE	Query by Example	12	3
QE	Qualifying Event	10	2
QFD	Quality Function Deployment	14	3
QM	Quality Management	10	2
QO	Quote Order	8	2
Qry	Query	6	5
QTD	Quarter-to-Date	10	3
Qty	Quantity	6	3
R & D	Research and Development	12	3
R/L	Right/Left	8	5
R/O	Required/Optional	16	11
R/V	Reverse/Void	12	3
RA	Revised Amount	12	2
RAD	Rapid Application Development	14	3
RAM	Random Access Memory	14	3
Rand	Random	6	8
RCCP	Rough Cut Capacity Planning	16	4
RDA	Report Design Aid	18	3
RDBF	Running Dollars Balance Format	22	4
RDM	Relational Database Management	18	14
RDM	Relational Document Management	18	3
RE	Real Estate	8	2
Rec	Record	6	6
REC	Reverse Entry Control	10	3
Ref	Reference	6	4

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
Rel	Relationship	6	4
REP	Rapidly, Economically, and Predictably	20	3
Rev	Revenue	6	10
RF	Radio Frequency	12	2
RFP	Request for Proposal	14	3
RFQ	Request for Quote	6	3
RI	Residual Income	10	3
RiBa	Ricevuta Bancaria	16	4
RISC	Reduced Instruction Set Computer	26	4
RL	Response Line	10	2
RL/SU	Response Line/Software Update	20	5
Rmk	Remark	10	2
ROA	Return on Assets	10	3
ROE	Record of Employment	10	3
ROI	Return on Investment	10	12
ROM	Read Only Memory	10	14
ROP	Reorder Point	10	3
ROQ	Reorder Quantity	10	3
RPC	Remote Procedure Call	14	3
RPG	Report Program Generator	16	3
RPM	Residential Property Management	16	3
RPS	Requirements Planning System	14	3
RQBF	Running Quantity Balance Format	22	4
RRA	Reserve Recognition Accounting	14	3
RRN	Relative Record Number	12	3
RRP	Resource Requirements Planning	14	3
RS	RISC System	10	2
RT	Record Type	10	7
RTP	Return to Production	10	3
RU	Revised Units	12	2

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
RUIA	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act	16	4
S & H or s & h	Shipping and Handling	14	3
S/N	Serial Number	8	8
S/O	Sales Order	10	2
S.O.	Sales Order	10	2
SA	Société Anonyme (France)	No translation	2
SA	Stand Alone	8	2
SAA	Systems Application Architecture	12	3
SAR	Software Action Request	12	3
SARA	Superfund Amendment Reauthorization Act	22	4
SAW	Server Administration Workbench	26	31
SB	Service Billing	10	2
SBL	Subledger	10	2
SBQ	Standard Batch Quantity	10	3
SC	Status Code	8	8
SCC	Service Class Code	12	3
SCSI	Small Computer Systems Interface	20	4
SDA	Screen Design Aid	18	3
SDI	State Disability Insurance	12	3
SDQ	Shipping, Destination, and Quantity	18	3
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission	16	3
SEC	Standard Entry Class	14	3
Seq	Sequence	6	4
SEU	Source Entry Utility	12	3
SFAS	Statement of Financial Accounting Standards	18	4
SFC	Shop Floor Control	10	11
SFL	Subfile	8	8
Sfx	Suffix	6	3
SIA	Single Item Authorization	10	3

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
SIC	Standard Industry Classification	14	10
SIG	Special Interest Group	14	3
SIN	Social Insurance Number	12	14
SIT	State Income Tax	10	22
SKU	Stocking Keeping Unit	14	9
SKU	Stockkeeping Unit	8	9
Sls	Sales	8	4
SMAC	Standard Maintenance Agreement Contract	18	4
SME	Subject Matter Expert	10	3
SMED	Single Minute Exchange of Dies	26	4
SMF	Standard Message Format	14	3
SMS	Shipper Management System	16	3
SNA	Systems Network Architecture	14	3
SNADS	Systems Network Architecture Distribution Services	24	5
SO	Sales Order	10	2
SOE	Sales Order Entry	14	3
SOP	Sales Order Processing	14	3
SOP	Statement of Position	10	3
SOQ	Suggested Order Quantity	14	3
SP	Service Provider	13	14
SpA	Societá per Azioni (Italy)	No translation	3
SPC	Statistical Process Control	14	17
Specs	Specifications		
SPI	System Provided Interface	16	3
SPRI	Société de Personnes à Responsibilité Limitée (Belgium)	No translation	4
SPT	Shortest Process Time Rule	18	3
SQC	Statistical Quality Control	14	3

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
SQL (Sequel)	Structured Query Language	16	3
SRM	Scheduled Routine Maintenance	16	14
SRV	Solutions, Relationships, Value	18	3
SSN	Social Security Number	12	14
STAR	Spreadsheet Tool For Asset Reporting (Fixed Asset Report Writer)	42	4
Std	Standard	8	4
STD	Short-Term Disability	10	3
SUI	State Unemployment Insurance	12	3
SVH	Sick Days, Vacation, Holidays	18	20
SVO	Service Order	10	3
SVR	Software Versions Repository	12	3
SWIFT	Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications	22	5
Sy	System	6	5
SYD	Sum-of-the-Years'-Digits	12	3
T & M	Time and Materials	12	3
T/B	Trial Balance	8	8
T/E	Time Entry	10	3
TA	Time Accounting	10	2
TAM	Table Access Manager	No translation	No translation
TBLE	Table	No translation	No translation
TC	Table Conversion	No translation	No translation
TCOS	Technical Committee on Operating Systems	20	4
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol	36	6
TDA	Table Design Aid	No translation	No translation
TE	Time Entry	10	3
TEI	Total Employee Involvement	14	3
TER	Table Event Rule	No translation	No translation
TI	Type of Input	10	2
Time Last Upd	Time Last Updated	14	28

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
TL	Truckload	10	8
TM	Translation Manager	14	2
TOC	Table of Contents	8	10
TOP	Technical/Office Protocol	24	4
TPC	Transaction Processing Council	18	3
TPM	Total Productive Maintenance	16	3
TPOP	Time-Phased Order Point	24	4
TQC	Total Quality Control	12	3
TQE	Total Quality Engineering	12	3
TQM	Total Quality Management	12	3
TRW	TRW (Credit Reporting Agency)	20	3
TT	Translation Tools	10	12
U/M	Unit of Measure	10	8
UBE	Universal Batch Engine	14	3
UCIS	Utility of Customer Information System	18	4
UDC	User Defined Code	12	3
UDD	User Defined Depreciation	16	3
UFC	Universal File Converter	16	3
UFO	Unidentified Foreign Object	18	3
UK	United Kingdom	10	2
ULI	Urban Land Industry	12	3
UM or Um	Unit of Measure	10	8
UOM	Unit of Measure	10	8
UPC	Universal Product Code	14	7
UPD or Upd	Update	6	4
UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply	16	3
UQF	Untested Quick Fix	18	3
URL	Uniform Resource Locators	16	3
USD	United States Dollars	16	10
VAN	Value Added Network	10	3

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
VAT	Value Added Tax	8	5
VCF	Volume Correction Factor	14	3
Vchr	Voucher Journal	16	17
VD	Video Display	10	2
VDT	Video Display Terminal	14	3
VDU	Video Display Unit	14	3
VETS-100	Veterans Employment	10	8
VI	Viscosity Index	10	2
VIN	Vehicle Identification Number	12	3
VLCC	Very Large Crude Carrier	12	6
VMI	Vendor Managed Inventory	18	3
VO	Vocabulary Overrides	10	2
VOL or vol	Volume	12	4
VP	Vice-President	8	2
VRS	Vendor Release Scheduling	16	3
VRU	Voice Recognition Unit	14	3
VS	Vendor Scheduling	14	2
VTX	Video Text	10	3
W/ or w/	With	4	2
W & M	Weights and Measures	12	3
W/C	Work Center	10	10
W/H or w/h	Withholding	8	11
W/I or w/i	Within	8	10
W/O or w/o	Without	8	2
W/O	Work Order	10	2
W/Tax	Withholding Tax	8	7
W/W	JD Edwards World Writer	12	12
W-2	Wage and Tax Statement	14	3
W-4	Employee's Withholding Allowance Certificate	18	3
W-9	Exception Report	10	3
WACO	Way After Cutoff	10	4
WAN	Wide Area Network	10	3

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
WARN	Warning	6	5
WB	Workbench	8	9
WBS	Work Breakdown Structure	14	3
WCA	Workmen's Compensation Act	18	3
WF	Work File	10	9
WF	Workflow	No translation	No translation
WIP	Work in Process	8	3
Wk	Week	10	3
WLC	Warehouse, Location, Cost Center	22	3
WM	Warehouse Management	10	2
WMS	Warehouse Management System	14	3
WO	Work Order	10	2
WOP	Work Order Processing	14	3
WORM	Write Once, Read Many	20	4
WPT	Windfall Profit Tax	12	3
WPUM	Weight per Unit of Measure	16	4
WRN	Warning	6	6
WRT	Write	6	5
WTD	Week-to-date	8	11
WW	Who's Who?	8	2
WW	JD Edwards World Writer	12	2
WWW	JD Edwards World Wide Web	8	3
WYSIWYG	What You See Is What You Get	22	7
X	Cross	6	3
X	Phone Extension	10	7
X-Ref	Cross Reference	10	9
XO	Crossover	6	2
Y/N	Yes/No	6	5
yd	Yard	4	3
YE	Year End	6	5
YLD or yld	Yield	12	3
YR	Year	4	2

Acronym or Abbreviation	Description	Field Size Needed to Translate Double-byte	Field Size Needed to Translate Single-byte
YTD	Year to Date	8	10
ZIP	Zone Improvement Plan (Postal Code)	25	3

11

Understanding Field Sizes

This chapter contains the following topics:

- Section 11.1, "Field Sizes"

11.1 Field Sizes

The JD Edwards EnterpriseOne system maintains a list of field names and corresponding alias examples that represent commonly used data types that appear in a form. The *B*s represent the number of characters that alphabetical fields can contain. For example, the field MCU (Cost Center) enables you to enter *ABCDEFGHIJKL*. The number of *8*s represents the same thing for numeric fields. For example, the field ICU (Batch Number) enables you to enter *12345678*.

The size column that precedes the B column refers to the size that the field should be in design so that you have enough room to enter and display the data correctly. For example, *133* is the correct size for the Cost Center Details field.

This table provides guidelines for placing and sizing controls:

Category	Alias	Description	Application Field Location	B's	8's
Branch/Plant	*MCU*	Any branch/plant field	Top-right corner	12	
Address Number	AN8	Any Address Number field, including internal and external numbers	88	8	
Date	DATE	Any date field			88/88/8888
Time	TIME	Any time field			88:88:88
UDC	UDC	1 - Character		1	
UDC	UDC	10 - Character		10	
UDC	UDC	2 - Character		2	
UDC	UDC	3 - Character		3	
UDC	UDC	4 - Character		4	
UDC	UDC	8 - Character		8	

Category	Alias	Description	Application Field Location	B's	8's
Amount	AEXP	Extended Cost	After Unit Cost		15
Company	CO	Company		5	
Amount	CRR	Currency Exchange Rate			15
Document	DOC*	Document Number		8	
Document	DCT*	Document Type	After Doc Number/No desc.	2	
Document	KCO*	Key Company	After Doc Type/No desc.	5	
Location	LOCN	Location		20	
Location	LOTN	Lot Number	After LOCN	30	
Location	TKID	Bulk - Tank ID		8	
Quantity	TRQT	Quantity			15
Item Number	UITM	Item Number - Unknown	Left with desc. after	26	
Amount	UNCS	Unit Cost	Before Extended Amount		15
Density	DEND	Density	After TEMP		8
Density Type	DNTP	Density Type	After DEND/No desc.	1	
Pressure	VAPP	Vapor Pressure	After DETP		15
Unit of Measure	PREU	Pressure UOM	After VAPP/No desc.	2	
Temperature	DETP	Density Temperature	After DEND		8
Temperature Type	DTPU	Density Temperature Type	After DETP/No desc.	1	
Temperature	LPGV	LPG Vapor Temperature	After VAPP		8
Temperature Type	TPU1	Temperature Type	After LPGV/No desc.	1	
Temperature	TEMP	Temperature			8
Temperature Type	STPU	Temperature Type	After TEMP/No desc.	1	

Category	Alias	Description	Application Field Location	B's	8's
Volume	LIQV	Liquid Volume			15
Unit of Measure	BUMx	UOM	After Vol/ No desc.	2	
Correction Factor	VCF	Volume Correction Factor			7
Weight	LIQW	Liquid Weight			15
Volume	AMBR	Ambient Volume			15
Volume	VAPV	Vapor Volume			15
Volume	OVOL	Other Volume			15
Quantity	STUM	Stock Total	Not normally on a form		15
Quantity	STOK	Stock Volume	After AMBR		15
Weight	WGTR	Weight Result	After STOK		15
Line Number	JELN	Journal Entry Line Number			7
Batch Number	ICU	Batch Number			8
User ID	USER	User ID		10	
Program ID	PID	Program ID		10	

Glossary

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.

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).

Auto Commit Transaction

A database connection through which all database operations are immediately written to the database.

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

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.

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 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).

checksum

A fixed-size datum computed from an arbitrary block of digital data for the purpose of detecting accidental errors that may have been introduced during its transmission or storage. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne uses the checksum to verify the integrity of packages that have been downloaded by recomputing the checksum of the downloaded package and comparing it with the checksum of the original package. The procedure that yields the checksum from the data is called a checksum function or checksum algorithm. JD Edwards EnterpriseOne uses the MD5 and STA-1 checksum algorithms.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

direct connect

A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application.

See also batch-of-one and store-and-forward.

Do Not Translate (DNT)

A type of data source that must exist on the iSeries because of BLOB restrictions.

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 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 object

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

EnterpriseOne process

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Monitoring Application

An EnterpriseOne tool provided for an administrator to get statistical information for various EnterpriseOne 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.

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-incapabilities 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).

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 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.

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.

replication server

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

super class

An inheritance concept of the Java language where a class is an instance of something, but is also more specific. “Tree” might be the super class of “Oak” and “Elm,” for example.

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.

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.

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.

versioning a published business service

Adding additional functionality/interfaces to the published business services without modifying the existing functionality/interfaces.

Versions List merge

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

visual assist

Forms that can be invoked from a control 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.

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 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.

workflow

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

workgroup server

A server that usually contains subsets of data replicated from a master network server. A workgroup server does not perform application or batch processing.

XAPI events

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

XML CallObject

An interoperability capability that enables you to call business functions.

XML Dispatch

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

XML List

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

XML Service

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

XML Transaction

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

XML Transaction Service (XTS)

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

Z event

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

Z table

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

Z transaction

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

Index

E

F

G

H

I

J

L

M

N

O

P

R

S

T

U

V

W

X

Z