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# EnterpriseOne 8.10 Condition Based Maintenance PeopleBook

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**May 2004**



EnterpriseOne 8.10  
Condition Based Maintenance PeopleBook  
SKU ALM810CBM0504

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# About These EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks

## Preface

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

This preface discusses:

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

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### Note

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

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## EnterpriseOne Application Prerequisites

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

See the *Foundation Guide*.

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

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

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

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## Obtaining Documentation Updates

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

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### Note

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

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### See Also

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

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## Typographical Conventions and Visual Cues

This section discusses:

- Typographical conventions
- Visual cues

## Typographical Conventions

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

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



	immediately preceding documentation.
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# Visual Cues

EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks contain the following visual cues:

- Notes
- Cautions

## Notes

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

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### Note

Example of a note.

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## Cautions

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

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### Caution

Example of a caution.

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# Comments and Suggestions

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

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

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

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

# Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM) Overview

In contrast with frequency-based preventive maintenance, condition-based maintenance (CBM) looks at upper and lower limits, tolerances, and other conditions that might cause an equipment or system warning or alarm. CBM then acts on these conditions based on user, vendor, or manufacturer criteria.

The CBM programs provide both real time and batch connections to respond to alerts from equipment monitoring devices. For example, a wholesale food distributor monitors refrigeration equipment within cold storage and freezer rooms. If the temperature rises above a maximum level, the system provides an alert that can generate an investigation message or create a work order to service the equipment.

Dynamic systems (electrical, hydraulic, mechanical, or thermal) possess normal signatures when operating correctly. A subtle signature change might mean the onset of a failure mode. The small differences between normal and abnormal signatures are often hidden by noise in the system. However, modern transducers and associated signal-analysis techniques can now discriminate between truly random variations and significant trends. With equipment sensors that provide operating information, increasingly available technology supports real-time, on-board monitoring of equipment.

The principles of CBM are:

- Identify changes in the condition of a machine that will indicate a potential failure.
- Identify physical characteristics that collectively indicate the current condition of a machine.
- Measure, analyze, and report data to recognize trends.

Normally, an alarm condition generates a maintenance action, such as the creation of a work order to inspect, repair, or replace the cause of the alarm. Other alarms might send a pager alert, email message, or other electronic alert to the proper technician, supervisor, or individual who needs instant notification of critical equipment status.

CBM is also useful for budgeting considerations, such as planning for costly engine maintenance only when certain conditions occur.

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## Note

This release of condition-based maintenance supports receiving alerts and responding to them. This release does not support receiving readings and analyzing them to determine if an alert condition exists.

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## Process Flow for Condition-Based Maintenance

The following steps provide an example of the typical flow of events and processes within Condition-Based Maintenance:

1. An external system determines if an equipment reading is at an alert status.
2. The external system sends alert details to the Condition-Based Maintenance (CBM) system.
3. The CBM system imports the alert details to the condition-based alerts table.
4. The CBM system sends a notification message to the maintenance coordinator.
5. The maintenance coordinator reviews the message about the equipment in alert.
6. The maintenance coordinator sends an investigation message to the responsible engineer. Or, the equipment alert causes the system to automatically send an investigation message to the responsible engineer.
7. The engineer reports back to the maintenance coordinator with the results of the investigation.
8. The maintenance coordinator uses the investigation results to determine whether to create a work order.
9. If necessary, the maintenance coordinator creates a work order or updates the preventive maintenance schedule to create a work order. Or, the equipment alert causes the system to automatically create a work order to respond to the alert condition.

# Setting Up Condition-Based Maintenance

Before you can use the features of condition-based maintenance, you need to define the information that is critical for system processes.

In addition to the setup topics that are included in this guide, refer to topics in the following guides for additional setup and update options.

## See Also

See the following topics in the *Capital Asset Management Guide*:

- ❑ *Setting Up Work Orders*
- ❑ *Creating a Model Work Order*
- ❑ *Setting Up PM Schedule Information*
- ❑ *Working with PM Schedules*
- ❑ *Updating Preventive Maintenance Schedule Information*
- ❑ *Updating Preventive Maintenance Schedules Globally*

See the following topics in the *EnterpriseOne Workflow Tools Guide*:

- ❑ *Distribution Lists* for information about structure types
- ❑ *Setting Up Distribution Lists* for information about structure types

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## Setting Up Sequences for Notification and Investigation Messages

Use the Condition-Based Maintenance Message Sequences program (P1315) to define the search sequences that the system uses to select the message rule which determines the alert message recipients. The hierarchy determines the order in which the system searches for message recipients.

You can use a processing option to specify whether to enter message sequences for a notification process or for an investigation process. Notification messages warn or alert managers (such as production, shipping, and plant supervisors) of a problem. Investigation messages request that a plant engineer investigate the problem and report findings back to the message originator.

Considerations:

- Set up the hierarchy from specific to general.
- For performance reasons, set up only the necessary message sequences.
- The workflow process CBMNOTIFY supports sending a notification message to an individual recipient or a distribution list.
- The workflow process CBMINVEST supports sending an investigation message to an individual recipient or a distribution list.

## See Also

- ❑ *PeopleSoft Workflow Tools Overview* in the *EnterpriseOne Workflow Tools Guide* for information about using workflow

### ► To set up sequences for notification and investigation messages

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Choose one of the following navigations:

From the *Condition-Based Maintenance Setup* menu (G13CBM41), choose *Notification Message Sequences*.

From the *Condition-Based Maintenance Setup* menu (G13CBM41), choose *Investigation Message Sequences*.

PeopleSoft®

Notification Message Sequences - Condition-Based Maintenance Message Sequences

OK Find Delete Cancel Tools

Message Rules Type 1 Notification Rules

Records 1 - 3 Customize Grid

	Sequence Number	Customer	Site	Business Unit	Location	Product Family	Product Model	Unit Number	Inventory Number
☐	1.00	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
☐	2.00	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
☐									

1. On *Condition-Based Maintenance Message Sequences*, complete the following fields and click **OK**:

- Sequence Number
- Customer
- Site
- Business Unit
- Location
- Product Family
- Product Model
- Equipment Number
- Inventory Number

You must define the order in which the system will search for message recipients. The system uses a hierarchical search method: from most specific to most general. Complete the fields with a Y to include them in the hierarchical search.

## Processing Options for CBM Message Sequences (P1315)

### Defaults Tab

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#### 1. Message Rules Type

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**1 = Notification Rules (default)**

**2 = Investigation Rules**

Use this processing option to specify the message rules type. Valid values are listed in UDC 13/TY (Message Rules Type).

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## Setting Up Rules for Notification and Investigation Messages

Use the Condition-Based Maintenance Message Rules program (P1316) to define the search criteria and related message recipients for notification and investigation of alerts. The system uses information from the asset master and the alert to search through the rules and identify the message recipients.

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► **To set up rules for notification and investigation messages**

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*From the Condition-Based Maintenance Setup menu (G13CBM41), choose Condition-Based Maintenance Message Rules.*

1. On Work With Condition-Based Maintenance Message Rules, click Add.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface for the 'Condition-Based Maintenance Message Rules - Condition-Based Maintenance Message Rules Revisions' window. The window has a title bar with 'PeopleSoft.' and a menu bar with 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Tools'. Below the menu bar are three icons: a green checkmark, a red X, and a red arrow. The main area is divided into two sections. The top section contains a list of fields for defining the message rules: 'Message Rules Type' (set to 1, 'Notification Rules'), 'Customer Number', 'Site Number', 'Business Unit', 'Location', 'Product Model', 'Product Family', 'Equipment Number' (set to 24820, 'Paint Booth II'), 'Inventory Number', and 'Alert Level' (set to 1, 'Warning'). The bottom section contains 'Notification Recipient' (set to 4800, 'Josephson, Michael') and 'Notification Structure Type' (set to an empty field).

2. On Condition-Based Maintenance Message Rules Revisions, complete the following fields and click OK:
  - Message Rules Type

- Customer Number
- Site Number
- Business Unit
- Location
- Product Model
- Product Family
- Equipment Number
- Inventory Number
- Alert Level
- Notification Recipient

The recipient can be an individual or a list of individuals, depending on such considerations as the nature of the warning or alarm, the type of equipment, and who needs to be notified.

- Notification Structure Type

Only use the Notification Structure Type field if you enter a list of individuals in the Notification Recipient field. The structure type is a group type, such as an email distribution list. The system uses the structure type with the list of message recipients.

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**Note**

If you are setting up rules for investigation (indicated by the message rules type), the system displays the Investigation Recipient and Investigation Structure Type fields instead of the Notification Recipient and Notification Structure Type fields.

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## **Processing Options for CBM Message Rules (P1316)**

### **Versions Tab**

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#### **1. Equipment Search/Select (P17012S) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Equipment Search/Select program (P17012S) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

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# Running Conversion Programs

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## Note

If you are an existing user of PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne Capital Asset Management (CAM) and are upgrading to Version 8.10, or if you have PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne fixed asset records that you want to manage through CAM, you must complete the tasks in this topic.

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Certain CAM programs contain new fields and values. To use these programs, you must complete the following two tasks – at least one time – to convert the field values:

- Run the Update PDFG in F1207 for 8.10 program
- Run the Update PDFG in F12071 for 8.10 program

You can run the update programs multiple times with no adverse affects; but normally, you should only need to run them once.

## Running the Update PDFG in F1207 for 8.10 program

*From the Convert 8.9 to 8.10 menu (GH9619A2), choose Update PDFG in F1207 for 8.10.*

Prior to the 8.10 release, the system identified preventive maintenance schedules that did not have service intervals as unscheduled maintenance.

With the 8.10 release, the system requires a value in the Schedule Type field (PDFG) in the Maintenance Schedule File table (F1207) to identify the type of maintenance. Therefore, you must run a new batch program, Update PDFG in F1207 for 8.10 (R891207B), to update the Schedule Type field for existing PM schedules that do not have service intervals. The batch program updates the Schedule Type records in table F1207 with a value of 1(unscheduled maintenance).

After you run the batch program, verify that the Schedule Type field is set to a value of 1 for all PM schedules in table F1207 that are not set up as condition-based (Schedule Type value of 2) or that do not have service intervals (such as hours, miles, fuel, days, or scheduled date).

## Running the Update PDFG in F12071 for 8.10 program

*From the Convert 8.9 to 8.10 menu (GH9619A2), choose Update PDFG in F12071 for 8.10.*

Prior to the 8.10 release, the system identified model preventive maintenance schedules that did not have service intervals as unscheduled maintenance.

With the 8.10 release, the system requires a value in the Schedule Type field (PDFG) in the Equipment PM Schedule (Model) table (F12071) to identify the type of maintenance. Therefore, you must run a new batch program, Update PDFG in F12071 for 8.10 (R8912071B), to update the Schedule Type field for existing model PM schedules that do not have service intervals. The batch program updates the Schedule Type records in table F12071 with a value of 1(unscheduled maintenance).

After you run the batch program, verify that the Schedule Type field is set to a value of 1 for all model PM schedules in table F12071 that are not set up as condition-based (Schedule Type value of 2) or that do not have service intervals (such as hours, miles, fuel, days, or scheduled date).



# Entering Condition-Based Alerts

Several methods are available to enter condition-based alerts into the system. An external system can send condition-based alerts into the EnterpriseOne system, or you can manually enter alerts from within EnterpriseOne.

You can use the following methods to enter alerts:

- Electronically enter alerts in real-time, following the XPI model. The system receives the alert information via the notification event. The system sends information about the successful or unsuccessful alert creation via the response event. You can manage these electronically entered alerts from the Condition-Based Alerts Workbench program (P1310).
- Electronically download alerts in batch. The system imports information from the interoperability table to the application tables, performing the same validation and business processes that occur as if you enter alerts manually. You can manage these electronically entered alerts from the Condition-Based Alerts Workbench program.
- Enter alerts manually by using the Condition-Based Alerts Workbench program.

The Condition-Based Alerts Workbench program also allows you to perform various alert tasks, such as:

- Adding important alert information, including media objects that contain time stamps. You can enter text that describes the issue and actions being taken, and the system enters a time stamp (date, time, and user information) for each entry.
- Sending a notification alert message manually or automatically to those, such as technicians, supervisors, or a distribution list, who need instant notification of critical equipment status.
- Responding to the alerts. Alert responses are discussed separately.

► **To enter condition-based alerts manually**

From the *Daily Condition-Based Maintenance Processing* menu (G13CBM10), choose *Condition-Based Alerts Workbench*.

1. On Work With Condition-Based Alerts, click Add.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft web interface for the 'Condition-Based Alerts Workbench - Condition-Based Alerts Revisions' form. The form has two tabs: 'Alert Details' (selected) and 'Response Details'. The 'Alert Details' tab contains several input fields: 'Equipment Number' (24900), 'Measurement Location' (empty), 'Description' (Oil Leak/Engine Malfunction), 'Alert Level' (2), 'Alert Status' (1), and 'Event Date / Time' (03/12/04 13:05:00). Below these fields is a 'Notification' section with a checked 'Send Notification Message' checkbox, a 'Notification Recipient' field (4800), and a 'Notification Structure Type' field (empty). At the bottom is a rich text editor with a toolbar and a text area containing two entries: '3/12/2004 13:53:50 MT6085156 23 - Eastern Time [US & Canada] Too much oil loss, engine damaged. An engine rebuild is required. Please schedule.' and '3/12/2004 13:52:09 MT6085156 23 - Eastern Time [US & Canada] Oil leaking and engine failure. Forklift is now not operational.'

2. On the Alert Details tab of Condition-Based Alerts Revisions, complete the following fields:

- Equipment Number
- Measurement Location
- Description
- Alert Level
- Alert Status
- Event Date / Time

The Event Date/Time is when the alert occurred.

3. Click the following option to send a notification message:

- Send Notification Message

4. Complete the remaining fields:

- Notification Recipient

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**Note**

If you leave this field blank, the system attempts to use a default notification recipient from the notification message rules that you have set up.

A manual entry overrides any notification message rules that you have set up.

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- **Notification Structure Type**

If the structure type field is blank on the condition-based alert, the system sends the message to one person rather than to a distribution list.

In the media object area, add any important information about the alert. The system creates a date and time stamp, which is helpful for history purposes.

5. Click OK.

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**Note**

See *Responding to Condition-Based Alerts* in the *Condition-Based Maintenance Guide* for information about using the Response Details tab to respond to alerts.

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## **Processing Options for Condition-Based Alerts Workbench (P1310)**

### **Defaults Tab**

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#### **1. Business Unit**

Use this processing option to specify the business unit or job that the system uses to search for condition-based alerts.

#### **2. Location**

Use this processing option to specify the location that the system uses to search for condition-based alerts.

#### **3. Customer Number**

Use this processing option to specify the customer number that the system uses to search for condition-based alerts.

#### **4. Site Number**

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Use this processing option to specify the site number that the system uses to search for condition-based alerts.

### **5. Manager**

Use this processing option to specify the manager number that the system uses to search for condition-based alerts.

### **6. Technician**

Use this processing option to specify the address book number of the technician whom the system uses to search for condition-based alerts.

### **7. Alert Status**

Use this processing option to specify the alert status that the system uses to search for condition-based alerts.

### **8. Alert Level**

Use this processing option to specify the alert level that the system uses to search for condition-based alerts.

### **9. Automated Response Type**

Use this processing option to specify the automated response type that the system uses to search for condition-based alerts. Valid values are listed in UDC 13/AR.

### **10. Measurement Location**

Use this processing option to specify the measurement location that the system uses to search for condition-based alerts.

### **11. Event Date From**

Use this processing option to specify the beginning event date in a range of event dates.

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The system uses this date when searching for condition-based alerts.

## **12. Event Date Thru**

Use this processing option to specify the ending event date in a range of event dates. The system uses this date when searching for condition-based alerts.

## **13. Equipment Status**

Use this processing option to specify the equipment status that the system uses to search for condition-based alerts.

## **14. Company**

Use this processing option to specify the company that the system uses to search for condition-based alerts.

## **15. Product Family**

Use this processing option to specify the product family that the system uses to search for condition-based alerts.

## **16. Product Model**

Use this processing option to specify the product model that the system uses to search for condition-based alerts.

## **17. Notification Workflow Process**

**Blank = CBMNOTIFY**

Use this processing option to specify the condition-based alerts workflow process that is used for notification. The system uses this value when displaying the notification message information from workflow. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the CBMNOTIFY workflow process.

## **18. Investigation Workflow Process**

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**Blank = CBMINVEST**

Use this processing option to specify the condition-based alerts workflow process that is used for investigation. The system uses this value when displaying the investigation message information from workflow. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the CBMINVEST workflow process.

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## **Categories Tab**

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### **1. Major Accounting Class**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into accounting classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/C1 (Major Accounting Class).

### **2. Major Equipment Class**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/C2 (Major Equipment Class).

### **3. Manufacturer**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/C3 (Manufacturer).

### **4. Model Year**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/C4 (Model Year).

### **5. Usage Miles or Hours**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/C5 (Usage Miles or Hours).

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## **6. Category Code - F/A 6**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/C6 (Equipment Code).

## **7. Category Code - F/A 7**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/C7 (Category Code 7).

## **8. Category Code - F/A 8**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/C8 (Division).

## **9. Category Code - F/A 9**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/C9 (Category Code 9).

## **10. Category Code - F/A 10 (Rate Group)**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that groups similar items for billing. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/C0 (Rate Group).

## **11. Category Code - F/A 11**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/F1 (Category Code 11).

## **12. Category Code - F/A 12**

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Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/F2 (Category Code 12).

### **13. Category Code - F/A 13**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/F3 (Category Code 13).

### **14. Category Code - F/A 14**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/F4 (Category Code 14).

### **15. Category Code - F/A 15**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/F5 (Category Code 15).

### **16. Category Code - F/A 16**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/F6 (Category Code 16).

### **17. Category Code - F/A 17**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/F7 (Category Code 17).

### **18. Category Code - F/A 18**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or

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classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/F8 (Category Code 18).

#### **19. Category Code - F/A 19**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/F9 (Category Code 19).

#### **20. Category Code - F/A 20**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/F0 (Category Code 20).

#### **21. Category Code - F/A 21**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/21 (Category Code 21).

#### **22. Category Code - F/A 22**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/22 (Category Code 22).

#### **23. Category Code - F/A 23**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this code when searching for condition-based alerts. Enter a value from UDC 12/23 (Category Code 23).

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## **Versions Tab**

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### **1. Condition-Based Alerts Revisions (P1311) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Condition-Based Alerts Revisions program (P1311) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

### **2. Work with Failure Analysis (P17766) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses for the Work with Failure Analysis program (P17766). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

### **3. Work Order Revisions (P17714) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0003**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Work Order Revisions program (P17714). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0003 version.

### **4. PM Backlog (P12071) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Preventive Maintenance Backlog program (P12071) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

### **5. Equipment Search/Select (P17012S) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Equipment Search/Select program (P17012S). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

## Processing Options for Condition-Based Alerts Revisions (P1311)

### Defaults Tab

---

#### 1. Send Notification Message

**Blank = Do not send notification message**

**1 or Y = Send notification message**

Use this processing option to specify a default value for the Send Notification Message field when adding a condition- based alert record. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not send a notification message.

1 or Y

Send a notification message.

#### 2. Automated Response Type

**Blank = No Automated Response**

Use this processing option to specify a default value for the Automated Response Type field when adding a condition-based alert record. Enter a value from UDC 13/AR (Automated Response Type).

#### 3. Notification Workflow Process

**Blank = CBMNOTIFY**

Use this processing option to specify the condition-based alerts workflow process that the system uses for notification. The system uses this value when displaying the notification message information from workflow. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the CBMNOTIFY workflow process.

#### 4. Investigation Workflow Process

**Blank = CBMINVEST**

---

Use this processing option to specify the condition-based alerts workflow process that the system uses for investigation. The system uses this value when displaying the investigation message information from workflow. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the CBMINVEST workflow process.

---

---

## Process Tab

---

Manual Responses

### 1. Condition-Based Alerts Processor (R1312) Version

**Blank = XJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Condition-Based Alerts Processor program (R1312) that the system uses when processing the manual responses of condition-based alerts. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the XJDE0001 version.

---

---

## Versions Tab

---

### 1. Condition-Based Alerts Processor (R1312) Version

**Blank = Do not automatically process alerts**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Condition-Based Alerts Processor program (R1312) that the system uses when processing the automated responses of condition-based alerts. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not process the automated responses of condition-based alerts.

Note: If you leave this processing option blank, you must run a version of the Condition-Based Alerts Processor program (R1312) to be able to complete the automated response-type processing.

### 2. Work with Failure Analysis (P17766) Version

**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses for the Work with Failure Analysis program (P17766). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

---

---

### **3. Work Order Revisions (P17714) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0003**

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses for the Work Order Revisions program (P17714). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0003 version.

### **4. PM Backlog (P12071) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Preventive Maintenance Backlog program (P12071) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

### **5. Equipment Search/Select (P17012S) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Equipment Search/Select program (P17012S). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

---

# Responding to Condition-Based Alerts

When the system receives an equipment alert, you can send an investigation message to one person (such as a plant engineer or supervisor) or to a distribution list to begin the investigation process. Then you can generate a work order or update the preventive maintenance schedule, based on your setup parameters for condition-based maintenance. You can respond to alerts manually by using the Condition-Based Alerts Workbench program (P1310) or automatically by using the Condition-Based Alerts Processor (R1312).

The following responses are available for condition-based alerts:

- Initiate an investigation request. The system sends a boilerplate message through workflow. The investigation message appears in the employee Work Center or in an email, requires a response for completing the investigation, and notifies the originator for follow-up action.
- Create a work order to inspect, repair, or replace the cause of the alert. The system uses information from the model work order, maintenance rules, and processing options of the Condition-Based Alerts Processor (R1312) to create the new work order.
- Update the preventive maintenance schedule. The system updates the alert level from the condition-based alert to a PM schedule that is set up as condition-based. You then use the preventive maintenance system to inspect, repair, or replace the cause of the alert.

## See Also

- ❑ *Messages and Queues* in the *EnterpriseOne Foundation Guide* for information about using the Employee Work Center
- ❑ *Processing Condition-Based Alerts for Automated Response Types* in the *Condition-Based Maintenance Guide* for information about automating responses

## ► To respond to condition-based alerts

---

*From the Daily Condition-Based Maintenance Processing menu (G13CBM10), choose Condition-Based Alerts Workbench.*

1. On Work With Condition-Based Alerts, locate the applicable alert.
2. From the Row menu, choose Alert Revisions.

PeopleSoft®

Condition-Based Alerts Workbench - Condition-Based Alerts Revisions

OK Cancel Form Tools

Alert Details Response Details

Automated Response Type  Update PM Schedule  
Planned Start Date

**Investigation**

Investigation Recipient  Aiken, Gwen ☒ Investigation Message Sent  
Investigation Structure Type  ☒ Investigation Completed

**Model Work Order**

Model Work Order   
Service Type  Rebuild Equipment

**Condition-Based Schedule**

Service Type  Rebuild Equipment  
Maintenance Status

**Assigned Work Order**

Assigned Work Order   
Assigned Work Order Status

3. On the Response Details tab of Condition-Based Alerts Revisions, complete the following optional fields:
  - Automated Response Type  
Typically, this field already contains a value.
  - Planned Start Date  
If you enter a date in this field, the system uses that date for the planned start date if a work order is created. Typically, this field does not contain a value until you create the work order or update the preventive maintenance as described later in this task.
4. If you want to send an investigation message, choose Manual Responses, then choose Investigation Msg from the Form menu. Otherwise, go to step 6.

PeopleSoft

Condition-Based Alerts Workbench - Create Investigation Message

OK Cancel Tools

Investigation Recipient

Investigation Structure Type

Notification Recipient  Josephson, Michael

Notification Structure Type

5. On Create Investigation Message, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Investigation Recipient

---

**Note**

If you leave this field blank, the system attempts to use a default investigation recipient from the investigation message rules that you set up.

A manual entry overrides any investigation message rules that you set up.

---

- Investigation Structure Type

If the structure type field is blank on the condition-based alert, the system sends the message to one person, rather than to a distribution list.

- Notification Recipient
- Notification Structure Type

---

**Note**

The notification recipient and notification structure type values appear from the condition-based alert, if they exist.

If you leave the notification recipient field blank, the system attempts to use a default notification recipient from the notification message rules that you set up. If the system cannot find a recipient, the system displays an error message, since a notification recipient must receive a message when the investigation is completed.

---

6. If you want to create a work order, choose Manual Responses, then choose Create W.O. from the Form menu. Otherwise, go to step 8.





## Condition-Based Alerts Workbench - Create W.O. from Model

OK

Cancel

Tools



Model Work Order

Service Type

REBUILD

*Rebuild Equipment*

Planned Start Date

7. On Create W.O. from Model, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Model Work Order
- Service Type
- Planned Start Date

If you enter a date in this field, the system uses that date for the planned start date on the resulting work order that is created.

8. If you want to update the PM schedule with the alert level, choose Manual Responses, then choose Update P.M. from the Form menu. Otherwise, go to step 10.

The screenshot shows the PeopleSoft interface for the 'Condition-Based Alerts Workbench - Update P.M. Schedule' form. The form has a title bar with the PeopleSoft logo and a menu bar with 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Tools' buttons. The main content area contains three input fields: 'Equipment Number' with the value '24900', 'Service Type' with the value 'REBUILD', and 'Planned Start Date' which is empty. To the right of the 'Equipment Number' field is the text 'Forklift'. To the right of the 'Service Type' field is a magnifying glass icon and the text 'Rebuild Equipment'.

9. On Update PM Schedule, complete the following fields and click OK:

- Service Type
- Planned Start Date

If you enter a date in this field, the system uses that date for the planned start date on the resulting work order that is created.

10. If you want to enter an existing open work order number, complete the following field and click OK:

- Assigned Work Order

If you created a work order by using the Create W.O. or Update P.M. options from the Form menu, the system assigns the work order number.

---

### Note

From the Form menu, you can either create a work order by using the Create WO option, or you can update the PM schedule by using the Update PM option. You cannot do both because both can ultimately create a work order.

---

---

# Processing Condition-Based Alerts for Automated Response Types

*From the Daily Condition-Based Maintenance Processing menu (G13CBM10), choose Condition-Based Alerts Processor.*

To process condition-based alerts according to their automated response type values, you must run the Condition-Based Alerts Processor program (R1312). For example, if the automated response type on an alert contains a value of 3 (Create W.O. from Model), this program creates a work order.

The R1312 program supports the following functionality:

- Create Investigation Message
- Create Work Order from Model
- Update Maintenance Schedule File table (F1207)
- Run the Update PM Schedule Status program (R12807)

The report includes the equipment number, description, alert level, automated response type, and results (such as to whom an investigation message was sent, or the work order number that was created).

---

## Note

Program R1312 does not affect condition-based alerts that have an automated response type value of 1 (No Automated Response).

---

## Processing Options for Condition-Based Alerts Processor (R1312)

### Process Tab

---

#### 1. Work Center Or Report

**Blank = Write errors to Work Center**

**1 = Write errors to Report**

Use this processing option to specify where the system writes errors. Valid values are:

Blank

Write errors to the Work Center.

1

Write errors on the report.

---

---

## 2. Job Status Message Recipient

Use this processing option to specify the address book number of the recipient of job status messages that result from the Condition-Based Alerts Processor program (R1312). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the address book number of the current user.

Automated Response Type: Update PM Schedule

## 3. Update PM Schedule (R12807) Version

**Blank = Do not process PM schedules**

Use this processing option to specify which version of the Update PM Schedule Status program (R12807) the system uses to process PM schedules that have been updated as a result of a condition-based alert. If you leave this processing option blank, the system does not process PM schedules.

Automated Response Type: Create W.O. from Model

## 4. Work Order Type

**Blank = WM**

Use this processing option to specify the document type that the system uses when creating work orders. Enter a value from UDC 00/DT (Document Type - All Documents). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses document type WM.

## 5. Default Owner

**Blank = Do not default owner**

**1 = Default owner from equipment master**

Use this processing option to specify the default owner for the work order. The system uses the owner from the equipment record as the customer default for the assigned work order. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not enter a default owner.

---

1

Use the owner from the equipment master as the default owner.

## **6. Default Site**

**Blank = Do not default site**

**1 = Default site from equipment master**

Use this processing option to specify the default site for the work order. The system uses the site from the equipment record as the default site for the assigned work order. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not enter a default site.

1

Use the site from the equipment master as the default site.

## **7. Work Order Cross Reference**

**Blank = Equipment's immediate parent**

**1 = Equipment's top level parent**

**2 = Value from model work order**

Use this processing option to specify the value for the work order cross reference. Valid values are:

Blank

Equipment's immediate parent

1

Equipment's top-level parent

Value from the model work order

## **8. Create Individual Resource Assignments**

**Blank = Do not automatically create assignments**

**1 = Create assignments for Assigned To**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system automatically creates individual resource assignments that are based on the Assigned To (ANP) address book number on the new work order. The system verifies that the address book number appears in the Resource Master table (F48310). This processing option applies only when the condition-based alerts process creates a work order. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not create assignments.

1

Create assignments.

## **9. Work Order Parts Detail (P17730) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0002**

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses for the Work Order Parts Detail program (P17730). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0002 version. This processing applies when parts detail is attached to the new work order.

## **10. Work Order Labor Detail (P17732) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0002**

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses for the Work Order Labor Detail program (P17732). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0002 version. This processing option applies when labor detail is attached to the new work order.

## Versions Tab

---

### 1. Condition-Based Alerts Revisions (P1311) Version

**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses for the link to the Condition-Based Alerts Revisions program (P1311) that is provided in the investigation message. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

---

---

## Reviewing Condition-Based Alert Messages

Use the Condition-Based Alerts Workbench program (P1310) to review condition-based alert messages. From the workbench, you can access the Process Audit Trail (P98860, Process Task Monitor), which displays the recipients of notification or investigation messages, and the detail and status of workflow activities.

---

### ► To review condition-based alert messages

---

*From the Daily Condition-Based Maintenance Processing menu (G13CBM10), choose Condition-Based Alerts Workbench.*

1. On Work With Condition-Based Alerts, locate and choose the applicable alert message.
2. From the Row menu, choose Message Review, and then choose Notification or Investigation.  
The system displays the Process Audit Trail.

# Completing Condition-Based Alerts

After you have responded to a condition-based alert, you can change the alert status to a complete or closed status when the work is completed. You can complete the alert for a work order by using the work order activity rules or by using the PM backlog for a PM schedule.

---

## Completing Alerts through Work Order Activity Rules

After you complete the work order for a condition-based alert, you indicate that the work order is completed by changing the work order status.

If you are using work order activity rules, you can also use these rules to complete or close the condition-based alert according to your setup.

### See Also

- ❑ *Setting Up Activity Rules for Work Orders* in the *Capital Asset Management Guide*

---

## Completing Alerts through PM Backlog

You must notify the system when you have completed or canceled a PM for a piece of equipment by changing the status of the PM to complete or canceled. You can use processing options in PM Backlog to also complete or close the condition-based alert.

### See Also

- ❑ *Changing the Status of PMs to Complete* in the *Capital Asset Management Guide*

### Processing Options for Preventive Maintenance Backlog (P12071)

#### Defaults Tab

---

##### 1. Maintenance Status - From

Use this processing option to specify the beginning maintenance status in a range of maintenance statuses. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 12/MS (Maintenance Status).

##### 2. Maintenance Status - Thru

Use this processing option to specify the ending maintenance status in a range of maintenance statuses. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 12/MS (Maintenance Status).



---

### **3. Service Type**

Use this processing option to specify the default service type. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 12/ST (Service Types).

### **4. Maintenance Due Percent - From**

Use this processing option to specify the beginning maintenance due percent in a range of maintenance due percents. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules.

### **5. Maintenance Due Percent - Thru**

Use this processing option to specify the ending maintenance due percent in a range of maintenance due percents. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules.

### **6. Downtime Required - From**

Use this processing option to specify the beginning downtime required amount in a range of downtime required amounts. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules.

### **7. Downtime Required - Thru**

Use this processing option to specify the ending downtime required amount in a range of downtime required amounts. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules.

### **8. Scheduled Date - From**

Use this processing option to specify the beginning scheduled date in a range of scheduled dates. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules.

### **9. Scheduled Date - Thru**

Use this processing option to specify the ending scheduled date in a range of scheduled

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---

dates. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules.

#### **10. Completed Date - From**

Use this processing option to specify the beginning completion date in a range of completion dates. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules.

#### **11. Completed Date - Thru**

Use this processing option to specify the ending completion date in a range of completion dates. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules.

#### **12. Planned Start Date - From**

Use this processing option to specify the beginning planned start date in a range of planned start dates. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules.

#### **13. Planned Start Date - Thru**

Use this processing option to specify the ending planned start date in a range of planned start dates. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules.

#### **14. Location**

Use this processing option to specify the default location business unit. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a valid value from the Business Unit Master table (F0006).

---

## **Categories Tab**

---

### **1. PM Category Code 1**

Use this processing option to specify a code that classifies preventive maintenance schedules. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 13/P1 (PM Category Code 1).

### **2. PM Category Code 2**

Use this processing option to specify a code that classifies preventive maintenance schedules. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 13/P2 (PM Category Code 2).

### **3. Major Accounting Class**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into accounting classes. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 12/C1 (Major Accounting Class).

### **4. Major Equipment Class**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 12/C2 (Major Equipment Class).

### **5. Manufacturer**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 12/C3 (Manufacturer).

### **6. Model Year**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 12/C4 (Model Year).

### **7. Usage Miles or Hours**

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---

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 12/C5 (Usage Miles or Hours).

#### **8. Category Code - F/A 6**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 12/C6 (Equipment Code).

#### **9. Category Code - F/A 7**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 12/C7 (Category Code 7).

#### **10. Category Code - F/A 8**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 12/C8 (Division).

#### **11. Category Code - F/A 9**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that classifies assets into groups or classes. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 12/C9 (Category Code 9).

#### **12. Category Code - F/A 10 (Rate Group)**

Use this processing option to specify the category code that groups similar items for billing. The system uses this default when searching for preventive maintenance schedules. Enter a value from UDC 12/C0 (Rate Group).

---

### **Display Tab**

---

#### **1. Meter Readings Display**

---

---

**Blank = Lifetime maintenance amounts**

**1 = Current meter readings**

Use this processing option to specify how the system displays meter readings. If you leave this processing option blank, the system displays lifetime maintenance amounts. Valid values are:

Blank

Display lifetime maintenance amounts.

1

Display current meter readings.

## **2. Global Update Display**

**Blank = Display the Global Update tab**

**1 = Do not display the Global Update tab**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system displays the Global Update tab on the PM Backlog form. Valid values are:

Blank

Display the Global Update tab.

1

Do not display the Global Update tab.

---

## **Process Tab**

### **1. Completion Date**

**Blank = Do not update**

**1 = Update**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system updates the completion date on the assigned work order. Valid values are:

---

---

Blank

Do not update the completion date.

1

Update the completion date.

## **2. Status**

**Blank = Do not update**

**1 = Update**

Use this processing option to specify whether the system updates the status on the assigned work order. Valid values are:

Blank

Do not update the status.

1

Update the status.

## **3. Create Individual Resource Assignments**

**Blank = Do not automatically create assignments**

**1 = Create assignments for Assigned To**

Use this processing option to automatically create individual resource assignments, based on the Assigned To (ANP) address book number on the new work order. The system verifies that the address book number appears in the Resource Master table (F48310).

This processing option applies only when the Update PM Schedule Status (R12807) creates a work order, not when the program updates an existing work order.

Valid values are:

Blank

---

---

Do not create assignments

1

Create assignments

---

## **Versions Tab**

---

### **1. PM Update (R12807) Version**

**Blank = XJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses for the Update PM Schedule Status program (R12807). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the XJDE0001 version.

### **2. Equipment PM Schedule (P1207) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Equipment PM Schedule program (P1207) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

### **3. Work Order (P17714) Version**

**Blank = ZJDE0003**

Use this processing option to specify the version that the system uses for the Work Order Revisions program (P17714). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0003 version.

---

## **What You Should Know About Processing Options for Preventive Maintenance Backlog (P12071)**

### **Updating assigned work order status**

When you enter a value in the Status option in this processing option, the system attempts to update the work order status with the PM status if the value is valid. If the value is not valid, no update occurs to the work order status.

# CBM Interoperability

The interoperability programs for condition-based maintenance allow you to:

- Import the condition-based alerts from a text file to the associated interoperability table.
- Review and update condition-based alert transactions in the interoperability table.
- Import the information from the interoperability table to the applications tables.
- Automatically generate investigation messages, create work orders, and update preventive maintenance, based on your setup.
- Purge the interoperability transactions.

---

## Running the Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Flat File Conversion

*From the Condition-Based Maintenance Interoperability menu (G13CBM311), choose Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Flat File Conversion.*

The Inbound Flat File Conversion program (R47002C) brings information from an external text file into the Unedited Condition-Based Alerts table (F1310Z1). The batch program edits the text file against the table and the data dictionary specifications for the table. If the text file passes these edits, the system populates table F1310Z1 with the records.

### Processing Options for Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Flat File Conversion (R47002C)

---

Transaction

1. Enter the transaction to process.

Separators

1. Enter the field delimiter.
2. Enter the text qualifier.

Process

1. Enter the inbound processor to run after successful completion of the conversion.
  2. Enter the version for the inbound processor. If left blank, XJDE0001 will be used.
-



---

## Reviewing Inbound Condition-Based Alerts

Prior to batch processing transactions into the Condition-Based Alerts table (F1310) and updating other ERP tables, use the Unedited Condition-Based Alert Revisions program (P1310Z1) to add, update, and review the transactions in the Unedited Condition-Based Alerts table (F1310Z1).

---

### ► To review inbound condition-based alerts

---

*From the Condition-Based Alerts Interoperability menu (G13CBM311), choose Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Inquiry.*

1. On Work With Unedited Condition-Based Alerts, locate and choose the transactions that you want to review or update.
2. From the View menu, choose Direction and then choose Inbound.
3. On Unedited Condition-Based Alerts Revisions, review the records and update any data as necessary.
4. Click OK.

---

#### Note

From the View menu on Work With Unedited Condition-Based Alerts, you can also review records that processed successfully (Processed) and those that failed to process (Errors). Correct the data for any errors prior to rerunning the Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processor program (R1310Z1I).

---

## Processing Options for Unedited Condition-Based Alerts Revisions (P1310Z1)

### Display Tab

---

#### 1. Default View Mode

**1 = Unprocessed Transactions Only (Default)**

**2 = Transactions Processed Successfully**

**3 = Transactions Processed Unsuccessfully**

Use this processing option to enter the default view mode. Valid values are:

1

View unprocessed transactions only.

2

View transactions that processed successfully.

---

3

View transactions that processed unsuccessfully.

## **2. Direction Indicator**

**1 = Inbound Transactions (Default)**

**2 = Outbound Transactions**

Use this processing option to specify whether transactions are inbound or outbound. Valid values are:

1

Inbound transactions.

2

Outbound transactions.

---

## **Defaults Tab**

### **1. Transaction Type**

**Blank = CBMALERT**

Use this processing option to enter the transaction type for new condition-based alerts transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the default transaction type CBMALERT.

---

## **Process Tab**

### **1. Inbound Subsystem UBE Name**

**Blank = R1310Z11**

Use this processing option to specify the name of the inbound subsystem program that the system uses to process inbound transactions. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processing program (R1310Z11).

---

## 2. Inbound UBE Version

**Blank = XJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processing program (R1310Z1I) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the XJDE0001 version.

---

---

# Processing Inbound Condition-Based Alerts

*From the Condition-Based Maintenance Interoperability menu (G13CBM311), choose Inbound Condition-Based Alerts.*

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

- Processes the inbound condition-based alerts transactions
- Updates the Condition-Based Alerts table (F1310)
- Initiates any required downstream processing that is based on the transaction information

The report displays the transaction information, including whether the transaction was successful; user ID; batch number; transaction number; equipment number; description; alert level; event date; event time; and time zone.

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

### Process Tab

---

#### 1. Work Center or Report

**Blank = Write errors to Work Center**

**1 = Write errors to Report**

Use this processing option to specify where the system writes errors. Valid values are:

Blank

Write errors to the Work Center.

1

Write errors on the report.

---

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## **2. Job Status Message Recipient**

Use this processing option to specify the address book number of the recipient of job status messages that result from the Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processing program (R1310Z1I). If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the address book number of the current user.

## **3. Equipment Number Format**

**1 = Equipment Number (Default)**

**2 = Unit Number**

**3 = Serial Number**

Use this processing option to specify how the Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Processing program (R1310Z1I) validates and displays the equipment number. Valid values are:

1

Use the equipment number.

2

Use the unit number.

3

Use the serial number.

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## Versions Tab

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### 1. Condition-Based Alerts Revisions (P1311) Version

**Blank = ZJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Condition-Based Alerts Revisions program (P1311) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the ZJDE0001 version.

### 2. Condition-Based Alerts Processor (R1312) Version

**Blank = XJDE0001**

Use this processing option to specify the version of the Condition-Based Alerts Processor program (R1312) that the system uses. If you leave this processing option blank, the system uses the XJDE0001 version.

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## Purging Inbound Condition-Based Alerts

*From the Condition-Based Maintenance Interoperability menu (G13CBM311), choose Inbound Condition-Based Alerts Purge.*

The Unedited Condition-Based Alerts Purge program (R1310Z1P) purges records from the Unedited Condition-Based Alerts table (F1310Z1). This batch program only purges records that have been successfully processed.

# EnterpriseOne PeopleBooks Glossary

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

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

<b>balance forward receipt application method</b>	A receipt application method in which the receipt is applied to the oldest or newest invoices in chronological order according to the net due date.
<b>bank tape (lock box) processing</b>	The receipt of payments directly from a customer's bank via customer tapes for automatic receipt application.
<b>base location</b>	[In package management] The topmost location that is displayed when a user launches the Machine Identification application.
<b>basket discount</b>	A reduction in price that applies to a group or "basket" of products within a sales order.
<b>basket repricing</b>	A rule that specifies how to calculate and display discounts for a group of products on a sales order. The system can calculate and display the discount as a separate sales order detail line, or it can discount the price of each item on a line-by-line basis within the sales order.
<b>batch job</b>	A job submitted to a system and processed as a single unit with no user interaction.
<b>batch override</b>	An instruction that causes a batch process to produce output other than what it normally would produce for the current execution only.
<b>batch process</b>	A type of process that runs to completion without user intervention after it has been started.
<b>batch program</b>	A program that executes without interacting with the user.
<b>batch version</b>	A version of a report or application that includes a set of user-defined specifications, which control how a batch process runs.
<b>batch/lot tracking</b>	The act of identifying where a component from a specific lot is used in the production of goods.
<b>batch/mix</b>	A manufacturing process that primarily schedules short production runs of products.
<b>batch-of-one processing</b>	A transaction method that allows a client application to perform work on a client workstation, and then submit the work all at once to a server application for further processing. As a batch process is running on the server, the client application can continue performing other tasks. See also direct connect, store-and-forward.
<b>binary large object (BLOB)</b>	A collection of binary data stored as a single entity in a [file].
<b>binder clip</b>	See paper clip.
<b>black products</b>	Products that are derived from the low or heavy end of the distillation process—for example, diesel oils and fuel oils. See also white products.
<b>blend note</b>	Document that authorizes a blending activity, and describes both the ingredients for the blend and the blending steps that occur.



<b>blend off</b>	Reworking off-specification material by introducing a small percentage back into another run of the same product.
<b>blind execution</b>	The mode of execution of a program that does not require the user to review or change the processing options set for the program, and does not require user intervention after the program has been launched.
<b>boleto</b>	In Brazil, the document requesting payment by a supplier or a bank on behalf of a supplier.
<b>bolla doganale</b>	VAT-Only Vouchers for Customs. In Italy, a document issued by the customs authority to charge VAT and duties on extra-EU purchasing.
<b>bookmark</b>	A shortcut to a location in a document or a specific place in an application or application suite.
<b>bordero &amp; cheque</b>	In Brazil, bank payment reports.
<b>broker</b>	A program that acts as an intermediary between clients and servers to coordinate and manage requests.
<b>BTL91</b>	In the Netherlands, the ABN/AMRO electronic banking file format that enables batches with foreign automatic payment instructions to be delivered.
<b>budgeted volume</b>	A statement of planned volumes (capacity utilization) upon which budgets for the period have been set.
<b>bunkering</b>	A rate per ton or a sum of money that is charged for placing fuel on board; can also mean the operation itself.
<b>business function</b>	An encapsulated set of business rules and logic that can normally be re-used by multiple applications. Business functions can execute a transaction or a subset of a transaction (check inventory, issue work orders, and so on). Business functions also contain the APIs that allow them to be called from a form, a database trigger, or a non-EnterpriseOne application. Business functions can be combined with other business functions, forms, event rules, and other components to make up an application. Business functions can be created through event rules or third-generation languages, such as C. Examples of business functions include Credit Check and Item Availability.
<b>business function event rule</b>	Encapsulated, reusable business logic that is created by using through event rules rather than C programming. Contrast with embedded event rule. See also event rule.
<b>business object library</b>	[In interoperability] The repository that stores EnterpriseOne business objects, which consist of Java or CORBA objects.
<b>business unit</b>	A financial entity that is used to track the costs, revenue, or both, of an organization. A business unit can also be defined as a branch/plant in which distribution and manufacturing activities occur. Additionally, in manufacturing setup, work centers and production lines must be defined as business units; but these business unit types do not have profit/loss capability.
<b>business view</b>	Used by EnterpriseOne applications to access data from database tables. A

	business view is a means for selecting specific columns from one or more tables with data that will be used in an application or report. It does not select specific rows and does not contain any physical data. It is strictly a view through which data can be handled.
<b>business view design aid (BDA)</b>	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing business views. The tool uses a graphical user interface.
<b>buy-back crude</b>	In foreign producing oil countries, that portion of the host government's share of "participation crude" which it permits the company holding a concession to "buy back."
<b>CAB</b>	In Italy, the bank branch code or branch ID. A five-digit number that identifies any agency of a specific bank company in Italy.
<b>cadastro de pessoas físicas</b>	Cadastro de pessoas físicas. In Brazil, the federal tax ID for a person.
<b>category code</b>	A code that identifies a collection of objects sharing at least one common attribute.
<b>central object</b>	A software component that resides on a central server.
<b>central objects merge</b>	A process that blends a customer's modifications with the objects in a current release with objects in a new release.
<b>central server</b>	A computer that has been designated to contain the originally installed version of the software (central objects) for deployment to client computers.
<b>certificate input</b>	See direct input.
<b>certificate of analysis (COA)</b>	A document that is a record of all of the testing which has been performed against an item, lot, or both, plus the test results for that item and lot.
<b>change management</b>	[In software development] A process that aids in controlling and tracking the evolution of software components.
<b>change order</b>	In PeopleSoft, an addendum to the original purchase order that reflects changes in quantities, dates, or specifications in subcontract-based purchasing. A change order is typically accompanied by a formal notification.
<b>chargeback</b>	A receipt application method that generates an invoice for a disputed amount or for the difference of an unpaid receipt.
<b>chart</b>	EnterpriseOne term for tables of information that appear on forms in the software. See forms.
<b>check-in location</b>	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects. This location is usually \\deploymentserver\release\path_code\package\packagename. The subdirectories under this path are where the central C components (source, include, object, library, and DLL file) for business functions are stored.
<b>checksum value</b>	A computed value that depends on the contents of a block of data, and that is transmitted or stored with the data to detect whether errors have occurred in the

	transmission or storage.
<b>class</b>	[In object-oriented programming] A category of objects that share the same characteristics.
<b>clean cargo</b>	Term that refers to cargoes of gasoline and other refined products. See also dirty cargo.
<b>client access</b>	The ability to access data on a server from a client machine.
<b>client machine</b>	Any machine that is connected to a network and that exchanges data with a server.
<b>client workstation</b>	A network computer that runs user application software and is able to request data from a server.
<b>ClieOp03</b>	In the Netherlands, the euro-compliant uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
<b>ClieOp2</b>	In the Netherlands, the uniform electronic banking file format that enables batches with domestic automatic direct debit instructions and batches with domestic payment instructions to be delivered.
<b>cluster</b>	Two or more computers that are grouped together in such a way that they behave like a single computer.
<b>co-existence</b>	A condition where two or more applications or application suites access one or more of the same database tables within the same enterprise.
<b>cold test</b>	The temperature at which oil becomes solid. Generally considered to be 5 degrees F lower than the pour point.
<b>commitment</b>	The number of items that are reserved to fill demand.
<b>common object request broker architecture</b>	An object request broker standard that is endorsed by the Object Management Group.
<b>compa-ratio</b>	An employee's salary divided by the midpoint amount for the employee's pay grade.
<b>component changeout</b>	See component swap.
<b>component object model (COM)</b>	A specification developed by Microsoft for building software components that can be assembled into programs or add functionality to existing programs running on Microsoft Windows platforms. COM components can be written in a variety of languages, although most are written in C++, and can be unplugged from a program at runtime without having to recompile the program.
<b>component swap</b>	In Equipment/Plant Management, the substitution of an operable component for one that requires maintenance. Typically, you swap components to minimize equipment downtime while servicing one of the components. A component swap can also mean the substitution of one parent or component item for another in its

	associated bill of material.
<b>conference room pilot environment</b>	An EnterpriseOne environment that is used as a staging environment for production data, which includes constants and masters tables such as company constants, fiscal date patterns, and item master. Use this environment along with the test environment to verify that your configuration works before you release changes to end-users.
<b>configurable network computing (CNC)</b>	An application architecture that allows interactive and batch applications that are composed of a single code base to run across a TCP/IP network of multiple server platforms and SQL databases. The applications consist of re-usable business functions and associated data that can be configured across the network dynamically. The overall objective for businesses is to provide a future-proof environment that enables them to change organizational structures, business processes, and technologies independently of each other.
<b>configurable processing engine</b>	Handles all “batch” processes, including reporting, Electronic Data Exchange (EDI) transactions, and data duplication and transformation (for data warehousing). This ability does not mean that it exists only on the server; it can be configured to run on desktop machines (Windows 95 and NT Workstation) as well.
<b>configuration management</b>	A rules-based method of ordering assemble-to-order or make-to-order products in which characteristics of the product are defined as part of the Sales Order Entry process. Characteristics are edited by using Boolean logic, and then translated into the components and routing steps that are required to produce the product. The resulting configuration is also priced and costed, based on the defined characteristics.
<b>configured item segment</b>	A characteristic of a configured item that is defined during sales order entry. For example, a customer might specify a type of computer hard drive by stating the number of megabytes of the hard drive, rather than a part number.
<b>consuming location</b>	The point in the manufacturing routing where a component or subassembly is used in the production process. In kanban processing, the location where the kanban container materials are used in the manufacturing process and the kanban is checked out for replenishment.
<b>contra/clearing account</b>	A G/L account used by the system to offset (balance) journal entries. For example, you can use a contra/clearing account to balance the entries created by allocations.
<b>contribution to profit</b>	Selling price of an item minus its variable costs.
<b>control table</b>	A table that controls the program flow or plays a major part in program control.
<b>control table workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Control Table Workbench runs the batch applications for the planned merges that update the data dictionary, user defined codes, menus, and user overrides tables.
<b>control tables merge</b>	A process that blends a customer’s modifications to the control tables with the data that accompanies a new release.
<b>corrective work order</b>	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and

	communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
<b>corrective work order</b>	A work order that is used to formally request unscheduled maintenance and communicate all of the details pertaining to the requested maintenance task.
<b>cost assignment</b>	Allocating resources to activities or cost objects.
<b>cost component</b>	An element of an item's cost—for example, material, labor, or overhead.
<b>cost object</b>	Any customer, product, service, contract, project, or other work unit for which you need a separate cost measurement.
<b>cost rollup</b>	A simulated scenario in which work center rates, material costs, and labor costs are used to determine the total cost of an item.
<b>costing elements</b>	The individual classes of added value or conversion costs. These elements are typically materials, such as raw and packaging; labor and machine costs; and overhead, such as fixed and variable. Each corporation defines the necessary detail of product costs by defining and tracking cost categories and subcategories.
<b>credit memo</b>	A negative amount that is used to correct a customer's statement when he or she is overcharged.
<b>credit notice</b>	The physical document that is used to communicate the circumstances and value of a credit order.
<b>credit order</b>	A credit order is used to reflect products or equipment that is received or returned so that it can be viewed as a sales order with negative amounts. Credit orders usually add the product back into inventory. This process is linked with delivery confirmation.
<b>cross segment edit</b>	A logic statement that establishes the relationship between configured item segments. Cross segment edits are used to prevent ordering of configurations that cannot be produced.
<b>crude oil assay</b>	A procedure for determining the distillation curve and quality characteristics of a crude oil.
<b>cumulative update</b>	A version of software that includes fixes and enhancements that have been made since the last release or update.
<b>currency relationships</b>	When converting amounts from one currency to another, the currency relationship defines the from currency and the to currency in PeopleSoft software. For example, to convert amounts from German marks to the euro, you first define a currency relationship between those two currencies.
<b>currency restatement</b>	The process of converting amounts from one currency into another currency, generally for reporting purposes. It can be used, for example, when many currencies must be restated into a single currency for consolidated reporting.
<b>current cost</b>	The cost that is associated with an item at the time a parts list and routing are attached to a work order or rate schedule. Current cost is based on the latest bill of material and routing for the item.

<b>customer pricing rules</b>	In Procurement, the inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a supplier. In Sales, inventory pricing rules that are assigned to a customer.
<b>D.A.S. 2 Reporting (DAS 2 or DADS 1)</b>	In France, the name of the official form on which a business must declare fees and other forms of remuneration that were paid during the fiscal year.
<b>data dictionary</b>	A dynamic repository that is used for storing and managing a specific set of data item definitions and specifications.
<b>data source workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Data Source Workbench copies all of the data sources that are defined in the installation plan from the Data Source Master and Table and Data Source Sizing tables in the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Data Source Plan detail record to reflect completion.
<b>data structure</b>	A description of the format of records in a database such as the number of fields, valid data types, and so on.
<b>data types</b>	Supplemental information that is attached to a company or business unit. Narrative type contains free-form text. Code type contains dates, amounts, and so on.
<b>datagram</b>	A self-contained packet of information that is forwarded by routers, based on their address and the routing table information.
<b>date pattern</b>	A period of time that is set for each period in standard and 52-period accounting and forecasting.
<b>DCE</b>	See distributed computing environment.
<b>DEB</b>	See déclaration d'échange de biens.
<b>debit memo</b>	In Accounts Payable, a voucher that is entered with a negative amount. Enter this type of voucher when a supplier sends you a credit so that you can apply the amount to open vouchers when you issue payment to the supplier.
<b>debit memo</b>	A form that is issued by a customer, requesting an adjustment of the amount, which is owed to the supplier.
<b>debit statement</b>	A list of debit balances.
<b>de-blend</b>	When blend off does not result in a product that is acceptable to customers. The further processing of product to adjust specific physical and chemical properties to within specification ranges. See also blend off.
<b>déclaration d'échange de biens (DEB)</b>	The French term that is used for the Intrastat report.
<b>delayed billing</b>	The invoicing process is delayed until the end of a designated period.
<b>delta load</b>	A batch process that is used to compare and update records between specified environments.
<b>denominated-in currency</b>	The company currency in which financial reports are based.

<b>currency</b>	
<b>deployment server</b>	A server that is used to install, maintain, and distribute software to one or more enterprise servers and client workstations.
<b>detail</b>	The specific information that makes up a record or transaction. Contrast with summary.
<b>detail information</b>	Information that primarily relates to individual lines in a sales or purchase order.
<b>direct connect</b>	A transaction method in which a client application communicates interactively and directly with a server application. See also batch-of-one immediate, store-and-forward.
<b>direct input</b>	The system calculates the net units when you enter gross volume, temperature, and gravity or density. This data is generally entered during product receiving from the certificate that is prepared by an independent inspector.
<b>direct ship orders</b>	A purchase order that is issued to a third-party supplier who designates the destination as the customer. A direct ship sales order is also created for the customer. Direct ship orders occur when a product is not available from a company-owned or company-operated source, so the system creates an order to ship the product from a third-party source directly to the customer. Sometimes referred to as a drop ship or third-party supply.
<b>direct usage</b>	Consumption of resources that are attributable to specific production runs because the resources were directly issued to the schedule/order.
<b>director</b>	An EnterpriseOne user interface that guides a user interactively through an EnterpriseOne process.
<b>dirty cargo</b>	Term that refers to crude oil cargoes or other non-refined petroleum cargoes. See also clean cargo.
<b>dispatch planning</b>	Efficient planning and scheduling of product deliveries. Considerations include: Dispatch groups Scheduled delivery date Scheduled delivery time Preferred delivery date Preferred delivery time Average delivery time for that geographical location Available resources Special equipment requirements at the product's source or destination.
<b>displacement days</b>	The number of days that are calculated from today's date by which you group vouchers for payment. For example, if today's date is March 10 and you specify three displacement days, the system includes vouchers with a due date through March 13 in the payment group. Contrast with pay-through date.
<b>display sequence</b>	A number that the system uses to re-order a group of records on the form.

<b>distributed computing environment (DCE)</b>	A set of integrated software services that allows software which is running on multiple computers to perform seamless and transparently to the end-users. DCE provides security, directory, time, remote procedure calls, and files across computers running on a network.
<b>distributed data processing</b>	Processing in which some of the functions are performed across two or more linked facilities or systems.
<b>distributed database management system (DDBMS)</b>	A system for distributing a database and its control system across many geographically dispersed machines.
<b>do not translate (DNT)</b>	A type of data source that must exist on the AS/400 because of BLOB restrictions.
<b>double-byte character set (DBCS)</b>	A method of representing some characters by using one byte and other characters by using two bytes. Double-byte character sets are necessary to represent some characters in the Japanese, Korean, and Chinese languages.
<b>downgrade profile</b>	A statement of the hierarchy of allowable downgrades. Includes substitutions of items, and meeting tighter specifications for those products with wider or overlapping specification ranges.
<b>DTA</b>	Datenträgeraustausch. A Swiss payment format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
<b>dual pricing</b>	To provide prices for goods and services in two currencies. During the euro transition period, dual pricing between the euro and Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) member currencies is encouraged.
<b>dynamic link library (DLL)</b>	A set of program modules that are designed to be invoked from executable files when the executable files are run, without having to be linked to the executable files. They typically contain commonly used functions.
<b>dynamic partitioning</b>	The ability to dynamically distribute logic or data to multiple tiers in a client/server architecture.
<b>economy of scale</b>	A phenomenon whereby larger volumes of production reduce unit cost by distributing fixed costs over a larger quantity. Variable costs are constant; but fixed costs per unit are reduced, thereby reducing total unit cost.
<b>edit mode</b>	A processing mode or condition where the user can alter the information in a form.
<b>edit rule</b>	A method that is used for formatting user entries, validating user entries, or both, against a predefined rule or set of rules.
<b>embedded event rule</b>	An event rule that is specific to a particular table or application. Examples include form-to-form calls, hiding a field that is based on a processing option value, or calling a business function. Contrast with business function event rule. See also event rule.
<b>employee work center</b>	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user. Each user has a mailbox that contains workflow and other messages, including Active



	Messages. With respect to workflow, the Message Center is MAPI compliant and supports drag-and-drop work reassignment, escalation, forward and reply, and workflow monitoring. All messages from the message center can be viewed through EnterpriseOne messages or Microsoft Exchange.
<b>Emulator</b>	An item of software or firmware that allows one device to imitate the functioning of another.
<b>encapsulation</b>	The ability to confine access to and manipulation of data within an object to the procedures that contribute to the definition of that object.
<b>engineering change order (ECO)</b>	A work order document that is used to implement and track changes to items and resulting assemblies. The document can include changes in design, quantity of items required, and the assembly or production process.
<b>enhanced analysis database</b>	A database containing a subset of operational data. The data on the enhanced analysis database performs calculations and provides summary data to speed generation of reports and query response times. This solution is appropriate when external data must be added to source data, or when historical data is necessary for trend analysis or regulatory reporting. See also duplicated database, enterprise data warehouse.
<b>enterprise server</b>	A computer containing programs that collectively serve the needs of an enterprise rather than a single user, department, or specialized application.
<b>EnterpriseOne object</b>	A re-usable piece of code that is used to build applications. Object types include tables, forms, business functions, data dictionary items, batch processes, business views, event rules, versions, data structures, and media objects. See also object.
<b>EnterpriseOne process</b>	Allows EnterpriseOne clients and servers to handle processing requests and execute transactions. A client runs one process, and servers can have multiple instances of a process. EnterpriseOne processes can also be dedicated to specific tasks (for example, workflow messages and data replication) to ensure that critical processes do not have to wait if the server is particularly busy.
<b>EnterpriseOne web development computer</b>	A standard EnterpriseOne Windows developer computer with the additional components installed: Sun's JDK 1.1. JFC (0.5.1). Generator Package with Generator.Java and JDECOM.dll. R2 with interpretive and application controls/form.
<b>environment workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Environment Workbench copies the environment information and Object Configuration Manager tables for each environment from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Environment Plan detail record to reflect completion.
<b>equivalent fuel</b>	A barrel of equivalent fuel supplies six million BTUs of heat. Fuel gas quantities are usually calculated as equivalent fuel barrels in economic calculations for refinery operations.
<b>escalation monitor</b>	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.
<b>ESR</b>	Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. A pay slip with a reference number.
<b>event rule</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] A logic statement that instructs the system to perform one or more operations that are based on an activity that can occur in a specific application, such as entering a form or exiting a field.
<b>exit bar</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] The tall pane with icons in the left portion of many EnterpriseOne program windows.
<b>facility</b>	An entity within a business for which you want to track costs. For example, a facility might be a warehouse location, job, project, work center, or branch/plant. Sometimes referred to as a business unit.
<b>fast path</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] A command prompt that allows the user to move quickly among menus and applications by using specific commands.
<b>file handle</b>	A temporary reference (typically a number) that is assigned to a file which has been opened by the operating system and is used throughout the session to access the file.
<b>file server</b>	A computer that stores files to be accessed by other computers on the network.
<b>find/browse</b>	A type of form used to: Search, view, and select multiple records in a detail area.  Delete records.  Exit to another form.  Serve as an entry point for most applications.
<b>firm planned order (FPO)</b>	A work order that has reached a user defined status. When this status is entered in the processing options for the various manufacturing programs, messages for those orders are not exploded to the components.
<b>fiscal date pattern</b>	A representation of the beginning date for the fiscal year and the ending date for each period in that year.
<b>fix/inspect</b>	A type of form used to view, add, or modify existing records. A fix/inspect form has no detail area.
<b>fixed quantity</b>	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a fixed quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component does not change when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with variable quantity.
<b>flexible account numbers</b>	The format of account numbers for journal entries. The format that you set up must be the three segments:  Business unit.  Object.

	Subsidiary.
<b>form design aid (FDA)</b>	The EnterpriseOne GUI development tool for building interactive applications and forms.
<b>form exit</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] An option that is available as a button on the Form Exit bar or as a selection in the Form menu. It allows users to open an interconnected form.
<b>form interconnection</b>	Allows one form to access and pass data to another form. Form interconnections can be attached to any event; however, they are normally used when a button is clicked.
<b>form type</b>	The following form types are available in EnterpriseOne: Find/browse. Fix/inspect. Header detail. Headerless detail. Message. Parent/child. Search/select.
<b>form-to-form call</b>	A request by a form for data or functionality from one of the connected forms.
<b>framework</b>	[In object-oriented systems] A set of object classes that provide a collection of related functions for a user or piece of software.
<b>frozen cost</b>	The cost of an item, operation, or process after the frozen update program is run; used by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
<b>frozen update program</b>	A program that freezes the current simulated costs, thereby finalizing them for use by the Manufacturing Accounting system.
<b>globally unique identifier (GUI)</b>	A 16-byte code in the Component Object Model that identifies an interface to an object across all computers and networks.
<b>handle</b>	[In programming] A pointer that contains the address of another pointer, which, in turn, contains the address of the desired object.
<b>hard commitment</b>	The number of items that are reserved for a sales order, work order, or both, from a specific location, lot, or both.
<b>hard error</b>	An error that cannot be corrected by a given error detection and correction system.
<b>header</b>	Information at the beginning of a table or form. Header information is used to identify or provide control information for the group of records that follows.
<b>header information</b>	Information that pertains to the entire order.
<b>hover help</b>	A help function that provides contextual information or instructions when a cursor moves over a particular part of the interface element for a predefined

	amount of time.
<b>ICMS</b>	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços. In Brazil, a state tax that is applied to the movement of merchandise and some services.
<b>ICMS Substituto</b>	Imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços substituto. In Brazil, the ICMS tax that is charged on interstate transactions, or on special products and clients.
<b>ICMS Substituto-Markup</b>	See imposto sobre circulação de mercadoria e serviços substituto-markup.
<b>imposto de renda (IR)</b>	Brazilian income tax.
<b>imposto sobre produtos industrializados</b>	In Brazil, a federal tax that applies to manufactured goods (domestic and imported).
<b>imposto sobre services (ISS)</b>	In Brazil, tax on services.
<b>inbound document</b>	A document that is received from a trading partner using Electronic Data Interface (EDI). This document is also referred to as an inbound transaction.
<b>indented tracing</b>	Tracking all lot numbers of intermediates and ingredients that are consumed in the manufacture of a given lot of product, down through all levels of the bill of material, recipe, or formula.
<b>indexed allocations</b>	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a fixed percentage.
<b>indirect measurement</b>	Determining the quantity on-hand by:  Measuring the storage vessels and calculating the content's balance quantity.  or  Theoretically calculating consumption of ingredients and deducting them from the on-hand balance.
<b>indirect usage</b>	Determining what should have been used by multiplying receipt quantity of the parent times the quantity per statement in the formula, recipe, or bill of material. This transaction typically affects both consumption on schedule as well as issue from on-hand balances.
<b>in-process rework</b>	Recycling a semi processed product that does not meet acceptable standards. Further processing takes the product out of a given operation and sends it back to the beginning of that operation or a previous operation (for example, unreacted materials).  Rework that is detected prior to receipt of finished goods and corrected during the same schedule run.
<b>INPS withholding tax</b>	Instituto Nazionale di Previdenza Sociale withholding tax. In Italy, a 12% social security withholding tax that is imposed on payments to certain types of contractors. This tax is paid directly to the Italian social security office.
<b>inscrição estadual</b>	ICMS tax ID. In Brazil, the state tax ID.

<b>inscrição municipal</b>	ISS tax ID. In Brazil, the municipal tax ID.
<b>integrated toolset</b>	Unique to EnterpriseOne is an industrial-strength toolset that is embedded in the already comprehensive business applications. This toolset is the same toolset that is used by PeopleSoft to build EnterpriseOne interactive and batch applications. Much more than a development environment, however, the EnterpriseOne integrated toolset handles reporting and other batch processes, change management, and basic data warehousing facilities.
<b>integrity test</b>	A process that is used to supplement a company's internal balancing procedures by locating and reporting balancing problems and data inconsistencies.
<b>interbranch sales order</b>	A sales order that is used for transactions between branch/plants other than the selling branch/plant.
<b>Interoperability</b>	The ability of different computer systems, networks, operating systems, and applications to work together and share information.
<b>inventory pricing rule</b>	A discount method that is used for purchases from suppliers and sales to customers. The method is based on effectivity dates, up-to quantities, and a factor by which you can mark up or discount the price or cost.
<b>inventory turn</b>	The number of times that the inventory cycles, or turns over, during the year. A frequently used method to compute inventory turnover is to divide the annual costs of sales by the average inventory level.
<b>invoice</b>	An itemized list of goods that are shipped or services that are rendered, stating quantities, prices, fees, shipping charges, and so on. Companies often have their invoices mailed to a different address than where they ship products. In such cases, the bill-to address differs from the ship-to address.
<b>IP</b>	See imposto sobre produtos industrializados.
<b>IR</b>	See imposto de renda.
<b>IServer Service</b>	Developed by PeopleSoft, this Internet server service resides on the Web server and is used to speed up delivery of the Java class files from the database to the client.
<b>ISS</b>	See imposto sobre serviços.
<b>jargon</b>	An alternate data dictionary item description that EnterpriseOne or PeopleSoft World displays, based on the product code of the current object.
<b>java application server</b>	A component-based server that resides in the middle-tier of a server-centric architecture and provides middleware services for security and state maintenance, along with data access and persistence.
<b>JDBNET</b>	A database driver that allows heterogeneous servers to access each other's data.
<b>jde.ini</b>	A PeopleSoft file (or member for AS/400) that provides the runtime settings that are required for EnterpriseOne initialization. Specific versions of the file or member must reside on every machine that is running EnterpriseOne, including

	workstations and servers.
<b>JDE.LOG</b>	The main diagnostic log file of EnterpriseOne. Always located in the root directory on the primary drive. Contains status and error messages from the startup and operation of EnterpriseOne.
<b>JDEBASE Database Middleware</b>	<p>PeopleSoft proprietary database middleware package that provides two primary benefits:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Platform-independent APIs for multidatabase access. These APIs are used in two ways: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. By the interactive and batch engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL, depending on the data source request.</li> <li>b. As open APIs for advanced C business function writing. These APIs are then used by the engines to dynamically generate platform-specific SQL.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Client-to-server and server-to-server database access. To accomplish this access, EnterpriseOne is integrated with a variety of third-party database drivers, such as Client Access 400 and open database connectivity (ODBC).</li> </ol>
<b>JDECallObject</b>	An application programming interface that is used by business functions to invoke other business functions.
<b>JDEIPC</b>	Communications programming tools that are used by server code to regulate access to the same data in multiprocess environments, communicate and coordinate between processes, and create new processes.
<b>JDENET</b>	PeopleSoft proprietary middleware software. JDENET is a messaging software package.
<b>JDENET communications middleware</b>	PeopleSoft proprietary communications middleware package for EnterpriseOne. It is a peer-to-peer, message-based, socket-based, multiprocess communications middleware solution. It handles client-to-server and server-to-server communications for all EnterpriseOne supported platforms.
<b>just in time installation (JITI)</b>	EnterpriseOne's method of dynamically replicating objects from the central object location to a workstation.
<b>just in time replication (JITR)</b>	EnterpriseOne's method of replicating data to individual workstations. EnterpriseOne replicates new records (inserts) only at the time that the user needs the data. Changes, deletes, and updates must be replicated using Pull Replication.
<b>Kagami</b>	In Japan, summarized invoices that are created monthly (in most cases) to reduce the number of payment transactions.
<b>latitude</b>	The X coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
<b>laytime (or layhours)</b>	The amount of time that is allotted to a tanker at berth to complete loading or discharging cargo. This time is usually expressed in running hours, and is fixed by prior agreement between the vessel owner and the company that is chartering the vessel. Laytime is stipulated in the charter, which states exactly the total of number of hours that are granted at both loading and unloading ports. and

	<p>indicates whether such time is reversible. A statement of “Seventy-Two Hours, Reversible” means that a total of 72 hours is granted overall at both ports, and any time saved at one port can be applied as a credit at the other port.</p> <p>For example, if the vessel uses only 32 hours instead of 36 hours to load cargo, it can apply an additional four hours to the 36 hours allotted at the discharge port. Such considerations are important for purposes of computing demurrage.</p>
<b>leading zeros</b>	A series of zeros that certain facilities in PeopleSoft systems place in front of a value that is entered. This situation normally occurs when you enter a value that is smaller than the specified length of the field. For example, if you enter 4567 in a field that accommodates eight numbers, the facility places four zeros in front of the four numbers that you enter. The result appears as 00004567.
<b>ledger type</b>	A code that designates a ledger which is used by the system for a particular purpose. For example, all transactions are recorded in the AA (actual amounts) ledger type in their domestic currency. The same transactions can also be stored in the CA (foreign currency) ledger type.
<b>level break</b>	The position in a report or text where a group of similar types of information ends and another one begins.
<b>libro IVA</b>	Monthly VAT report. In Italy, the term for the report that contains the detail of invoices and vouchers that were registered during each month.
<b>line of business</b>	A description of the nature of a company’s work; also a tool to control the relationship with that customer, including product pricing.
<b>linked service type</b>	A service type that is associated with a primary service type. Linked service types can be cancelled, and the maintenance tasks are performed when the primary service type to which they are linked comes due. You can specify whether the system generates work orders for linked service types, as well as the status that the system assigns to work orders that have already been generated. Sometimes referred to as associated service types. See also primary service type and service type.
<b>livro razao</b>	In Brazil, a general ledger report.
<b>load balancing</b>	The act of distributing the number of processes proportionally to all servers in a group to maximize overall performance.
<b>location workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Location Workbench copies all locations that are defined in the installation plan from the Location Master table in the Planner data source to the System data source.
<b>log files</b>	Files that track operations for a process or application. Reviewing log files is helpful for troubleshooting problems. The file extension for log files is .LOG.
<b>logic data source</b>	Any code that provides data during runtime.

<b>logical compartment</b>	<p>One of two ways that is identified in the transportation constants to display compartments on vehicles. Logical display numbers the compartments sequentially.</p> <p>For example, if two vehicles are on a trip and each vehicle has three compartments, the logical display is 1,2,3,4,5,6.</p>
<b>logical file</b>	A set of keys or indices that is used for direct access or ordered access to the records in a physical file. Several logical files can have different accesses to a physical.
<b>logical shelf</b>	A logical, not physical, location for inventory that is used to track inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies. See also logical warehouse.
<b>logical warehouse</b>	Not a physical warehouse containing actual inventory, but a means for storing and tracking information for inventory transactions in loan/borrow, or exchange agreements with other companies.
<b>longitude</b>	The Y coordinate of the location of an item in the warehouse. The system can use latitude, longitude, and height when suggesting locations for putaway, replenishment, and picking.
<b>LSV</b>	Lastschriftverfahren. A Swiss auto debit format that is required by Telekurs (Payserv).
<b>mail merge</b>	A mass-mail facility that takes names, addresses, and (sometimes) pertinent facts about recipients and merges the information into a form letter or a similarly basic document.
<b>mailmerge workbench</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] An application that merges Microsoft Word 6.0 (or higher) word-processing documents with EnterpriseOne records to automatically print business documents.
<b>main fuels</b>	Usually refers to bulk fuel products, but sometimes includes packaged products.
<b>maintenance loop</b>	See maintenance route.
<b>maintenance route</b>	A method of performing PMs for multiple pieces of equipment from a single preventive maintenance work order. A maintenance route includes pieces of equipment that share one or more identical maintenance tasks which can be performed at the same time for each piece of equipment. Sometimes referred to as maintenance loop.
<b>maintenance work order</b>	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne systems, a term that is used to distinguish work orders created for the performance of equipment and plant maintenance from other work orders, such as manufacturing work orders, utility work orders, and engineering change orders.
<b>manufacturing and distribution planning</b>	Planning that includes resource and capacity planning, and material planning operations. Resource and capacity planning allows you to prepare a feasible production schedule that reflects your demand forecasts and production capability. Material Planning Operations provides a short-range plan to cover material requirements that are needed to make a product.



<b>mapping</b>	A set of instructions that describes how one data structure passes data to another.
<b>master business function</b>	An interactive master file that serves as a central location for adding, changing, and updating information in a database.
<b>master business function</b>	A central system location for standard business rules about entering documents, such as vouchers, invoices, and journal entries. Master business functions ensure uniform processing according to guidelines that you establish.
<b>master table</b>	A database table that is used to store data and information that is permanent and necessary to the system's operation. Master tables might contain data such as paid tax amounts, supplier names, addresses, employee information, and job information.
<b>matching document</b>	A document that is associated with an original document to complete or change a transaction. For example, a receipt is the matching document of an invoice.
<b>media object</b>	An electronic or digital representation of an object.
<b>media storage objects</b>	Files that use one of the following naming conventions that are not organized into table format: Gxxx, xxxGT, or GTxxx.
<b>memory violation</b>	An error that occurs as the result of a memory leak.
<b>menu selection</b>	An option on a menu that initiates a software function directly.
<b>message center</b>	A central location for sending and receiving all EnterpriseOne messages (system- and user-generated), regardless of the originating application or user.
<b>messaging application programming interface (MAPI)</b>	An architecture that defines the components of a messaging system and how they behave. It also defines the interface between the messaging system and the components.
<b>metal content</b>	A series of properties of a blended product that help to determine its suitability for a prescribed purpose.
<b>metals management</b>	The process of maintaining information about the location and status of durable product containers such as liquid petroleum gas (LPG) cylinders.
<b>mobile inventory</b>	Inventory that is transferred from a depot to a barge or truck for milk-run deliveries.
<b>modal</b>	A restrictive or limiting interaction that is created by a given condition of operation. Modal often describes a secondary window that restricts a user's interaction with other windows. A secondary window can be modal with respect to its primary window or to the entire system. A modal dialog box must be closed by the user before the application continues.
<b>model work order</b>	For scheduled preventive maintenance or for a condition-based alert, a model work order functions as a template for the creation of other work orders. You can assign model work orders to service types and condition-based alerts. When the service type comes due or the alert is generated, the system automatically generates a work order that is based on information from the model work order.

<b>modeless</b>	Not restricting or limiting interaction. Modeless often describes a secondary window that does not restrict a user's interaction with other windows. A modeless dialog box stays on the screen and is available for use at any time, but also permits other user activities.
<b>multiple stocking locations</b>	Authorized storage locations for the same item number at locations, in addition to the primary stocking location.
<b>multitier architecture</b>	A client/server architecture that allows multiple levels of processing. A tier defines the number of computers that can be used to complete some defined task.
<b>named event rules (NER)</b>	Also called business function event rules. Encapsulated, re-usable business logic that is created by using event rules, rather than C programming.
<b>national language support (NLS)</b>	Mechanisms that are provided to facilitate internationalization of both system and application user interfaces.
<b>natureza da operação</b>	Transaction nature. In Brazil, a code that classifies the type of commercial transaction to conform to the fiscal legislation.
<b>negative pay item</b>	An entry in an account that indicates a prepayment. For example, you might prepay a supplier before goods are sent or prepay an employee's forecasted expenses for a business trip. The system stores these pending entries, assigning them a minus quantity as debit amounts in a designated expense account. After the prepaid goods are received or the employee submits an expense report, entering the actual voucher clears all of the negative pay items by processing them as regular pay items. Note that a negative pay item can also result from entering a debit memo (A/P) or a credit memo (A/R).
<b>net added cost</b>	The cost to manufacture an item at the current level in the bill of material. Thus, for manufactured parts, the net added cost includes labor, outside operations, and cost extras applicable to this level in the bill of material, but not materials (lower-level items). For purchased parts, the net added cost also includes the cost of materials.
<b>next status</b>	The next step in the payment process for payment control groups. The next status can be either WRT (write) or UPD (update).
<b>node</b>	A termination point for two or more communications links. A node can serve as the control location for forwarding data among the elements of a network or multiple networks, as well as performing other networking and, in some cases, local processing.
<b>non-inventory items</b>	See non-stock items.
<b>non-list price</b>	A price for bulk products that is determined by its own algorithms, such as a rolling average or commodity price plus.
<b>non-prime product</b>	A manufactured product with revenue potential that is less than the product planned for, or scheduled to be produced.
<b>non-stock items</b>	Items that the system does not account for as part of the inventory. For example, office supplies, or packaging materials can be non-stock items.

<b>nota fiscal</b>	In Brazil, a legal document that must accompany all commercial transactions.
<b>nota fiscal fatura</b>	In Brazil, a nota fiscal and invoice information.
<b>notula</b>	In Italy, the process whereby a business does not recognize value added tax until the payment of a voucher.
<b>object configuration manager (OCM)</b>	EnterpriseOne's object request broker and the control center for the runtime environment. It keeps track of the runtime locations for business functions, data, and batch applications. When one of these objects is called, the Object Configuration Manager directs access to it by using defaults and overrides for a given environment and user.
<b>object embedding</b>	When an object is embedded in another document, an association is maintained between the object and the application that created it; however, any changes made to the object are also only kept in the compound document. See also object linking.
<b>object librarian</b>	A repository of all versions, applications, and business functions that are re-usable in building applications.
<b>object linking</b>	When an object is linked to another document, a reference is created with the file in which the object is stored, as well as with the application that created it. When the object is modified, either from the compound document or directly through the file in which it is saved, the change is reflected in that application as well as anywhere it has been linked. See also object embedding.
<b>object linking and embedding (OLE)</b>	A technology for transferring and sharing information among applications by allowing the integration of objects from diverse applications, such as graphics, charts, spreadsheets, text, or an audio clip from a sound program. OLE is a compound document standard that was developed by Microsoft Corporation. It enables you to create objects with one application, and then link or embed them in a second application. Embedded objects retain their original format and links to the application that created them. See also object embedding, object linking.
<b>object management workbench (OMW)</b>	The change management system that is used for EnterpriseOne development.
<b>object-based technology (OBT)</b>	A technology that supports some of the main principles of object-oriented technology:  Classes.  Polymorphism.I  Inheritance.  Encapsulation.
<b>object-oriented technology (OOT)</b>	Brings software development past procedural programming into a world of re-usable programming that simplifies development of applications. Object orientation is based on the following principles:  Classes.  Polymorphism.I  Inheritance.

	Encapsulation.
<b>offsetting account</b>	An account that reduces the amount of another account to provide a net balance. For example, a credit of 200 to a cash account might have an offsetting entry of 200 to an A/P Trade (liability) account.
<b>open database connectivity (ODBC)</b>	Defines a standard interface for different technologies to process data between applications and different data sources. The ODBC interface comprises set of function calls, methods of connectivity, and representation of data types that define access to data sources.
<b>open systems interconnection (OSI)</b>	The OSI model was developed by the International Standards Organization (ISO) in the early 1980s. It defines protocols and standards for the interconnection of computers and network equipment.
<b>order detail line</b>	A part of an order that contains transaction information about a service or item being purchased or sold, such as quantity, cost, price, and so on.
<b>order hold</b>	A flag that stops the processing of an order because it has exceeded the credit or budget limit, or has another problem.
<b>order-based pricing</b>	Pricing strategy that grants reductions in price to a customer. It is based upon the contents and relative size (volume or value) of the order as a whole.
<b>outbound document</b>	A document that is sent to a trading partner using EDI. This term is also referred to as an outbound transaction.
<b>outturn</b>	<p>The quantity of oil that is actually received into a buyer's storage tanks when a vessel is unloaded. For various reasons (vaporization, clingage to vessel tank walls, and so on), the amount of a product pumped into shore tankage at unloading is often less than the quantity originally loaded onto the vessel, as certified by the Bill of Lading. Under a delivered or CIF outturn transaction, the buyer pays only for the barrels actually "turned out" by the vessel into storage.</p> <p>When a buyer is paying CIF Bill of Lading figures, a loss of 0.5% of total cargo volume is considered normal. Losses in excess of 0.5%, however, are either chargeable to the seller or are covered by specialized insurance that covers partial, as well as total, loss of the cargo.</p>
<b>overhead</b>	In the distillation process, that portion of the charge that leaves the top of the distillation column as vapor. This definition is strictly as it relates to ECS.
<b>override conversion method</b>	A method of calculating exchange rates that is set up between two specific currencies. For those specific currencies, this method overrides the conversion method in General Accounting Constants and does not allow inverse rates to be used when calculating currency amounts.
<b>package / package build</b>	A collection of software that is grouped into a single entity for modular installation. EnterpriseOne objects are installed to workstations in packages from the deployment server. A package can be compared to a bill of material or kit that indicates the necessary objects for that workstation and where the installation program can find them on the deployment server. It is a point-in-time "snapshot" of the central objects on the deployment server.
<b>package location</b>	The directory structure location for the package and its set of replicated objects.

	This location is usually \\deployment server\release\path_code\package\ package name. The replicated objects for the package are placed in the subdirectories under this path. This location is also where the package is built or stored.
<b>package workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Package Workbench transfers the package information tables from the Planner data source to the System - release number data source. It also updates the Package Plan detail record to reflect completion.
<b>packaged products</b>	Products that, by their nature, must be delivered to the customer in containers which are suitable for discrete consumption or resale.
<b>pane/panel</b>	A resizable subarea of a window that contains options, components, or other related information.
<b>paper clip</b>	An icon that is used to indicate that a media object is attached to a form or record.
<b>parent/child form</b>	<p>A type of form that presents parent/child relationships in an application on one form:</p> <p>The left portion of the form presents a tree view that displays a visual representation of a parent/child relationship.</p> <p>The right portion of the form displays a detail area in browse mode. The detail area displays the records for the child item in the tree.</p> <p>The parent/child form supports drag and drop functionality.</p>
<b>parent/child relationship</b>	See parent/component relationship.
<b>parent/component relationship</b>	<p>1. In Capital Asset Management, the hierarchical relationship of a parent piece of equipment to its components. For example, a manufacturing line could be a parent and the machinery on the line could be components of the line. In addition, each piece of machinery could be a parent of still more components.</p> <p>2. In Product Data Management, a hierarchical relationship of the components and subassemblies of a parent item to that parent item. For example, an automobile is a parent item; its components and subassemblies include: engine, frame, seats, and windows.</p> <p>Sometimes referred to as parent/child relationship.</p>
<b>partita IVA</b>	In Italy, a company fiscal identification number.
<b>pass-through</b>	A process where data is accepted from a source and forwarded directly to a target without the system or application performing any data conversion, validation, and so on.
<b>pay on consumption</b>	The method of postponing financial liability for component materials until you issue that material to its consuming work order or rate schedule.
<b>payment group</b>	A system-generated group of payments with similar information, such as a bank account. The system processes all of the payments in a payment group at the same time.
<b>PeopleSoft database</b>	See JDEBASE Database Middleware.

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

<b>processing option</b>	A data structure that allows users to supply parameters that regulate the execution of a batch program or report.
<b>product data management (PDM)</b>	In PeopleSoft EnterpriseOne software, the system that enables a business to organize and maintain information about each item which it manufactures. Features of this system, such as bills of material, work centers, and routings, define the relationships among parents and components, and how they can be combined to manufacture an item. PDM also provides data for other manufacturing systems including Manufacturing Accounting, Shop Floor Management, and Manufacturing and Distribution Planning.
<b>product line</b>	A group of products with similarity in manufacturing procedures, marketing characteristics, or specifications that allow them to be aggregated for planning; marketing; and, occasionally, costing.
<b>product/process definition</b>	A combination of bill of material (recipe, formula, or both) and routing (process list). Organized into tasks with a statement of required consumed resources and produced resources.
<b>production environment</b>	An EnterpriseOne environment in which users operate EnterpriseOne software.
<b>program temporary fix (PTF)</b>	A representation of changes to PeopleSoft software that your organization receives on magnetic tapes or diskettes.
<b>project</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] A virtual container for objects being developed in Object Management Workbench.
<b>projected cost</b>	The target expenditure in added value for material, labor, and so on, during manufacture. See also standard cost.
<b>promotion path</b>	The designated path for advancing objects or projects in a workflow.
<b>protocollo</b>	See registration number.
<b>PST</b>	Provincial sales tax. A tax that is assessed by individual provinces in Canada.
<b>published table</b>	Also called a “Master” table, this is the central copy to be replicated to other machines and resides on the “publisher” machine. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
<b>publisher</b>	The server that is responsible for the published table. The Data Replication Publisher Table (F98DRPUB) identifies all of the published tables and their associated publishers in the enterprise.
<b>pull replication</b>	One of the EnterpriseOne methods for replicating data to individual workstations. Such machines are set up as pull subscribers that use EnterpriseOne’s data replication tools. The only time that pull subscribers are notified of changes, updates, and deletions is when they request such information. The request is in the form of a message that is sent, usually at startup, from the pull subscriber to the server machine that stores the Data Replication Pending Change Notification table (F98DRPCN).
<b>query by example</b>	Located at the top of a detail area, this area is used to search for data to display in

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



<b>resident</b>	Pertaining to computer programs or data while they remain on a particular storage device.
<b>retorno</b>	In Brazil, the receipt process for A/R.
<b>RIB</b>	See relevé d'identité bancaire.
<b>ricevute bancarie (RiBa)</b>	In Italy, the term for accounts receivable drafts.
<b>riepilogo IVA</b>	Summary VAT monthly report. In Italy, the term for the report that shows the total amount of VAT credit and debit.
<b>ritenuta d'acconto</b>	In Italy, the term for standard withholding tax.
<b>rollback</b>	[In database management] A feature or command that undoes changes in database transactions of one or more records.
<b>rollup</b>	See cost rollup.
<b>row exit</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] An application shortcut, available as a button on the Row Exit bar or as a menu selection, that allows users to open a form that is related to the highlighted grid record.
<b>runtime</b>	The period of time when a program or process is running.
<b>SAD</b>	The German name for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
<b>SAR</b>	See software action request.
<b>scalability</b>	The ability of software, architecture, hardware, or a network to support software as it grows in size or resource requirements.
<b>scripts</b>	A collection of SQL statements that perform a specific task.
<b>scrub</b>	To remove unnecessary or unwanted characters from a string.
<b>search/select</b>	A type of form that is used to search for a value and return it to the calling field.
<b>selection</b>	Found on PeopleSoft menus, selections represent functions that you can access from a menu. To make a selection, type the associated number in the Selection field and press Enter.
<b>serialize</b>	To convert a software object into a stream of bytes to store on a disk or transfer across a network.
<b>server map</b>	The server view of the object configuration mapping.
<b>server workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Server Workbench copies the server configuration files from the Planner data source to the System release number data source. It also updates the Server Plan detail record to reflect completion.
<b>service interval</b>	The frequency at which a service type is to be performed. Service intervals can be based on dates, periods, or statistical units that are user defined. Examples of

	statistical units are hours, miles, and fuel consumption.
<b>service type</b>	An individual preventive maintenance task or procedure, such as an inspection, lubrication, or overhaul. Service types can apply to a specific piece of equipment or to a class of equipment. You can specify that service types come due based on a predetermined service interval, or whenever the task that is represented by the service type becomes necessary.
<b>servlet</b>	A [small] program that extends the functionality of a Web server by generating dynamic content and interacting with Web clients by using a request-response paradigm.
<b>share path</b>	The network node under which one or more servers or objects reside.
<b>shop floor management</b>	A system that uses data from multiple system codes to help develop, execute, and manage work orders and rate schedules in the enterprise.
<b>silent mode</b>	A method for installing or running a program that does not require any user intervention.
<b>silent post</b>	A type of post that occurs in the background without the knowledge of the user.
<b>simulated cost</b>	After a cost rollup, the cost of an item, operation, or process according to the current cost scenario. This cost can be finalized by running the frozen update program. You can create simulated costs for a number of cost methods—for example, standard, future, and simulated current costs. See also cost rollup.
<b>single-byte character set (SBCS)</b>	An encoding scheme in which each alphabetic character is represented by one byte. Most Western languages, such as English, can be represented by using a single-byte character set.
<b>single-level tracking</b>	Finding all immediate parents where a specific lot has been used (consumed).
<b>single-voyage (spot) charter</b>	An agreement for a single voyage between two ports. The payment is made on the basis of tons of product delivered. The owner of the vessel is responsible for all expenses.
<b>slimer</b>	A script that changes data in a table directly without going through a regular database interface.
<b>smart field</b>	A data dictionary item with an attached business function for use in the Report Design Aid application.
<b>SOC</b>	The Italian term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.
<b>soft commitment</b>	The number of items that is reserved for sales orders or work orders in the primary units of measure.
<b>soft error</b>	An error from which an operating system or program is able to recover.
<b>software action request (SAR)</b>	An entry in the AS/400 database that is used for requesting modifications to PeopleSoft software.
<b>SOG</b>	The French term for a Swiss payment format that is accepted by Postfinance.

<b>source directory</b>	The path code to the business function source files belonging to the shared library that is created on the enterprise server.
<b>special period/year</b>	The date that determines the source balances for an allocation.
<b>specification merge</b>	<p>The Specification merge is comprised of three merges:</p> <p>Object Librarian merge (via the Object Management Workbench).</p> <p>Versions List merge.</p> <p>Central Objects merge.</p> <p>The merges blend customer modifications with data that accompanies a new release.</p>
<b>specification table merge workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Specification Table Merge Workbench runs the batch applications that update the specification tables.
<b>specifications</b>	A complete description of an EnterpriseOne object. Each object has its own specification, or name, which is used to build applications.
<b>spot charter</b>	See single-voyage charter.
<b>spot rates</b>	An exchange rate that is entered at the transaction level. Spot rates are not used on transactions between two EMU member currencies because exchange rates are irrevocably fixed to the euro.
<b>stamp tax</b>	In Japan, a tax that is imposed on drafts payable, receipts over 30000 Japanese yen, and all contracts. The party that issues any of the above documents is responsible for this tax.
<b>standalone</b>	Operating or capable of operating independently of certain other components of a computer system.
<b>standard cost</b>	The expected, or target cost of an item, operation, or process. Standard costs represent only one cost method in the Product Costing system. You can also calculate, for example, future costs or current costs. However, the Manufacturing Accounting system uses only standard frozen costs.
<b>standard costing</b>	A costing method that uses cost units that are determined before production. For management control purposes, the system compares standard costs to actual costs and computes variances.
<b>subprocess</b>	A process that is triggered by and is part of a larger process, and that generally consists of activities.
<b>subscriber table</b>	The Subscriber table (F98DRSUB), which is stored on the Publisher Server with the Data Replication Publisher table (F98DRPUB), that identifies all of the subscriber machines for each published table.
<b>summary</b>	The presentation of data or information in a cumulative or totaled manner in which most of the details have been removed. Many systems offer forms and reports that summarize information which is stored in certain tables. Contrast with detail.

<b>super backflush</b>	To create backflush transactions for material, labor, or both, against a work order at predefined pay points in the routing. By doing so, you can relieve inventory and account for labor amounts at strategic points throughout the manufacturing process.
<b>supersession</b>	Specification that a new product is replacing an active product on a specified effective date.
<b>supplemental data</b>	Additional types of data for customers and suppliers. You can enter supplemental data for information such as notes, comments, plans, or other information that you want in a customer or supplier record. The system maintains this data in generic databases, separate from the standard master tables (Customer Master, Supplier Master, and Address Book Master).
<b>supplying location</b>	The location from which inventory is transferred once quantities of the item on the production line have been depleted. In kanban processing, the supplying location is the inventory location from which materials are transferred to the consuming location when the containers are replenished.
<b>system code</b>	A numeric or alphanumeric designation that identifies a specific system in EnterpriseOne software.
<b>system function</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] A named set of pre-packaged, re-usable instructions that can be called from event rules.
<b>table access management (TAM)</b>	The EnterpriseOne component that handles the storage and retrieval of user defined data. TAM stores information such as data dictionary definitions; application and report specifications; event rules; table definitions; business function input parameters and library information; and data structure definitions for running applications, reports, and business functions.
<b>table conversion workbench</b>	During the Installation Workbench process, Table Conversion Workbench runs the table conversions that change the technical and application tables to the format for the new release of EnterpriseOne. It also updates the Table Conversions and Controls detail records to reflect completion.
<b>table design aid (TDA)</b>	An EnterpriseOne GUI tool for creating, modifying, copying, and printing database tables.
<b>table event rules</b>	Use table event rules to attach database triggers (or programs) that automatically run whenever an action occurs against the table. An action against a table is referred to as an event. When you create an EnterpriseOne database trigger, you must first determine which event will activate the trigger. Then, use Event Rules Design to create the trigger. Although EnterpriseOne allows event rules to be attached to application events, this functionality is application-specific. Table event rules provide embedded logic at the table level.
<b>table handle</b>	A pointer into a table that indicates a particular row.
<b>table space</b>	[In relational database management systems] An abstract collection of containers in which database objects are stored.
<b>task</b>	[In Solution Explorer and EnterpriseOne Menu] A user defined object that can initiate an activity, process, or procedure.

<b>task view</b>	A group of tasks in Solution Explorer or EnterpriseOne Menu that are arranged in a tree structure.
<b>termo de abertura</b>	In Brazil, opening terms for the transaction journal.
<b>termo de encerramento</b>	In Brazil, closing terms for the transaction journal.
<b>three-tier processing</b>	The task of entering, reviewing, approving, and posting batches of transactions.
<b>three-way voucher match</b>	The process of comparing receipt information to supplier's invoices to create vouchers. In a three-way match, you use the receipt records, the purchase order, and the invoice to create vouchers.
<b>threshold percentage</b>	In Capital Asset Management, the percentage of a service interval that you define as the trigger for maintenance to be scheduled. For example, you might set up a service type to be scheduled every 100 hours with a threshold percentage of 90 percent. When the equipment accumulates 90 hours, the system schedules the maintenance.
<b>throughput agreement</b>	A service agreement in which a business partner agrees to store and manage product for another business partner for a specified time period. The second partner actually owns the stock that is stored in the first partner's depot, although the first partner monitors the stock level; suggests replenishments; and unloads, stores, and delivers product to the partner or its customers. The first partner charges a fee for storing and managing the product.
<b>throughput reconciliation</b>	Reconcile confirmed sales figures in a given period with the measured throughput, based on the meter readings. This process is designed to catch discrepancies that are due to transactions not being entered, theft, faulty meters, or some combination of these factors. This reconciliation is the first stage. See also operational reconciliation.
<b>token</b>	[In Object Management Workbench] A flag that is associated with each object which indicates whether you can check out the object.
<b>tolerance range</b>	The amount by which the taxes that you enter manually can vary from the tax that is calculated by the system.
<b>TP monitor</b>	Transaction Processing monitor. A monitor that controls data transfer between local and remote terminals and the applications that originated them. TP monitors also protect data integrity in the distributed environment and can include programs that validate data and format terminal screens.
<b>tracing</b>	The act of researching a lot by going backward, to discover its origin.
<b>tracking</b>	The act of researching a lot by going forward, to discover where it is used.
<b>transaction set</b>	An electronic business transaction (EDI Standard document) composed of segments.
<b>transclude</b>	To include the external data in the displayed content through a linking mechanism.
<b>transfer order</b>	An order that is used to ship inventory between branch/plants within your

	company and to maintain an accurate on-hand inventory amount. An interbranch transfer order creates a purchase order for the shipping location and a sales order for the receiving location.
<b>translation adjustment account</b>	An optional G/L account used in currency balance restatement to record the total adjustments at a company level.
<b>translator software</b>	The software that converts data from an application table format to an EDI Standard Format, and from EDI Standard Format to application table format. The data is exchanged in an EDI Standard, such as ANSI ASC X12, EDIFACT, UCS, or WINS.
<b>tree structure</b>	A type of graphical user interface that displays objects in a hierarchy.
<b>trigger</b>	Allows you to attach default processing to a data item in the data dictionary. When that data item is used on an application or report, the trigger is invoked by an event which is associated with the data item. EnterpriseOne also has three visual assist triggers:  Calculator.  Calendar.  Search form.
<b>two-way voucher match</b>	The process of comparing purchase order detail lines to the suppliers' invoices to create vouchers. You do not record receipt information.
<b>universal batch engine (UBE)</b>	[In EnterpriseOne] A type of application that runs a noninteractive process.
<b>unnormalized</b>	Data that is a random collection of data elements with repeating record groups scattered throughout. Also see Normalized.
<b>user overrides merge</b>	The User Overrides merge adds new user override records into a customer's user override table.
<b>user-defined code (UDC)</b>	A value that a user has assigned as being a valid entry for a given or specific field.
<b>utility</b>	A small program that provides an addition to the capabilities which are provided by an operating system.
<b>variable numerator allocations</b>	A procedure that allocates or distributes expenses, budgets, adjustments, and so on, among business units, based on a variable.
<b>variable quantity</b>	A term that indicates the bill of material relationship between a parent item and its components or ingredients. When a bill of material component has a variable quantity relationship to its parent, the amount of the component changes when the software calculates parts list requirements for different work order quantities. Contrast with fixed quantity.
<b>variance</b>	1. In Product Costing and Manufacturing Accounting, the difference between the frozen standard cost, the current cost, the planned cost, and the actual cost. For example, the difference between the frozen standard cost and the current cost is an engineering variance. Frozen standard costs come from the Cost Components table. and the current costs are calculated by using the current bill of material.

	<p>routing, and overhead rates.</p> <p>2. In Capital Asset Management, the difference between revenue that is generated by a piece of equipment and costs that are incurred by the equipment.</p>
<b>versions list merge</b>	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.
<b>VESR</b>	Verfahren Einzahlungsschein mit Referenznummer. The processing of an ESR pay slip with reference line through accounts receivable and accounts payable.
<b>visual assist</b>	Forms that can be invoked from a control to assist the user in determining what data belongs in the control.
<b>voucher logging</b>	The process of entering vouchers without distributing amounts to specific G/L accounts. The system initially distributes the total amount of each voucher to a G/L suspense account, where it is held until you redistribute it to the correct G/L account.
<b>wareki date format</b>	In Japan, a calendar format, such as Showa or Heisei. When a new emperor begins to reign, the government chooses the title of the date format and the year starts over at one. For instance, January 1, 1998, is equal to Heisei 10, January 1st.
<b>wash down</b>	A minor cleanup between similar product runs. Sometimes used in reference to the sanitation process of a food plant.
<b>wchar_t</b>	An internal type of a wide character. Used for writing portable programs for international markets.
<b>web server</b>	A server that sends information as requested by a browser and uses the TCP/IP set of protocols.
<b>work order life cycle</b>	In Capital Asset Management, the sequence of events through which a work order must pass to accurately communicate the progress of the maintenance tasks that it represents.
<b>workfile</b>	A system-generated file that is used for temporary data processing.
<b>workflow</b>	According to the Workflow Management Coalition, workflow means “the automation of a business process, in whole or part, during which documents, information, or tasks are passed from one participant to another for action, according to a set of procedural rules.”
<b>workgroup server</b>	A network server usually containing subsets of data that are replicated from a master network server.
<b>WorldSoftware architecture</b>	The broad spectrum of application design and programming technology that PeopleSoft uses to achieve uniformity, consistency, and complete integration throughout its software.
<b>write payment</b>	A step in processing payments. Writing payments includes printing checks, drafts, and creating a bank tape table.

<b>write-off</b>	A method for getting rid of inconsequential differences between amounts. For example, you can apply a receipt to an invoice and write off the difference. You can write off both overpayments and underpayments.
<b>Z file</b>	For store and forward (network disconnected) user, EnterpriseOne store-and-forward applications perform edits on static data and other critical information that must be valid to process an order. After the initial edits are complete, EnterpriseOne stores the transactions in work tables on the workstation. These work table are called Z files. When a network connection is established, Z files are uploaded to the enterprise server; and the transactions are edited again by a master business function. The master business function then updates the records in your transaction files.
<b>z-process</b>	A process that converts inbound data from an external system into an EnterpriseOne software table or converts outbound data into an interface table for an external system to access.
<b>zusammenfassende melding</b>	In Germany, the term for the EU Sales Listing.



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